

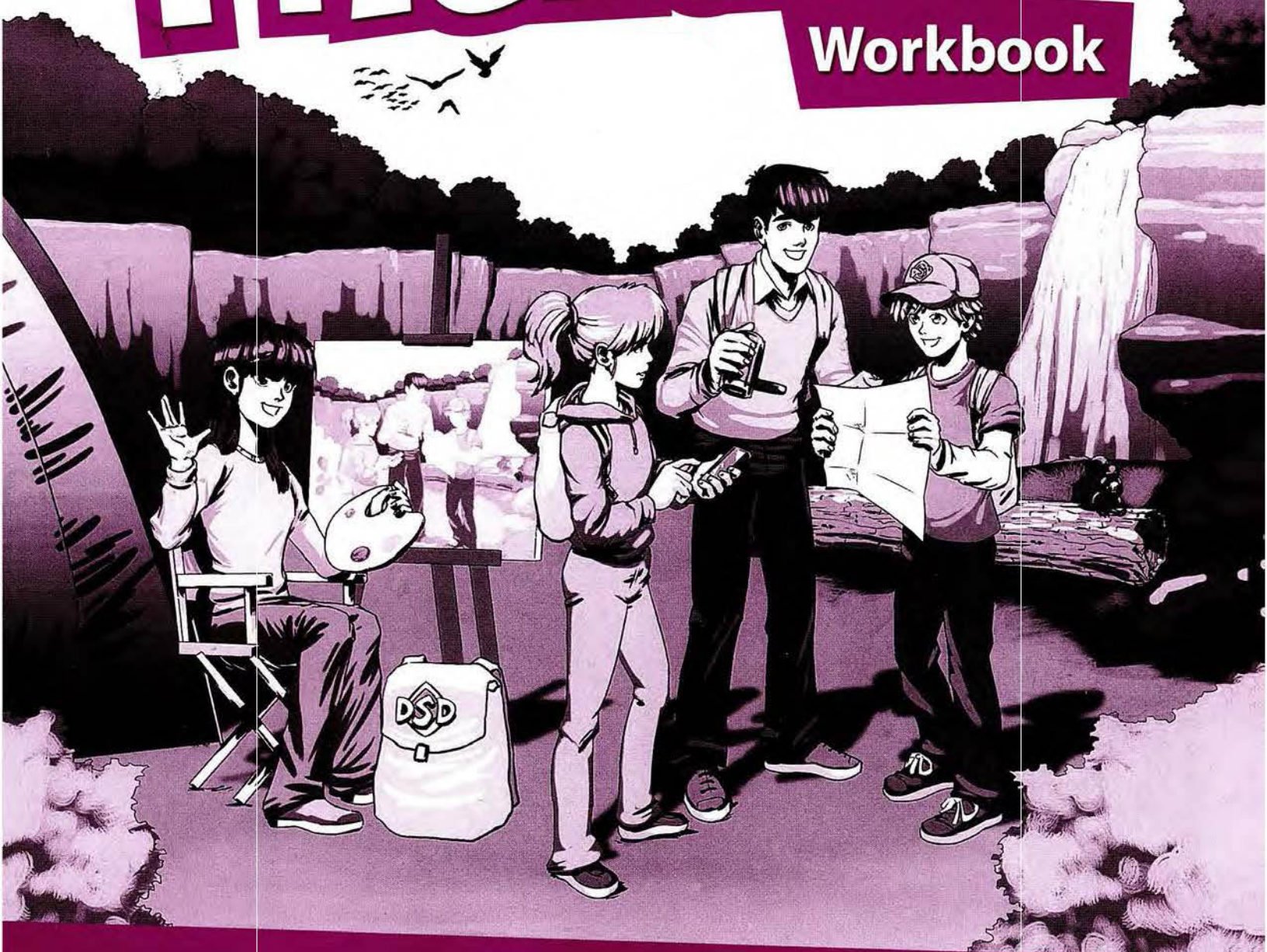
American

2nd Edition

Family and Friends

5

Workbook



OXFORD

Helen Casey

American Family and Friends 5 Workbook

2nd Edition

Helen Casey

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Lesson One Story

1 Who are the people in the story?

Fin Ed Kate Tony Clare Libby



1 This is Ed. He's
Kate's *cousin / brother*.



2 This is _____. She's Ed's
sister / friend.



3 This is _____.
She's Kate and Ed's
friend / cousin.



4 This is _____. He's Kate
and Ed's *dad / uncle*. He's
Libby's *dad / uncle*.



5 This is _____. She's
Kate and Ed's *aunt / mom*.
She's Libby's *cousin / aunt*.



6 This is _____. He's
Libby's *sister / brother*.
He's Kate and Ed's
brother / cousin.

2 Match the questions with the answers.

- 1 How are Ed and Kate feeling? c
- 2 What does Libby do on Fridays?
- 3 What is the club called?
- 4 Where is Libby going now?
- 5 What do Ed and Kate do?

- a They join the DSD Club.
- b The Do Something Different Club.
- c They are feeling bored.
- d She goes to a club.
- e She's going to a club meeting.

3 What about you? Answer the questions.

- 1 Do you go to any clubs? _____
- 2 What other things do you do after school? _____
- 3 Would you like to join the Do Something Different Club? _____

1 Complete the sentences. Use the simple present.

live have be go play visit

- 1 Jenny goes to dance classes every Wednesday.
- 2 I always _____ sandwiches for lunch.
- 3 We _____ never late for school.
- 4 Max _____ the guitar and the trumpet.
- 5 My sister and I _____ Grandma every week.

2 Complete the conversation. Use the simple present or the present progressive.



Amanda Hi, Grandma, it's Amanda. What are you doing?

Grandma I ¹ 'm working (work) in the backyard. I ² _____ (clean up) the backyard every Friday.

Amanda What's Grandpa doing?

Grandma He ³ _____ (not help) me in the backyard on Fridays. He and Morris ⁴ _____ (go) to the park every Friday. Where are you?

Amanda I'm at my club. Jane and I ⁵ _____ (come) every week.

Grandma That's great. What are you doing?

Amanda Today we ⁶ _____ (sit) in the club house painting pictures!

Remember!

Some simple past verbs are irregular. Check them in the Irregular verb list at the back of the Workbook.

3 Complete the table.  Irregular verb list page 136

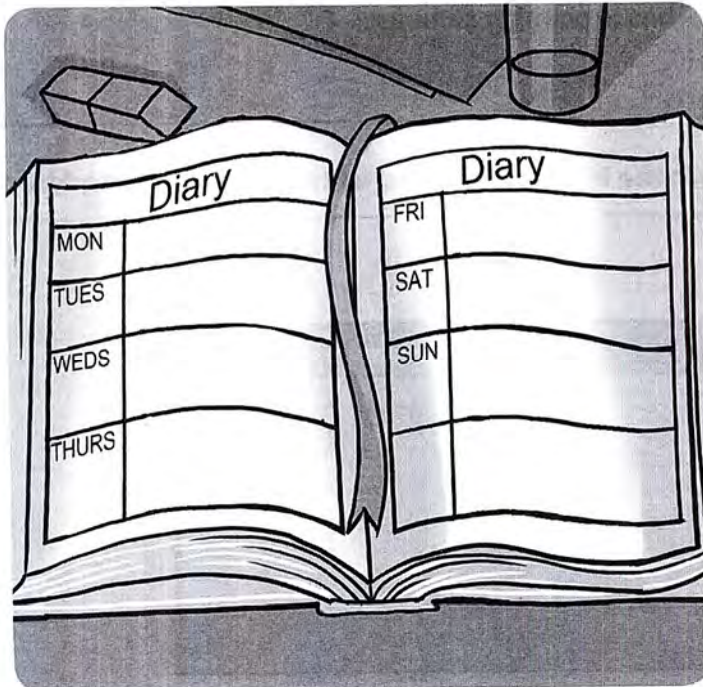
simple present	present progressive	simple past
write	am / are / is writing	¹ <u>wrote</u>
talk	am / are / is ² _____	talked
³ _____	am / are / is eating	ate
⁴ _____	am / are / is ⁵ _____	went
run	am / are / is ⁶ _____	⁷ _____
visit	am / are / is visiting	⁸ _____

1 What did George do last week? Write sentences.  Irregular verb list page 136



- 1 (have) He had a swimming class on Monday.
- 2 (not play) He didn't play soccer on Tuesday.
- 3 (have) _____
- 4 (visit) _____
- 5 (go) _____
- 6 (not go) _____
- 7 (do) _____

2 What did you do last week? Fill in the calendar, then write sentences.



- On Monday I _____
- _____
- On Tuesday _____
- _____
- On _____
- _____
- On _____
- _____
- On _____
- _____
- On _____
- _____

1 Complete the rules. Match them to the examples.

, " " ? : . / !

- 1 We use and for direct speech.
- 2 We use after commands and to express surprise.
- 3 We use before lists.
- 4 We use in a list of more than two things.
- 5 We use at the end of a sentence.
- 6 We use at the end of a question.

- a I like music, math, and art.
- b For school: pen, paper, books
- c Who's your best friend?
- d I love swimming.
- e Come and see!
- f "I'm Libby," she said.

2 Rewrite the sentences with capital letters.

- 1 jamie and maria are from ontario in canada.
Jamie and Maria are from Ontario in Canada.
- 2 we climbed mount kilimanjaro when we were in tanzania.

- 3 mrs. walters went to paris in july.

- 4 ted and i watched shrek 2 on wednesday.

3 Read the DSD Club poster. Add punctuation. Circle letters that need capitals.

are you bored ?

do you always watch TV after school
are you playing a game you got two years ago

you need to do something different

the dsd club meets every friday at the club house


we do lots of exciting things

these are the activities we tried last month

kayaking, skateboarding, and singing

are you a good artist
 are you a good actor

come and find out



Lesson One Story

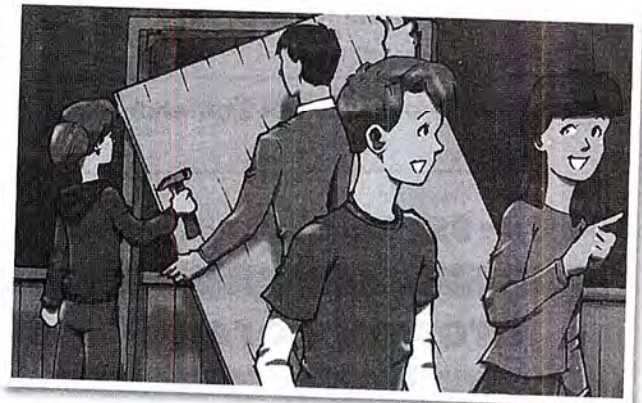
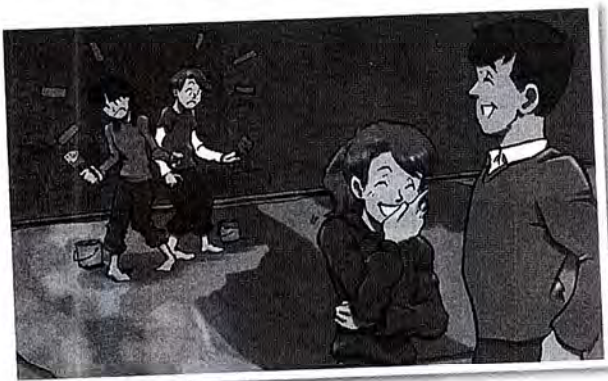
1 Read the story and write *Libby, Ed, Kate, or Fin*.

- 1 Libby and Ed have written a play for the DSD Club.
- 2 _____ measures the wood.
- 3 _____ paints the sky.
- 4 _____ is good at building.
- 5 _____ and _____ are stuck!

2 Number the events in the correct order.

- a The DSD Club decided to build the set.
- b Libby and Ed were stuck!
- c Ed and Libby wrote a play.
- d Libby and Ed painted mountains and sky.
- e Fin and Libby brought some wood and some paint.
- f Ed and Kate's dad gave them his tools.

1



3 What do you think the DSD Club will do this year? Choose three things and write.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| visit a wildlife park | learn about first aid |
| go to a soccer match | go camping |
| rescue someone | make ice cream |
| go to a space center | make a time capsule |

1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____

4 What are you good at? Write three things. Use these words or your own ideas.

art sports running English cooking music writing

I am good at _____

1 What's missing? Look and write the words.

tools hammer saw nails rope roller tape measure tray



1 He wants to join two pieces of wood. He has some nails but he needs a _____.



2 The girls can't measure the _____ . They need a _____.



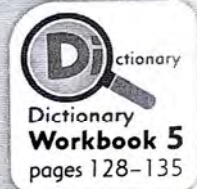
3 She wants to paint the set. Wait! She needs a _____ and a _____.



4 He wants to cut the wood. There are lots of _____ but there isn't a _____.

More words

Remember! An adjective describes a thing. An adverb describes an action.



2 Circle the adjectives. Underline the adverbs.

- 1 We saw our favorite teacher at the park.
- 2 I did my homework carefully.
- 3 My big sister plays tennis well.
- 4 Gloria poured the yellow paint slowly.

3 Write the subjects, verbs, and objects from the sentences in Exercise 2 in the table.

	subject	verb	object
1	We	saw	our teacher
2			
3			
4			

Lesson Three Grammar 1

Look!

Use the past participle form with the present perfect tense. Sometimes it's the same as the simple past form. Sometimes it's different.

1 Complete the table. Irregular verb list page 136

present	past	past participle
climb	1 <u>climbed</u>	climbed
write	wrote	2 _____
make	3 _____	made
4 _____	swam	swum
clean	5 _____	cleaned
sing	6 _____	sung

2 Look and write. Use the present perfect and *ever* or *never*.



1

you / climb / the mountain?

Have you ever climbed the mountain?



2

he / cleaned / the garage



3

you / play / computer games?



4

they / eat / Chinese food

3 Write questions with *ever*. Answer the questions for you.

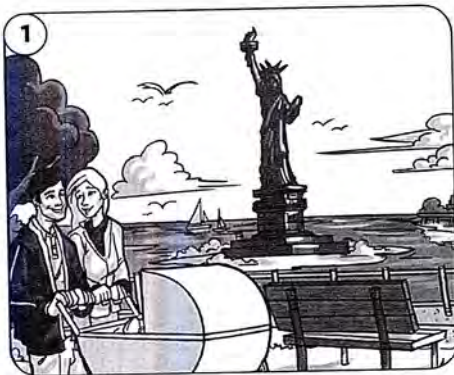
- swim / in a river? Have you ever swum in a river? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
- paint / a set? _____
- sing / in a concert? _____
- make / a cake? _____

1 Read and circle.

- 1 I've been at this school since *five years* / I was six.
- 2 We've played basketball for *an hour* / *three o'clock.*
- 3 Jenny has taken piano lessons for *2014* / *two years.*
- 4 They've had English classes since *five years* / *first grade.*
- 5 My mom and dad have been in the store for *this afternoon* / *ten minutes.*

2 Complete the sentences. Use *since* or *for* and a time phrase.

last summer half an hour 2013 3 minutes a week ~~I was a baby~~



1 Mom and Dad have lived in New York since I was a baby.



2 He's been at the bus stop _____.



3 She has cooked the egg _____.



4 Our team hasn't won _____.



5 I've written in my calendar _____.



6 We haven't seen our cousins _____.

3 Answer the questions about you. Use *since* or *for*.

- 1 How long have you had English classes?
- 2 How long have you known your best friend?
- 3 How long have you lived in your house?
- 4 How long have you played your favorite sport?
- 5 How long have you used a computer?

I have had English classes for _____ years.

Reading

1 Read the poem. Number the pictures in the correct order.



The beach hut

By Lily

When we went to the beach in the summer,
We collected shells, swam, and played.
But when it got hotter at lunchtime,
We wanted to sit in the shade.

Dad said, "Let's make a beach hut."
He drew some plans in the sand.
We didn't have boards or a tool box,
So we had to work with our hands.

We looked around the beach and the park.
We saw some tall trees by the shore.
We collected big leaves and some branches,
And got a blanket to put on the floor.



We tied the branches together
With seaweed we found on the sand.
The big leaves made walls and a carpet.
Our shells made the beach hut look grand!

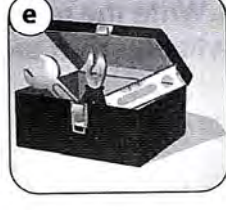
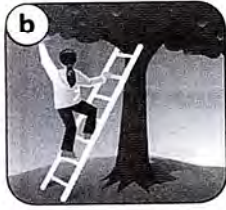


2 Read again and write *True* or *False*.

- 1 Lily and her family went to the beach. True
- 2 The weather was cold and rainy. _____
- 3 They didn't draw any plans. _____
- 4 Dad brought his tool box with him. _____
- 5 They used leaves for the walls. _____

Words in context

1 Match the pictures to the sentences.



- 1 She's climbing a ladder.
- 3 My sandcastle is perfectly straight.
- 5 My sandcastle is a bit crooked.

b

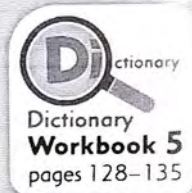
- 2 They can't stop laughing!
- 4 A bird flew into the tree house.
- 6 She has a tool box with lots of tools.

More words

2 Match the words from the poem on page 10 to the definitions.

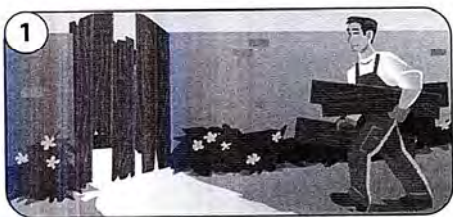
beach hut shade branches seaweed

- 1 shade *noun* a dark, cool area where there is no light from the sun
- 2 _____ *noun* a plant that grows in the ocean
- 3 _____ *noun* the main parts of a tree that grow out from the middle part
- 4 _____ *noun* a simple building on the beach



3 Complete the sentences.

seaweed shade branches plans boards beach hut



1 He has some boards to make the new gate.



2 Mom and Dad looked at the _____ for our new house.



3 We sat in the _____ and ate our ice cream.



4 My kite was stuck in the _____ and the string broke.



5 She liked reading her book in the _____.



6 There was lots of _____ at the bottom of the ocean.

Skills Time!

Lesson Seven

Writing

- 1 Read the poem. Write the number of syllables in each line. Underline the syllables that are stressed.

The boat race

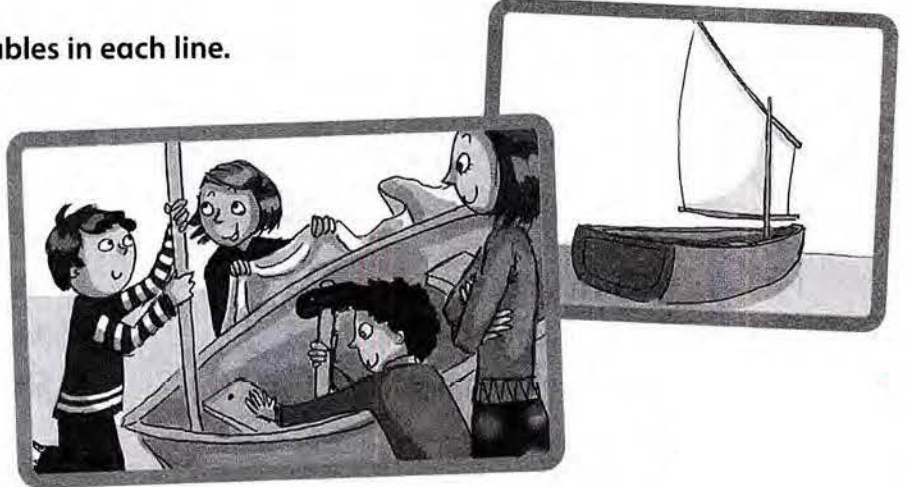
Verse 1

We built our boats for racing,

We worked all morning long.

And soon our boat was ready,

We thought that it was strong.



- 2 Write the words that rhyme.

race slow begin fast

1 past: fast 2 place: _____ 3 go: _____ 4 win: _____

- 3 Match the lines that rhyme.

- 1 They blew the whistle to go
- 2 We were glad that our boat was so small
- 3 Of winning my first sailing race

- a When our little boat won first place.
- b Our small boat was ever so slow.
- c The wind couldn't move them at all



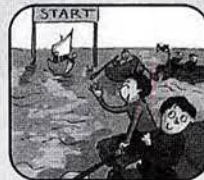
My writing

- 4 Write the lines from Exercise 3 in the poem. Use a line from each box.

Verse 2 We waited at the start line
 1 They blew the whistle to go
 The other boats set off without us
 2 _____

Verse 3 But just then it got very windy
 3 _____
 The other boats were big and heavy
 4 _____

Verse 4 I've never forgotten the feeling
 5 _____
 I felt so surprised and excited
 6 _____



1 Complete the text.

nails rope rollers plans ladder boards ground

My friends and I made a tree house last week. It was lots of fun. First, we drew some ¹ plans . Then we found some large wooden ² _____ . Dad tied a ³ _____ around the boards and pulled them up into the tree. Then he used ⁴ _____ to fix the boards together. He fixed the floor and the roof to the tree. We used ⁵ _____ to paint the tree house. We play in our tree house every day. There is a ⁶ _____ to climb up to the tree house from the ⁷ _____ and we have lots of fun up there!



2 Complete the sentences. Use *ever*, *never*, *for*, or *since*.

- 1 My brother has played in the school basketball team for two years.
- 2 I've taken swimming lessons _____ I was six.
- 3 The children have _____ been on a plane.
- 4 We've lived in this house _____ five years.
- 5 Has your brother _____ visited Brazil?

3 Write sentences. Use the present perfect and *since* or *for*. **V** Irregular verb list page 136

- 1 Leona / know / her best friend / two years
Leona has known her best friend for two years.
- 2 Jason / take / karate lessons / September

- 3 my sisters / play / tennis / an hour

- 4 we / help / Mom in the house / one o'clock

- 5 I / play / the guitar / last summer

Everyday English

1 Read and match.

1 Are you by yourself?

2 Ben's your best friend. Where is he?

3 Why is he / she not at school?

4 You can play with us!

5 Do you want to play basketball?

a Great! Thanks!

b Sure! That sounds fun!

c My best friend is not at school today.

d Yes, I am.

e He has a stomachache.

2 Read and complete the conversation. Use phrases from Exercise 1.

Peter Hi Robbie! Are you ¹ _____?

Robbie Yes, I am.

Peter Ben's ² _____. Where is he?

Robbie Ben is ³ _____ today.

Peter Why is he not at school?

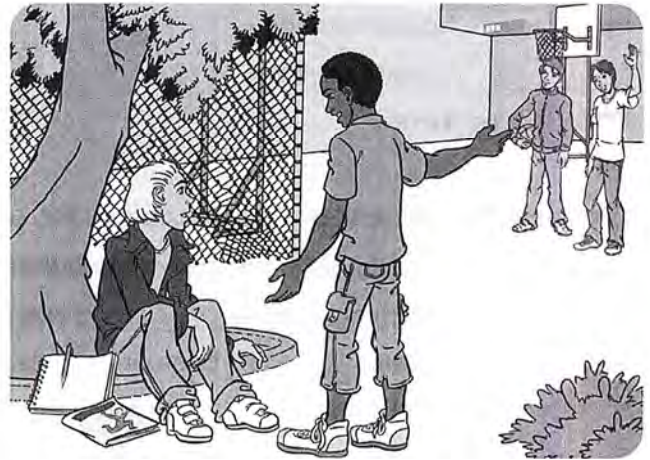
Robbie He ⁴ _____. He ate too much candy!

Peter Oh no! You ⁵ _____.

Robbie Great. Thanks, Peter.

Peter Do you want to play basketball?

Robbie Sure. That ⁶ _____!



3 Look and write a conversation. Use ideas from the boxes or your own ideas.

at the dentist / doctor has a headache
has a cold / cough fell off his / her bike

play volleyball jump rope
play a computer game skate

A by / Hi / [name]. / Are / yourself? / you

1

B Yes, I am.

A your / Where's / friend? / best

2

B friend / My / is / today. / not / best / school / at

3

A Why is he/she not at school?

B ⁴ _____

A with / play / You / us. / can

5

B Great. Thanks!

A ⁶ _____

B Sure! That sounds fun.



1 Watch the video. Read and write *True* or *False*.

- 1 Emily is by herself and the other girls are playing together.
- 2 Emily is happy playing her computer game.
- 3 The girl with the dark hair is Emily's best friend.
- 4 All the girls want Emily to join their game.
- 5 Emily has not played basketball before.

True _____

2 Watch the video again. Find three more mistakes and circle them.

irLanguage.com

Megan Hi. Are you by yourself?

Emily Yes. My sister is not at school today.

Megan You can play with us.

Emily Come on, Emily!

Megan Do you want to play soccer?

Emily Yes, please. That sounds funny.

Megan Great, you can be on my team. Have you played before?

Emily Yes, I have. Let me put my game away. OK, I'm ready ...



3 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 How does Emily feel at the beginning of the video?
- 2 Does Emily feel different at the end of the video? How does she feel?
- 3 Do you sometimes feel shy? Why?
- 4 What can you do if someone feels shy?

I think that Emily is feeling sad.

Yes. She's probably shy.

4 Complete the role cards and write a conversation in pairs.

<p>Student A</p> <p>You are playing with your friends. (What are you playing? _____)</p> <p>You see a classmate alone in the school yard. You wonder why he/she is alone. (Ask.) You want to ask him/her to join you. You are friendly and cheerful.</p>	<p>Student B</p> <p>You are alone in the school yard. You usually play with your best friend (What's his/her name? _____) Your friend is not at school today. Why? _____ You want to join in with the others. You feel shy and a bit sad.</p>
---	---

A Look! Amy is alone. I'll ask her to play with us.

B Hi Lana.

A Hi Amy – are you by yourself?

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and write *True* or *False*.

- 1 Libby is nervous, but Kate is excited.
- 2 Kate wants to read the script again.
- 3 Kate's costume looks really cool.
- 4 The audience is waiting, but Fin hasn't arrived.
- 5 It's OK because they can do the play without their costumes.

False

2 Read the poster and answer the questions.

The DSD Club presents:

The Princess and the Parrot

Starring: Kate as the princess
Ed as the monster
Libby as the bird

Script: Ed and Libby

Make-up: Mrs. Harrison (Kate and Ed's mom)

Costumes: Mrs. Kelly (Fin and Libby's mom)

You can buy tickets at the school or from the DSD Club.

The play starts at 5 o'clock.



Don't be late!

- 1 What are the three characters in the play? A princess, a monster, and
- 2 What is Ed's character? _____
- 3 Who wrote the script? _____
- 4 Who helped with the costumes? _____
- 5 Where can you buy tickets? _____

3 What do you think happens next? Check (✓) one.

- a) The children make new costumes. The play is great!
- b) There are no costumes. The audience is disappointed.
- c) Fin arrives with the costumes, but Kate forgets her words.

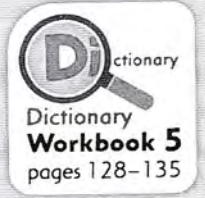
1 Match the words to the definitions.

lights stage curtains costume script audience

- 1 script *noun* the words of a play that the characters say
- 2 _____ *noun* the place at the front of the theater where actors perform a play
- 3 _____ *noun* a group of people who watch a play
- 4 _____ *noun* the special clothes the actors wear in a play
- 5 _____ *noun* the big pieces of cloth that hide the stage before the play starts
- 6 _____ *noun* electric lamps that show the actors in a theater

More words

Remember! Some words have silent letters.



2 Circle the silent letters.

know night knee light

3 Look at the pictures and write the words. Cross out the silent letter or letters.

light knife knee straight firefighter night



1 fire ~~fi~~ghter



2 _____



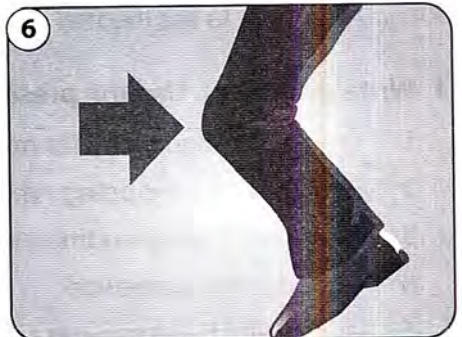
3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

1 Read Fiona's list and write what she has or hasn't done. **V** Irregular verb list page 136

Things to do before the school play

- learn the script ✓
- check the lights ✓
- clean the stage X
- buy the make-up ✓
- sell all the tickets ✓
- take the costumes to the theater X

- 1 Fiona has learned the script. _____
- 2 She _____
- 3 She _____
- 4 She _____
- 5 She _____
- 6 She _____

Look!

When we use the present perfect we don't say exactly when something happened: *I've seen that movie.*

We use the simple past if we are saying when something happened: *I saw that movie last night.*

2 Complete the conversation. Use the present perfect or the simple past.

- Molly** The play is tonight. Are you ready for it?
Fiona Well, I 've done (do) almost all the things on my list.
Molly Let's look at it together.
Fiona Well, I ² _____ (learn) the script.
 That was hard!
Molly Great. Have you cleaned the stage?
Fiona No, I haven't, but I ³ _____ (sell) all the tickets.
Molly What about the make-up?
Fiona I ⁴ _____ (buy) it yesterday. Mom has it.
Molly Great. And the costumes?
Fiona The costumes are ... Oh no! I ⁵ _____ (not take) them to the theater!



3 Write sentences. Use the present perfect or the simple past.

- 1 I / make / a sandwich / for my lunch I've made a sandwich for my lunch. _____
- 2 Mom / not go / shopping / this morning _____
- 3 Jenny / call / her grandma / last week _____
- 4 Terry / do / his homework _____
- 5 Helen / sell / her computer / yesterday _____

1 Look and check (✓) the best sentence.



- Grandma has just made a cake.
- Grandma hasn't made a cake yet.



- Joe hasn't visited Egypt before.
- Joe has visited Egypt before.



- Ellie has already finished her costume.
- Ellie hasn't finished her costume yet.

2 It's Amy's birthday. Write sentences. **V** Irregular verb list page 136



not open presents / yet
 She hasn't opened her presents yet.



read cards / just



speak to her grandma / already



not have a bike / before

3 Complete the sentences about you.

- 1 I've just _____.
- 2 I've already _____.
- 3 I haven't _____ yet.
- 4 I've _____ before.

Reading

1 Read the play script. Choose the best title. Write the title at the top.

- a) The great detective b) Criminals at the theater c) Disappearing diamonds

_____ by Rosy Wilson

Scene 1: The kitchen at Fred and Julie's house.

(The doorbell rings.)

Julie Oh! That's the doorbell.

Mom I'll go and see who's there.

(Mom opens the door. A boy is holding a note.)

Boy It's a note for you. It's from the theater.

Mom From the theater? Thank you.

(She returns to the kitchen.)

Julie Who was it, Mom?

Mom It was a boy with a note.

Fred What does it say?

Mom I haven't read it yet.

(She opens the note.)

It says "The diamonds have disappeared."

I have to use the phone.

(Mom exits quickly.)

Julie The diamonds have disappeared!

Fred Wow! Diamonds.

Julie I think Mom's calling a detective ...

Fred He'll come and investigate ...

Julie He'll look for clues ...

Fred And we can help him arrest the criminal!



Characters: Julie – a twelve-year-old girl
Fred – Julie's older brother
Mrs. Taylor – their mom
A boy



(Mom comes back.)

Fred When's the detective coming, Mom?

Julie Can we help him investigate?

Mom Detective? What detective?

Julie The diamonds have disappeared!

Mom Oh! Well, yes, they have. But they aren't real diamonds. They're props. For a play.

Fred *(disappointed)* We wanted to look for clues.

Mom I'm sorry, kids, but you can help me look for props. I'm going out now to buy some more!

2 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who goes to the door? Mom goes to the door.
- 2 Where has the note come from? _____
- 3 What does the note say? _____
- 4 Are Fred and Julie excited? _____
- 5 Are the diamonds real? _____

Words in context

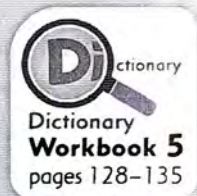
1 Complete the sentences.

note robbery criminal ~~arrested~~ detective

- 1 The police have arrested the man who stole the money.
- 2 The _____ stole our neighbor's television.
- 3 Mom left me a _____ so I didn't forget my homework.
- 4 Sherlock Holmes is a famous _____.
- 5 Have you heard the news? There was a _____ at the museum last night!

More words

2 Read the play script on page 20. Match the pictures to the sentences.



- 1 The detective will **investigate** the crime and arrest the criminal.
- 2 The visitor rang the **doorbell** when he arrived.
- 3 He found some important **clues** next to the window.
- 4 The actress is wearing her costume and holding her **props**.

b

3 Match the words from the play to the definitions.

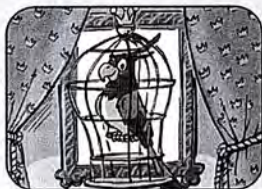
servant props clue enter investigate

- 1 props *noun* things actors use when they are doing a play
- 2 _____ *verb* to come into a room or building
- 3 _____ *noun* a person who cooks, cleans, etc. in a rich person's house
- 4 _____ *noun* a thing or a piece of information that helps the police catch a criminal
- 5 _____ *verb* to look carefully at a situation or a crime to find out the truth

Writing

1 Read the play script. Underline the stage directions and circle the characters.

MISSING!



Have you seen this parrot?

- Julie** Look! The queen has lost her parrot.
Fred I know! Let's try to help! It will be fun!
Julie *(excited)* OK, we can be like real detectives!
Fred First we need to look for clues. *(He starts to look around.)*
Julie Let's go to the park. There are lots of trees. Birds like trees.

2 Read and match the words to the pictures.



- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Fred Look, Julie! What's that? | | Fred Quick! Catch it, Julie. | |
| Julie I think it's a feather. It's our first clue! | <input type="checkbox"/> | Julie Got it! | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fred Maybe it's hungry. Do you have any food? | | Fred Look, Julie! There's the parrot! | |
| Julie I have some nuts. Let's see if it likes nuts. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Julie We can't climb up! It's too high. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

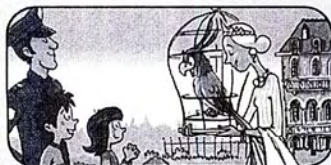


My writing

3 Write the lines in order to make the play script. Write your own ending.

- Fred _____
 Julie _____
 Fred _____
 Julie _____
 Fred _____
 Julie _____
 Fred _____
 Julie _____

4 How does it end?



- Queen _____
 Fred _____
 Julie _____
 Police officer _____

1 Complete the text.

stage robbery costume audience detective criminal ~~character~~ lights

My friends and I were in a play last week. My ¹ character had a lot of words to say. I played a very clever ² _____ who investigates a ³ _____. I was very nervous before I went onto the ⁴ _____. When the play started, I looked out and saw my mom and dad in the ⁵ _____. They were smiling at me and I felt brave. I loved wearing my ⁶ _____, but it was very hot because the ⁷ _____ on the stage were very bright. When my character arrested the ⁸ _____ and gave him to the police at the end of the play, the audience clapped. It was great!



2 Read and circle.

- 1 Clare (hasn't seen) / didn't see / haven't seen this movie yet.
- 2 You haven't called / didn't call / haven't call me yesterday.
- 3 The children hasn't traveled / haven't traveled / didn't travel by plane before.
- 4 I finished / 've finished / finish my homework an hour ago. It was really hard!
- 5 Ollie has lived / did live / lived next door to me since 2011.

3 Complete the sentences. V Irregular verb list page 136

- 1 I haven't had _____ (not / have) my breakfast yet.
- 2 Gary _____ (already / read) this book.
- 3 The girls _____ (never / eat) octopus before.
- 4 _____ (you / ever / paint) your bedroom?
- 5 Mom and Dad _____ (just / buy) me a new CD.
- 6 She _____ (not / give) the present to her grandma yet.

Social Studies Time!

Topic: Celebrations

1 Read the website text below and complete the photo information.



FIRST-FOOTING

New Year in Scotland is a celebration called Hogmanay. There are fireworks and lantern parades. There is also a tradition called "first-footing." The first person to come into your house on New Year's Day brings luck for the next year. If the person is tall and has dark hair, that's very lucky. A first-footer also brings some gifts. They carry some coins, some bread and salt or sugar, a piece of coal, and a drink. The gifts represent luck for the house for the New Year. The coins represent wealth, the coal is for comfort and a warm house, and the food and drink are for happiness and hospitality.

Hogmanay takes place in
³ Scotland on New Year's Day.

¹ _____

² Drink

⁴ _____

⁵ Coal



Burning the snowman

In Switzerland, in April, there is a special festival called "Sechseläuten." There is a big parade through the town, and a big fire. On top of the fire there is a snowman. It isn't a real snowman, it's a big straw doll – and it's full of explosive powder! The fire burns and the snowman explodes! The snowman represents winter. Sechseläuten celebrates the end of winter, and the start of spring. People say that a quick explosion is lucky. It means a warm, sunny summer and a good harvest. A slow fire and a late explosion means a cold, rainy summer.

Sechseläuten takes place in Switzerland in ⁶ _____.



2 Read the text again and choose the correct words.

- 1 First-footing is a tradition on New Year's Day / Christmas Day.
- 2 The first visitor brings *luck* / lanterns.
- 3 A *tall* / short visitor with *light* / dark hair is very lucky!
- 4 In Switzerland in April they *celebrate* / represent the end of winter / spring.
- 5 There is a snowman made of straw. The snowman is full of *powder* / incense.
- 6 A quick explosion means good weather and a good *tradition* / harvest.

1 Listen and choose the best answer. 22

- 1 Tet Trung Thu is a festival to celebrate c.
 a) children b) fall c) the harvest moon
- 2 The festival is ___ in the same month.
 a) always b) usually c) never
- 3 The children's lanterns are all ___.
 a) different b) the same c) expensive
- 4 ___ the special cakes are white, like the moon.
 a) All of b) None of c) Some of
- 5 People take fruit to the temple in the ___.
 a) morning b) evening c) afternoon
- 6 Mark's favorite thing about the festival is ___.
 a) the dance b) the costumes c) the food

2 Read and complete.

celebrate tradition lanterns harvest incense represent

Many celebrations are linked to nature and the seasons. For example, in a very hot, dry country people ¹ celebrate the rainy season. In cold countries, it's often a ² _____ to celebrate the end of winter. We all need food, so nearly all cultures have a ³ _____ festival. Many festivals are very old, and they use fire. Fire can ⁴ _____ life, light, and comfort. People light candles and carry ⁵ _____ to celebrate light. Festivals often have music, costumes, and special food. Many cultures use ⁶ _____, which has a special smell at festival time. What's your favorite festival? Think about the sounds, smells, tastes, and colors.



More words

3 Look and label the picture with the words from page 24.

luck hospitality comfort wealth

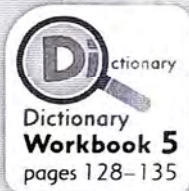
2 _____



1 luck

3 _____

4 _____



4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions below. Write notes. Then share your ideas.

- What kind of celebration or festival would you like to invent?
- What do people wish for? (E.g. enough food, good weather, wealth)
- How can you represent these ideas?
- Decide on some small festival gifts – what do they represent? (E.g. round cookies to represent wealth)



Lesson One Story

1 Look back at Exercise 3 on page 16. Were you right? Write the correct answer.

2 Read the story and circle.

- 1 Kate / Ed / Mom had the idea to make new costumes.
- 2 They found some things in a *stage* / *cabinet* / *lampshade*.
- 3 The children used sheets to make *dresses* / *shoes* / *a clothes line*.
- 4 The *audience* / *costumes* / *actor* loved the play.
- 5 Fin organized a surprise *concert* / *show* / *party*.

Quick and easy costume ideas by the DSD Club

Are you doing a play?

Costumes don't have to be expensive! You can use things that you already have. Here are some ideas:



Look at this feather duster! It can be a bird costume, or even an animal!



Is your character a monster? These rubber gloves can be enormous hands or ears!



This lampshade can be a basket. It can be a crown. It can be a hat.



You can make a dress out of a bag or a sheet.

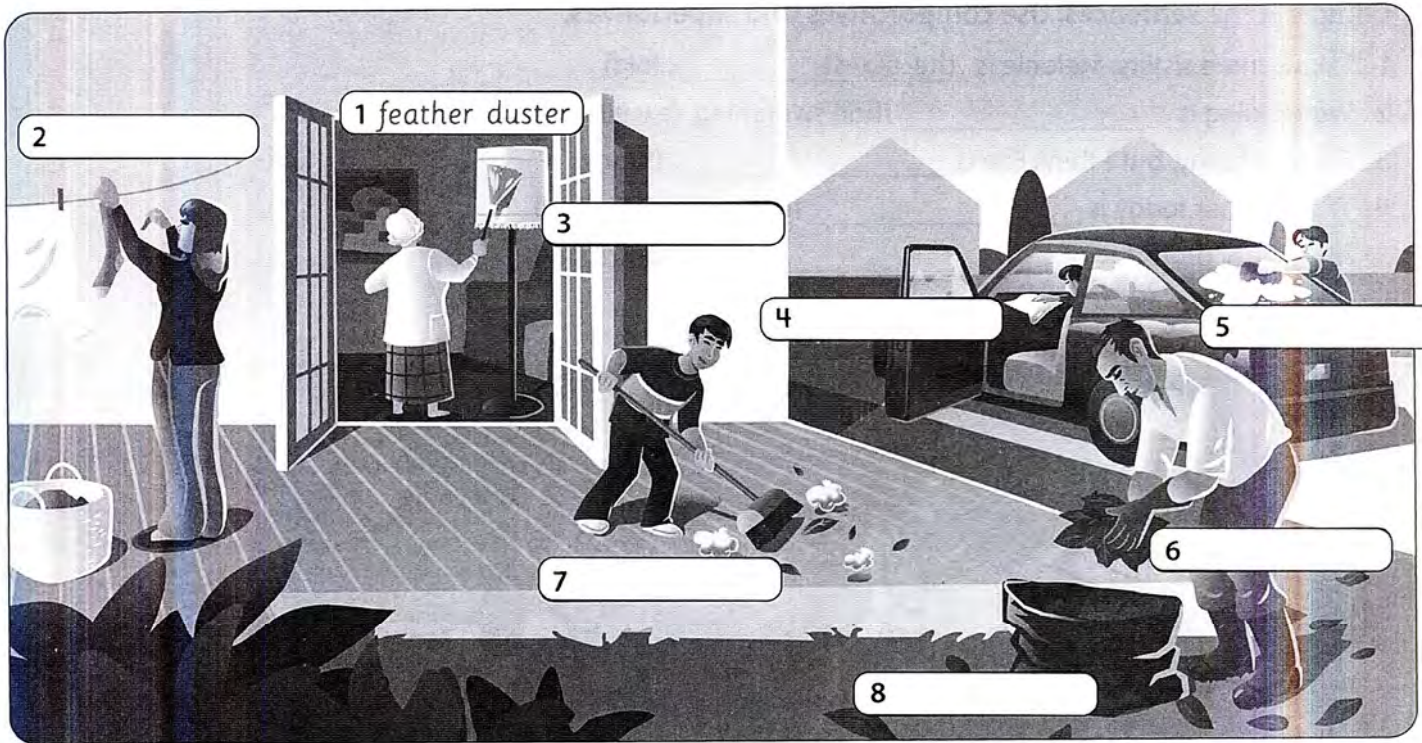
Look around and see what you can find!

3 Read the poster and complete the sentences.

- 1 Costumes for a play aren't always expensive.
- 2 A feather duster can be a _____ or an _____.
- 3 Rubber gloves can be a monster's _____ or _____.
- 4 A lampshade can be a _____, a _____, or a _____.
- 5 You can make a _____ out of a sheet.

1 Look at the picture and write the words.

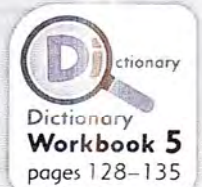
lampshade broom rubber gloves cloth sponge
garbage bag clothes line feather-duster



More words

2 Change the verbs into nouns. Use *-ion*.

- 1 to **act** is to do something – the noun is action
- 2 to **invent** is to think of and make a new type of thing – the noun is _____
- 3 to **decorate** is to add things to make a room, a card, a present, etc. look good – the noun is _____
- 4 to **celebrate** is to have a party because you have done something good – the noun is _____



3 Read and circle.

- 1 I'd like to congratulate / congratulation you for your great work.
- 2 We need to act / action now to help animals in danger.
- 3 We made lots of decorate / decorations for Tom's birthday party.
- 4 The best invent / invention will win the prize.
- 5 We had a big celebrate / celebration at the end of the year.

Remember!

Use *enough* after adjectives but before nouns. Use *too* before adjectives.

1 Read and circle.

- 1 Can I sit at the front? I'm not (fall enough) / *enough tall* to see the play.
- 2 My little sister isn't *old enough* / *enough old* to go to school.
- 3 Oh no! I don't have *money enough* / *enough money* for the bus.
- 4 You can't dive here. The pool isn't *enough deep* / *deep enough*.
- 5 There aren't *books enough* / *enough books* for everyone. We'll have to share.

2 Look and write sentences. Use *too* and an adjective.

expensive crowded difficult wide



1 I can't jump across.
It's too wide.



2 I don't know the answer.



3 Look at all these people!



4 We can't buy that dress.

3 Look and write sentences. Use *too* or *enough*.



1 eggs / to make a cake
She doesn't have enough eggs to make a cake.



2 shy / to talk to the children



3 tall / to go on the ride



4 hot / to go to the beach

Reading

1 Read the story. Number the pictures in the correct order.

The school parade

The day of the school parade arrived. Barney was nervous and excited. This year he was in charge of the parade. Everything was ready. All the students had their masks on and were waiting to begin. He picked up the microphone.

"Hello and welcome to the parade!" he said. He waited to hear the crowd clap and cheer, but they weren't looking at him or listening to him.

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is the school parade!" he said. Nothing happened. His voice wasn't coming through the speakers. The music wasn't playing. Something was wrong!

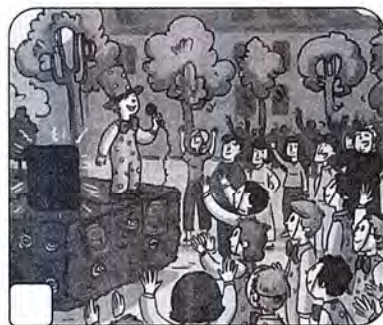
Barney hurried over to the speaker and looked at it. He saw the plug on the floor.

"I didn't plug in the speaker!" he thought. He quickly plugged it in and ran back to the microphone.

"Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the parade!" he said. The crowd heard him.

They started to clap and cheer. The music for the parade started playing.

"Here are the seventh grade students!" said Barney, and his classmates started the parade. The costumes and the sparkly masks looked great. Barney smiled and waved to his mom and dad in the audience. They cheered and waved back. Barney felt relaxed and happy. The parade was going to be fantastic!



2 Read again and write *True* or *False*.

- 1 Barney felt nervous about his school parade. True
- 2 When Barney picked up the microphone, his voice was too loud. _____
- 3 Barney forgot to plug in the speaker. _____
- 4 The crowd could hear Barney but the music didn't work. _____
- 5 Barney's mom and dad came to watch the parade. _____

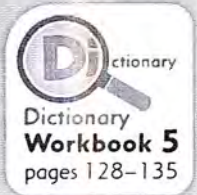
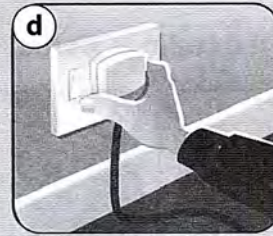
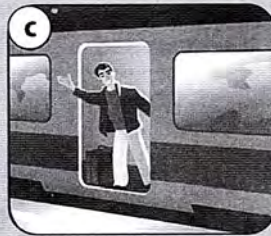
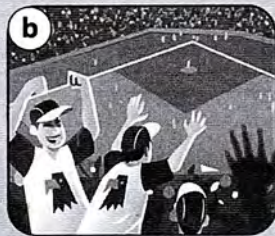
Words in context

1 Read and circle.

- 1 Harry got lost in a parade / TV show / costume.
- 2 The people were wearing *speakers* / pop star / masks.
- 3 A float / cheer / stilts was following the parade.
- 4 He spoke into a *mask* / microphone / speaker and everyone stopped talking.
- 5 The people on *parade* / stilts / float were much taller than the people in the crowd.

More words

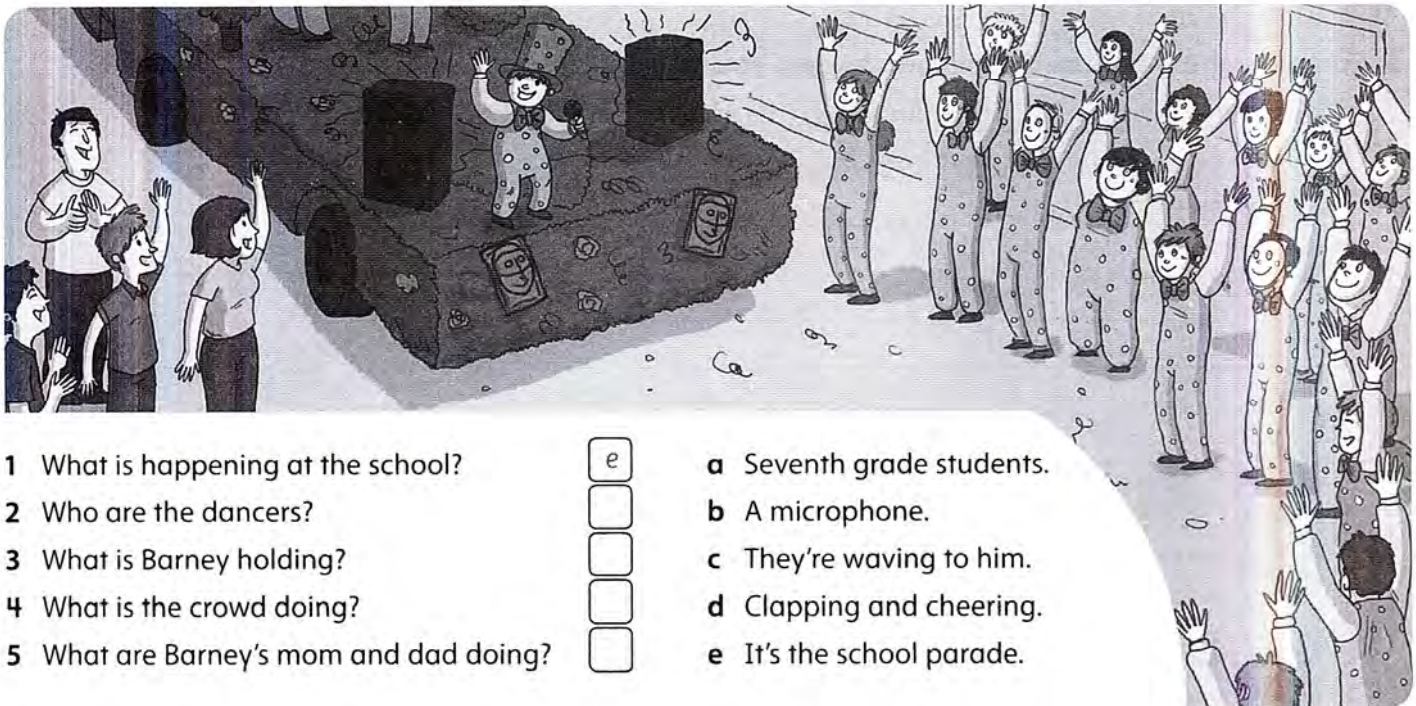
2 Look at the text on page 30. Match the pictures to the sentences.



- 1 The crowd **cheered** when the team scored.
- 2 The audience **clapped** at the end of the play.
- 3 I've **plugged in** the TV.
- 4 Dad **waved** to us at the station.

b

3 Look and match the questions and answers.



- 1 What is happening at the school?
- 2 Who are the dancers?
- 3 What is Barney holding?
- 4 What is the crowd doing?
- 5 What are Barney's mom and dad doing?

e

- a Seventh grade students.
- b A microphone.
- c They're waving to him.
- d Clapping and cheering.
- e It's the school parade.

1 Complete the text.

decorations speakers costumes crowd dancers microphone band stilts

Last weekend Mom and Dad took me to the parade. There were lots of people there. I've never seen such a big ¹ crowd. All the people wore beautiful ² costumes. There was a ³ band in the street and they played great music. There were big ⁴ speakers, so the music was very loud. We watched some ⁵ dancers do their special dance, and we met a very tall man – he was on ⁶ stilts. All over the town, there were bright lights and amazing ⁷ decorations. A man with a ⁸ microphone told the audience the parade was going to start. It was awesome!



2 Complete the sentences. Use comparatives or superlatives.

- 1 Helen is the cleverest (clever) girl in our class.
- 2 I think math is _____ (difficult) subject of all.
- 3 Katie is _____ (young) than me.
- 4 You were _____ (good) actor in the play.
- 5 My room is _____ (small) than my brother's room.
- 6 I think books are _____ (interesting) than movies.

3 Read and circle.

- 1 It's too / enough cold to play outside in the park today.
- 2 You aren't old too / enough to drive a car.
- 3 The children don't have too / enough money to buy their favorite comic.
- 4 I'm too / enough tired to go to the party.
- 5 Sally is fast too / enough to win the race at the school field day.
- 6 These pants are too / enough big for me.

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and circle.



A TV ¹actor / crew / movie has decided to make a show about the wildlife park. The DSD Club decides to go to the ²park / beach / TV station. Libby and Ed love the wildlife park but it ³is / isn't / aren't nice today. Someone has dumped ⁴pollution / clothes / garbage all over the park. There is litter in the ⁵river / path / lake too. The water is ⁶ugly / clean / dirty. It isn't ⁷quiet / safe / dangerous for the wildlife.

2 Who says it? Read and match. Then write the names.

Man Ed Fin Libby Woman Kate



1 The wildlife park is really pretty.

e Libby

2 Those people look very upset.

3 The river is polluted and the birds are in danger.

4 Litter really damages the environment.

5 We found all the litter this morning.

1 Complete the crossword.

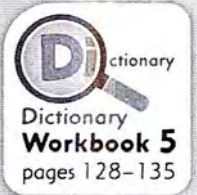
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

 1 e
 2 w
 3 c
 4 g
 5 p
 6 d a m a g e
 7 p
 8 l

More words

2 Look at the clues and complete the compound nouns.

irLanguage.com



1 computer room
 2 _____ park
 3 _____ pool
 4 _____ station

3 Complete the sentences. Use compound nouns.

computer post swimming police wildlife

- 1 The detective took the criminal to the _____ police _____ station.
- 2 I have diving lessons every week at the _____ pool.
- 3 We saw lots of animals at the _____ park.
- 4 I took my letters to the _____ office.
- 5 I do my homework in the _____ room.

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Look and match. What were they doing when the bell rang?



- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1 Two teachers were | <input type="checkbox"/> d | a looking out of the window when the bell rang. |
| 2 The school team was | <input type="checkbox"/> | b practicing basketball when the bell rang. |
| 3 Two boys were | <input type="checkbox"/> | c playing soccer when the bell rang. |
| 4 Three girls were | <input type="checkbox"/> | d drinking a hot drink when the bell rang. |
| 5 Two girls were | <input type="checkbox"/> | e running a race when the bell rang. |
| 6 The principal was | <input type="checkbox"/> | f reading books when the bell rang. |

2 Write sentences. Use the simple past and past progressive. Irregular verb list page 136



1 he / have breakfast / phone / ring

He was having breakfast when the phone rang.



2 Grandpa / sleep / visitors / arrive



3 they / walk to school / see / a movie star



4 Phil / buy / a drink / his team / score a goal



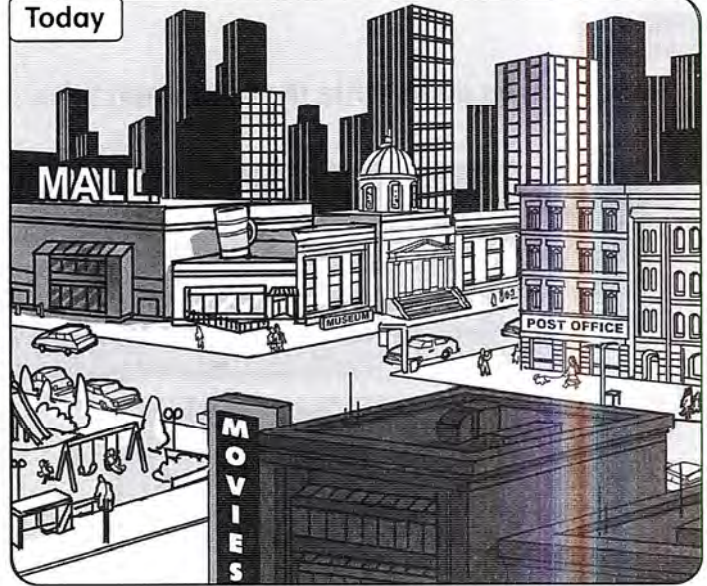
5 Jack / look out of the window / the teacher / ask a question

1 Complete the sentences. Use *used to be* or *is*.

20 years ago



Today



- 1 There is a shopping mall in the town. There used to be a gas station.
- 2 There _____ a movie theater. There _____ a theater.
- 3 There _____ a library. There _____ a café.
- 4 There _____ a playground. There _____ a park.

2 Write sentences. Use *used to* or the simple present.

- 1 Mia / have long hair Mia has long hair.
- 2 Dad / wear a uniform for work Dad used to wear a uniform for work.
- 3 Ed / love soccer _____
- 4 Mom / have short hair _____
- 5 Mia / play with dolls _____
- 6 Ed / like cars _____

This year

Five years ago



3 Write about you five years ago. Use these words or your own ideas.

have short / long hair love dancing / reading play the piano / computer games watch cartoons / movies

I used to _____

Lesson Five

Reading

1 Read the web page. Write the paragraph titles.

Wind energy Water energy Solar energy

New kinds of energy

People are trying not to use fossil fuels because they use up the Earth's resources and they are bad for the environment. Scientists want to find new kinds of energy that don't damage the planet. We call this alternative energy, but are these ideas really new?



1 Solar energy

Look at this greenhouse. The sun's energy goes through the glass and stays inside. Inside it's warm. This means that plants can grow in cold countries.

2 _____

Look at this sail boat. It doesn't have an engine and it is moving because of the wind. Many years ago, sailing was the fastest way to travel.



3 _____

This is a water mill. The water makes the wheel turn and the wheel turns the mill. The mill makes flour that we use for bread and other food.

These ideas are not new, and people have been using energy in these ways for hundreds of years. But the way we can use alternative energy has changed. Now we can take natural energy from the sun, wind, and water, and we can make electricity from it. Scientists are using very old ideas in our modern technology.

2 Read again and match.

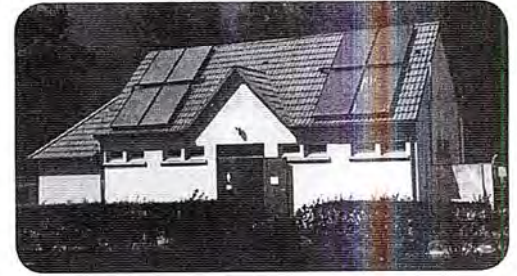
- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Fossil fuels can | <input type="checkbox"/> | d | a uses the river to turn the wheel. |
| 2 The greenhouse | <input type="checkbox"/> | | b electricity from natural energy. |
| 3 The sail boat | <input type="checkbox"/> | | c uses the wind's energy to move. |
| 4 The water mill | <input type="checkbox"/> | | d damage the environment. |
| 5 We can make | <input type="checkbox"/> | | e catches heat from the sun. |

Words in context

1 Complete the sentences.

fossil fuels ~~alternative energy~~ electricity solar panels

Energy that comes from the sun is called solar energy. It is a type of ¹ alternative energy . We can use ² _____ to turn the sun's power into ³ _____ so that we don't have to use ⁴ _____ like coal and oil.



More words

2 Match the words from page 38 to the pictures. Circle the correct word.

greenhouses ~~sail boats~~ water mills technology



1 Sail boats use energy from the wind to heat / move.



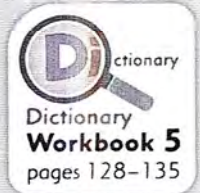
2 _____ use heat from the sun to grow plants in cold / hot countries.



3 _____ is a word for machines that scientists invent to help us with difficult / easy jobs.



4 _____ use energy from moving water to turn a big wheel to make flour / coffee.



3 Complete the conversation.

skylight greenhouse beams alternative well electricity mud

Anita My aunt and uncle are building an eco home.

Ella Really? What's it like?

Anita It's very nice inside. It has big wooden ¹ beams and stone floors and a ² _____ in the roof to let the sunlight in. They made the walls from ³ _____.

Ella Cool! Are they using ⁴ _____ energy?

Anita Yes, they make ⁵ _____ from solar power.

Ella Do they grow their own food?

Anita Yes, they have a ⁶ _____ in the backyard. And they use water from a ⁷ _____ to water the plants.

Skills Time!

Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Look at the five things children do to look after the environment. Write sentences about Green School.

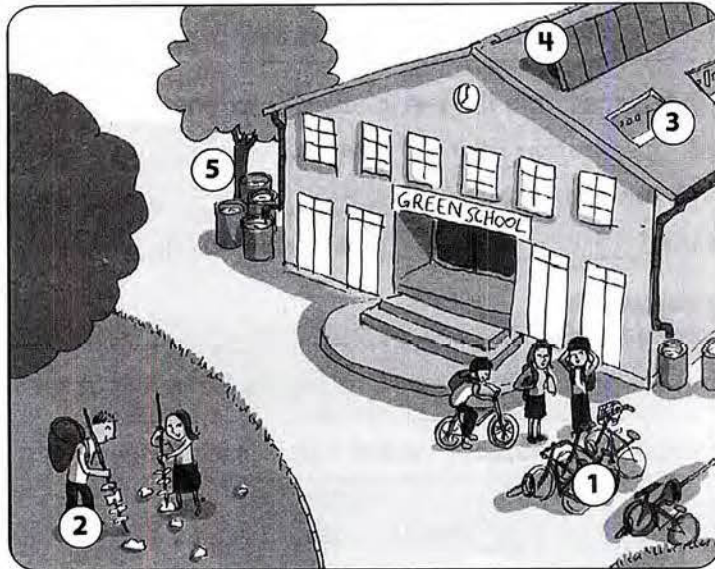
1 Pupils ride bikes to school.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____



My writing

2 Write compound sentences about Green School. Match the sentences in Exercise 1 with ideas from the box using *so* or *because*.

damage the environment cars pollute the air
not use fossil fuels not waste water classrooms are light in the daytime

Transportation Pupils ride bikes to school because cars pollute the air.

Electricity _____

Pollution _____

Water _____

1 Complete the text.

skylight energy damage planet fuels electricity environment

My family and I live in an eco home.
 It's great. We help the ¹ environment ,
 because we don't use fossil ² _____ .
 We only use alternative ³ _____ .
 There are solar panels on the roof so we
 can make ⁴ _____ . There is a
 big ⁵ _____ in the roof so we
 can have light in the day. It's really fun.
 I don't think one family can save the
⁶ _____ but we try not to
⁷ _____ the world around us
 and we love living in our eco home!



2 Complete the sentences. Use the simple past or past progressive. **V** Irregular verb list page 136

- 1 We were listening to music when the phone rang (ring).
- 2 Dad _____ (work) in the yard when our neighbors arrived.
- 3 All the students _____ (study) when the fire practice started.
- 4 The boys _____ (play) basketball when it started to rain.
- 5 I was watching a great movie when the TV _____ (break).
- 6 You _____ (not do) your homework when I came in.

3 Write sentences. Use *used to*.

- 1 Two years ago I had long hair. I have short hair now.
 I used to have long hair.
- 2 There was a theater in our town. Now it's a café.
 There _____
- 3 Melanie plays computer games. Two years ago, she played with dolls.
 Melanie _____
- 4 When Mom was at my school the uniform was ugly. It's pretty nice now.
 Our school uniform _____
- 5 Jeff and Katie are our neighbors. They lived in New York before.
 Jeff and Katie _____
- 6 Mrs. Jackson was our class teacher last year. Miss Lewis is our teacher now.
 Mrs. Jackson _____

Fluency Time! 2

Everyday English

1 Read and match the missing phrases. Write a-d.

- a The afternoon show is sold out.
- b Are there any tickets left for that?
- c Can we see the afternoon show,
- d What time does it start?

Andy This movie looks good. Do you want to go?

Leo Yes. ¹ d

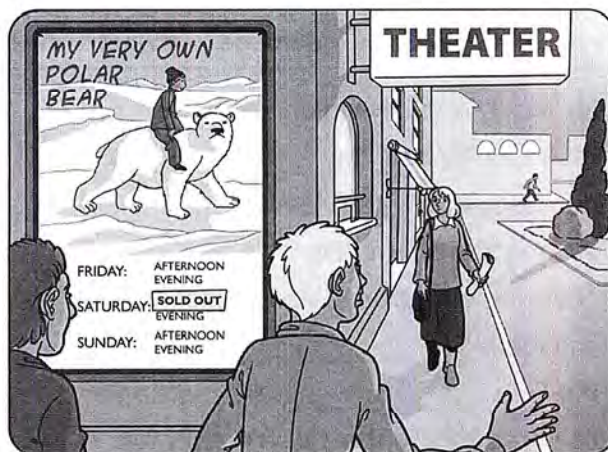
Andy It starts at 8 o'clock.

Leo That's a bit late. ² _____ not the evening show?

Andy I'm afraid we can't. ³ _____

Leo Oh. Look there's an afternoon show tomorrow too. ⁴ _____

Andy Yes, there are. Let's ask Mom if we can book them.



2 Look at the notice and complete the conversation.

SCHOOL CONCERT

Sunday 2pm 7pm
SUNDAY MATINEE
SOLD OUT!

Monday 7pm
BOOK NOW!
TICKETS AVAILABLE!

Sports day

Saturday 2-5

Soccer: 2:30pm
Sailing: 3:30pm
Tennis: 4:00pm

SOCCER GAME SOLD OUT!

Drama Club play

THURSDAY 6:30pm
SATURDAY 2pm 5pm

THURSDAY SOLD OUT!

Mom It's your school concert this weekend. What time does it start?

Luke ¹ It starts at _____ 7pm.

Mom Oh. ² _____ the matinee, not the evening performance?

Luke The matinee ³ _____. But there's another performance on Monday.

Mom ⁴ _____ available for that?

Luke ⁵ _____.

Mom Great. We'll come on Monday, then.

3 Choose one of the other two events. Complete the conversation.

A Do you want to come to the ¹ _____ ?

B (What / start) ² _____ ?

A (starts) ³ _____.

B Oh. (Can / go) ⁴ _____, not the ⁵ _____ ?

A (No / sold out) ⁶ _____

B (Tickets / available) ⁷ _____

A Yes, there are. Let's book them!

_____ ?



1 Watch the video and answer the questions.

- 1 Who has just arrived? Emily has just arrived.
- 2 Does Megan have a sandwich? _____
- 3 Where do the girls see the advertisement for the concert? _____
- 4 Why is Emily disappointed? _____
- 5 What do they decide to do after school? _____

2 Watch the video again. Find four more mistakes and circle them.

Emily This pop music concert sounds good. What time does it start?

Megan There's a matinee performance at four o'clock.

Emily That's too late. Can we see the evening performance, not the matinee?

Megan I'm afraid not. The evening performance is sold out ... But there's a matinee performance on Sunday.

Emily Are there any seats left for that?

Megan Yes, there are ten seats left. Quick! Let's book them now!



3 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 What kind of music do you like?

I like playing guitar, so I usually listen to rock music.

Me too. Which band do you like?

- 2 Have you ever been to a concert?
- 3 What do you do with your friends?
- 4 Do you always agree about what you want to do?

4 Read the scenario and write a conversation with Emily or Megan. Act out your script in groups.

You are at the next table. You have heard the girls talking about the concert and you would like to go. Ask questions to find out about times and tickets.

You Excuse me, can I ask about the concert?

Emily Of course. What do you want to know?

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and circle the mistakes. Write true sentences.

1 The children decide to help clean up the library.

The children decide to help clean up the wildlife park.

2 They put all the litter in different boxes.

3 They will pick up all the litter and clean it.

4 Libby wants to take a hot shower later.

2 Complete the DSD Club leaflet.

family birds environment old paper garbage dump

Does your local park need cleaning up? The DSD Club can help!

★ A big job is easier with lots of helpers!

Call all your friends and ¹ family.

Lots of people will help the environment if you ask them.

★ Be prepared!

Buy rubber gloves and garbage bags in different colors.

Tell your friends to wear ² _____ clothes and boots.

★ Learn and teach!

Find out what is bad for the ³ _____. Tell your friends.

Plastic bags can trap ⁴ _____.

Batteries have dangerous chemicals inside them.

★ Recycle!

Don't just take all the litter to the ⁵ _____.

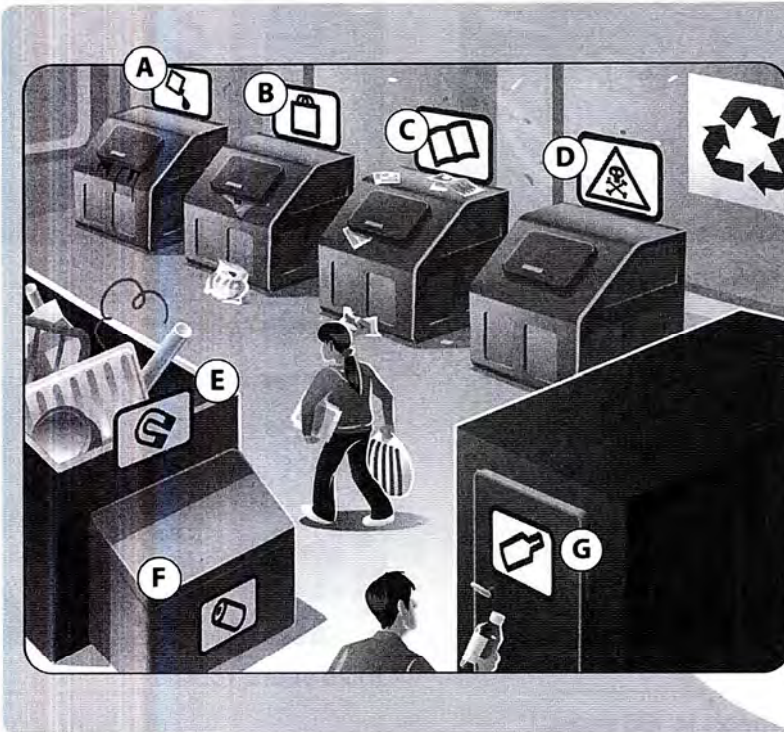
Put plastic, metal, ⁶ _____, and glass in different bags and recycle them!

3 What do you think happens next? Check (✓) one.

- a The TV crew arrives. They don't make the show because of the mess.
- b The TV crew doesn't come. Everyone is disappointed.
- c The TV crew arrives before the river is clean. They make a show about cleaning up the park.

1 Look at the picture and write the words.

recycling-center plastic bags oil batteries
chemicals bottles metal paper



www.irLanguage.com

How to use the ¹ recycling center

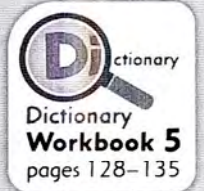
- Container A is for ² _____
- Container B is for ³ _____
- Container C is for ⁴ _____
- Container D is for ⁵ _____
- Container E is for ⁶ _____
- Container F is for ⁷ _____
- Container G is for ⁸ _____

More words

2 Match the words to the definitions.

recharge refill rebuild redecorate

- 1 refill verb to fill a container again
- 2 _____ verb to put something together again
- 3 _____ verb to change the style of a house, room, etc. with new paint and furniture
- 4 _____ verb to put power back into something like a battery or small machine



3 Complete the sentences.

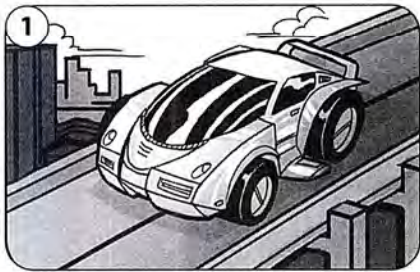
refill reuse recharge rebuild ~~redecorate~~ return

- 1 Mom wants to redecorate the living room and change the colors.
- 2 They are going to _____ the houses that fell down in the earthquake.
- 3 Please could you _____ my glass? I'm really thirsty.
- 4 You can borrow my MP3 player if you promise to _____ it.
- 5 Can I plug in my cell phone? I need to _____ it.
- 6 The factory will wash and _____ all the glass bottles.

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Complete the predictions. Use a verb with *will* or *won't*.

do work study drive live eat



In 50 years people won't
drive normal cars.



In 100 years some people
_____ on the Moon.



My sister _____
science in college.



My dad _____ in 30
years, so he'll have lots of time to
go fishing.



People _____
normal meals in 100 years.



In 20 years, robots _____
_____ our boring and
difficult jobs.

2 Read the conversation. Write Celia's sentences. Use *will* or *won't*.

Alice What do you think we'll be like when we're older, Celia?

Celia Well, *I / not change / much* ¹ Well, I won't change much.

Alice What do you mean?

Celia *I / have fun / with my friends* ² _____

Alice Do you mean me?

Celia *Yes, / we be / friends when we're older* ³ _____

Alice Great! What else?

Celia *I / care / about the environment* ⁴ _____

Alice Me too. I think I'll get a job helping animals.

Celia *Yes, / we work / at the wildlife park together* ⁵ _____

Alice That sounds like fun!

3 What will you do when you are older? Write sentences.

1 Where will you live? _____

2 Where will you work? _____

3 What will you do in your free time? _____

1 Complete the conversation. Use the present progressive.



Frank Hi, Jerry. Would you like to go to the shopping mall this evening?
 Jerry Oh, I can't. I ¹'m watching _____ (watch) my brother play tennis.
 Frank OK, how about tomorrow morning?
 Jerry Tomorrow morning Dad and I ² _____ (help) Mom in the backyard.
 Frank Maybe we could have lunch together then?
 Jerry I ³ _____ (have) lunch with my cousins tomorrow, but you could come, too.
 Frank I'd love to. What time shall I come?
 Jerry Well, my cousins ⁴ _____ (arrive) at about 11:30. Dad ⁵ _____ (cook). We ⁶ _____ (have) a barbecue in the backyard.
 Frank OK, I'll come at about 12 o'clock then. Thank you.

2 Read the poster. Write about what the children are doing.

Sixth grade's big day out!
It's busy!

9:00 meet at the school
Don't be late! The bus won't wait!

10:00 arrive at the beach

10:15 beach volleyball

10:45 learn to surf with Dave

12:30 picnic on the beach
(no swimming after lunch!)

2:00 cave walk – explore the beautiful caves

~~4:00 Mr. Jennings group photo~~
canceled - sorry!

4:30 home time!



- 1 (meet) They're meeting at the school at 9 o'clock.
- 2 (arrive) _____
- 3 (play) _____
- 4 (Dave / teach) _____
- 5 (eat) _____
- 6 (explore) _____
- 7 (Mr. Jennings / not take) _____
- 8 (go home) _____

Reading

1 Read the article. Write the paragraph titles.

Egg carton garden ~~Fashion parade~~ Clean your desk Gold or paper?

As Good as New – competition results

Thanks to all of you who sent in emails and photos to our competition. Your ideas are great! Here are the winners of this year's competition.

1 Fashion parade

Look at these amazing hats! Frank and Ollie made these with reused wrapping paper. First they made circles out of card. Then they stuck on the wrapping paper and the other decorations. They look really great!



2 _____

These flowers and insects used to be egg cartons. Natalie cut up the cartons, painted them, and decorated them with ribbons and pretty paper. She worked really hard, and they look amazing!



3 _____

George made this pen holder with old juice cartons. He glued them together and stuck pictures from magazines on them. Now he is recycling juice cartons and magazines!



4 _____

These are made of old magazines and greetings cards! Fiona rolled the paper and glued it to make small tubes. She put them on string to make bracelets! Now she can wear them when she goes to see her friends.



2 Read again and write the names.

- 1 Frank and Ollie recycled old wrapping paper.
- 2 _____ and _____ used old magazines.
- 3 _____ used paint for her project.
- 4 _____ and _____ didn't make something to wear.

Words in context

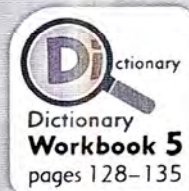
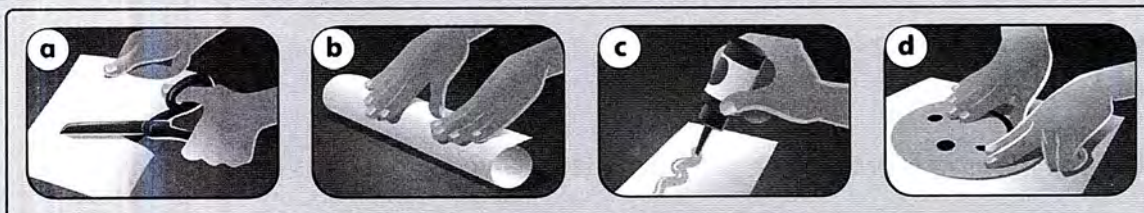
1 Match the words to the definitions.

juice carton ~~greetings card~~ bracelet ribbon

- 1 greetings card *noun* a card with a picture and a message that you send someone on a special day
- 2 _____ *noun* a long, thin piece of shiny material that you can tie around a present
- 3 _____ *noun* a ring that you wear around your arm, next to your hand
- 4 _____ *noun* a box that has fruit juice in it

More words

2 Match the pictures to the definitions. Find the simple past verbs on page 48.

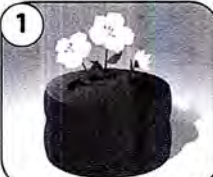


- 1 **stick** *verb* to fix something onto another thing d _____ stuck _____
- 2 **glue** *verb* to stick or fix something by using glue _____
- 3 **cut up** *verb* to cut something into small pieces _____
- 4 **roll** *verb* to make a flat thing into the shape of a tube or circle _____


3 Look and write. Use a verb in the simple past from box A and a noun from box B.

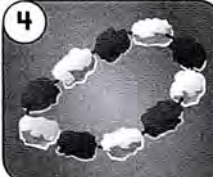
A
glue roll cut up ~~stick~~

B
~~car tires~~ bracelet wrapping paper ribbons

1  Barry and John _____ stuck _____ some car tires _____ together to make a plant holder.

2  Jane _____ lots of _____ to her hat. It was very pretty!

3  Peter made a crown for a play. He _____ some _____.

4  Emily _____ some colored paper to make a _____.

Skills Time!

Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Match the ideas to the pictures.

1 Don't buy new cards. Make your own!

b

2 Use less energy to keep warm at home.

3 Share your car with your friends.

4 Don't buy all your food from the supermarket.



My writing

2 Write a leaflet. Use the ideas in Exercise 1 or your own ideas. Give suggestions and reasons.

Remember!

Why not **go** ...?

How about **going** ...?

What about **going** ...?

Little things can make a big difference to our world!

Don't buy new cards. How about making cards and decorating them? It saves paper and it's fun to do!

1 Complete the text.

recycling center plastic plastic bags wrapping paper
tires greetings cards paper



Our family and friends cleaned up our local park last weekend. We picked up a lot of ¹ plastic bottles and we put them in a big bag. We took all the garbage to a ² _____.

Recycling is a great idea. We can use recycled ³ _____ to make newspapers and books. We can also use recycled car ⁴ _____ to make sneakers. I try to reuse things if I can. I always keep ⁵ _____ and ribbons from presents, and I use them again. My sister and I make ⁶ _____ from old magazines. We always take our own ⁷ _____ to the supermarket.

2 Write sentences and questions. Use will and won't.

- 1 in the future / people / recycle / more
In the future people will recycle more. _____
- 2 I / not drive / a car / when I'm older

- 3 it / be / sunny / next week?

- 4 our team / win / the game?

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present progressive.

- 1 My cousins Joe and Nancy are having _____ (have) dinner at my house tonight.
- 2 My brother and I _____ (play) tennis in a competition tomorrow.
- 3 Mom and Dad _____ (take) us to the beach on Saturday.
- 4 I'm really excited! I _____ (go) to the movies with Dad this evening.
- 5 John and I _____ (sleep) in tents at the campsite next week.

Art Time!

Topic: Modern Art

1 Read and match the captions to the photos.

A 100 people on the beach?

B Look up!

C A 20-meter tall angel!

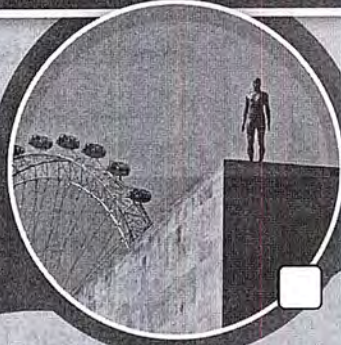
D Don't fall in!

LOOK Around!

Art is everywhere. Not just in galleries, but on the streets and in public spaces like parks and beaches.



This is the *Angel of the North*, by Anthony Gormley. It's a famous landmark in the north of England. Gormley's most well-known sculptures are displayed in public places all over the world.

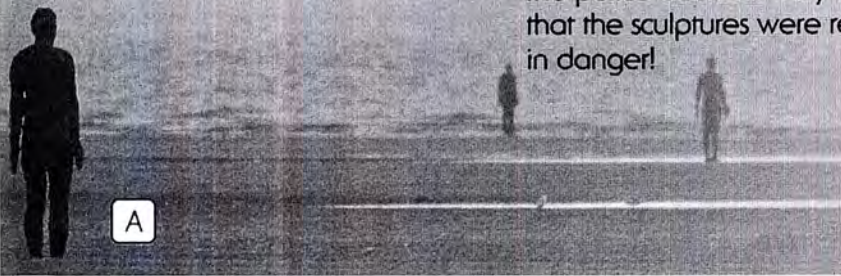


Many of Gormley's exhibitions are very simple. He creates human shapes made of metal, and puts them in public places. But they can change the way we look at spaces. They can make us look again.

Lots of people like them. From a distance the sculptures look like real people, standing and staring. The idea can make us feel peaceful – or it can surprise us! However, in the past, these statues have caused problems. Some tourists have called the police because they thought that the sculptures were real people in danger!



Now, look closely at this. What's happening here? It's a different kind of illusion! It looks like a real, 3-dimensional hole in the sidewalk right in the middle of the city! Sidewalk artists use perspective to play a trick on us. Perspective means where you are looking from. So, for these illusions to work, you have to stand in just the right place. Sidewalk art can be surprising – and it's a special treasure because it's only there for one day! The artist draws in chalk, and when it rains, the amazing picture gets washed away!



Next time you're in a city, look out for sidewalk art. Look out for public art. Art is everywhere!

2 Read the text again and write True or False.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 The <i>Angel of the North</i> is in a famous gallery in England. _____ | 2 Gormley's sculptures are simple, but they are in unexpected places. _____ |
| 3 Public art can make people think about the places they visit every day. _____ | 4 Sidewalk artists display their art on the street for everyone to see. _____ |
| 5 The picture is clever because it is painted on a real hole. _____ | 6 Sidewalk artists create new landmarks all over the city. _____ |

1 Listen and write *True* or *False*.  51

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Jack likes modern art, but Amy doesn't. _____ <u>False</u> | 2 Amy has recently been to a modern art exhibition. _____ |
| 3 Jack has been to the art gallery with his family. _____ | 4 Amy saw lots of paintings and some amazing sculptures. _____ |
| 5 Amy looked at the treasure quickly because there were so many other things to see. _____ | 6 Amy wants to create a sculpture made of trash. _____ |

2 Read and complete the text.

created sculptures displayed exhibition tour landmarks

Schult is an artist with a message. His ¹ sculptures speak for him. When he ² _____ his trash people next to famous ³ _____ all over the world, many people came to see them. With his ⁴ _____ in Germany and his ⁵ _____ of the world, he hoped to get his message to as many people as possible. We make too much trash! He even ⁶ _____ a hotel out of trash to make people think. Nature is a treasure. We must protect it!

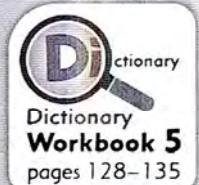


More words

3 Match the words from page 52 to the definitions.

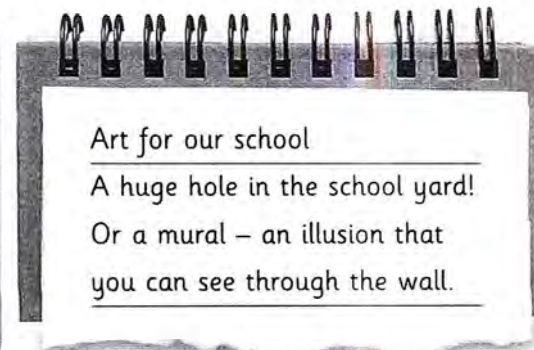
public 3-dimensional illusion perspective

- 1 3-dimensional *adjective* not flat, you can measure it in three ways – how long, how wide, how deep
- 2 _____ *noun* a trick that makes us see something that doesn't exist or isn't real
- 3 _____ *noun* the point that you look at things from
- 4 _____ *adjective* can be shared or seen by anyone; provided for everyone to use or enjoy



4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions below. Write notes. Share your ideas.

- Can public art make us think about things? How? (E.g. having a message, improving an area)
- Think of a piece of public art for your school / town. What would it be? (E.g. a 3-dimensional sculpture, a clever illusion)
- What would it be made of?
- What message or idea would it show?



Lesson One Story

1 Look back at Exercise 3 on page 44. Were you right? Write the correct answer.

2 Read the story and number the events in the correct order.

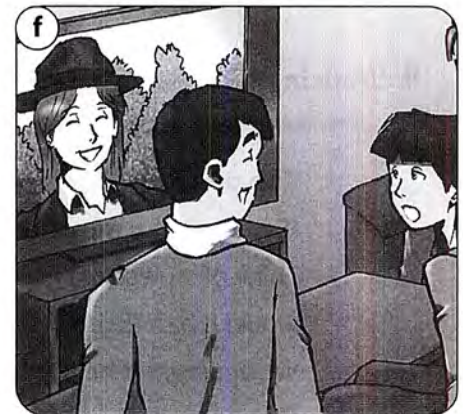
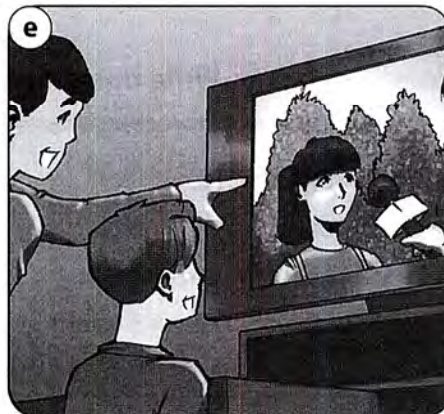
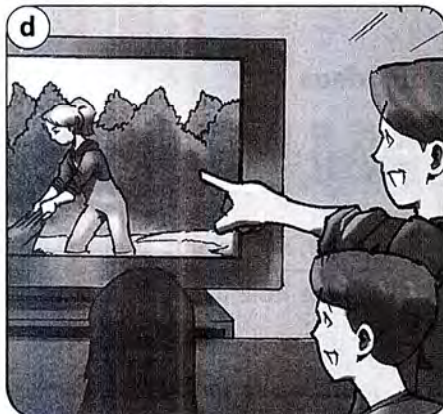
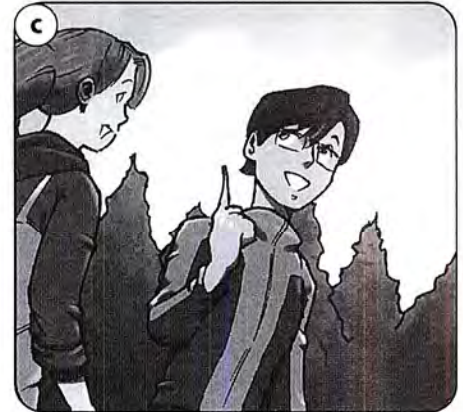
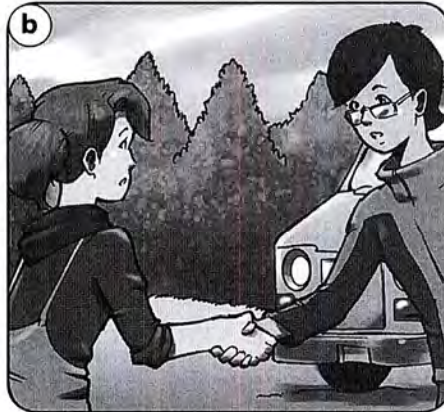
- a Fin and Libby don't want the TV crew to film the river yet.
- b The DSD Club watch the show on TV.
- c The TV crew arrives to film the wildlife park.
- d The crew decides to make a show about cleaning up the pollution.
- e Kate tells Karen they are helping to clean the river.

 1

3 What did they say? Match the sentences to the pictures.

- 1 "Oh, look! That's me!"
- 2 "We're going to film you cleaning up. It will be great."
- 3 "We're very glad that the river is safe again."
- 4 "Thanks to the DSD Club for all their help."
- 5 "I'm Karen."
- 6 "Can you film the aquarium or the reptile house first?"

 d



1 Complete the leaflet.

gift shop aquarium pool reptile house insect house enclosure aviary picnic area



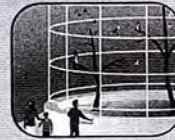
Do you want to see what life is like under the ocean? Come to the
1 aquarium.



Learn about ants and bees and see how they live at the
2 _____!



You can go in the 3 _____ to visit the goats.



We have over 100 birds in our
4 _____. The parrots are funny and friendly.



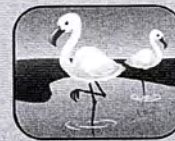
Are you hungry? Have your lunch in our 5 _____.



Do you love lizards? Learn all about them in the 6 _____.



Why not take some toy animals home? The 7 _____ has lots of great ideas for presents.

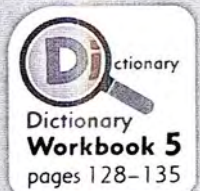


Watch the flamingos in their
8 _____. These beautiful birds have come from Africa.

More words

2 Add -er or -or to the verbs to make nouns.

- 1 invent → inventor 2 help → _____
3 visit → _____ 4 act → _____



3 Match the verbs to the definitions. help sing act invent visit

- 1 invent verb to think of and make a new type of thing
2 _____ verb to make a beautiful sound with your voice
3 _____ verb to do something to make something easier for someone
4 _____ verb to be a character in a play or a movie
5 _____ verb to go and see a person or a place

4 Write definitions for the nouns in Exercise 3.

- 1 An inventor is a person who thinks of and makes a new type of thing.
2 A singer is a person who makes _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Look and write correct sentences.



Mike



Sue and Jane



Joel



Frank and Dad

1 Mike is going to play baseball. (tennis)

Mike isn't going to play baseball. He's going to play tennis.

2 Sue and Jane are going to go canoeing. (snorkeling)

3 Joel is going to buy some bread. (fruit)

4 Frank and his dad are going to go swimming. (camping)

2 What is Anna going to do on vacation? Write sentences.

do homework listen to music fly on a plane
wash the dishes eat in restaurants

1 Anna is going to eat in restaurants.

2 Anna _____

3 Anna _____

4 Anna _____

5 Anna and her family _____



3 What are you going to do at the weekend? Write sentences.

This weekend, I _____

I'm not _____

1 Number the picture.



- 1 They're going to have a picnic.
- 2 She's going to buy ice cream.
- 3 They're going to watch the shark show.
- 4 She's going to feed the goats in the enclosure.
- 5 He's going to buy some postcards.
- 6 They're going to visit the reptile house.

2 Complete the sentences. Use *going to* and a verb.

escape feed get wet fall off get a surprise steal



1 Look! The door is open! The birds are going to
escape.



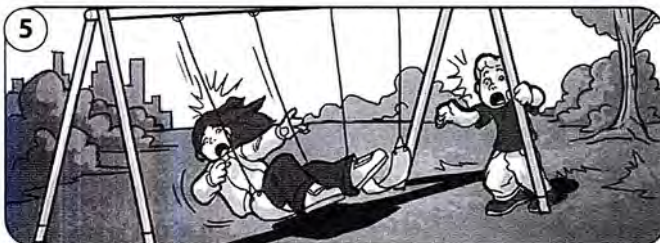
2 The penguins are jumping. Those people _____



3 He has a bucket of vegetables. He _____
_____ the elephants.



4 Bad camel! It _____
_____ her popcorn.



5 She isn't holding on. She _____



6 He hasn't seen the monkey! He _____

Lesson Five

Reading

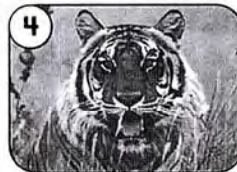
1 Read the article. Find one fact about each animal.



The Komodo Dragon is the biggest lizard of all.







Adopt an animal at the National Zoo

The people who work for the National Zoo in Washington D.C. keep and take care of endangered animals. They do research and study animals in the wild. They try to save species which are in danger of becoming extinct. And we can help!

Anyone can adopt one of the National Zoo's many animals, and their donation will help animals all over the world.

There are so many animals to choose from! Here are some ideas ...

- * How about protecting the tigers? Their jungle habitat is in danger.
- * Do you like gorillas? They eat 12–18 kilos of food every day!
- * Do you love lizards? The Komodo Dragon is the biggest lizard of all.
- * How about a rhino? There are five different species.

There are lots of other kinds of animals too – some live in the water, some live in forests or deserts and others spend most of their lives in the air!

Of course, you can't take the animal home with you. But you get a magazine with lots of photos and news every month, and emails from the zoo with news about your animal. The best thing is, you can go to the zoo to visit your animal as often as you want – for free!

2 Read again and match.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 The National Zoo | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The zoo helps species that | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Anyone can | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 You can't take your | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 You can visit your | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a adopted animal at the zoo for free.
- b are in danger and may disappear.
- c animal back to your house.
- d takes care of endangered animals.
- e adopt an animal.

Words in context

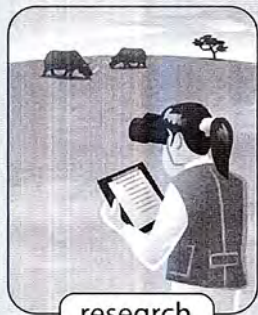
1 Rewrite the sentences. Change the words in bold.

endangered becoming extinct species in the wild prevent population

- Different **types of animal** need different enclosures to live in.
Different species need different enclosures to live in.
- Scientists study animals living **in nature** to learn about their behavior.
- People want to **stop** animals like the panda from **disappearing completely**.
- Many animals are **in danger**, and the **number of animals** is becoming very small.

More words

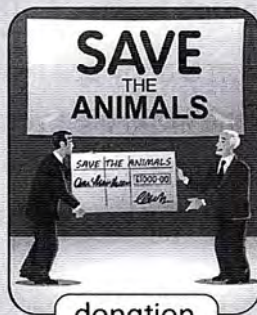
2 Complete the sentences with the words in the article on page 58.



research



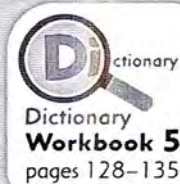
habitat



donation



adopt



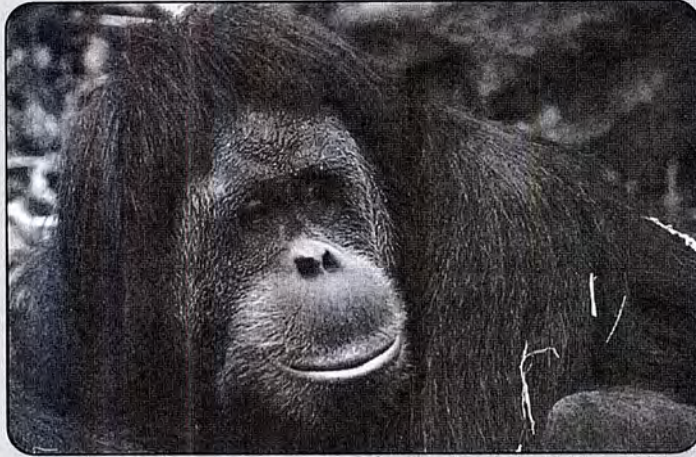
- An animal's habitat is the place where it lives in the wild.
- When people do _____ they study to find out about something.
- A _____ is money that you give to an organization to help them do their work.
- If we _____ an animal, we give some money to help look after it and pay for its food. Zoo animals can't come home with us!

3 Read and circle.

- You can give a *habitat* / donation / *species* to a charity to help them look after animals.
- I'd like to *research* / *adopt* / *prevent* an animal and get news about it.
- Scientists are doing *donation* / *endangered* / *research* into the ways animals live.
- We need to try and save animals' natural *zoos* / *habitats* / *species*.
- Animals are under *threat* / *wild* / *extinct* in some countries because they don't have enough food.

Writing

1 Read the fact file.



Population 100 years ago: 40,000
Population in 2014: 6,000
Help: teach people about orangutans, plant new trees, make wildlife parks
Species: Sumatran orangutan
Kind of animal: mammal (ape)
Appearance: long arms, red fur
Habitat: jungle (live in trees)
Threat: loss of habitat (cutting down trees)

2 Match the topic sentences to the paragraph topics.

Danger Population Introduction Help

- 1 Introduction The Sumatran orangutan is a shy ape that lives in the jungle.
- 2 _____ Organizations all over the world are trying to save the orangutans.
- 3 _____ There are not many orangutans left in the wild.
- 4 _____ The main problem for Sumatran orangutans is their disappearing habitat.



My writing

3 Write an article about the Sumatran orangutan. Use the information in the fact file.

Introduction (topic sentence) _____
(one more sentence) _____

Population (topic sentence) _____
(one more sentence) _____

Danger (topic sentence) _____
(one more sentence) _____

Help (topic sentence) _____
(one more sentence) _____

Review Unit 6

Lesson Eight

1 Complete the text.

picnic area prevent aquarium endangered reptile house enclosure aviary

We went to the zoo last weekend. It was great. We watched the dolphins in the ¹ aquarium and we saw lots of snakes in the ² _____. We took photos of the monkeys in their ³ _____. They were very funny. We saw lots of parrots in the ⁴ _____. We had lunch in the ⁵ _____. Sadly, some of the animals in the zoo are ⁶ _____, but the zoo is trying to save them. The zoo tries to ⁷ _____ endangered animals from becoming extinct.

2 Complete the sentences. Use *going to*.

- Dave is at the sports store. He *'s going to buy* _____ (buy) some new sneakers.
- We're at the wildlife park. We _____ (watch) the animals.
- The girls are at the pool. They _____ (not have) a piano lesson.
- You are very smart. You _____ (pass) the test.
- Carl is turning on the TV. He _____ (not play) his favorite sport.

3 Write sentences about vacation plans. Use *going to*.

- James and Marshall / join / karate club

James and Marshall are going to join a karate club.

- Farah / not get up early / every morning
- _____

- Jean and Michelle / have / horse riding lessons
- _____

- I / visit / my aunt and uncle in Canada
- _____

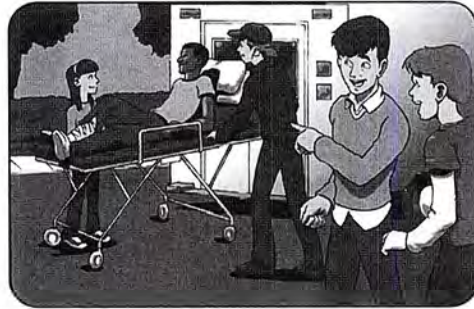
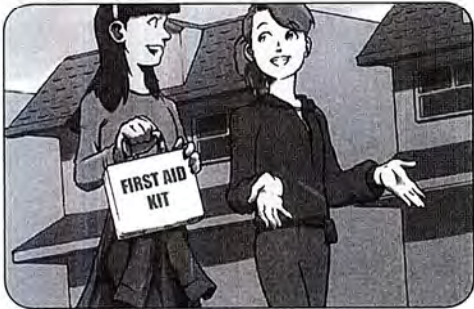
Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and answer the questions.

- 1 Does Ed want to be a doctor?
- 2 Has a man fallen off his bike?
- 3 Do they use Fin's phone to call an ambulance?
- 4 Do the children support the man's leg?
- 5 Is the man a very good basketball player?

No, he doesn't.

2 Look at the pictures. Number the events in the correct order.



- a The children took a first aid course at the DSD Club.
- b Kate called an ambulance.
- c The paramedics came and gave the man first aid.
- d Libby and Kate were talking about the course.
- e The man went to the hospital in an ambulance.
- f They saw a man fall off his bike.

1

3 Write three things you can do to help if you see an accident.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

1 Complete the sentences.

first aid kit cut bruise bandage sling patient

- 1 I broke my arm and I had to have it in a sling for four weeks.
- 2 I fell in the park and now I have a big purple _____ on my leg.
- 3 They took the _____ to the hospital in an ambulance.
- 4 The nurse put a _____ around my knee to support it.
- 5 Leila fell off her bike. She has a _____ on her hand.
- 6 Mom keeps a _____ in the car.

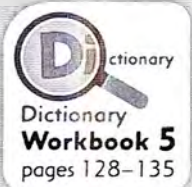
More words

2 Match the pictures to the phrasal verbs.

put down pick-up take off put on



pick up



3 Write the definitions for these phrasal verbs. Check the dictionary pages.

- 1 **put on** verb _____
- 2 **take off** verb _____
- 3 **put down** verb _____
- 4 **pick up** verb _____

4 Complete the sentences.

pick up put on put down put away take-off

- 1 Please take off your shoes when you come into the house.
- 2 Please stop work and _____ your pencil.
- 3 It's cold outside. Remember to _____ a hat and coat.
- 4 My sister and I _____ litter every Saturday.
- 5 It's bed time! Please _____ your books and go to sleep now.

Lesson Three Grammar 1

Remember!

In reported speech, change the present to the past.

1 Complete the table.

present	past
She is a doctor.	¹ She <u>was</u> a doctor.
He wants ice cream.	² _____
I am riding my bike.	³ _____

2 Complete the reported speech sentences.

- "I'm learning how to do first aid." Debbie said she was learning how to do first aid.
- "We're good at putting on bandages." James said they _____
- "The patient is feeling much better." The doctor said the patient _____
- "I need to use the telephone." Toby said he _____

Look!

In reported speech the pronouns and possessive adjectives change too.

I → he / she my → his / her me → him / her
 we → they our → their us → them

"I gave my book to the teacher." → He gave his book to the teacher.

3 A reporter is interviewing an actor. Report what the actor said. Change the words in bold.

- Reporter** Hello, Brad. How are you feeling?
Brad **I'm feeling** OK, but **my leg hurts** a bit.
- Reporter** Is your leg broken?
Brad **My leg isn't** broken, but **I have** a big bruise.
- Reporter** Can you go to work?
Brad **I can't** go to work for a month.
- Reporter** What are you doing in the hospital?
Brad **I'm reading** all the cards from **my fans**.
Reporter Well, I hope you get well soon!



- Brad said he was feeling OK, but his leg hurt a bit.
- He said _____
- _____
- _____

Remember!


We use *said* when we just report someone's words. We use *told* when we want to say who the person was talking to.

1 Write said or told.

- Mrs. Maxwell told Jeremy the right answer.
- Amelia _____ the cake was delicious.
- We _____ the police officer there was a robbery at the theater.
- Dad _____ me to wear a helmet when I ride my bike.
- The paramedic _____ Elena was very brave.
- She _____ she was having her lunch.

2 Read and circle.

- Tina told I / me she was going to her piano lesson.
- Mom and Dad said us / we could go to the park in the afternoon.
- Patrick told them / they the library was closed on Sundays.
- Ania and Katie told him / he it was raining.
- Sam said he / him was thirsty.
- Fabio told us / we there was a great movie on TV.

3 Complete the reported speech sentences.  Irregular verb list page 136

- Get ready, children, because the bus is coming now.

Grandma told the children to get ready because the bus was coming then.
- We're going on vacation to Mexico next week.

Ellis said they _____
- Mom, I feel sick this morning.

Jamie told his mom he _____
- My brothers are going to the movies tonight.

Vera said her _____
- I'm on the school soccer team this year, Dad.

Joe told his dad that he _____
- We don't have school tomorrow.

Emma said they _____

Lesson Five

Reading

1 Read the text. Write the paragraph titles.

Safety at sea Sea Rescue Charity Safety on the beach Education

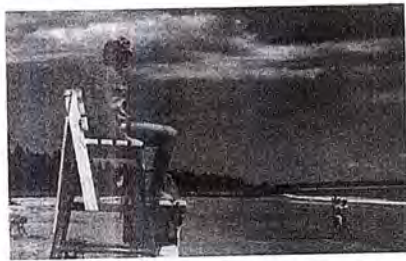


1 Sea Rescue Charity

The Canadian Lifeboat Institution is a charity that takes care of people in the ocean around Canada and in Canada's many lakes. The CLI has special lifeboats. The lifeboats can travel fast to reach the site of an accident. Since the organization started in 1981, the CLI has helped to rescue over 3,000 boats and people.

2 _____

If a boat gets into a dangerous situation at sea, the CLI send a lifeboat out to help them. CLI crew are all volunteers. They are normal people with jobs, but when the alarm goes, they stop what they are doing to go and help people in danger. If a boat is lost at sea, they work with the Coast Guard to find it.



3 _____

Lifesaving Society lifeguards work on Canada's beaches. They watch the beaches and make sure everyone can enjoy them safely. The Lifesaving Society trains them to give first aid and to rescue people who are in danger.

4 _____

The Lifesaving Society runs courses all over Canada. They teach people about water safety and remind us to do simple things like checking the weather report. You can learn to do first aid or learn to be a lifeguard.



2 Read again and correct the words in bold.

- 1 The CLI works to keep people safe in the **mountains**.
- 2 Since 1981 they have **trained** over 3,000 people and boats.
- 3 The CLI send **ambulances** to help people in danger in the ocean.
- 4 Lifeguards work on **roads** around Canada.
- 5 They give first aid and make sure people are **crowded** on the beaches.

ocean

Words in context

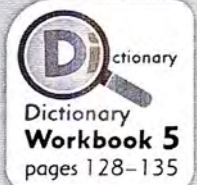
1 Complete the sentences.

hoses site rescues breathing apparatus trains check

- 1 The lifeboat has to reach the site of the accident as quickly as possible.
- 2 They have to _____ if anyone needs first aid.
- 3 The Lifesaving Society _____ their lifeguards to give first aid.
- 4 Firefighters sometimes have to wear _____.
- 5 They use _____ to pour water over the fires.
- 6 The CLI _____ people from the ocean every year.

More words

2 Match the words from page 66 to the definitions.



- 1 lifeguard *noun* a person who works at a beach or a swimming pool to rescue people who are in danger in the water
- 2 _____ *noun* a team of people who work together
- 3 _____ *noun* a person who does a job but doesn't get any money for it
- 4 _____ *noun* the emergency service that watches the ocean and rescues boats

3 Complete the text. Write the letters in the correct order.



Meet a crew member

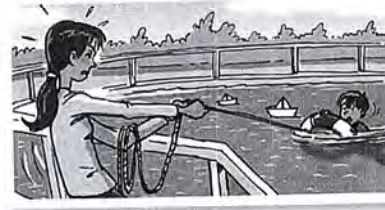
Hi! I'm Steve and I'm a ¹ **olervetnu** volunteer with the CLI. I started working on the beach as a ² **rliugaef** _____ but then I joined the CLI ³ **recw** _____ who go out in the lifeboat. We go out to ⁴ **cusere** _____ boats at sea. We need to get to the ⁵ **iste** _____ of the accident as quickly as possible because people are in danger. I'm not scared, because the CLI ⁶ **rtian** _____ us for all kinds of situations. The whole team is ready if there's a ⁷ **ersidtsa** _____.

Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Look at the pictures of Toby and Sophie and choose a headline for the story.

- a) Brave boy saves man b) Rescue at the lake c) Girl saves cat from fire



2 Read the sentences. Which part of the story do they belong to?
Write *I* (introduction), *M* (main body), or *C* (conclusion).

- 1 The police thanked Sophie and said everyone should learn about water safety.
- 2 A young boy is safe after an accident at the lake this afternoon.
- 3 Toby was playing with some boats when he fell in the water.



My writing

3 Write a newspaper report of the story. Use the pictures and the sentences to help you.

1 (headline) _____

2 (introduction) _____

3 (main body) _____

4 (conclusion) _____

1 Complete the text.

first aid kit burn Band-Aid patient accident first-aid bandages

I learned how to give ¹ first aid _____ last year.
 I have a ² _____ with lots of things in it.
 It has slings and ³ _____. Last week my
 brother had an ⁴ _____ in the kitchen.
 The oven was very hot and he touched it.
 He had a small ⁵ _____ on his hand.
 I put his hand in cold water for ten minutes
 and then put a ⁶ _____ on it.
 My brother was a very good ⁷ _____ and
 he didn't cry.



2 Complete the reported speech sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 "We don't like playing tennis," said the boys. | The boys said they <u>didn't like</u> _____ playing tennis. |
| 2 "My dad is working today," said Carl. | Carl said his dad _____ day. |
| 3 "Our school is very big," said the girls. | The girls said _____ very big. |
| 4 "Pizza is my favorite food," said Jim. | Jim said pizza _____ favorite food. |
| 5 "I'm wearing my new jacket," said Tina. | Tina said she _____ new jacket. |
| 6 "We're going to the park tomorrow," they said. | They said they _____ to the park the next day. |

3 Circle the mistakes. Write the correct sentences.

- 1 **Dave** "I can't see the TV, Alice."
 Dave said Alice he can't see the TV.

 Dave told Alice he couldn't see the TV.
- 2 **Jenny and Samantha** "We're going to a party tomorrow, Sarah."
 Jenny and Samantha said Sarah they are going to a party the next day.

- 3 **Jill** "I'm going to visit my cousins this weekend."
 Jill said she went to visit her cousins this weekend.

- 4 **Jake** "My grandparents are going to visit us soon."
 Jake told his grandparents were going to visit they soon.

Everyday English

1 Complete the conversation.

I agree but I don't agree with you
 That's true see your point, I disagree

Lucy Look, the zoo has some pandas.
 Let's go and see them.

Anna I don't want to. I don't think we should
 keep animals in zoos. It isn't natural.

Lucy ✓¹ That's true _____, they
 aren't in the wild. But pandas are
 endangered. The zoo is a safe place.

Anna ✓² I _____ it is safer. But it's like a prison.

Lucy I'm sorry, X³ _____. The zoo has a very nice enclosure for the pandas.
 It's like their natural habitat.

Anna X⁴ _____. In their natural habitat they have much more space.

Lucy You're right. The best thing would be to have a big panda reserve in their natural home.

Anna ✓⁵ _____. Let's find out about panda safe reserves. Look! There are some in China.



2 Read the statement and the arguments. Decide if they agree (A), or disagree (D), then match.

"Zoos are the answer for wild and endangered animals."

D We need to stop habitat loss, not make zoos.

Animals are not just for our entertainment.

Zoo animals don't live naturally.

Zoo visitors learn about saving animals.

Zoo enclosures are safe and comfortable.

A Zoos raise money for eco projects.

3 Write a conversation. Use the opinion phrases from Exercise 1 and arguments from Exercise 2.

A The ZSL works hard. I think zoos are the answer for wild and endangered animals.

B ¹ I'm sorry, but I don't agree with you. Animals are not just for our entertainment.

A ✓² _____. But zoo visitors learn about saving animals. And zoo enclosures are
 safe and comfortable.

B X³ _____, but ⁴ _____ naturally.

A ✓⁵ _____. But zoos ⁶ _____ eco projects. So zoos are
 good for animals in the wild too.

B X⁷ _____

A ✓⁸ _____. Let's make a poster about habitat loss and put it up at school.



1 Watch the video. Are these sentences True or False?



- 1 Emily was reading in the yard when David arrived. False
- 2 David knows that gorillas will be extinct in 50 years. _____
- 3 Emily believes that gorillas will be extinct soon, too. _____
- 4 David is confused about Ben's project. _____
- 5 Ben has done a class project on endangered species. _____

2 How do the children feel? Watch the video again and match the stage directions to the gaps in the script.

- a) David smiles
- b) David holds up his book, he looks sad.
- c) Emily looks thoughtful.
- d) Emily nods her head.



Emily What are you reading, David?

David ¹ b It's a magazine about wildlife. I love gorillas, but I think they will be extinct in 50 years.

Emily ² _____ I disagree. I think gorillas will still be here in 50 years.

David But I think people need to do more to help endangered species.

Emily ³ _____ You're right. Let's look online and find out what we can do to help.

⁴ _____

3 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 How does David feel at the beginning of the video clip?
- 2 How does Ben feel at the end?
- 3 Who do you talk to if you are worried about something?

I think that David feels worried at the beginning of the video.

I agree.

4 Read the scenario and write a conversation. Act out your script in groups.

Imagine that you are there with Emily, Ben, and David. Suggest something that you can do to help endangered species. Agree on an activity that you can do together.

You Hi Emily! Hi David! What are you doing?

David We are looking online to find out about how we can help endangered animals.

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and write *Ed, Libby, or Fin.*

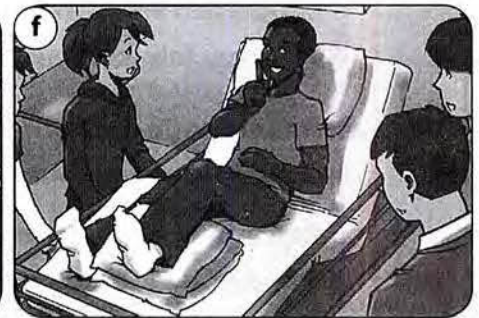
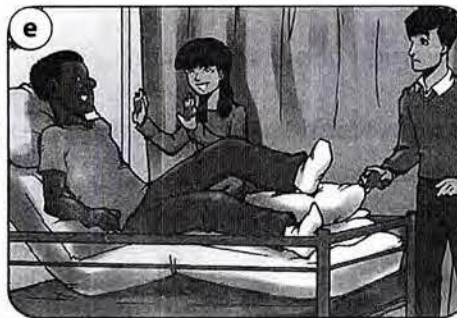
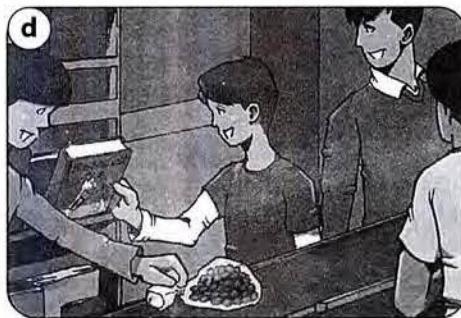
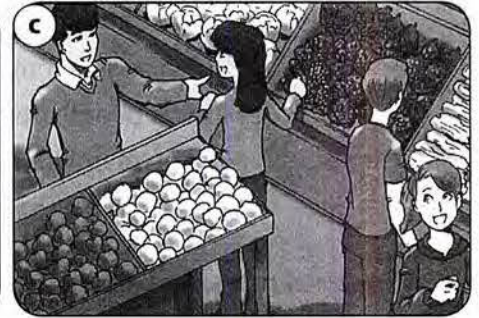
- 1 Libby and Ed are excited about going to the hospital.
- 2 _____ wants to buy some chocolates for Jim.
- 3 _____ says that sports people only eat health food.
- 4 _____ wants to buy fresh fruit.

2 Complete the sentences. Then match them to the pictures.

surprise present visit bored rest fresh

- 1 Fin's idea is to buy some fresh fruit.
- 2 They get him a book so he won't be _____.
- 3 They decide to buy a _____ for Jim.
- 4 Jim has a _____ for the children.
- 5 Jim has to _____ so his leg can get better.
- 6 The DSD Club is going to _____ Jim in the hospital.

c



3 What do you think happens next? Check (✓) one.

- a His leg is better and he can play in the big game.
- b He can't play in the game. Fin has to play in the game for Jim.
- c He has tickets for the DSD Club so that they can watch the game with him.

1 Complete the poster.

additives dairy products Homemade
 ingredients junk food Prepared food sugar

Eat well and stay healthy

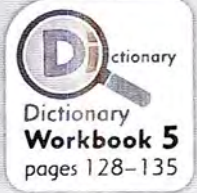
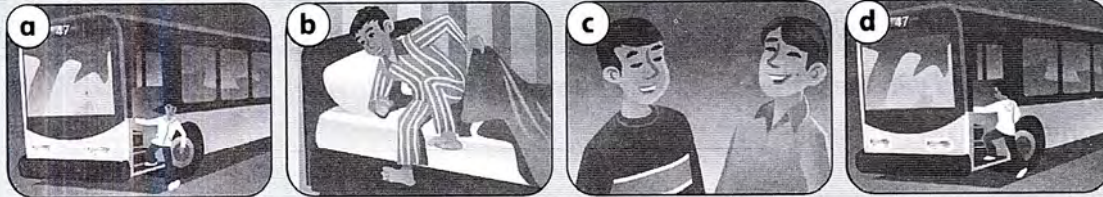
Look carefully at supermarket food. Read the ¹ ingredients and make sure there aren't lots of ² _____.

³ _____ often has lots of salt and ⁴ _____ in it. Try not to eat too much ⁵ _____. It's OK occasionally, but not every day.

Try to include natural foods like fresh fruit and vegetables in your diet. We need strong bones and teeth, so eat lots of ⁶ _____ like cheese and yogurt. You can also learn to cook! ⁷ _____ food is fresh and good for you!

More words

2 Match the pictures to the definitions.



- 1 **get up** *verb* to stop sitting or lying down and stand up
- 2 **get on with** *verb* to be friends
- 3 **get on** *verb* to start riding a bus or train
- 4 **get off** *verb* to stop riding a bus or train

3 Choose the correct words to complete the phrasal verbs.

off up on on with

- 1 I'm tired because I got _____ up _____ very early this morning.
- 2 I love going to see my cousins because I get _____ them so well.
- 3 I was sad when I got _____ the plane at the end of the vacation.
- 4 After the movie I got _____ the bus and went home.

Remember!

First conditional sentences contain *if* and *will*.

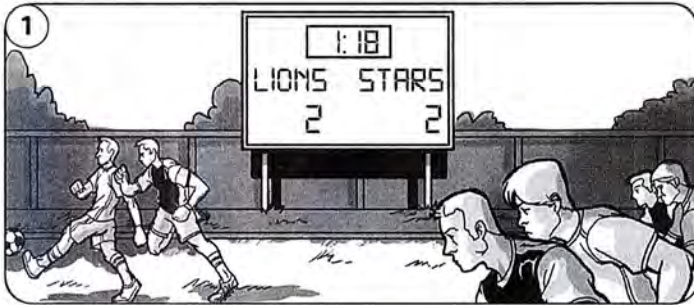
1 Read and circle.

- 1 If you (don't eat) / won't eat breakfast, you are / (will be) hungry.
- 2 If I do / will do my homework now, Mom lets / will let me watch TV.
- 3 If it will rain / rains on Saturday, the picnic will be / is a disaster.
- 4 Grandma is / will be really happy if you will take / take her some flowers.

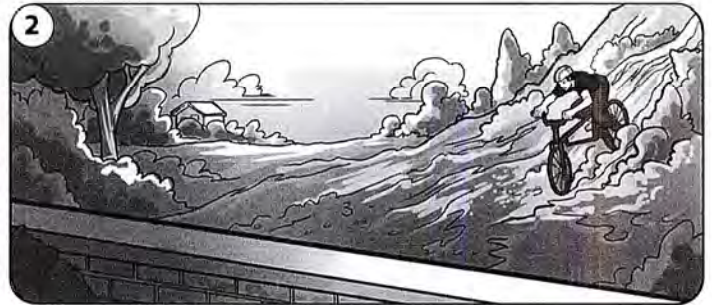
2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb.

- 1 If Melanie feels better, she will go (go) to school tomorrow.
- 2 Beth and James _____ (join) the art club if their parents say they can.
- 3 If we _____ (help) clean the garage, Dad will take us to the movies.
- 4 Your mom _____ (be) angry if you don't finish your homework.

3 Look and write sentences.



our team / scores one more goal / win the game
 If our team scores one more goal, they'll
win the game.



he / not slow down / crash
 If _____



you / make a noise / not catch / a fish
 If _____



you / go on the ride again / feel sick
 If _____

1 Read the recipe and answer the questions.

Chocolate cake for 8 people

Ingredients:

- 1½ cups flour
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup butter
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
- 3 eggs
- 1 tablespoon cocoa powder

Cooking:

- 350°F
- 30 minutes in the oven



- 1 Will I have enough cake if I have twelve friends at my house?
- 2 Will the cake be sweet enough if I use $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of sugar?
- 3 Will the cake burn if I cook it at 450°F?
- 4 Will the cake be ready at lunchtime if I put it in the oven at 10 o'clock?

No, you won't.

2 Look and write questions.



you / be cold / you / not wear / hats?
 Will you be cold if you don't wear hats?



the horse / bite me / I / feed it?



it / make / a milkshake / I / press / this button?

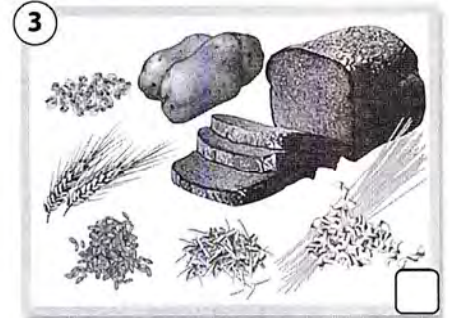


you / buy / a helicopter / you / have / enough money?

Lesson Five

Reading

1 Look at the pictures and check (✓) the things that are good for you. Read to find out if your answers are correct.



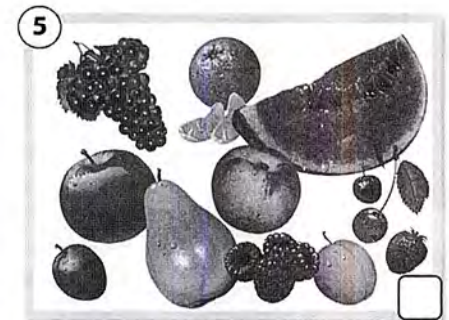
Be fit! Be smart! Be healthy!

We all know that we need energy for sport. Did you know it's important for school, too? You need to have a healthy diet if you want to do well at school. It's important to eat the right food, get enough sleep, and drink plenty of water, as well as studying hard.

Avoid junk food and sweet or salty snacks. Food with lots of sugar gives you lots of energy very fast. But when the energy is gone, you can suddenly feel tired. It's better to eat food that gives you energy more slowly, so you can work and play for longer. Fruit, potatoes, bread, and cereals are good sources of slow energy, so try to eat lots of these.

Salty food makes you thirsty. Drink lots of water to keep your body and brain fresh. Try not to drink too many drinks that are full of sugar.

A healthy diet with lots of fruit and vegetables also gives you lots of vitamins. You need vitamins to keep your body and brain working properly. Raw vegetables and fresh fruit are great brain food, and they taste great, too!



2 Read again and write *True* or *False*.

- 1 You don't need energy to learn. False
- 2 It's good to eat sweet and salty snacks. _____
- 3 Our bodies use sugar very slowly. _____
- 4 Drinking lots of water is good for you. _____
- 5 Vitamins help your brain work well. _____

Words in context

1 Write. Use the pictures to help you.



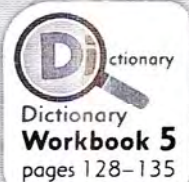
- Write three kinds of snack: sandwich, cookies, yogurt
- Write three good sources of vitamins: _____
- Write three foods that are sweet: _____
- Write three foods that are salty: _____

More words

2 Match the words from page 76 to the definitions.

plenty brain raw smart

- raw *adj* not cooked
- _____ *pronoun* as much as you need of something
- _____ *adj* good at learning and understanding things
- _____ *noun* the part of your body inside your head that thinks and learns



3 Read and circle.

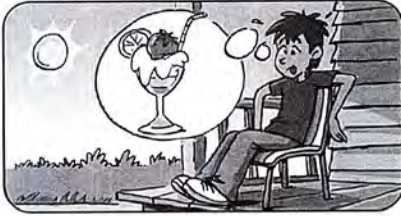
- You need a healthy diet if you want to be energy / smart / calories.
- We don't have salty / sweet / food drinks like soda at home.
- I like healthy snacks like raw / smart / energy vegetables and fruit.
- Fresh fruit and vegetables have smart / plenty / source of vitamins in them.
- You use your diet / body / brain to learn.
- I like having a vitamin / calories / snack when I get home from school.

Skills Time!

Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Look at the pictures. Read the questions and make notes.



- 1 How did the boy feel at the beginning of the story? _____
- 2 What did he want to make? _____
- 3 Where did he go? _____
- 4 What ingredients did he use? _____
- 5 What did he do next? _____
- 6 What did he forget to do? _____
- 7 What happened? _____

2 Write notes for the ending. Use your own ideas.

- 1 How did the boy feel? _____
- 2 What do you think his mom said? _____
- 3 What happened in the end? _____
- 4 What did he learn? _____



My writing

3 Write the account of the milkshake story. Use your notes from Exercise 1 and 2.

1 Complete the text.

heart homemade ingredients source fresh vitamins

Last week, I cooked dinner for my family. I went to the supermarket and bought all the ¹ ingredients. I wanted to cook a healthy dish, so I bought lots of ² _____ vegetables. Vegetables have lots of ³ _____, so they are very good for you. I got some brown rice, too, because that's a good ⁴ _____ of whole grains, which are good for your ⁵ _____. I wanted it to be a special dinner, so we had a ⁶ _____ cake, too. Mom and Dad said my cake was delicious!



2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Jerry will win the game if he _____ scores _____ (score) one more point.
- 2 If you don't eat health food, you _____ (not feel) good.
- 3 If Frances cooks dinner, the boys _____ (wash) the dishes.
- 4 The boys will play baseball if it _____ (not rain).
- 5 If Sally _____ (not come) to my party, I will feel sad.

3 Write questions to complete the conversation.



Dave I wanted to make a cake for Dad's birthday, but it's a disaster!

Jake ¹you / have time / to make another cake / you / hurry?

Will you have time to make another cake if you hurry?

Dave No, I won't. He'll be home in 20 minutes.

Jake ²your dad / be disappointed / you can't / make a new cake?

Dave No, he won't. I think Dad will understand.

Jake ³he / think it's funny / you / tell him / what happened?

Dave Yes. I think he'll laugh.

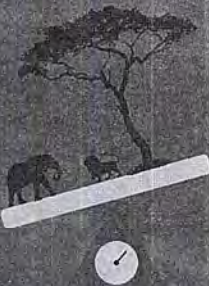
Science Time!

Topic: Food Webs

1 Read and write the best title for each paragraph.

- A Lions – the top carnivores
- B Too many herbivores
- C What do lions do for the environment?
- D Plants and bacteria are important

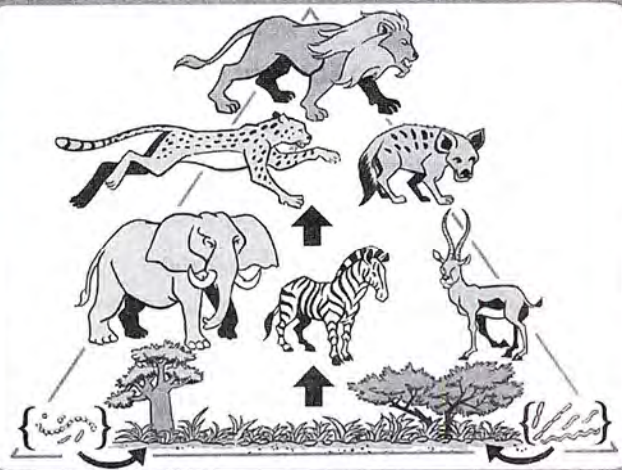
A QUESTION OF BALANCE



1 _____
What happens to the food web if there are no producers? The herbivores get hungry and start to die, and the problem spreads up the food chain to the bigger consumers. What happens if there are no decomposers? Dead plants and animals pile up, and the environment becomes polluted. Every eco-system needs decomposers. But what if there are no predators?

² Lions – the top carnivores

An animal that eats other animals is called a predator. Lions are called the "apex predators," because they are at the top of the pyramid in their natural environment. They eat other animals, but nothing eats them. Lions are dangerous. They can seem mean. So without the apex predator, will everyone in the grasslands be happy? Well... no.



3 _____
Lions are dangerous. So if zebras and elephants know that lions are near, they keep moving. They don't stay in one place, and don't eat all the plants. That means the producers in the area stay healthy. Lions are a little bit lazy, too. They hunt slower, older animals. That means that consumer populations stay healthy.

4 _____
Think about it again. What happens to the food web if there are no lions? Smaller carnivores can't control the big consumers like elephants and zebras. Their populations increase. The herbivores eat all the plants. Then they get hungry. So without lions, herbivores are in danger! The most important thing in an eco-system is balance.




2 Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 What happens if there are fewer plants?
The herbivores get hungry and start to die.
- 2 Why does an eco-system need decomposers?

- 3 How do lions keep the producers healthy?

- 4 Why are there fewer plants, if there are no lions?

1 Listen and answer the questions.  80

1 What environment is Tom's food web about?

Tom's food web is about the ocean.

3 What kind of consumers are dolphins?

2 Why does Karen like dolphins?

4 What kind of consumer is Tom?

2 Look and write the words. carnivores producers herbivores decomposers omnivores consumers

1 The plants at the bottom of the food web are producers. They make their own food.

2 The next level of the food web are the _____. They can't make their own food.

3 Consumers that eat only plants are called _____. Examples are rabbits and horses.

4 Consumers that eat only meat are called _____. Examples are lions and tigers.

5 Consumers that eat plants and meat are called _____. Examples are humans, bears, and foxes.

6 Bacteria and fungi are called _____. They eat dead plants and animals, and help to put the nutrients back into the soil.

More words

3 Complete the text with the words from page 80.

predator apex eco-system balance

All the animals and plants that live in one place are part of an ¹ eco-system. They are linked through the food web. Even a small change can upset the ² _____ of the system, and cause a big problem. For example, if an ³ _____ predator, like a bear, arrives in the system, it eats lots of fish. With too many consumers, there aren't enough fish. The birds get hungry. The ⁴ _____ doesn't eat the birds, but it can have a big effect on their population.



4 Work in groups. Look at the scenario below. Make notes and discuss your ideas.

There is a river eco-system with producers and four consumers. There is enough food for everyone. The system is balanced. One day, a bear comes along. The bear eats fish, plants, and beavers. What will happen?

Choose an animal or plant from the food web.

- What do you eat? What eats you?
- Why are you important in the food web?
- How will the bear change your life?



I am an insect! I eat plants and dead leaves ...

Lesson One Story

1 Look back at Exercise 3 on page 72. Were you right? Write the correct answer.

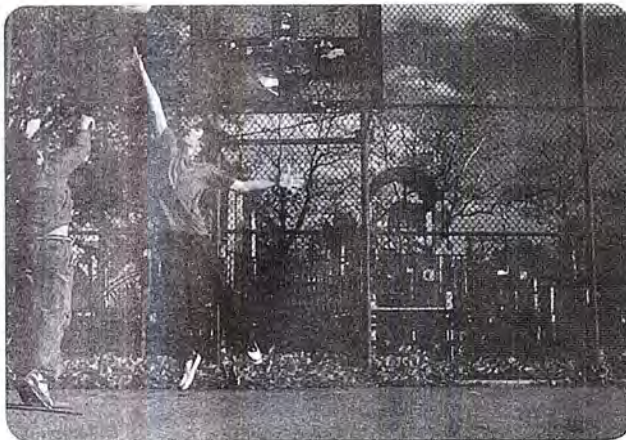
2 Read the story and match.

- 1 Jim has
- 2 They have the best
- 3 Jim's team has just
- 4 If the team score
- 5 The children can give the

- a trophy to the captain of Jim's team.
- b again, they'll win.
- c seats in the arena.
- d found a new coach.
- e a surprise for the children.

3 Complete the DSD Club brochure.

players score sports teams game running



Are you a basketball fan?

Basketball is one of the the most popular
¹ _____ sports _____ in the U.S.A., and in our
 club, too! We want to make two
² _____ and we need to have five
³ _____ on each team. Do you want
 to play?

We need people who are good at
⁴ _____ and throwing the ball.

All of the players try and ⁵ _____
 as many points as possible!

We usually play in the park.
 Sometimes we go together to watch a
⁶ _____ between two important
 teams.

Come and join in!

1 Complete the sentences.

athletes coach fans training exercises trophy captain



1 The soccer player is giving photos to his fans. He's writing his name on the photos, too.



2 After the team won the game, the mayor gave the trophy to the team captain.



3 The athletes are doing exercises to warm up before the race.



4 The coach is watching the basketball team. They are doing their training so they are ready for the game next week.

More words

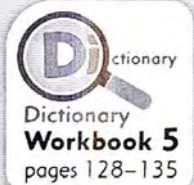
2 Match the pairs of antonyms.

take worst lose

1 win → lose

2 give → take

3 best → worst

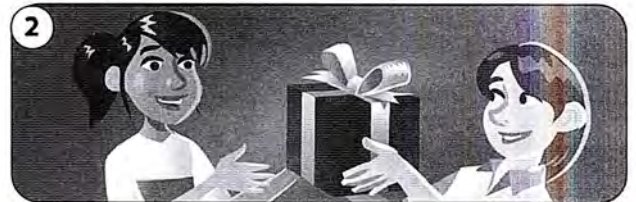


3 Complete the sentences. Use the antonyms of these words.

worst win take



1 Look! Lucy made the best crown.



2 I remembered to take Jo her present.



3 What a disaster! If they don't score soon, they'll lose.

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

James What are you doing over summer vacation, Faye?

Faye Well, Mom and Dad were looking at some websites, so I'm sure we ¹will / might go away for vacation.

James Cool! Where will you go?

Faye I don't know. Mom speaks Spanish, so we ²could / won't go to Spain again. But we went there last year, so we ³won't / may go to a different country this year. What about you?

James Well, we definitely ⁴won't / could go on vacation by plane.

Faye Why not?

James My dad says flying is too expensive. I think I ⁵might / won't go and visit my grandparents.

Faye Well, I'm sure that ⁶will / may be fun!



2 Look at Fred's notes and write sentences. Use *might* or *will* / *won't*.

Handwritten notes on lined paper:

Saturday

- 1 - go to soccer practice ✓ 
- 2 - have lunch at Tony's house ? (ask Mom)
- 3 - go camping X (too cold!) 

Sunday





- 4 - play computer games ? 
- 5 - do homework ✓
- 6 - stay up late X (test tomorrow!) 

- 1 He will go to soccer practice on Saturday.
- 2 He might have lunch at Tony's house on Saturday.
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

3 Write about your weekend.

- 1 I will _____
- 2 I won't _____
- 3 I might _____

1 Look at the table and answer the questions.

				
Tom	✓	✗	✓	✗
Charlie	✓	✓	✗	✗

- 1 Do Tom and Charlie have to help with the shopping? Yes, they do.
- 2 Does Tom have to wash the dishes? _____
- 3 Does Tom have to take the garbage out? _____
- 4 Do Tom and Charlie have to help in the backyard? _____

2 Look at the table again. Write sentences.

- 1 Charlie / take the garbage out
Charlie doesn't have to take the garbage out.
- 2 Charlie / wash the dishes

- 3 Tom and Charlie / help in the backyard

- 4 Tom and Charlie / help with the shopping

3 Write questions and answers about your jobs at home last week.

- 1 help in the backyard
Did you have to help in the backyard last week? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
- 2 help with the shopping

- 3 clean your bedroom

- 4 wash the dishes

- 5 take the garbage out

Lesson Five

Reading

1 Read and look at the process text. What is your pulse rate? Check (✓) one.

- a How much oxygen your heart needs.
- b How many times your heart beats in a minute.
- c How much oxygen there is in your blood.

Pulse rate

Your heart pumps blood around your body. The blood carries oxygen, which helps your body work properly. You can count your heartbeat to find out how fast your heart is working. This is called your pulse rate.

You can feel your pulse in your wrist and in your neck. The easiest place to count your pulse rate is in your wrist.

- 1 Hold out your left hand, with your thumb on the left.
- 2 Put two fingers from your right hand on your left thumb and slide them back onto your wrist.
- 3 Press lightly with your fingers. You can feel a steady beat. That's your heartbeat!
- 4 When you have found a steady beat, count how many beats there are in 30 seconds.
- 5 Multiply the number of beats by two. This is the number of heartbeats in one minute.

A normal pulse rate when you are relaxed is about 90 beats in one minute. Every child is different, so pulse rates can be from 60 beats in one minute to 120 beats in one minute. If you have just done some exercise, your pulse rate will be faster. This is because your body is using more oxygen, so the heart needs to pump blood more quickly. After a while, your pulse rate will slow down and become normal again.



2 Read again and circle.

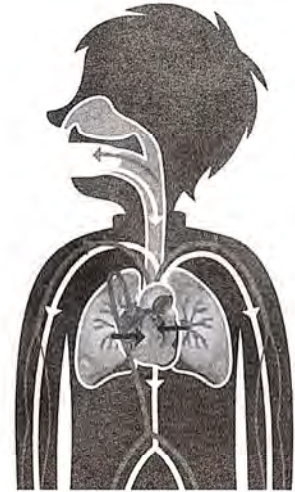
- 1 Your heart / lungs / head pumps blood around your body.
- 2 You can count your beat / heart / heartbeat.
- 3 You can feel your pulse in your wrist / knees / heart.
- 4 Count how many beats there are in one minute / one second / 30 seconds.
- 5 You need to multiply the number of beats by thirty / two / one.

Words in context

1 Complete the text.

carbon dioxide pumps blood oxygen lungs

All the parts of our bodies need ¹ oxygen to work properly.
 We get oxygen into our ² _____ when we breathe in.
 The oxygen moves around the body in our ³ _____.
 The heart ⁴ _____ the blood to keep it moving around.
 The blood takes ⁵ _____ back to our lungs.
 This is called the process of circulation.

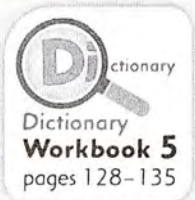


More words

2 Complete the sentences with the words from page 86.

steady pulse rate wrist beat

- 1 A beat is a repeated movement or sound.
- 2 Your _____ is the thinnest part of your arm, next to your hand.
- 3 Something that stays the same and doesn't change is _____.
- 4 Your _____ is the number of times your heart beats in one minute.



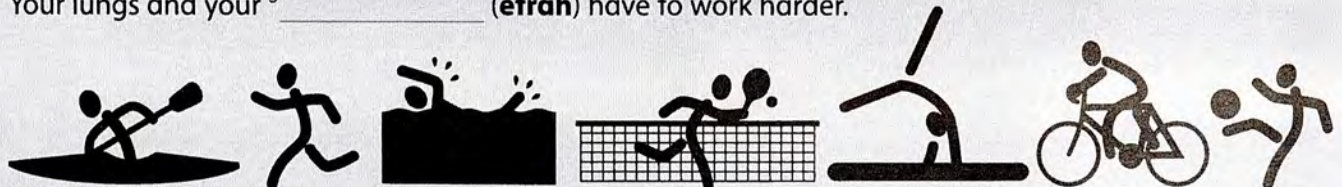
3 Complete the text. Write the letters in the correct order.

Try an experiment!

- Put your fingers on your ¹ wrist (**twisr**) and feel the ² _____ (**ystade**) ³ _____ (**etab**).
- Count your ⁴ _____ (**eslup**) rate. Write it down.
- Run for one minute.
- Notice how you breathe. Are you breathing fast or slowly?
- Count your pulse rate again. Is it higher or lower?

When you do exercise, your body needs more oxygen.

Your lungs and your ⁵ _____ (**etrah**) have to work harder.



Skills Time!

Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Write questions using the prompts.



Frank Alessi
tennis / since age 6 /
wants to win the US Open



Jeremy Drake
snowboarding / since age 12 /
wants to get world record



Pam Connor
running / since age 7 /
wants to go to Olympics

- 1 When / start / your sport? When did you start your sport?
- 2 Where / you / start your sport? _____
- 3 When / win / first / competition? _____
- 4 Do / have / special diet? _____
- 5 How often / train / every week? _____
- 6 What / your / biggest dream? _____

2 Read the notes and match them to the questions. Which athlete are they about?

first win? - 13, local competition - against other schools in area 3
training? - have to practice every day, gym 3 times a week, swim 2 times
when start? - 7, with older sister
dream? - Olympics, win gold medal
diet? - health food, lots of fish, fresh fruit, and vegetables
where start? - joined school club, made friends, loved sport



My writing

3 Choose an athlete and write an interview. Choose four questions and write the answers. Use the notes and add your own ideas.

_____ has just won an important trophy for _____. Let's find out more!

- (Q1) *When did you* _____
(A1) _____
(Q2) _____
(A2) _____
(Q3) _____
(A3) _____
(Q4) _____
(A4) _____

1 Complete the text.

coach train fan captain heart trophy

I love to exercise. It's good for your
 1 heart and it makes you feel great.
 I want to be an athlete one day. I'm a
 soccer 2 _____ and I'd love to
 play for my favorite team. I want to be the
 3 _____ of the team. If we win lots
 of games, we'll win a special 4 _____.
 If I can't be a soccer player, I'll be a
 5 _____ and I'll 6 _____
 the players. That will be a great job!



2 Complete the sentences. Use *will*, *won't*, or *might*.

- 1 I don't know what I want to be when I'm older. I might be a teacher.
- 2 Look! It's snowing a lot. We _____ not go to school today.
- 3 Dad has to work on Saturday, so he _____ come to the beach with us.
- 4 I'm not sure what to do after school. I _____ go to Lisa's house.
- 5 Kelly is a great actress. I'm sure she _____ be in the play.
- 6 Harry practices soccer every day. I'm sure he _____ be on the team.

3 Write sentences and questions with *have to* / *had to*. Use the ? to help you.

- 1 ? Henry / have to / go to school / yesterday

 Did Henry have to go to school yesterday?
- 2 X we / wear / a uniform for school

- 3 ✓ Grandma / walk / to school when she was young

- 4 ? you / do / your homework after school

- 5 X I / get up / early on Saturdays

- 6 ? Jamie / help / his mom and dad in the house / yesterday

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and complete the sentences.

shopping mall people talk houses

- 1 People found the ruins of an old town when they were building a shopping mall.
- 2 The DSD Club asked an archeologist to come and _____ to the club.
- 3 All the things the archeologists find tell them about how _____ lived.
- 4 They know that people used pots in their _____.

2 Read the newspaper article and write *True* or *False*.

A surprise in our town!

There was a surprise discovery in the middle of the town last week. Construction workers who were working on the new shopping mall on Princess Street found an old town when they started digging.

Archeologists from the university arrived quickly to look at the site. "This is very exciting," said Dr. Kovacs. "We can find out lots of information about how people lived." They have already found pots and coins, and lots of statues.

The site will be open to visitors next week. "We might have to wait for our new shopping mall," said the mayor.



- 1 The construction workers knew that the old town was there. False
- 2 The new shopping mall is on Princess Street. _____
- 3 Archeologists were working on the site before the construction workers. _____
- 4 Dr. Kovacs was not interested in the site. _____
- 5 They have already found lots of things at the site. _____

1 Complete the sentences.

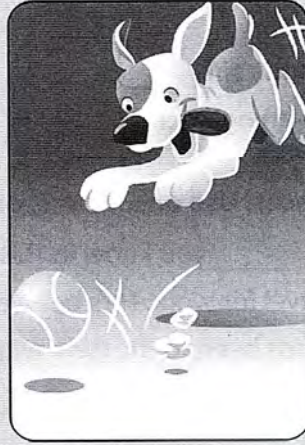
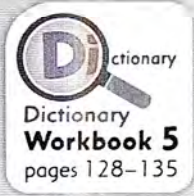
statue carvings steps blocks archeologist ruins

- 1 My uncle is an archeologist. He studies things from ancient times.
- 2 There are lots of people walking up and down the _____ of the library.
- 3 The Pyramids are made of big _____ of stone.
- 4 There is a _____ of the President in the park.
- 5 The door had beautiful _____ of fruit and flowers on it.
- 6 The archeologist discovered the _____ of a Roman town.

More words

2 Match the pairs of words to the pictures. Write *noun* or *adj.*

help playful cheer play cheerful helpful



- 1 cheer (noun)
cheerful (adj)
- 2 _____

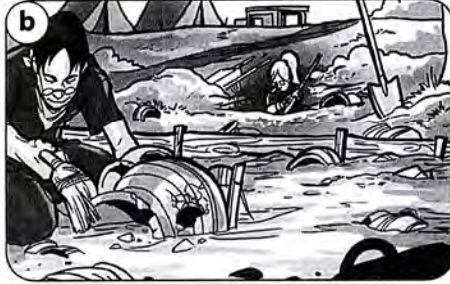
- 3 _____

3 Read and circle.

- 1 My cousin Linda is always very *cheer* / cheerful.
- 2 Can I have some *help* / *helpful* with my math project, please?
- 3 The big supermarket in town has a *play* / *playful* area outside.
- 4 Ali is very *careful* / *care* with his things. He never loses anything.
- 5 Thank you! The party was *wonder* / *wonderful*.
- 6 My sister's clothes are always very *colorful* / *color*.
- 7 The flowers are so *beautiful* / *beauty*.
- 8 Jenny is a very *thought* / *thoughtful* girl. She always helps her mom.

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Match the pictures and sentences.



- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Everyone is at the site. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 There are old pots everywhere! | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 There's someone at the site. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 The school was somewhere near here. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 They've found something! | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 There's no one at the site. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Complete the sentences. Use *one, where, or thing*.

- Is there anyone _____ you know in this photo?
- My uncle has to travel for work. He's been every _____ in Europe!
- No _____ has been to the new swimming pool. It's not open yet.
- I'm hungry. I haven't had any _____ to eat today.

Remember!

In questions and negative sentences we use *any-* instead of *some-*:

There's someone at home. Is there anyone at home? There isn't anyone at home.

3 Complete the conversation.

something nothing anything something everywhere anything

- Bill I'm hungry! Let's have ¹ something to eat.
- Jane We can't. There's ² _____ in the kitchen.
- Bill Can't you find ³ _____? There might be ⁴ _____ in the fridge.
- Jane There isn't. I've looked ⁵ _____.
- Bill There was some chicken yesterday. And some pizzas.
- Jane Well, it's gone. There isn't ⁶ _____ left!

1 Complete the question tags.

- 1 Jeremy is in the karate club with you, isn't he?
- 2 You can speak English, _____ you?
- 3 We're going to the park after school, _____ we?
- 4 This is your school bag, _____ it?

2 Write the question tags.

could you? can we? ~~weren't they?~~ is she?

- 1 The Mayan houses were beautiful, weren't they?
- 2 We can't play basketball this afternoon, _____
- 3 Vanessa isn't coming to the picnic, _____
- 4 You couldn't find your homework, _____

3 Look and complete the answers.



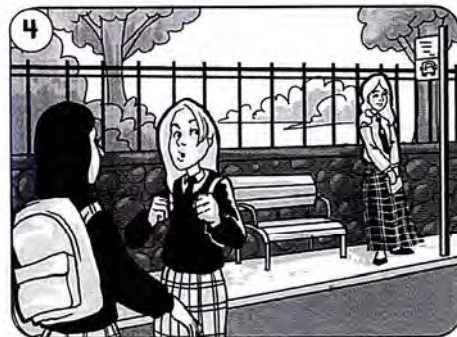
That movie wasn't very good, was it? No, it wasn't.



This homemade chocolate cake is delicious, isn't it? Yes, _____.



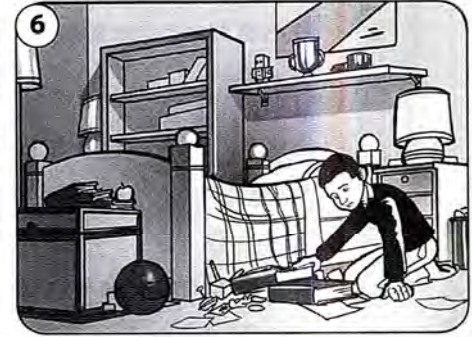
They could win the trophy on Saturday, couldn't they? Yes, _____.



That girl isn't from our school, is she? No, _____.



Jenny and Fiona can play the guitar, can't they? Yes, _____.



Drew couldn't find his camera, could he? No, _____.

Lesson Five

Reading

1 Read the text. Match the photos to the paragraphs.



THE INCA EMPIRE

1

The Incas lived in South America nearly 600 years ago. They had a great empire. The Incas loved beautiful things and made jewelry and other treasures out of gold. They decorated their clothes with feathers and beads.

a

2

The Incas built bridges to cross the rivers and valleys in their country. They also built aqueducts to carry water from the snow on the tops of the mountains to the towns and farms in the valleys. They invented special ways of farming to grow food on the steep mountain slopes.

3

The Incas built big towns and many good roads. In the Inca Empire, normal people did not use the roads. They were for messengers and the army. The Incas did not have the wheel, so they traveled on foot.

4

The most famous Inca city is called Machu Picchu. People call it the “forgotten city” because archeologists didn’t know about it until 1911. When they found it, they were very excited. They found houses and temples and the tombs of the Inca leaders. It is a beautiful city and now millions of tourists visit it every year.

2 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 When did the Incas live in South America? _____
- 2 What did the Incas make their jewelry out of? _____
- 3 What did the aqueducts do? _____
- 4 Why is Machu Picchu called the “forgotten city?” _____
- 5 What did the archeologists find there? _____

Words in context

1 Match the words to the definitions.

crowns valley chest army temple

- 1 army *noun* a group of people who fight for their country
- 2 _____ *noun* a building where people worship
- 3 _____ *noun* a low place between two hills or mountains
- 4 _____ *noun* a gold circle that a king or queen wears on his or her head
- 5 _____ *noun* a big strong box that you can store or carry things in

More words

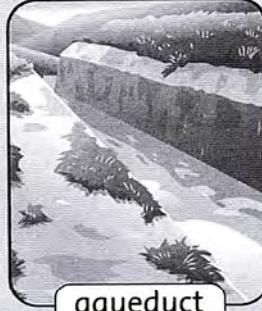
2 Complete the sentences with the words from page 94.



feathers



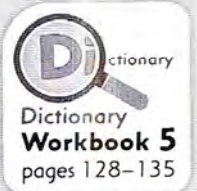
messenger



aqueduct



slope



- 1 A person who carries a message is a _____.
- 2 An _____ is a structure for carrying water, usually like a bridge across a valley.
- 3 A _____ is one of the light, soft things that cover a bird's body.
- 4 A piece of land that is not flat, but goes up or down is a _____.

3 Complete the text.

aqueducts temples army slopes roads

A trip to Machu Picchu

My class went on a trip to Machu Picchu. It's in Peru. We walked on the ancient Inca ¹ roads. People still use them. They are for everyone now, not just the ² _____.

Machu Picchu is in the mountains. We had to climb the ³ _____ to get to the ancient city. It's amazing! You can see the houses and the ⁴ _____. We visited the Sun Temple. There are ⁵ _____ and fountains for water and you can see how the Incas farmed the land.

Writing

1 Imagine you are visiting an ancient building. Answer the questions.

1 Where did you go? When did you go?

2 What was the weather like? Was it hot or cold? Was it raining?

3 Could you hear anything special? Could you smell or see anything interesting?

4 What did people do there in the past? What was it like?

5 How did you feel on your visit? What made you feel this way?



My writing

2 Write down adjectives to make your notes more interesting.

smell – food from stalls by the road (homemade, sweet)

3 Choose a question to start your writing. Change the words in bold to make it about your visit.

Have you ever wondered what it was like to be a **soldier**?

Do you ever imagine living in a **beautiful palace**?

Do you dream about being a **princess** in a **castle**?

4 Write about your visit to an ancient building. Use your notes from questions 1 and 2. Remember to use adjectives.

1 Complete the text.

statues carvings blocks ruins steps ancient



Last year, I visited the Parthenon in Athens. It is a beautiful, ¹ ancient building. You can climb the large marble ² steps up to the front of the Parthenon. A lot of the Parthenon is in ³ ruins now. There are lots of big marble ⁴ blocks lying on the ground. At the top of the Parthenon you can see beautiful old ⁵ statues of people and animals. There used to be lots of ⁶ carvings on the walls inside the Parthenon, but now they are all in a museum.

2 Complete the sentences.

someone everything no one anywhere somewhere

- 1 I can't find my bag anywhere. Can you help me find it?
- 2 I think I can hear someone calling my name.
- 3 I opened the door, but there was no one there.
- 4 Let's go somewhere nice for a vacation this summer.
- 5 The children have everything they need to make a pizza.

3 Read and choose.

- 1 You are at school with my brother, aren't you ?
 are you aren't you isn't you
- 2 They can't visit the museum this week, can they ?
 can't they could they can they
- 3 Look over there! That's a famous movie star, isn't it ?
 isn't it aren't it don't it
- 4 The teacher wasn't very happy with our homework, was she ?
 wasn't she was she isn't she
- 5 The penguin can't run very fast, can it ?
 can it is it can't it

Everyday English

1 Read and match the phrases in column A with the meanings in B.

A

- 1 I've had a text.
- 2 Kay has messaged me!
- 3 Did she text you?
- 4 She left me a voicemail.
- 5 What did Kay's voicemail say?

e

B

- a She left me a recorded message.
- b Did she send you a text message?
- c What did Kay say in the recorded message?
- d Kay has sent a message to my phone.
- e I've received a text message.

2 Complete the conversations and write the messages.

voicemail text messaged say text message

Billy Jack has ¹ messaged me.

Lucy Did he ² _____ you?

Billy Yes, he did. He said: _____

Jack I had a text from Luke earlier.

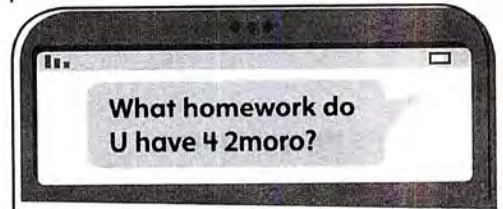
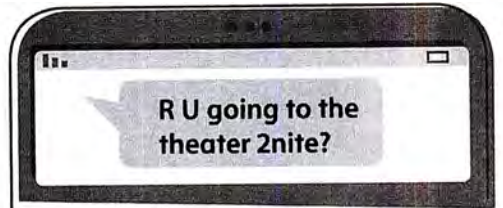
Jenny What did his text ³ _____?

Jack He said: _____

Lucy I have a ⁴ _____ from Jenny.

Anna Did she leave you a ⁵ _____?

Lucy No, it's a ⁶ _____. She said: _____



3 Look and write in the right order.

1 Lenny. / a / have / I / from / message

A I have a message from Lenny.

2 text / Did / you? / he

B _____

3 me / he / a / left / voicemail. / No,

A _____

4 voicemail / does / What / say? / Lenny's

B _____

5 for school. / said / was going / He / to be / he / late

A _____





1 Watch the video. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are Ben and Megan wearing? They are both wearing T-shirts and pants.
- 2 Where do you think they are going? _____
- 3 What are Megan and Emily going to do? _____
- 4 How does Ben feel when he hears Emily's message? _____
- 5 What must they do at home? _____

2 Watch the video again. Complete the stage directions to describe what you see in the video.

🏠 = place ➔ = action 😊 = feeling ✨ = extra description

Setting 🏠 On a path

[➔ Megan and Ben are walking _____. ✨ They are wearing _____
They have _____]

Megan 😊 [_____] Oh look! I have a message from Emily.

Ben Did she text you?

Megan No. She left me a voicemail. [➔ _____]

Ben What does the voicemail say?

Megan She asked me to go to her house tonight. We're going to watch
DVDs and eat pizza!

[Ben 😊 _____]

Ben [➔ _____] Wait a minute! I just got a text! We're
going to watch DVDs and eat pizza with you!

Megan Great!

[Ben and Megan 😊 _____]



3 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 What do you do after school?
- 2 Do you go to your friends' houses?
- 3 What movies do you like?
- 4 How do you plan to meet your friends?

I sometimes go to running club after school.

I like playing sport after school too, but I don't have a club.

4 Read the scenario and write a conversation with Megan and Ben. Act out your script in groups.

Imagine you are with Megan and Ben. You have just received a message. How do Megan and Ben feel? What happens next?

In the park
 [Megan, Ben, and _____ are playing _____]
You I have a message from _____
Megan Is it a voice message? _____

Lesson One Story


1 Read the story and circle.



- 1 Ed's idea is to put things in a box / bag / backpack and make a time capsule.
- 2 People in the future will see what life is like *tomorrow* / now / then.
- 3 The children can put *songs* / stories / messages on a memory stick.
- 4 The children want to show people what *games* / technology / clothes they have.
- 5 The mayor says they can bury the time capsule in the *museum* / playground / park.
- 6 A local *TV crew* / newspaper / magazine wants to write a story about it.


2 Complete the sentences.

1 Ed wants to put in a receipt from a  supermarket to show how much things cost.

2 _____ wants to put in a  _____ to show fashions from now.

3 The other children want to put in a  _____,

a  _____, and a DSD Club  _____.

4 _____ says they can bury the time capsule in the  _____.

3 What are you going to put in your time capsule? Choose four things and say why.

- 1 I'm going to put _____ in a time capsule to show _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

1 Complete the project.

time capsule photo album stamps memory stick manual receipts money

Our class is making a ¹ time capsule . We're going to bury it near the sports field.

This is what we're going to put in it:

- Some ² _____, because it will show how much it costs to send a letter.
- A ³ _____ with pictures of all the students in the school.
- Some ⁴ _____ from the supermarket and some ⁵ _____ to show what we use to buy things.
- A ⁶ _____ with messages and poems from the class, and a ⁷ _____ to say how to use it with a computer.

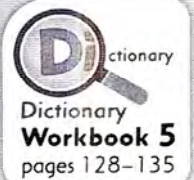


More words

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2 Match the pairs of words to the pictures. Write (noun) or (verb).

float (verb) sink (verb) float (noun) stamp (verb) sink (noun) stamp (noun)



1		2		3		
	<u>float</u>		_____		_____	_____
	(verb)		_____		_____	_____

3 Complete the sentences. Circle the correct part of speech.

stamp light well sink

- Her suitcase was light so she could pick it up easily
- The toy boat is full of water. It's going to _____.
- When we were camping, we got water from the _____.
- I put a _____ on my letter.

noun / verb / adjective
 noun / verb / adjective
 noun / verb / adjective
 noun / verb / adjective

Lesson Three Grammar 1

1 Read and circle.

- 1 The park gates *are lock / is locked / are locked* at 9 o'clock.
- 2 Many languages *are spoke / are spoken / to speak* in India.
- 3 Paper and glass *are collected / collected / is collected* at the recycling center.
- 4 A marathon *is win / is won / wins* by the fastest runner.

2 Write the words in the correct order.

- 1 are / on / Tickets / bought / . / the bus
Tickets are bought on the bus.
- 2 recycled / factory / is / at / . / this / Glass

- 3 are . / Figs / in / Egypt / grown

- 4 on / saved / Information / . / memory / is / sticks

Remember!

Past participles are sometimes the same as the simple past form, but sometimes they are different. Check them in the Irregular verb list.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the passive. Irregular verb list page 136

Making a time capsule

Things ¹ *are chosen* _____ (choose) to show what life is like now. The things ² _____ (put) inside a box. A place to bury the time capsule ³ _____ (find). A hole ⁴ _____ (dig) for the time capsule. The box ⁵ _____ (bury) in the ground. Many years later, the time capsule ⁶ _____ (discover).



1 Match. Write Active or Passive.

- 1 Lots of photos are taken c
- 2 Architects draw
- 3 My mom makes pizzas
- 4 Cars are painted

- a with cheese and olives. _____
- b with big modern machines. _____
- c by visitors at the Pyramids. Passive
- d plans for buildings. _____

2 Write by or with.



Cartoons are drawn by artists.



Pancakes are made _____ eggs, flour, and milk.



Lots of new products are made _____ recycled paper.



Formula 1 cars are driven _____ racing drivers.

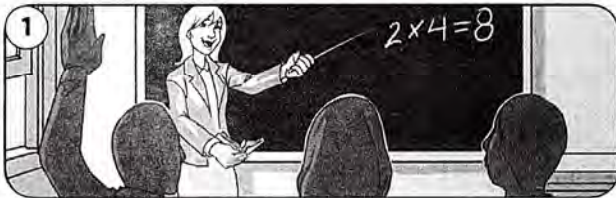


Jelly is made _____ fresh fruit and lots of sugar.



Honey is made _____ bees.

3 Write passive sentences. Use by or with. Irregular verb list page 136



classes / teach / teachers
Classes are taught by teachers.



the museum / build / blocks of stone



prizes / give / the mayor



the door / decorate / carvings

Lesson Five

Reading

1 Read the text. What do you think Amy did? Check (✓) one.

- a She wrote a book.
- b She made a movie of her favorite book.
- c She acted the main part in a movie.

Hollywood at home by Amy Turner

My favorite book is *Charlotte Sometimes* by Penelope Farmer. I decided to make it into a movie! I was the director. My sister loves acting, so she played the main character, and we borrowed Dad's camera to film it.

The story is about a teenager called Charlotte. At the beginning of the story Charlotte goes to a new boarding school in London. On the first night she goes to bed in her own time, but she wakes up in the past, in 1918. She is at the same school, but she has switched places with a girl from the past called Clare. Charlotte has to learn how to be Clare. She has to try to live in Clare's time.

Charlotte Sometimes is a great story. It's mysterious and exciting. Charlotte has to face a lot of challenges to get back to her own time, and she becomes more confident and brave. My sister's performance was wonderful!

I really enjoyed being a director for the day. I learned lots of new things and had a lot of fun, too. Maybe I will be a movie director when I'm older. I can't wait to show our movie to Mom and Dad!



2 Read again and write *True* or *False*.

- 1 *Charlotte Sometimes* is a story that Amy wrote. False
- 2 Amy's dad wanted to make a movie. _____
- 3 Amy's sister played the main character. _____
- 4 The story is about two girls in different schools. _____
- 5 The story is about two girls from different times. _____

Words in context

1 Match the words to the definitions.

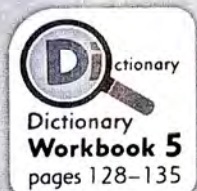
confident performance director teenager comedy

- 1 confident *adj* when you believe you will be able to do something
- 2 _____ *noun* the person who tells actors what to do in a play or movie
- 3 _____ *noun* a person who is between 13 and 19
- 4 _____ *noun* a funny play, TV show, or movie that makes people laugh
- 5 _____ *noun* how well an actor plays his or her part in a movie or play

More words

2 Match the words from page 104 with the definitions.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 A challenge is | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a a school where students live. They sleep at school and go home during vacations. |
| 2 Something mysterious is | <input type="checkbox"/> | b to change places so someone goes where you were and you go where they were. |
| 3 To switch places means | <input type="checkbox"/> | c a new and difficult thing you have to do. |
| 4 A boarding school is | <input type="checkbox"/> | d interesting but difficult to understand or explain. |

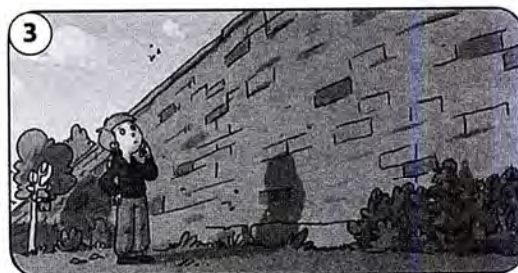


3 Complete the sentences.

boarding school challenge mysterious switched places



Jane didn't tell us where she was going.
It was very mysterious.



Climbing the wall without a ladder was a big _____.



I couldn't see, so I _____
_____ and sat at the front.



I made lots of new friends when I started going to _____.

Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Think of a movie you like and complete the fact file.



Title: _____

Kind of movie (comedy, etc.): _____

Director: _____

Main actors: _____

Main characters: _____



My writing

2 Answer the questions.

1 Where does the story happen? in America, in the past, in space, etc.

2 What do the characters do? have an adventure, go on a trip, meet people.

3 Do the characters change in the movie? learn something, get more confident.

3 Replace the words in **bold** to make the sentences true for your movie.

1 The **music** in the movie is **great** and the **costumes** are **beautiful**.

2 The best thing about the movie is the **script**, which is very **funny**.

3 The **special effects** are **amazing** and the **plot** is **very exciting**.

4 The **actors** are **awesome** but the **story** is sometimes a bit **boring**.

5 The **script** is really **funny** but the ending is **sad**.

4 Write your movie review. Use the hints to help you.

(introduction: information from the fact file) _____

(the story) _____

(good / bad) _____

(who will like this movie?) _____

1 Complete the text.

stamp ticket receipt newspaper
memory stick science fiction special effects

My sister and I decided to make a time capsule last weekend. We put lots of things in it. We put in a ¹ newspaper to show what is happening in the world at the moment. We also put in a ² _____ from the supermarket to show how much things cost. We put in a bus ³ _____ and a letter with a ⁴ _____ on it, too. I put in a DVD of my favorite ⁵ _____ movie to show people in the future the amazing ⁶ _____ we can make these days. Maybe in the future they will have even better special effects! Then my sister and I wrote messages and saved them on a ⁷ _____ for people in the future to read. We buried the time capsule in the backyard.



2 Complete the sentences. Use the present passive. Irregular verb list page 136

- 1 A lot of different subjects are taught _____ (teach) at my school.
- 2 Famous actors _____ (pay) a lot of money to make movies.
- 3 Prepared food _____ (sell) in supermarkets.
- 4 Thousands of newspapers _____ (buy) every day in the city.
- 5 Lots of information _____ (save) on memory sticks.
- 6 Some movies _____ (watch) by millions of people.

3 Read and circle.

- 1 A lot of junk food is eaten by / with children these days.
- 2 This movie was directed with / by some students.
- 3 I can't eat food that is cooked with / by nut oil.
- 4 Criminals are arrested by / with the police.
- 5 Flood sites are reached with / by special boats.
- 6 Lots of things are still bought with / by banknotes.

History Time!

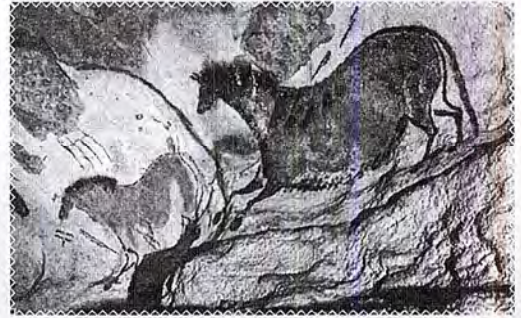
Topic: Stories from the past

1 Read and write the best title for each paragraph.

- A ~~Too many tourists?~~ B An amazing discovery C No entry! D Ticket price \$12

PRESERVING THE PAST

1
In 1940 a teenager found the entrance to a deep cave. Inside he discovered something amazing. The walls of the cave were covered with murals showing ancient scenes of animals. The paintings were over 17,000 years old! It was big news! Soon 1,200 people were visiting the caves every day. But today no one can visit them.



2
The caves at Lascaux have been closed since 1963. The murals were safe in the cool, dark cave for centuries, but then visitors damaged the paintings. They didn't vandalize them. Just the carbon dioxide in their breath was damaging the ancient murals. The only way to protect them was to close the caves.

[Click for more info](#)

3
The Bayeux Tapestry is carefully protected. The museum controls the light in the room, and the embroidery is always kept at the same temperature. The museum spends a lot of money on research and technology to preserve the story for the future, so you must pay to visit.



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4 Too many tourists?

Since Machu Picchu was discovered in 1911, millions of visitors have gone to see the Inca ruins. Archeologists have learned a lot about the Incas and their mythology. But heritage organizations are now worried that erosion from all those feet is damaging the ancient site. Should it be closed to the public?



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2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who found the murals in Lascaux? A teenager found the murals.
- 2 Why were the paintings important? _____
- 3 How did the visitors damage the murals? _____
- 4 Why are the caves at Lascaux closed to the public? _____
- 5 Why do visitors have to pay to visit the Bayeux Tapestry? _____
- 6 What is damaging the city of Machu Picchu? _____

1 Listen again and circle the correct word. 109

- 1 Anna went to see an exhibition / Egyptian about Ancient Egypt.
- 2 There were pyramids / pots with scenes on them.
- 3 The pieces of stone were parts of old tapestry / tablets.
- 4 The mummies / murals told stories about the Ancient Egyptians.
- 5 There were lots of goats / gods in Egyptian mythology.

2 Read and complete the text.

mythology murals tablets tapestry embroidery

Before people could write, they drew pictures. Ancient ¹ murals, like the ones on the walls at Lascaux, are like a message from the past. They tell us a lot about how people lived. Ancient people also told stories. Before there were books, they carved them on stone ² _____, which we can read today. We can learn a lot about ancient people from their ³ _____. Their stories about gods and the creation of the universe tell us what they believed. We are very lucky to have the Bayeux Tapestry, a 70 meter long ⁴ _____ that tells the story of the French invasion of Britain. Cloth is not hard like stone, and it is hard to preserve. Historians have found lots of ancient Greek pots but only a few pieces of ancient ⁵ _____ as it is very rare.

More words

3 Complete the headlines with the words from page 108.

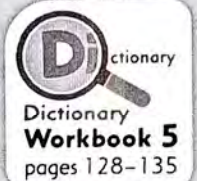
vandalize preserve heritage Erosion



¹ Erosion at ancient Acropolis!
Officials hope to ² _____ buildings.



Graffiti sprayers ³ _____
important ⁴ _____ site.



4 Work in groups. Answer the following questions. Make notes and discuss your ideas.

Think of a landmark in your country.

- How does it show a part of your country's heritage? (E.g. is it linked to a person or time in history?)
- Is it in any danger? (E.g. is it damaged by pollution or by people?)
- What could be done to preserve it?



The ancient city at Casas Grandes is an important landmark ... _____

Lesson One Story

1 Number the DSD Club projects in the correct order.

- a They helped to clean up a wildlife park.
- b They learned to do first aid and helped someone.
- c They wrote a play and built the set.
- d They were in a TV show.
- e They made a time capsule and buried it in the park.

2 Read the article and circle five mistakes. Write correct sentences.

Meet the DSD Club

This Saturday a club from our town buried a computer in the park. The club is called the DSD Club, which means Don't Sit Down. They have done lots of interesting things this year.

First, they wrote a script and performed in their own movie. The costumes were amazing!

Then they helped to clean up the wildlife park. They did a great job. The river is dangerous now.

They learned first aid and helped a famous tennis player.

Finally, they decided to make a time capsule for people in the future. The mayor gave them an award for all the things they have done for the town.



1 They didn't bury a computer. They buried a time capsule.

2 DSD doesn't mean Don't Sit Down. It means

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

1 Match the words to the definitions.

photographer lens reporter interview article news

- 1 _____ *lens* *noun* the glass part at the front of a camera
- 2 _____ *noun* a person whose job is taking photos
- 3 _____ *verb* to ask someone questions, often for a TV show or a magazine article
- 4 _____ *noun* a person who investigates news for a newspaper, TV, or radio
- 5 _____ *noun* a piece of writing that you read in a newspaper or magazine
- 6 _____ *noun* a story about something important that has just happened

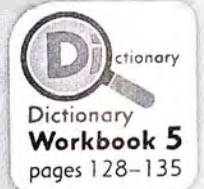
More words

Remember! When a verb ends in *-e*, remove the *-e* and add *-ing*.

2 Write adjectives. Use *-ing*.

- 1 Something that you want to know more about is interesting. (interest)
- 2 Something that you like very much and think is very interesting is _____. (excite)
- 3 Something that makes you feel scared is _____. (frighten)
- 4 Something that you don't like and don't think is interesting is _____. (bore)

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3 Complete Kate's diary entry. Use adjectives with *-ing*.

excite interest bore frighten


Today we buried the time capsule in the park. We all thought the old town was really ¹ interesting so we hope people will dig our things up in the future. Then a reporter wanted to know about all the ² _____ things we have done this year. Watching TV all the time was ³ _____ so we wanted to do something different.

Doing the play was very ⁴ _____ because I felt really nervous and I thought I might forget my lines. But it was fun in the end, and the audience loved it. The mayor gave us an award for helping our town. It really was a great day!



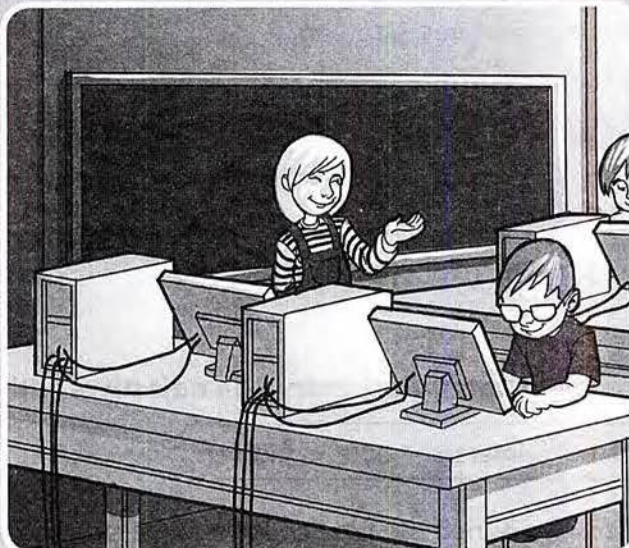
1 Complete the sentences. Use *was* or *were*.

- 1 The houses were decorated with statues and carvings.
- 2 Litter dumped all over the wildlife park.
- 3 The baseball players interviewed by a local newspaper.
- 4 Our car made in Italy.
- 5 The Pyramids built by the Ancient Egyptians.
- 6 Socks invented by the Romans.

2 Complete the article. Use the past passive.  Irregular verb list page 136

NEW COMPUTER ROOM

Green Road School has a wonderful new computer room. Money to build it ¹ was collected (collect) by students last year. The new computer room ² (build) during the vacation break. It ³ (finish) in time for the new school year. The first classes ⁴ (teach) there this week. Yesterday the students ⁵ (give) an award by the mayor for helping the school.



3 Write sentences. Use the past passive.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 our house / build / in 1980 2 those photos / take / in Thailand 3 this statue / make / by an artist 4 our lunch / cook / in the hotel restaurant 5 jewelry / wear / in Ancient Rome 6 these postcards / send / from Japan | <p><u>Our house was built in 1980.</u></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> |
|--|---|


4 Answer questions about you.

- 1 When was your school built? _____
- 2 Who was your favorite book written by? _____
- 3 Where were your favorite photos taken? _____

1 Complete the questions.

Were Was ~~Where~~ When Who What

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 <u>Where</u> was paper invented? | It was invented in China. |
| 2 _____ was the first airplane flown? | In 1903. |
| 3 _____ was the television invented by? | John Logie Baird. |
| 4 _____ the camera invented in the U.S.A.? | No, it wasn't. |
| 5 _____ was discovered at the new supermarket? | A Roman town. |
| 6 _____ the winners given a prize? | Yes, they were. |

2 Write the questions to complete the conversation.  Irregular verb list page 136

Polly What's your favorite movie, Fiona?

Fiona I don't know. I really love *The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies*.

Polly ¹who / the movie / direct / by?

Who was the movie directed by?

Fiona It was directed by Peter Jackson.

Polly ²when / the movie / make?

Fiona It was made in 2014.

Polly ³the story / write / as a book first?

Fiona Yes, it was written as a book a long time ago, in 1937.

Polly ⁴who / the book / write / by?

Fiona The book was written by J R R Tolkien.

Polly ⁵the story / change / for the movie?

Fiona Yes, I think it was changed a bit.



3 Write the questions.

1 When was the Eiffel Tower built?

The Eiffel Tower was built **in 1889**.

2 _____

Buzz Aldrin was sent to the moon with Neil Armstrong.

3 _____

Stamps were invented **in England**.

4 _____

The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

Lesson Five

Reading

1 Read the webpage. Choose the best title. Write the title at the top.

a) Too much money

b) Generous celebrities?

c) Celebrities in trouble

Celebrity world

Donations

Forum

Celebrity News

Charities

Links

Forum

Some celebrities earn a lot of money and are very rich. Some people think they earn more than they deserve. But many celebrities choose to give their money away to help people who need it, and often they don't tell anyone about it. Here are some examples.

One American movie actress wants to help improve people's lives. After a storm in New Orleans, U.S.A., she worked as a volunteer and served food to people who lost their homes in the floods. She has also visited India to help a charity which is building schools and hospitals so that children can be healthy and get an education.

A famous soccer player does a lot of work with organizations that help children all over the world. He has started his own charity. They raise money to buy wheelchairs for children who can't walk. He also helps a charity that tries to stop people getting a disease called malaria in Africa.

So celebrities earn a lot of money, but many of them give a lot away, too. Because they give their time and money, a lot of people in the world can have better lives. Are they heroes? Tell us what you think ...

2 Read again and circle the mistakes. Write the correct words.

- 1 A lot of celebrities are very lazy.
- 2 An American singer does work to help people.
- 3 She served food after a big earthquake in New Orleans.
- 4 A famous tennis player works to help children everywhere.
- 5 The charity helps children who can't read.
- 6 Celebrities use their time and friends to help people.

rich

Words in context

1 Complete the texts.

surgeons improve scientists hero salary

Zebedee posted at 3:20
June 20

I think celebrities who try to
 1 improve people's lives are
 great! They are paid a high
 2 _____, so that means
 that they can be more
 generous.

Tricia Tee posted at 3:36
June 20

I don't agree! I think they
 are paid too much.
 I think 3 _____ and
 4 _____ work harder
 than celebrities!

Soccer mad posted 4:01
June 20

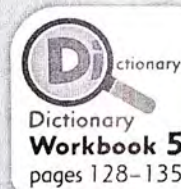
Anyone who helps children
 is a 5 _____! Children
 around the world can be
 happier and safer. It's great
 when people share their
 time and money.

More words

2 Match the words from page 114 to the definitions.

earn charity education wheelchair

- 1 wheelchair *noun* a special chair with wheels for people who can't walk
- 2 _____ *noun* to get money for doing work
- 3 _____ *noun* learning and training to get knowledge and skills, usually in schools and colleges
- 4 _____ *noun* an organization that helps people



3 Complete the text. charity education earn wheelchairs

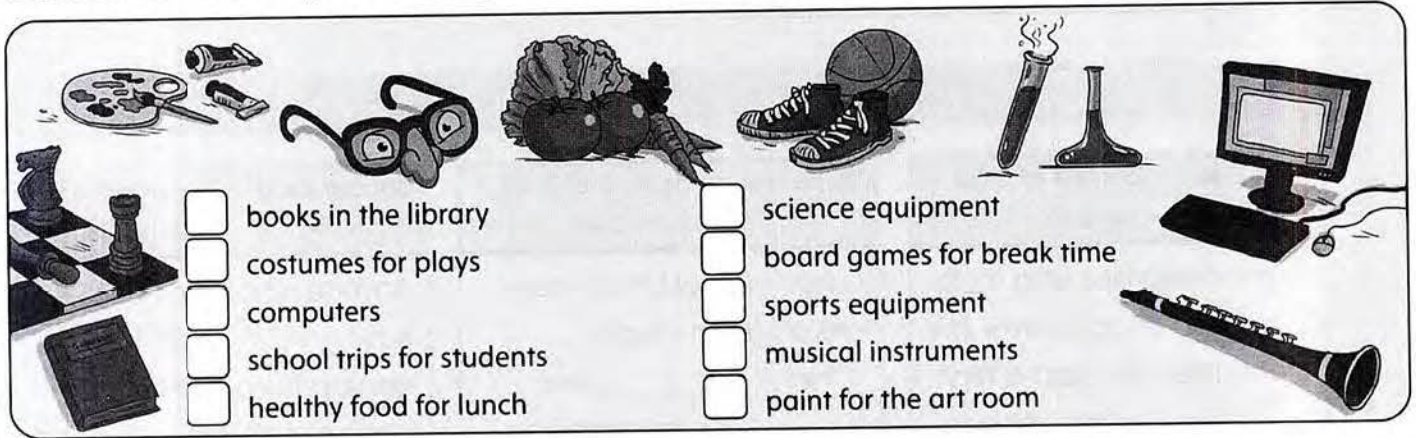
There are always stories in the newspapers about how much the stars 1 earn.
 Some people think they earn too much. But some celebrities know how lucky they
 are, and they try to share their time and money. Many celebrities do a lot of work for
 2 _____. They help children to get a good 3 _____ so they can get a good job
 later, or they help charities buy 4 _____ for people who need them. They are trying
 to do something good.

Skills Time!

Lesson Seven

Writing

1 Which are the most important things to have in your school? Number them in order from 1 to 10.



books in the library

costumes for plays

computers

school trips for students

healthy food for lunch

science equipment

board games for break time

sports equipment

musical instruments

paint for the art room

2 Write about the two most important and the two least important things. Use opinion phrases.

I think that ... I don't think that ... In my opinion, ... I believe that ...
I don't believe that ... It seems to me that ... It's true that ...

It's true that costumes make plays more fun, but we can make our own costumes.

My writing

3 Imagine a celebrity has given money to your school. Write your opinion about how to spend it. Use Exercises 1 and 2 and the outline below to help you.

- a Use an example from the middle of your list. Say why it can be important.
- b Give two examples of what you don't think is important. Give reasons.
- c Say what you think is the most important thing. Explain why you think this.

Many different things can be important in a school. (a) For example, _____

(b) There are some things that are less important. For example, _____

(c) _____

1 Complete the text.

interview improve reporter salary factory deserve

My dad works for a newspaper. He is a ¹ reporter. Last week my dad was doing an ² _____ with a famous actor. He took me with him. I was very excited! The actor talked about his life before he became famous. He used to work in a ³ _____ when he was younger and he earned a very small ⁴ _____. But now that he is rich and famous, he tries to help people ⁵ _____ their lives. He works with a charity that raises money for people who ⁶ _____ a better life.



2 Complete the sentences. Use the past passive. **V** Irregular verb list page 136

- 1 The actors were asked _____ (ask) lots of questions in the interview.
- 2 The ancient town _____ (find) when builders started work on the hospital.
- 3 A local artist _____ (give) a prize for her statue of the Governor.
- 4 These photographs _____ (take) by my grandpa.
- 5 Our school _____ (build) many years ago.
- 6 The documentary _____ (movie) in Brazil.

3 Circle the mistakes. Write the correct sentences.

- 1 Were you gave lots of homework yesterday?
Were you given lots of homework yesterday?
- 2 Were she paid a lot of money to act in that movie?

- 3 Where was the movie directed by?

- 4 When was the Empire State Building build?

- 5 Was the time capsule bury in the park?

- 6 Were they drove to school by their mom last week?

Unit 1 Present perfect: *ever* / *never*

<i>ever</i>	<i>never</i>
Have you ever made a cake?	I've never made a cake.
Has she ever written a play?	She's never written a play.
Have we ever painted a picture?	We've never painted a picture.

1 Complete. Use the present perfect and *ever* or *never*.

ride ~~make~~ eat visit

- Jeremy and Mike have never made dinner.
- _____ Penny _____ Thailand?
- I _____ Chinese food.
- _____ James and Camilla _____ a bike?

Present perfect: *since* / *for*

since I've known Jack **since** June.

for I've known Jack **for** two months.

2 Write sentences. Use the present perfect and *for* or *since*.

- I / have / this backpack / a week I've had this backpack for a week.
- she / be / at this school / last year _____
- they / live / in the same town / ten years _____
- James / have / piano lessons / January _____

Unit 2 Simple past and present perfect

simple past affirmative	negative
I lived in the U.S.A. when I was a baby.	I didn't live in the U.S.A. when I was a baby.
Tom swam in the lake this morning.	He didn't swim in the lake this morning.

present perfect affirmative	negative
I've lived in the U.S.A. for two years.	I haven't lived in the U.S.A. for two years.
He's swum in the lake three times.	He hasn't swum in the lake.

1 Read and circle.

- Yesterday Bill and Emma (went) / *have been* to the beach.
- Mom and Dad *went* / *have been* to the movies last night.
- The school bell *hasn't rung* / *didn't ring* at 9 o'clock. It's broken.
- Thank you for my birthday present. I *didn't read* / *haven't read* this book.

already / yet / before / just

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affirmative	negative
I've already seen this movie.	X
X	I haven't seen this movie yet .
I've seen this movie before .	I haven't seen this movie before .
I've just seen this movie.	X

2 Read and complete the sentences.

just before already yet

- Jenny wants to have lunch. Ada had her lunch 10 minutes ago. Ada has just had lunch.
- James is waiting for the bus. He will be at home at 4 o'clock. James hasn't gotten home _____.
- Mom wants me to clean up my room. I cleaned it up this morning. I have _____ cleaned up my room.
- Mandy and Jane are going to Paris. They went there last year. They've been to Paris _____.

Unit 3 Comparatives and superlatives

adjective	comparative	superlative	the same	less
funny	funnier	the funniest	as funny as	not as funny as
thin	thinner	the thinnest	as thin as	not as thin as
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful	as beautiful as	not as beautiful as
good	better	the best	as good as	not as good as
bad	worse	the worst	as bad as	not as bad as

1 Complete the sentences with the comparative or the superlative form of the adjectives.

- Laura is taller than Jade. Jade is not as tall as Laura. (tall)
- James is smart, but Fred is the _____ boy. James is _____ as Toby. (smart)
- Today the weather is _____ as yesterday. Tomorrow it will be even _____. (bad)
- I like art and math, but English is _____. Art is _____ as math. (interesting)

too / enough

I'm too excited to go to sleep.
You're tall enough to climb the tree.
We have enough eggs to make a cake.

2 Read and complete the sentences with too or enough and the words in parentheses.

- Mark can't put the jacket on. It's too small for him. (small)
- There are six children and five chairs. There aren't _____. (chairs)
- We played tennis all afternoon. I don't want to play soccer now. I'm _____. (tired)
- You have to be 12 to watch this movie. Is your brother _____? (old)

Unit 4 Simple past and past progressive: interrupted actions

When I **was eating** my lunch, the doorbell **rang**.

When you **were singing** a song, the microphone **broke**.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

- I was reading a book when Fatima arrived. (read / arrive)
- Neil _____ a plate when he _____ it. (wash / break)
- Dad _____ when the ambulance _____ past. (drive / go)
- We _____ the game when our team _____ the game. (watch / win)

used to

There's a train station in our town now. There **used to** be a bus station.

I like nature shows now. I **used to** like cartoons.

2 Complete the sentences with *used to* and the correct form of the verbs in bold.

- I **have** long hair now. I used to have short hair.
- You **go** to my school. You _____ to another school.
- Michael **is** taller than Sue. Michael _____ shorter than Sue.
- We **live** in Paris. We _____ in Madrid.

Unit 5 will / won't

affirmative	negative
I will be a teacher when I'm older.	I won't be a teacher when I'm older.
It will rain a lot next week.	It won't rain a lot next week.

1 Write predictions with *will* and *won't*.

- Karen / go to college / when she's older ✓ Karen will go to college when she's older.
- My team / win the game / this afternoon X _____
- It / be sunny / tomorrow ✓ _____
- People / have flying cars / in 100 years X _____

Present progressive with future meaning

We're **going** on vacation next week.

I'm **seeing** my grandma on Wednesday.

2 Jade is on vacation next week. Write sentences about Jade.

- Jade / meet her aunt / on Monday Jade is meeting her aunt on Monday.
- They / visit / a wildlife park / tomorrow _____
- Jade / not sleeping / at home that night _____

Unit 6 *going to*: future plans and intentions

affirmative	negative
I'm going to watch a movie tonight.	I'm not going to watch a movie tonight.
He's going to go to the park later.	He isn't going to go to the park later.
We're going to have dinner at 8 o'clock.	We aren't going to have dinner at 8 o'clock.

1 Complete the sentences.

- Peter is going to visit (visit) Japan this summer.
- Angelo and Frank _____ (not play) tennis on Sunday.
- You _____ (come) to my house after school.
- We _____ (make) a chocolate cake with Mom.

going to: predictions

2 Write predictions with *going to* and a verb.

not come arrive rain buy

- Look at those big black clouds! It 's going to rain this afternoon.
- I can hear Dad's motorcycle. He _____ in a minute.
- The children are going to the store. They _____ some ice cream.
- It's snowing. The bus _____ this morning.

Unit 7 Reported speech

direct speech	reported speech
Simple present →	Simple past
Maria "I'm thirsty."	Maria said she was thirsty.
Fred "We want to go home."	Fred said they wanted to go home.
Present progressive →	Past progressive
Jack "I'm going to the park."	Jack said he was going to the park.
Pam "We're eating our lunch."	Pam said they were eating their lunch.

1 Complete the sentences. Change the tense and the pronouns.

- Neil** "I like my picnic lunch." Neil said he liked his picnic lunch.
- Harry** "I'm playing my computer game." Harry said _____
- Alice** "I am tired!" Alice said _____
- Emma** "We're going to the beach." Emma said _____

Grammar Time

said / told

Jane **said** she was leaving. Jane **told** us she was leaving.

2 Complete the sentences with *said* or *told*.

- Mom _____ she needed some help in the kitchen.
- Ben _____ us he was moving.
- Amy and Joy _____ they were going to the swimming pool.
- Katy _____ her mom she was sick.

Reported speech: time markers

direct speech	reported speech
tonight, today	that night, that day
this week / month / year	that week / month / year
now	then
tomorrow	the next day
next week / month / year	the next week / month / year

3 Report what the people said.

- "I'm going to the movies tonight." Fran said she was going to the movies that night.
- "It's my birthday today." Joe said _____
- "We're having our lunch now." The girls said _____
- "My dad's buying a new car next week." Pete said _____

Unit 8 First conditional

If (simple present)	result (will / won't)
If I go to sleep now,	I won't be tired tomorrow.
If you look out of the window now,	you'll see a rainbow.
If it rains tomorrow,	we'll stay at home and play games.
If they eat lots of junk food,	they'll feel sick.

1 Read and match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Dad will take us to the wildlife park | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a if his mom says he can. |
| 2 If my team doesn't score | <input type="checkbox"/> | b they will lose the game. |
| 3 Jake will come to my house tonight | <input type="checkbox"/> | c there won't be a school picnic. |
| 4 If it rains on Saturday, | <input type="checkbox"/> | d if we are good all day. |

First conditional questions

questions	short answers
Will I be cold if I don't wear a jacket?	Yes, you will. / No, you won't.
Will you be late for school if you miss the bus?	Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
Will she learn English if she moves to the U.S.A.?	Yes, she will. / No, she won't.

2 Write first conditional questions and short answers.

- they / get sick / they eat / all the candy? ✓ Will they get sick if they eat all the candy? Yes, they will.
- I / be healthy / I eat / lots of junk food? X _____
- we / be hungry / not have / breakfast? ✓ _____
- you / be scared / all the lights / go out? X _____

Unit 9 Modal verbs: may, might, could, and will / won't

will ✓ may / might / could ?? won't X

1 Read and cross out the word that can't complete the sentence.

- Mom has decided we *might* / *will* / *won't* go to Mexico on vacation this year.
- Jane *may* / *might* / *won't* come to the party. She's going to ask her mom tonight.
- I don't know where my homework is. It *could* / *won't* / *might* be on the school bus.
- I'm sure Mom and Dad *will* / *won't* / *could* let us go to the beach.

have to / had to statements and questions

questions (present)	short answers
Do I have to wash the dishes?	Yes, you do. / No, you don't.
Do you have to do your homework?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Does he have to walk to school?	Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
questions (past)	short answers
Did we have to get up early?	Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.
Did they have to cook dinner?	Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

2 Complete the questions and answers.

- Grandpa ¹ Do you have to help your mom and dad in the house, Grace? (you / have to / help)
- Grace Yes, ² _____. I have to clean my room.
- Grandpa OK, and what about your brother? ³ _____ jobs in the house?
(he / have to / do)
- Grace Yes, ⁴ _____. He has to wash the dishes.
- Grandpa ⁵ _____ any animals? (he / have to / look after)
- Grace No, ⁶ _____.

Unit 10 Indefinite pronouns

people	things	places
someone	something	somewhere
everyone	everything	everywhere
anyone	anything	anywhere
no one	nothing	nowhere

1 Complete the sentences.

- Has any one seen my backpack? I've lost it.
- I thought I saw _____ one in the backyard. He was tall and thin.
- There aren't any cookies. In fact, there's _____ thing to eat at all.
- Where did you find my glasses? I looked _____ where for them!

Question tags

	statement	question tag
affirmative	You're Jane's sister,	aren't you?
	They were your classmates,	weren't they?
	We could see the parade,	couldn't we?
negative	This isn't your bike,	is it?
	He can't ride a bike,	can he?

2 Add question tags and write short answers.

- James isn't in the pool. He can't swim, can he ? ✓ Yes, he can.
- You go to my school. You're in my sister's class, _____? ✓ _____
- What happened in the movie? You were watching it, _____? X _____
- Bella was ill last week. She couldn't talk, _____? X _____

Unit 11 Passive and active (simple present)

active	passive (is / are + past participle)
Mrs. Lee cooks lunch in the school.	Lunch is cooked in the school.
Farmers grow oranges in Spain.	Oranges are grown in Spain.

1 Complete the sentences with the active or the passive form of the verbs in parentheses.

- Twelve subjects are taught _____ at my school. (teach)
- My sister _____ on Tuesdays after school. (swim)
- Ice hockey _____ on TV in Canada. (watch)
- The train _____ at quarter to eight. (arrive)

by / with

Soccer is played **by** soccer players.

Soccer is played **with** a ball.

2 Complete the sentences with by or with.

- 1 Jelly is made with fruit and sugar.
- 2 Pictures are painted artists.
- 3 All the food in the café is made fresh ingredients.
- 4 Medals are won athletes.

Unit 12 The passive (simple past)

affirmative	negative
This photo was taken in May.	This photo wasn't taken in May.
The diamonds were stolen from the museum.	The diamonds weren't stolen from the museum.

1 Write sentences with the simple past passive.

- 1 these houses / not build / in 1940
- 2 paper / invent / in Egypt
- 3 our car / not made / in the U.S.A.
- 4 the stories / write / by the students

These houses weren't built in 1940.

Passive questions

questions	short answers
Were the ruins found in 1992?	Yes, they were . / No, they weren't .
Was this photo taken in May?	Yes, it was . / No it wasn't .

Wh- questions
Who was America discovered by? America was discovered by Christopher Columbus .
When was television invented? Television was invented in 1925 .
Where were the first planes flown? The first planes were flown in the U.S.A.
What was sent into space in 1959? A monkey was sent into space in 1959.

2 Read and circle.

- 1 Who / Where / What was the Internet invented by?
- 2 What / Who / When were the diamonds stolen?
- 3 What / Were / Where the children given prizes?
- 4 Where / Who / Were was the first car built?
- 5 When / Was / What was found in the Pyramids?

Fluency Time! 1

Are you by yourself?
My friend is not at school today.
You can play with us.
Do you want to play basketball?
That sounds fun.
Let me put my game down.

Write the missing word.

- 1 Hi Maria. Are you by _____ today?
- 2 My friend is _____ at school. He has a stomachache.
- 3 That's OK. You can play _____ us.
- 4 Do you want to _____ soccer?
- 5 Great! That _____ fun!
- 6 I love playing basketball. _____ me put my book down.

Fluency Time! 2

What time does it start?
The evening performance is **sold out**.
Can we see the evening performance, **not** the matinee?
(*Can we see the evening show, **not** the afternoon show?*)
Are there any seats left for that? (*Are there any tickets available for that?*)

Complete the sentences.

- 1 We couldn't get any tickets for the concert. It was sold out.
- 2 Can we go to the theater, _____ the cinema?
- 3 The stadium is full. There are no seats _____.
- 4 The matinee _____ starts at two o'clock.
- 5 What _____ does the play start?
- 6 There's a matinee at three o'clock and an _____ performance at half past seven.

Fluency Time! 3

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Expressing your opinion

I (don't) think ...

Agreeing

I agree ...

That's true.

You're right.

Disagreeing

I'm sorry, but I don't agree with you ...

I see your point, but ...

I disagree.

Complete the dialogue.

A: Do you like spiders?

B: No, I don't! I ¹ think they're horrible!

A: I ² _____. I think they're nice.

B: I'm ³ _____, but I don't agree with you. Spiders look really scary.

A: I see your ⁴ _____, but spiders are really useful animals. They catch flies.

B: That's ⁵ _____. But some spiders are dangerous.

A: There are some dangerous spiders in Australia, but there aren't any dangerous spiders in this country.

B: You're ⁶ _____. But I still don't like them!

Fluency Time! 4

I have a message from Emily.

Did she text you?

She left me a voicemail.

What does her voicemail / text say?

I just got a text!

Circle the mistakes. Then correct them.

1 Did Tom texted you this morning? Did Tom text you this morning?

2 My friend leave me a voicemail yesterday. _____

3 What does Emma's text says? _____

4 I have a message of Robbie. _____

5 I yet had a text! _____

A

accident *noun* a dangerous thing that suddenly happens, for example a fall or a car crash

act *verb* to be a character in a play or a movie

action *noun* something that you do

actor *noun* a person who acts in a play or movie, etc.

additives *noun* things we add to a food to make it taste or look better, or to help it stay fresh

adopt *verb* If we **adopt** an animal, we give some money to help look after it and pay for its food.

alternative energy *noun* a way of making electricity from, for example, wind, sun, or water power

amaze *verb* If something **amazes** you, you are surprised and think it is great.

amazing *adj* If something is **amazing**, you are surprised and think it is great.

amuse *verb* If something **amuses** you, it is funny and makes you laugh.

amusing *adj* If something is **amusing**, it is funny and makes you laugh.

ancient *adj* very old; from a long time ago

apex *noun* the top or highest part of something

aquarium *noun* a building in a zoo where you can see fish and other water animals

aqueduct *noun* a bridge that carries water

archeologist *noun* a person who learns about the past from old things they dig up from the ground

arrest *verb* When the police **arrest** someone, they take him/her to the police station, for example because he/she has stolen something.

article *noun* a piece of writing that you read in a newspaper or magazine

athlete *noun* a person who is good at a sport such as running, jumping, etc.

audience *noun* a group of people who watch a play

aviary *noun* (*pl* aviaries) a part of a zoo where you can see birds

B

bacteria *noun* the smallest forms of life that live in large numbers in air, water, and soil, and also in living and dead animals and plants

balance *noun* when different things exist together in equal or good amounts

bandage *noun* a long piece of thin material you wrap around part of your body that is hurt

Band-Aid *noun* a small, sticky piece of material you put on a cut to cover it

battery *noun* (*pl* batteries) something that you put inside a camera, phone, flashlight, etc. to make it work

beach hut *noun* a simple building on the beach next to the ocean

beam *noun* a long, thick piece of wood you use to hold up a roof

beat *noun* a repeated movement or sound

beautiful *adj* If a thing or person is **beautiful**, it/he/she is very nice to look at.

beauty *noun* If a thing or person has **beauty**, it/he/she is very nice to look at.

best *adj* If something is the **best**, it is very good and better than all the others.

block *noun* a large piece of stone used for building

blood *noun* the red liquid that goes around your body and keeps you alive

board *noun* a large, flat piece of wood

boarding school *noun* a school where students live. They sleep at school and go home during vacation.

border *noun* the line between two countries

bore *verb* If something **bores** you, you don't like it and you don't think it is interesting.

boring *adj* If something is **boring**, you don't like it and you don't think it is interesting.

bracelet *noun* a ring that you wear around your arm, next to your hand

brain *noun* the part of your body inside your head that thinks and learns

branch *noun* one of the main parts of a tree, that grows out from the middle part

breathe *verb* to take air in and out of your body through your nose and mouth

breathing apparatus *noun* a special mask that helps you breathe when there is a lot of smoke and fire

broom *noun* a brush with a long handle that you use to clean the floor

bruise *noun* a place where your skin is purple, blue, or green, where you have hurt yourself

burn *noun* a place where fire or heat has hurt your skin

bus ticket *noun* a printed piece of paper that you get when you pay to ride on a bus

C

calculate *verb* to do a sum to find out what number you have when you put other numbers together

calculator *noun* a small machine that does sums and works with numbers

calorie *noun* an amount of energy

captain *noun* the most important player on a sports team, who tells the other players what to do

carbon dioxide *noun* the gas that we breathe out after we breathe in air

care *noun* the attention that you give to a thing or person

careful *adj* If you are **careful**, you pay attention when doing something so that you don't make a mistake.

car tire *noun* a black rubber cover on the wheels on a car

carnivore *noun* a type of consumer that only eats other animals

carving *noun* a shape, picture, or pattern made in stone or wood with a knife

celebrate *verb* to have a party because you have done something good

celebration *noun* a party that you have on a special day or when something good has happened

celebrity *noun* (*pl* celebrities) a person who is very famous, who you see a lot on TV and in magazines

central heating *noun* a system of hot water pipes that makes a house warm

challenge *noun* a new and difficult thing you have to do

character *noun* a person in a play or story

charity *noun* (*pl* charities) an organization that helps people

check *verb* to look at something carefully to make sure it is safe

cheer *noun* a loud shout that a group of people make when they are happy

cheer *verb* When a group of people **cheer**, they shout loudly because they are happy.

cheerful *adj* If a person is **cheerful**, he/she is usually happy and smiling.

chemicals *noun* liquids, gases, etc. Some **chemicals** are dangerous for people and animals.

clap *verb* to make a noise by hitting your hands together, because someone has done something well

clean *adj* If something is **clean**, there is no dirt on it.

clean up *verb* to make a place clean and without litter and pollution

cloth *noun* a piece of material that you use for cleaning

clothes line *noun* a rope you hang wet clothes on for them to get dry

clue *noun* a thing or a piece of information that helps the police catch a criminal

coach *noun* a person whose job is to train athletes

coast guard *noun* the emergency service that watches the ocean and rescues boats

collect *verb* to put and keep a lot of things together

collection *noun* a lot of things that you keep together

color *noun* Red, green, yellow, blue, etc. are examples of **colors**.

colorful *adj* If something is **colorful**, it has lots of colors in it.

comedy *noun* (*pl* comedies) a funny play, TV show, or movie that makes people laugh

comfort *noun* when you feel physically relaxed and free from pain

computer room *noun* a room in a school where there are lots of computers for people to use

confident *adj* If you are **confident**, you believe that you will be able to do something and do not feel scared.

confuse *verb* If information **confuses** you, it is not clear and is difficult to understand.

confusing *adj* If information is **confusing**, it is not clear and is difficult to understand.

congratulate *verb* to say "Good job!" to someone

congratulations *noun* something that you say to a person when they have had good news, won something, etc.

consumer *noun* a living thing, like an animal, that eats other living things to get food

costume *noun* the special clothes the actors wear in a play

create *verb* to make something like a project, some food, or a piece of art

creature *noun* a living thing, like an animal, that can move around

crew *noun* a team of people who work together

criminal *noun* a person who does something against the law, for example steals something

crooked *adj* If something is **crooked**, it is not straight.

crowd *noun* a big group of people

curtains *noun* the big pieces of cloth that hide the stage before the play starts

cut *noun* a hole in your skin, where you have hurt yourself

cut up *verb* (*pt, pp* cut) to cut something into small pieces

D

dairy products *noun* foods made from milk, for example cheese and yogurt

damage *verb* to hurt something or do something bad to it

dancer *noun* a person who dances

decomposer *noun* a living thing, like fungi, that helps break dead things back into nutrients

decorate *verb* to add things to make a room, a card, a present, etc. look nice

decoration *noun* something you add to make a room, a card, a present, etc. look good

deep *adj* If water is **deep**, there is a long distance between the top and the bottom.

deserve *verb* If a person **deserves** something, it is good that they have it because they have worked hard for it.

detective *noun* a type of police officer who tries to find the person who, for example, stole something

diamond *noun* a valuable stone that looks like shiny glass

diary *noun* (*pl* diaries) a book in which you write things about each day

diet *noun* the types of food that you eat most often

direct *verb* If you **direct** a movie, you tell the actors what to do.

direction *noun* a way that you go, for example left or right, up or down, north or south

director *noun* the person who tells actors what to do in a play or movie

dirty *adj* If something is **dirty**, it needs to be cleaned because it has mud or dirt on it.

discuss *verb* to talk about something

discussion *noun* a talk that people have about something

display *verb* to put something in a place where people can see it easily

donation *noun* money that you give to an organization to help them do their work

doorbell *noun* When you visit someone, you ring the **doorbell** so they know you are there.

drop off *verb* If you **drop** someone **off**, you take them somewhere they need to go in a car and leave them there.

E

earn *verb* to get money for doing work

earthquake *noun* when the ground shakes. Sometimes it can be dangerous and buildings fall down.

eco-system *noun* the living things in a particular area or living environment and how they connect to each other

education *noun* learning and training to get knowledge and skills, usually in schools and colleges

electricity *noun* the energy we use to make machines work

embroidery *noun* patterns that people make by sewing colorful thread onto cloth

enclosure *noun* a place in a zoo with a wall around it, where you can stand and watch the animals inside

endangered *adj* If a type of animal, bird, or plant is **endangered**, it is disappearing and in danger of becoming extinct.

energy *noun* the power that your body gets from food. You need energy to do exercise.

enter *verb* to come into a room or building

(the) environment *noun* the world around us

erosion *noun* when something is slowly damaged by water, winds, or other forms of nature

excite *verb* If something **excites** you, you like it very much and think it is very interesting.

exciting *adj* If something is **exciting**, you like it very much and think it is very interesting.

exercise *noun* activity that you do with your body to stay healthy, for example running or swimming

exhibition *noun* a collection of things, for example pieces of art, that people can see in a museum or public place

explorer *noun* a person who travels to parts of the world that people don't know about

extinct *adj* If a type of animal becomes **extinct**, all the animals die so there are no more.

F

factory *noun* (*pl* factories) a big building where people use machines to make things

fan *noun* a person who likes watching a special team play a sport and always wants the team to win

fear *noun* the feeling that you have when you are scared

fearful *adj* If someone is **fearful** of something, they are scared it could happen.

feather duster *noun* a group of feathers tied to a handle that you use for cleaning

first aid kit *noun* a box with bandages in it, to help you when you hurt yourself

flash *noun* the sudden strong light that a camera makes when you take a photo

flight *noun* a trip that you make on a plane

float *noun* a truck with people in costumes and musicians on it, that goes through streets during a parade

float *verb* to stay on top of the water and not go under

flood *noun* when a lot of water suddenly covers a place

fortress *noun* a building that has very strong walls so that it is difficult to attack

fossil fuels *noun* materials we can burn to make electricity, for example coal and oil

fright *noun* If something gives you a **fright**, it makes you feel scared for a moment.

frighten *verb* to make someone scared

frightening *adj* If something is **frightening**, it makes you scared.

G

garbage dump *noun* a place for people to leave garbage

get around to *verb (pt, pp got)* When you **get around to** something, you find the time to do it after waiting a long time.

get back *verb (pt, pp got)* When you **get back** home or to a place, you return to your house or the place where you started.

get off *verb (pt, pp got)* When you **get off** a bus or train, you stop riding it.

get on *verb (pt, pp got)* When you **get on** a bus or train, you start to ride it.

get along with *verb (pt, pp got)* When you **get along with** someone, you are friends.

get out *verb (pt, pp got)* When you **get** something **out**, you take it from its usual place, for example to use it or look at it.

get rid of *verb (pt, pp got)* If you **get rid of** something, you throw it away, give it away or sell it so you don't have it anymore.

get stuck *verb (pt, pp got)* If you **get stuck** in a place or in a situation, you are trapped and can't get out.

get up *verb (pt, pp got)* When you **get up**, you stop sitting or lying down and you stand up.

gift shop *noun* a place where you can buy small presents, postcards, etc.

give *verb (pt gave pp given)* If you **give** something to someone, you pass it to them.

glue *verb* to stick or fix something by using glue

goalkeeper *noun* the person in a soccer team who uses his/her hands to stop the other team scoring a goal

greenhouse *noun* a glass building where you can grow things

greetings card *noun* a card with a picture and a message that you send someone on a special day

H

habitat *noun* the place where an animal lives in the wild

hammer *noun* a tool with a handle and a heavy metal end that you use to hit nails into wood

harvest *noun* the time of year when the crops are collected on a farm; the cutting and collecting of crops.

health food *noun* food that you eat because it is good for you

heart *noun* the part inside your chest that makes blood go around your body

help *verb* If you **help** people, you do something to make things easier for them.

help *noun* something that you do for people to make things easier for them

helper *noun* a person who helps someone

helpful *adj* If someone is **helpful**, they are happy to help you.

herbivore *noun* a type of consumer that only eats plants

heritage *noun* the important history, places or traditions of a country that people try to preserve

hero *noun (pl heroes)* a person who does great things for other people

homemade *adj* If food is **homemade**, it is made at home, not bought in a shop.

hose *noun* a long tube that you use to put water on a fire

hospitality *noun* friendly and kind behavior towards guests

I

illusion *noun* something that seems to exist but in fact does not

improve *verb* If you **improve** something, you make it better.

incense *noun* a small stick that produces a nice smell when you burn it

ingredients *noun* the different foods you cook together to make a dish

insect house *noun* a building in a zoo where you can see small animals with six legs and wings

interest *noun* a feeling of wanting to know more about something

interesting *adj* If something is **interesting**, it gets your attention and you want to know more about it.

interview *noun* questions that a reporter asks someone for a TV show or a magazine, etc.

interview *verb* to ask someone questions, often for a TV show or a magazine article

invade *verb* If one country **invades** another country, it goes into it with an army and tries to take control of it.

invent *verb* to think of and make a new type of thing

invention *noun* a new type of thing that someone thinks of and makes for the first time

inventor *noun* a person who is the first to think of and make a new type of thing

investigate *verb* to look carefully at a situation or a crime to find out the truth

J

jewelry *noun* pretty things made of shiny metal and stones that people wear on their hands, neck, or ears

juice carton *noun* a box that has fruit juice in it

junk food *noun* food that you buy that is not good for you

K

knee *noun* the part in the middle of your leg where it bends

knife *noun* (*pl* knives) a metal object with a sharp edge that you use for cutting things

knight *noun* a person in the past whose job was to ride a horse and fight for the king

knit *verb* to make a sweater, scarf, etc. from wool using two thin sticks

knot *noun* a place where two pieces of string or rope are tied together

know (*pt* knew *pp* known) *verb* to have a piece of information

L

ladder *noun* a thing with steps that you can carry, which you use to get to high places

lampshade *noun* a plastic or paper cover for a light

landmark *noun* a large building or place that you can see clearly from a distance and that will help you to know where you are

lantern *noun* a lamp in a paper, plastic, or metal case that people can carry

laugh *verb* to make a "ha ha ha" noise when something is funny

lens *noun* the glass part at the front of a camera

lifeguard *noun* a person who works at a beach or a swimming pool to rescue people who are in danger in the water

light *adj* If something is **light**, it does not weigh much and so is not heavy.

lights *noun* electric lamps that show the actors in a theater

litter *noun* paper and other garbage on the ground

look after *verb* If you **look after** someone, you make sure they are safe and comfortable, have enough to eat, etc.

lose *verb* (*pt, pp* lost) If you **lose** a game, you don't win it because the other team or person scores more points.

luck *noun* good things that happen to you by chance

lungs *noun* two parts inside the top half of your body that you use to breathe

M

make-up *noun* the powder, cream, etc. that actors put on their faces before a play

manual *noun* a book that tells you how to use something, for example a computer or a camera

map *noun* a drawing of a country or city that shows where the important places are

mask *noun* something that you wear to hide your face

match *noun* a small, thin piece of wood with a colored end, that you use for making fire

match *verb* If two colors or patterns **match**, they look good together.

memory stick *noun* a small thing that you use for saving information from a computer, and that you carry with you

metal *noun* a hard, shiny material that we use for making things. There are many types of metal.

microphone *noun* something you hold in front of your mouth to make your voice louder

mud *noun* soft, wet earth

mural *noun* a painting, usually a large one, on a wall usually outside a building

mysterious *adj* If something is **mysterious**, it is interesting but difficult to understand or explain.

mythology *noun* the ancient myths and stories of a particular culture or society

N

nail *noun* a small, thin piece of metal, sharp at one end and flat at the other, that you use to hold wood together

news *noun* a story about something important that has just happened, that you read in the newspaper or hear on the TV or radio

night *noun* the time when it is dark outside

noisy *adj* If a thing or person is **noisy**, it makes a lot of noise.

note *noun* 1 a message that you write for someone 2 a piece of paper that is a kind of money

novel *noun* a long story, with imaginary characters, that people read in a book

O

oil *noun* a liquid that we burn to make heat or power

omnivore *noun* a type of consumer that eats both animals and plants

oxygen *noun* the gas that we need to live

P

palace *noun* a big building where a king or a president lives

paper *noun* a flat, thin material that we make from trees and we can use for writing on

parade *noun* a line of musicians and people in costumes who walk through the streets on a special day

patient *noun* a person who sees a doctor because he/she is ill or hurt

performance *noun* how well an actor plays his or her part in a movie or play

perspective *noun* a particular way of looking or thinking about something

photo album *noun* a book that you put your photos in

photographer *noun* a person whose job is taking photos

pick up *verb* When you **pick** something **up**, you start to hold it in your hand.

picnic area *noun* a place where you can sit and eat your sandwiches

planet *noun* a very large, round rock in space that goes around the Sun, for example Earth or Mars

plans *noun* drawings that show how to build a machine, a building, etc.

play *noun* games and fun activities

playful *adj* If someone is **playful**, they enjoy having fun and laughing.

plenty *pronoun* as much as you need of something

plug in *verb* When you **plug** something **in**, you attach it to the electricity to get power for it.

police station *noun* the office of the police in a town or city

pollute *verb* to make a place dirty and dangerous

pollution *noun* something that makes water, air, or land dirty

pool *noun* an area of water where you can swim, like a very big bath

population *noun* how many of a type of animal there are in the world

post office *noun* a place where you go to buy stamps and send letters

pot *noun* something that holds water or food

powder *noun* very small fine pieces or grains

predator *noun* an animal that kills and eats other animals

prepared *adj* If food is **prepared**, it is cooked or ready to cook when you buy it.

preserve *verb* to keep something in good condition

prevent *verb* to stop something from happening

process *noun* something natural that happens in the body

producer *noun* a living thing that makes food or other materials important for life

props *noun* things actors use when they are doing a play

protect *verb* to keep something or someone safe from danger

protection *noun* action to keep something safe from danger

public *adjective* where there are a lot of people who can see and hear you

pulse rate *noun* the number of times your heart beats in one minute

pump *verb* to make a liquid move to another place by pushing it

put away *verb (pt, pp put)* When you **put** something **away**, you put it back in its normal place.

put down *verb (pt, pp put)* When you **put** something **down**, you stop holding it.

put on *verb (pt, pp put)* When you **put** clothes **on**, you start to wear them.

Q

quiet *adj* If a thing or person is **quiet**, he/she/it doesn't make a lot of noise.

R

raw *adj* If food is **raw**, it is not cooked.

rebuild *verb (pt, pp rebuilt)* to put something together again

receipt *noun* a printed piece of paper that you get when you buy something in a shop

recharge *verb* to put power back into something like a battery or small machine

recycle *verb* to use old paper, glass, metal, etc. again

recycling center *noun* a place where you take old paper, glass, metal, etc. so that it can be used again

redecorate *verb* to change the style of a house, room, etc. with new paint and furniture

refill *verb* to fill a container again

relax *verb* to rest your mind and body

relaxing *adj* If something is **relaxing**, it helps you rest your mind and body.

remove *verb* to take something away

reporter *noun* a person who investigates news for a newspaper, TV, or radio

represent *verb* to be an example, symbol, or expression of something

reptile house *noun* part of a zoo where you can see snakes, crocodiles, etc.

rescue *verb* to take someone away from a dangerous place to a safe place

research *noun* study that you do to find out about something

retell *verb (pt, pp retold)* to tell a story, etc. again

return *verb* to take something back to the place it came from

reuse *verb* to use something again

rewrite *verb (pt rewrote pp rewritten)* to write something again

ribbon *noun* a long, thin piece of shiny material that you can tie around a present

rich *adj* If someone is **rich**, he/she has a lot of money.

robbery *noun (pl robberies)* the crime of stealing money or something expensive

roll *verb* to make a flat thing into the shape of a tube or circle

roller *noun* a tube with a handle that turns like a wheel. You use it to roll paint onto a wall.

rope *noun* very thick, strong string you use for lifting heavy things or for tying things together

rubber gloves *noun* special gloves that you use to keep your hands dry when you are cleaning

ruins *noun* the parts of an old building that are still there but are broken

S

sail boat *noun* a boat that uses the wind to move

salary *noun* (*pl* salaries) money that someone is paid every month for doing their job

salty *adj* If food is **salty**, it tastes of salt.

saw *noun* a long, thin tool with metal teeth for cutting wood

scene *noun* a small section of a story or play that shows people doing something

scientist *noun* a person who studies science as their job

script *noun* the words of a play that the characters say

sculpture *noun* a piece of art that is made by shaping wood, stone, clay, metal, etc

seaweed *noun* a plant that grows in the ocean or on rocks next to the ocean

servant *noun* a person who cooks, cleans, etc. in a rich person's house

shade *noun* a dark, cool area where there is no light from the sun

shallow *adj* If water is **shallow**, there is only a small distance between the top and the bottom.

sing *verb* (*pt* sang *pp* sung) to make a beautiful sound with your voice

singer *noun* a person who sings

sink *noun* a large bowl with hot and cold water taps in the kitchen, where you wash dishes or wash your hands

sink *verb* (*pt* sank *pp* sunk) If a boat **sinks**, it goes down under the water.

site *noun* a place where something happened or is happening

skylight *noun* a window in the roof to let light in

slanted *adj* If something is **slanted**, it is not straight up or across.

sling *noun* a piece of material you tie around your neck to hold your arm when you hurt it

smart *adj* If someone is **smart**, they are good at learning and understanding things.

snack *noun* food that you eat between meals

solar panel *noun* a flat piece of glass that catches the sun's energy

source *noun* the place where you get something from

speakers *noun* special boxes that loud music comes out of

special effects *noun* exciting action in a movie that is made on a computer, not done in real life

species *noun* (*pl* species) a type of animal, bird, or plant

sponge *noun* a soft, light material that is full of holes and holds water easily. You use a sponge for cleaning.

spring *noun* **1** a thin piece of metal that goes round and round. There are springs in many machines. **2** a place where fresh water comes out of the ground

stage *noun* the place at the front of the theater where actors perform a play

stamp *noun* a small square of paper with a picture that you buy and stick on the envelope when you send a letter

stamp *verb* to make a noise with your foot on the ground

statue *noun* the shape of a person or animal made from stone or wood

steady *adj* If something is **steady**, it always stays the same and doesn't change.

steps *noun* blocks of stone that get higher and higher, that you walk up or down

stick *verb* (*pt, pp* stuck) to fix something onto another thing

stilts *noun* two long sticks that you stand on to make yourself very tall

straight *adj* If something is **straight**, it is not curved or crooked.

sugar *noun* a very sweet food that is in cakes, chocolate, and sweets

surgeon *noun* a special type of doctor who cuts open people's bodies to help make them better

surprise *noun* something that you didn't expect

surprising *adj* Something is **surprising** if you didn't expect it to happen.

sweet *adj* If food is **sweet**, it tastes of sugar.

swimming pool *noun* a place where people swim, like a big bath

switch places *verb* If you **switch places** with someone, they go where you were and you go where they were.

T

tablet *noun* a flat piece of stone that has words written on it

take *verb* (*pt* took *pp* taken) If you **take** a thing, you carry it to another place.

take off *verb* You **take off** your clothes before you go to bed.

tape measure *noun* a long, thin band marked with centimeters, that you use to see how long something is

tapestry *noun* a picture people make by weaving colored wool onto heavy cloth

teach *verb* (*pt, pp taught*) to tell people about something new, or tell them how to do something

teacher *noun* a person whose job is to teach in a school

technology *noun* machines, computers, and other equipment that we invent to do work for us

teenager *noun* a person who is between 13 and 19

thought *noun* something that you think

thoughtful *adj* If someone is **thoughtful**, they always think of what other people need and try to help them.

threat *noun* a danger to something, for example to a type of animal

three-dimensional *adjective* something is three-dimensional if it has or appears to have length, width, and height

time capsule *noun* a container with pictures, information, and things in it that show how life is now. You bury a **time capsule** in the ground for people in the future to find.

tire *verb* If something **tires** you, it makes you feel tired.

tiring *adj* If an activity is **tiring**, it makes you feel tired.

tool *noun* something that you hold in your hand and use to do a particular job

tool box *noun* a box you carry tools in

tour *noun* a series of visits to different places by a sports team, an orchestra, or an important person

tradition *noun* a way of doing something that has existed for a long time

train *verb* to teach people how to do something

training *noun* practice that you do to get better at a sport

trash can *noun* a container in the street where you throw away paper and other rubbish

tray *noun* a flat container with low edges

treasure *noun* a collection of valuable things such as gold, silver, and jewelry

tree house *noun* a very simple building in a tree, that children play in

trophy *noun* (*pl trophies*) a gold or silver cup that you get when you win a competition

TV crew *noun* a team of people who work together to make a TV show

U

universe *noun* the whole of space and everything in it, including the earth, the planets, and the stars

V

vandalize *verb* to illegally damage something, especially public property

visit *verb* to go and see a person or place

visitor *noun* a person who goes to see a person or place

vitamins *noun* things in food that we need to grow and be healthy

volunteer *noun* a person who does a job but doesn't get any money for it

W

water mill *noun* a building on a river where water makes a large wheel go round to make a machine work

wave *verb* When you **wave** to someone, you lift up your hand and move it to say hello.

wealth *noun* a large amount of money, property, etc. that a person or country owns

wheelchair *noun* a special chair with wheels for people who can't walk

wild *adj* If an animal is **wild**, it lives in nature, not in a zoo or a wildlife park.

wildlife *noun* the animals and birds living in a place

wildlife park *noun* a zoo where you can see animals outside, not just in cages

win *verb* (*pt, pp won*) If you **win** a game, you are better than the other team or person because you score more points.

wonder *noun* the feeling that you have when something is amazing

wonderful *adj* If something is **wonderful**, it is very very good.

worst *adj* If something is the **worst**, it is bad and not as good as all the others.

wrapping paper *noun* colored paper that you put around a present

wrist *noun* the thinnest part of your arm, next to your hand

Irregular verb list

Base form	Simple past	Past participle	Base form	Simple past	Past participle
be	was/were	been	leave	left	left
become	became	become	lose	lost	lost
bite	bit	bitten	make	made	made
break	broke	broken	mean	meant	meant
bring	brought	brought	meet	met	met
build	built	built	pay	paid	paid
bury	buried	buried	put	put	put
buy	bought	bought	read	read	read
catch	caught	caught	ride	rode	ridden
choose	chose	chosen	ring	rang	rung
come	came	come	run	ran	run
cut	cut	cut	say	said	said
dig	dug	dug	see	saw	seen
do	did	done	sell	sold	sold
draw	drew	drawn	send	sent	sent
drink	drank	drunk	show	showed	shown
drive	drove	driven	sing	sang	sung
eat	ate	eaten	sink	sank	sunk
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feed	fed	fed	sleep	slept	slept
feel	felt	felt	slide	slid	slid
find	found	found	speak	spoke	spoken
fly	flew	flown	spend	spent	spent
forget	forgot	forgotten	steal	stole	stolen
get	got	gotten	stick	stuck	stuck
give	gave	given	study	studied	studied
go	went	gone/been	swim	swam	swum
grow	grew	grown	take	took	taken
hang	hung	hung	teach	taught	taught
have	had	had	tell	told	told
hear	heard	heard	think	thought	thought
hide	hid	hidden	tidy	tidied	tidied
hold	held	held	try	tried	tried
hurry	hurried	hurried	understand	understood	understood
hurt	hurt	hurt	wake	woke	woken
keep	kept	kept	wear	wore	worn
know	knew	known	win	won	won
learn	learned	learned	write	wrote	written

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