

Naomi Simmons With Extensive reading texts by Jenny Quintana and Naomi Simmons



Scope and sequence

on Monday / this evening / tomorrow / soon / later

	Food words Telling the time Alphabetical order like + verb +ing can for permission / requests Countable and uncountable nouns a / an / some be going to + verb Comparative and superlative adjectives page 4					
	Words	Grammar	Phonics	Skills		
1	The food	here is great!		page 8		
	The restaurant Words in context: What do you like for breakfast?	Present simple and present continuous They usually wear blue uniforms. They're wearing white today. Time markers: present simple and continuous always / usually / sometimes / rarely / never / now / today / right now / at the moment	Long a and e sounds: a: train, tray, cake e: tree, leaves, key	Reading: a magazine article Listening: identifying details about family meals Speaking: talking about eating habits Writing: recognizing syllables in words, writing about my eating habits (Workbook –WB)		
2	We had a	concert		page 14		
	The concert Words in context: The Concert	Past simple: have and be All our friends were there. Past simple: regular verbs The audience clapped and cheered. Time markers: past simple last week / yesterday / last night / two weeks ago	Long i, o and u sounds: i: light, cry, bike o: boat, blow, bone u: room, blue, flute	R: a poem L: identifying different musical activities S: asking and answering questions about musical preferences and abilities W: the double consonant rule, writing a description of a picture (WB)		
3	The dinos	aur museum		page 20		
	The dinosaur museum Words in context: <i>Dinosaur data</i>	Past simple: irregular verbs with negatives We didn't go to school. Past simple: irregular verbs with questions Did they go to a museum? What did you see?	f and ph spellings: f: flamingo, scarf, feet ph: phone, nephew, alphabet	R: a non-fiction text L: identifying favourite things on a school trip S: asking and answering questions about school trips W: exclamation marks, writing a webpage about my school trip (WB)		
Flue	ncy Time! '	1 Eating out Pro	ect: a café me	nu page 26		
Revi	ew 1	page 28	Extensive readi	ng: Fossils page 30		
4	Whose jack	cet is this?		page 32		
_	Sports time Words in context: tennis	Possessive pronouns Whose jacket is it? It's mine / yours / his / hers / ours / theirs. Adverbs: +ly and irregular He ran slowly. They played well.	Il endings: smell, bell, shell rr words: mirror, carrot, cherry	R: a history poster L: identifying children's favourite sports S: asking and answering questions about favourite sports W: It's or Its, writing instructions for a sport (WB)		
5	Go back to	the roundabout		page 38		
D	Directions Words in context: Shadow puppet theatre	have to / had to We have to go back to the roundabout. Giving directions Go straight on at the roundabout. why / because Why are we at this petrol station? Because	ck and c endings: ck: neck, duck, clock, rock c: plastic, picnic, music, comic	R: an informative webpage L: understanding directions S: giving directions W: instructions, writing an invitation (WB)		
6	The best be	d!		page 44		
O	Describing words Words in context: The Ant and the Grasshopper	Comparatives and superlatives: long adjectives My bed is more comfortable than this one. Irregular comparatives and superlatives better than / worse than / the best / the worst	Soft c and g sounds: c: city, ice, dance, rice g: cage, page, giraffe, stage	R: a fable L: identifying chronology in a fable S: telling a story from pictures W: identifying irregular plurals, writing a fable (WB)		
Flue	ncy Time!	2 Making phone calls	Project: o	a telephone page 50		
Revi	ew 2	page 52	Extensive readi	ng: Sport page 54		
77	Will it reall	y happen?		page 56		
	In space Words in context: The Future	The future with will People will travel in super-fast planes. Will they go back to Australia? Time markers: the future in a month's time / in two weeks' time / next week / on Monday / this evening / tomorrow / soon / later	au, aw and or spellings: au: sauce, August, autumn aw: jigsaw, straw, paw or: horse, sport, morning	R: a website forum L: identifying children's predictions S: offering opinions about the future W: compound words, expanding notes into a text (WB)		

inguaged	lo Woqadis ir	Grammar	Phonics	Skills
8	How much t	time have we got?		page 62
©	At the airport Words in context: my holiday	Expressing quantity How much money have you got? I haven't got much money. some / any Have you got any newspapers?	Past simple -ed endings: walked, waited, showed	R: a letter L: identifying details about holidays S: asking and answering questions about your holiday W: addressing envelopes, writing a letter about my holiday (WB)
9	Something 1	new to watch!		page 68
D	Audio-visual entertainment Words in context: What's on TV?	Infinitive of purpose I turned on the TV to watch sports. We went in the boat to see the dolphins. How often? I watch TV every day / three times a week.	er and or endings: er: mother, father, September or: visitor, doctor, actor	R: a TV guide L: identifying details about children's favourite TV shows S: talking about favourite TV shows W: the prefix <i>un</i> , writing a TV guide (WB)
Flue	ncy Time!	3 Choosing TV progra	mmes Pro	oject: my own TV page 74
Revi	ew 3	page 76	Extensive readi	ng: Travel page 78
10	I've printe	ed my homework		page 80
	Computers Words in context: sending emails	Present perfect: affirmative He's put the books on the shelves. Present perfect: questions, answers and negatives Have you seen my new speakers? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.	ur and ir spellings: ur: hurt, Thursday, nurse, curtains ir: circle, girl, shirt, bird	R: online instructions L: identifying children's computer use S: talking about computer use W: parts of speech, writing about how I use a computer (WB)
11	Have you	ever been?		page 86
	Places Words in context: Everest Expeditions	Present perfect: ever Have you ever been to space? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. Present perfect: never We've never fallen in the mountains.	ea and e spellings: ea: feather, bread, head, heavy e: spend, tent, present, help	R: an account L: identifying details about a mountain expedition S: interviewing an explorer W: topic sentences, writing a blog entry (WB)
112	What's the	e matter?		page 92
	Illness Words in context: How to stay healthy	should / shouldn't You should drink some water. You shouldn't eat lots of cakes. could / couldn't Max couldn't eat his dinner. But he could eat lots of cakes.	le and al endings: le: candle, castle, table, people al: sandal, animal, hospital, cereal	R: an information leaflet L: identifying details about children's healthy lifestyles S: describing what you do to be healthy W: connecting sentences using <i>because</i> and <i>so</i> , writing an information leaflet (WB)
Flue	ncy Time! 4	4 Describing accidents	Project:	a room cube page 98
Revi	ew 4	page 100	Extensive readi	ng: Exciting places page 102
13	Can you h	elp me?		page 104
	Making smoothies Words in context: Young Heroes	Object pronouns me/you/him/her/it/them/us Relative pronouns This is the boy who didn't put the lid on. This is the smoothie which was in the blender.	el and il endings: el: tunnel, camel, towel, travel il: lentils, pencil, April, pupil	R: two factual accounts L: matching people with how they help others S: asking questions about jobs W: identifying and using sub clauses, writing an interview (WB)
14	We were t	fishing		page 110
	Family Words in context: My relatives are coming!	Past continuous What were you doing? I was looking at photos. Dates and I was born My dad was born in 1971. He was born on 9th July 1971.	tion and shion endings: tion: addition, subtraction, invitation shion: fashion, cushion	R: a poem L: identifying favourite memories S: talking about your memories W: poem structure and rhyme, completing a poem (WB)
15	Good new	s, bad news		page 116
	Jobs Words in context: Three Wishes	Past simple and past continuous When I was working, the phone rang. Grammar homophones: there they're their There is some good news.	Vocabulary homophones: see/sea, hear/here, wear/where, write/right	R: a traditional story L: identifying children's wishes S: talking about your wishes W: using speech marks, writing the end of a story (WB)
Flue	ncy Time! 5	In the playground	Project: a :	mini book page 122
Revie		page 124 Extensive reading: C		

page 130

Shopping, Watching wildlife, Australia

Culture

Back together!

Lesson One

1 Listen and sing. 🊳 🛭

We're all back together

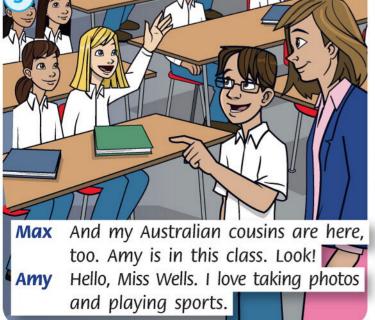
We're all back together with friends from before. We're ready to work and learn some more.

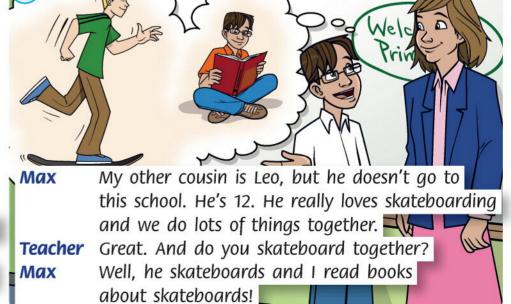
It's time to show what we can do.
The holidays are over for me and you!

2 Listen and read. 60 02









1 Speaking Ask and answer about Max, Amy, Holly and Leo.

skateboard read play with toys take photos

What does Max like doing?

He likes reading.

2 Write.

can can't





Oli 1 Can I play some games on the computer, please?

Dad Sorry. No, you ²____. I'm working on the computer.

Dad But you ³ _____ listen to your new MP3 player. Or you ⁴ ____ watch this DVD.



Oli I'd like to watch the DVD. 5_____ I watch it in here?

Dad No, you ⁶_____. I'm working here. You ⁷____ watch it on the DVD player in the living room.

Oli OK, Dad.

3 Speaking Choose four foods you would like to buy. Ask and answer.

pasta bread onions meat
cheese eggs melon
cucumber cereal lemon milk
potato grapes bananas



What would you like?

I'd like a / some ... , please.

4 Now write about what your friend would like.

Leila would like ...

1 Speaking Ask and answer.

read a comic play the guitar

watch TV visit grandma play volleyball play chess



What is he going to do this weekend?

He's going to ...



What are they going to do?

They're going to ...

Write about what you are going to do this weekend.

This weekend, I'm going to ...

3 Complete the words.

mp nt ld lt nd



There is a lamp next to my te__!



Next to the green fie_s is a beach with white sa_.



There is a big pla__ growing in the po__.



I've got a new be___.

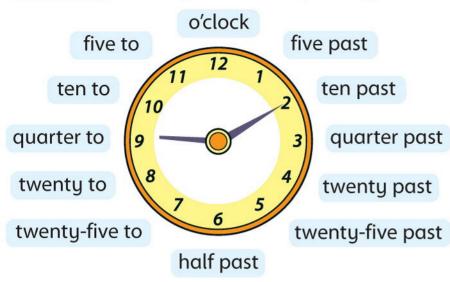


Look at this beautiful qui__.



"Tickets for six chi__ren and two adu__s, please."

1 Speaking Listen, point and repeat. 60 03 Ask and answer.

















Complete the sentences with er or est.

- 1 Max is <u>taller</u> than Holly. But Leo is the ____ cousin. (tall)
- 2 Russia is the _____ country. But Australia is ____ than the UK. (big)
- 3 Leo's skateboard is _____ than Amy's skates.

 But Holly's bike is the _____ . (fast)
- 4 Holly is the _____ cousin. But Max is _____ than Leo. (young)



3 Write the words in alphabetical order.

Words in a dictionary are in **alphabetical order**. We look at the **first letter** of a word, but when two words have the same letter, we look at the **second letter**.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

1 monkey zebra camel	camel	monkey	zebra
2 winter summer autumn	-	-	-
3 Spain Thailand Russia			
4 cinema café museum			-
5 bike taxi bus			

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The food here is great!

Lesson One Words

1 Listen, point and repeat. 🌑 04





















owl of plate of soup salad

2 Listen and read. 6 05











- Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- Read and learn.

Present simple and present continuous

They usually wear blue uniforms. They're wearing green today.

Use the present simple for things you do many times or all the time. Use the **present continuous** for things you are doing at the time of speaking. We usually have pasta. But we're having pizza now.



We usually eat at Ken's Café, but today we're trying The Pizza Place. It's great!

Read and circle.

- 1 She's drink / drinking / drinks a glass of water now.
- 2 The family are sit / sitting / sits by the door today.
- 3 They usually sit / sitting / sits by the window.
- 4 He never have / having / has soup for dinner.
- 5 She's have / having / has soup at the moment.



Write.

having (x2) shares have has playing play





At break t	time, I usually 1 <u> </u>	with my friends			
Beth and Alex. Alex isn't at school today, so I'm					
2	_ with Beth. We're ³	fun today.			
At lunchti	ime, I always ⁴	a sandwich and			
an apple.	an apple. But there weren't any apples, so today				
I'm ⁵	a banana. Alex ı	usually			
6	_ salad and biscuits. S	Sometimes, she			
7	her biscuits with us.	She's a kind girl.			

Read and learn.

Time markers: present simple and present continuous

always
usually
sometimes
rarely
never

now right now today at the moment

He usually has pasta, but he's eating pizza now.

The words above go **before** the **verb**. But they go **after** the verb **to be**.

2 Speaking Think of a girl. Say and answer.



Karen	now		sometimes	
Amy		usually		right now
Kai	today			sometimes
Sarah		always	today	

She usually has a bowl of salad. She's having ...

It's ...

- 3 Now write sentences about the girls.
- 4 Listen and sing. 60 06

At my friend's house

I'm at my friend's house to eat and play.

But the food isn't what I eat each day.
I rarely eat carrots. But I'm eating them right now.
I didn't know I liked them. But I really love them now.

I usually drink water. But I'm drinking juice today.
I didn't know I liked to have fruit this way.
I'm at my friend's house to eat and play.
The food is delicious. What a wonderful day.



Listen, point and repeat. 60 07



Listen and read. 🌑 🛚



- Read again. Circle the words with long a sounds and underline the words with long e.
- Circle the word that contains a different vowel sound.
 - 1 train tray (tree) play
 - 3 eating seeing playing dreaming
 - **5** feet tray space Spain
 - 7 case race sea lake

- 2 cake peas day rain
- 4 leaves key queen same
- 6 three please snake turkey
- 8 plane week mean sea

11

Lesson Five

Reading

- What do you eat for breakfast?
- Listen and read. 🌑 👓

What do you like for breakfast?

We asked four children about their favourite breakfast foods.



Hi. I'm Abd Allah from Egypt. I sometimes eat bread with jam or cheese. But usually I eat fuul and bread for breakfast. Fuul is mashed beans. It's great with olive oil and flat bread. I sometimes have an egg with it, too.



My name's Pete. I'm from Scotland. For breakfast, I usually have a bowl of cereal with milk, and then toast with butter. We have lots of different cereals at home, but my favourite is cornflakes.

I don't have a very big breakfast because I eat lunch early at school.



Hi, everyone. I'm Huong and I come from Vietnam. For breakfast, I usually have noodle soup. My grandma makes it every morning. Sometimes, I have xoi. These are balls of rice with beans. They are wrapped in coconut leaves and are really yummy.



rancheros: eggs cooked in tomato and chilli sauce. Under the eggs is a tortilla, which is a corn pancake. I always eat a big breakfast because we don't have lunch at school.

Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary (page 132).

olive oil pancake beans noodles toast coconut chilli corn

4	Read again and wri	e M (Mexico),	S (Scotland),	V (Vietnam)	or E (Egypt).
---	--------------------	---------------	---------------	-------------	---------------

1	People have soup for breakfast.	V	2 People eat cereal with milk.	
3	Breakfast here is a pancake with eggs.		4 People eat mashed beans and bread.	

5 The children have a big breakfast. **6** Some people have rice balls.

Listening

- Listen and number. 🌑 10
- Listen again and circle the correct word.







dinner / lunch

Saturdays / Sundays

chicken / salad

Watch the DVD!

Complete the

writing tasks

12-13 of the

Workbook.

Unit 1

on pages

Speaking

- 3 Ask and answer.
 - 1 What do you usually eat for breakfast?
 - **3** Do you go to restaurants with your family?
 - 5 What time do you eat dinner?
 - **7** Who cooks in your family?

What do you usually eat for breakfast?

- 2 What is your favourite meal?
- 4 Where do you eat your lunch?
- 6 What's your favourite drink?
- 8 What can you cook?

I usually have mashed beans and bread.

Writing preparation

We can break words into small sounds called **syllables**. There are two syllables in this word: sa lad 2

4 Clap and count the syllables in these words. Then write.

1 dinner

2 2 sit

3 waitress

4 coconut

avocado

6 corn

7 restaurant 8 tomato



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We had a concert

Lesson One Words

1 Listen, point and repeat. 🚳 11















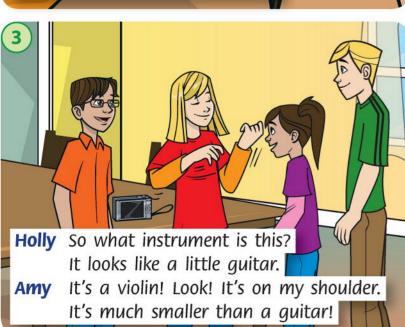


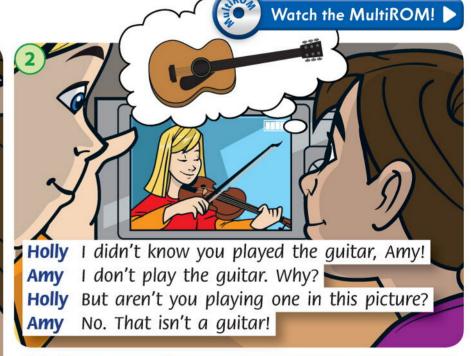


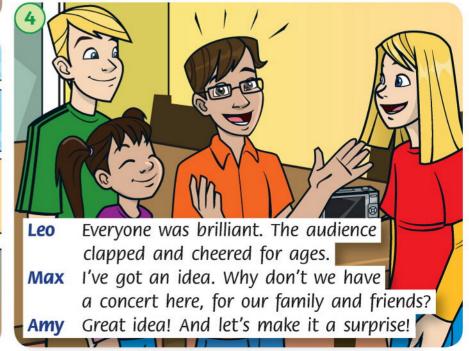












- Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- Read and learn.

Past simple: have and be

We had a concert at our house.

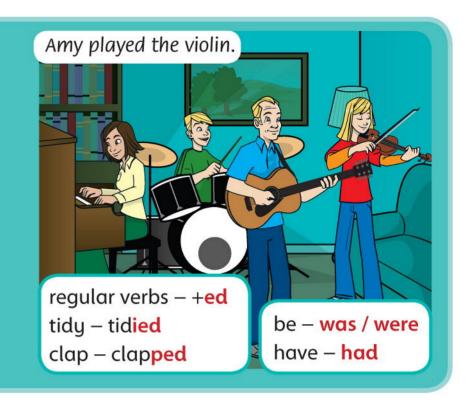
All our friends were there.

Everyone was brilliant.

Past simple: regular verbs

Mum played the piano.

The audience clapped and cheered.



Read and circle.

Amy and Leo 'was /had a family concert The concert were / was at home in Australia. The children and their parents ³ were / played their instruments. Everyone in the audience ⁴ listened to / was the music and ⁵ enjoyed / had it. It ⁶ was / were a really special day.

Write.

			/			
have	enjoy	be (x 4)		play (x2)	clap	
Yesterday,	there ¹ _	was	_ a	concert at	school.	
Everyone in the audience ² programme						
about the concert.						
Kate and J	ames ³ _		_ 0	n stage firs	t.	
They ⁴		the reco	rder	:		
Tom ⁵	<u> </u>	next on s	tag	e. He ⁶		
his trumpet.						
The audier	nce ⁷		at t	he end. The	y all	
8	the c	oncert. It	9		fantastic	



Read and learn.

Time markers: past simple

We had a concert **last week**. My birthday was **yesterday**. Last night, I played my drums.
Two weeks ago, they had a party.

These words can go at the beginning or the end of sentences.

2 Look at the calendar and write.

last week four weeks ago <u>yesterday</u> five days ago

Hi, my name is Lucy. Look. This is my calendar.

This month was really busy! ¹ <u>Yesterday</u>, it was my birthday. I was ten. We had a family concert

² ______. I played my recorder. ³ _____
my friend Jane had a party at her house. It was lots of fun. We had dinner at Grandma's house

⁴ _____. We visit her every month.

	200		MAY		- X	
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
	I	2	3	4	5 Dinner at Grandma's house	6
7	8	9	10	П	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	5 24 Concert	25	26 Jane's party	27
28	29	30 ** Birthday	TODAY			

3 Look at the calendar again. Write sentences about Lucy.

Yesterday was Lucy's birthday. She was 10.

4 Listen and sing. 6 13

What a busy week it is!

I went to the cinema last night, Last night, last night. I went to the cinema last night. What a busy week it is!

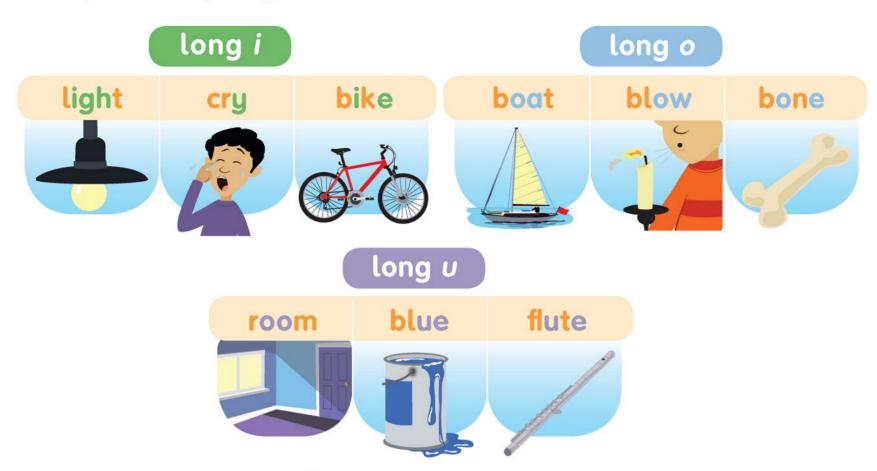
It was my birthday yesterday, ...

I had a party two days ago, ...

And today my friends are coming to play, Coming to play, coming to play. And today my friends are coming to play. What a busy week it is!



1 Listen, point and repeat. 6 14



2 Listen to and read the poem. 6 15

It's a cold, cold night and I'm out in my boat.

The wind is blowing

And I'm wearing a coat.

The sky's dark blue. I can see the moon.

I can see a bright light

From a distant room.

I hear a cry, up in the sky.

What could it be?

It's a bird flying high.



- 3 Read again. Circle the words with long *i* in green, the words with long *o* in blue and the words with long *u* in purple.
- 4 Circle the word that contains a different vowel sound.

1 light smile (soap) cry 2 moon bone elbow snow

3 blue tune boot sky 4 dry boat like night

5 my fly blow high 6 room June soon stone

Lesson Five

Reading

Describe what is happening in the picture.

2 Listen and read. 6 16



The park is full of people.

This is a special day.

A very famous orchestra Is playing here today.

We've got a picnic blanket

And our favourite things to eat: Biscuits, cakes and sandwiches.

This is a lovely treat.

We hear the trumpets calling And we hear the cymbals clang. We hear the flutes and violins.

We hear the big drums bang.

When each piece is finished, The people clap and cheer.

The music is amazing.

We're happy to be here.

And now it's early evening, The sky is getting dark. The lights from little torches Are shining in the park.

The concert's nearly over,

The music's very loud.

Now fireworks shoot into the sky

And burst above the crowd.

This is the perfect concert.

This is the perfect day.

It's time to leave the park now,

But I really want to stay.

We all pack up our picnics And we all go home to bed.

I fall asleep, but I still hear The music in my head.



Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary (page 132).

orchestra treat cymbals shining burst piece pack up

- 4 Read again and match the questions and answers.
 - 1 Where is the concert?
 - 2 What is making a clanging sound?
 - **3** What is making a banging sound?
 - 4 When do people clap and cheer?
 - 5 What happens near the end of the concert?

- a Fireworks shoot into the sky.
- **b** The drums.
- c At the end of each piece of music.
- d In the park.
- e The cymbals.

Listening

1 Listen and number.









2 Listen again and write Lisa, Dan, Ben or Kate.

1	sa	N	a	band	in	the	park	last
	weekend.							

2 ____ and his sister went to a concert last month.

3 _____ wants to be a famous musician.

4 practises every day.

Speaking

3 Choose a girl. Ask and answer with your friend.

	Fiona	Susan	Pam	Liz
can play the piano	~	×	~	×
can play the drums	×	×	×	~
likes singing	~	×	/	~
likes classical music	×	~	~	×
like pop music	V	/	×	/



Can she play the piano?

No, she can't.

Does she like classical music?

Yes, she does.

It's Susan!

That's right! Your turn!

4 Ask and answer about you.

Can you play an instrument?

No, I can't. But I want to play the guitar.

Writing preparation

To spell verbs in the present continuous, double the last letter when the word has one syllable, one short vowel and ends in a consonant.

stop stopping

5 Circle the verbs that follow the double consonant rule.

1 drink drinking 2 clap (clapping)

3 play playing 4 watch watching

5 tap tapping 6 open opening

Complete the writing tasks on pages 18–19 of the Workbook.





The dinosaur museum

Lesson One Words

1 Listen, point and repeat. 🌑 18





















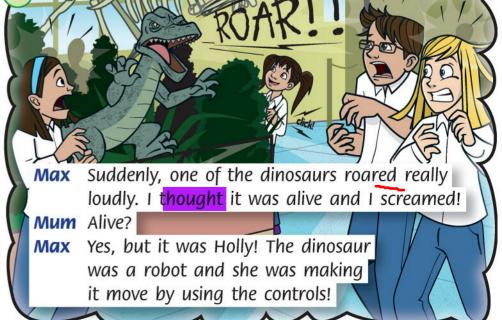
2 Listen and read. 🌑 19





Mum Wow! That sounds really exciting





- Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- Read and learn. V Irregular verb list Workbook 4 page 131

Past simple: irregular verbs with negatives

We went to the dinosaur museum. We didn't go to school.



I saw dinosaurs. I didn't see fish.

make – made buy - bought

see - saw eat – **ate**

think - thought go – went

hear - heard wear - wore

write - wrote learn - learnt

Write.



the science museum together.



(not buy) a postcard.

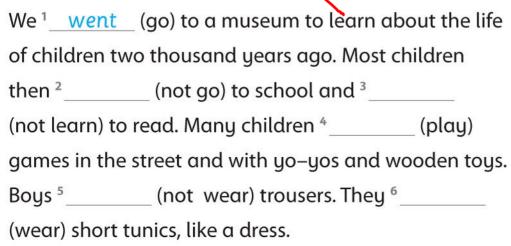


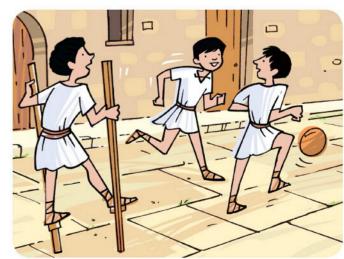
My sister (see) her friends.



We (not eat) our sandwiches inside.

Write.





21

Read and learn.

Past simple: irregular verbs with questions

Did they go to a museum? Yes, they did. Did Amy buy a postcard? No, she didn't. She bought a model. Which museum did you go to? We went to the dinosaur one. What did you see? We saw dinosaur skeletons.

2	Speaking	Write notes		
	about you	u. Ask and answer		

about <i>you</i> . Ask and answer.	You	Your friend
1 Where did you go on?		
2 What did you see?		
3 What did you eat?		
4 Who did you see?		
5 Did you buy anything?		
6 Did you have a good day?		

Where did you go on Saturday?

I went to the park.

- Write about what you and your friend did.
- Listen and sing. 🌑 20

My school trip

Where did you go When you went on your trip? Did you go to a museum Or a farm or a ship?

When it was lunchtime, What did you eat? Did you eat a sandwich And did you eat some meat?



I went to a museum And saw paintings old and new. I ate a yummy sandwich And I bought this badge for you.



1 Listen, point and repeat. 6 21



2 Listen and read. 6 22



Yesterday, an uncle and his nephew went to the zoo together. Now they are talking on the phone about the animals. They saw elephants, giraffes, flamingos and fish. They took lots of photos. They had a good time.



There are 26 letters in the English alphabet. Five are vowels. Can you say your alphabet?



When it's cold, I wear a hat and a scarf, and on my feet, I wear boots.

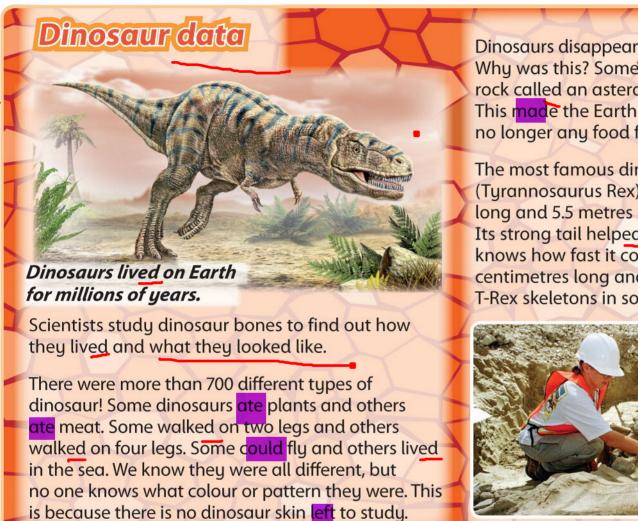
- 3 Read again. Circle the words with ph and underline the words with f.
- 4 Complete the words with f or ph.



Lesson Five

Reading

- 1 What do you know about dinosaurs?
- 2 Listen and read. 🏀 23



Dinosaurs disappeared 65 million years ago.
Why was this? Some scientists think that a large rock called an asteroid fell to Earth from space.
This made the Earth much colder and there was no longer any food for the dinosaurs to eat.

The most famous dinosaur is the T-Rex (Tyrannosaurus Rex). It was 14 metres long and 5.5 metres high: bigger than a house! Its strong tail helped it move quickly. But no one knows how fast it could run. Its teeth were 36 centimetres long and it ate meat. You can see T-Rex skeletons in some museums.



3 Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary (page 132).

Earth scientist pattern skin disappear rock asteroid fall (fell)

- 4 Read again and match the sentence halves.
- 1 There were lots of
- **b**
- **a** a large rock from space.

2 An asteroid is

b different types of dinosaur.

3 When the asteroid fell,

- c a very big dinosaur.
- 4 The dinosaurs disappeared
- **d** the Earth became very cold.

5 The T-Rex is

e because it was too cold to live on Earth.

Listening

- Listen and number. 🌑 24
- Listen again and circle the children's favourite things.









boat / plants

monkey / snake

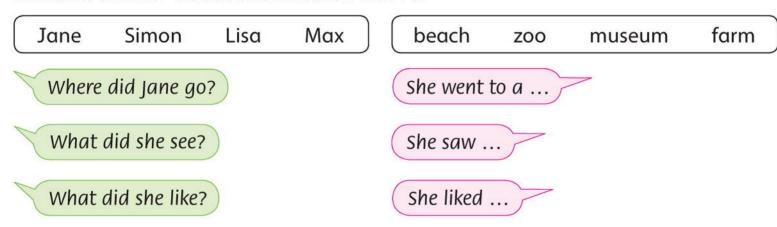
car / skeleton

cows / a walk

Watch the DVD!

Speaking

3 Ask and answer about the children above.



Writing preparation

We use exclamation marks (!) to show strong feelings, for example, surprise or excitement, or after an instruction.

The dinosaur moved! [F] Don't touch the bones! [I]

- 4 Read the sentences. Write F for 'feelings' or I for 'instructions'.
 - 1 Open the window now!
 - 2 Wow, you're here at last!
 - 3 We were lost!
 - 4 Take your litter with you!
 - 5 Don't walk on the grass!
 - 6 That's great news!



Complete the writing tasks on pages 24-25 of the Workbook.



Unit 3

Fluency Time! 1

Everyday English

1 Listen, read and say. 🊳 25





- 2 Listening Listen and circle the correct word.

 26
 - 1 Mum wants coffee with/without milk.
 - 2 Tom wants a sandwich with / without onions.
 - 3 Tom would like his sandwich with / without cucumber.
 - 4 They want some more juice / water.
- 3 Speaking Talk with your friend.

sandwich pizza salad fish

with without tomatoes onions cucumber fries cheese meat pineapple chilli

juice water coffee milk bread rice



I'd like this sandwich with cheese, please.

And I'd like this salad without onions, please.

Can I have some more water, please?

A sandwich with cheese.

Yes. That's fine.

Yes, sure.





1 Look at the story again. Act.



2 Make a menu for a café.



Decorate the menu and write the day.
Create today's menu. Choose two main dishes, one dessert and one drink.
Colour the pictures and cut them out.







I'd like fish with peas but without fries, please.

Lemon ice cream, but without a biscuit, please.

Can we have some more water and the bill, please?

Fish with peas and without fries. And for dessert?

That's fine. Thank you.

Yes, of course.



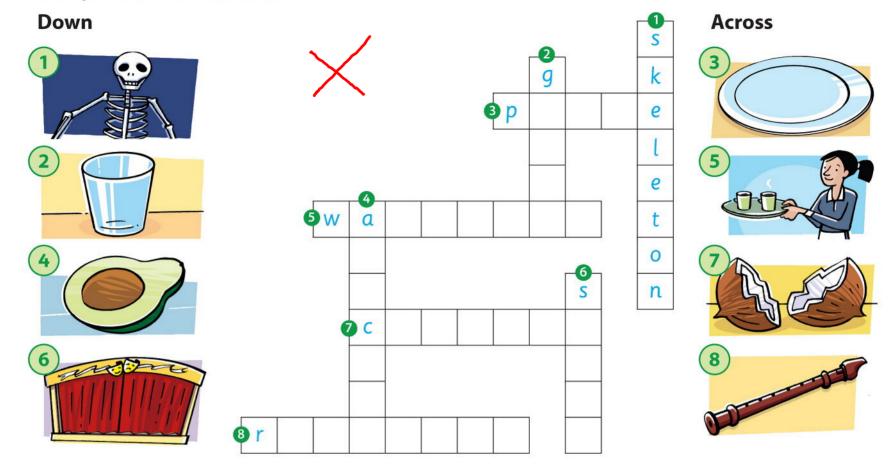
- 4 Speaking Tell the class about your conversation.
 - 1 Customer: What did you order?
 2 Waiter / waitress: What did the customer order?

I ordered a pizza with salad. For dessert ...

The customer ordered soup with bread, but without butter. For dessert ...

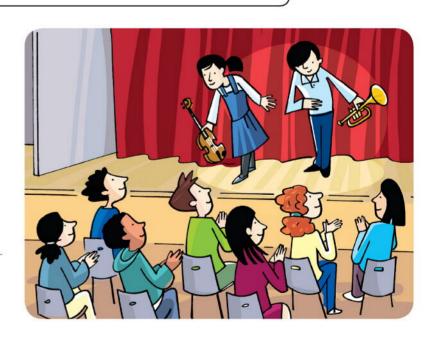


1 Complete the crossword.



2 Write. cheered concert trumpet violin stage audience

Emily and Joe are	e both ten. On Wednesdays,			
they go to music	lessons. Emily is learning			
the 1 violin	and Joe is learning the			
2	. Last week, they performed			
in a ³	at the music school.			
Emily went up on	the ⁴ first.			
Then it was time for Joe. They were				
nervous, but they played well. The ⁵				
clapped and ⁶	Emily and			
Joe were very pro	oud.			



3 Read and then write what Mia did yesterday afternoon.



I am watching TV at the moment. It is about a dinosaur museum. Some of the dinosaur skeletons are really big. My brother is playing football outside.

Mia watched TV yesterday afternoon. It was about ...

- 4 Match the questions and answers.
 - 1 Where did you go yesterday?
- a Yes, I ate dinner at home.

- 2 What did you see?
- 3 Did you buy anything there?
- **c** I thought it was great.

b I went to the cinema.

4 Did you eat after the film?

- d I saw a film about tigers.
- 5 What did you think of the film?
- e Yes, I bought a drink.
- 5 Write, using the present simple and present continuous.

travel / walk

eat / go

go to bed / play

get up / read



I usually

get up

at seven o'clock every morning. But today,

I <u>am reading</u> in bed.



I normally

to school

by bus. But now, I

_ to my

friend's house.



I always

_____ lunch at school. But right

now, I

to a restaurant.



I usually _

at half past eight. But

today, I

computer games. My school holidays started today!

6 Write the words under the correct heading.

tray blue cake leaves key light train bike coat sky nose room tree flute blow



long e

long i

long o

long u

tray



Extensive reading: Fossils

- Look at the pictures. What can you see?
- 2 Listen and read. ⁽⁶⁾ 27

What are fossils?

What do you know about life on Earth thousands of years ago? Fossils give us some clues. Fossils are shapes in rocks that show the animals and plants that lived at this time. To be a fossil, the shape has to be at least ten thousand years old. Sometimes fossils show the shape of the animal or its bones. Other fossils show an animal's footprints, eggs or nest. Some fossils are 500 million years old.



Why are fossils important?

Fossils tell us about the past. We can learn about types of rocks and we can learn about animals that lived a very long time ago.

Where can you find fossils?

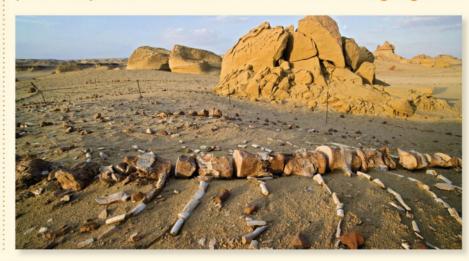
You can find fossils in most parts of the world. You can find them on mountains and in seas. You can find them in deserts and on beaches. You can also find them under the ground. Sometimes people find them when they are digging up roads or building houses.

How can I see fossils?

You can visit museums to look at fossils, or you can buy them at special fossil shops. You can also look for your own fossils, especially on the beach or on rocks.

Whales in the desert

Where is the best place to look for whale fossils? The sea or on beaches is the most obvious answer. But in 2011, scientists found the skeletons of 20 whales in the desert in Chile, one of the driest places on Earth. The fossils are between two and seven million years old and are very big – some are the size of a bus! Why were there whales in the desert? Scientists think that in the past this part of the desert was a sea or a very big lake.



3 Read again and write <i>T</i> (true) or	r	(talse),
--	---	--------	----

- 1 Fossils are at least one thousand years old.
- **2** You can find fossils at the beach.
- **3** You can't buy fossils.
- 4 There were whales in the desert in Chile.

4 Ask and answer.

- 1 Where can you find fossils in your country? 2 Do you like learning about the past? Why?

- 1 Underline the girl's name. Find her name in the dinosaur name.
- 2 Listen and read. 🚳 28

Girl's amazing fossil discovery

Scientists who study rocks are called geologists. It is the dream of geologists around the world to find out something new about the past. Scientists were very surprised



when this happened to a young girl in England. Daisy Morris, now 10, was walking on a beach with her family.

Suddenly, she saw some black bones sticking out of the sand. She knew it was a fossil and so she dug it out and showed her family. She was only five years old at the time, and she was very interested in fossils.

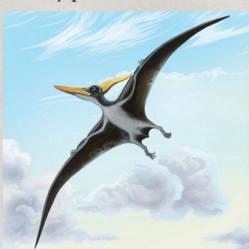
Her family took the fossil to a geologist called Mr Simpson.

Scientists then studied it for five years. Then, in 2013, they told the world that Daisy's fossil was of a flying dinosaur. In fact, it was a flying dinosaur that no one knew existed before, so this dinosaur didn't have a name.

As Daisy discovered the dinosaur, the scientists called it *Vectidraco Daisymorrisae*. This means Daisy Morris Flying Dinosaur. Scientists think it is 250 million years old. Daisy's dinosaur is now in the Natural History Museum in London.

Mr Simpson said, "I knew that I was looking at something very special. And I was right." He was very happy that Daisy found the dinosaur because it was going to be washed into the sea and lost for ever.

All Daisy's family and friends are very proud of her.



Daisy said: "When I told my friends they said it was cool."

Daisy still loves fossils. She has so many that her family says that her bedroom is like a museum. Daisy wants to be a geologist when she grows up.

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 How old was Daisy when she found the fossil?
- 2 How long did scientists study the fossil for?
- 3 Where is Daisy's dinosaur now?
- 4 What does Daisy want to be when she grows up?

4 Ask and answer.

- 1 Are you interested in dinosaurs? Why?
- 2 Imagine you find a new dinosaur fossil. What is it find out about.

Scientist: a person who study about science.

Geologist: a person who study about earth.

Dug: the past form of dig; make a hole in the ground.

Grow up: to become bigger.

special: particular

Discovery: a fact that someone find out about.

Discover: to find someone or

Whose jacket is this?

Lesson One Words

1 Listen, point and repeat. 🊳 29





















2 Listen and read. 🊳 30











- Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- Read and learn.

Possessive pronouns

Possessive adjectives

It's **my** jacket.

They're **your** trainers.

It's **his** racket.

It's **her** water bottle.

They're **our** trophies.

It's **their** rucksack.

Possessive pronouns

It's mine.

They're yours.

It's his.

The water bottle is hers.

They're ours.

The rucksack is theirs.

This jacket is hers!



Use whose for the question. Whose jacket is it?

Read and circle.

- 1 This water bottle is my / mine.)
- 3 There are five players in my / mine team.
- 5 That rucksack is their / theirs.

- 2 The red trainers are her / hers.
- 4 This is our / ours trophy.
- 6 Which one is your / yours jacket?

Write.

mine

his

hers

yours

ours

theirs



I think this snorkel

is his .



Is this



Hurrah! We won!

It's .



These trainers are . They're new.



It's . Let's give

it back.



This rucksack is .

33

Read and learn.

Regular adverbs: + ly

slow He ran slowly.

They talked quietly. quiet She smiled happily. happy

They did their homework carefully. careful

Adverbs tell you more about a verb. Many adverbs end in -ly (e.g. slowly). Some are a different word (e.g. well).

Irregular adverbs

They played well. good They ran fast. fast



You played really well! We won!

Speaking Ask and answer about the people in the pictures.







Who is running slowly?

Adam.

Now write sentences about the pictures.

Joe ran fast, but Adam ran slowly.

4 Listen and sing. 🚳 31

At break time ...

At break, we played football, football. At break, we played football. Our team played well.

> We all cheered loudly, loudly, loudly ... We didn't hear the bell.

The bell rang softly, softly, softly ...

The teacher said, "Run quickly, quickly, quickly." The teacher said, "Run quickly. You didn't hear the bell."



1 Listen, point and repeat. 🌑 32





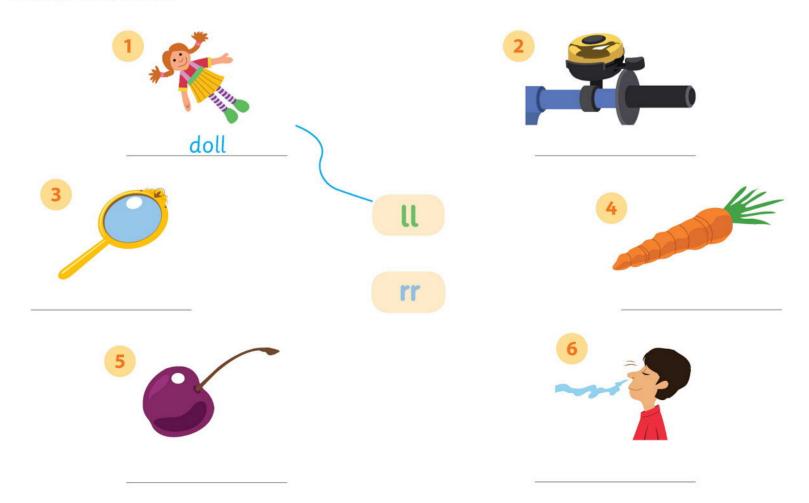
2 Listen and read. 6 33

I'm waiting at the door, looking in the <u>mirror</u> and brushing my hair.

We're going to the beach with my friend today! I'm going to take my doll. Her name is Carrie. We've got a picnic: sandwiches, cheese, carrots and cherries. We're going to look for shells and smell the sea air. Oh! I can hear the doorbell. My friend is here.



- 3 Read again. Circle the words with *II* and underline the words with *rr*.
- 4 Match and write.



Lesson Five

Reading

What do you know about tennis? 2 Listen and read. 6 34



Tennis is a very popular sport all over the world. Every year, tennis fans watch the Wimbledon Championships, the French Open, the US Open or the Australian Open to see their favourite players. Tennis is also an Olympic sport.

How did the game of tennis begin?

In the 12th century, people in France played a game called "Paume". At first, they hit a ball with the palms of their hands. Later, they started wearing a leather glove to hit the ball.

In the 16th century, people used simple rackets to play Paume. They started to call the game "Tennis", because the players shouted the French word "Tenez!" ("Let's play") at the start of each game. Many kings in Europe played tennis. King Henry VIII of England loved the game. He built an indoor tennis court at his favourite palace.

The first tennis balls were wooden!

Wimbledon was first on TV in 1937

In 1873, people started to play tennis outside. They called the outdoor game "lawn tennis". There were new rules and a different court. Lawn tennis is the same as modern tennis.

In 1877, 22 tennis players entered the first World Tennis Championship at Wimbledon in the UK. The first winner was Spencer Gore. At first, only men played tennis at Wimbledon, but in 1884, women started playing in the championships, too.



Venus and Serena Williams were the first sisters to win Olympic gold medals in tennis.



Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary (page 132).

championship leather fans medals court hit rules

- 4 Read again and complete the sentences.
 - 1 The game of "Paume" came from ______ to

hit the ball.

3 "Tenez" is a word.

4 Henry VIII built a tennis _____ at his palace.

- 5 In 1873, people played tennis .
- 6 Spencer Gore was the first _____ of Wimbledon.

Listening

1 Listen and circle the sports the children like. 🌖 35



swimming/ gymnastics



riding a bike / football



football / riding a bike



basketball / volleyball

2 Listen again and write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Sara loves playing team sports. F
- 3 Harry does his favourite sport at a sports field.
- 2 Kareem plays his sport in the park.
- 4 Rosy likes playing in a team. _____

Speaking



3 Ask and answer about with your friend. Remember to use the correct verb.

with play	with do	with go		
football	gymnastics	swimming		
volleyball	athletics	skiing		
basketball	judo	running		
tennis	karate	cycling		

What do you like doing?

I like playing / doing / going ...

Where do you play / do / go ...?

I play / do / go ...

What do you wear?

I wear ...

Writing preparation

Remember! It's shows the short form of is: It's new. = It is new.
And the short form of has:
It's got wings. = It has got wings.
Its is a possessive adjective.

There is a horse on the farm. Its name is Star. (the horse's name)
Look at the dinosaur! Its teeth are long. (the dinosaur's teeth)

4 Write It's or Its.

- 1 The sports centre is great. It's got a pool and basketball courts.
- **2** We've got a parrot. ____ wings are green and blue.
- 3 Oh no! ____ going to rain.
- 4 The T-Rex was very big, but we don't know the colour of skin.

Complete the writing tasks on pages 34–35 of the Workbook.



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Go back to the roundabout

Lesson One Words

1 Listen, point and repeat. 🌑 36









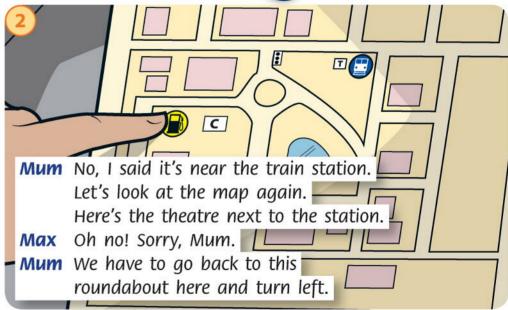




Watch the MultiROM!

2 Listen and read. 🚳 37









- Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- Read and learn.

Have to

We have to go back to the roundabout. We have to hurry.

Use have to when something is necessary. For the past tense, use had to e.g. They had to hurry. We got lost, so we had to go with Uncle Tom.

Giving directions

Turn left. Go straight on at the roundabout.

- read the map Complete the sentences. hurry wait stop 1 We're late! We have to hurry
 - 2 They're lost. They .
 - 3 The traffic light is red. He
 - 4 I'm at the theatre early. I _____
- Write directions to the park. in front of right left straight on over
 - 1 Go straight on.
 - 2 Turn _____ at the traffic lights.
 - 3 Turn _____ at the roundabout.

39

Read and learn.

Why / because

Why are we at this petrol station? Because we're lost.

Why are we lost? Because we didn't read the map carefully.

Use why for questions. Use because for answers.

Speaking Ask and answer.





Why were they late?

get lost

couldn't read / map

Because they got lost.





forget / umbrella



late

Why did they get lost?

Now write sentences about the pictures.

The woman and her son were late because they got lost.

4 Listen and sing. 6 38

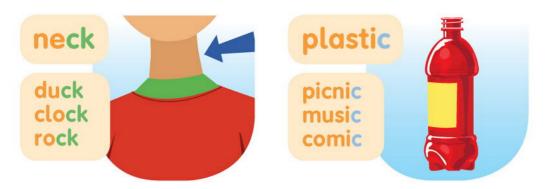
Why are they lost?

Why are they standing In the middle of the square? Because they can't find the station That they thought was there.

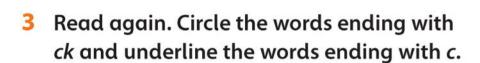
> Why are they lost In the middle of the town? Because they're holding Their map upside down!



1 Listen, point and repeat. 🚳 39



- 2 Listen and read. 6 40
 - Dick and Rick are having a picnic. Their sandwiches are in a plastic box. Dick is reading a comic and Rick is listening to music. They don't see the duck and the chick coming out of the water. The duck and the chick see the picnic and take the boys' food. They hide behind a rock. They are very quick. "Where's the food?" ask Dick and Rick.

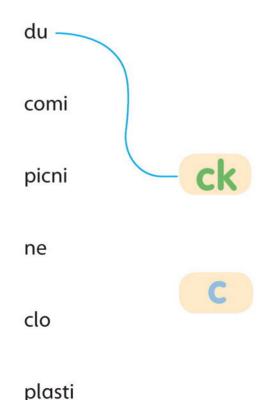






4 Match and write.





1 _	duck
2 _	
3 _	
4 _	
5 _	

Lesson Five

Reading

- Have you seen any shadow puppet theatre?
- 2 Listen and read. 🚳 41





Shadow puppet theatres first started in China thousands of years ago. But shadow puppet theatre is still popular today in many parts of the world. Shadow puppets tell people about important events and describe traditional stories. Nowadays, there are some new and modern stories, too.



The puppets are usually made from animal skins. These shadow puppets are camel skin and they come from Indonesia. Often, there is just one puppeteer who makes the puppets move. To move the puppets, there are wooden sticks on the puppets' backs.

The theatre is dark and a bright light shines on the puppets to make shadows on a screen behind them. The puppeteer does all the voices. And sometimes, there are other people singing or playing instruments.

Hand shadows

You can do shadow theatre at home, using your hands! You will need a white wall and a bright light.

To make a growling tiger:

- Make a 'C' shape with your left hand.
- Put your right hand on top of your left hand, with your fingers on the back of your hand.
- Lift up your right thumb a little for the tiger's ear.
- Don't forget to make the tiger's mouth move by moving the fingers and thumb on your left hand.



Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary (page 132).

lift up popular shadow stick puppet event screen voice

- Read again and write T (true) or F (false).
 - 1 Shadow puppet theatre started in Turkey. F
 - **2** The theatre shows are always about old stories.
 - 3 The puppets are usually made from plastic.
 - 4 You can make shadows with a white wall and a bright light.
 - 5 You can make a tiger's mouth move.

Listening

- 1 Listen and point to the route. Where is Leo going? 6 42
- 2 Listen again and draw the route to Leo's school.



Speaking



3 Give directions to a visitor at your school. Start at the school door.

go upstairs go downstairs turn left / right go straight on in front of behind next to the first / second / third door

- 1 your classroom
- 2 playground
- 3 art room
- 4 computer room

Where's your classroom?

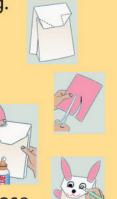
Go straight on. Go upstairs. It's the second door on the right.



Writing preparation

We use imperatives to tell a reader to do something.
We usually start a new line for each new instruction.

- 4 Underline the imperatives in these instructions.
 - Take an empty, white paper bag.
 - Turn it upside down and fold under the corners to make the head.
 - Cut out ears and paws and stick them on.
 - Draw on the rabbit's eyes and nose.



Complete the writing tasks on pages 40–41 of the Workbook.



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The best bed!

Lesson One Words

1 Listen, point and repeat. 🌑 43





















2 Listen and read. 6 44





Max My bed broke, Mum. I'm sorry.

Mum Don't worry. It was a very old bed.

I know you like your bed, but we'll have to get you a new one.



Max But my old bed is more comfortable. This one is hard.

Dad Look, Max! This one is softer.

Max It's OK. But my old bed is better.





- 1 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- 2 Read and learn.

Comparatives and superlatives: long adjectives



My bed is **more** comfortable **than** this one. It's **less** expensive **than** a new bed.



This is **the most** expensive bed in the shop. This is **the least** expensive one.

Adjectives with 2+ syllables = more / less than and the most / the least. But 2-syllable adjectives ending in -y = -ier and the -iest. (e.g. happier, happiest).

3 Write.



1 The metal bed is <u>less comfortable than</u> (comfortable) the wooden one.



2 The wooden bed is _____ (expensive) the spaceship bed.



- 3 The spaceship bed is _____ (modern) the wooden one.
- 4 The wooden bed is _____ (comfortable) the metal one.

4 Speaking Ask and answer.

comfortable

beautiful

modern

expensive







Which house / garden is the most / the least beautiful?

I think house A is the most beautiful.

Read and learn.

Irregular comparatives and superlatives

This bed is **good**.

This one is **better**.

And this one is the best!

This bed is bad.

This one is worse.

And this one is the worst.



2 Speaking Talk about the pictures.

- 3 Now write sentences about the pictures.
- 4 Listen and sing. 🊳 45

Saturday was the best of all!

Monday was bad. I lost my hat. Tuesday was worse. I broke my bat.

Wednesday was the worst of all.

I bumped my head on the classroom wall.





Thursday was good. I did well at school. Friday was better. I went swimming at the pool.

But Saturday was the best of all.

I went to the park and played football.

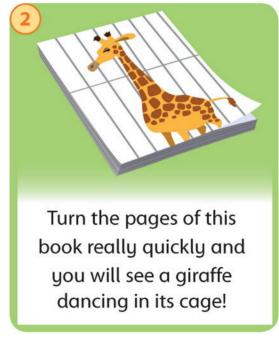
1 Listen, point and repeat. 🌑 46

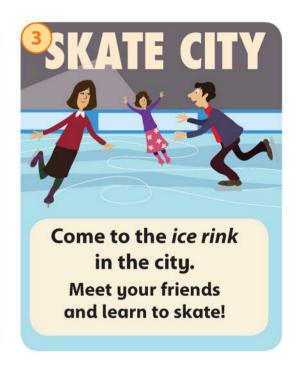




2 Listen and read. 🚳 47







- 3 Read again. Circle the words with c saying s and underline the words with g saying j.
- 4 Circle letter c that says s and underline letter g that says j.



Lesson Five

Reading

- Describe what is happening in the pictures. 2 Listen and read. 6 48



The Ant and the Grasshopper



It was a lovely summer day. The grasshopper was sitting in the sun, playing his violin. An ant walked by, grunting as he carried an enormous piece of corn on his back.

"That corn looks really heavy," said the grasshopper. "Come and play with me instead."

The ant was tired and hot. He pointed at a pile of corn.

"I can't. This will be my food during winter," he said. "There will be less food then, so I must prepare now." The grasshopper laughed.

"Why worry about winter?" he said. "It's summer now and there's plenty of food."



Soon, the weather became very cold and the ground was covered with thick snow and ice. The grasshopper tried to dig, but he couldn't find any food.

"Help me! I'm hungry," said the grasshopper to the ant. "Please, can I share your food?"

The ant had lots of food and was kind and generous.

"I will help you this time," said the ant, and he gave the grasshopper some corn.

"But next year, I will not help you. You mustn't be lazy and you must prepare for winter!"



Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary (page 132).

thick dig share lazy enormous prepare worry generous

- Read again and complete the sentences.
 - 1 The grasshopper played his <u>violin</u>. 2 The ant carried some heavy _____
 - 3 There is plenty of food in . 4 That winter the ant was very

Listening

1 Listen to this fable and tick (✔) the correct moral. 🌑 49

A fable is a story with a moral. It teaches you how to behave. The moral of this fable is:

1 Always work hard.

2 Never say things that are not true.

2 Listen again and put the pictures in the correct order.













Speaking



3 Here is a modern version of The Boy who Cried Wolf. Look at the pictures and tell the story.



girl / bored / mum inside



shouted help / saw a snake



mum ran / no snake



next day / real snake / girl shouted



mum / not true / stayed inside

Writing preparation

Some words stay the same in the plural. Some words are completely different.

4 Circle the plurals that are different. Underline the plurals that stay the same.

1 one foot

two feet

2 one fish

two fish

3 one tooth two teeth

4 one sheep

two sheep

5 one person two people

6 one woman

two women

Complete the writing tasks on pages 46–47 of the Workbook.



Fluency Time! 2

Everyday English

Listen, read and say. 🌑 50





- Listen and write T (true) or F (false). \bigcirc 51 Listening
 - 1 Anna is calling Sam.
 - 2 Sam is at home at the moment.
 - 3 Sam is going to Tom's house on Thursday.
 - 4 Tom has got a new basketball game.
- Talk with your friend. **Speaking**



Mike



Oscar



Brian



Suzy



Iman



Jess

Hi. Can I speak to Brian, please?

It's Daniel here.

OK. Thanks.

Yes. Who's calling, please?

Hold on a minute, please.

Brian. It's for you!





1 Look at the story again. Act.



2 Make a telephone.



Decorate and colour the telephone. Write in a telephone number.



Cut out your telephone and use it to make phone calls.

3 Speaking Use your telephone to make a phone call.



Hello. This is 302 9905.

Will isn't here at the moment. Who's calling?

Can you call again at seven o'clock, James?

Thank you. Goodbye.

Hi. Can I speak to Will, please?

It's James here.

Yes, that's fine.

Bye.



- 4 Speaking Tell the class about your phone call.
 - 1 Who did you call?
- 2 Was he / she there?
- 3 Did you speak to your friend?

I called Will, but he wasn't there. I can call again at seven o'clock.

I called Emily and she was there. I'm going to play at her house ...

1 Complete the crossword.

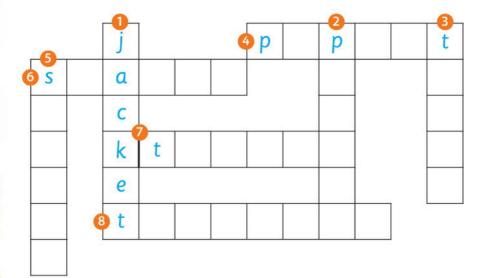
Down











Across









2 Write. bridge straight on right roundabout left traffic lights

Yesterday, I was with my dad outside my house.

A man asked, "Excuse me. Where's the station?"

My dad said, "Go ¹ <u>straight on</u>, then turn ²

at the $^{\scriptscriptstyle 3}$ _____ , turn

 5 _____ and it's in front

of you." "Thank you," said the man. "You know the city well." "That's because I'm a taxi driver," my dad said.



3 Write.

why because

Tai ¹ Why are you smiling?

Millie ²______ I'm happy.

Tai ³ are you so happy?

Millie ⁴_____ I won this trophy.

Tai 5_____ did you win the trophy?

Millie I won it ⁶ _____ I came first in a race at school. And ⁷ are

you asking so many questions?

Write.

It's hold on for you calling speak

Mum Hello.

Tim Hello. Can I¹ speak to Jon, please?

Mum Yes. Who's 2_____, please?

Tim ³_____ Tim, here.

Mum ⁴____ a minute, please. Jon!

It's ⁵_____!

- 4 Read and write T (true) or F (false).
 - 1 The pink flowers are the least beautiful. T
 - **2** The red flowers are the most expensive. ____
 - **3** The purple flowers are the cheapest. _____
 - **4** The purple flowers are more expensive than the yellow and white ones.
 - **5** The yellow and white flowers are less beautiful than the pink ones. ____









5 Write. hers theirs mine yours ours his



Well done!
This is <u>yours</u>.



We didn't order it.

Perhaps it's _____.



Look at this new computer. It's _____.



I think it's .



I think these are my brother's. Yes, they're _____.



This is your racket.
But where's _____?

6 Write the words under the correct heading.

	pencil	yogurt	orange	gloves	picnic	cucumber	badge	police
c says 'c'		c says 's'		g says 'g'		g says 'j'		
			pend	<u>:il</u>				

Extensive reading: sport

Look at the page. Describe the pictures.

American football is very different from European football. It is more like the game of rugbu. But when and how did American football start?

In the 19th century, people played football in England. Like modern football there were teams, the players kicked the ball and scored goals. Then one day, a player picked up the ball and ran to the goal. It was a new sport and they called it rugby. Football and rugby spread across to the USA and became popular there. Then the Americans invented American football.

Modern American football is most like rugby, but there are only eleven players in each team. There are 60 minutes of play, but the game can last four or five hours. This is because they stop the game when there is no play. The teams use an oval ball,



Name: Eli Manning January 3 1981 Birthday: Birth place: New Orleans 193cm Height: Position: Quarterback **New York Giants** Team:

2 Listen and read. 6 52





and they have to run with the ball to the other team's goal. When they get there, they can score a touchdown and get six points. American



football players are usually very big and very strong because they have to stop the other team. The game is more dangerous than rugby, so the players wear helmets and special clothes.

Today, American football is the United States' most popular sport. The most important game is called the Super Bowl. They play this in January. Millions of families in America watch it on TV or go to the game. Some of the most popular teams are the New York Giants and the Dallas Cowboys. Every year, all the teams find new American Football players. The best players become very famous in America.



Name: Birthday: Birth place: Wisconsin Height: Position: Team:

JJ Watt March 22 1989 196cm Defensive end Houston Texans

Answer the questions.

- 1 What is the name of the biggest American football game?
- 2 Who do Eli Manning and JJ Watt play for?
- 3 Who is taller: JJ Watt or Eli Manning?

Ask and answer.

- 1 Would you like to watch or play American football? Why?
- 2 What's your favourite sport? Why do you like it?

Look at the pictures. What is the text about?

2 Listen and read. 6 53



man in the wor



Many people say that Usain Bolt is the world's fastest man ever. In 2008 he won three gold medals at the Beijing Olympic Games in the men's 100m, 200m, and 4×100m relay. He also broke three world records. He was the first person to win these three events at the same Olympics. Then, at the London Olympics in 2012, he won three gold medals again in the same events! This is his story.

Usain Bolt was born in Jamaica on August 21, 1986. He lived in a small town called Trelawney, where his parents had a small food shop. When he was a child, Usain played cricket and football in the street with his brother, Sadeeki, and sister, Sherine. Usain was very good at cricket, and wanted to play for the West Indies.

Usain loved all sports and was one of the best runners at his school, but his sports coach wanted him to be an athlete. So Usain started to run in competitions. He won many races and, when he was 15, he won a gold medal and two silver medals at the 2002 World Junior

Championships in Kingston, Jamaica. In 2004, Usain ran in the Olympic Games in Athens. He didn't win a medal because he had an injured leg. However, at the 2008 Olympic Games he became world famous.

Usain was always an ambitious boy and wanted to do well. His family was quite poor, but now he can help them and the people in his town. He also inspires young sportspeople all over the word.

So, how does he run so fast? Is it because he is so tall? Most athletes are around 182cm tall, but Usain Bolt is 196cm tall. He is taller and his legs are longer, so he takes fewer steps.

Fun Facts

Usain Bolt likes dancing and watching football. His favourite team is England's Manchester United. People call him Lightning Bolt.



Read again and write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Usain Bolt's parents had a sports shop.
- 3 He won a gold medal three times at the London Olympics.
- 2 He won a gold medal at the Athens Olympics.
- 4 Usain has longer legs than most other athletes.

languagedownload.ir

Will it really happen?

Lesson One Words

1 Listen, point and repeat. 🌑 54































- Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- Read and learn.

The future with will

People will travel in super-fast planes.

There won't be any more long plane journeys.

Will they go back to Australia?

Yes, they will.

Will they miss our holiday?

No, they won't.



will won't Write.

> In the future, maybe people 1_will_go to the moon for holidays. They ²_ by aeroplane. They ³_____ travel by rocket or spaceship. They ⁴_____ wear astronauts' clothes. They ⁵ _____ eat normal food. They eat space food with a straw. But they get out of the spaceship. It ⁸ be too dangerous. But they 9_____ see amazing things!



Speaking Look at the picture again. Ask and answer.

go to the moon travel by aeroplane / spaceship eat normal food / space food wear normal clothes / astronauts' clothes

Will people go to the moon for holidays?

Yes, they will.

Will they eat normal food?

No, they won't. They will eat space food.

Read and learn.

Time markers: the future

in a month's time.

in two weeks' time.

next week.

We will go on holiday ...

on Monday.

this evening.

tomorrow.

soon.

later.



Speaking Ask and answer.

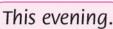
tomorrow

next Monday this evening on Saturday

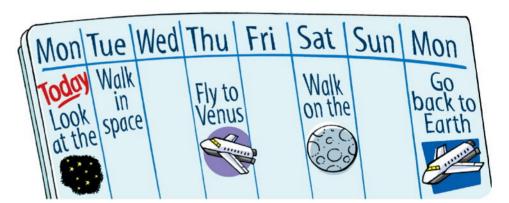
in three days' time



When will we look at the stars?







Now write sentences about the moon trip.

On our trip to the moon, we will look at the stars this evening, ...

4 Listen and sing. 6 56



Get in the rocket; we're leaving soon. We're off on a trip to the moon.

We'll be there in two days' time. We're off on a trip to the moon.

This evening, we'll eat dinner with a straw. We're off on a trip to the moon.

And next week, we'll come back to Earth. We're off on a trip to the moon.

Listen, point and repeat. 6 57





2 Listen and read. 6 58

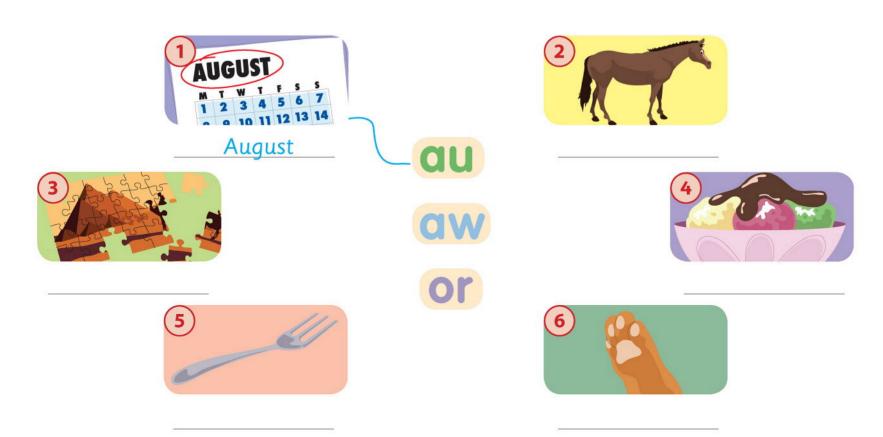


Paul's birthday was in August. When he woke up in the morning, he saw his presents. He got a big jigsaw puzzle. Then he went horse riding with his friend. After that, they ate ice cream with chocolate sauce.



In the autumn, my sister will start school. She'll learn to read. She'll draw and she'll play sport.

- Read again. Circle the words with au in blue, with aw in green and with or in purple.
- Match and write.



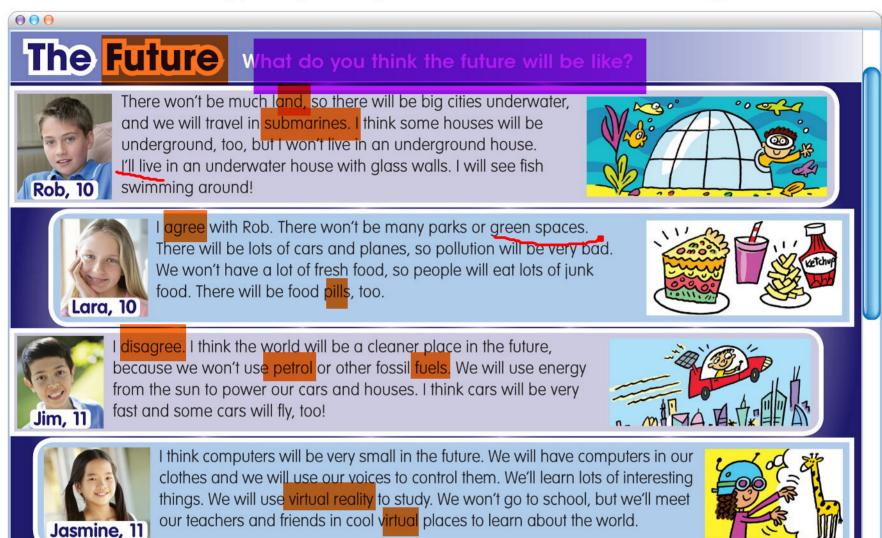
Skills Time!

Lesson Five

Reading

- Describe what is happening in the pictures.
- 2 Listen and read. 6 59



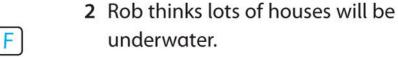


Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary (page 132).

underground submarines underwater control virtual reality pills energy power



- 4 Read again and write T (true) or F (false).
 - 1 Rob thinks there will be lots more space on land in the future.



3 Lara thinks there will be lots of parks in the future.

4 Jim thinks we will use fossil fuels in the future.

5 Jim thinks some cars will fly.

6 Tasmine thinks children won't an

Justiline tilling cilitaren won't go	
to school in the future.	

Listening

- Listen and circle the correct answers. (6) 60
- - 1 People will live on Earth / in space stations.
 - 3 There will be more teachers / machines.
- **2** Children will go to school / study at home.
- **4** Robots will help children / go to work.
- Listen again and match the sentences to the pictures. 🌑 🐽
 - 1 Children will learn about their new life in space.
 - 3 Children will still go to normal schools.
- 2 Children will study at home.
- 4 Robots will talk.









Speaking



3 What will life be like in 100 years' time? Talk about: school, home, travel, robots, weather, food, animals, Earth

I think we will go to school, but we will all have a computer at our desks.

I don't think robots will do everything. They won't do our homework.

Writing preparation

We can make new words when we put two words together. fire + man =fireman

4 Write the words and number the pictures.

1 sun + flower = sunflower

2 pan + cake =

3 house + work =

4 door + bell =









Complete the writing tasks on pages 56-57 of the Workbook.





How much time have we got?

Lesson One Words

1 Listen, point and repeat. 🌑 61





passenger















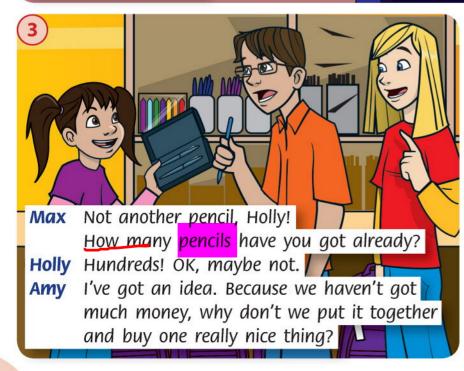


2 Listen and read. 🊳 62











- Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- Read and learn.

Expressing quantity

How much money have you got?

I haven't got much money.

We've got lots of money.

How many pencils have you got?

I haven't got many pencils.

I've got lots of pencils.



Use many with countables and much with uncountables.

You can use lots of with both.



Steward ¹ How much luggage have you got?

We've got these bags and suitcases.

suitcases are going in the aeroplane? Steward ²

Woman Three.

passengers are travelling? Steward And 3

Woman Four.

time have we got before the plane Woman

leaves?

Steward One hour. Have a good holiday!



Speaking Point and say.

lots of much many any



1 luggage 2 food



3 time



4 money



5 passport

She hasn't got much luggage.

63

Read and learn.

Some / any

Have you got any newspapers?

We haven't got any newspapers.

But we have got **some** magazines.



Use any for questions and negative sentences. Use some for positive sentences.

Speaking Ask and answer.

soap

magazines

toothbrushes

pastries



Have you got any soap?

Sorry, we haven't got any soap. But we've got some shampoo.

Now write about what is in the shop.

They've got some ... But they haven't got any ...

4 Listen and sing. 63



1 Listen, point and repeat. 64







2 Listen and read. 65



Alice walked home from school yesterday.
She got wet because it rained. When Alice finished her homework, she tidied her desk.
Then she painted a picture and showed it to her mum.



We waited until the evening for the football game to start. The footballers played until half past ten.

- 3 Read again. Circle the *ed* words in green when they say *t*, in blue when they say *id* and in purple when they say *d*.
- 4 Listen to the words. Write them in the correct box. 66

painted washed played showed walked waited finished tidied rained



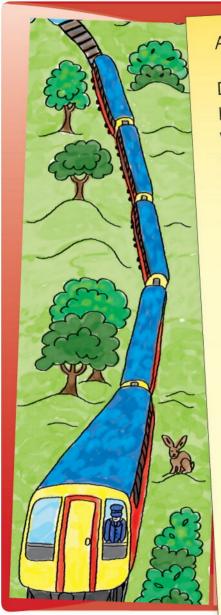




Lesson Five

Reading

- Look at the pictures. What do you know about Finn's holiday?
- 2 Listen and read. 69 67



August 20th

14 Hilltop View Road Oxford

Dear Dan, How are you?

We had a really unusual start to our summer holiday this year. My family and I were on the train to Cornwall. It was a long journey, but it was comfortable and we all fell asleep. Suddenly, we heard the train's whistle and we all woke up. "Oh no, it's eight o'clock!" Mum said. "We missed our station!"

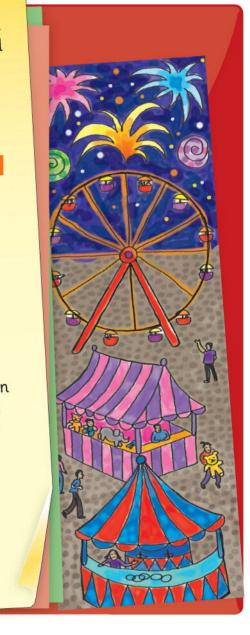
We had to get off at the next station. Dad asked the ticket seller the time of the mext train back to our station. But he said, "There aren't any more trains today. The next train leaves tomorrow morning. But I can book you into a hotel. Follow me."

On the way to the hotel, I was disappointed because the town seemed small and unexciting. But in the town centre, we saw some fireworks and heard some music. There was a festival and a fair! After we checked into the hotel, we went and joined the festival. We had a fantastic evening and it was a brilliant start to our holiday!

Write soon to tell me about your holiday.

From,

Finn



Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary (page 132).

journey fall asleep whistle hotel disappointed fireworks fair unusual

- Read again and write T (true) or F (false).

 - 1 The journey was quite short. __F_ 2 Finn enjoyed the start of his holiday. ____
 - 3 The family got off the train at the right station.
- 4 They caught a train to their station the same day.

Listening

1 Listen and write L (Lucas), N (Nada) or R (Ronny). 68







2 Listen again and circle.

1 How did Lucas get to the beach?

2 How long was his journey?

3 How many cousins has Nada got?

4 What was Ronny's favourite day?

by car / by train / by plane

two hours / four hours / five hours

two / six / eight

the zoo / the sports game / a boat trip

Speaking

3 Ask and answer.

- 1 Did you go on holiday last summer?
- 3 How did you travel there?
- 5 What was the weather like?

- 2 Where did you go?
- 4 What did you do?
- 6 Did you eat any special food?

Writing preparation

- 1 Put the stamp at the top, on the right.
- 2 Write the name first.
- 3 Write the house or flat number, then the road.
- 4 Write the town.
- 5 Finally, write the postcode at the end.
- Harry Jones
- 36 Cherry Tree Road
- 4 London
- SW3 5YH

4 Read and circle.

- 1 The stamp goes on the **left** / **right**.
- 3 The house number goes before / after the road.
- 2 The town goes before / after the road.
- 4 The postcode goes at the **top** / **end**.

Complete the writing tasks on pages 62–63 of the Workbook.

Watch the DVD!





Something new to watch!

Lesson One Words

1 Listen, point and repeat. 🌑 69

























Mum Why are you arguing? Please give me the remote control.

Leo I turned on the TV to watch the basketball match.

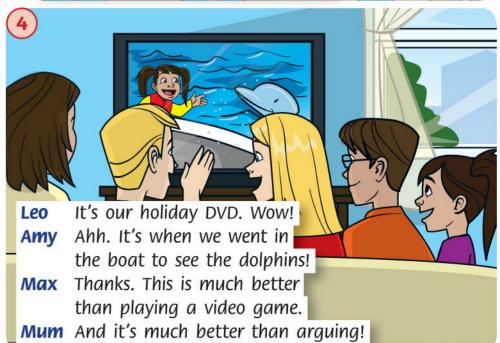
But Max turned it off to play a video game.

Amy Well, my favourite programme is on now.

Can I watch it, please?

Holly And I want to watch it, too!





- Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- Read and learn.

Infinitive of purpose

I turned on the TV to watch sports.

We went in the boat to see the dolphins.

Use to + the base form of the verb for apurpose or a reason.

to + base form = infinitive (e.g. to watch)



Speaking Match and say.

- 1 He turned on the radio
- 2 She watched a documentary
- 3 I turned on the TV
- **4** We use the computer
- 5 I use my mobile phone

He turned on the radio to listen to music.

- a write emails. **b** play the DVD. **c** speak to my friends. **d** learn about dolphins.
 - e listen to music.

Read and number. Then write.

to show to change to take to see to listen

to

- 1 On holiday, we made a video <u>to show</u> all our family and friends back home.
- **2** He looked in the newspaper what was on TV.
- 3 I don't have a camera, but I can use my mobile phone photos.
- 4 I don't like this programme. Where's the remote the channel? control
- **5** I've got a new MP3 player to my music.







Unit 9

Read and learn.

How often ... ?

How often do you watch TV?

I watch it every day.

I watch it three times a week.

I never watch TV. We haven't got one.

I watch a documentary **once** a week.

I buy a new CD twice a year.

1x =once 2x =twice 3x =three times

4x =four times 0x =never

Speaking Ask and answer.

How often do you ...

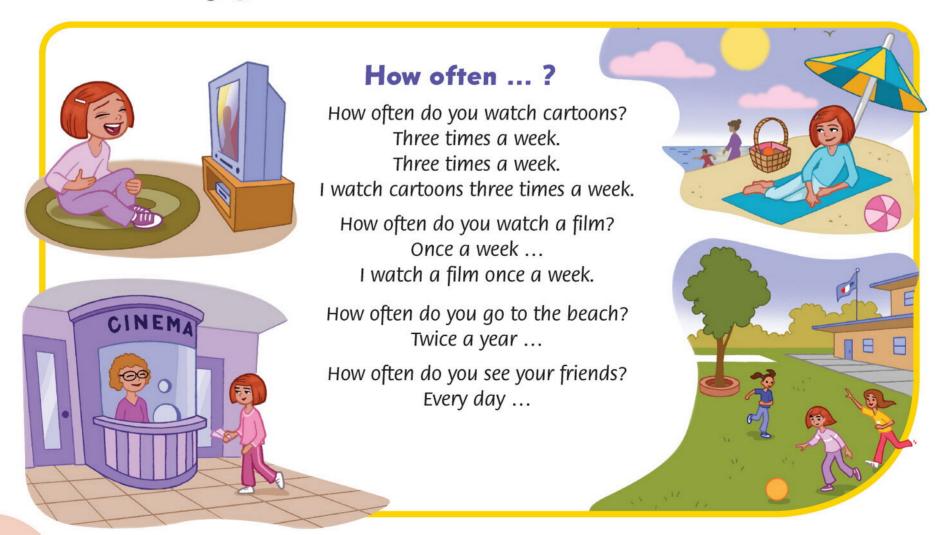
watch a film? use a camcorder? play computer games?

watch the news? listen to the radio? use a mobile phone?

Now write sentences about how often you and your friend do these things.

I watch a film once a week, but Andy watches a film three times a week.

4 Listen and sing. 6 71



1 Listen, point and repeat. 🌑 72



2 Listen and read. <a> 73



Her name is Mrs Butler.

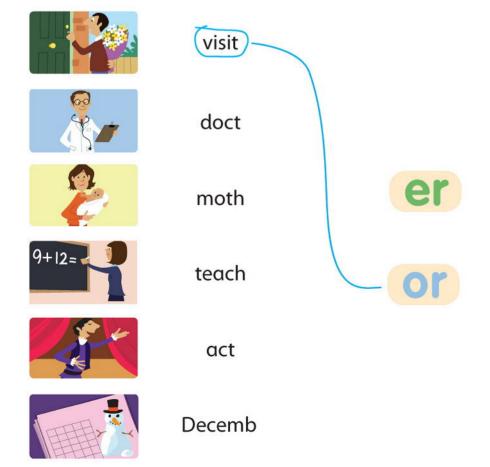


When we have a visitor, my mother and father prepare a fantastic dinner.



My older brother is an actor. He'll be in a play in October. In the play, he is a doctor.

- 3 Read again. Circle the words ending with er and underline the words ending with or.
- 4 Match and write.



- 1 <u>visitor</u>
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
 - 6 _____

Lesson Five

Reading

- Which TV programme would you like to watch? Why? 2 Listen and read. 6 74



What's on TV?

Channel 1 | Channel 2 Channel 3 Channel 4

4:30 Film Despicable Me

Gru wants to be the best supervillain. When another supervillain called Vector steals a pyramid from Egypt, Gru decides to steal the moon! He adopts three little girls to help him with his plan. But how will Gru be able to look after the girls?



5:15 Cartoon **The Simpsons**

The Simpsons are a very funny family. They live in tricks on people and gets into trouble. Lisa is a very clever girl who plays the saxophone. Homer, their dad, loves eating doughnuts! Join the Simpsons and find out what's



6:00 Sport Italy vs Spain

Don't miss tonight's big game! Spain will play Italy for a place in this year's World Cup final! Kick-off is at 6:20pm at the Olympic Stadium in Rome. Both teams are very strong. Join us live on Channel 3 to find out which team is going to the final.



7:30 Documentary The Mystery of the Galapagos

The Galapagos Islands are home to unusual plants and animals, such as giant tortoises and colourful crabs. How did wildlife come to this group of islands? Find out as we explore the islands and meet their amazing creatures.



Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary (page 132).

> steal doughnut villain get into trouble stadium giant play a trick on kick-off

- 4 Read again and complete the sentences.
 - 1 Gru wants to steal the moon .
- 2 Gru needs the little girls to help him with

his _____.

- 3 Lisa Simpson plays the ______. 4 Homer Simpson is Bart and Lisa's _____.
- **5** The match starts at _____.
- **6** The Galapagos is a group of _____.

Listening

Listen and write S (Stacy), J (James), E (Emily) or K (Kai). \bigcirc 75









- Listen again and write T (true) or F (false).
 - 1 Stacy watched a documentary last week. ____
 - **3** James only likes football programmes.
 - **5** Emily saw a film about super heroes.
 - **7** Kai sometimes watches cartoons.

- 2 She learnt about planets. ____
- 4 England won the match.
- **6** The film was on a Friday.
- **8** She watches TV after school.

Watch the DVD!

Speaking

Ask and answer.

Tell me about your favourite programme.

What channel is it on?

When's it on?

My favourite programme is ...

It's on ...

I watch it at ...

It's got ...

It's about ...

Writing preparation

The prefix unchanges a word so it means the opposite. lucky

unlucky = not lucky

- 4 Write the words. Add un to change the meaning.
 - 1 happy <u>unhappy</u> 2 friendly _____
- - 3 well 4 safe
 - 5 clean _____ 6 comfortable ____

 - 7 kind _____ 8 popular ____

Complete the writing tasks on pages 68-69 of the Workbook.



Fluency Time! 3

Everyday English

Listen, read and say. 6 76





Listen and write T (true) or F (false). \bigcirc 77 Listening

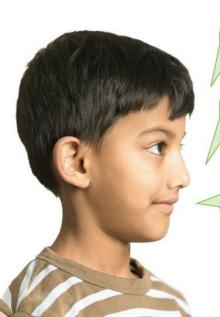
- 1 Anna and Tom love adverts.
- 2 Anna wants to change the channel.

3 The news is on Channel 3.

- 4 Tom can't stand animal documentaries.

Speaking 3 Talk with your friend.

football basketball cycling documentary swimming adverts the news cartoons



What's on TV?

Let's change the channel!

A film! I love films.

Cycling. I can't stand cycling on TV.

OK. Pass me the remote control, please.

Great! Let's watch this.



1 Look at the story again. Act.



2 Make a TV.



Colour and cut out the remote control. Cut out the TV. Cut the dotted slot lines.



Colour and cut out the TV programmes. Slot them into the TV.

3 Speaking Ask and answer with your friend.



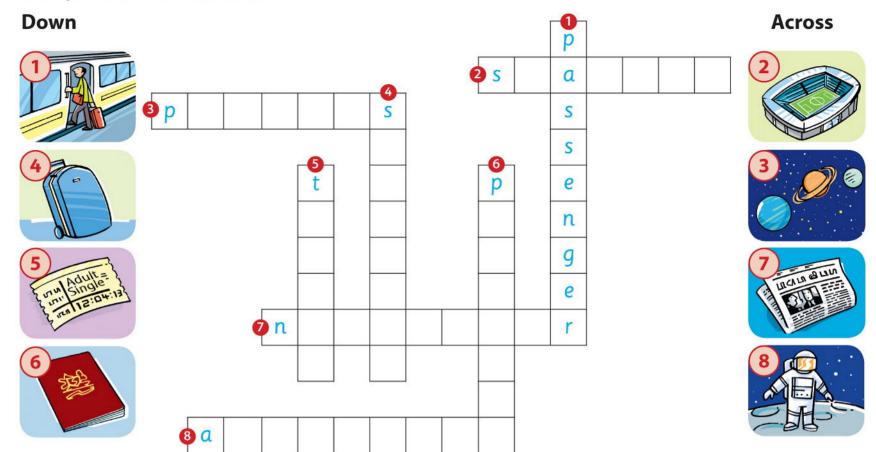
4 Speaking Tell the class about your conversation.

- 1 What programme did you watch?
- 2 What did you like?
- 3 What didn't you like?

We turned on the TV. A film was on but we didn't like it. So we changed the channel ...

languagedownload.ir **Review 3**

1 Complete the crossword.



Write.

When it's finished, my sister changes the to watch her favourite programme.	channel I	programme	camcorder	the news	cartoons	documentary
favourite 2 is a quiz show on Saturdays. When it's finished, my sister changes the 1		200000000000000000000000000000000000000	Access to the Ac			
	favourite ²	is a qu	uiz show on Sat	_	S. C.	
It's a ⁴ about life in space.	³ t	to watch her fo	ıvourite progran	nme.		
	It's a ⁴	about life	in space.			
Sometimes on Saturday evenings, my family and I all	Sometimes on S	aturday eveni	ngs, my family d	and I all		
watch a film together. My dad took his ⁵ on holiday, so last Saturday,	watch a film too	gether. My dad	took his ⁵	on ho	oliday, so last S	Saturday,
we watched a DVD of us! It was good fun. Then my parents watched ⁶ They watch it every evening.			ıs good fun. The	n my parents	watched ⁶	·

3 Read and circle. Then ask and answer.

- 1 How much / many time are you at school every day?
- 2 How much / many pens are there in your pencil case?
- 3 How much / many books do you have on your desk?
- 4 How much / many money do you have in your pocket?

4 Write. many some any lots of

Pete Have you got 1 any tickets for the match

next month?

Assistant Yes, of course. You're quite early. We've

still got ²_____ tickets left. How ³____

do you want?

Pete Four, please. Sue, have you got 4_____

money you can give me until tomorrow?

I want to buy all the tickets today.

Sue Sorry, Pete. I haven't got ⁵_____ money today. But we've got ⁶_____ time.

Let's come back tomorrow.

Pete OK. Thanks.

5 Write. will won't

When I grow up, I 1 won't have to go to school every day, but I 2 have to go to work. I want to be a

pilot, so I ³ have to wear a pilot's uniform. When I'm a pilot, I ⁴ travel all around the world and I

see lots of places. I ⁶____work in an office, but I ⁷___sometimes work at

night. You have to be very clever to be a pilot, so I $^{\rm 8}____$ have to work hard at school.

6 Complete the words.

au aw or

er or



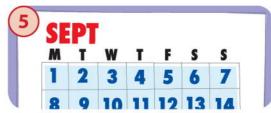
Every <u>au</u>tumn, the leaves fall from the trees.



I get up every m___ning at five past six.



When I grow up, I want to be a doct .



There are thirty days in Septemb .



For my birthday, I got a jigs puzzle.



My favourite sp___t is swimming.

Look at the page. What are the people doing?

2 Listen and read. ⁽⁶⁾ 78



000

Family Activity Holiday

Do you want a holiday that everyone can enjoy together? Are you an active family? Our three-day family activity holiday helps you get fit and have fun together. This holiday is suitable for all the family, including children from the age of five and above.

Our programme is packed with fun activities from morning until night. You will be in small groups with other families, and we make sure that the children in each group are of a similar age.

During the day, you can try rock climbing on our 15 metre climbing wall. Our expert instuctors will show you how to wear harnesses and ropes to keep you safe at all times. You can try our high ropes and zip wire courses, and enjoy being up in the trees and flying through the air like a bird. A low ropes course is also available. We also spend a morning horse riding in the beautiful hills near our centre. Our ponies are very calm and well behaved, and you don't need any previous experience to take part. Our mountain bike ride is also very popular.

We offer water activities, too. We have a beautiful, clean lake where you can learn to sail, canoe and kayak, always with the help of our expert instructors.

In the evenings, there are games and sports activities for all the family. With so much to do, your family will never be bored!



This was my best family holiday ever! I went with my mum and dad, my brother James (age 6) and my sister Emily (age 12). The instructors were very friendly and helpful. I made lots of new

friends. I recommend this holiday and we will come again next year.

Cerys, 10 London, UK.

Programme

Monday **AM** Horse riding

PM Rock climbing

Tuesday

AM Kayaking and canoeing

PM Sailing

Wednesday AM Mountain biking

PM Zip wires in the forest

Read again and write yes or no.

- 1 Can you sail on the lake?
- 3 Can children aged nine do these holiday activities?
- 2 Will families be in large groups?
- 4 Has Cerus got a brother?

Ask and answer.

- 1 Which activities do you like or dislike on this activity holiday?
- 2 What do you usually do on holiday?

Describe the picture.

2 Listen and read. ⁽⁶⁾ 79



The author Jonathon Swift wrote his book *Gulliver's Travels* in 1735. It is still very popular today, after more than 275 years. There are also famous films of the story.

A voyage to Lilliput

My name is Gulliver, and when I was a young man I went travelling. I joined a ship and sailed to the islands of the South Pacific. It was a brilliant voyage at first. We sailed across the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean. Suddenly there was a terrible storm and I fell into the water. Finally I swam to an island. I walked on the beach and looked around me. There were no people and no houses. I was very tired so I fell asleep on the sand.

When I woke up in the morning, I couldn't move. I was lying on my back and my arms and my legs were tied to the ground. I was very hot in the sun and I was frightened. Suddenly I saw a very small man. He was about 15 centimetres tall and he was walking on my leg. Then I saw lots of small men on my arms and my legs. I shouted and, in surprise, the men fell off my body. Then I spoke to them in English. They didn't understand my language, but they saw that I was friendly.



I pointed at my mouth to show I was hungry and they brought me some food. Their food was normal, but it was very, very small and it meant I had to eat a lot. I ate lots of tiny loaves of bread and lots of tiny pieces of cheese and a lot of meat. I finished my meal and then hundreds of men and thousands of horses carried me to their city. It was a very long journey.

When I arrived at the city, I looked around me. The houses were smaller than my feet and I was bigger than the trees. The king and the people were kind to me so I stayed on the island. I learned that I was in Lilliput and I learned their language. I played with their children and I gave them presents such as my watch and some coins. These things were enormous to them. Eventually, I left the city and travelled again.

order.

- **a** He went to an island. **b** He had some food.
- **c** He went on a ship. **d** He went to a city.
- e He fell into the sea. **f** He saw some little men.

Ask and answer.

- 1 Did you enjoy the story? Why?
- 2 Would you like to travel by ship? Why?



I've printed my homework

Lesson One Words

1 Listen, point and repeat. 🌑 80

















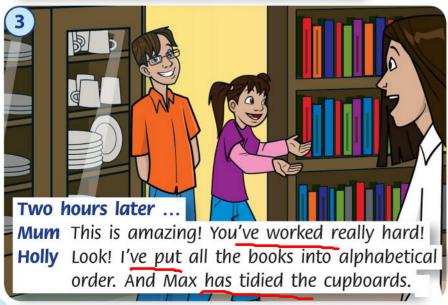














- Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- Read and learn. V Irregular verb list Workbook 4 page 131

Present perfect: affirmative

We've finished our homework.

He's put the books on the shelves.

You've made a mess.

Use the **present perfect** for actions in the past that are still true now.

I've tidied my room.

This means the room is tidy now.

Present perfect = have / has + past participle (pp) Regular past participles = printed, saved, logged off Irregular past participles = make - made, put - put



- Underline have / has and circle the past participle.
 - 1 We've saved our documents. 2 He's made a mess.
 - 3 I've out the speakers on the shelf. 4 She has printed her homework.

Write.

Tom Can we play with our friends outside now?

Mum Have you finished everything?

Tom Yes, I ¹ 've finished (finish) my homework and I ² (print) it.

Mum What about Sophie?

She ³_____(save) hers on a memory stick. Tom

Sophie And we 4 (log off) and we 5 (turn off) the printer.

Very good. You can go outside and play now. Mum



1 Read and learn.

Present perfect: questions, answers and negatives

Have you seen my new speakers?

No, I haven't. Please show me.

Has she done her homework?

Yes, she has. But she hasn't printed the document.

see – **seen** (pp)

do - done (pp)

2 Speaking Ask and answer.



Have you tidied your room?

Yes, I have.

3 Now write about what Ryan has and hasn't done.

He has tidied his room and ...

4 Listen and sing. 6 82

I've really tried!

I've tried to print my work.
I've turned the printer on.
There's paper in the printer.
But something's wrong.

Have you saved your work
On a memory stick?
Have you moved the mouse
And remembered to click?

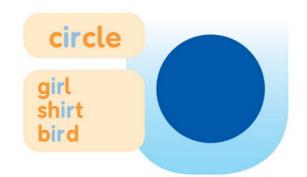
You haven't checked the printer.
It needs more ink.
Look at the ink button.
Can you see it blink?

I tried to print my work.
But something was wrong.
There wasn't any ink.
And that was what was wrong.



1 Listen, point and repeat. 🚳 83

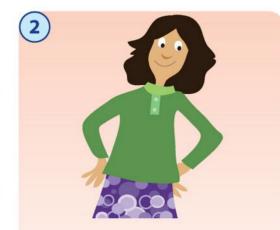




2 Listen and read. 6 84



Last Thursday, this girl hurt her arm. She had to see the nurse. The girl was very sad because it was her birthday.

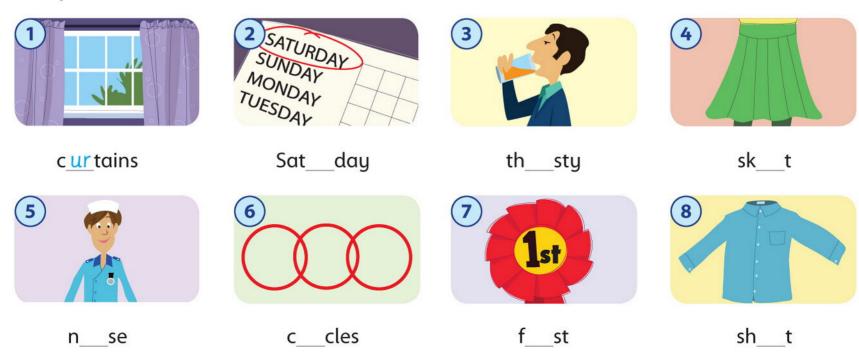


Today was the first time
I wore my purple skirt and
new green shirt. Look! The
skirt has got lots of circles
on it.



My curtains are purple.
Look! There are lots of
birds on them.

- 3 Read again. Circle the words with *ur* and underline the words with *ir*.
- 4 Complete the words with ur or ir.

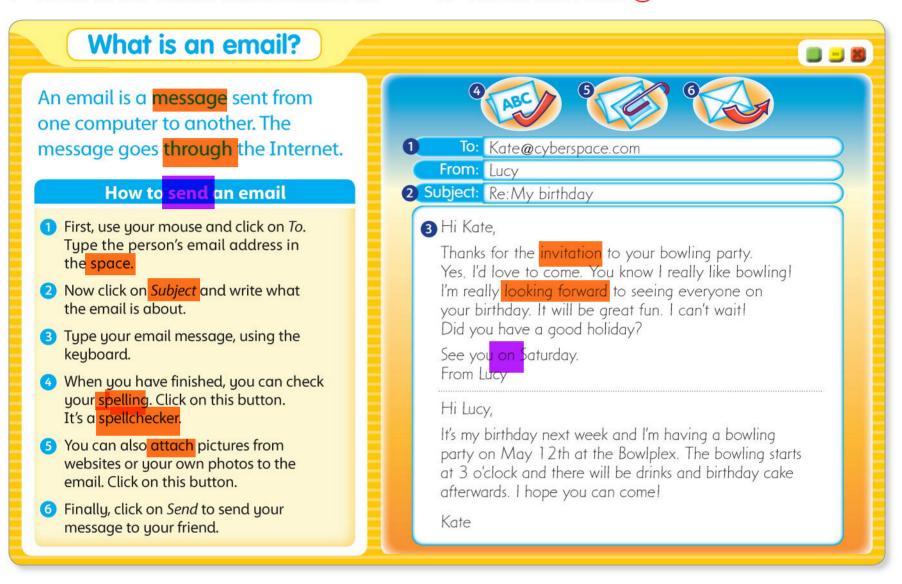


Skills Time!

Lesson Five

Reading

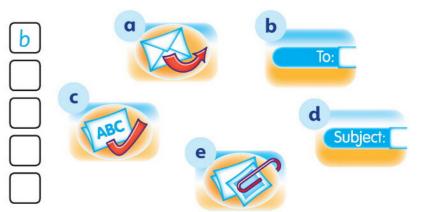
- 1 Look at the email. What is it about?
- 2 Listen and read. [®] 85



3 Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary (page 132).

type the email address subject keyboard spellchecker attach a photo website send a message

- 4 Read again and match.
 - 1 You write the person's email address here.
 - 2 You write what the email is about here.
 - **3** You send your message by clicking on this.
 - 4 You correct your spelling by clicking here.
 - 5 You add pictures with this.



Listening

1 Listen and number.

86







- 2 Listen again and write R (Rita), D (Dan) or B (Beth).
 - 1 can type very well.

- 2 makes photo albums and sends emails.
- 3 plays computer games on the Internet.
- uses the Internet to help do homework.
- 5 R has a computer in the dining room.
- 6 cannot play computer games every day.

Speaking



- 3 Ask and answer. How often do you ... on the computer?
 - 1 do homework
- 2 listen to music
- 3 send emails
- 4 play games
- 5 watch DVDs
- 6 search the Internet

How often do you do your homework on the computer?

Once a week.

Writing preparation

Different words (parts of speech) in a sentence do different things. The verb shows the action in the sentence.

The **subject** does this action.
The **object** receives the action.
The object is usually *after*the verb.

She sends emails.

S V O

- 4 Look at the sentences. Write
 - S (subject), V (verb) and O (object).
 - 1 Beth types her homework.





2 Rita makes photo albums.

3 Dan is playing computer games.

- 1	

Complete the writing tasks on pages 78–79 of the Workbook.



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Have you ever been ...?

Lesson One Words

Listen, point and repeat. 6 87





















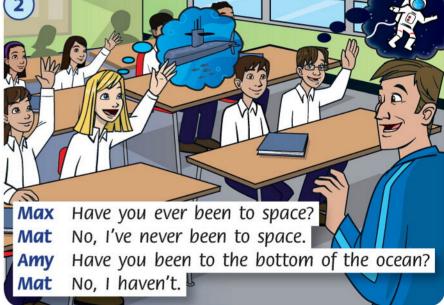
2 Listen and read. 6 88

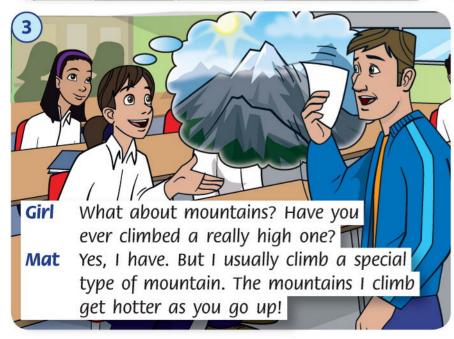


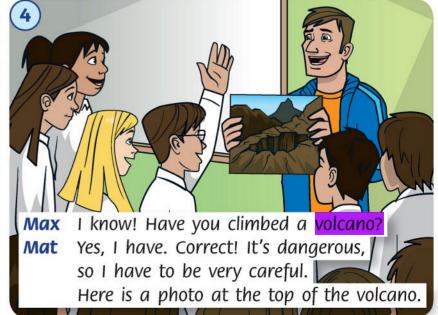


Mat Jones and he lives in our town, but he has been somewhere very exciting. Let's see if you can guess where. Who wants to ask the first question?









- Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- Read and learn.

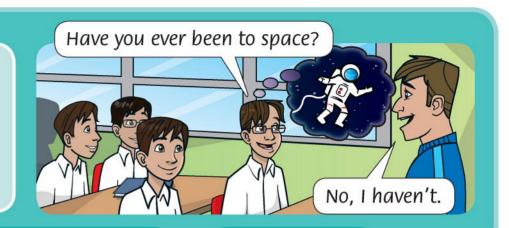
Present perfect: ever

Has he ever been to a desert?

No, he hasn't.

Has he ever climbed a volcano?

Yes, he has.



Use Have you ever ...? to mean in your life up to now.

go – been (pp)

Write. a desert some mountains an oasis space



Have you ever been to a desert?

Yes, I have.



Yes, I have.



No, I haven't.



No, I haven't.

Speaking Ask and answer with your friends.

an airport a rainforest a desert the ocean a volcano some mountains space a cave

Have you ever been to ...?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

1 Read and learn.

Present perfect: never

I've never seen a volcano.

She's never been to the bottom of the ocean.

We've never fallen in the mountains.

Use **never** to talk about things you **have not done** in **your life up to now**.

see – seen (pp)

go – been (pp)

fall - fallen (pp)

2 Speaking Choose a person. Ask and answer.

	Dave Dave	Alice	Dom	Libby
climbed a mountain	✓	✓	×	✓
been to space	~	×	~	V
been to a desert	V	~	V	×
seen gorillas in a rainforest	×	×	V	V

This person has climbed a mountain and been to the desert, but has never been to space or seen gorillas in a rainforest.

It's Alice!

- 3 Now write sentences about what the people have and have never done.
- 4 Listen and sing. 6 89

One day soon

I've never been to the moon, Or been in a balloon. But maybe, maybe, I will one day soon.

I've never played in the snow, Or seen a volcano. But maybe, maybe, One day I will go.



1 Listen, point and repeat. 🌑 🥺

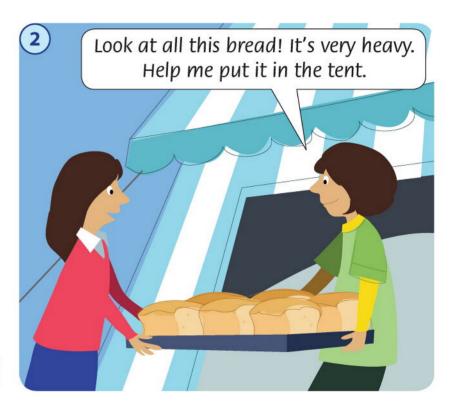




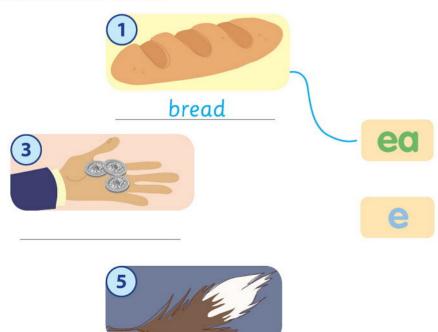
2 Listen and read. 69 91







- 3 Read again. Circle the words with ea and underline the words with e.
- 4 Match and write.







Lesson Five

Reading

Look at the photographs. What are the men doing?

2 Listen and read. 6 92





Everest

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. It is named after George Everest, the first person to record its location and height.

The first people to climb to the top of Mount Everest were Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay.



Tenzing was a mountain climber from Nepal and Hillary was an explorer from New Zealand. They were part of a large expedition including 362 porters and 20 guides.

The expedition started in March 1953. It took the team many weeks to get close to the top of the mountain. Some of the climbers had to give up when their equipment didn't work and they couldn't get enough oxygen, but Hillary and Tenzing continued the expedition.

There was heavy snow and freezing winds, but by 28th May, Hillary and Tenzing were near the summit. They slept in a tent that night.

The next morning, Hillary's boots were frozen solid outside the tent! It took two hours to melt the ice and get the boots warm. Hillary and Tenzing climbed the last part of the mountain. They used ice axes to pull themselves up the icy rocks. On 29th May, they reached the summit. They stood on the highest point on Earth. Then Hillary took some

photos and they buried some chocolates in the snow for future climbers. They only stayed at the top of Everest for about 15 minutes, because it was difficult to breathe. There isn't much oxygen at 8,848m!

Since then, many people have climbed Mount Everest. The oldest person to reach the summit was Yuichiro Miura, from Japan. He was 80 years old. The youngest person was Jordan Romero, from the USA. He was 13.





Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary (page 132).

expedition location height equipment frozen summit melt oxygen

- 4 Read again and put the sentences in the correct order.
 - a Hillary and Tenzing slept in a tent near the summit.
 - **b** A large expedition team started to climb Everest.
 - **c** Hillary and Tenzing buried chocolates in the snow.
 - **d** Hillary and Tenzing climbed the last part of the mountain.
 - e Some of the climbers gave up.

Listening









- 2 Listen again and circle. 🗐 93
 - 1 Hillary and Tenzing's backpacks weighed 14/40 kilos.
 - 2 Sometimes the men had to climb walls of snow / ice.
 - 3 Tenzing didn't know how to use an axe / a camera.
 - 4 Hillary's friend brought snow / soup up the mountain for Hillary and Tenzing.

Speaking

Watch the DVD!

- 3 Interview Edmund Hillary or Tenzing Norgay.
 - 1 How many men took part in the expedition? 2 What did you eat?
 - 3 What was the weather like?

4 Where did you sleep?

How many men took part in the expedition?

382 men ...

Writing preparation

The first sentence of each paragraph tells you what the rest of the paragraph is about. It is called a topic sentence.

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. It is named after George Everest. He was the first person to record the location and height of the mountain.

- 4 Read the topic sentences and match them to the correct paragraph.
 - 1 The expedition started in March 1953.
 - **2** Since then, many people have climbed Mount Everest.
 - The oldest person to reach the summit was Yuichiro Miura, from Japan. He was 80 years old. ...
 - It took the team many weeks to get close to the top of the mountain. ...

Complete the writing tasks on pages 84–85 of the Workbook.



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What's the matter?

Lesson One Words

1 Listen, point and repeat. 69 94

















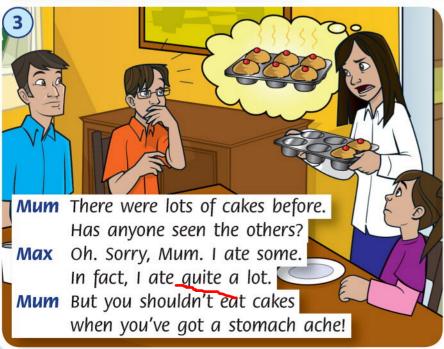
4













- Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- Read and learn.

Should / shouldn't



You should drink some water.



You shouldn't eat lots of cakes.

Use should and shouldn't to say what is good and not good for you.

should shouldn't Write.

Max is ill. He's got a stomach ache.

- 1 Max should drink water.
- 2 He _____ play outside.
- **3** He ______ stay in bed.
- 4 He _____ eat chocolates.



Speaking Ask and answer.

a stomach ache a sore throat a cold an earache









I've got an earache.

You should / shouldn't ...

Read and learn.

Could / couldn't

Max couldn't eat his dinner. But he **could** eat lots of cakes. Could and couldn't are the past tense of can and can't.

2	Write.	could	couldn't	can
---	--------	-------	----------	-----

And this is me when I was four. Sue

¹ Could you swim when you were four? Mai

No, I²____, but I³____ now. And you? Sue

Yes, I ⁴ . I learnt to swim when I was two. Mai

Sue you send emails when you were four?



And how many languages ⁷_____ you speak when you were four? Sue

Only one. But now I ⁸ speak two! Mai

Speaking Ask and answer. You can use some of these verbs.

read ride a bike use a phone write in English count to 100

What could you do when you were five years old? What couldn't you do?

When I was five, I could play all day but I couldn't read.

4 Listen and sing. 69 96

When I was a baby

When I was a baby, I could sleep and dream. I could only drink milk and cry and scream.

When I was a baby, I couldn't talk. I couldn't go to school and I couldn't walk.

But now that I am older, I can go to school. I can read and play. Growing up is cool!



1 Listen, point and repeat. 🌑 97





2 Listen and read. 69 98



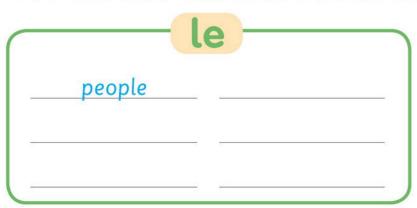
Many years ago, some people lived in castles.

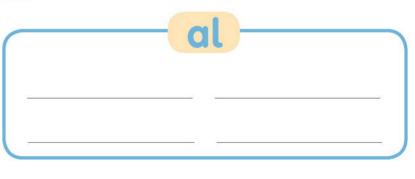
Look at the picture. Can you see a woman wearing a purple dress and sandals?

On the table there is a bowl of apples and a basket full of cereals. There are lots of candles because there weren't any lights many years ago.



- 3 Read again. Circle the words ending in *le* and *al*.
- 4 Now write the circled words in the correct boxes.





Lesson Five

Reading

- Look at the text and pictures below. Say three ways to stay healthy.
- 2 Listen and read. 6 99



Take lots of exercise

Watching TV or playing computer games won't make you fit, but playing sports will. You can join a club or play with your friends in a park. If you don't like team sports, you can walk to school, go swimming or try skating instead. Regular exercise makes you feel stronger and gives you more energy.

Eat a healthy diet

Sweets, chocolate and crisps are fun to eat sometimes, but it is not good to eat them every day. These foods contain too much sugar, fat or salt. Make sure you eat vegetables, such as cabbage, with every meal, and plenty of fruit, too. Fruit and vegetables help you stay healthy and grow strong.

Drink lots of water and milk

Water or juices are better for you than fizzy drinks because fizzy drinks contain lots of sugar. Eating a lot of sugar is bad for your teeth. One can of cola contains about nine teaspoons of sugar! Milk is good because it contains lots of calcium. You need calcium to help your 206 bones to grow and keep your teeth strong.

There is this much calcium in a serving of ...



- 1 a glass of milk
- 2 two sardines
- 3 cabbage -
- 4 cheese
- 5 yogurt
- 6 beans
- 3 Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary (page 132).

cabbage calcium healthy crisps sardine fit energy sugar

- Read again and complete the sentences.
 - 1 Walking and skating are types of <u>exercise</u>. 2 You should eat _____ with your meal.
 - **3** There is a lot of in fizzy drinks.
- 4 has got a lot of calcium.
- **5** Vegetables help you to stay .
 - **6** Calcium keeps your strong.

Listening

Listen and number. 6 100









- Listen again and write T (true) or F (false).
 - 1 Joe feels tired when he gets to school. _____ 2 Sarah is healthier now. ____
 - 3 Ella doesn't like fizzy drinks.

- **4** Pete never eats sweets.

Speaking

Watch the DVD!

- 3 What do you do to be healthy? Ask and answer.
 - 1 What exercise do you do?
- 2 What healthy food do you eat?

3 What do you drink?

4 How can you be more healthy?

What exercise do you do?

I ride my bike and I go swimming ...

Writing preparation

We can use a conjunction to join two sentences. Because shows the reason for something.

Milk is good because it contains lots of calcium.

So shows the results of something.

We all want to be healthy, so here are some tips to help.

Use a comma before so.



- 4 Match the sentence halves.
 - 1 I drink lots of milk
 - **2** There is lots of salt in crisps,
 - 3 You should eat lots of fruit
 - 4 Doing sport makes you feel strong,
- a because it is good for you.
- **b** so you shouldn't eat them every day.
- c so try doing some regularly.
- **d** because I want strong bones.

Complete the writing tasks on pages 90-91 of the Workbook.

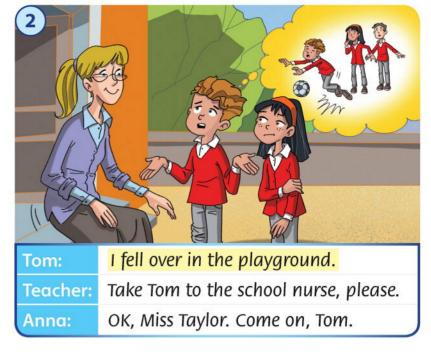


Fluency Time! 4

Everyday English

Listen, read and say. 🚳 101





Listen and complete the sentences with the words below. Listening There are two extra words. 6 102

> living room head garden wash arm see

- 1 Anna's hurt her arm . 2 Now she's in the
- 3 She fell over in the . 4 Tom's mum will Anna's arm.

Watch the DVD!

Speaking Talk with your friend.

hand leg arm foot finger

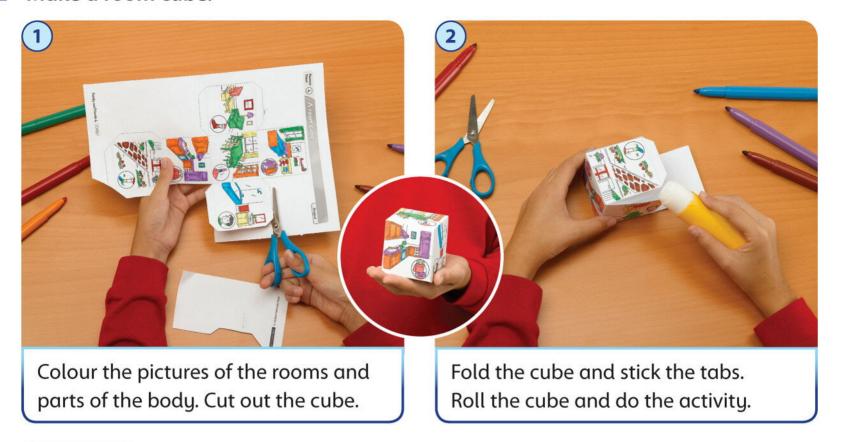
playground sports field classroom art room computer room



1 Look at the story again. Act.



2 Make a room cube.



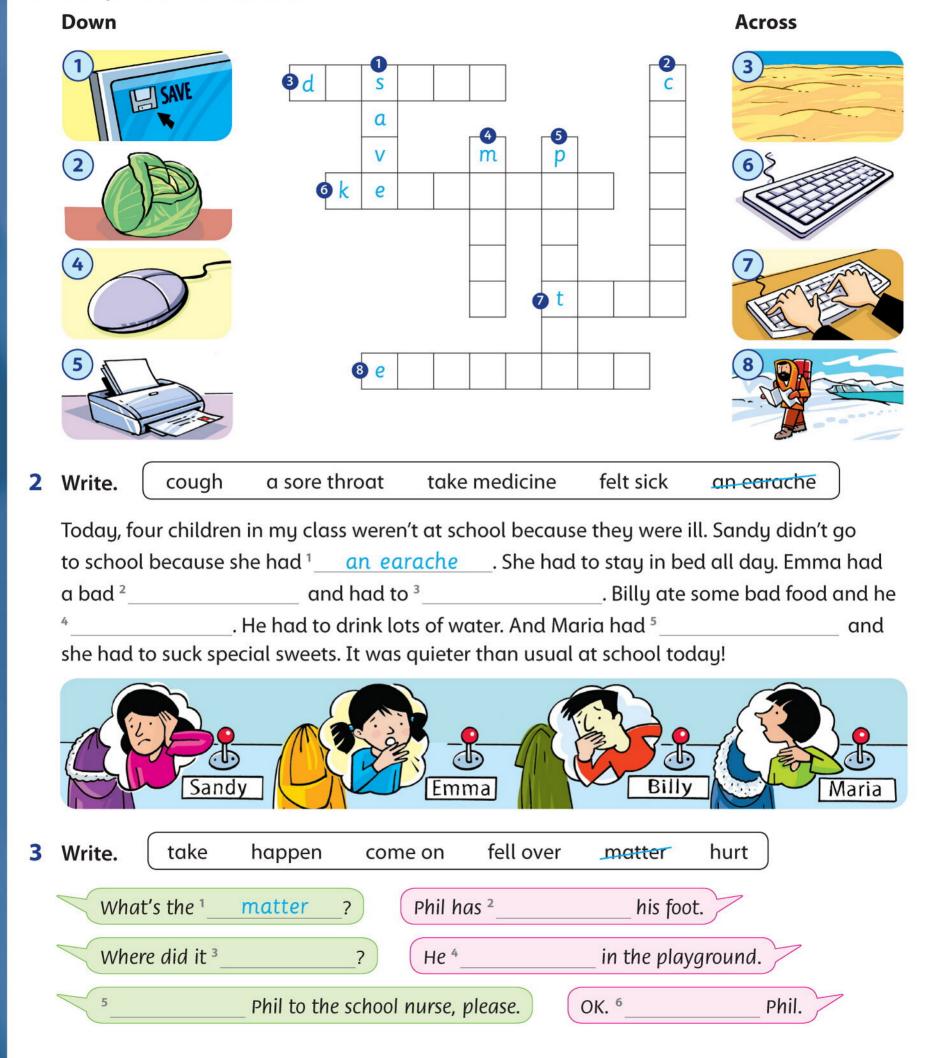
3 Speaking Ask and answer with your friend.



- 4 Speaking Tell the class what happened to your friend.
 - 1 What happened?
 - 2 When did it happen?
 - 3 Where did it happen?

Julia hurt her knee on Monday. It happened at home. She fell over in the ...

1 Complete the crossword.



Write.

do have $(\times 2)$ finish make find have not put on

Mum Are you ready for school?

I've ¹ finished my breakfast and ² my bed. Girl

Mum Have you ³ your school bag?

Yes, I ⁴_____. It was under my bed. Girl

Mum Has Jamie ⁵ his homework?

Yes, he ⁶______. Girl

Mum And has he ⁷ his shoes?

No, he ⁸_____ put on his shoes. He can't find them! Girl

Mum Oh no! Please hurry up!



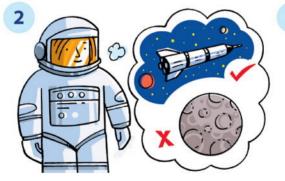
5 Complete the sentences.

desert the moon rainforest Egypt space Spain



Has she ever been to a rainforest?

Yes, she has. But she's <u>never</u> Yes, he has. But he's _____



Has he ____



Have they _

No, But

6 Complete the words.

been to a desert

ir ur ea e



h ea vy











f ther



Extensive reading: Exciting places

- 1 Look at the text. What do you know about life in the Arctic?
- 2 Listen and read. 6 103

000

My life in the Arctic

Dear Laura.

I am your new penfriend and I want to tell you about my life. I live with my parents and grandparents. I've got two younger brothers, Koda and Atka, who are two and four years old. I live in a village near the city of Barrow in Alaska. It is quite famous because it is the most northern city on the North American continent. We are in the Arctic, so I suppose my life here is very different from yours in England. Here, in winter, there is normally very thick snow. It's very cold. The temperature is about minus 30 degrees! During winter, the sky is dark all the time, even in the day, but the white snow on the ground gives us light to see. Sometimes we can see beautiful colours in the sky, too. This is called the Northern lights.

Most of my friends walk to school using special snow shoes or skis. I live further from the school, so I go by snowmobile, which is really fun. My mom drives it and I sit on the back. How do you go to school? Do you have snowmobiles in England? I think you have more rain than snow there, right? It hardly ever rains here.

There are 200 children at my school, mostly Eskimos like me. We also have other visitors to our school: reindeers and polar bears try to come into school. Polar bears are beautiful, but really dangerous. What wild animals do you have in England?

At the weekends, there are usually dog sled races in my village. We have five dogs and my father drives them. It's really exciting. We also tell stories, sing songs and

dance.

In the summer, everything changes. Most of the snow goes and the sky is always light and sunny. It's never dark at all. Eskimo children don't go to school during the summer here. We travel with our parents to go hunting and fishing, and we sleep in tents. What do you do in the summer?

Please write soon and tell me about life in England. I imagine it is very different from life here!

Best wishes, Kirima

3 Read again and circle the correct word.

- 1 Kirima goes to school by skis / snowmobile / bus.
- 2 In the Arctic it is dark all the time in winter / summer.
- 3 Kirima's **mother / father** drives the dog sled.
- 4 In the summer, Eskimo children go / don't go to school.

4 Ask and answer.

102

- 1 Would you like to go to the Arctic? Why?
- 2 How is your life different from Kirima's life?

Facts about the Arctic

- Eskimo people live in Alaska (USA), Canada, Greenland and Russia.
- The Arctic is bigger than the continent of North America.
- People have lived in the Arctic for thousands of years.
- There are four million people living in the Arctic.







- 1 Describe the picture. What do you know about deserts?
- 2 Listen and read. 🚳 104

Life in the Desert

What is a desert?

There are different kinds of deserts. There are hot deserts and there are cold deserts. The Sahara Desert is the biggest hot desert in the world. The Gobi Desert is atways very cold. Some deserts are sandy. Some deserts are rocky. Other deserts have mountains. Antarctica is the coldest place in the world, but it is a desert and it is covered in snow and ice.

What is the weather like in the desert?

A desert is a very dry place. It has very little rain. It snows in Antarctica, but it does not often rain. In hot deserts, it is very hot during the day and then very cold at night. When it rains, it rains suddenly. But there is very little water in the desert. Sometimes you can find water in rocks underground. These places are called oases.

It can be very windy in the desert, too. There can be sandstorms or snowstorms. In sandy deserts, the wind blows the sand and makes big shapes like mountains. These shapes are called sand dunes.



What plants and animals live in hot deserts?

Plants and animals need water to <u>survive</u>. The desert is very dry but amazingly, there are many plants in the desert. There are also many animals, insects and birds. How do they survive?

Some plants, like cacti, keep rain water in their leaves for a long time. Other plants have long roots. The roots take water from deep under the ground.

Some animals in the desert never drink. They get water from seeds and plants. Many animals are nocturnal. This means they sleep during the hot day and come out at night. Some animals live underground for most of the time because it is colder.

People often travel in the desert on camels. These animals can drink a lot of water very quickly and then they do not need to drink for a very long time. They are perfect in the desert!

- **3** Read again and write *T* (true) or *F* (false).
 - 1 It is always hot in the desert. ____
 - 3 Animals and plants live in the desert.
- **2** It never rains in the desert. ____
- 4 Some animals don't need water.

- 4 Ask and answer.
 - 1 Have you ever been to a desert? What was it like?
 - 2 Would you like to go on a trip to the desert? Why?



Can you help me?

Lesson One Words

1 Listen, point and repeat. 6 105

















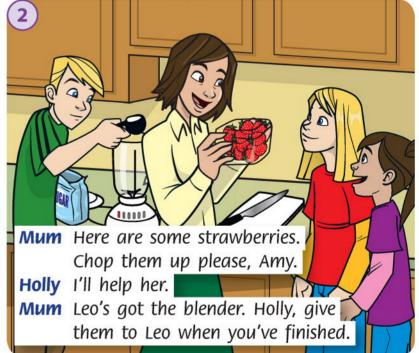




2 Listen and read. 6 106











- Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- Read and learn.

Object pronouns

Please help me!

You I'll help **you**.

He I can see him.

I'll help her. She

Pour it in the blender. It

Chop them up. They

We They saw us.



The object of a sentence can be replaced by a pronoun.

Can you get some milk from the fridge? Then pour it in the blender.

Read and circle.

- 1 I can hear my brother, but I can't see(him)/her/it.
- 2 I've got a problem. Please help her / you / me.
- 3 Are you lost? I live here. I can show us / you / them the way.
- 4 Is that your coat? Please put it / them / you in the cupboard.
- 5 Please can you get the tomatoes out of the fridge and wash it / you / them?

you

6 We want to make smoothies, Mum. Can you help us / you / them?

Write.

them her me



Look at me I've made a great smoothie!



Can I help ____ Dad?



You can go and play with now.



Where's your sister? I can't find .

1 Read and learn.

Relative pronouns

This is the boy. He didn't put the lid on.

This is the boy who didn't put the lid on.

This is the smoothie. It was in the blender.

This is the smoothie which was in the blender.

Relative pronouns join two sentences together. Use who for people. Use which for things.

2 Speaking The story of a smoothie. Say what happens in the pictures.

who which

- 1 boy / make / the smoothie
- 2 mum / buy / bananas and milk
- 3 supermarket / sell the bananas
- 4 ship / carry the bananas
- 5 bananas / grow on the trees
- 6 farmer / look after the trees













This is the boy who made the smoothie.

- 3 Now write your sentences.
- 4 Listen and sing. 🌑 107



This is the boy ...

This is the boy who dropped the milk, Dropped the milk, dropped the milk. This is the boy who dropped the milk, On the floor.

This is the cat which drank the milk, ... From the floor.

This is the dog which chased the cat, ...
Out the door.

And this is the dog which drank the milk, From the floor.

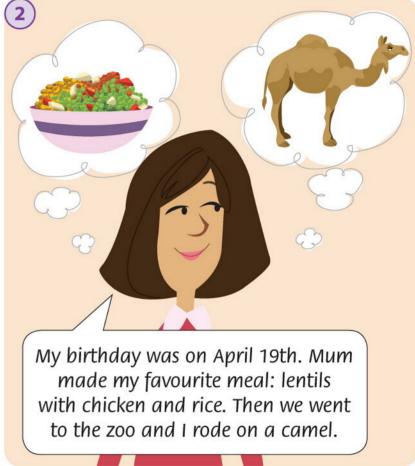
1 Listen, point and repeat. 🏀 🕬



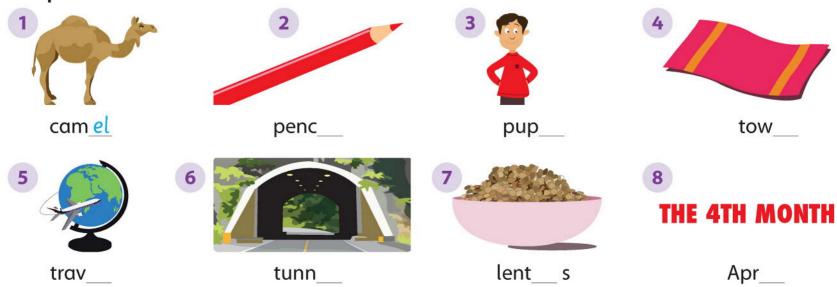


2 Listen and read. 6 109





- 3 Read again. Circle the words ending in el and underline the words ending in il.
- 4 Complete the words with el or il.



Lesson Five

Reading

- Look at the text. Why do you think these boys are heroes?
- 2 Listen and read. (%) 110

park







Young Heroes

Charlie Simpson, from England, watched the news on TV about a strong earthquake in Haiti and felt very sad. Charlie was only seven years old, but he wanted to help the people in Haiti. He decided to do a sponsored bike ride around his local park to raise money for UNICEF, a large charity which helps children around the world. Charlie started a webpage

to ask people to sponsor his bike ride for UNICEF. Soon lots of people heard about Charlie's idea, including the British Prime Minister! Lots of people sponsored Charlie, and his bike ride raised £136,000 to help the victims of the Haiti earthquake.

Boy starts 'clean water' charity

Ryan Hreljac, from Canada, was six years old when his teacher, Mrs Prest, told his class about a big problem in Africa. Many people there don't have clean water. Because of this, they often get ill. Ryan wanted to help, so he started doing chores for money. It took several months, but Ryan finally raised \$2,000 to pay for a well near a school in Uganda. Ryan was happy, but he wanted to do more. He started a charity called Ryan's Well Foundation. Since 1999, Ryan's foundation has raised millions of dollars to provide clean water to people in Africa.

3 Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary (page 132).

sponsored hero earthquake bike ride charitu raise moneu well chores

3	Read	again.	Circle	the	wrong	word	and	write	the	correct	word	•
1	Read	agaın.	Circle	the	wrong	word	and	V	vrite	vrite the	vrite the correct	rite the correct word

1 Charlie decided to do a sponsored bike ride around his town.

- 2 UNICEF helps children around the country.
- 3 Charlie started a magazine to ask people to sponsor him.
- 4 Many people in Africa don't have clean air.
- 5 Ryan raised money to pay for a school.

Listening

1 Listen and number. <a> 111









- 2 Listen again and match.
 - 1 This person sometimes works in dangerous places.
 - 2 This person helps 25 people every day.
 - 3 This person helps to make our cities and roads safe.
 - 4 This person likes making children smile.

- **a** doctor
- **b** teacher
- **c** fireman
- **d** policeman

Watch the DVD!

Speaking

3 Think of a job. Ask and answer.

Does he work with ... (a computer / people)?

Does he wear a ... (uniform / hat)?

nurse teacher fireman housewife pilot farmer actor singer waiter

Writing preparation

We can use a **sub clause** in a sentence to give more information. Again, we use **which** for things and **who** for people. We put two **commas** around the new information.

Lin Hao, who is a ten-year-old pupil, was very brave ...

- 4 Underline the sub clauses in these sentences. Then say each sentence without the sub clause.
 - 1 This doctor, who works in a hospital, helps children.
 - 2 The earthquake, which was very strong, happened in China.
 - 3 This teacher, who teaches English, has got 25 pupils in her class.
 - 4 The fireman, who has a dangerous job, rescues people after storms.

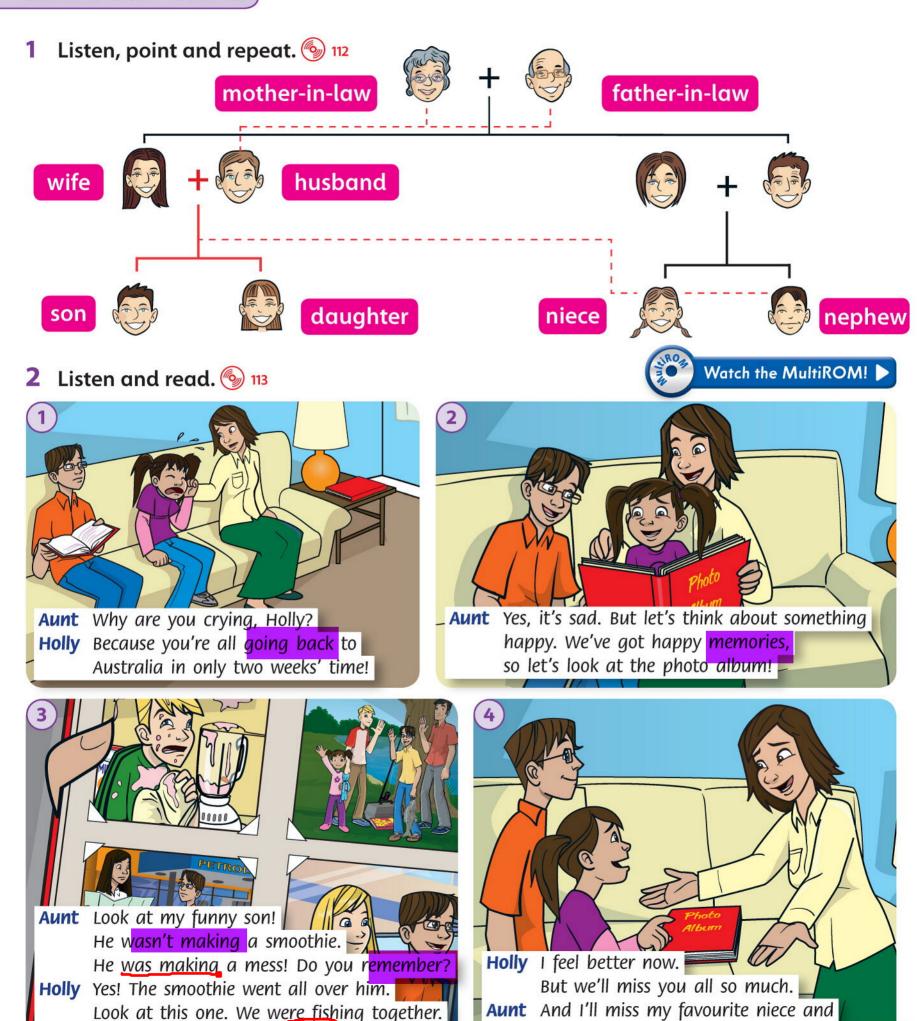
Complete the writing tasks on pages 100–101 of the Workbook.





We were fishing

Lesson One Words



nephew, too. And I hope you'll visit one day.

Aunt And here, we were going to the theatre.

- Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- Read and learn.

Past continuous

What were you doing? I was looking at photos.

He wasn't making a smoothie. He was making a mess.

Use the past continuous to describe an action happening at a certain time in the past.

Were they going to the train station? No, they weren't. They were going to the theatre.



Write. ride visit look make read

What were the family doing at three o'clock yesterday afternoon?

- 1 Holly and her aunt <u>were looking</u> at the photo album.
- 2 Holly's parents _____ a friend in hospital.
- 3 Amy _____ a photo album on the computer.
- 4 Leo _____ his skateboard outside.
- 5 Max a new book.



- Speaking Look at the pictures again. Ask and answer.
 - 1 Were Holly's parents going to the cinema?
 - 2 Was Max reading a new book?
 - 3 Were Holly and her aunt taking photographs?
 - 4 Was Amy making a photo album?
 - 5 Was Leo riding his skateboard inside?

Were Holly's parents going to the cinema?

No, they weren't. They were visiting a friend in hospital.

What were you doing at three o'clock yesterday afternoon?

Read and learn.



We say and write dates differently.

22nd June 1997

the twenty-second of June, nineteen ninety-seven

4th October 2009

the fourth of October, two thousand and nine

I was born ...

My dad was born in 1971.



Use the correct preposition with years and months: He was born in 1971. He was born on 9th July 1971.

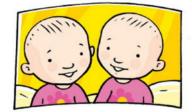
Speaking Read the dates. Ask and answer.



Paul: 3rd March 1999



Liz: 1950



Simon and Mat: 4th May 1997



Alf: 1932

When was Paul born?

He was born on the third of March, nineteen ninety-nine.

- Write about when you and your family were born.
- Listen and sing. 🚳 114

When Sally was born

What was Jim doing when Sally was born? When Sally was born? When Sally was born? What was Jim doing when Sally was born? He was playing.

> What was Kate doing when Sally was born ...? She was reading. What was Mike doing when Sally was born ...? He was working.



1 Listen, point and repeat. 🌑 115





2 Listen and read. 🚳 116

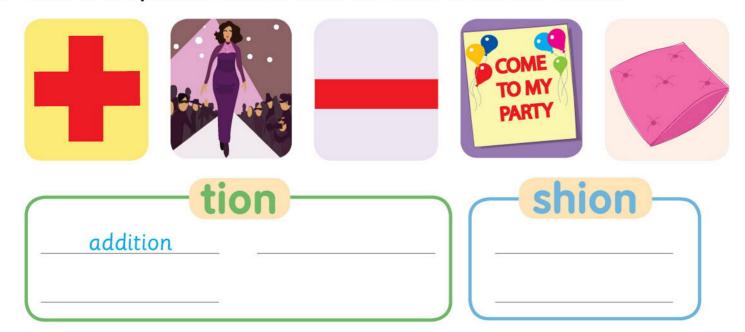


At school, we had a maths competition. We had to do addition and subtraction. Carl won.



Leila got an invitation to a fashion show. There were lots of people there, so she sat on the floor on a cushion.

- 3 Read again. Circle the words with tion and underline the words with shion.
- 4 Look at the pictures below. Write the words in the correct box.



Lesson Five

Reading

- 1 Describe what is happening in the picture.
- 2 Listen and read. 🗐 117

My relatives are coming!

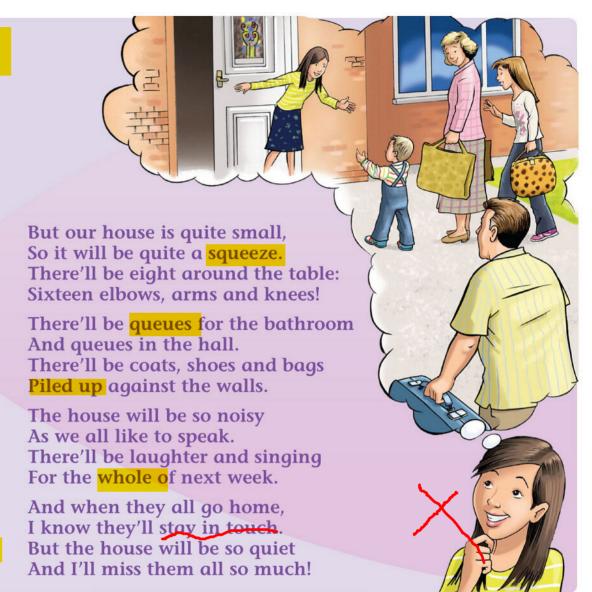
We're getting ready
For a really special day.
My relatives are arriving
And this is where they'll stay.

My aunt and my uncle And my cousins Bill and Kate Will be here for a week, And I just can't wait.

My cousin Bill's a toddler Who has just turned two. He likes to scream and shout, Just like normal toddlers do.

But he's really fun and cute And he's learning to be good, And I'm going to help him Do all the things he should.

Kate will sleep in my room
On some cushions on the floor,
Aunt and Uncle in the lounge,
On a camp bed by the door.



3 Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary (page 132).

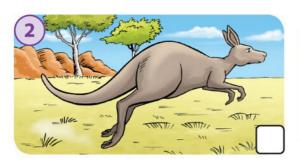
relatives toddler normal cute squeeze queue stay in touch miss someone

- 4 Read again and write short answers.
 - 1 How long will the relatives stay? A week.
 - 3 What does everyone like doing?
 - 5 How will the house be after the visit?
- 2 Is it a big house? _____
- 4 Is Bill always good? _____

Listening

Listen and number. 🌑 118







Listen again. Write S (Stuart), E (Emily) or A (Anna).

1 Who helped look after animals?

5 Who had a brother three years ago?

- 2 Who helped look after a child?

Lesson Six

- **3** Who went to a new country?
- 4 Who usually has a party at home?

 - **6** Who went surfing?

Speaking



- 3 Ask and answer. Talk about your happy memories.
 - 1 What is your happiest memory?
- 2 When was it?

3 Describe what happened?

4 How did you feel?

What is your happiest memory?

It's when I got my new bike ...

Writing preparation

What can you find in a poem?

Look at the poem again. The lines are in different parts, or verses. Some poems rhyme. This means there are words which sound the same.

- 4 Look at the poem again and answer the questions.
 - 1 How many verses are there in the poem?
 - 2 How many lines are there in each verse?
 - **3** Circle all the words that rhyme in the poem.

What pattern can you see?

Complete the writing tasks on pages 106-107 of the Workbook.





Good news, bad news

Lesson One Words

1 Listen, point and repeat. 🌑 119



boss office

builder









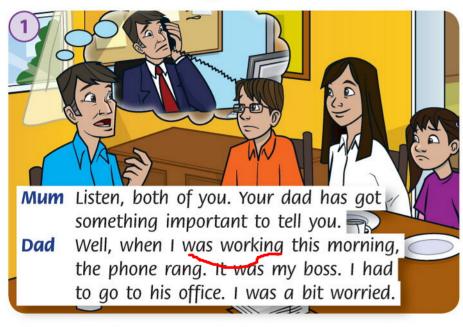






Watch the MultiROM!

2 Listen and read. 6 120









- Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.
- Read and learn.

Past simple and past continuous





When I was working, the phone rang.

They were smiling when I went in.

When can go at the beginning or the middle of a sentence. Use a comma after the first verb if a sentence starts with When. I was eating when he arrived. When I was eating, he arrived.

- Match and number the pictures.
 - 1 I was waiting at the library
 - 2 He was walking to work
 - 3 The secretary was typing
 - 4 The footballer was running
 - 5 The mechanic was repairing the car

- a the author came in.
- **b** he fell over.
- it started to rain.
- **d** the customer arrived.
- e her boss phoned.







when





Speaking Point to the pictures and say.

I was waiting at the library when the author came in.

Now write the sentences with When at the beginning.

When I was waiting in the library, ...

1 Read and learn.

Grammar homophones: there, they're, their

There is some good news and some bad news.

They're very happy.

They will be with their cousins.

These three words sound the same but are spelt differently.

there – a place, or to say what is present

they're - short form of they are

their – shows possession by more than one person



The family are going to Australia. Look, ¹__there
are six suitcases. Max and Holly have a suitcase each for
²____clothes and special toys. ³___
a bit nervous about living in Australia because everything will be so new and different. But ⁴____very
happy too, because ⁵____cousins will help them.
Together, they'll have lots of fun!

- Speaking Now talk about the picture.
- 4 Listen and sing. 🚳 121

They're nearly there!

There's a boy and there's a girl. They're going to see their cousins.

They've packed their bags. They're nearly there.
They're going to see their cousins.

They've got their passports in their bags. They're going to see their cousins.

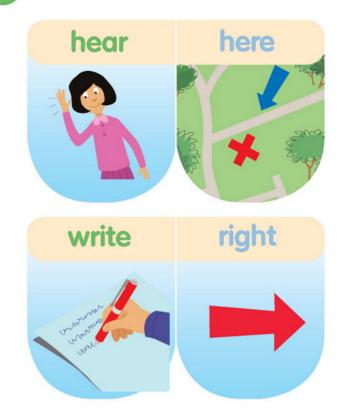
They're as happy as can be. They're going to see their cousins.



1 Read and learn.

vocabulary homophones





2 Listen and read. 6 122



What can you see?
I can see a boat on the sea.



Can you hear some birds?

Yes. They are here in this tree.



Where do you wear these clothes?

I wear them at school.



Which hand do you write with?

I write with my right hand.

3 Read again and circle the words from Exercise 1.

4 Write.



1 Excuse me. <u>Where</u> is the bus station?



2 We went to the beach and swam in the .



3 I can _____ some lovely music.



4 _____ is your passport.

Lesson Five

Reading

- Describe what is happening in the pictures. 2 Listen and read. 6 123



Three Wishes

Once upon a time, there was a poor fisherman. The fisherman's wife was usually angry because he didn't catch many fish.

One day, the man was fishing when suddenly, a little fish jumped into his net.

"My wife will be happy now," said the man, "we will eat this fish for dinner."

But then the fish spoke. "Please throw me back in the sea," it said, "and I will give you three wishes."



The fisherman was very surprised. "Great!" he thought. "I can make my wife very happy with three wishes."

Later, he told his wife about the fish. She wasn't happy.

"Fish don't speak, you silly man!" she said. "And now there isn't any fish for dinner."

The fisherman was hungry, and he looked at his dinner of bread and water.

"I wish we had sausages instead of bread and water," he said.

Suddenly, three delicious sausages appeared on his plate. He was very happy and started to eat.



But his wife shouted angrily, "Why didn't you wish for something better, like money or gold? You silly man! I wish those sausages were on the end of your nose!"

The man looked down at his nose and screamed. All the sausages were on the end of his nose.

The wife pulled and pulled, but she couldn't get the sausages off the man's nose. They had to use their last wish.

"I wish," said the fisherman sadly, "for the sausages to go away." Suddenly, the sausages disappeared.



Now they had no sausages and no wishes. And the fisherman never saw the fish again.

Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary (page 132).

fisherman speak (spoke) silly surprised sausage delicious wish for pull

Listening

1 What do they wish for? Listen and write L (Lucas), R (R	osy) or A (Akram). 🏀 1
---	------------------------

	1	go to England
	2	no hungry people in the world
	3	camcorder
(os)	4	three more wishes
and with	5	brother
	6	no extinct animals
(6 G	7	no earthquakes
	8	MP3 player
	9	grandmother get better

Watch the DVD!
 The second secon

Speaking

2 Imagine the fish is giving you three wishes. What are they? And why?

My first wish is for ... a computer because ... My second wish is to ... visit a rainforest because ... My third wish is for / to ... because ...

Writing preparation

We use **speech marks** to show that someone is speaking. A **comma** or a **question mark** is placed *inside* the speech marks.

"Fish don't speak," said the fisherman's wife.

We can also cut the sentence into two parts. Look at the punctuation!

"Please throw me back in the sea," the fish said, "and I will give you three wishes."

- 3 Circle the commas and question marks before the speech marks. Then underline the different verbs used.
 - 1 "I wish these were sausages," he said.
 - 2 "Why didn't you wish for something better?" asked the woman.
 - **3** "You silly man," the fisherman's wife said.
 - **4** "I wish," said the man sadly, "for the sausages to go away."
 - 5 "My wife will be happy now," said the man, "we will eat this fish for dinner."

Complete the writing tasks on pages 112–113 of the Workbook.



Fluency Time! 5

Everyday English

1 Listen, read and say. 🊳 125





- 2 Listening Listen and circle the correct word. 6 126
 - 1 Robert usually plays with his sister / his brother / Tom.
 - 2 Kevin's off school because he's got a headache / a stomach ache / an earache.
 - 3 Robert can play with Tom and Dave / his dad / his brother.
 - 4 They are going to play basketball / volleyball / football.
 - 5 Robert thinks it will be interesting / exciting / fun.
- 3 Speaking Talk with your friend.

basketball chess football frisbee on the climbing frame with yoyos a skipping game a computer game



Are you on your own?

You can play with us.

Do you want to play chess?

Yes, my best friend is off school today.

Thanks.

That sounds fun.



1 Look at the story again. Act.



2 Make a mini book.

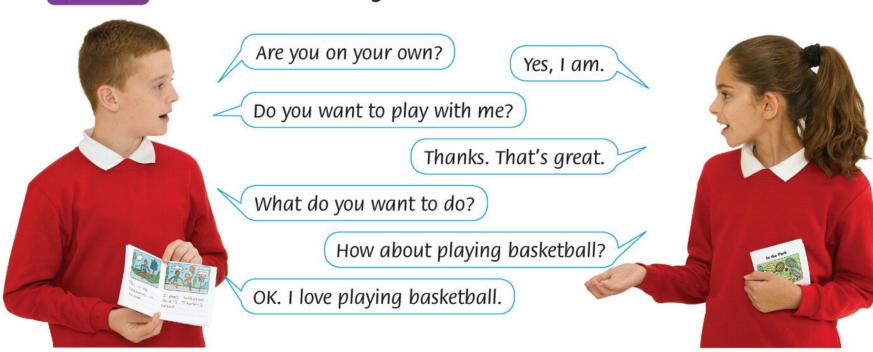


Fold the paper in half. Then fold it again. Cut along the top of the book. Your book now has eight pages.



Draw or stick pictures. Write about what you like doing in the park or playground. Decorate the front cover.

3 Speaking Ask and answer with your friend.



- 4 Speaking Tell the class about your mini book.
 - 1 What do you do in the playground at school?
 - 2 Who do you play with?
 - 3 What do you like doing at the park?

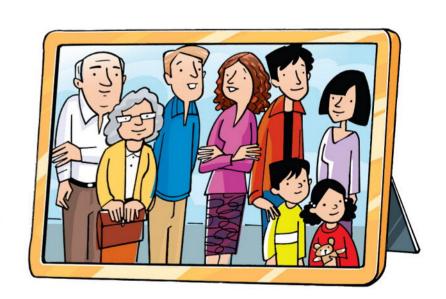
I usually play football in the playground. I play with ...

Complete the crossword. Down Across a r b d d u a k e S b b e Across

husband

Look! This is m	e with my <u>1 husband</u> , Len.
These are Len's	s parents. Look! She is my
2	and he is my ³
The man with	black hair is my brother,
Henry. He is st	anding with his ⁴ ,
Jane. Henry aı	nd Jane have got two children.
This girl is my	5 and the boy is my
6	. His name's Patrick.

mother-in-law



wife

nephew

father-in-law

3 Read and circle.

Write.

niece

Grandma and Grandpa are visiting. Lucy and Peter ask their mum, "Can you help 'us' / we make some smoothies for Grandma and Grandpa?" Peter chops up a banana and puts 'them / it in the blender. Mum says, "Now you need to get the milk, Lucy." So Lucy pours 'they / it into the blender. To help 'she / her, Mum puts the lid on. When the smoothies are ready, Lucy and Peter take 'they / them into the living room. "Are these for 'us / we?" ask Grandma and Grandpa. "Thank you so much!"

4 Complete the sentences with who or which.

forty metres deep the race the volcano yesterday



This is the man who climbed the volcano.



This is the lake _____ is



This is the girl _____ won



This is the new library _____ opened .

5 Write.

- 1 I was watching TV when my aunt arrived . (watch TV / arrive)
- 2 She ______ when the phone ______. (lay the table / ring)
- **3** When he ______, a fish _____ out of the water. (**fish / jump**)
- 4 When I ______ my homework, the printer ______. (print / stop)
- 5 They _____ lunch when Lucy _____ her glass. (eat / drop)
- 6 Complete the words.





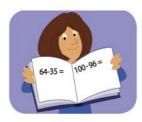
1 Can you pass me my towel ?



2 I am a pup____ at Wood View Primary School.



3 This dress is the latest fa .



4 My maths homework is to practise subtrac____.

Extensive reading: Gold

- 1 Look at the pictures. What country is it? What are people looking for?
- 2 Listen and read. 6 127

000

The Gold Rush







California is one of the most famous states in the USA. It is the home of Hollywood and cities like Los Angeles and San Francisco. But, until 1848, San Francisco was only a tiny village with a few hundred people. Then something happened – people found gold there! Between 1848 and 1855, over 300,000 people travelled to California to look for gold. This time was called the Gold Rush.

The Gold Rush started when James Marshall, a man who worked in a mill in California, saw little pieces of shiny yellow metal in the river. He was very excited to find it was gold. The mill owner tried to keep it a secret, but soon people found out about the gold and started to arrive in California.

They came from all over the world. Some were Americans, but many came from places like China, Mexico, Europe and Australia. The people looking for gold were called *prospectors*. Many travelled by ship, and some travelled overland on horses and wagons.

At first, many people found gold and became rich. They found it by 'panning for gold' with a big pan.

They put water and small stones into the pan, then shook it. As gold is heavier, it went to the bottom of the pan, where the prospector could find it easily.

Looking for gold was very hard work. The prospectors lived in tents and cooked on fires. Life was very hard and many became ill.

After a few years, most of the gold from the rivers was gone. Then most of the prospectors found very little gold and were very poor. When the gold ran out, everyone left the camps and tried somewhere else. In fact, there are still some empty towns in California from this time. There are lots of empty buildings, but nobody lives there now. One example is Bodie in California. Tourists can visit it today to find out more about life during the Gold Rush.

But the city of San Francisco grew and is now one of the biggest cities in the USA. It is thanks to the Gold Rush that the city became so successful.

Gold Rush facts

- People used their old ships to build houses.
 Today, you can still see old ships below buildings in San Francisco.
- Children play 'panning for gold' games at parties.

3	Read	again	and	write	T	(true)	or	F	(false)
		_								

- 1 San Francisco is a village now.
- 3 Some prospectors came by sea.
- **2** The Gold Rush happened in China.
- 4 No prospectors became rich.

Describe the pictures. What is the story about?

2 Listen and read. (%) 128





Long ago, in Ancient Greece, there was a king named Midas. He lived in an enormous palace with his wife and his daughter. King Midas was very, very rich. He had more gold than any other king in the world. His palace was full of gold statues, gold jewellery and gold coins, but Midas was greedy and he always wanted more.

One day, the king was walking in the garden of his palace with his daughter. She was picking yellow flowers for her room. "Those yellow flowers are very beautiful," King Midas said, "but gold flowers are more beautiful."

The king's daughter ran back into the palace with her flowers and the king walked alone. Then Midas made a wish. He wished that everything he touched became gold. Soon he touched a flower. It became gold. He touched a tree and it became gold.

He touched a plant and it too was gold. "My wish has come true!" he shouted.

The king touched many things in his garden and in his palace. He touched pictures and vases and plates and they all became gold. Soon Midas was hungry and thirsty. But, when he put some bread in his mouth, it turned to gold. And when he put some water to his lips, it also turned to gold.



The king sat in his garden. "I have all the gold in the world," he thought, "but I cannot eat and I cannot drink. What shall I do?" At last, the king's daughter saw her father in the garden. She ran to him because he looked so sad. She touched his hand and suddenly she became gold, too. King Midas made another wish. He wished that he could have his daughter back and he wished to not have any more gold. Suddenly, all the gold was gone and his daughter was playing happily in the garden. King Midas had learnt his lesson and he never asked for more gold again.

	D 1	•		• •			
3	Kead	again	and	write	yes	or	no.

			200200	-		Y 1/2/2014	
1	Does	Kina	Midas	have a	lot of	gold?	

2	Does	King	Midas	want	more	gold?	
---	------	------	-------	------	------	-------	--

3 Can King Midas eat the bre	read?	bre	the	eat	Midas	King	Can	3
------------------------------	-------	-----	-----	-----	-------	------	-----	---

4	Does this story	have a moral?	20
---	-----------------	---------------	----

Ask and answer.

- 1 Do you enjoy stories like this? Why?
- **2** What is your favourite story from your country?

languagedowr

Extensive reading: Science

- 1 Look at the pictures. What job did Marie Curie do?
- 2 Listen and read. 6 129

Marie Curie

Can you imagine a world without X-rays? X-rays let doctors see your bones, so they know if you have a broken arm or leg. X-rays exist thanks to the work of a very important scientist called Marie Curie. She discovered radium, an element



used in X-rays and treatments for cancer. Her work was so important that Marie Curie was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize and was also the first person ever to win two Nobel Prizes.

the first person ever to win two Nobel Prizes. Marie was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1867. She was the youngest of five children. Her parents were both teachers. Science and maths were her favourite subjects at school. As her father was a maths teacher, he could help her at home. When Marie left school, she wanted to be a scientist, but the family did not have enough money for her to study. She worked as a teacher to earn money, and read science books in her free time. She had to wait six years to have enough money to study. Finally, in 1891, Marie went to study Physics at a famous university in France, called the Sorbonne. In France, she met her husband, Pierre Curie, who was a famous scientist. They worked on complicated experiments together, and during these experiments the new elements were found.

A talented family

As well as the achievements of Marie and her husband, Pierre, their daughters, Irene and Eve, were also very successful.



Irene, the older daughter, also became a famous scientist and won a Nobel Prize for Chemistry. The younger daughter, Eve, wrote a book about her mother's life.

World War I

During World War I, there were not enough X-ray machines for the hospitals. Marie Curie made X-ray machines that could move from hospital to hospital in a truck. These trucks were called *Little Curies* and helped over one million soldiers during the war.

Safety

Although radium is a very helpful element, no one knew at the time that it can also be very dangerous. Nowadays, people are much more careful. Marie Curie did not wear protective clothing and often carried radioactive materials in her pockets. Sadly, Marie died in 1934 due to too much contact with the element. She will always be remembered for her excellent contribution to science and to healthcare.

Nobel Prizes are given each year to the best scientists in the world. You have to discover something very important to receive this award.

- 3 Read again and circle the correct word.
 - 1 Marie Curie was born in **France / Poland**.
 - 3 Eve / Irene wrote a book about Marie Curie's life.
- 2 Marie and Pierre had two daughters / sons.
- 4 Marie Curie's parents were **scientists** / **teachers**.

- 4 Ask and answer.
 - 1 Do you like science? Why?

2 What do you want to do when you grow up?

Look at the pictures. What do you know about robots?

2 Listen and read. (§) 130

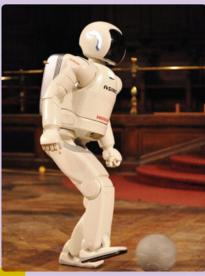


Robots

Most people have seen films or TV programmes with robots in them, but can you imagine a world with real robots? Would you like a robot to cook your dinner, clean your house or play football with you?

There is a robot that can do these things. Its name is ASIMO and it is from Japan. ASIMO is the most advanced robot in the world. It is the first robot to walk and run like a human, and it can even climb stairs. The robot can run at 6km per hour, about the same as a fast child.

ASIMO can also recognise people's faces, their names, and can understand their



commands. This robot can respond to what you say and it can learn to speak any language. ASIMO has arms and hands, so it can open doors, carry things and turn lights on and off. ASIMO can help old people or people with disabilities by doing jobs around the house. ASIMO can also play sports and other games, so it is very popular with children. In fact, ASIMO is the same height as a ten year-old child, at 1.3 metres tall. The robot also looks very friendly and playful.

The future of robots

In the future, robots will also do dangerous jobs like putting out fires, rescuing people after earthquakes or going to dangerous places. They may also teach in schools and help with operations in hospitals. Special robot arms in factories alreadu make cars, and in the future more things will be made by robots.

Although some robots look human, we have to remember that they are machines with computers inside. Robots can do many things, but they cannot think or feel.

Whatever happens in the future, you will probably meet a robot like ASIMO one day.

job for ASIMO

ASIMO works as the receptionist at the Honda offices in Japan. The robot meets visitors, talks to them and takes them to the correct rooms.

3 Re	ead ago	ain and	write	T (true)	or F	(false).
------	---------	---------	-------	----------	------	----------

- 1 Asimo can run like a human.
- 3 Robots can think and feel.

- 2 Robots will put out fires.
- 4 Robots can't make cars.

Ask and answer.

- 1 Would you like to have an ASIMO robot? Why?
- 2 What films with robots have you seen? What can the robots do?

Shopping



Lots of British people love shopping. Some people even say it is their favourite activity! We asked some children in London about their shopping experiences.



10 years old

I love toys, so Hamleys toy shop is my favourite place in London. There are five floors at the shop. That's a lot of tous! Five million people visit Hamleys every year. I am looking for a present for my brother. He loves robots and there are quite a lot here to choose from.



Bryony 11 years old

I usually find shopping boring, but I really like shopping at Brick Lane Market on Sundays with my aunt. There are hardly any big shops here; just lots of stalls selling unusual things. I'm looking for a pretty mirror for my bedroom. There are usually a few street entertainers, too, so we always have a lot of fun.



Caitlin 9 years old

Today, I'm shopping at Westfield Shopping Centre with my mum. It's a huge shopping mall with lots of different shops and some department stores, all under one roof. I'm looking for new trainers and I've seen a few that I really like!



Danny 13 years old

Today, I'm in Tottenham Court Road with my uncle. This street has quite a lot of shops that sell electrical things like computers and televisions. We're looking for a new radio for my uncle. My sister doesn't like it here because there aren't any clothes shops.





Let's talk about shopping!

Quantifiers

a lot of (lots of) quite a lot of some a few hardly any aren't any



There are **quite a lot of** robot toys here. There are **hardly any** big shops here.

- 2 Read again. Write T (true) or F (false).
 - 1 Caitlin is buying a new dress.
 - **2** Lots of people visit Hamleys.
 - 3 You can buy computers in Tottenham Court Road.
 - 4 Brick Lane Market is open on Sundays.
 - **5** Danny is looking for clothes.
 - 3 Talk about shopping in London.

street entertainers department stores clothes shops big shops toys

computers

There are lots of toys at Hamleys.

There are a few street entertainers.

4 Write. Draw a picture.





I'm Cara and I'm from
Vietnam. Every week, I
go to Ben Thanh Market
with my parents. I love
seeing the different
clothes ...

Watching wildlife

Listen and read. Where are the children? (6) 132



000

Hello everyone!

It's nine o'clock in the morning. I've been at the National Marine Aquarium for the whole night! The National Marine Aquarium is in Plymouth and it's the biggest aquarium in the UK. It's been open since 1998, and it works hard to protect ocean wildlife. You can see lots of fish and other sea creatures at the aquarium. I've loved the ocean since I was little, and last night my dad and I spent the night in the aquarium to learn more about the amazing species there. It's called the Sleeping With Sharks experience. We saw sharks, octopuses and clown fish, and we learnt lots of interesting things about them. I loved Snorkel, the Loggerhead Turtle. She's lived at the aquarium for about 25 years. We made models or painted pictures of our favourite sea creatures in the arts and crafts centre. I made a model of Snorkel. Then we watched a film about a turtle on a big 4D screen. The screen blew air at us and sprayed water in our faces! It was really cool! We got into our sleeping bags in front of a huge fish tank. We had a snack and then we fell asleep while the fish swam around us. I've had a brilliant time!

Finn, age 11

Hi there!

morning! My family is spending the day here and we're having an amazing time! Whipsnade Zoo is the largest zoo in the UK. It has been open since 1931 and it's been my favourite place to visit since I was little. I've always loved wild animals, and there are more than 2,500 wild animals at Whipsnade Zoo! This morning, we travelled around the zoo on a steam train for an hour. Today, we've seen the elephants, rhinos and camels. The biggest elephant is called Emmet. He's lived at Whipsnade Zoo since 1997. We've watched the keepers feeding the bears and the lemurs, and we've seen all kinds of different birds. We've learnt lots of new things since we arrived. Did you know that parrots like doing puzzles and that zebras have stripy skin? After lunch, we're going to watch a sea lion show. Then we're going to visit the Discovery Centre because there are lots of unusual species there. Whipsnade Zoo has worked for years to protect rare and endangered species. I want to learn more about how we can help to protect wild animals. I'll write more later!

It's midday and I've been at Whipsnade Zoo since seven o'clock this

Jemma, age 10



Let's talk about wildlife

Present perfect with for and since

I've been here **for** the whole night! She's lived at the aquarium **for** about 25 years.

I've been awake **since** seven o'clock this morning. He's lived at Whipsnade Zoo **since** 1997.

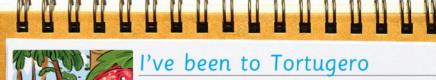
2	Read	again.	Write	T	(true)	or	F	(false)	•
---	------	--------	-------	---	--------	----	---	---------	---

- 1 Finn stayed at the zoo all night.
- 2 The aquarium has been open since 1931.
- 3 Finn made a model of a turtle.
- 4 Jemma travelled around the zoo on a bus.
- 5 Jemma has seen elephants at the zoo.
- 3 Talk about the children in Exercise 1.

be at the zoo love the ocean be at the aquarium learn lots of things half past five yesterday the whole night an hour seven o'clock

Finn has been at the aquarium for the whole night.

Write about a zoo, aquarium or wildlife park you have been to. You can draw or stick a picture.





I've been to Tortugero
National Park in Costa Rica.
We travelled on boats and
we saw lots of frogs,
iguanas ...



Australia

Listen and read. Circle six sentences that contain the word if. 6 133





Hi. My name's Dan. I live in Oxford, in England. I've got an aunt, an uncle and two cousins who live in Australia. Sadlu, I've never met them. This is because Australia is a long way from England. Dad says that if we can, we'll go to visit them next year! I really hope we can.

- My relatives live in Sydney, the biggest city in Australia. If we go to Sydney, I'll visit the Sydney Opera House. It's really famous and it's at the harbour. If we go to Australia, we'll visit other big cities, too, like Melbourne and Perth. I also want to see Canberra, the capital, which is guite small.
- In the middle of Australia is the Outback. It's very hot and dry there. The Aboriginal people arrived in Australia about 50,000 years ago. Most live in towns now, but some Aboriginal people still live a traditional life in the Outback. They hunt with boomerangs and spears. If we travel to the Outback, we'll see kangaroos and possums, and maybe we'll meet some Aboriginal people, too!
- If we go in January, we'll get to see Australia Day. This is on 26th January every year, and there are parades and fireworks. If we are in Sydney, we'll see a ferry race across the harbour. It sounds very exciting.







Let's talk about Australia!

First conditional

If we **go** to Sydney, I'll visit the Opera House.

If we **travel** to the Outback, we'll **see** kangaroos.

- 2 Read again. Write T (true) or F (false).
 Correct the false sentences.
 - Dan has met his Australian relatives.

F

Dan hasn't met his Austalian relatives.

- **2** There is a ferry race across Sydney harbour every April.
- **3** Sydney is the capital of Australia.
- **4** If they go in January, they'll see Australia Day.
- 5 There are more people than kangaroos.
- 3 Talk about Dan's trip to Australia.

can / go / Australia next year goes / Sydney / visit Opera House goes / Australia / visit other cities travels / Outback / see kangaroos goes / January / see Australia Day

If he can, he'll go to Australia next year.

If he goes to Sydney, he'll visit the Opera House.

4 Write about a city in your country. Draw.





My name's Marisa. I'm from Granada, in Spain.
One of Spain's most famous places is the Alhambra Palace ...

kangaroos than people in Australia.

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