NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC LEARNING | CENGAGE Learning

STUDENT'S BOOK

World Wonders 2

Katy Clements

STUDENT'S BOOK

World Wonders 2

Katy Clements

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC LEARNING | CENGAGE Learning

Australia • Brazil • Japan • Korea • Mexico • Singapore • Spain • United Kingdom • United States

Contents

Unit	Reading	Vocabulary	Grammar
Introduction p 4-7			Subject and object pronouns Possessive adjectives *There is/There are* Question words Prepositions of place
1 Relationships p 8-15	The Cortuga Adventure Safari Special My family	Expressions with *time* Family-related words Prepositions	Present Simple; Adverbs of frequency Present Continuous Present Simple and Continuous; Stative verbs
2 Homes p 16-23	The Cortuga Adventure Dipika's story My home	Adjectives Furniture and appliances Parts of a house	Past Simple (regular verbs) Past Simple (irregular verbs)
Review 1 p 24-25	Vocabulary & Grammar tasks / Song		
3 Free Time p 26-33	The Cortuga Aventure Tubing Free time	Phrasal verbs Adjectives with *-ed* and *-ing*	Past Continuous Past Simple and Past Continuous *Used to*
4 Food & Drink p 34-41	The Cortuga Adventure Zoe's holiday diary Lucinda's World	Food-related words	*Much/many* *A lot of, lots of, a few, a little* *Some, any, every, no; Some-, any-, every-* and *no-* with *-body, -thing* and *-where*
Review 2 p 42-43	Vocabulary & Grammar tasks / Song		
5 Education p 44-51	The Cortuga Adventure Bambira Goes to School Who's new at school?	Education-related words	Present Perfect Simple (aff); *For, since, already, just, never* Present Perfect Simple (neg, question); *Ever* and *yet* Present Perfect and *How long ...?*
6 The Body p 52-59	The Cortuga Adventure The Mystery of the Mummy How can I help you?	Body-related words Illnesses	Present Perfect and Past Simple Possessive pronouns
Review 3 p 60-61	Vocabulary & Grammar tasks / Song		
7 Nature p 62-69	The Cortuga Adventure Meat-eating plants The Pet Rescue Centre	Nature-related words	*Be going to;* Future Simple Gerunds Question tags
8 The Environment p 70-77	The Cortuga Adventure Go green Going Green in Greece	Environment-related words Recycling-related words	First Conditional Second Conditional
Review 4 p 78-79	Vocabulary & Grammar tasks / Song		
9 In Town p 80-87	The Cortuga Adventure New York City Guide	Directions Town-related words	*Have to; Must* *Can* and *could* *Might; Should*
10 TV & Radio p 88-95	The Cortuga Adventure The history of television My favourite show	TV and radio-related words	Present Simple passive Past Simple passive
Review 5 p 96-97	Vocabulary & Grammar tasks / Song		
11 Transport p 98-105	The Cortuga Adventure Underground Transport Travel Guide	Means of transport Transport-related words	Comparatives and superlatives; *as ... as* *Both, either* and *neither* *Too* and *enough*
12 Jobs p 106-113	The Cortuga Adventure The rattlesnake catchers What do you want to be?	Jobs Employment-related words	Adverbs of manner Relative clauses
Review 6 p 114-115	Vocabulary & Grammar tasks / Song		

National Geographic DVD Worksheets p 116-121
Play p 122-123
Irregular verbs p 124-125

	Listening	Speaking	Pronunciation	Functional language	Writing
	Characters Song				
rbs	Two-option lozenges True or false	Talk about how often people do things	Similar-sounding words	Emphasising	Time expressions Description of a family
	Number pictures Complete notes; Song Change words in bold	Talk about when things happened Talk about a picture	*ow* sounds	Talking about homes	Linking words (*and, but, because* and *so*) Advert
	True or false Label a picture	Talk about what you were doing in the past	Magic *e*	Talking about free time	Writing stories about past events with *and, when* and *while* Story
and	Complete a dialogue Number pictures Complete a table; Song	Practise a dialogue Talk about food	*e, ee* and *ey* sounds	What's for dinner?	Letter and email language Email
ver	Label a picture Two-option lozenges; Song	Talk about things you've already/just/never done	Aspirates	Talking about school	Topic sentences Email
	True or false Tick correct pictures Complete a dialogue	Describe people in photos Find differences between pictures	*s* sounds	At the doctor's	Order of paragraphs Email
	Change words in bold Complete sentences; Song	Talk about going to the zoo	*ough* sounds	Talking about pets	Punctuation Postcard
	Complete sentences Multiple choice Number pictures	Talk about recycling Talk about a picture	Stressing different parts of sentences	Talking about the environment	Giving advice with conditionals Poster
	Label a picture Two-option lozenges	Give directions	Different pronunciation of the same letter combinations	Asking for and giving directions	Order of adjectives Description of a town
	Number pictures Tick correct pictures Number programmes; Song	Tell a story Interview your partner	Similar-sounding words	Expressing preferences	Spelling mistakes Review
	Two-option lozenges True or false; Song	Compare means of transport	*th* sounds	Talking about transport	Headings Report
	Multiple matching Tick correct pictures Two-option lozenges	Talk about a job Talk about pictures of workers	*t* and *d* sounds	Talking about jobs	Making notes Article

Introduction

Did you know that orcas are part of the dolphin family? They are the largest of all dolphins. They are excellent hunters and their teeth can be 10 cm long. They eat seals, sea lions, fish, walruses and even whales.

Quiz

What is another name for the orca?

a killer dolphin
b killer whale
c killer shark

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC™

Subject and object pronouns

A Complete the table.

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	
you	
	him
she	
	it
we	
you	
	them

B Complete the sentences with the correct object pronouns.

1 I bought this present. It's from _____ .
2 We visit our grandparents once a week. They see _____ every Saturday.
3 Where's Bob. Can you see _____?
4 These books are new. I bought _____ this morning.
5 Where's Anna? I want to talk to _____ .

Possessive adjectives

Circle the correct words.

1 My Dad is 35 years old. His / Her birthday is in April.
2 I'm Stephanie and this is her / my sister, Sally.
3 We want to go to the cinema to watch their / our favourite film.
4 Look at that dog. Your / Its eyes are blue!
5 Ben and Tony are brothers and their / our mother is my teacher.

There is/There are

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 in / any / there / classroom / the / aren't / children
_____
2 black / there / room / my / a / is / in / cat
_____
3 ? / any / zoo / are / the / penguins / there / in
_____
4 ? / there / desk / your / is / a / on / pencil
_____
5 beach / at / of / are / there / lots / children / the
_____

Question words

Complete the questions with these words.

what when where who whose

1 '_____ is that boy?' 'That's David.'
2 '_____ is this bag on the floor?' 'Is it Sue's?'
3 _____ did Jim say about his present?
4 '_____ do you live?' 'At 46 Baker Street.'
5 '_____ did you visit Edinburgh?' 'Last summer.'

Prepositions of place

Circle the correct words.

1 The girl is between / next to the dogs.
2 The dog is behind / next to the cat.
3 The dog is in / on the sofa.
4 The dog is behind / in front of the computer.
5 The dogs are in / under the basket.
6 The dog is on / near the boy.
7 The dog is on / under the helmet.
8 The dog is between / behind the fence.

The Cortuga Adventure
Welcome back to Cortuga! I'm Jake and I'm 13 years old.
I'm 10 years old and my name is Robbie.
I'm Robbie's cousin. My name is Kate and I'm 12 years old.
And I'm Jake's sister, Mandy. I'm 9 years old.
I'm Oliver. I'm Jake and Mandy's uncle.

Song

Cortuga Island. Beautiful island.
We're on Cortuga. You are. I am.
Hello, white sand. Hello, green sea.
We're on holiday. It's fun to be here.

Oo chooga chooga. We are on Cortuga.
Oo chooga chooga. Beautiful Cortuga.
Oo chooga chooga. We are on Cortuga now.

Cortuga Island. Mystery island.
This is Cortuga. Magic island.
We are here now. Robbie and Kate.
It's a happy holiday with Mandy and Jake.

1 Relationships

Quiz

Where are the girl and the dolphin playing?

a in a river
b in a pool
c in a lake

NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC™

1 Lesson 1

The Cortuga Adventure

Listen and read.

1

I'm really excited! We always have a great time on Cortuga!

Wow! Look at that ship in the harbour.

It's huge!

I can't see Uncle Oliver, but he's never on time.

In the harbour

2

Oliver: Sorry, kids! I'm late again, I'm afraid.
Jake: Never mind, Uncle Oliver.
Kate: Hello, Mr Thomas. Thank you for the invitation to your house.
Oliver: It's my pleasure. I enjoy the company. But where's Robbie?
Mandy: Robbie? Robbie! Where are you?

3

Robbie: I'm over here. This ship is incredible!
Mandy: That crate is full of little holes. Let's go and look.
Oliver: That isn't a very good idea. Let's go home.

4

Craine: Hurry up, men, don't waste my time! What lazy people you are! Move! Hey, you, Oliver!
Oliver: Sorry, I haven't got time for a chat today.
Robbie: What's in that crate? It smells horrible.
Oliver: Come on, Robbie!

5

Jake: Uncle Oliver, who is that rude man?
Oliver: Oh, look at the time! Here's the car. Come on, kids.
Kate: Your uncle doesn't like that man very much.
Jake: No, he doesn't. I wonder why ...

Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with the correct phrases.

a great time | look at the time | on time | time for | waste my time

1 Here's Mum – she's always _____.
2 Hurry up! We haven't got _____ a chat.
3 Don't _____! Get back to work!
4 Have _____ on holiday, Grandad!
5 Oh, _____ I'm late again.

B Circle the correct words.

1 Cleo and her brother / husband Joe are Ian's parents.
2 Grandma has got seven children and thirteen grandparents / grandchildren.
3 Jane hasn't got any brothers or sisters – she's an only / incredible child.
4 Lisa and Anna are my nieces / nephews.
5 Aunt Paula is very rude / lazy. She watches TV all day.
6 I always laugh / enjoy at Dad's jokes!

Grammar

Present Simple

We use the Present Simple to talk about:

1 general truths.
It rains a lot in winter here.
2 things we do regularly.
We visit Grandma every Sunday.
3 permanent states.
Uncle Oliver lives on the island.

Affirmative	Negative
I go	I don't (do not) go
he/she/it goes	he/she/it doesn't (does not) go
we/you/they go	we/you/they don't (do not) go
Question	**Short answers**
Do I go ...?	Yes, I/you/we/they do.
Does he/she/it go ...?	No, I/you/we/they don't.
Do we/you/they go ...?	Yes, he/she/it does.
	No, he/she/it doesn't.

Time expressions

every day/night/week/month/year | at the weekends

C Complete the sentences with the Present Simple of these words.

move | not eat | not work | think | watch

1 _____ you _____ TV with your sisters?
2 We _____ at the weekends. We stay at home.
3 Robbie _____ the ship is incredible.
4 That family _____ house every year.
5 Dad _____ breakfast, but he drinks juice.

Adverbs of frequency

We use these adverbs to show how often we do something.
My friends sometimes come to my house.

always → usually → often → sometimes → never
100% of the time ←——→ 0% of the time

Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb:
They never see Grandad.

BUT they go after the verb be:
My friend is never on time.

You can ask questions with *How often.*
How often do you go on holiday?

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 nephew / rude / is / always / your
_____
2 see / always / school / I / cousin / after / my
_____
3 ? / for / late / Mum / is / usually / work
_____
4 am / I / never / school / on / for / time
_____
5 ? / how / visit / do / often / you / Grandma
_____

Listening

Listen to Sally and circle the correct answers.

1 Sally visits her grandparents twice / once a week.
2 Sally always / sometimes has a banana ice cream on Saturdays.
3 Dad never / often goes on holiday to the sea.
4 Tilly goes to the park every Monday / Saturday.

Speaking

How often do you and your family do these things? Tell your partner. Use adverbs of frequency.

my dad / cook
I / visit grandparents
my mum / watch TV
my family / go on holiday

Writing

Write five sentences about how often you do things. Use a different adverb of frequency in each one.

1 Lesson 2

Reading

Read the commentary for a TV show and say which animals are going to be on *Safari Special* next week.

Safari Special

On today's *Safari Special* we are visiting our favourite group of lions again. All of you viewers at home know these lions by now because we come here every month. Ah, there's Sabbi, the grandmother. She's watching some of the cubs. She has four daughters and they have eleven cubs. The lionesses all look after the baby cubs together, and they also hunt for food as a team.

Look, two of the cubs are playing on the grass. They look like they're fighting, but in fact they're having fun. Their father, Solon, is lying in the sun. He's watching the cubs and he doesn't look very happy! But the cubs aren't looking and they aren't frightened of him. Solon never hurts his cubs.

Solon doesn't usually hunt for food, but he always eats a lot! He also protects the cubs from other lions. He roars, and then he is very frightening. Lions from other families usually run away.

Well, goodbye for today! We're visiting a family of giraffes next week, so watch *Safari Special* then for more fun with wild animals.

Guess what!
Lions sleep for eighteen to twenty hours every day!

Comprehension

Write T (true) or F (false).

1 Viewers know the family of lions. T
2 Sabbi is watching some of the cubs. T
3 The cubs are fighting. T
4 Solon is playing with the cubs. F
5 Solon runs away from other lions. F

Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these words.

fight | hunt | hurt | protect | run away

1 Parents usually protect their children.
2 Some animals hunt other animals for food.
3 Do your brothers fight with each other?
4 Some animals run away from lions. They're frightened!
5 Lions roar but they don't hurt their cubs.

B Circle the correct words.

1 That dog looks like a wild animal, but in / on fact it's my pet.
2 Dad looks after / at Grandma because she's sick.
3 My friend is taking care of / with my cat because I'm on holiday.
4 I'm a fan of / for Justin Timberlake.
5 Aunt Fran is frightened of / from spiders.

Grammar

Present Continuous

We use the Present Continuous to talk about:
a things that are temporary or are happening now or around now.
Uncle Dan is eating breakfast.
b fixed future plans.
I'm visiting my friend tomorrow.
c what is happening in a picture or photograph.
In this picture, the lion cub is playing.

Affirmative

I'm (I am) walking.
You're (You are) walking.
He's/She's/It's (He is/She is/It is) walking.
We're/You're/They're (We are/You are/They are) walking.

Negative

I'm not (I am not) walking.
He/She/It isn't (is not) walking.
You/We/They aren't (are not) walking

Question

Am I walking?
Is he/she/it walking?
Are you/we/they walking?

Short answers

Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
Yes, he/she/it is./No, he/she/it isn't.
Yes, we/you/they are./No, we/you/they aren't.

Time expressions

now, at the moment, today, this morning, tomorrow

A Complete the sentences with the Present Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1 The children are watching (watch) a DVD about elephants at the moment.
2 I am not going (not go) on holiday tomorrow.
3 Are we looking (look after) the cat?
4 It isn't raining (not rain) now, so we can take the dog to the park.
5 What are you cooking (you/cook)? Is it fish?
6 Is Peter coming (come) to the party this evening?

B Look at the picture and complete the sentences with the Present Continuous of these words.

drink eat fight play read sleep

1 Grandma is reading.
2 The twins are fighting about a T-shirt.
3 Dad is sleeping in a chair.
4 Mum is eating a cake.
5 The baby is drinking from a bottle.
6 The dogs is playing with a ball.

Listening

Listen to Dan and Helen and write T (true) or F (false).

1 Dan is going shopping. t ☐
2 Dan is meeting Toby at three o'clock. t ☐
3 Dan is going to a party. f ☐
4 Dan's grandma is eating dinner at home. f ☐
5 Helen is going out for dinner. f ☐

Sounds of English

A Listen and tick (✓) the sentence you hear.

1 a I'm eating Toby in the park. ☐
b I'm meeting Toby in the park. ☐
2 a We're working tomorrow. ☐
b We're walking tomorrow. ☐
3 a Are you talking, Jane? ☐
b Are you taking Jane? ☐

B Now listen to all the sentences. Practise saying each one.

Reading

Read the description and write the correct name under each picture.

My family

Hello! I'm Clara Appleton and this is my family!

I'm thirteen years old and I go to Compton Secondary School. I have piano lessons every Saturday. It's great! Next week I'm playing the piano at a party. In this picture I'm not playing music. I'm lying on the grass.

There's a picture of my brother, Sam, too. He's eleven and he likes football. He's OK, but he's very rude sometimes! At the moment, he's staying with our cousin in Greece but he's coming back next month.

The photo of the diver is of Mum on holiday last year. She really loves swimming and diving. She laughs at Dad because he can't swim – he likes watching TV. He's so lazy!

The other picture is of my best friend, Ollie. He eats grass and carrots – that's because he's a horse! He likes running. He's very good at it, too!

_____

_____

_____

_____

Comprehension

Change the words in bold to make the sentences true.

1 Clara has piano lessons every **day**. _____
2 Clara is playing the piano at **school** next week. _____
3 Sam is staying with his **grandparents**. _____
4 Dad likes **swimming**. _____
5 Ollie is a **boy**. _____
6 Ollie is good at **football**. _____

Say it like this!

Emphasising

You're so rude!
It's so frightening!
She's so lazy!

Complete the dialogues with these phrases and then practise saying them with your partner.

Mum: Diana never helps at home!
Dad: _____

Boy: Look at that lion!
Girl: Ahh! _____

Pupil: Miss Brown! Your hair is horrible!
Teacher: Oh, really! _____

Grammar

Present Simple and Present Continuous

We use the Present Simple to talk about general truths, things we do regularly and permanent states.
We live in a big house.

We use the Present Continuous to talk about things that are temporary or are happening now or around now, for fixed future plans and to say what is happening in a picture.
I'm going out for lunch with my cousin tomorrow.

Complete the sentences using the Present Simple or the Present Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1. Look, the lion _____ (roar)!
2. Grandad and Grandma _____ (go) to the park this evening.
3. My friends and I _____ (play) football every Sunday.
4. I never _____ (visit) my cousins.
5. We _____ (go) to Benton School.
6. Oh, no! The brothers _____ (fight) again!

Stative verbs

There are some verbs that we don't use with continuous tenses. These include *know*, *like*, *love*, *think*, *understand* and *want*.

Complete the sentences with these words. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

come love not understand want write

1. _____ my cat very much. He's great!
2. _____ your sister _____ an ice cream?
3. _____ Mum _____ an email to Grandma now?
4. _____ Uncle John _____ to the party?
5. I _____ this word. What does it mean?

Writing

Time expressions and adverbs of frequency

A Write PS next to the words we use with the Present Simple and PC next to the words we use with the Present Continuous.

at the moment	☐	now	☐
every day	☐	once a week	☐
this winter	☐	sometimes	☐
never	☐	today	☐
next month	☐	always	☐

B Read the description of Bobby's family. Circle the correct time expressions or adverbs of frequency.

Hello, I'm Bobby and this is my family!
I am twelve years old and I go to Middleton School.
I have swimming lessons (1) twice a week / now.
I go on holiday (2) this summer / every summer and I (3) always / today swim in the sea.
My twin brother Ben is between my parents. (4) At the moment / Sometimes, he's visiting our grandparents in London but he's coming back on Sunday night.
Mum and Dad are laughing in the picture. They are (5) always / once happy!
You can see my dog, Gloves, too. He's big and brown. He's so sweet!

Task

C Write a description of your family. Use this plan to help you.

Paragraph 1
All about me
_____

Paragraph 2
My brothers and sisters (or My aunt/uncle/cousin etc)
_____

Paragraph 3
My parents
_____

Paragraph 4
My pet (or My best friend)
_____

D Remember to use time expressions and adverbs of frequency in your description.

2 Homes

Quiz

Where does this woman live?

a in a castle
b in a flat
c in a cave

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

2 Lesson 1

Listen and read.

1

At *Parrot's*

2

Kate: Are you new here? I didn't see you last year.
Paolo: Yes, we moved here last winter. We live in the flat above the café.
Kate: We arrived yesterday. I'm Kate, and this is Robbie, Jake and Mandy.
Paolo: Nice to meet you. I'm Paolo. I ...
Craine: Waiter! Waiter!
Paolo: I'm coming, Mr Craine!

3

4

Kate: It's that awful man again. He didn't live here last year.
Paolo: That's Todd Craine. He hasn't got any friends round here.
Mandy: Why not? Is he a bad man?
Paolo: Yes, he is. He's mean and nasty. There's also a rumour that he catches rare animals and then sells the poor things for a lot of money.
Mandy: Oh, that's so cruel!
Jake: But it explains the holes in the crate we looked at yesterday ...

5

Robbie: Look at all that money!
Paolo: He's really rich. He lives in a huge villa.
Kate: But this is terrible! We must find out the truth!
Paolo: I don't know ... he's very dangerous. We must be very careful.
Jake: Yes, but Kate's right! Why don't we follow him and find out ...?

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with these words.

awful careful large mean rich right

1 Our cottage isn't ___large___. It's only got one bedroom.
2 Please be ___careful___ on the stairs.
3 Sam's very ___rich___. He's got three houses!
4 You're ___right___, this chair is very heavy.
5 This house is ___awful___. It's very old and dirty.
6 My sister is very ___mean___! She never lets me play in her room.

Grammar

Past Simple (regular verbs)

We use the Past Simple for:
a things that started and finished in the past.
We moved here last year.
b things that happened one after the other in the past.
We cleaned the house, opened the door and walked down the street.
c habits in the past.
I tidied my bedroom every Friday night.

Affirmative

I he/she/it/we/you/they needed

Negative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't need

Question

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they need ...?

Short answers

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did.
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

Time expressions

yesterday
last night/week/month/year
two days/a month/a year ago
in October/2007

A Look back at the cartoon story. Underline all the verbs in the Past Simple. How many are there?

B Complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1 Mandy ___didn't want___ (not want) a new bed.
2 The children ___arrived___ (arrive) at Grandma's house an hour ago.
3 Paul ___didn't move___ (not move) to the city in February.
4 I ___tidied___ (tidy) the kitchen last night.
5 ___Did Oliver___ (Oliver/visit) the new flat?
6 Why ___did they stay___ (they/stay) at home?

Vocabulary

Match.

1	armchair	g	6	sink	i
2	coffee table	f	7	sofa	e
3	fridge	h	8	toilet	d
4	oven	j	9	wardrobe	a
5	shower	c	10	window	b

Listening

Listen and number the pictures in the correct order.

Speaking

Work with a partner. Take it in turns to tell each other when you did these things. Make notes about what your partner says.

tidy/my bedroom arrive/at school
play/with my toys visit/a friend

Writing

Write four sentences about what your partner said in the Speaking task. Use your notes.

Reading

Read the story about Dipika. Where does she live now?

Dipika's story

Dipika grew up in a very poor town in Bangladesh. Life was hard. Some lucky children went to school, but Dipika didn't go. She collected rubbish from the streets in an old bucket and then she sold it and bought food with the money.

Then one day, she met a girl called Shoma and they became best friends. Shoma came from a kind and wealthy family. They gave Dipika money and clothes for her family. Then Dipika lost her parents. They got very sick and they died.

Soon after, Dipika moved in with Shoma and her parents. They loved Dipika very much. She had her own bedroom with a comfortable bed, a bookcase and a beautiful rug on the floor. She went to school for the first time. Today Dipika is a nurse and she works in a hospital for poor children. She lives in a modern flat. It has got a great kitchen with a washing machine and an oven, and even a small balcony. She has a good life now.

Guess what!

A farmer in Ukraine found the first house in the world under his own home. People made the house from mammoth bones about 12,000 years ago!

Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1 Where did Dipika grow up?
In Bangladesh.

2 What did she collect?
rubbish

3 What did she buy with the money she made?
Food

4 Where does Dipika work now?
In a hospital.

5 What has Dipika got in her kitchen?
washing machine, an oven,

Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these words.

bucket hospital lucky modern rubbish

1 This garden is very dirty. It's full of _____ .

2 I work as a nurse in the new _____ .

3 You are very _____ . You've got a fantastic view from your room.

4 I don't live in a _____ house. My home is 100 years old!

5 Put some water in the _____ , please.

B Match.

1 balcony [g]
2 bookcase [e]
3 floor [b]
4 microwave oven [f]
5 roof [a]
6 rug [c]
7 vacuum cleaner [h]
8 washing machine [d]

Grammar

Past Simple (irregular verbs)

We do not add –ed for the Past Simple affirmative of irregular verbs. They change in different ways. See pages 124–125 for a list of irregular verbs.
Mum gave me a vacuum cleaner.
We got a new bookcase yesterday.

Complete the paragraph with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

Last year we (1) _____ (sell) our small house in the mountains and we (2) _____ (buy) a cottage by the sea. One day, I (3) _____ (find) a little cat on the street. She didn't have a home and she (4) _____ (be) very sick. Every day she (5) _____ (come) to my house and I (6) _____ (give) her bread and milk. She (7) _____ (become) my pet and I (8) _____ (take) her back to the city with me after our holiday.

Listening

Listen to Lara talking to Neil about her holiday home and complete the notes.

Homes abroad

1 Lara lived in Greece for _____.
2 Every morning she had _____ on the balcony.
3 They cleaned clothes in a bucket on the _____.
4 Next year, Lara and her family are going to _____.
5 They're going for _____ in July.

Sounds of English

A Read these words aloud, paying attention to the sounds of the highlighted letters. What are the two different sounds?

1 yellow
2 shower
3 now
4 know
5 how
6 snow
7 brown
8 show

B Now put the words in A in the correct columns. Then listen and check your answers.

Below	Town
1 _____	5 _____
2 _____	6 _____
3 _____	7 _____
4 _____	8 _____

Song

There was a rich old man in a house in town.
He was always sad. His dog was brown.
He was lazy and watched TV all day.
He roared at children and they ran away.
He was mean and nasty and frightening too.
Then the children wondered, 'What can we do?'

'Let's try to make him happy. I'm sure we can.
Let's do something for the poor old man.
Let's work together. Let's be his friends.
Then we can make him smile again.'

One day the man went to hospital, you see.
The children tidied his garden and watered his tree.
They cleaned the windows and planted flowers.
They worked and worked for hours and hours.
They looked after the dog and brought it food.
When the man came back, he said, 'That's good!

'My house is beautiful, my garden too.
I'm very happy because of you.
Now I can really smile again.
Thank you, children. You are my friends.'

Reading

Read the descriptions and put the correct names under the pictures.

My home

Jack, aged 10

We live in a houseboat. It's small but it's got two bedrooms, a kitchen with a table and a bathroom. It's even got a washing machine and a microwave. It's really cool.

Tom, aged 12

We lived in a cottage next to a river for many years. We had a beautiful sitting room with a great view of a large garden. But the house was very big, so last year, we moved into a small modern house. Now we live near my grandparents, and we often go to their house.

Ingrid, aged 11

My family and I live in a huge old house in the centre of town. It's got seven bedrooms, three bathrooms and two sitting rooms. I'm an only child, so we don't use all the rooms. Some rooms haven't got any furniture at all and there isn't a very nice view from my bedroom. I don't like my home very much.

Kelly, aged 14

We bought our flat three years ago. We haven't got a garden but we've got a big balcony and a beautiful dining room with a view of a park. I really like our home.

Comprehension

Write J (Jack), T (Tom), I (Ingrid) or K (Kelly). Who ...

1 can see a park from his/her home? ☐
2 mentions appliances in his/her home? ☐
3 lives in a very big house? ☐
4 talks about a home he/she doesn't live in now? ☐
5 moved into his/her house three years ago? ☐

Say it like this!

Talking about homes

Where do you live?
I live in a town/a village/the city centre.
I live in a flat/a house/a houseboat.
I moved into my house six months/two years ago.
My house is big/small/old/modern.

Complete the dialogue with some of these phrases. Then change the words in red to make the dialogue true for you. Practise saying it with your partner.

(1) _____ you live, Harry?
(2) _____ in a cottage in a village.
When did you move in?
(3) _____ the cottage two years ago.
Is your home old?
No, (4) _____ .

Listening

Listen to Paula and Billy and change the words in bold to make the sentences true.

1. They visited her cousin's new **villa**. _____
2. It's **nice**. _____
3. It's very **clean**. _____
4. The rooms are **big**. _____
5. It's got **modern** furniture. _____
6. The garden is full of **flowers**. _____

Speaking

Talk about the flat in the picture with your partner.

Writing

Linking words

A Read about these linking words.

We use and to add something else to a sentence.
This flat is old and dirty.
We use but to show that something is different to another thing.
The sitting room is small but beautiful.
We use because before the reason for something.
I don't like my bedroom because it's very small.
We use so before the result of something.
I don't cook so I don't need an oven.

B Circle the correct words.

1. My bed is big and / but it isn't comfortable.
2. This wardrobe is horrible because / so I want a new one.
3. The stairs are old and / but dangerous.
4. I don't like this flat because / so the bedrooms are very small.

C Read the advert and complete it with and, because, but and so.

House for sale!

This fantastic house is in a beautiful village. It is great for large families (1) because it has got five bedrooms, three bathrooms (2) and a large sitting room. It has also got a very big kitchen with a great view of the fantastic garden. The house is modern (3) but all the furniture is old. There are two schools in the same street, (4) so children can walk to school in two minutes. Come and see this great home soon!

Call 234 5694 today!

Task

D Write an advert for your home.

Answer these questions.

Do you live in a house with a garden or a flat with a balcony?

_____

Where is it?

_____

Are there lots of rooms? What rooms are there?

_____

Is it old or new?

_____

Is the furniture modern?

_____

What is near your house (schools, shops, etc.)?

_____

E Read your advert and check that you have used and, but, because and so.

Review 1

Vocabulary

A Find the stickers.

1 cottage

2 crate

3 washing machine

4 rubbish

5 bucket

6 houseboat

7 wardrobe

8 harbour

B The words in bold are wrong. Write the correct words.

1 My mother's sister is my **uncle**. _____

2 That family lives in a huge villa. They are very **poor**. _____

3 Let's sit on the **roof** on the floor. _____

4 You are very **careful**! Don't sleep all day! _____

5 My sister has got three daughters, so I've got three **nephews**. _____

6 Put the dirty plates in the **oven**, please. _____

C Complete the paragraph with these words.

balcony company incredible invitation kitchen microwave only rich

My friends and I got a(n) (1) _____ to Tanya's house a few days ago. Her family is very (2) _____ and her house has got a swimming pool. She is a(n) (3) _____ child and she enjoys the (4) _____ of other children a lot. We arrived at eight o'clock and Tanya showed us the house. It's (5) _____! It's got ten bedrooms and five bathrooms! We went on the (6) _____ because it was hot. The view was amazing. Then we went inside and Tanya put a pizza in the (7) _____. It was delicious. We ate in the (8) _____ because her parents were in the dining room with their friends. We had a great time at Tanya's house! She's really cool!

D Match the opposites.

1 poor	a mean
2 kind	b small
3 large	c old
4 modern	d wealthy
5 on time	e late

Grammar

A Put the adverbs of frequency in brackets in the correct place.

1 We don't visit my aunt on Sundays. (always)
_____

2 They are at home in the morning. (never)
_____

3 Are Ben and his wife late for work? (usually)
_____

4 My best friend sleeps at my house. (often)
_____

5 Is your uncle mean to his dog? (always)
_____

6 Do your sisters fight? (sometimes)
_____

B Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or the Present Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1 Look! The cub _____ (follow) the lion.
2 How often _____ (you meet) you friends?
3 Next week my uncle _____ (take) me out.
4 Jim _____ (not want) to play with me now.
5 Oh, no! The cat _____ (run) away.
6 You _____ (not know) Jane's cousin.

C Write the Past Simple of these verbs.

1 study	_____	7 live	_____
2 run	_____	8 sell	_____
3 be	_____	9 buy	_____
4 enjoy	_____	10 have	_____
5 come	_____	11 fight	_____
6 stop	_____	12 hurt	_____

D Complete the paragraph with the Present Simple, the Present Continuous or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

I'm really excited. Tomorrow we (1) _____ (move) into our new house. It (2) _____ (be) big – it (3) _____ (have got) four bedrooms. I (4) _____ (love) my new bedroom – it's pink and white and very modern. Last week we (5) _____ (go) shopping for new furniture. My mum (6) _____ (buy) me a fantastic pink and white bed. Yesterday we (7) _____ (clean) the house because it was really dirty. Tonight we (8) _____ (stay) at my grandparents' house but tomorrow I can sleep in my new bed for the first time!

E Complete the short answers.

1 Is your grandma coming next week? No, _____.
2 Do you like your new house? Yes, _____.
3 Are we playing football this afternoon? Yes, _____.
4 Did your cousins visit you last summer? No, _____.
5 Did your mum phone for a pizza? Yes, _____.
6 Is your brother going to Italy again this year? No, _____.

Song

My father's wife is my mother
My mother's husband is my father
Their daughter is my sister. I'm their son.
And we have a lot of fun.

Our new house is a modern house
We moved in here last June.
Our old house had holes in the roof
And a mouse in every room!

My mother's brother is my uncle
His wife is my aunt Marie.
Their children are my cousins Jane and John
And they're very good company.

They lived in a cottage, a very old cottage
And one day the roof fell down.
They looked for a beautiful villa
And they found one in our town.

3 Free Time

Quiz

What is this girl doing?

a diving
b bungee jumping
c flying

Bun

3 Lesson 1

Listen and read.

1 **Kate:** What's wrong, Mandy?
Mandy: I was thinking about the animals. It's very sad.
Kate: Well, I wasn't joking before. I think we must take action and stop Craine.
Jake: Yes, I agree.

2 **Jake:** Look, Craine's leaving!
Robbie: Let's go after him! Paolo can help – he knows the island.
Paolo: Oh, I'm not sure. I'm working and I don't think this is a good idea.
Mandy: Please, Paolo. Think of those poor animals.
Paolo: OK. Wait a minute so I can tell Mum.

Five minutes later

3 **Paolo:** Craine was walking into the jungle at this time yesterday. I saw him. Look, there he is!
Jake: Come on, let's follow him!
Kate: Yes, but he mustn't see us!
Robbie: Phew! It's quite hot now!
Mandy: Yes, it is. And I can't stand all these insects!

4 **Kate:** Look, Craine is crossing that bridge.
Mandy: It doesn't look very safe. It's just a log!
Paolo: It's a strong bridge, but you mustn't fall in the water. It's quite deep.
Robbie: Jake, you go first.

5 **A few minutes later**

Vocabulary

Write the missing letters.

1 You can ask a person about his/her problem with this word. We use it after *What's* ... w _ _ _ _

2 You are this when you know that a thing is true or false. s _ _ _

3 Water can be this. It means a long way from the top to the bottom. d _ _ _

4 This is the opposite of *dangerous*. s _ _ _

5 A person can be this. It means *stupid*. s _ _ _ _

Grammar

Past Continuous

We use the Past Continuous to:

a talk about things that were happening at a particular time in the past.
Last night we were painting pictures.

b talk about two or more things that were happening at the same time in the past.
At eight o'clock my little sister was drawing and I was reading a book.

c to set the scene of a story.
It was snowing and we were making a snowman.

Affirmative

I/he/she/it was walking.
you/we/they were walking.

Negative

I/he/she/it/ wasn't (was not) walking.
you/we/they weren't (were not) walking.

Question

Was I/he/she/it walking?
Were you/we/they walking?

Short answers

Yes, I/he/she/it was.	No, I/he/she/it wasn't.
Yes, we/you/they were.	No, we/you/they weren't.

Time expressions

all day yesterday	last year
all morning	this morning
at 3 o'clock	at this time last week/year
last Thursday	from three o'clock till four

A Complete the sentences with the Past Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1 I _____ (tell) Anna about my new hobby.

2 Yesterday morning, it _____ (rain) and we _____ (play) football.

3 The twins _____ (not play) outside because it was cold.

4 The new DVD player _____ (not work) last night.

5 They _____ (eat) ice cream in the café at lunchtime.

B Look at the picture and write questions and short answers with the Past Continuous.

1 ? / the boy / read / a book

_____

_____

2 ? / the girls / play / tennis

_____

_____

3 ? / Mum / listen to / the radio

_____

_____

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with these words.

fall in give up take up try out turn on

1 Please _____ the light. This film is scary!

2 I _____! I can't play this game.

3 Can I _____ your new computer game?

4 Be careful! Don't _____ the water!

5 Why don't you start a new hobby? You can _____ swimming.

Listening

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

1 Annabel had a great evening yesterday. ☐

2 At six o'clock Annabel was listening to her dad. ☐

3 Sandy was also listening to the radio. ☐

4 Annabel and her family had dinner at 7 o'clock. ☐

5 Larry brought a computer game. ☐

Speaking

Ask and answer these questions with your partner.

What were you doing on Sunday afternoon?
What were your parents doing at 3 o'clock this morning?
What was your friend doing at 7 o'clock yesterday evening?

Writing

Write four sentences about what you were doing and what you were not doing at this time last week.

Reading

Read the information leaflet about a hobby called tubing. Why was one boy silly?

Tubing

Are you bored of the usual hobbies? (1) _____ Is collecting stamps just not interesting? Then read on, because this hobby is never boring!

It is called tubing and you can do it on water or on snow! You ride in a tube. It's a ring with a hole in the middle and you sit in it. (2) _____ At very fast speeds you can fly through the air! On snow, it's a bit like skiing. You slide down a hill and then a special machine pulls you back up again!

Helen Jacobson, 12, went snow tubing in Austria last year. 'At first I was scared while I was riding in the tube,' she says. 'But after ten minutes I was fine. There was one silly boy there, though. (3) _____ He was standing up in the tube and shouting when he fell out. One kid laughed but it wasn't funny. He hit his head on a tree and he cried.'

So, what can we say about tubing? (4) _____ Don't have an accident!

Guess what!
Tubers call their tubes biscuits or doughnuts because of their shape.

Comprehension

Complete the leaflet with these sentences.

a Well, it's great fun, but take care!
b On water, a boat pulls the tube with a rope.
c He was showing off.
d Do board games make you yawn?

Vocabulary

A Circle the correct answers.

1 Don't show off / yawn. You'll have an accident.
2 Does your dad stand up / shout a lot?
3 In this sport you slide / pull a rope.
4 You go down the hill / air at fast speeds.
5 Don't be silly / funny! You can't do that sport.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives.

1 bored boring

a That film was really _____ . I fell asleep.

b I never feel _____ because I have a lot of hobbies.

2 interested interesting

a I'm not _____ in board games but I love tubing.

b Chess is a very _____ game.

3 relaxed relaxing

a A hot bath is very _____ .

b Nice music makes you feel _____ .

4 tired tiring

a I was ice-skating for hours yesterday morning and I got really _____ .

b The game was _____ but we had a great time.

5 excited exciting

a I'm really _____ about the party!

b This game is really _____!

Grammar

Past Simple and Past Continuous

We can use the Past Simple and the Past Continuous in the same sentence to:

a show one past action interrupted another one.
I was watching a film when I heard the doorbell.

b tell a story in the past.
The children were hiding in the wardrobe when they had the accident.

We usually use when and while to connect the two actions. We use when before the Past Simple and while before the Past Continuous.
We weren't playing football when it started to rain.
I had a brilliant idea while I was watching television.

Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or the Past Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1 What _____ (you/do) when I _____ (call) you this morning?

2 I _____ (get) tired while I _____ (swim).

3 _____ (Ben/yawn) when the play _____ (start)?

4 The music _____ (not stop) while they _____ (dance) at the disco.

5 The boy _____ (show off) when he _____ (fall in) the water.

6 You _____ (slide) down the hill in the snow when I _____ (see) you.

Listening

Listen and write the names of the children.

Adam Daisy Lucy Mark Tommy

Sounds of English

A Read these pairs of words aloud, paying attention to the letters in red. How do they change when an –e comes at the end of the word?

Tim	time
tub	tube
fin	fine
hat	hate

B Now read these words aloud, then listen and check your answers.

slid	slide
can	cane
pin	pine

3 Lesson 3

Free time

Claire Halford talks about her free time, past and present!

Reading

Read the interview with a teenage girl. When do Claire's friends go to the cinema?

Interviewer: So, Claire, tell me about your free time.

Claire: Well, five years ago, when I was nine, I had a lot of free time and I used to play games a lot. Now that I'm fourteen I have a lot of homework and I can't do many fun things. It's sad but that's life! Nowadays I don't watch TV very often but I used to watch for about three hours every day.

Interviewer: Three hours? That's a lot of TV!

Claire: Yes, but now I haven't got time for TV. All I do now is go swimming every week. Five years ago, I didn't go swimming but I used to play football every day. I also used to play board games, but I don't have time for games these days.

Interviewer: Is there one thing you used to do when you were nine and you still do now?

Claire: Well, one thing is the same! I never used to go to the cinema and I don't go now. I don't like it, but all my friends go every Saturday. I like reading books at the weekends.

Interviewer: OK. Thank you, Claire.

Comprehension

Circle the correct answers.

1 Claire is now
a five years old. b nine years old. c fourteen years old.

2 Five years ago, Claire
a had a lot of homework. b played games a lot. c liked homework.

3 How often did Claire use to go swimming?
a never b every week c every day

4 Now Claire likes
a reading. b board games. c the cinema.

Say it like this!

Talking about free time

What do you do in your free time?
I play chess/football/basketball.
I go swimming/ice skating/dancing.
Do you like/love +ing?
Do you like riding your bike/watching TV?
Yes, I like/love +ing.
Yes, I love ice skating.
I hate/can't stand +ing.
No, I can't stand drawing.
I start/stop + ing
I started painting when I was ten.

Ask and answer questions about free time with your partner. Practise the language above.

Grammar

Used to

We use used to to talk about:

a actions that happened often in the past but don't happen now.
We used to go to the gym every day.

b states that existed in the past but don't exist now.
I used to love skiing but now I think it's boring.

We use a bare infinitive after used to.

Affirmative

I/he/she/it/you/we/they used to play

Negative

I/he/she/it/you/we/they didn't use to play

Question

Did I/he/she/it/you/we/they use to play ...?

Short answers

Yes, I/he/she it/we/you/they did.
No, I/he/she it/we/you/they didn't.

Look at the pictures from when Dan was twelve. Say what Dan used to or didn't use to do/be.

1 be good at/Maths

_____

2 collect/insects

_____

3 watch/TV

_____

4 cook/for his family

_____

Writing

Writing stories

A Read about the tenses we usually use to write stories.

We usually use the Past Simple and the Past Continuous when we write stories about the past.

We set the scene of a story with a sentence which has two verbs in the Past Continuous. We link the two halves of the sentence with and.
It was raining and the boys were playing football.

We can also use the Past Simple and the Past Continuous together in a story. We use when before the Past Simple and while before the Past Continuous.
The boys were watching TV when it happened.
It happened while the boys were watching TV.

B Complete the sentences with and, when or while.

1 George was playing chess _____ the accident happened.

2 I fell in the water _____ I was walking on the bridge.

3 It was a fantastic day. The snow was falling _____ the boys were skiing.

C Read the story and circle the correct words.

The boy on the hill

We were skiing in France (1) and / when we were having a great time. Every morning we skied for three or four hours before lunch.

One day, we were leaving the hotel (2) when / while I saw a boy with a black hat on in the street. I was looking at him because he wasn't wearing shoes (3) when / and it was snowing.

Ten minutes later, I was skiing (4) and / when I saw the boy again. Suddenly he was standing in front of me and I hit him! I said 'Oh, no! Are you OK?' and I stood up. (5) While / When I was looking for him, Dad arrived. I told him about the boy. We looked for him together in the snow, but all we found was a small black hat. It was really scary.

Task

D Write a story about something that happened in your free time.

Use this plan to help you:

Paragraph 1
Set the scene. When and where did the story happen?

Paragraph 2
Say what happened.

Paragraph 3
Say what happened next and how the story ended.

E Remember to use and, when and while in the sentences which use the Past Continuous and the Past Simple.

4 Food & Drink

Quiz

What is happening in the picture?

a The cooks are burning the food.
b The cooks are cooking vegetables.
c The cooks are setting fire to the kitchen.

4 Lesson 1

The Cortuga Adventure

Listen and read.

1

Five minutes later

2 **Robbie:** Thanks, Paolo. You saved my life.
Paolo: No problem. Can we go now? We can follow this path. Craine was walking along it.
Mandy: Wait a minute! I'm thirsty. How much water have we got?
Kate: Don't worry, we've got two bottles. Here you are.

Outside Craine's cabin

3 **Paolo:** Look! This is the place.
Jake: But where's Craine?
Robbie: I don't know, but I'm starving! There are a lot of bananas here. Who wants one?

4

5 **Craine:** Right, men, have a snack before you go back to the ship, but make it quick!
Jake: They're going back inside. Let's go!
Kate: Yes, come on. Let's open the cages while we've got the chance!

A short time later

6

Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these phrases.

don't believe it | have a snack | have got no idea
have got the chance | hang on | make it quick

1 I _____ how many ice creams I had yesterday.
2 Let's _____ before we go out.
3 You can eat lunch but _____! We haven't got much time!
4 Mum's at work! Let's eat all these sweets while we _____.
5 I _____! This cake is huge!
6 _____, guys! I'm coming!

B Match.

1 I need some water.	a It's disgusting.
2 I'm really hungry.	b I'm full.
3 That fish smells awful!	c I'm thirsty.
4 That's really tasty!	d It's delicious.
5 I can't eat any more.	e I'm starving.

Grammar

Much/many

We use much/many to describe quantities. We use much in negative sentences and questions with uncountable nouns and we use many in affirmative and negative sentences and questions with plural countable nouns.
Guy hasn't got much lemonade.
There aren't many apples in the bowl.

We use How much/many ...? to ask about quantities of countable and uncountable things.
How much money have you got?
How many bananas did you eat?

Note: We can use How much ...? to ask about prices.
'How much is that tin of tomatoes?' 'It's sixty cents.'
When we buy many things, we use all together.
'How much is that all together?' 'It's twenty euros and 50 cents.'

Circle the correct words.

1 How much / many time do we have before dinner?
2 How much / many are those potatoes?
3 There aren't much / many tins of tomatoes.
4 There isn't much / many lemonade in the bottle.
5 Do we need much / many eggs?
6 How much / many sandwiches do we need for the picnic?

A lot of, lots of, a few, a little

We use a lot of or lots of with countable and uncountable nouns in affirmative and negative sentences and questions.
There are a lot of bananas on that tree.
There is lots of water.

We use a few with countable nouns in affirmative sentences and questions.
Robbie ate a few bananas.

We use a little with uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences and questions.
Is there a little juice in the fridge?

Complete the sentences with a little, a few or a lot of.

1 I'm full because I had _____ chips for dinner.
2 I have just _____ milk in my coffee.
3 We've got _____ minutes before dinner. Please wash your hands.
4 You can only have _____ sweets. They aren't good for you.
5 I only have _____ money so I can't buy lunch.

Listening

Listen and complete the dialogue.

Shopkeeper: Good morning.
Woman: Hello. I need (1) _____ eggs. Have you got any? I need six.
Shopkeeper: Of course. Here you are, six eggs.
Woman: Can you also give me three bottles of lemonade? We drink (2) _____ lemonade. Oh, and (3) _____ vanilla ice cream too. And (4) _____ of those delicious doughnuts.
Shopkeeper: (5) _____ doughnuts?
Woman: Four, please.
Shopkeeper: Here you are!
Woman: Thank you. (6) _____ is that all together?
Shopkeeper: That's eleven euros, please.
Woman: Right. Thank you.
Shopkeeper: Thanks! Goodbye.

Speaking

Work with a partner and practise the dialogue above. Then role-play going shopping for food with your own dialogue. Use How much, How many, a lot of, a few and a little.

Writing

Write down a short dialogue like the one in the Listening task. The customer asks for these things:

a a bottle of water
b some bananas

4 Lesson 2

Reading

Read a page from Zoe's holiday diary. What did Zoe find surprising?

Zoe's holiday diary

Thursday 8th April

We're in Beijing for a few days. Last night while Mum and I were having dinner with our new friend Chan, the waiter brought us a few crispy fried scorpions! They looked disgusting and I felt a bit sick but everybody else in the restaurant thought they were delicious!

Actually, insects are a very popular food with a lot of people all over the world. Chan was telling me about it last night. Here in China the markets sell insects like silkworms and grasshoppers by the kilo and they aren't expensive. In cinemas in South America, people buy packets of crunchy roasted ants with their popcorn! Chan says insects are tasty and they're good for you, too. You can boil them, fry them or even eat them raw!

Chan also told me something very surprising – eating insects helps the environment! He explained that chickens, cows and pigs need a lot of land and water, but insects only need a little land and water. Maybe I will try an insect next time we go out for dinner. After all, they're not really different from prawns and lobsters, and I eat them at home.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Guess what!

For every person in the world, there are about one million ants!

Comprehension

Write T (true) or F (false).

1 Some people think scorpions are tasty. ☐
2 You can buy insects at markets in China. ☐
3 In South America, the cinemas sell popcorn. ☐
4 Insects need a lot of land and water. ☐
5 Zoe eats prawns and lobsters. ☐

Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these words.

chickens crunchy fried kilos markets prawns

1 Can you feed the _____, please?
2 I love _____ roasted potatoes with my dinner.
3 _____ and lobsters come from the sea.
4 You can buy lots of things at _____.
5 I often eat _____ eggs and bacon for breakfast.
6 I want three _____ of flour, please.

B Look at the pictures and complete the recipe with these words.

add boil chop fry mix slice

1 _____ the vegetables into small pieces.
2 _____ the vegetables in the oil until they are soft.
3 _____ the rice in a pan for fifteen minutes.
4 _____ the vegetables to the rice.
5 _____ the vegetables and the rice together.
6 _____ a tomato and place the pieces on top of the rice.

Grammar

Some, any, every, no

We use some and any when it isn't important how many people, things or places there are. We use some for affirmative sentences and any for negative sentences and questions.
I want some cakes, please.
There aren't any people at the table.

We use every when we talk about all people, things or places. It has a positive meaning and we use it with a singular verb form.
Every restaurant in town is expensive.

We use no when we talk about no person, thing or place. No has a negative meaning but we use it with an affirmative verb form.
There were no cherries on the cake.

Complete the sentences with some, any, every or no.

1 I had _____ cold water because I was hot.
2 I didn't get _____ packets of spaghetti.
3 Please bring _____ tins of tomatoes.
4 There is _____ cheese in the kitchen. Please buy some.
5 Is there _____ sugar in my tea?
6 We bought _____ tin of soup in the shop!

Some-, any-, every- and no- with -body, - thing and -where

We use somebody, something and somewhere to talk about one person, thing or place in affirmative sentences.
Somebody ate my sandwich!

We use anybody, anything and anywhere to talk about one person, thing or place in negative sentences and questions.
Is there anything for lunch? I'm starving.

We use everybody, everything and everywhere to talk about all people, things or places, but we use them with a singular verb form.
I looked everywhere, but I didn't find a Chinese restaurant.

We use nobody, nothing and nowhere to talk about no person, thing or place. We use an affirmative verb with these words but the meaning of the sentence is negative.
We're hungry because we had nothing for lunch.

Note: We can use some-/any-/every- and no- with -one instead of -body.
Someone is eating my spaghetti!

Match.

1 Waiter! There's	a everybody in the room.
2 James doesn't want	b nobody can come.
3 He's isn't going out	c anywhere for breakfast.
4 Give a cake to	d somewhere in this street.
5 The shopkeeper lives	e anything for lunch.
6 They asked three people for dinner but	f something in my soup!

Listening

Listen and number the pictures in the correct order.

Sounds of English

A Listen and repeat. What sound do the letters in red make?

asleep	honey	see	tea
bee	money	she	tree

B Listen and repeat the rhyme.

I saw a bee asleep in a tree.
I said 'Wake up, Mrs Bee, here is some money.
Bring me some honey for my cup of tea.'
'I make honey,' said she. 'I don't take money
And I'm asleep, can't you see?'

Reading

Read Lucinda's webpage. How can you contact Lucinda?

Internet

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search

Address: @ lucindasworld.org

Lucinda's World

Hi! I'm Lucinda and this is my webpage!

I've got lots of friends around the world and I email them all the time. Angelina lives in South America. She sent me this recipe for chocolate ants. I don't think it's very serious because she sent it on 1st April, but you never know! Try it and see!

Has anyone got any recipes like this one? I collect them! Send them to me by email and I'll put them on my webpage. My email address is Lucinda@isite.co.uk.

Crunchy Chocolate Ants

You need:

125g big black ants
50g crunchy brown sugar
100g chocolate

You must

1 fly to South America.
2 go to the market and buy some big, black ants.
3 fly back home. Wash the ants in lots of cold water.
4 fry the ants in hot oil until they're crispy. Be careful with the oil.
5 put the chocolate into a pan and heat it. That's *heat* it, not *eat* it!
6 add the ants and the sugar and mix everything together.
7 call your friends over, put on your favourite DVD and enjoy your delicious, crunchy snack.

Ants: delicious or disgusting?

Comprehension

Circle the correct words.

1 Lucinda / Angelina sent the recipe for chocolate ants.
2 Lucinda collects ants / recipes.
3 The ants must be black / brown.
4 You must heat / fry the chocolate in a pan.
5 You mix / add the chocolate with the ants and the sugar.

Say it like this!

What's for dinner?

How about / What about + -ing
Would you like ...?

How about cooking spaghetti?
Would you like fried eggs and chips?
Yes, that's a good idea./No, I'd like rice/prawns for dinner.

Work with a partner. Take it in turns to use How about ...?, What about ...? and Would you like ...? to make suggestions for dinner and agree or disagree with each other.

Listening

Listen to Tom talking about the food the people in his family like and dislike and complete the table.

	likes ...	doesn't like ...
Anna	prawns	
Jimmy		ice cream
Susie		fried eggs
Tom		cakes

Speaking

Look again at the table in the Listening task. Then work with a partner and take it in turns to say what the people think of the food. Use these words.

awful delicious disgusting tasty

Writing

Letters and emails

A We use these phrases when we send letters and emails to our friends and family.

Bye for now!
Dear ...
How are you?
Love from ...

B Complete the email to Lucinda with the phrases from A.

Email

Reply Forward Print Delete

(1) _____ Lucinda,

Hi! (2) _____ I'm fine! I'm sending a recipe for Welsh Rarebit for your website. I hope you like it!

You need:
one onion
one tin of tomatoes
200 g cheese

First, chop the onion and fry it in a frying pan. Then add the tomatoes and the cheese. Mix everything together and cook for five minutes. Last of all, put the Welsh Rarebit on some bread and enjoy your meal!

(3) _____

(4) _____ Ken

Task

C Look again at Lucinda's website on page 40. Imagine you are her friend and write her an email with an easy recipe. Use this plan to help you.

Begin like this:

Dear Lucinda,

Answer the questions:

What's the name of your dish?

_____

What ingredients do you need?

_____

What do you first?

_____

Then what do you do?

_____

What do you last of all?

_____

Finish like this:

Love from ...

D Read your email and check that it includes all the phrases from A and First, Then and Last of all.

Song

I had no idea what to eat.
I didn't want anything sweet.
I said, 'Waiter, bring me some Beijing food.
I want what the Chinese eat.'

He brought some things that were fried.
They were crunchy and tasty inside.
I wasn't sure what they were, you see.
When I found out, I nearly died.

They were scorpions, silkworms and roasted ants
Grasshoppers, rice and bits of plants.
Boiled and fried, and raw things too.
I was eating an insect zoo!

Suddenly, I wasn't very hungry
In fact, I was a bit angry
But then I thought how delicious they were.
Try them! They're nice and crunchy.

Review 2

Vocabulary

A Find the stickers.

1 doughnut

2 onion

3 frying pan

4 lobster

5 hill

6 rope

7 prawn

8 log

B Replace the words in bold with these synonyms.

awful hate safe serious starving

1 I **can't stand** the rain. _____

2 Don't worry. This hobby is **not dangerous**. _____

3 The baby was **very hungry**. _____

4 Fried ants are **disgusting**. _____

5 She was **not joking**. _____

C Choose the correct answers.

1 Danny was _____ on his new boat when he fell into the sea.
   a showing off
   b taking up
   c giving up

2 Be careful! This water is very _____ .
   a interesting
   b deep
   c tasty

3 Mary felt very _____ and she fell asleep at the cinema.
   a boring
   b tiring
   c bored

4 Peter, are you _____ that insect isn't rare?
   a safe
   b sure
   c silly

5 Mix the butter and sugar together and then _____ the flour and eggs.
   a add
   b slice
   c boil

6 I'm _____ ! I don't want to eat any more.
   a hungry
   b full
   c crispy

Grammar

A Complete the paragraph with the Past Simple or the Past Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Last week I (1) _____ (go) to a new water park with some friends. The sun (2) _____ (shine) and it was really hot. We (3) _____ (stand) next to the water slide when some naughty kids (4) _____ (shout) at us. Then my friend (5) _____ (fall in) the water with his clothes on. While he (6) _____ (get out), we (7) _____ (see) that his trousers were still in the water! We (8) _____ (laugh) for ten minutes! It was really funny.

B Circle the correct words.

1 Can I have a few / a little fried scorpions, please?
2 I didn't buy anything / nothing at the cinema.
3 I don't watch TV because I don't have much / many free time.
4 There is a lot of / a few food here – we can't eat all of it!
5 Are there / Is there many people in the swimming pool?
6 How many / much hobbies have you got?
7 Where is / are everybody?
8 We didn't play the game because nothing / nobody knew the rules.

C Complete the sentences with when or while.

1 What were you eating _____ you felt sick?
2 Sophie watched me _____ I was sliding down the hill.
3 _____ David was cooking, I made the salad.
4 _____ the accident happened, was it raining?
5 The cake burnt _____ I was watching TV.
6 How did you feel _____ Jake told you the truth?

D The words in bold are wrong. Write the correct words.

1 I **use** to read a lot of comics but now I like watching DVDs. _____
2 We didn't **used** to enjoy skiing but we love it now. _____
3 Is there **no** food in the fridge? _____
4 I don't want to eat this food. I hate **nothing** on the table. _____
5 **Anybody** arrived at the party on time. They were all late. _____
6 A few years ago my brother **uses** to eat banana and sugar sandwiches. _____
7 Jack's house is **everywhere** on George Street. _____
8 Did we **used** to have lessons once or twice a week? _____

We were following a path in the jungle
And the insects were biting all the time
We were going after that rude man, Craine
It was hot, but we were fine.

We saw that the bridge was just a tree
And Paolo said the water was deep.
Jake and Mandy went over; Robbie went next
But he started to slide on his feet.

Be careful, Robbie. No! Robbie, don't run!
We were watching when he fell in.
Hold on! Don't panic. Wait a minute. Help! Help!
The poor boy was trying to swim.
Hold on, Robbie, for a few seconds more
Hold on! We'll save you in the end.
Paolo didn't waste any time. He dived in
And pulled Robbie back out again.

We were relaxing a few minutes later.
And I was feeling all right.
I said, Paolo, now that I've got the chance
I want to thank you. You saved my life.

5 Education

Quiz

What word is the teacher explaining?

a under
b in
c on

5 Lesson 1

The Cortuga Adventure

Listen and read.

1

Wow, that was brilliant! Wait till everyone in my class hears about this! I can write about it for the school magazine!

Stop talking and hurry! Let's get far away from here before Craine finds us.

2 **Half an hour later**

Paolo: OK, we can slow down. Craine can't catch us now.
Mandy: I can't believe it. We've stopped Craine's evil plans.
Kate: Not really, Mandy. He can find other animals.
Mandy: So what happens now?
Jake: Now we go to the police!
Paolo: But we haven't got any proof.

3 **Robbie:** Yes, we have got proof! I took a photo of the men and the animals with my digital camera. I've got the camera in the pocket of my sweatshirt. You can put it with your article in the school magazine.
Jake: You're a genius, Robbie! The head teacher will love it! Let's see the photo.
Robbie: OK ...er ... oh, no! Where's my sweatshirt? I've lost it!

4

Well, we can't look for it now. It's late and it's getting dark. What about tomorrow?

OK. It's getting cold too. Let's go home.

5

Later

Kate: Oh, no! I've just thought of something! We must go back and look for Robbie's sweatshirt now!
Jake: Why?
Kate: Maybe Robbie lost it near Craine's place and ...
Jake: ... maybe Craine will find the camera!
Paolo: You're right. Come on, quick!

Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these words.

article genius pocket police proof

1 I read a great _____ in my magazine.
2 I haven't got any _____ that he stole my pencil.
3 There's a(n) _____ on the front of my shirt.
4 Somebody broke a window at school and the teacher called the _____ .
5 You are very clever but you aren't a(n) _____ .

B Match.

1	Each school term	a	at break time.
2	All students must wear	b	lasts for three months.
3	The bell rings	c	in tests.
4	Buy lunch in the canteen	d	strict but fair.
5	The head teacher is	e	uniforms.
6	You mustn't cheat	f	or bring sandwiches.

Grammar

Present Perfect Simple

We use the Present Perfect Simple to talk about things that:

a started in the past and are still happening.
Sally's not at college today. She's gone to the dentist.

b have just finished.
I've just finished my homework. Can I watch TV now?

c happened in the past but we don't say exactly when.
The headmaster has been very busy this week.

d happened in the past but have a result which affects the present.
He's broken his hand so he can't write.

We make the Present Perfect Simple with have and the past participle of the verb. See p 124–125 for a list of irregular past participles.

Note: We use have been when someone went somewhere and has returned. We use have gone when someone went somewhere and has not returned yet.
They have been to college but they're at home now.
They aren't here. They have gone to college.

Affirmative

I've (I have) cheated.
He's/She's/It's (He/She/It has) cheated.
We've/You've/They've (We/You/They have) cheated.

Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1 He _____ (finish) all his homework.
2 We _____ (learn) about Egypt at school.
3 They _____ (have) English lessons before.
4 We _____ (do) three tests this week.
5 Our teacher _____ (work) here since last September.

For, since, already, just, never

We use for to show a period of time and since to show when something started.
I have been at this college for six months.
They have been in class 5B since the autumn.

We use already to show a time before now and just to talk about a recent event.
We've already had a maths test this week.
I've just had a brilliant idea.

We use never to talk about things that haven't happened so far. We use an affirmative verb with never but the meaning is negative.
I've never had a C in geography.

Circle the correct words.

1 I've known my best friend for / since primary school.
2 I've just / never been to your school. Is it far from here?
3 Miss Brown has taught us for / since six months.
4 Alice is very clever. She has already / never passed the maths exam.
5 I have just / never met your French teacher. She's nice!
6 Jason and Ben have already / since gone to school.

Listening

Listen and write the names of the children.

Ada Andrew Bill Jane Lucy

Speaking

Work with a partner. Take it in turns to complete these sentences.

At school this week, I have already …
In class, I have just …
At school, I have never …

Now tell the class what your partner said.

Writing

What did you tell the class in the Speaking task? Write down the three sentences you told the class about your partner.

Bambira Goes to School

Reading

Read the article. Who is Bambira's friend?

Bambira is nine years old and he lives in a special school in Thailand. It's Monday morning and he has just had breakfast. Now it's time for lessons with his trainer. Bambira is quite clever and it's important that he gets a good education.

Bambira has been at school since he was three. He is in his final year. He's studied ten subjects but he hasn't learnt things like history, maths and geography. Two things he has learnt are 'push' and 'pull'. He needs these for work. Have you guessed yet? Bambira is an elephant!

The elephants go to school for six years but they have time off, too. They don't train at weekends and they have a holiday from March to May. They rest in the forest.

Bambira has had the same trainer since he started school six years ago and they have a special friendship. They will be together until Bambira leaves school.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Guess what!
Elephants can weigh up to 7 tonnes (7000 kilograms). That's the same as about 175 students!

Comprehension

Change the words in bold to make the sentences true.

1 Bambira has just had **lunch**. _____
2 Bambira is **stupid**. _____
3 Bambira is in his **first** year at school. _____
4 Elephants spend **ten** years at school. _____
5 The elephants have time off from **February** to May. _____
6 Bambira has had the same trainer since he **was a baby**. _____

Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these words.

friendship gave up guessed pushed time off

1 My _____ with Jo has lasted for forty years.
2 I _____ some of the answers in the test.
3 I studied for six days and then I took _____
4 I _____ physics when I was sixteen because I hated it.
5 That awful boy _____ me in the playground

B Complete the paragraph with these words.

boarding school education
exams library marks report

Jane had a very good (1) _____ . She went to a (2) _____ in Ireland and she left last year. The school was excellent because the teachers were great and the classes were small. There was also a fantastic computer room and a huge (3) _____ with thousands of books and magazines. Jane got very good (4) _____ all the time that she was at school, and she passed all of her final (5) _____ . She got a very good (6) _____ from her teacher, too.

Grammar

Present Perfect Simple

Negative

I haven't (have not) eaten.
He/She/It hasn't (he/she/it has not) eaten.
We/You/They haven't (have not) eaten.

Question

Have I eaten?
Has he/she/it eaten?
Have we/you/they eaten?

Short answers

Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
Yes, he/she/it has./No, he/she/it hasn't.
Yes, we/you/they have./No, we /you/they haven't.

Ever and yet

We can use ever in questions to ask about things that have happened up to now and we use yet with negatives and questions when we want to say *until now*. Ever comes before the past participle and yet comes at the end of the sentence.
Have you ever been away on a school trip?
Have you cleaned the board yet?

A Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

1 We _____ (not do) a spelling test this week.
2 _____ ever _____ (Mrs Smith/shout) at you in the playground?
3 I _____ (not have) a bad report this year.
4 _____ (you/finish) your project yet?
5 We _____ (not learn) about the Amazon yet.

B Match the questions with the short answers.

1 Has Lucy got her report yet?	a Yes, they have.
2 Has Peter ever had bad marks?	b Yes, it has.
3 Have they read this book yet?	c No, she hasn't.
4 Have you ever passed an exam?	d No, he hasn't.
5 Has it been a good year?	e Yes, I have.

Listening

Listen to a teacher talking to some pupils and circle the correct answers.

1 Mr Rogers / Miss Andrews is away.
2 The class has done exercise five on page fifteen / fifty.
3 The class has / has not read the text on the next page.
4 The article on page fifty-one is about people / elephants.
5 Denise / Henry reads the article.

Sounds of English

A Say these pairs of words. Which sound starts each word in the left column?

head	Ed
has	as
had	add
hold	old

B Listen and repeat the tongue twister.

Happy old Ed held his hat on his head.

Song

Without education we would all be lost
Like standing by a river that we cannot cross
Learning is the boat to the other side
Let's all get on and enjoy the ride.

Education means we understand our world
Education can make us clever
Every lesson we learn helps us think and grow
Education lasts forever.

I'm happy that I studied when I was at school
I know that I'm no genius, but I'm no fool
Learning is important for everyone
And of course it can be lots of fun.

5 Lesson 3

Reading

Read the interview for a school magazine. What does the reporter hope at the end?

Who's new at school?

Reporter: This year, there are a lot of new teachers at school and today we are interviewing one of them, Mr Johnson, the new French teacher. Mr Johnson, why did you come to Kingley School?

Mr Johnson: Well, I was working in France but one day I saw an advert for this job on the Internet. I came back home, got the job and here I am!

Reporter: So how long have you been in Kingley now?

Mr Johnson: Let me see. Three months, I think. Yes, I moved here in the summer holidays and then we started in September.

Reporter: Have you ever taught in Kingley before?

Mr Johnson: Yes, I have. I worked in a school on Hill Road a few years ago. I love it here.

Reporter: Have you taught in many schools?

Mr Johnson: No, I haven't – just three. One in France and two here.

Reporter: Have you met many people yet?

Mr Johnson: Yes, I have because it isn't a big town. Everyone knows everyone else. That's nice! My daughter Elsa has made lots of friends.

Reporter: Well, thank you for talking to me. I hope you don't give us lots of homework!

Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1 Where was Mr Johnson working before he came to Kingley School?

_____

2 How long has he been in Kingley?

_____

3 Where else in Kingley has Mr Johnson worked?

_____

4 How many schools has he taught in?

_____

5 Has he met many people?

_____

6 Who has made lots of friends?

_____

Say it like this!

Talking about school

With a partner, ask and answer these questions.

Where do you go to school?
I go to school _____.

What is you favourite subject?
My favourite subject is _____.

What are you good at?
I'm good at _____.

What are you bad at?
I'm bad at _____.

Who is your favourite teacher?
My favourite teacher is _____.

Grammar

Present Perfect Simple and How long

We can use How long with the Present Perfect Simple to ask questions about the length of time something has happened.
How long have you lived here?' 'Three years.'
How long have you taught French?' 'Two months.'

Write questions with the Present Perfect Simple and How long.

1 ? / Sandra / study German

_____

2 ? / Peter and Paul / have piano lessons

_____

3 ? / she / be teacher

_____

4 ? / you / know Lucy

_____

5 ? / they / be at this school

_____

6 ? / I / teach / physics

_____

7 ? / the student / sleep / in class

_____

8 ? / Miss Jones / work / at Golding School

_____

Writing

Paragraphs

A Read about paragraphs and topic sentences.

A piece of writing consists of paragraphs and each paragraph has a different subject. The first or second sentence of a paragraph usually introduces this subject. This is called the topic sentence.

B Read the email and underline the topic sentences in paragraphs one to three.

Email

New Reply Forward Print Delete

Hi Sammy!

How are you? I'm writing because I've got a free hour so I can tell you about my school this week. We've just had lunch in the canteen and I'm really full. We had spaghetti and tomato sauce. It was delicious!

We've got a test this afternoon and we've already had three this week! I've never done three tests in one week before! I haven't studied very much.

Why don't you come over to my house this weekend? You haven't seen my new computer yet. It's brilliant! You can have lunch with us.

Let me know about the weekend! Bye for now!

Kim

Task

C Write an email to a friend in another town about what you are doing at school this week. Use this plan to help you.

Paragraph 1: How are you? I'm writing because ...

Paragraph 2: Say what is happening at school.

Paragraph 3: Invite your friend to your house and say what you can do together.

Paragraph 4: End the email. Bye for now!

D Read your email and check that the main paragraphs all contain a topic sentence.

6 The Body

Quiz

What are these Raramuri people doing?

a They are sunbathing.
b They are taking part in a festival.
c They are showing off their body paint.

6 Lesson 1

The Cortuga Adventure

Listen and read.

1

Jake: Well, there's no sign of your top, Robbie.
Paolo: And we're close to Craine's place now.
Mandy: My fingers and toes are freezing!
Kate: Rub your hands together, Mandy.

2

Kate: I'm afraid your top fell off somewhere here near Craine's place, Robbie. We've looked everywhere else.
Jake: Yes, I think you're right, Kate. Robbie, what's wrong?
Robbie: There's something I forgot ...
Mandy: What is it?
Robbie: My sweatshirt – it's got my name inside it.
Paolo: That's it! We're in big trouble now! Craine will know that *we* freed the animals.

3

Jake: So what are we waiting for? Let's go and search for the top now.
Mandy: But maybe Craine's already found it. And my legs are shaking. I'm scared!
Jake: Mandy, you stay here with Robbie. Kate and Paolo, let's have a look for that top.
Mandy: Be careful! Craine is probably in the cabin ...

4

Vocabulary

A Write the missing letters.

1 This means *really cold.* f _ _ _ _ _ _ _
2 You do this when you look for something. s _ _ _ _ _
3 When you're really scared, you do this. s _ _ _ _
4 You do this when you take somebody's else things. s _ _ _ _
5 Things do this when they drop off something onto the ground. f _ _ _ o _ _

B Match.

1 ankle	☐	5 shoulder	☐
2 chest	☐	6 stomach	☐
3 elbow	☐	7 tail	☐
4 knee	☐	8 throat	☐

Grammar

Present Perfect Simple and Past Simple

We use the Past Simple for:
a things that started and finished in the past.
I hurt my elbow last night.
b things that happened one after the other in the past.
I opened the door, fell on the floor and hit my head.
c habits in the past.
When I was a child, I wore socks in bed.

We use these time expressions with the Past Simple: yesterday, last night/week/month/year, three days/ a month/a year ago, in January/2009

We use the Present Perfect Simple to talk about things that:
a started in the past and are still happening.
My leg has hurt for three days.
b have just finished.
I've just washed my hands.
c happened in the past but we don't say exactly when.
He has fallen off the horse twice.
d happened in the past but have a result which affects the present.
I've walked all around the park, so now I'm tired.

We use these time expressions with the Present Perfect Simple: ever, never, already, just, for, since, yet

A Circle the correct words.

1 Ow! I think you have broken / broke my nose!
2 Did / Have you cleaned your teeth yet?
3 I fell off / have fallen off a horse yesterday and hurt my arm.
4 My stomach hurts because I haven't eaten / didn't eat since yesterday.
5 When she lived / has lived in Germany, she broke / has broken her leg.

B Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1 I _____ (not visit) the dentist since last year.
2 _____ you ever _____ (break) a bone?
3 _____ he just _____ (wake up)?
4 Last winter Larry _____ (grow) really tall.
5 _____ you _____ (go) to the gym yesterday?

Listening

Listen to Polly and her mum. Write T (true) or F (false).

1 Polly has made an elephant. ☐
2 She has seen a real elephant. ☐
3 She hasn't made the tail yet. ☐
4 The tail has fallen off. ☐
5 Polly has finished the legs. ☐

Speaking

Look at the pictures and describe what the people are doing. Use some words from Vocabulary task B.

Writing

Choose one of the pictures from the Speaking task and write a paragraph about it.

6 Lesson 2

Reading

Read the article about a mysterious mummy in Peru. Why is the death of the mummy still a mystery?

The Mystery of the Mummy

Under the floor of an ancient pyramid in Peru, scientists found a 1,600-year-old mummy. They also found a lot of gold treasure. There were rings, necklaces and other jewellery and many fine clothes too. At first they thought this was the body of an important man, maybe a leader of his people. They also thought that all the valuable things were his.

But then the scientists discovered that they were wrong! The mummy was a young woman between 20 and 30 years old. But who was she? Women were not very important in Peru 1,600 years ago, but this was not an ordinary woman. Apart from the treasure, she also had strange tattoos of animals on the skin of her arms, legs and feet. Scientists have never found another body like hers.

We still don't know much about this ancient mummy. One big mystery is about her death. Why did she die so young? Scientists have studied her body and she didn't seem hurt or ill. So what happened? Perhaps we will never know.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC KIDS

Guess what!

A human adult has got about 206 bones.

Comprehension

Circle the correct words.

1 The mummy was next to / under the pyramid.
2 There were a lot of / a few clothes.
3 The mummy was a man / woman.
4 The mummy was over / under 30 at the time of death.
5 There were tattoos of treasure / animals on the mummy.

Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these words.

ancient mystery necklace ordinary tattoo

1 Can I borrow your gold _____?
2 My brother has got a _____ of a bear on his shoulder.
3 You haven't got _____ feet. They're huge!
4 We don't know exactly how our brains work. It's a _____ .
5 This mummy is _____ . It's 2,000 years old.

B Circle the correct words.

1 I've got a headache / toothache. Let's call the dentist.
2 You're a bit hot. I think you've got a temperature / burn.
3 I sat in the sun for three hours yesterday and now I've got sunburn / stomach ache.
4 Look at the skin / pain on the mummy's arm!
5 You've got a bad cough / sneeze. Take this medicine.
6 My eyes are sore / ill. I need new glasses.

Grammar

Possessive pronouns

We use possessive pronouns when something belongs to someone or when someone has a particular relationship with something.
That necklace is mine!
A possessive pronoun replaces a possessive adjective and a noun.
That's her medicine. = It's hers.
We can also use possessive pronouns with *So* to agree with someone.
'My hands are cold.' 'So are hers.'
'My head hurts.' 'So does mine.'

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
my	mine
his	his
her	hers
your	yours
our	ours
their	theirs

Note: You can't use its as a possessive pronoun.

A Circle the correct words.

1 'Is that Mum's ring?' 'Yes, it's her / hers.'
2 Which sweatshirt is yours / your?
3 'Are these tops their / theirs?' 'No, they aren't.'
4 That's my / mine face in the mirror.
5 Don't take that medicine. It isn't our / ours.

B Replace the words in bold with the correct possessive pronoun.

1 Those teeth are **grandad's**. _____
2 'My ears are red!' 'So are **my ears**!' _____
3 'Whose necklace is this?' 'It's **Anna's**.' _____
4 Is that sick dog **your sick dog**? _____
5 Is this your treasure or is it **their treasure**? _____
6 We own this jewellery. It is **our jewellery**. _____

Listening

Listen and tick (✓) the correct pictures.

1 Who does Mrs Myers call?

2 What's wrong with the twins?

3 Where is grandad?

4 What has Mrs Myers got?

5 When is the doctor coming?

Sounds of English

A Listen to these words. How do we say the letters in red?

1 boys toys does arms legs James Charles
2 hurts silly sat sore sick lesson

B Listen and repeat the rhyme.

Charles and James are two silly boys.
They sat in the sun and played with their toys
For seven hours, maybe more
And now their faces are red and sore.

'My head hurts!' 'So does mine!'
'We feel sick and we're not fine.
Our arms and legs are very burnt.
What a lesson we have learnt.'

Reading

Read the letters from a magazine and write down what Dr Foster tells James he must do.

How can I help you?

Dr Foster helps with all your problems

Dear Doctor,

I'm fourteen and I've got back pain. (1) _____ I don't know what's wrong with me. I'm just an ordinary kid. I play computer games at night or I use the Internet, just like my friends. I take a heavy bag to school, but what can I do? (2) _____

James

Dear James,

I can't tell you exactly what's wrong. (3) _____ However, I can give you some advice. First of all, don't spend many hours on your computer, and never use it late at night. (4) _____ Also, you get headaches from looking at computer screens for a long time. Sitting on a chair for hours can make your back sore too. Last of all, take anything you don't need out of your school bag, or leave some things at school. (5) _____

I hope this helps!

Dr Foster

Say it like this!

At the doctor's

Complete the dialogue with these phrases.

I've got a bad cough.
Open your mouth.
What's the matter?
Is it serious?
Take this medicine.

Doctor: (1) _____

Patient: (2) _____. My throat's really sore too.

Doctor: Let me see. (3) _____ OK, that's fine.

Patient: (4) _____

Doctor: No, it isn't. (5) _____ You'll be fine in a few days.

Comprehension

Complete the letters with these sentences.

a You must visit your doctor for that.
b Children need their sleep!
c Please help me!
d I also get lots of headaches.
e Heavy bags can give you a sore back.

Listening

Listen and complete the dialogue.

Lizzie: What's wrong, Grandma? Are you OK?
Grandma: Well, I've got a pain in my (1) _____.
Lizzie: Oh, dear.
Grandma: And my (2) _____ is a bit sore again.
Lizzie: Yes, it's been sore for a while. What about your (3) _____? Have you taken your (4) _____?
Grandma: Yes, I took my medicine this morning. Grandad took his medicine too. He had a (5) _____ .
Lizzie: Oh, dear. I hope he's OK.
Grandma: Yes. Don't worry. He's fine now!

Speaking

Find four differences between the two pictures. Use have/has got and there is/are.

Writing

Order of paragraphs

A Read about the order of paragraphs in letters and emails.

A piece of writing has a beginning, a middle and an end. In the first paragraph of an email we introduce the subject. In the middle paragraph(s) we give more detail about the topic and in the final paragraph we conclude our writing. We often ask about the person we are writing to in the final paragraph too.

B Now read the email below and number the paragraphs in the correct order.

Email

New Reply Forward Print Delete

Hi Betty,

☐

After we ate, I took Tommy to the park. We met my friend Kim there. Do you remember her?

☐

Hi! How are you? I'm fine. I'm writing because I didn't call yesterday. I took my dog Tommy to the vet's.*

☐

Well, it's time for bed now. Write soon and let me know your news.

☐

Tommy has been sick all week. Usually, he plays a lot but this week he just sat on his bed. He didn't do anything and he wasn't hungry. The vet was really nice. She said 'Don't worry, he's just got stomach ache. Give him this medicine and he'll be fine.' She was right. This morning, he was hungry again and he ate his breakfast.

See you soon!
Sarah

* a *vet* is a doctor for animals

Task

C Write an email to a friend about when someone was sick. Use this plan to help you.

Begin like this:
Hi (Betty),

Paragraph 1
Write one or two sentences. Say why you are writing.

Paragraphs 2 and 3
Explain what has happened and give details.

Paragraph 4
Say goodbye to your friend and ask for his/her news.

Finish like this:
See you soon!

D Read your email and check that it's got a beginning, a middle and an end.

Review 3

Vocabulary

A Find the stickers.

1 _____ elbow

2 _____ library

3 _____ ankle

4 _____ tattoo

5 _____ necklace

6 _____ pocket

7 _____ knee

8 _____ toothache

B Complete the table.

boarding school | chest | cough | head teacher | shoulder | sneeze | temperature | report | throat

Body	Education	Health
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

C Circle the correct words.

Robert: What's the matter?

Mark: I can't find my maths homework. It was in my bag and now there's no (1) sign / proof of it! I think Mike (2) pulled / stole it in the (3) break / time off. He's going to write his name on it and give it to Mr Cruise.

Robert: You're joking, right?

Mark: No, I'm not. He never studies and I'm sure he (4) trains / cheats in tests. He hasn't studied since the beginning of the school year but he got very good (5) terms / marks in his exams.

Robert: Maybe he's a (6) genius / leader! You never know. He's very clever, and ... what's that on the floor?

Mark: Oh, er ... it's my maths homework.

Robert: I knew Mike didn't take it! Be careful what you say next time.

Grammar

A Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect Simple of the words in brackets.

1 Judy _____ (go) to the library to study for her French test.

2 _____ (you/see) a mummy?

3 James and I _____ (not finish) our project on ancient Egypt.

4 Jason _____ (read) the book twice.

5 How long _____ (you/have) that bad cough?

6 He _____ (not say) anything to us all day!

B Circle the correct answers.

1 I'm starving! I haven't eaten for / since hours!

2 We've been on holiday for / since the middle of July. I want to go back to school.

3 He's never / ever studied for a test, he's just very clever.

4 John isn't at school now. He's already / for left.

5 Have you ever / never had a bad report?

6 Have you finished your test just / yet?

C **Complete the paragraph with the Present Perfect Simple or Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.**

My pet cat, Dixie, (1) _____ (be) sick for three days now. I (2) _____ (have) Dixie since we (3) _____ (move) here. We (4) _____ (go) to the vet this morning because I was a bit worried about her. She (5) _____ (not eat) since yesterday and she doesn't want to play. The vet (6) _____ (take) her temperature and (7) _____ (ask) me a lot of questions. He (8) _____ (give) me two kinds of medicine for her. She's got a sore throat but the vet says she'll be fine in a day or two.

D **Choose the correct answers.**

1 'Hey, Sally, is that your notebook?' 'No, it isn't _____ .'
   a mine
   b yours

2 My throat is really sore. How's _____ , Andrew?
   a your
   b yours

3 These classrooms all look the same. How do we know which one is _____ ?
   a ours
   b mine

4 This ring is Mum's but the necklace isn't _____ . It's Grandma's.
   a his
   b hers

5 We haven't got a canteen at our school but my brothers say _____ is brilliant.
   a ours
   b theirs

6 'Are those grandad's glasses?' 'No, he's wearing _____ , those are Mum's'.
   a his
   b him

7 Is this _____ treasure or mine?
   a your
   b yours

8 'My feet are sore.' 'So are _____ .'
   a my
   b mine

Song

We've all got a head and shoulders
A stomach and knees and toes
Hands, arms, legs and fingers,
Mouth, teeth, eyes and nose.

With our feet, ears, throats and faces
We can walk, hear, cough and cry
Our bodies do what we want to do.
We are wonderful, you and I.

We must eat good food and exercise
We'll be healthy and strong
We must look after our bodies
And remember this Body Song.

7 Nature

Quiz

Where are these Japanese macaque monkeys?

a in a heated swimming pool
b in a hot spring
c in the sea

7 Lesson 1

The Cortuga Adventure

Listen and read.

Mandy: Look, he's crazy! He's going to kill us!
Robbie: I think I can see my sweatshirt under that big branch. I'll get it.
Paolo: Don't be an idiot, Robbie! Craine will see you!

4 **Bruno:** Hey, Boss, what's this? It was over there, under some leaves.
Craine: Let's have a look. There's a camera here! And a name tag – Robbie Simpson. So Robbie Simpson is the name of the criminal!
Bruno: It's a very small sweatshirt, Boss.
Craine: Yes! So, the thief is just a boy. I'll find you, boy, and then you'll be sorry! Bruno, turn on this camera and see what's on it ...

Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these words.

danger idiot kill lives turn on

1 Can you _____ this camera, please?
2 We're in great _____! Let's get out of here!
3 Don't _____ that bee! It isn't hurting you!
4 The animals were running for their _____ .
5 Look at that _____! He's shouting at his poor dog.

B Match.

1 branch ☐
2 leaves ☐
3 stones ☐
4 farm ☐
5 nest ☐
6 soil ☐

Grammar

Be going to

We use be going to:
a to talk about future plans and intentions.
I'm going to be away for a week in June.
b to predict that something will happen when we have some proof or information
It's going to rain later – it was on TV.

Affirmative

I'm (I am) going to call.
He's/She's/It's (He/She/It is) going to call.
We're/You're/They're (We/You/They are) going to call.

Negative

I'm not (I am not) going to call.
He/She/It isn't (He/She/It is not) going to call.
We/You/They aren't (We/You/They are not) going to call.

Question

Am I going to call?
Is he/she/it going to call?
Are we/you/they going to call?

Short answers

Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Yes, we/you/they are.	No, we/you/they aren't.

Time expressions

tomorrow, in the morning, this weekend/summer/evening next week/month/year, in a week/month/year

Future Simple

We use the Future Simple:
a for predictions about the future.
It will rain all day tomorrow.
b for decisions that we make now.
I'll look after the plants.
c for offers, promises and warnings.
Don't touch that dog, it will bite you.
d to ask someone for help.
Will you feed the birds, please?
e after think and be sure:
I'm sure the soil will be wet.

Affirmative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they will (I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, it'll, we'll, they'll) call.

Negative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they will not (won't) call.

Question

Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they call?

Short answers

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will.
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't.

Time expressions

tomorrow, in the morning, this weekend/summer/evening next week/month/year, in a week/month/year

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the Future Simple or be going to and the verbs in brackets.

1 Don't worry. It _____ (not rain).
2 I'm sure it _____ (be) cold in the forest.
3 Sit down, Mum. I _____ (feed) the horses.
4 _____ (you/take) my cat to the vet, please?
5 _____ (he/come) with us? Has he decided yet?

Listening

Change the words in bold to make the sentences true.

1 It's going to **snow**. _____
2 They will not go to the **zoo**. _____
3 They can eat their **dinner** at the zoo. _____
4 Sam has got **four** sandwiches. _____
5 They'll leave the school at **ten** o'clock. _____

Speaking

Imagine that you are going to the zoo tomorrow. Ask and answer these questions with your partner.

What are you going to see there?
What do you think will happen?

Writing

Write a paragraph about your trip to the zoo tomorrow. Use the Future Simple and be going to.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Reading

Read the article and say where you can grow meat-eating plants at home.

Meat-eating plants

Do you think all plants need only light, soil and water? Then you're wrong! Some plants 'eat' meat. These usually grow in areas with poor soil. This soil can't give them all the food they need, so the plants have found another way of getting it – by eating insects and other small creatures. Don't be scared, though. They won't eat you! Plants only eat people in books and films!

One famous meat-eating plant is the Venus flytrap. Insects fly into the plant and then the leaves trap them inside. Another meat-eating plant, the pitcher, contains a sweet, sticky drink. Curious insects go inside for a sip and discover that the flower is slippery. They slide down and become the plant's next meal.

Keeping some of these plants at home is easy. You can grow them in pots, but you must water them often. Some of them, however, are not suitable for the home. They are massive – they can hold seven litres of water! Sometimes a lizard, bird or mouse discovers that this kind of plant isn't a good place for a drink!

Guess what!
A bristlecone pine tree in California, called Methusalah, is more than 4,800 years old!

Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1 Where do a lot of meat-eating plants grow?
_____

2 Why do these plants 'eat' meat?
_____

3 Which plant traps insects inside its leaves?
_____

4 Which plant is slippery inside?
_____

5 What must you do when you keep these plants at home?
_____

6 How much water can some of these big plants hold?
_____

Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these words.

curious massive slippery sticky suitable

1 I'm _____ about this strange animal. What is it?
2 I fell over because the street was very _____
3 This flower isn't just big, it's _____ !
4 These leaves are _____ . They are stuck to my clothes.
5 This plant isn't _____ for the home. It must live outside.

B Circle the correct words.

There are lots of different kinds of (1) wildlife / light in our garden. We've got (2) creatures / pots like squirrels, foxes and frogs. Last year we made a (3) pond / flower and we filled it with water. The animals like drinking from it, but one day one of the squirrels went for a (4) sip / litre and it fell in the water! It was wet but it was OK. We also put out (5) seeds / traps for the birds. They love eating them and we love watching them eat.

Grammar

Gerunds

We can use gerunds:

a as the subject of a sentence.
Playing with snakes is dangerous.

b as the object of a sentence.
I like running in the fields.

c after prepositions.
I'm not very good at looking after plants.

d after can't stand, dislike, like, love, enjoy, miss, hate and remember
I enjoy feeding the squirrels.

Gerunds are nouns which we make from verbs. We add -ing to the verb to form them.

A Look back at the article. Underline all the gerunds. How many are there?

B Complete the sentences with gerunds. Form them from these verbs.

catch feed stay swim watch

1 Don't think about _____ TV this afternoon. We're working in the garden.
2 My cat likes _____ mice.
3 _____ in the sea is brilliant on a hot day.
4 I enjoy _____ the birds on the balcony. I give them bread.
5 The dogs can't stand _____ at home. They like going out.

Listening

Listen and complete the sentences.

1 Brian likes watching TV and going for _____ with his dog.
2 Alison thinks _____ is a waste of time.
3 Alison loves watching birds and _____ .
4 David thinks shopping is _____ .
5 David enjoys _____ the zoo.

Sounds of English

A Listen and repeat the words. Which words rhyme?

bought
brought
dough
rough
though
thought
tough

B Listen and repeat the tongue twister.

I brought the tough dough you bought
Though I thought you brought the rough dough
I bought.

Song

Living in the city isn't easy sometimes
This is what everyone knows
I miss the fields near our country house
And the grass between my toes.

I like watching the wildlife and feeding the birds.
Oh, the wonderful things I've seen.
When it rains in the city, the city isn't pretty
In the country, the air is clean.

And I think it's going to rain today
We need rain to make our garden grow
I'm going running in the rain today
Will there be a rainbow when the dark clouds go?

I don't enjoy playing on computers all day.
Nature is my favourite thing.
I love the changes in the weather and in wildlife too
In summer, winter, autumn and spring.

I can't stand staying home in our city house.
In the country I can be free.
And one day I'll move to a village again
Yes, the country is the place for me.

The Pet Rescue Centre

Reading

Read the interview. Where do the lucky pets go when they leave the Centre?

Harry: Can you tell us about the Pet Rescue Centre?

Mr Thomas: Yes, of course. (1) _____ Some of them are just very hungry, but others are sick or they have had an accident.

Harry: Where do you find the animals?

Mr Thomas: Well, sometimes people bring them to us. (2) _____ And sometimes we get a call about a pet and then we go and find it.

Harry: So people are usually good to animals, aren't they?

Mr Thomas: Well, a lot of people love animals, but some don't. (3) _____ These people hurt their pets.

Harry: Oh, that's awful, isn't it?

Mr Thomas: Yes, it is. But when the pets come here we give them food and a warm bed. (4) _____

Harry: But the pets leave the Centre when they're OK, don't they?

Mr Thomas: Well, the lucky pets go to new homes. (5) _____

Harry: OK. Thank you for talking to me, Mr Thomas.

Comprehension

Complete the interview with these sentences.

a I'm afraid some people are cruel.
b The Centre is a special home for pets in trouble.
c The others stay here with us.
d They find them on the street and they want to help.
e We've got a vet too, so we look after them.

Say it like this!

Talking about pets

My pet is hairy/furry/cute/friendly/funny/cuddly.
It/He/She lives in a cage/dog house/basket/hutch.
My dog is cute and cuddly. He lives in a dog house.
My rabbit is very furry! It lives in a hutch in our garden.

Talk to your partner about your pet or a pet you know. Practise the language above.

Grammar

Question tags

We use question tags:

a to confirm our opinion.
This forest is amazing, isn't it?

b when we are certain that what we say is true.
You've got a big garden, haven't you?

We make question tags with an auxiliary verb and a subject pronoun. We use the auxiliary verb that we use for the tense in the main part of the sentence. For affirmative sentences in the Present Simple we use do/does and for sentences in the Past Simple we use did.
Those dogs aren't running, are they?

When the sentence uses a verb in the affirmative, we use a negative question tag. When the sentence uses a verb in the negative, we use an affirmative question tag.
We go to the park often, don't we?
He hasn't been to the vet's today, has he?

We can use questions tags in all tenses and with modal verbs.
Elephants can swim, can't they?

Note: Some questions tags do not follow the rules.
I'm interesting, aren't I? *Everyone is here, aren't they?*

A Match.

1 That horrible animal isn't yours,	a have they?
2 We want a quiet dog,	b didn't it?
3 The boys haven't got a cage yet,	c is it?
4 He doesn't like animals much,	d does he?
5 Your rabbit did tricks,	e don't we?

B Complete the sentences with question tags.

1 You are going to feed the dog, _____?
2 We worked all day in the garden, _____?
3 That animal's dangerous, _____?
4 She hasn't cleaned the cages yet, _____?
5 You can feed the birds, _____?

Writing

Punctuation

A Look at these punctuation rules.

Sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop. Questions end with a question mark:
The rabbits ate all the carrots in the garden.
Does James like gardening?

Names of people and places start with a capital letter:
David and Susan are going to the zoo in Athens next month.

We use an exclamation mark for emphasis:
What a beautiful animal!

We use commas to separate words in a list and to separate question tags from the rest of the sentence:
Dogs need lots of love, exercise, fun and healthy food.
It's cold today, isn't it?

B Change the letters or punctuation marks in red to make the sentences correct.

1 Is this your farm! _____
2 that rabbit is cute! _____
3 That Tree has got many branches. _____
4 I like dogs. cats and horses. _____
5 What a big nest. _____

C Read Michael's postcard and correct the mistakes.

Hi tom,

how are you thanks for the photos of your holiday
what a great beach you went to

i'm writing this from my holiday home yesterday
I found a dog in the street we're going to keep
him and take him back with us his name is rascal

i've drawn a picture of rascal he's great isn't he
you can see he's got brown eyes and small ears
you will love him

see you soon

michael

Task

D Write a postcard to a friend about a pet and draw a picture of the pet. Use this plan to help you.

Paragraph 1
How are you? Say something about your friend.

Paragraph 2
Say where you are writing from. Talk about the pet.

Paragraph 3
Talk about the picture on the postcard. Describe you pet.

Ending:
See you soon!

E Read your postcard and check the punctuation and capital letters.

8 The Environment

Quiz

This is smog over a city in New Zealand. Where does the word *smog* come from?

a smell and fog
b smoke and smell
c smoke and fog

NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

8 Lesson 1

The Cortuga Adventure

Listen and read.

1 **Bruno:** There's a picture of us with the animals on this camera, Boss! And some pictures of kids.
Craine: Let me see. Hmm ... where have I seen those kids before ...?
Buzz: What's that behind the bushes, Boss?
Craine: Don't just stand there! Go and see! Bruno, get a couple of torches and go with him ... now! Find this Robbie Simpson and bring him to me!

2 **Kate:** Oh, no! They've seen us!
Jake: They're chasing us!
Paolo: Look! There's a pile of rubbish over there. Let's hide behind it.

3

Inside the cave

4 **Jake:** They've gone straight past us. They've got no idea we're here!
Kate: Can you get the torch out of the bag now, Jake? I can't see anything in here.
Jake: OK, but we must get back! Uncle Oliver will be really worried.
Mandy: And he'll be really angry when he finds out what we've done!
Paolo: Never mind your uncle! What will Craine do if he finds us?
Robbie: Don't worry. He won't find us. We'll think of something.
Paolo: I hope so!

Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these words.

bush destroy dump hide stink

1 Fires _____ a lot of forests every summer.
2 There are two trees and a large green _____ in my garden.
3 There is a rubbish _____ outside the village. It's horrible.
4 Let's _____ in this cave. No one will find us.
5 Those piles of rubbish _____! Let's get away from here.

B Match.

1 can ☐
2 plastic bag ☐
3 newspaper ☐
4 battery ☐
5 glass bottle ☐
6 litter bin ☐

Grammar

First Conditional

We use the First Conditional to talk about something which will probably happen in the present or in the future. Sentences in the First Conditional have two clauses. The if clause uses if followed by the Present Simple and the result clause uses the Future Simple.
If we recycle batteries, we will help the environment.

We can write negative sentences in the First Conditional. One or both of the clauses can be negative.
If we don't look after our beaches, they won't be nice.
If you don't recycle, we will have a lot of rubbish!

We can ask questions with First Conditional sentences with and without question words:
What will happen if we destroy the environment?
Will this rubbish stink if we leave it here?

Note: It doesn't matter which clause comes first, but if we put the if clause first then we use a comma. If the result clause comes first, we don't use a comma.
If you grow plants, your garden will be beautiful.
Your garden will be beautiful if you grow plants.

A Circle the correct words.

1 If you collect / will collect cans and bottles at school, I will recycle them.
2 If you go for a walk in the forest, you find / will find a rubbish dump.
3 Will we help the environment if we don't use / won't use a lot of water?
4 You will see some pictures of animals if you don't turn on / turn on the camera.
5 These plants won't die / die if you water them.

B Complete the First Conditional sentences with the verbs in brackets.

1 If she _____ (go) to the beach, she will take her rubbish home.
2 The park _____ (not be) nice if they don't clean it.
3 The men will collect all your rubbish if you _____ (leave) it outside.
4 _____ (you/help) me tidy the garden if I pay you?
5 If they clean the beaches near here this summer, I _____ (swim) in the sea.

Listening

Listen and complete the sentences.

1 The class is going to learn about _____ .
2 Susie's parents recycle paper, glass and _____ .
3 Johnny's mum recycles old _____ .
4 Johnny's dad takes some things to a special _____ in the town centre.
5 Students can now recycle things at school in the big green _____ outside the classroom.

Speaking

Work with a partner and discuss the following questions. Use vocabulary from this lesson.

a Do you think recycling is important? Why/Why not?
b What do you recycle at home? How often?
c Is there a recycling bin near your home? What can you put in it?

Writing

Write a paragraph about recycling. Answer the questions from the Speaking task.

Go green!

Reading

Read the article about bottled water. What two things can you make from used plastic bottles?

Why do we like drinking water from plastic bottles? Some people think it is healthy and clean. Others drink bottled water because it's easy – you can carry it around with you. In hot countries, like Greece, we often buy bottles of cold water in the summer.

However, making lots of plastic is not a good idea for many reasons. First of all, we need a lot of oil for plastic products. We usually use oil as a source of energy. If we reduced the number of bottles we made, we wouldn't need so much oil. Plastic bottles also pollute the environment. If we recycled all our plastic bottles, we wouldn't need so much space for rubbish dumps. But in Greece, we don't recycle much of the plastic we use. In 2006, Greeks recycled only about 10% of plastic waste. The rest became rubbish on land and in rivers and seas.

So next time you want to throw away a plastic bottle in the litter bin, stop and think. If you recycled it, you would help the environment. But what can you do when there isn't a recycling bin near you? Well, there are lots of useful ways that you can use your bottles again. For example, an empty bottle makes a great piggy bank for your pocket money, and if you cut a bottle in half, you will have a plant pot. Go green! You can make a difference.

Guess what!

A maths teacher from Serbia built his house using plastic bottles. It took 5 years and 14,000 plastic bottles!

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Comprehension

Write T (true) or F (false).

1 In Greece, people drink a lot of hot water in the summer. ☐
2 We make plastic things with oil. ☐
3 Plastic bottles are good for the environment. ☐
4 In Greece in 2006, about 90% of plastic waste became rubbish. ☐
5 You can make things from plastic bottles. ☐

Vocabulary

Write the missing letters.

1 This comes out of the earth and we make plastic with it. o _ _
2 If you do this, you will make the air, sea and beaches dirty. p _ _ _ _ _ _
3 We must do this with bottles, cans and paper. r _ _ _ _ _ _
4 You do this when you put rubbish in a litter bin. t _ _ _ _ a _ _ _
5 You can save money in this. p _ _ _ _ b _ _ _

Grammar

Second Conditional

We use the Second Conditional:

a to talk about something that cannot happen in the present or the future.
If I had a garden, I'd be very happy!

b to talk about something that is unlikely to happen in the present or the future.
That plant would die if you watered it twice a day.

c to give advice.
If I were you, I'd start recycling.

Sentences in the Second Conditional have two clauses. The if clause uses if followed by the Past Simple and the result clause uses would followed by a bare infinitive.
I wouldn't destroy that rubbish dump if I were you.

We can write negative sentences in the Second Conditional. One or both of the clauses can be negative.
If we didn't keep our beaches clean, they wouldn't be nice.
The city would be very dirty, if we didn't recycle.

We can ask questions with Second Conditional sentences with and without question words:
What would happen to the animals if there was a fire in the forest?
Would they throw away plastic bottles if they knew there was a recycling bin in the street?

Note: We usually use were instead of was after the first and third person singular.

A Look back at the article. Underline the sentences in the Second Conditional. How many are there?

B Complete the Second Conditional sentences with the verbs in brackets.

1 If she _____ (have) a plastic bottle, she _____ (use) it again.
2 _____ we _____ (help) the environment if we _____ (save) energy?
3 We _____ (not have) a lot of rubbish everywhere if we _____ (recycle) a lot.
4 If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (read) that article about the environment.
5 If you _____ (pollute) the river, I _____ (call) the police.

Vocabulary

Circle the correct words.

1 We don't have air conditioning / oxygen in our house.
2 On a hot day, you can use a fan / drop of water at home.
3 Trees can give us shade / pollution.
4 This bottle is useful / empty. Let's recycle it.
5 Some people think our climate / weather forecast is changing.
6 There are lots of green products / reasons in the shops.

Listening

Do the quiz, then listen and check your answers.

1 How much 'rubbish' from a litter bin can we recycle?
a 30%
b 60%
c 90%

2 What colour are the recycling bins in the area?
a blue
b green
c blue and green

3 Where can you recycle batteries in Greece?
a in green bins
b in blue bins
c in supermarkets

4 How much of the waste in litter bins in Greece is plastic?
a 2%
b 5%
c 20%

5 Plastic bags pollute the environment
a for a minute.
b for twenty minutes.
c for 400 years.

Sounds of English

A Listen to this sentence and underline the words that are stressed.

If we really cared about the environment, we wouldn't have so many problems with pollution.

B Listen again and circle the words that are stressed. How does the meaning of the sentence change the second time?

8 Lesson 3

Reading

Read the comments and tips on a web page about the environment. Which two people mention recycling?

Internet

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search

Address: www.gogreengreece.org/English

Going GREEN in Greece!

Nikos, 13, Corfu 21/9/10 5.11 pm

I live on a beautiful island. A lot of people come here every year and they throw away a lot of rubbish. My friends and I tell people, 'Never throw rubbish in the street or on the beach, always use a recycling bin or a litter bin' and we often clean the beach near our village and throw away the rubbish. Pollution is a big problem. We must all do something about it.

Angeliki, 12, Heraklion 3/8/10 11.12 am

If you plant a tree near your house, the shade will keep your home cool in the summer. Then, after the leaves fall in the autumn, the sun will heat your house. Trees are also good because they make oxygen. We breathe in oxygen so we can't live without it! Another thing you can do is use a fan instead of air conditioning because it saves energy.

Sisi, 11, Volos 12/5/10 8.30 am

Do you eat snacks and then throw away your dinner? That is a waste! We throw away a lot of food every year and making that food wastes a lot of energy! Another thing you can do is use your bike or walk instead of using a car. Go green, it's easy!

Costas, 12, Serres 12/6/10 6.01 pm

Don't waste things! If a tap drips, you will waste a lot of water. One drop of water each second is 10,233 litres of water a year! Also find a recycling centre near you and recycle everything you can. And don't forget that you can use things again. You can use the same plastic bags many times before you recycle them, for example.

Comprehension

Write N for Nikos, A for Angeliki, S for Sisi or C for Costas.
Who ...

1 mentions the things we eat? ☐
2 talks about using things more than once? ☐
3 talks about transport? ☐
4 mentions seasons? ☐
5 collects rubbish? ☐

Say it like this!

Talking about the environment

Complete the dialogue with these words.

pollute recycle ride throw away waste

Kyle: What do you do for the environment?
Helen: I (1) _____ cans, paper and bottles at the recycling centre. What about you?
Kyle: I always (2) _____ my bike. I never go by car.
Helen: Do you (3) _____ food and water?
Kyle: I'm afraid I do, sometimes, but I never (4) _____ the environment. I always (5) _____ my rubbish in a litter bin.

Now practise the dialogue with your partner.

Listening

Listen and number the pictures in the correct order.

Speaking

Look at the picture and say what you would do if you lived in this place.

Writing

Giving advice with conditional sentences

A Look at these tips about the environment.

- Send emails instead of letters. You don't waste paper.
- Turn off the light every time you leave a room. You save energy.
- Recycle things. You help the environment.

B Now complete the sentences in the Second Conditional using the tips from A.

1 If you _____ instead of letters, you _____ paper.

2 If you _____ the light every time you left the room, you _____ energy.

3 If you _____, you _____ the environment.

C Look at the poster about the environment and complete the sentences using the Second Conditional.

POLLUTION

Don't pollute the environment! If we (1) _____ (throw) all our rubbish in bins, our city (2) _____ (be) clean!

Take the bus or walk! If we (3) _____ (stop) using cars all the time, we (4) _____ (not pollute) the environment so much.

RECYCLING

Recycle paper! We (5) _____ (save) lots of trees if we (6) _____ (recycle) all our paper.

FOOD

Don't waste food. If we (7) _____ (buy) only necessary things, we (8) _____ (not waste) much.

Task

D Make a poster about the environment. Use this plan to help you and add photos or drawings to make the poster attractive.

Answer the questions for each part of the poster.

What heading are you going to use?

_____

What advice are you going to give under the heading?

_____

_____

What would happen if we followed the advice?

_____

_____

E Remember to use the Second Conditional for the advice on your poster.

Review 4

Vocabulary

A Find the stickers.

1 bush

2 pond

3 squirrel

4 seeds

5 tap

6 shade

7 recycling bin

8 fan

B Match.

1 piggy	a tag
2 plastic	b bag
3 name	c dump
4 rubbish	d bank
5 weather	e forecast

C Complete the paragraph with these words.

bottles danger difference energy fan litres

The environment is in great (1) _____ but we can all take action and make a (2) _____ . There are many little things we can do. We can recycle 60% of our 'rubbish'. If we recycle a tonne of paper, we will save 17 trees, more than 26,000 (3) _____ of water and a lot of (4) _____! We can use glass (5) _____ again and again. In the summer, we can use a (6) _____ instead of air conditioning. There are lots of things each person can do for the environment, so don't be lazy! Go green!

D Circle the correct words.

1 There was a trap / pile of leaves in the garden.
2 That huge tree isn't suitable / curious for a small balcony.
3 Be careful – the grass is very sticky / slippery when it rains.
4 That shop sells only green products / stones.
5 How much water can this bucket heat / hold?
6 The leaves / soil must be wet before you plant new seeds.

Grammar

A Complete the sentences with gerunds formed from the verbs in brackets.

1 I like _____ (learn) about the environment at school.
2 _____ (take) care of animals is very difficult.
3 Meg is not good at _____ (clean) her room.
4 I don't remember _____ (feed) the birds yesterday.
5 I miss _____ (sit) in Grandma's garden in winter.

B ***Choose the correct answers.***

1 _____ water my plants next week, please?
   a Are you going to
   b Will you

2 It _____ snow tomorrow. I watched the news.
   a isn't
   b isn't going to

3 Come on! _____ you plant those trees and bushes in the garden.
   a I'll help
   b I'm going to help

4 They think the new park _____ a pond with fish in it.
   a is going to have
   b will have

5 Darren _____ put air conditioning in his bedroom. He told me yesterday.
   a isn't going to
   b won't

6 You _____ sorry! That's a promise!
   a are going to be
   b will be

C **Complete the sentences with question tags.**

1 You did turn off the tap, _____?
2 The snakes are in the cage, _____?
3 That spider isn't dangerous, _____?
4 She'll be OK in the jungle, _____?
5 We can drink this water, _____?
6 We don't need the fan today, _____?
7 He doesn't really have a pet tiger, _____?
8 I'm very curious, _____?

D **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the First and the Second Conditional.**

1 If we _____ (not look after) our environment, we will destroy it.
2 She _____ (hurt) her dog if she's not careful.
3 If you grew fruit you _____ (save) money.
4 You _____ (save) energy if you turn off the lights when you leave a room.
5 I'm afraid this torch won't work if you _____ (not put) new batteries in it.
6 If I were you, I _____ (ride) my bike to work.

Song

Dump rubbish everywhere
And we'll live in a dirty world
Everyone can do something
Every man, woman, boy and girl.

If we all recycled
We would live in a world that's clean
Fires destroy forests
Planting trees will make the hills green.

We must protect the environment
And care for animals too.
If we don't protect the environment,
What will our children do?

Think of life without animals
Without wildlife in the sea
There won't be any air for us
If we cut down every tree.

Yes, our climate's changing
We must change too, you and me
If we were all more careful
What a beautiful world this would be.

9 In Town

Quiz

What do we call a very tall building?

a skyscraper
b sky-high
c skyline

NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

9 Lesson 1

The Cortuga Adventure

Listen and read.

1

Kate: Right, let's go. We have to get away before those men come back. It's stopped raining now.

Paolo: But what are we going to do about Craine? We must make a plan.

Mandy: Do we have to do it now? I'm really tired and Uncle Oliver is waiting for us.

Jake: Mandy's right. Paolo, let's go home and we'll meet you tomorrow at the café.

Paolo: OK. I'll lead the way. We have to turn left from here. Follow me.

2 Later

Where have you been? I was expecting you home for dinner! I hope you haven't got into trouble! You look terrible!

3

Jake: Err ... we're really sorry. We were exploring the jungle and Robbie fell in the river!

Kate: Paolo had to jump in and save him! Then we waited in a cave until the rain stopped.

Oliver: That river is really dangerous! You mustn't go near there again, OK? Are you alright now, Robbie? Where's your sweatshirt?

Robbie: Yes, I'm fine, thanks. And my sweatshirt ... er ... I left it in the café.

Oliver: OK, we'll get it tomorrow. I'll warm up dinner. Go and get ready for bed and then you can eat.

After dinner

The phone rings

4

I'm really sleepy now.

Me too.

Right. Off to bed then, all of you. Good night.

5

Robbie: Hello?

Man: Is Robbie there?

Robbie: Yes, this is Robbie.

Man: Listen to me, Robbie! I've got something of yours! And I know your address! Keep your mouth shut, Robbie, or you'll be sorry! Do you hear me?

Robbie: Who is this?

Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these words.

alright explore follow shut sleepy

1 Are you _____? You look awful!
2 You know the town. You lead and I'll _____ you.
3 I'm not _____ tonight. Let's watch TV.
4 Let's go and _____ the town.
5 This door is _____ and I can't open it.

B Match.

1 Turn right at the bank. ☐
2 Go past the traffic lights. ☐
3 Go round the corner. ☐
4 Cross the road. ☐
5 Turn left. ☐
6 Go straight ahead. ☐

Grammar

Have to

We can use have to to talk about obligation in the present, the future and the past. We use a bare infinitive after have to.
You will have to go to the city centre.
Yesterday we had to walk home because we missed the bus.

Affirmative

I/You/We/They have to go.
He/She/It has to go.

Negative

I/You/We/They don't have to go.
He/She/It doesn't have to go.

Question

Do I/you/we/they have to go?
Does he/she/it have to go?

Short answers

Yes, I/you/we/they do. No, I/you/we/they don't.
Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of have to/don't have to.

1 _____ he _____ get a bus now?
2 You _____ be very careful when you cross the road.
3 My library book was late and I _____ pay £5!
4 _____ you _____ buy tickets yesterday?
5 I _____ go into town, so I stayed at home.

Must

We use must to talk about obligation in the present and the future. We use a bare infinitive after must.
You must buy a ticket for the bus.
We mustn't be late tomorrow.

Affirmative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They must stay.

Negative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They mustn't (must not) stay.

Question

Must I/you/he/she/it/we/they stay?

Short answers

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they must.
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they mustn't.

Note: We use don't have to to show that something isn't necessary but we can choose to do it if we want.
You don't have to buy books – there's a library in town.
We use mustn't when we want to say we are not allowed to do something. We can't choose to do it.
You mustn't throw rubbish in the street.

Circle the correct words.

1 You have / must to go round the corner.
2 When do we have to / must be at the café?
3 Did he have to / must cross the road there?
4 You mustn't / don't have to go there. It's dangerous.
5 You mustn't / don't have to work today. It's a holiday.

Listening

Listen and write the names of the buildings.

café library restaurant school supermarket

Speaking

Choose two places from the Listening task. Tell your partner how to get from the first to the second place.

Writing

Write down the directions you gave in the Speaking task.

Reading

Read about New York and name four things you can do in Central Park.

New York

New York is a fantastic city for everyone and you don't have to spend a lot of money. In fact, there are even some things you can do without spending a single cent!

First of all, you can go on a tour of the New York Bay on one of the free Staten Island Ferries. The tour takes you round the bay and you can see the Statue of Liberty and the district of Manhattan with all its famous skyscrapers and other buildings.

After your ride, you can visit the Brooklyn Children's Museum. Tickets aren't expensive and there are lots of fantastic exhibitions and activities for kids of all ages. You can try on a costume, see animals and insects and take a look at the collection of 30,000 objects from around the world.

You must also visit Central Park. You can sunbathe, fish in the lake or just go for a relaxing walk. People from all over the world live in this city, so you can hear lots of different languages. Good climbers can even go rock climbing! In the evening, you can go to the theatre on Broadway. If you're lucky, you'll get some cheap tickets.

And when you've finished looking at the sights, what can you do? Eat, of course! You mustn't leave without trying the local food. Bagels are delicious chewy bread rings. You can buy them on the street. You must also try an original New York hot dog. They're cheap and tasty.

Guess what!
The Statue of Liberty used to be pink. It turned green because of pollution.

Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1 How much do you pay for the Staten Island ferry?

_____

2 How many things are in the museum's collection?

_____

3 Where can you see a play in the evening?

_____

4 What is a bagel?

_____

5 What are 'cheap and tasty'?

_____

Vocabulary

Circle the correct answers.

1 This bagel is lovely. It's very chewy / original.
2 There's a sight / statue of a famous person over there.
3 You can fish / try on in the river.
4 How about going on a(n) activity / tour of the city?
5 I've got a(n) exhibition / collection of coins.

Grammar

Can and could

We use can for the present and the future to:
a talk about ability.
We can climb walls.
b ask for and give permission.
Can I touch the statue, please?
You can't eat or drink in the museum.
c talk about what is possible.
You can walk around the park all day.

We use could to talk about ability and possibility in the past.
He could walk when he was one year old.
We couldn't see the theatre from the park.

We use a bare infinitive after can and could.

Affirmative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They can/could speak.

Negative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They can't/couldn't (cannot/could not) speak.

Question

Can/Could I/you/he/she/it/we/they speak?

Short answers

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can/could.
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't/couldn't.

A Circle the correct words.

1 You can / can't visit the museum on Mondays. It's closed.
2 We can't / couldn't go to the theatre this evening.
3 I couldn't / can't go to the library yesterday because I was sick.
4 My grandmother can / can't go rock climbing! She 92!
5 Could / Can you ride a bike to school when you were a child?
6 Can / Couldn't I go out tonight, Mum?

B Complete the sentences with can, can't, could or couldn't.

1 Excuse me. _____ you take dogs into this park?
2 We _____ see the exhibition because the tickets were expensive.
3 We _____ fish when we were children.
4 You _____ walk to the town centre. It's about half an hour by car.
5 Last year I _____ drive. I used to take the bus.
6 John _____ ride a bike. He always falls off.

Vocabulary

Match.

1 museum ☐
2 square ☐
3 steps ☐
4 skyscraper ☐
5 bank ☐
6 shopping centre ☐

Listening

Listen and circle the correct words.

1 Aunt Helen went to Athens in 2004 / 2006.
2 The Parthenon / hotel is on a hill in the city centre.
3 Aunt Helen didn't visit the Parthenon / museum.
4 Josh is having lunch / going shopping in Plaka.
5 Josh isn't going to the cinema / theatre.

Sounds of English

A Circle the odd one out and then listen and check your answers.

1	sight	right	eight
2	give	five	dive
3	wind	mind	find
4	some	come	home

B Practise saying the words in A. Can you think of any other words that rhyme with them?

9 Lesson 3

City Guide

Reading

Read these letters to a magazine about the cities where the children live. Which children recommend that you take things with you to their cities?

Dear City Guide,
There are two things I really like about living in Barcelona. The first is that the city is by the sea. Visitors should bring swimming costumes so that they can swim. The second is that the city is really beautiful and there are some really amazing buildings. You might spend all day walking around so make sure you bring comfortable shoes and a camera.
Maria Cortez

Dear City Guide,
One reason that I like London is because it's so green. There are a lot of parks and everyone goes to them a lot. You can go for a walk, have a picnic or go jogging. There are also some fantastic museums, and some of them are free. The shops are brilliant too, but you shouldn't forget your umbrella because it rains a lot.
Sandra Bower

Dear City Guide,
I love living in Melbourne because you can meet so many people. There are people here from all over the world. Some days you might hear ten different languages! I also like the fact that you can get lots of different kinds of food. I might not like all the food but I always try it.
Paul Bell

Say it like this!

Asking for and giving directions

How can I get to ...?
How can I get to the bank?
How far is it to...?
How far is it to the library?
Turn ... and then ...
Turn left and then go straight ahead.
on the right/left-hand side
The café is on the right-hand side of the street.
the first/second street on the right/left
Park Lane is the second street on the left.

Role play with your partner. Take it in turns to ask for and give directions from your school to your house. Practise the language above.

Comprehension

Write M for Maria, S for Sandra or P for Paul.
Who ...

1 talks about going to the beach? ☐
2 mentions places you can visit without paying? ☐
3 talks about meeting people from different countries? ☐
4 mentions walking a lot? ☐
5 mentions eating many different things? ☐
6 talks about rainy weather? ☐

Grammar

Might

We use might to talk about possibility.
It might rain tomorrow.

We use a bare infinitive after might.

Affirmative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They might go.

Negative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They might not go.

Note: We don't usually use might in questions and we usually say might not and not mightn't.

Should

We use should to ask for and give advice.
You should be careful in the city at night.
Should I turn right at Bank Street?

We use a bare infinitive after should.

Affirmative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They should come.

Negative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They shouldn't (should not) come.

Question

Should I/you/he/she/it/we/they come?

Short answers

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they should.
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they shouldn't.

A Complete the sentences with might, might not, should or shouldn't.

1 You _____ bring an umbrella. It's cloudy.
2 We _____ arrive on time. The roads are busy.
3 _____ I bring a coat?
4 Sit down. The bus _____ be late.
5 You _____ be scared. The city is very safe.

B What are the people saying? Complete the sentences with the correct form of might or should.

Writing

Order of adjectives

A Read about the order of adjectives.

When we have two or more adjectives in a sentence, we put them in a certain order. We use this order:

1	opinion	eg fantastic	5	colour	eg red
2	size	eg big	6	origin	eg Greek
3	age	eg old	7	material	eg silver
4	shape	eg square			

B Look at these sentences. Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct order.

1 I come from a(n) _____ (old, Greek) town.
2 This is a _____ (new, small, green) bookcase.
3 This is a(n) _____ (great, English, new) film.

C Read this description of a town and put the adjectives in the correct order.

Scarborough

Scarborough is an (1) _____ (English, old) town by the sea. In summer, lots of people go there because it's got a (2) _____ (fantastic, big) beach. When it's sunny, you can sit on the beach or swim, but when it's cold you can watch a play in the (3) _____ (large, round) theatre or visit the (4) _____ (old, beautiful) castle. You can buy nice sweets there too. One is called *rock*. You can buy lots of different colours of rock. You can also buy (5) _____ (local, delicious) fish.

Task

D Write a description of a town. Use two adjectives to describe each thing. Use this plan to help you.

Answer these questions.

Where is the town?

_____

What can you do when the weather is good?

_____

What can you do when the weather isn't good?

_____

What can you buy/eat there?

_____

E Read your description and check that the adjectives are in the correct order.

10 TV & Radio

Quiz

What do pandas usually eat?

a grass
b meat
c bamboo

10 Lesson 1

Listen and read.

1

Kate: I think we should tell Oliver about Craine. He'll help us.
Mandy: No! He'll be really angry.
Robbie: Shh! Oliver will hear! Let's go for a walk on the beach after breakfast. There's something you should know ...
Jake: OK. I'll call Paolo and we can meet him there. Uncle Oliver is going out, so he won't mind.

2 **Half an hour later**

Jake: So what do you want to tell us, Robbie?
Robbie: Somebody phoned last night. I think it was Craine. He threatened me!
Paolo: What? How did he know your number?
Jake: Maybe he recognised us from the photos on the camera. He saw us at the harbour with Uncle Oliver.

3

Mandy: I'm scared. What are we going to do?
Kate: What do you think, Paolo?
Paolo: Well, maybe we should tell Oliver. I was listening to the news on a local radio station this morning. It's said that animals are disappearing from Cortuga. If we told him it was on the news, he would believe us.
Robbie: I don't think we should say anything! Let's discuss things again before any decisions are made. Wait here while I go and get my mobile phone. I have to send a message to Mum.
Jake: OK, but be quick!

4

At Oliver's house

5

Oliver: Oh, hello, Robbie. I was just leaving. Have you forgotten something?
Robbie: Yes. Can I go inside for a minute?
Oliver: Of course. Just lock the door behind you. I'll see you later.
Robbie: OK, thanks. Bye.

6 **Five minutes later**

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with these words.

disappear discuss lock recognise threaten

1 People _____ different things on this show.
2 Did you _____ the door?
3 Why does the remote control always _____ ?
4 I _____ that actor. He was in *Titanic*.
5 My parents often _____ me that they'll throw away our TV.

Grammar

Present Simple Passive

We use the passive voice:
a when we are more interested in the action than the person doing it.
A lot of televisions are made in China.
b when we don't know who does the action.
The news is shown every hour.
c when it is obvious who does the action.
Television is watched in a lot of countries.

If we want to talk about the person doing the action, we use by:
The news isn't read by a local reporter.

We make the Present Simple passive with am, are or is and the past participle of the main verb. See pages 124–125 for a list of irregular past participles.

Affirmative	
I'm given	
he/she/it's given	
we're/you're/they're given	
Negative	**Question**
I'm not given	Am I given ...?
he/she/it's not given	Is he/she/it given ...?
we're/you're/they're not given	Are we/you/they given ...?
Short answers	
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Yes, we/you/they are.	No, we/you/they aren't.

A Complete the sentences with the Present Simple passive of the verbs in brackets.

1 This is an old comedy but it _____ (watch) by lots of young people.
2 _____ all the songs on this radio show _____ (choose) by the DJ?
3 The studio door _____ (lock) at 9 o'clock every night.
4 This comedy _____ (not write) by one person, but by three people.
5 _____ music videos _____ (give) to people for free?

B Complete the sentences with the Present Simple passive of these verbs.

not pay not play send show watch

1 A lot of adverts _____ on this channel.
2 That song _____ on the radio.
3 That reporter _____ a lot of money.
4 _____ lots of letters _____ to the DJ?
5 This programme _____ by a lot of people.

Vocabulary

Circle the correct words.

1 This is my favourite programme / reporter. She's great.
2 This boy is in a comedy / documentary.
3 This is a nature / talent show.
4 Look at this funny cartoon / channel.
5 This radio station / DJ is called Ivor Seedy.
6 The news / weather is on now.

Listening

Listen and number the pictures in the correct order.

Speaking

Look at the pictures in the Listening task and tell the story in your own words.

Writing

Write a short paragraph about the story in the Listening task.

Reading

Read the article and find out what kinds of programmes were popular in the 1960s.

The history of television

Television has become a very important part of our lives and we can't imagine living without it. Throughout the world, it entertains and informs people of all ages. It is also used for advertising. (1) _____

The first electronic black and white television was invented in the 1920s. In the early days, only a few very wealthy people could afford television sets. In 1936 there were only about 200 TV sets in the world. (2) _____ Then, in the USA in the 1950s, colour television was broadcast to the public for the first time, though few people bought colour television sets as they could not show black and white programmes. (3) _____ This could show black and white and colour programmes, so people started buying these new TVs. In the 1960s, all kinds of programmes were shown, but quiz shows and soap operas were very popular. We still watch programmes like these nowadays, but we also watch reality shows and a lot of films.

Advertising on TV started in 1941 in the USA. (4) _____ Today adverts are seen on nearly all channels all over the world.

(5) _____ We now have wide screen plasma and LCD TVs, mini pocket TV sets and digital television. Who knows what kinds of TV we'll have in the future?

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Guess what!

Sri Lankan Suresh Joachim holds the world record for watching TV. In September of 2005, he watched TV for 69 hours and 48 minutes!

Comprehension

Complete the article with these sentences.

a In 1967, however, a new kind of television was invented.

b With new technology, television is changing all the time.

c But how did it begin?

d Later, the price came down and more people bought one.

e The first commercial was for a kind of wrist watch.

Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these words.

advertising entertain imagine invent technology

1 Did Marconi _____ the radio?

2 Television companies all over the world make a lot of money from _____ .

4 Can you _____ life without radio and TV?

5 TV doesn't just _____ us, it also informs us.

6 This new _____ is amazing!

B Circle the odd one out.

1	commercial	advert	watch
2	afford	show	broadcast
3	mini	small	wide
4	invent	imagine	make
5	soap opera	reality show	television set

Grammar

Past Simple passive

We make the past simple passive with was or were and the past participle of the main verb. See pages 124–125 for a list of irregular past participles.

Affirmative

I was given
he/she/it was given
we/you/they were given
Those shoes were shown on TV.

Negative

I wasn't given
he/she/it wasn't given
we/you/they weren't given
This technology wasn't invented in 1950.

Question

Was I given ...?
Was he/she/it given ...?
Were we/you/they given ...?
Was this programme made in France?

Short answers

Yes, I/he/she/it was. No, I/he/she/it wasn't.
Yes, we/you/they were. Yes, we/you/they weren't.

Complete the sentences with the Past Simple passive of the verbs in brackets.

1 That soap opera _____ (show) for ten years.
2 My cousin _____ (choose) for a reality show last year.
3 _____ those presenters _____ (pay) a lot for this show?
4 A lot of DJs _____ (interview) for the job.
5 This quiz show _____ (not make) in London.
6 Why _____ a reporter _____ (not send) to the scene of the accident?
7 _____ TV _____ (invent) by John Logie Baird?
8 The commercial _____ (not broadcast) last night.

Listening

Listen and tick (✓) the correct pictures.

1 What happened in Brighton this morning?

2 Where did the friends find the elephant?

3 How did the boy help the family?

4 What's the weather going to be like this afternoon?

5 Who will read the news tomorrow morning?

Sounds of English

A Read these pairs of words. Write S if they sound the same and D if they sound different.

1	see	she	☐
2	there	their	☐
3	knows	nose	☐
4	Phil	feel	☐
5	wear	where	☐

B Listen and check your answers.

Reading

Read the magazine article and name the two DJs on *Lampsi FM*.

My favourite show

We asked a class of twelve and thirteen year-olds about their favourite television and radio programmes and this is what they told us.

Mary, 13, England

My favourite programme is a talent show for singers called *X Factor* because I'm going to be a singer one day. Lots of people go on the show and it's not always easy for them. They have singing and music lessons but it's still hard. They all want to win! Sometimes they cry and they are really sad because the teachers say horrible things to them. Every year there are new people on the show. My sister and I hope that we can be on the show one day!

Natalie, 11, Ireland

I don't watch much television because I'm usually busy playing football. In fact, the only programmes I watch are about cars. One of my favourites is *Top Gear*. My dad watches it with me. There are three men in it and they tell us about all the new cars. They do some crazy things, too. It's really funny and a bit silly. I remember once that they had to make a car from bits of other cars. It looked terrible! I really laughed a lot.

Zoe, 12, Greece

I only watch TV on Saturday mornings. I usually prefer the radio because you can do other things while you're listening. In the morning I listen to a radio station called *Lampsi FM* on my MP3 player while I'm getting ready for school. The show has got two DJs called Katerina and Dimitris. They play all kinds of music and they're really funny. They laugh and tell funny stories and they make me feel happy.

Say it like this!

Expressing preferences

My favourite show is …
My favourite show is Veronica Mars.
Do you prefer … to …?
Do you prefer reality shows to quiz shows?
I prefer … to …
I prefer watching soap operas to documentaries.
I prefer radio to television.
I can't stand …
I can't stand talent shows.

Complete the dialogue with some of these phrases.

Gina: What's your favourite show, Kyle?
Kyle: (1) _____ is a quiz show.
Gina: Do you like reality shows?
Kyle: No. I (2) _____ reality shows.
Gina: (3) _____ comedies to talent shows?
Kyle: No. (4) _____ talent shows. I hate comedies.

Comprehension

Write M for Mary, N for Natalie or Z for Zoe. Who …

1 doesn't think that her favourite programme is funny? ☐
2 watches TV once a week? ☐
3 knows what she wants to do in the future? ☐
4 only likes one kind of programme? ☐
5 watches her favourite programme with someone else? ☐

Listening

Listen and write the numbers next to the kinds of programme.

a comedy ☐
b documentary ☐
c quiz show ☐
d talent show ☐
e the news ☐

Speaking

Interview your partner about TV. Ask these questions.

How often do you watch TV?
How many hours a week do you watch TV?
When do you watch TV?
What programmes do you watch?
What are you favourite programmes? Why?
How many TVs are there in your house? Where are they?

Writing

Spelling mistakes

A Find the spelling mistakes in these sentences and correct them.

1 This radio station is awfull.
2 I thing reality shows are interesting.
3 Those thinks in the adverts are expensive.
4 We watch TV at brekfast.
5 He prefers watching realy funny shows.
6 They always watch cartons on Sunday mornings.
7 My friends and I lisen to *Lampsi FM*.
8 Jodie was on the new TV programe.
9 This comedy seams good.
10 I was listening to the radio an our ago.

B Look at the review of a television programme below. Find eight spelling mistakes and correct them.

My favourite TV programme is a reality show called *Survivor*. It isn't on TV at the moment but it was on last year.

In the show, two teams of people are sent to an iland. There aren't any houses or hotels, so the people have to sleep outside. They can only take one thing with them, so they usualy choose something really usefull like a toothbrush. The people also have to find food and they spend a lot of time fishing and collecting frut from the trees. Every week one person has to leeve. At the end, there are only two people on the island and one of them is chozen as the winer.

I really like *Survivor* because it's very exciting and the people have to do things like eat insects. I thing it really entertains you when you watch it. I don't want to be on the show, however. I like living in a house!

Task

C Write a review of your favourite television programme. Use this plan to help you.

Paragraph 1
Say what your favourite programme is and when it is shown on TV.

Paragraph 2
Say what happens on the show.

Paragraph 3
Say why you like the show and whether you want to appear on it.

D Read your review and check that you have spelt everything correctly.

Song

We've never watched soap operas
Or game shows on TV
I prefer wildlife programmes
And my wife likes DVDs.
Our kids are just not interested
In watching silly shows
They like playing games outside
Or listening to the radio.

You might read a book or drive or cook
You can skateboard around, explore the town
You can fix your bike. You can do what you like
You can listen all day to your favourite DJ
But you don't have to do anything
While you're listening to the radio.

Review 5

Vocabulary

A Find the stickers.

1 skyscraper

2 statue

3 traffic lights

4 bay

5 reporter

6 DJ

7 remote control

8 exhibition

B Circle the odd one out.

1	shopping centre	channel	bank
2	reality show	soap opera	news
3	sights	collection	tour
4	object	thing	square
5	entertain	inform	invent

C Circle the correct words.

You have to watch this old (1) cartoon / talent show about a policeman called Pete. It's really funny! He (2) follows / threatens a thief called Slim all around town because he wants to catch him. He wears different clothes and masks but Slim always (3) recognises / imagines him because he has a very funny walk. Pete loves food and when he isn't working, he's in his neighbourhood café eating hot dogs and his favourite chocolate (4) steps / bagels. He's crazy about them because they're sweet and (5) chewy / sleepy. Pete's got lots of different things like mobile phones, cameras and even a(n) (6) mini / original TV, but most of them are really old and they should be in a (7) library / museum. Slim always (8) disappears / discusses *in the end, but Pete never gives up!*

Grammar

A Choose the correct answers.

1 You _____ to leave your car here and walk to the shopping centre.
   a have
   b must
   c can

2 We _____ watch the news. Let's watch a quiz show instead.
   a shouldn't
   b mustn't
   c don't have to

3 _____ I turn left at the library?
   a Might
   b Should
   c Have

4 You _____ go to the theatre early or you won't find any cheap tickets.
   a have
   b can
   c must

5 You _____ miss this TV programme. It's very good.
   a might not
   b shouldn't
   c don't have to

6 We _____ go on a boat tour tomorrow, but we haven't decided yet.
   a must
   b might
   c have to

B Complete the dialogue with these words.

can can't couldn't have to might
might not should shouldn't

Grandma: You (1) _____ watch so much television. I didn't watch a lot of TV when I was young.

Jackie: Of course. You (2) _____ watch TV because you didn't have a TV set, Grandma!

Grandma: Oh yes, I forgot. But you (3) _____ be outside in the fresh air. It's good for you.

Jackie: But Grandma I (4) _____ go outside today. It's freezing.

Grandma: It isn't freezing! You (5) _____ be really warm, but you won't be cold with a coat on. You can go to the cinema. There (6) _____ be a good film on.

Jackie: But I (7) _____ watch a DVD here at home. Cinema tickets are expensive.

Grandma: Oh, dear. Yes, they are.

Jackie: OK, I'm sorry but I (8) _____ do my homework now.

Grandma: OK, we'll talk later.

C Change the verbs in bold into the passive voice to complete the second sentences in each pair.

1 David **gave** me a new DVD.
I _____ a new DVD by David.

2 They **make** a lot of funny adverts.
A lot of funny adverts _____ by them.

3 Can you remember who **invented** TV?
Can you remember who TV _____ by?

4 The studio **doesn't pay** its actors much.
The actors _____ much by the studio.

5 In the film, the thief **threatens** the detective.
In the film, the detective _____ by the thief.

6 They **showed** us round the museum.
We _____ around the museum.

7 Do they **take** the tourists on a tour?
_____ the tourists _____ on a tour?

8 The people in the café **didn't recognise** the singer.
The singer _____ by the people in the café.

Song

We're flying today far across the sea
To amazing New York. New York.
There's so much to do, there's so much to see
In amazing New York. New York.

We must see the Statue of Liberty
In amazing New York. New York.
If the tickets are cheap, we'll see a comedy
In amazing New York. New York.

Before it gets dark we'll go to Central Park.
We can sunbathe or climb up a rock
You don't have to pay to sail round New York Bay
We'll see the sights or we'll go for a walk.

11 Transport

Quiz

What is the name of this means of transport?

a wire car
b cable train
c cable car

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC™

11 Lesson 1

The Cortuga Adventure

Listen and read.

1 **Mandy:** What was that? I'm sure I heard a scream.
Jake: I didn't hear anything.
Kate: Where's Robbie? He left half an hour ago. He should be back by now.
Paolo: Maybe we should go and look for him.
Jake: Come on, let's go. It's better than waiting here, anyway.

2 **Ten minutes later**

3 **Mandy:** Robbie! Robbie! Are you here?
Kate: There's nobody here. Something has happened to Robbie! Now we have to tell Oliver. What if Craine has got him?
Paolo: We can catch the bus. There's a bus stop over there. Jake, call your uncle and say we'll meet him at Mum's café. Come on!

4

Back at *Parrot's*

5

6 **Oliver:** What's going on?
Jake: Robbie has disappeared! We think that Craine has kidnapped him!
Oliver: Craine? But why? Anyway, I saw Robbie at home an hour ago.
Kate: We've just come from the house. The door was open and Robbie's phone was on the floor.
Oliver: Tell me exactly what has happened and then we'll go to the police.

Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with these words.

bus stop catch get on kidnap scream

1 Here's the train. Let's _____ .
2 Did he really _____ a boy?
3 I'm sure I just heard a _____ .
4 We always _____ the bus into town.
5 Excuse me. Is there a _____ near here?

B Match.

1 tyre ☐
2 driver ☐
3 coach ☐
4 motorbike ☐
5 caravan ☐
6 tram ☐

Grammar

Comparatives and superlatives

We use the comparative form to compare two or more people, animals or things. We often use the word than after the comparative form.

We add -er to short adjectives.
A bus is faster than a bicycle.

We don't add -er to long adjectives, but we use the word more before the adjective.
Travelling by train is not more interesting than travelling by boat.

We can use (not) as + adjective + as to compare two things.
The bus is as cheap as the tram.
This seat isn't as comfortable as that one.

We use the superlative form to compare a person, an animal or thing with many other people, animals or things. We add -est to short adjectives and use the word the before the adjective.
These tickets are the cheapest.

We don't add -est to long adjectives, but we use the word most before the adjective.
These tickets aren't the most expensive.

The comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives are irregular.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
many/much	more	the most

A Complete the sentences with the correct comparative or superlative structure and the adjectives in brackets.

1 This ferry is _____ (fast) than the bus.
2 I never walk anywhere. I'm _____ (lazy) person in our family.
3 Planes are _____ (exciting) than trains.
4 This seat is _____ (not nice) as that one.
5 Is the metro _____ (popular) means of transport?

B Complete the speech bubbles with the correct comparative or superlative structure of these adjectives.

big good frightening slow

Listening

Listen to Jim and Ann and circle the correct words.

1 Jim's going to London with his parents / grandparents.
2 Jim thinks that the train / coach is more exciting.
3 The coach isn't as fast / long as the train.
4 Train tickets are £13 / £30 each.
5 Jim thinks they should go by train / coach.

Speaking

Work with a partner and compare these different means of transport. Use the adjectives in brackets.

a plane and ferry (expensive)
b bicycle and motorbike (fast)
c train and coach (comfortable)

Writing

Write three sentences comparing the different means of transport from the Speaking task.

Reading

Read the text and learn about some of the most famous underground train systems in the world. Which underground railway is open 24 hours a day?

Underground Transport

Many cities in the world have got an underground railway or metro. For example, London has got the Underground, New York has got the Subway and Athens, Paris and Moscow each have their own Metro. People use this means of transport so that they can avoid traffic and move between districts of a city quickly.

The London Underground (the Tube) opened in 1863 and it is the oldest underground railway system in the world. Both the Tube in London and the New York Subway have got more than 400 kilometres of track. The busiest underground railway, however, is in Moscow, with around three billion passenger rides a year. Moscow has also got the deepest station with the longest escalators in the world. One escalator at the city's Park Pobedy station is 126 metres long with 740 steps. The journey to the top takes about three minutes!

The Metro in Athens opened in 2000 and some of the stations are like mini museums. Many ancient objects were found by archaeologists before the Metro was built and these are displayed in the stations. You can see them either as you walk through the station to your train or you can make a special trip just to look at them. Both Paris and Moscow are also famous for the beauty of their Metro stations. However, neither the Paris nor the Moscow Metro runs for 24 hours a day, while the New York Subway never closes so you can use it at any time of the day or night.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Guess what!

In January 2009, two men set a new world record on the New York Subway. They visited every one of the 468 stations in just 22 hours and 52 minutes!

Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1 Where is the oldest underground train system?

_____

2 Which underground railway has got the most passengers?

_____

3 What is the name of the deepest station in the world?

_____

4 When did the Athens Metro open?

_____

5 Who found lots of old things before the Athens Metro was built?

_____

Vocabulary

A Write the missing letters.

1 You can avoid this when you use the Metro. t _ _ _ _ _ _

2 Trains run on this. t _ _ _ _

3 This is a very large number. b _ _ _ _ _ _

4 This is another word for *trip*. j _ _ _ _ _ _

5 You do this when you show things to people. d _ _ _ _ _ _

B Write the correct words.

escalator inspector luggage street sign ticket machine timetable

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

Grammar

Both, either and neither

We use both, either and neither to talk about two people, animals or things.

We use both with affirmative verbs. It means *one and the other*. It is sometimes followed by and.
I have travelled by both train and bus.
Both cities have got very good underground railways.

We use either with affirmative and negative verbs. It means *one or the other*. It is followed by or or of.
You can use either a ticket or a travel card.
I can't use either of these means of transport.

We use neither with affirmative verbs, but it has got a negative meaning. It means *not one and not the other*. It is followed by nor or of.
Neither a taxi nor a car is a good choice.
Neither of the trams was on time.

A Circle the correct words.

1 I don't want to travel on either / neither of these planes.
2 I like either / neither cars nor trams.
3 Either / Both of the trains are fast.
4 You can take both / either the escalator or the steps.
5 Both / Neither passengers have got a seat.

B Complete the sentences with both, either or neither.

1 _____ my car nor John's was working.
2 I've never been on _____ a plane or a tram.
3 We have to use the steps because _____ the escalator and the lift are broken.
4 _____ of the kids like buses, but they like cars.
5 _____ the London Tube and the Moscow Metro have deep stations.

Listening

Listen to Lisa and Gary talking about a new car. Write T (true) or F (false).

1 Lisa's mum has got a new car. ☐
2 The car is small. ☐
3 The car is more expensive than other cars. ☐
4 The car is fast. ☐
5 You can get the car in blue, red or black. ☐
6 Lisa's dad wants a new car. ☐

Sounds of English

A Read these pairs of words. What is the difference in the sound of th in each pair?

1 this, thin
2 either, both
3 there, thing

B Now put these words in the correct column depending on their th sounds. Listen and check your answers.

bath cloth mother neither other thank

brother	tooth
1 _____	4 _____
2 _____	5 _____
3 _____	6 _____

Song

There are bikes, cars, buses and trams in town
Taxis too! The metro's under the ground
We can sail on a ferry, we can get on a plane
Or travel through Europe on a new, fast train.
The best thing is, we can go anywhere
By train, road, sea or up in the air.

Travelling takes us to different places
Visiting countries, seeing different faces
Transport takes us where we want to go
Around the world or just back home.

Flying's more expensive than going by car
But it's the fastest way to go if you're travelling far.
Riding a bike is good for everyone
It's faster than walking and it's a lot of fun.

Reading

Read these entries in a travel guide. Which place still uses a very old means of transport?

Travel Guide

Venice, Italy

In Venice, there are buses and taxis just like any other city but they travel on water instead of roads! The water bus is called the Vaporetto and it works just like an ordinary bus. You can get a 24-hour or a three-day ticket. Some visitors like riding in Gondolas but they're too expensive for others. It doesn't really matter, however. The Vaporettos and the water taxis aren't as romantic as gondolas, but they're good enough for getting around and they run every day.

San Francisco, USA

In San Francisco getting around is really easy – there are all kinds of means of transport. The oldest and the best, however, are the cable cars. Some of them are modern but others are just like the old ones that used to be in the city a hundred years ago. You can use special tickets for all means of transport for 90 minutes, and they're very cheap. Most people think that walking in the city is too difficult because there are so many hills. A lot of people ride bikes, however.

Isle of Skye, Scotland

Skye is a beautiful island and lots of people visit in the summer, though it's often too cold for visitors in winter. The best means of transport are the buses. They can take you all over the island, but very few run on Sundays. Lots of families use bikes here, too. The roads aren't too busy, so it's safe enough for children. When you leave the island, you can drive across the Skye bridge or you can use the ferry. The ferry is quick and it's cheap enough for everyone.

Say it like this!

Talking about transport

How can I get to …?
You can get/take the tram/bus/metro from the stop/station
Excuse me, how can I get to Richmond Park?
You can take the tram from the stop over there.

buy a single/return ticket/buy a travel pass
Single/Return tickets/Travel passes cost …
Can I buy a travel pass, please?
Yes. Travel passes cost £8 for one week.

Where do I get on/off the tram/bus/metro?
Where do I get off the bus?
You get off the bus at the Central Square.

Talk to your partner about transport. Practise the language above.

Comprehension

Write T (true) or F (false).

1 In Venice you must travel on water. ☐
2 Gondolas are cheap enough for everyone. ☐
3 *In San Francisco, you can travel on different means of transport with one ticket.* ☐
4 There are lots of hills in San Francisco. ☐
5 Lots of people visit Skye in winter. ☐
6 Not many buses run on Sundays on Skye. ☐

Grammar

Too and enough

We use too to show that there is more of something than we need and that this is a problem. It is followed by an adjective.
The bus is too slow, so let's get the metro.

We use enough to show that there is as much of something as we need. It comes after an adjective.
I've washed the car. Is it clean enough now?

We can also use enough before uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns to show that there is less of something than we need and that this is a problem.
I didn't have enough money for a taxi.
Did you buy enough bus tickets for everyone?

A Complete the sentences with too or enough.

1 I'm not buying that car. It's _____ old.
2 The bus isn't fast _____ – let's go by car.
3 Have we got _____ money for the tickets?
4 You can't travel alone. You are _____ young.
5 Are there _____ seats for all the passengers?

B Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 car / your / enough / clean / isn't
_____
2 ? / you / seat / too / high / this / is / for
_____
3 ? / enough / for / sandwiches / there / are / everyone
_____
4 big / motorbike / this / is / too
_____

Writing

Headings

A Read about headings.

When we write reports, we often use headings above each part. The headings tell us what each part is about so we can find the information we need easily.

B Match the headings with the extracts from a report about trams in Athens.

1 **Clean and comfortable** ☐
2 **Tickets** ☐
3 **When can I catch a tram?** ☐
4 **Problems** ☐

a … you can get them at the tram stops. They cost …
b … some people think the tram's too slow. They prefer …
c The tram is always clean and you can usually find a seat.
d … but at weekends, the tram runs for 24 hours a day.

C Read the report and match these headings with each paragraph.

a **Which means of transport is the best?**
b **Kinds of public transport**
c **Cost**
d **Problems**

Public transport in Thessaloniki

☐ At the moment, people have to take a bus or a taxi in Thessaloniki as there are no other means of transport. However, there will soon be a Metro in the city too.

☐ Bus tickets are cheap enough for everyone and they last for 70 minutes, so you can get other buses with the same ticket. You can also buy cheap travel passes. A taxi ride usually costs about €4. Of course, you can also go on foot. The city is small, and you can walk for free!

☐ Buses can get very busy and you don't always find a seat. You can sit down in a taxi, but sometimes the drivers stop and take more passengers.

☐ As there are lots of buses and the tickets are very cheap, I think taking the bus is the best way to get around Thessaloniki at the moment.

Task

D Write a report about transport in your area. Use this plan to help you.

Answer the questions.

Paragraph 1
What kinds of public transport are there in your area?
_____

Paragraph 2
How much do the tickets cost?
_____

Paragraph 3
What problems are there?
_____

Paragraph 4
Conclusion: Which is the best means of transport?
_____

E Check that you have used the correct headings for each part of your report.

12 Jobs

Quiz

What is this man doing?

a He is showing off.
b He is fixing a cable.
c He is enjoying the view.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC™

12 Lesson 1

The Cortuga Adventure

Listen and read.

Oliver: I can't believe you kids went to Craine's camp and freed animals! Don't you realise how dangerous that was? And now Robbie's missing!

Kate: I'm sorry, Mr Thomas. It's all my fault. I suggested that we follow Craine. I was so angry, I wasn't thinking clearly.

Oliver: Well, I can certainly understand why you were upset. Craine belongs in prison. I'll call my detective friend at the police station. Don't worry, we'll find Robbie.

Half an hour later

Craine: Hey! Let me go!

Detective: The only place you're going is to the police station, Craine!

Oliver: Are you alright, Robbie?

Robbie: Yes, I am. Thanks for rescuing me.

Vocabulary

A Write the missing letters.

1 This is another word for *understand*. r _ _ _ _ _ _
2 You do this when you say what you think should happen. s _ _ _ _ _ _
3 Criminals should go to this place. p _ _ _ _ _
4 This person buys things. c _ _ _ _ _ _ _
5 This is a kind of boat. y _ _ _ _

B Match.

1 sailor ☐
2 chef ☐
3 detective ☐
4 artist ☐
5 photographer ☐
6 mechanic ☐

Grammar

Adverbs of manner

We use adverbs of manner to describe how we do something. We make most adverbs by adding -ly to the adjective, but if the adjective ends in -y, we take off the -y and add -ily:

Adjective	Adverb
quick	quickly
lazy	lazily

The artist paints beautifully.
The detective caught the thief easily.

Some adverbs are irregular:

Adjective	Adverb
hard	hard
fast	fast
high	high
right	right
wrong	wrong
good	well

A Complete the sentences with adverbs made from the adjectives in brackets.

1 The doctor arrived _____ (quick).
2 The teacher shouted _____ (angry).
3 'Talk _____ (slow)! I can't understand you!' said the detective.
4 That chef cooks really _____ (good).
5 Sam is a sailor but he swims _____ (bad).

B Complete the sentences with adverbs formed from these adjectives.

careful fast happy hard hungry

1 She studied _____ for many years and now she is a mechanic.
2 The chef sliced the onions _____.
3 The taxi driver was driving _____ and I was scared.
4 The customer ate the pizza _____.
5 The detective smiled _____ when he caught the thief.

Listening

Listen to five people talking about their jobs. Draw lines from the speakers to the jobs.

Speaker 1
Speaker 2
Speaker 3
Speaker 4
Speaker 5

Speaking

Choose one of the jobs from the Listening task. Ask and answer these questions with your partner.

How interesting/boring/easy/difficult is the job?
When do you have to work?
How much money are you paid?

Writing

Write a short paragraph about the job you described in the Speaking task.

Reading

Read the article about someone who does an unusual job. When can people get in touch with Heather?

The rattlesnake CATCHERS

Heather Ramirez and her husband, from California, USA, earn a living in an unusual way. They are self-employed snake catchers! They catch rattlesnakes which have gone indoors and return them to the wild.

Heather describes her work as 'protecting people from rattlesnakes – and protecting rattlesnakes from people!' In the area where they live, rattlesnakes often come face-to-face with people. They are found in shops, offices, houses and gardens. Heather explains that it's not the snakes which are moving into places where people live, it's the other way round. The snakes lived in these places first and then the people built houses.

Most people who see a rattlesnake are frightened. If you keep your distance, however, the snake won't bite you. In twelve years as a snake remover, Heather has never touched a snake. She doesn't take the risk. She picks up the snakes with a special tool. This doesn't hurt them, but it keeps them at a safe distance so that they can't bite her.

Heather and her husband are very busy because they are never off duty. Catching snakes is a full-time job and they don't often have a day off. People can contact them at any time of the day or night. It's not a career for everyone, but Heather doesn't want to do anything else. 'I just love my job!' she says.

Guess what!
You can hear a rattlesnake's rattle from twenty metres away, but the rattlesnake can't hear it at all. Rattlesnakes are deaf!

Comprehension

Write T (true) or F (false).

1 Heather catches and kills rattlesnakes. ☐
2 Rattlesnakes are found in many different places. ☐
3 Heather doesn't touch the rattlesnakes. ☐
4 Heather only works for a few days a week. ☐
5 Heather enjoys her work. ☐

Vocabulary

A Circle the correct words.

1 Please keep / take your distance. This job is dangerous.
2 I'm very tired. I need a day off / on.
3 I've got a part-time / full-time job. I work three days a week.
4 How do you return / earn a living?
5 I don't work for anybody else. I'm off duty / self-employed.

B Complete the email with these words.

career employee experience manager staff

Email

New Reply Forward Print Delete

Dear Sir,

I want to apply for the job as a(n) (1) _____ .

I have worked in an office for seven years, so I have got a lot of (2) _____ .

At the moment I manage fourteen members of (3) _____ in a company which makes cars. I've been a(n) (4) _____ at this company for seven years.

I am very interested in having a(n) (5) _____ with your company. Please contact me on 6798787987.

Yours faithfully,

Karen Long

Grammar

Relative clauses

We use relative clauses to give more information about people, animals and things. A relative clause begins with a relative pronoun or adverb. We use who for people, which for animals and things and where for places.

She's the woman who manages the restaurant.
I work for a company which makes toys.
Is this the city where uncle Jim works?

A Circle the correct words.

1 Is she the woman who / where teaches at your school?
2 I work in the café which / where all my friends go.
3 That's the detective which / who lives next door to me.
4 Is this the pen who / which you lost?
5 That's the office which / where I used to work.
6 Is this the desk which / who you use?

B Complete the sentences with who, which or where.

1 The chef _____ is new isn't very good.
2 I don't know _____ your tools are.
3 Is that the dog _____ works with the police?
4 Is this a career _____ interests you?
5 Most of the people _____ work here are women.

Listening

Listen to Ollie and Kate and tick (✓) the correct picture.

1 What did Ollie do at the weekend?

2 Who is the new employee?

3 Which day did the new employee start?

4 What did Kate do last week?

5 Who is going to talk to the new employee?

Sounds of English

A Read these pairs of words aloud.

1 lit	☐	lid ☐
2 mat	☐	mad ☐
3 food	☐	foot ☐
4 could	☐	cut ☐
5 bad	☐	but ☐

B Now listen and tick the words you hear.

• What three pieces of advice will you give your children?

Reading

Read the comments about what these people want to be. Which one doesn't want a full-time job?

What do you want to be?

I don't know what I'm going to do. I used to think about getting a job as a policewoman or a detective but I don't like studying very much. I enjoy playing football, but I can't really get a job doing that. Really, I want a part-time job which gives me lots of money! My mum says I'm lazy, but I just want an easy life. Lots of my friends want the same thing too. Who wants to work all the time?

Sam

I know exactly what I'm going to do. I have always loved cooking so I'm going to be a chef. I'll go to college for about two years where I'll learn all about cooking. Then I'll work in a kitchen until I can become a real chef. I'm going to buy a restaurant and have lots of staff who do everything I ask! If I'm lucky, I will even have a TV show like Jamie Oliver. Most famous chefs are men but there are a lot of very good women chefs, too. I'm going to be one of those!

Toni

I love animals more than anything else. I've wanted to be a vet since I was ten. You have to study for about seven years, and you have to be very clever and get good marks for all your exams. You must have work experience with animals before you study too. I'm sure I can do all these things. The only thing I don't like about this career is that you can get very sad when animals die.

Paul

Comprehension

Circle the correct answers.

1 Sam doesn't like
a playing football.
b studying.
c making money.

2 Sam's friends want
a a good education.
b a part-time job.
c an easy life.

3 Toni wants to
a be a famous chef.
b study for years.
c meet Jamie Oliver.

3 Vets study for
a two years.
b seven years.
c ten years.

4 What does Paul think is sad?
a studying hard
b working all the time
c animals dying

Say it like this!

Talking about jobs

What do you want to be when you grow up?
I want to be a … because …
I want to be a chef because I'm good at cooking.

I'm (very) good at/I enjoy …, so I want to be a …
I enjoy helping people, so I want to be a doctor.

You need qualifications / experience / skills.
Mechanics need a lot of skills.

Talk to your partner about what you want to be. Use some of these these phrases and practise the language above.

working indoors/outdoors
looking after animals
fixing machines/cars
selling things
explaining things
helping people

Listening

Listen to Kevin and Jenny and circle the correct words.

1 Jenny wants to be a doctor / teacher.
2 Doctors need good qualifications / experience.
3 Kevin's dad / cousin is a doctor.
4 Kevin doesn't want to be a taxi driver / pilot now.
5 Peter enjoys / doesn't enjoy his job.
6 Jenny's sister is a chef / manager.

Speaking

Look at the pictures. Explain what these people are good at and say what is good and bad about their jobs.

mechanic

hairdresser

vet

Writing

Making notes

A We can make notes to help us write something. We write the notes next to headings for each paragraph.

B Look at the notes below. Put the notes under the correct headings.

don't have to travel | long hours | you decide what you do | good money | you make beautiful things | not much money | dangerous

Worst job: *pilot*

Why is it bad?

One good thing

Favourite job: *artist*

Why is it good?

One bad thing

C Read the article from a school magazine. Underline the information from the notes in B. Which paragraphs do they appear in?

The best and the worst jobs

There are lots of jobs which we can do. Some are just ordinary jobs and others are careers, but each person likes something different.

My favourite job is that of an artist. You can make beautiful things and you don't have to travel to get to work. Also, you don't have to do what other people tell you. You can decide what you are going to paint and then you just do it. The only bad thing is that artists don't make very much money.

The worst job I can think of is a pilot's. You have to work for long hours and it's really tiring and boring. If you make a serious mistake, things will go wrong. It's too dangerous. The only good thing is that pilots are paid a lot of money, but money isn't the most important thing about a job.

In conclusion, every job has both good and bad things about it, but I think that artists have got the best jobs.

Task

D Write notes about the best and the worst jobs you can think of, and then write an article for your school magazine. Use this plan to help you.

Paragraph 1
Introduction: write two sentences to introduce the topic.

Paragraph 2
The best job. Explain why this is the best job. Say if there is anything bad about it.

Paragraph 3
The worst job. Explain why this is the worst job. Say if there is anything good about it.

Paragraph 4
Conclusion: write one sentence to conclude your article.

E Remember to check that you have included all your notes in your article.

Review 6

Vocabulary

A Find the stickers.

1 ☐ coach	2 ☐ track
3 ☐ traffic	4 ☐ customer
5 ☐ escalator	6 ☐ sailor
7 ☐ tyre	8 ☐ yacht

B Complete the table.

artist chef mechanic motorbike office
police station prison railway tram

Places	Transport	Jobs
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

B Circle the correct answers.

1 A(n) inspector / detective got on the bus and we had to show her our tickets.
2 The policeman isn't wearing his uniform today because he's off duty / full-time.
3 At the beginning of your career / journey, you won't earn a lot of money.
4 Have you seen Mr Frost, the new staff / manager?
5 Have you got any employee / experience as a chef?
6 Hurry up and get on / keep the bus before the doors close.
7 I want a day off / full-time job on Tuesday.
8 The little boy is missing. Has somebody kidnapped / caught him?
9 I display / suggest that we call the police about the stolen car.
10 They didn't realise / contact the snake was in their garden.

Grammar

A Complete the sentences with the correct comparative or superlative structure and the adjectives in brackets.

1 This is _____ (good) train journey we've ever been on!
2 I think my mum's new job is _____ (bad) her old one.
3 I think a taxi for four people is _____ (cheap) as the coach.
4 It was brilliant – we stayed in _____ (expensive) hotel in Paris!
5 This boat trip on the river was much _____ (interesting) the museum.
6 The bus is much _____ (slow) the Metro.
7 What's _____ (exciting) job you've ever had?
8 Your office is _____ (big) mine.

B Complete the sentences with these words.

both either enough neither too

1 In this company, you can work _____ full-time or part-time.
2 You work _____ hard, why don't you take a day off?
3 You can be _____ a doctor nor a vet with these marks!
4 We don't have _____ money for the plane – let's go by train.
5 Do we have to choose just one country – why can't we visit _____ of them?

C Complete the sentences with adverbs formed from the adjectives in brackets.

1 The manager talked _____ (slow) while the employees took notes.
2 We left work _____ (happy) because we wanted a break.
3 The baby was washed _____ (careful) by the nurse.
4 'Why are you sitting _____ (lazy) at your desk?' asked the boss.
5 Self-employed people usually work very _____ (hard).
6 If you do _____ (good) in your exams, you will get a good job.

D Choose the correct answers.

1 Is he the doctor _____ looks after your grandmother?
a where b who c which
2 My brother lives in a house _____ he bought last year.
a where b which c who
3 Is that the restaurant _____ your mother is a chef?
a where b which c who
4 That's the thief _____ stole those paintings.
a where b which c who
5 Let's get the bus _____ goes to the airport.
a where b which c who
6 Is Mrs Cole the manager _____ you're going to work for?
a where b which c who

Song

My mother is a sailor. My father is a nurse.
My sister is a soldier. I'll tell you something worse.
My grandma catches rattlesnakes. She really has no fear.
But it's not something I want to do for my career.

I want to be a billionaire and live on my yacht
With staff who will look after me and do what I will not
But when I tell my friends this, they always say I'm crazy
They tell me 'Study hard. Don't be so very lazy!'

I do absolutely nothing. Look at me. Can you tell?
I do absolutely nothing and I do it very well.
If there was a diploma for doing nothing at all
I'd pass with very high marks and I'd hang it on my wall.

I never passed exams because I wasted my time
Now my friends have lives which are better than mine.
I'm realising now that the future starts today
And for all these years, I have dreamed my life away.

The Story of the Hula

Before you watch

A Answer the questions with your partner.

- Do you like dancing? Why? / Why not?
- What different kinds of dances do you know?
- Do you have traditional dances in your country?
- How do the dancers move?
- What do they wear?

B The story.

This story happens in the United States (US), in the Hawaiian Islands. In the story you will hear about a competition in the city of Hilo.

Words to know

Match the words to the definitions.

1 wave	a a person who decides the winner of a competition
2 culture	b very old
3 judge	c an old story from the past
4 ancient	d a way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs
5 legend	e water that rises up from the sea

While you watch

A Watch the video. What type of clothes do Hula dancers wear? What do they wear on their head, hands and feet?

B Watch again. What can you see? Write T (true) or F (false).

1 There is a sailing boat in the sea. ☐
2 There is a long beautiful sandy beach. ☐
3 There are women dancing in colourful clothes. ☐
4 There are men holding pineapples. ☐
5 There is a man playing the guitar. ☐

C Watch again. Circle the words you hear.

1 It is a land of legends, or old stories which have existed for many / a few years.
2 In 1820, very religious people from Western islands / countries came to Hawaii.
3 People want to study the culture and learn to practise / dance the Hula.
4 They must practise for many years / hours before they are ready to dance the Hula for other people.
5 In the festival / competition, the judges look at more than just the dance.

After you watch

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC™

A Circle the correct answers.

1 Hula started more than ... years ago.
   a 60
   b 300
   c 1820

2 What did the Hula dancers do after the queen banned the dance?
   a They stopped dancing.
   b They danced in secret.
   c They danced for everyone.

3 What is a 'Hulaus'?
   a a dance
   b a school
   c an island

4 What happens every year in Hilo?
   a an ancient tradition
   b people visit 'Hulaus'
   c a hula competition

B Grammar Focus: Circle the correct words.

1 Much / Many people in Hawaii learn Hula dancing.
2 There are a little / a lot of beaches in Hawaii.
3 'How many / much Hawaiian islands are there?'
4 Only a little / a few people speak the Hawaiian language today.
5 'How much / many time do you practise dancing for?' 'An hour a day.'

Project

Work in groups. Choose a place you have been on holiday and make a poster for it. Make sure you include what there is to see and do there. Stick (or draw and colour) pictures on your poster.

Happy Elephants

Before you watch

A Answer the questions with your partner.

- Do you like elephants? Why? / Why not?
- Have you seen an elephant before? Where?
- Are elephants large or small animals?
- Are elephants stupid or clever animals?
- Do elephants have big teeth?
- Do elephants live on their own or in families?

B The story.

This story happens in the United States (US), in the state of Maryland. In the story you will hear about an elephant trainer in the city of Baltimore.

Words to know

Match the words to the definitions.

1 human	a someone who teaches an animal certain skills or tricks
2 in captivity	b a person
3 herd	c natural areas that are far away from towns
4 animal trainer	d not free
5 in the wild	e a large group of animals that live together

While you watch

A Watch the video. Find some words that describe elephants.

B Watch again. Circle the words you hear.

1 Elephants and people have worked together for over two / three thousand years.
2 Mike Hackenberger is an animal trainer at the Baltimore Circus / Zoo.
3 I check their feelings / teeth, and make sure they don't have ingrown feet.
4 Hackenberger says that elephant training is better / worse than it was in the past.
5 If they are left alone for a long time, elephants can start to act in a(n) unusual / normal way.

C Underline the names of the elephants you hear.

Big Girl
Fat Man
Funny Face
Leo
Limba

After you watch

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC™

A Circle the correct answers.

1 Mike Hackenberger ___ the elephants.
   a gets angry with
   b hits
   c talks to

2 Limba the elephant was alone for ___ years.
   a thirteen
   b thirty
   c forty

3 How many young elephants came to live with Limba?
   a two
   b three
   c four

4 What does Mike Hackenberger train the elephants to do?
   a act like elephants
   b clean their teeth
   c perform in a circus

B Grammar Focus: Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 elephants / already / have / the / eaten

_____

2 to / the / been / zoo / haven't / year / last / I / since

_____

3 ? / seen / have / elephant / ever / you / an

_____

4 haven't / the / swimming / gone / elephants / yet

_____

5 to / circus / I / never / have / the / been

_____

6 checked / teeth / Mike / elephant's / just / has / the

_____

Project

Your class is making a magazine about animals. Choose an animal and write a short article about it for the magazine. Stick (or draw and colour) pictures of your animal on your article.

LIONS – Kings of the Jungle

These beautiful animals live in Africa and Asia. They can live for 16 years in the wild and 25 years in captivity.

They are the only member of the big cat family that live in a group. This group is called a 'pride'.

Lions eat meat and spend their time hunting zebras, deer and giraffes. Female lions have 1 to 4 babies at a time. The babies are called 'cubs'.

We have to look after lions because they are an endangered animal.

Snow Magic

Before you watch

A Answer the questions with your partner.

- Do you prefer warm or cold weather?
- Does it snow often where you live?
- Have you ever been skiing?
- Which winter sports do you enjoy?

B The story.

This story happens in the United States (US), in the state of Minnesota. It takes place in a city called Taylors Falls, which is near Minneapolis.

Words to know

Match the words to the definitions.

1 engineering	a a lake used for storing water for people
2 trail	b a machine that gets water or gas out of something
3 skier	c a rough path across country or through a forest
4 pump	d designing and building machines, roads, bridges etc
5 reservoir	e a long thin straight piece of metal or wood
6 pole	f a person who skis

While you watch

A Watch the video. Put the sentences in the correct order.

1 A man falls over in the snow. ☐
2 There is a sign reading 'Wild Mountain'. ☐
3 There is a man jogging next to a river. ☐
4 A man is snowboarding down a mountain. ☐
5 A man is holding a snowball. ☐
6 A man is walking towards a snow mobile with a red flag. ☐

B Watch again. Circle the words you hear.

1 He usually tries to have the ski area open by Thanksgiving, which is in December / November.
2 Real snow is drier, softer / harder and better quality for skiing.
3 On the other trails, there are the very big rain / snow guns.
4 The six pumps / poles in the building control the water that goes through all the pipes.
5 He is talking about the reservoir on top of the area / mountain.
6 In the morning, the trails / roads are covered with fresh, new snow.

After you watch

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC™

A Circle the correct answers.

1 Minneapolis is one of the ___ places in the US.
   a warmest
   b coldest
   c wettest

2 The winters in Minneapolis are usually ___ .
   a long
   b short
   c warm

3 What did Dan Raedeke study?
   a art
   b business
   c mechanical engineering

4 Dan Raedeke says his snow-making machines make snow that is ___ real snow.
   a harder than
   b very similar to
   c softer than

B Grammar Focus: Circle the correct words.

1 Dan's got the largest / larger snow-making equipment in the area.
2 Man-made snow lasts longer / longest than real snow.
3 The snow from the machine is almost as good / better as real snow.
4 It is too / enough late to go skiing now. It's dark!
5 Minneapolis is one of the colder / coldest places in the United States.
6 Sometimes there is not too / enough snow to go skiing on Wild Mountain.

Project

Imagine you visited the Wild Mountain Ski Area in Taylors Falls, Minnesota. Write a postcard to your friend telling him/her about what you did there and whether you enjoyed it or not.

Dear _____ ,

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Your friend,

_____

15 APPLE LANE,
SOUTH TOWN,
ST13 DU6,
ENGLAND

The School Fair

Characters

Jake
Robbie
Kate
Mandy
Harry, Jake's friend
Other children
Teacher
Head teacher

Scene 1

In Mandy and Jake's garden

It's Saturday afternoon and Kate and Mandy are sitting on the grass in the garden when Jake and Robbie arrive. Robbie is eating a banana.

Jake: Hi, girls. We're going to the fair at my school this afternoon. It starts in an hour. Do you want to come?

Robbie: The money from the fair is going to help wild animals in danger. You must come!

Kate: Yes, OK. Let's go. Robbie, how many bananas have you eaten today?

Robbie: Err ... about four, I think.

Mandy: (LAUGHING) One day you'll look in the mirror and you'll see a monkey!

Robbie: But I **like** bananas ...

Scene 2

The children arrive at the school fair.

Jake: Wow, there are lots of people here! We'll collect lots of money for the animals.

Kate: Yes, and there are lots of games and competitions. Who wants to buy a raffle ticket? There are some great prizes!

Jake: The first prize is a digital camera!

Mandy: Great! Let's buy some tickets. Why don't we get three each?

Robbie: OK. How much are they?

Teacher: The tickets are £2 each.

All: Here you are.

Teacher: Thanks. We'll pick the winning tickets at 5 o'clock, so come back then!

Mandy: OK, thanks. What can we do next?

Robbie: Let's have a go at this game! What do we have to do?

Head teacher: You have to eat the apples without using your hands. Ten people do it together and the first person who finishes wins a prize.

Jake: And what's the prize?

Head teacher: A basket of fruit.

Robbie: Oh, great! There are lots of bananas in it. Let's play! How much is it?

Head teacher: Only £1 each.

They all pay the money and six other children play with them. They start eating the apples and Jake's friend Harry wins.

Harry: I'm the winner! Hurray! I can give the fruit to my grandma.

Robbie: Can I have a banana?

Harry: What will you give me for it?

Robbie: I haven't got any more money. I know! What about a raffle ticket?

Harry: OK. I didn't have enough money for a raffle ticket. Here's your banana.

Robbie: Thanks, here's your ticket. Right, what can we do now?

Kate: Mandy and I want to buy some cakes. Can we meet here at five o'clock for the raffle?

Jake: OK. Come on, Robbie, let's walk around for a while.

Scene 3

It's five o'clock, and everyone wants to know who has won the prizes in the raffle.

Teacher: Now it's time for the raffle! The first number, for third prize, is 134.

Mandy: That's my ticket!

Teacher: Congratulations! You win a watch! And the second prize goes to number 86.

Girl: That's mine!

Teacher: Here you are. You win some roller skates! And the first prize goes to ... number 129!

Harry: Hey, that's my ticket! I can't believe it! I've won a digital camera.

Robbie: Oh, no! I gave that ticket to Harry!

Kate: Ha, ha! You got a banana instead of a camera! Maybe you won't be so greedy next time, Robbie!

Mandy: Never mind, Robbie. I'm sure they've collected lots of money for the animals!

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
bite	bit	bitten
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn	burnt	burnt
buy	bought	bought
can	could	–
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
hide	hid	hidden
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lie	lay	lain

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read [red]	read [red]
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
show	showed	shown
shoot	shot	shot
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
stink	stank	stunk
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC LEARNING | CENGAGE Learning

World Wonders 2
Student's Book with Audio CD

Katy Clements

Publisher: Jason Mann

Director of Content Development: Sarah Bideleux

Managing Editor: Angela Cussons

Development Editors: Dione Davids, Ivana Kohut, Francesca Stafford

Associate Development Editor: Katharine Massey

Media Editor: Liz Hammond

Art Director: Natasa Arsenidou

Text/cover designer: Natasa Arsenidou

Compositors: Vasiliki Christoforidou, Dora Danasi

National Geographic Editorial Liaison: Leila Hishmeh

Acknowledgements

Illustrated by Theodoros Piakis

Song Credits:
Lyrics by David Allan
Music composed by Theodore Economou

Recorded at Motivation Sound Studios and GFS-PRO Studio

Production at GFS-PRO Studio by George Flamouridis

© 2010 National Geographic Learning, as part of Cengage Learning

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. No part of this work covered by the copyright herein may be reproduced, transmitted, stored, or used in any form or by any means graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including but not limited to photocopying, recording, scanning, digitizing, taping, Web distribution, information networks, or information storage and retrieval systems, except as permitted under Section 107 or 108 of the 1976 United States Copyright Act, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

For permission to use material from this text or product, submit all requests online at **www.cengage.com/permissions**
Further permissions questions can be emailed to **permissionrequest@cengage.com**

ISBN: 978-1-4240-5934-8

National Geographic Learning
Cheriton House, North Way, Andover, Hampshire, SP10 5BE
United Kingdom

Cengage Learning is a leading provider of customized learning solutions with office locations around the globe, including Singapore, the United Kingdom, Australia, Mexico, Brazil and Japan. Locate your local office at: **international.cengage.com/region**

Cengage Learning products are represented in Canada by Nelson Education, Ltd.

Visit National Geographic Learning online at **ngl.cengage.com**

Visit our corporate website at **www.cengage.com**

Photo credits

We are grateful to the following for permission to reproduce copyright photographs: Flip Nicklin/Minden Pictures/National Image Collection, Robb Kendrick/National Geographic Image Collection, David Mclain/National Geographic Image Collection, Fritz Hoff man/National Geographic Image Collection, George F. Mobley/National Geographic Image Collection, Tim Laman/National Geographic Image Collection, Colin Monteath/Minden Pictures/National Geographic Image Collection, Katherine Feng/Minden Pictures/National Geographic Image Collection, Michael Melford/National Geographic Image Collection, Lynn Johnson/National Geographic Image Collection, Karen Kasmauski/National Geographic Image Collection, Alaska Stock Images/National Geographic Image Collection, Gerry Ellis/Minden Pictures/National Geographic Image Collection, Alaska Stock Images/National Geographic Image Collection, Cyril Ruoso/Minden Pictures/National Geographic Image Collection, Jason Edwards/National Geographic Image Collection, Ira Block/National Geographic Image Collection, Michael Durham/Minden Pictures/National Geographic Image Collection, Paul Zahl/National Geographic Image Collection, Peter Essick/National Geographic Image Collection, Yva Momatiuk & John Eastcott/Minden Pictures/National Geographic Image Collection, Scott S. Warren/National Geographic Image Collection, Willard Curver/National Geographic Image Collection, Skip Brown/National Geographic Image Collection, Dean Conger/National Geographic Image Collection, Maria Stenzel/National Geographic Image Collection, Ralph Bower/Independent photographer

Printed in China by RR Donnelley
10 11 12 13 14 15 – 15 14 13

Review 1

Great!

Bravo!

Review 2

Excellent!

Great!

Review 3

Bravo!

Well done!

World Wonders

World Wonders

World Wonders

World Wonders

Bravo!

Review 4

Great!

Bravo!

Excellent!

Review 5

Well done!

Great!

Bravo!

Review 6

Excellent!

Well done!

World Wonders

World Wonders

World Wonders

World Wonders