

Family and Friends 6

Workbook



Cheryl Pelteret
Julie Penn

OXFORD

Family and Friends

1
Workbook



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Family and Friends 2

Workbook



Lesson One Story

1 Write the names.

¹ Fin is the DSD Club leader and he is ² Libby 's brother. He welcomes everyone back to the club.

³ Kate is Ed's sister. ⁴ Fin and ⁵ Libby are her cousins. There is a new person in the group. His name is ⁶ Tom and he is from Canada.

The children show Tom some photos of the things that the DSD Club did last year.

⁷ Tom decides to join the club. ⁸ Fin gives him a T-shirt and a cap.

2 Look and complete the sentences.

costumes first aid football future helped park ~~play~~ river seats time



a The children were actors in a ¹ play last year. When Fin's car broke down, they made new ² costumes for the performance.

b The children cleaned up the ³ river in the wildlife ⁴ park. Later, they were on TV.

c They did a ⁵ first aid course. Then they ⁶ helped a man who was in trouble.

d They watched a ⁷ football match. They had the best ⁸ seats in the stadium.

e The children made a ⁹ time capsule. They buried it for people to find in the ¹⁰ future.

Family and Friends 3

Workbook



3 Read and circle the incorrect words. Write correct sentences.

1 Last year, the children made new costumes for a holiday.

Last year, the children made new costumes for a play.

2 Jim had the old costumes in his car.

Fin had the old costumes in his car.

3 There was a map of the country in the children's time capsule.

There was a map of the town in the children's time capsule.

4 The children did a lot of work at the river because it was very clean.

The children did a lot of work at the river because it was very dirty.

5 A man fell off his horse and the children helped him.

A man fell off his bike and the children helped him.

6 The man was a really good piano player.

The man was a really good football player.

7 Jim invited the children to watch a film.

Jim invited the children to watch a match.

4 Answer the questions.

1 Where did Kate and Ed go on holiday?

To Spain.

2 Who had a holiday in France?

Fin and Libby.

3 What does 'DSD' mean?

Do Something Different.

4 Who is the new member of the DSD Club?

Tom.

5 Where does Tom come from?

Canada.

6 What sport does Tom play?

Ice hockey.

5 Complete Tom's email.

cap capsule cleaned ~~club~~ cousins joined learnt year

Hi Jack,

How's life in Canada? I'm having a good time here. At first it was difficult because I didn't know many people. But today, Fin and Libby took me to the DSD ¹ Club and I met their ² cousins, Ed and Kate. They're very friendly. They do lots of exciting things at the club. Last ³ year they did a play and they also made a time ⁴ capsule. They ⁵ cleaned up a river and they ⁶ learnt first aid. I think it's a great club, so I ⁷ joined today. I'm wearing the DSD ⁸ cap and T-shirt now!

Write soon!

Tom



1 Read and circle.

Dale Hi, Jake. It's Dale. How are you?

Jake Hi, Dale. I'm OK. ¹I watch / I'm watching the match on TV, but ²I don't enjoy / I'm not enjoying it much. My team ³doesn't win / isn't winning

Dale I can't watch TV right now because my sister ⁴does / is doing her homework in the living room.

Jake ⁵Does she always do / Is she always doing her homework on Sunday afternoon?

Dale No, she usually finishes / she's usually finishing her work on Saturday, but this time she's late.

Jake Well, you can watch the game with me if you like. Do you want / Are you wanting to come over here?

Dale Oh, no, thanks. I don't like / I'm not liking football on TV. I usually fall / I'm usually falling asleep when I watch a match on TV.

2 What was happening when the storm started? Write sentences. Use the past continuous.



1 two boys / kick / a football

Two boys were kicking a football.

2 the woman / read / a book

The woman was reading a book.

3 two children / ride / bikes

Two children were riding (their) bikes.

4 the woman / drink / coffee

The woman was drinking coffee.

5 the man / carry / a shopping bag

The man was carrying a shopping bag.

6 the ducks / eat / bread

The ducks were eating bread.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous.

1 Hannah called while I was doing (do) my homework.

2 We were playing (play) football when I hurt my knee.

3 Robbie was having lunch when Max arrived (arrive).

4 Dad had an accident while he was driving (drive) to work.

5 I was looking (look) out of the window when I saw a beautiful bird in the garden.

6 They were having a picnic when it started (start) to rain.

7 Jenny was studying (study) when Annie phoned (phone).

8 We were travelling (travel) to London when the train suddenly stopped (stop).

Family and Friends

Third Look



Native Energy

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1 Complete the table.  Irregular verb list page 119

	Verb	Past simple	Past participle
1	do	<u>did</u>	<u>done</u>
2	make	<u>made</u>	<u>made</u>
3	<u>eat</u>	ate	<u>eaten</u>
4	<u>break</u>	<u>broke</u>	broken
5	speak	<u>spoke</u>	<u>spoken</u>
6	<u>sell</u>	sold	<u>sold</u>
7	<u>swim</u>	<u>swam</u>	swum
8	<u>ride</u>	<u>rode</u>	ridden

2 Read and circle.

- I've *broke* / *broken* the plate.
- I *spoke* / *spoken* to my sister this morning.
- I *swam* / *swum* to the island yesterday.
- I've *did* / *done* my homework already.
- I *ate* / *eaten* a sandwich for lunch.
- I've *ridden* / *rode* a camel.

3 Complete the sentences.  Irregular verb list

1 I took (take) these photos last week.



2 Susan hasn't flown (fly) in a plane before.



3 They wore (wear) costumes for the play.



4 You've ridden (ride) a horse!



5 I've seen (see) this film three times.



6 Jane went (go) to China last year.

1 Art project!

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and complete the sentences.

world know ~~paint~~ famous impossible meet walls draw library

1 I want each group to paint a mural on one of the walls.

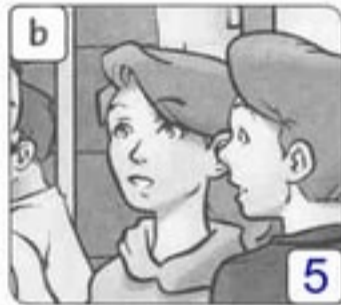
2 Animals are impossible to draw.

3 What about portraits of famous people from around the world?

4 We don't know what to do!

5 Let's meet at the library tomorrow.

2 Match the sentences to the pictures.



3 Read and circle.

1 Fin wants the children to ...

- a clean up the club.
- b paint pictures on the walls.
- c paint the library.

3 Kate doesn't want to paint animals because ...

- a she doesn't like them.
- b they look boring.
- c they are very difficult to draw.

5 The four children are going meet ...

- a at home.
- b at the library.
- c at the club.

2 For this project, the children ...

- a can decide what to paint.
- b have to paint countries.
- c have to paint animals.

4 Libby doesn't like the idea of flags or maps because they aren't ...

- a easy.
- b difficult.
- c exciting.

6 When they meet tomorrow, they are going to ...

- a decide what to paint in their mural.
- b make drawings for their mural.
- c start painting their mural.

4 What would you paint in a mural on the theme 'Around the world'? Students' answers

1 Complete the advert.

paintings background ~~art-gallery~~ portraits mural landscape foreground sculptures

What's on this week at the Parkside ¹ art gallery



- On the wall, there is an amazing ² mural. The children at Hill School painted it for their art project.
- In Room 1 you can see ³ sculptures by Carol Evans. She makes animals from stone and wood.
- Upstairs in Room 4 you will find lots of different types of ⁴ paintings by artists from around the world.
- In Room 2 you can see some interesting ⁵ portraits of people from the past.
- In Room 3 we have a very famous ⁶ landscape by the artist William Lake. It's called 'In the Country'. The river in the ⁷ foreground is the River Lee, and the mountains in the ⁸ background are the Black Mountains.

Come and see!

More words

2 Add *un-* or *im-* to the adjectives to make the meaning negative.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 lucky | <u>unlucky</u> | 2 happy | <u>unhappy</u> |
| 3 mature | <u>immature</u> | 4 interesting | <u>uninteresting</u> |



Dictionary
pages
110–118

3 Complete the sentences. Add *un-* or *im-* to the adjectives.

interesting mature polite ~~popular~~ friendly lucky tidy happy

- This TV programme is unpopular. No one in my class likes it.
- He never says 'hello' to anyone. He's very unfriendly.
- It's very impolite to talk with your mouth full.
- Please clean up your room. It's very untidy.
- James was unhappy after the test, because he didn't know many of the answers.
- This book is boring. It's the most uninteresting book in the world!
- She behaves like a small child. She's very immature.
- Tom hurt his foot so he can't play in the match. It's very unlucky.

1 Read and match.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 "You look great in those shoes." h | a "I'll come too." |
| 2 "I can't do this homework. It's difficult." e | b "Please tell me! I won't tell anyone else." |
| 3 "I'm going to town." a | c "OK, I'll call you again later." |
| 4 "Sorry, I can't talk now. We're having lunch." c | d "I'll open the window." |
| 5 "I've got some amazing news, but it's a secret." b | e "I'll help you with it after dinner." |
| 6 "It's very hot in this room." d | f "Really? OK, I won't watch it." |
| 7 "That film is terrible! It's really boring." f | g "Good! I'll make it again." |
| 8 "I like this meal." g | h "Thanks! I think I'll buy them." |

2 Complete the sentences. Use *going to*.

- I 'm going to call (call) Sandra this evening.
- My parents are going to paint (paint) the kitchen this weekend.
- Alan is going to make (make) a sculpture of a horse for his Art class.
- We aren't going to play (not play) tennis today. It's too hot.
- My dad 's going to meet (meet) me at the station.
- I 'm going to buy (buy) Matt a book for his birthday.
- Lisa isn't going to come (not come) to the cinema with us tonight.
- We 're going to start (start) our next History project soon.

3 Complete the conversation. Use *going to* or *will*.

- Tara What are your plans for the weekend? Are you going to do your homework tomorrow?
- Annie No, I don't think so. My cousins ¹ are going to go to the art show in the park tomorrow morning. I think ² I 'll go with them.
- Tara That's a good idea! ³ I 'll come, too! I'd like to see the art show.
- Annie Great! ⁴ We 'll meet you at the bus stop at ten o'clock.
- Tara Fine. I'll be there.
- Annie Susan ⁵ is going to take some sandwiches for a picnic lunch. Do you want to bring some lunch, too?
- Tara Yes, OK. ⁶ I 'll bring some lunch, too. But I can't stay very long at the park. Mum ⁷ is going to go and play tennis so ⁸ I 'm going to help Dad with cooking dinner.



1 Read and circle.

Hi Maggie,
 1 Are / Do you coming to the Art Club meeting tomorrow after school?
 After that, I'm 2 meet / meeting Leila in town. Do you want to come too?
 Kathy

Hi Kathy,
 No, sorry, 3 I don't / I'm not coming to Art Club. Mum
is / are driving me to Newtown at 4.00. 5 We'll have /
We're having tea with my grandma. But I'd like to see
 Leila too. What time 6 are you / you are meeting her?
 Maggie

2 Complete the sentences. Use the present continuous.

CLASS 6B SCHOOL TRIP

27th September

Teacher: Mr Sanders

9.00 meet at train station
 9.15 catch train to art gallery
 9.45 tour of gallery: starts 9.45
 12.00 have lunch in garden
 1.30 take boat trip on river
 5.00 go back to train station
 5.30 parents meet children

My class 1 is having a school trip tomorrow.
 Mr Sanders 2 is meeting us at
 the station at nine o'clock, and we
 3 are catching the train 15 minutes later.
 The tour of the art gallery 4 starts
 at 9.45. At 12.00 we 5 are having
 lunch in the garden, and after that we
 6 are taking a boat trip on the river.
 That will be fun! We 7 are going
 back to the station at five o'clock, and my dad
 8 is meeting me at 5.30. I think it
 will be a really good day!

3 Write questions and answers.

1 where / Tony / visit / with his class?

Where is Tony visiting with his class?He's visiting an art gallery.

2 what time / they / meet?

What time are they meeting?They're meeting at 9.00 a.m.

3 how / they / travel?

How are they travelling?They're travelling by train.

4 where / they / have / lunch?

Where are they having lunch?They're having lunch in the garden.

5 what / they / do / after lunch?

What are they doing after lunch?They're taking a boat trip after lunch.

6 what time / Tony's dad / meet him?

What time is Tony's dad meeting him?Tony's dad is meeting him at 5.30 p.m.

Reading

1 Look at the story. Choose the best title. Write the title at the top.

a) A lovely day on the river

b) An adventure on the river

c) A storm at sea

It was a summer morning. The river was calm. The clouds in the sky were light, like smoke.

"I want to go out in the boat," said Jack.

"Ok, let's go!" said Harry.

After half an hour on the river, Jack stopped rowing. The boat floated quietly on the water. The sun was warm, and Jack and Harry soon fell asleep with the sun on their faces. They slept for a long time.

When they woke up, the sky was dark. There were storm clouds above them. A flash of lightning lit the sky.

"A storm is coming!" Harry said nervously. And very soon, the wind started to get stronger and stronger. Waves hit the boat with a splash and heavy rain started to fall. Jack was rowing when he dropped the oars by accident and they floated away. Without the oars, the boys couldn't row. They didn't know what to do.

Then, a big wave hit the side of the boat.



The boat turned over and Jack and Harry were thrown into the water.

"Grab the boat!" Jack shouted. They held on tightly to the boat as the water carried them along.

At last, the boat hit some rocks near the river bank. The boys felt the ground under their feet and slowly they got to the bank. When they looked back, their boat was gone.

"Where are we?" Jack asked. "Will someone rescue us?"

Then they saw some smoke from behind the trees. "Maybe it's a house!" Harry said. They walked along the path between the trees – and stared in surprise.

2 Read again and number the pictures in the correct order.



Words in context

1 Read and circle.



Give me the oars, Harry. I'll **row** sail.

Jack! We fell asleep - and we didn't ² climb / **tie** the boat to a tree!

The boat is still **floating** / swimming. We can hold on to it.

Oh no! The boat is going to ⁴ splash / **hit** the rocks!

What are you ⁵ shouting / **staring** at, Sam?

Can you see the ⁶ splash / **smoke** in the sky?

If we find a house, we can ⁷ buy / **borrow** some dry clothes.



More words

2 Match the words from page 10 to the definitions.

lightning oars grab bank

- 1 bank *noun* the ground on each side of a river
- 2 oars *noun* long wooden objects that you use to row a boat
- 3 lightning *noun* the electricity that lights up the sky in a storm
- 4 grab *verb* to suddenly take hold of something



Dictionary pages

3 Complete the sentences.

floating hit oars smoke bank splash stared tie



They made a fire on the river ¹ bank. Soon there was ² smoke coming out of it, and they were nice and warm.



Helen held the ³ oars and ⁴ stared at the boat. It was ⁵ floating in the middle of the river. "Oh, no!" she said. "I forgot to ⁶ tie it to a tree!"



The stone ⁷ hit the water three times. Every time, it made a little ⁸ splash.

Writing

- 1 Read the story on page 10 again. What were the boys staring at? Look at the picture and tick (✓) the correct answer.



- a) a house
- b) a fire
- c) a person

My writing

Students' answers

- 2 Look and write the end of the story.



They walked along the path between the trees and stared in surprise.
The smoke wasn't coming from a house. It was coming from a tree.
"The tree's on fire! How did it start?" said Jack.
"I think the lightning hit it." Harry replied.

1 Read and circle.

A

David ¹ Will you / Are you going to play tennis later?

Paul Yes, I am.

David Great! I'll / I'm going to meet you at the sports club.

B

Susan ³ Will you / Are you going to buy your mother a birthday card?Lisa No, ⁴ I won't / I'm not / ⁵ I'll / I'm going to make her a card.

C

Sarah ⁶ Will you do / Are you doing anything this afternoon? Emma and I ⁷ will go / are going to the market at two o'clock.Katy Good idea! I'll / I'm going to come with you.

D

Liam ⁹ Will you / Are you going to ride on a camel when you go to Egypt?Phil No, ¹⁰ I won't / I'm not going to I don't like camels.

Liam Really? I like them!

2 Write sentences. Use will or won't.



1 I / help / her
I'll help her.



2 I / not wear / this
I won't wear this.



3 I / paint / the sky
I'll paint the sky.



4 I / use / some rope
I'll use some rope.

3 Read and circle.

Picture 1 The woman can't carry the bags. It's ¹ impatient / impossible.Picture 2 The boy is ² splashing / staring at his jacket.Picture 3 The children are painting a ³ mural / sculpture. It's a landscape / portrait.In the ⁵ background / foreground there are trees and flowers. The girl is going to paint ⁶ smoke / a sun in the sky.Picture 4 The man is going to ⁷ hit / tie the ⁸ banks / oars to his car.

2 Sports adventures!

Lesson One Story

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



- a Ed, Tom and Libby are too busy to draw the pictures tonight. **5**
- b The children are in the library. **1**
- c They haven't got much time to look at the books. **2**
- d Kate has got time to draw the pictures but she isn't very good at Art. **6**
- e They need to decide who is going to draw their ideas. **4**
- f Tom finds a book about sports. **3**

2 Write *True* or *False*.

- 1 Tom's book is about Australian sports. False
- 2 Rugby is a popular sport in Australia. True
- 3 People don't play football in Brazil. False
- 4 Ed has got a lot of homework. True
- 5 Tom's parents never go ice skating. False
- 6 Libby is learning gymnastics. True
- 7 Kate hates Art. False

3 Complete Kate's email.

countries terrible ~~mural~~ library time world pictures

Hi Beth,
How are you? I'm busy with the DSD Club as usual. Our new project is to paint a ¹ mural for the club wall. The theme is 'Around the ² world'.
Today we went to the ³ library to look for ideas. Tom found a great book about sports in different ⁴ countries. Tonight, I have to draw some ⁵ pictures of sports, like rugby and football. The problem is that I'm ⁶ terrible at Art! Ed, Tom and Libby haven't got any ⁷ time, so they can't draw the pictures. What can I do? Tell me if you have any ideas.
From Kate

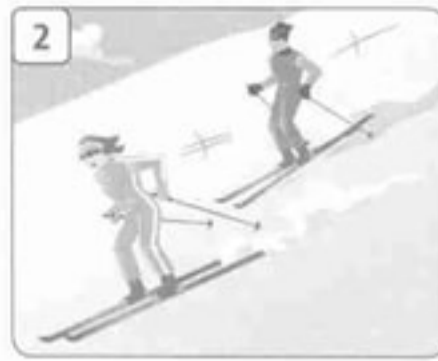


1 Complete the sentences.

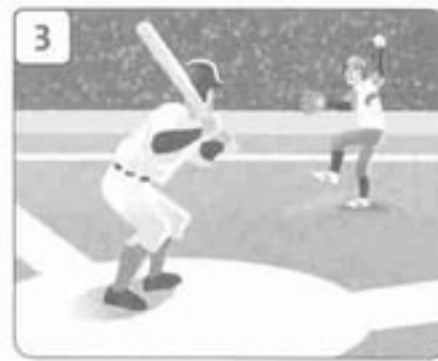
rock climbing caving ~~ice skating~~ skiing paragliding rugby mountain biking baseball



In countries with cold winters, people often go ice skating outside.



Italy and Switzerland are popular places to go skiing.



Baseball is a game for two teams of nine players.



In rugby, players can pick up the ball and throw it.



Any place with lots of hills is good for mountain biking.



Caving is an exciting sport, but you have to be very careful.



You need strong ropes for rock climbing.



You fly through the air when you go paragliding.

More words

2 Add *dis-* or *in-* to the words to make the meaning negative.

1 agree disagree

2 complete incomplete

3 appear disappear

4 visible invisible



Dictionary pages

3 Read and circle.

- These insects are so small that you can't see them. They're *visible* / *invisible*.
- Alex broke the window, but he said it was his brother. Alex was *honest* / *dishonest*.
- You need to write four more words in this list. It's *complete* / *incomplete*.
- Good work! All your answers are *correct* / *incorrect*.
- Janet and I are very different. We *agree* / *disagree* about everything!
- Mike is feeling sad today, so please be *sensitive* / *insensitive* when you talk to him.
- Where is your little sister? She always *appears* / *disappears* at bedtime!
- Charlie is a very naughty pet. He always *obeys* / *disobeys* everyone.

1 Read and circle.

- 1 If it's sunny tomorrow, we / we'll go to the beach.
- 2 Toby won't go to school if he isn't / won't be well.
- 3 If Fiona invites me to the party, I, I'll go.
- 4 If I don't pass the test, I'm not / I won't be happy.
- 5 You, You'll arrive on time if you leave now.
- 6 Ella will call us if there's / there will be a problem.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the first conditional.

not go ~~make~~ wear not play finish see

- 1 If it snows, we 'll make a snowman.
- 2 If I see Steve, I'll ask him about the tickets.
- 3 We won't go to the cinema if there's a good film on TV.
- 4 If Diana works hard, she 'll finish her project this evening.
- 5 Will you wear your scarf if you come to the football match?
- 6 If Eddie doesn't play rugby, he'll watch the game instead.

3 Write sentences with *if*.



1 if / it / rain / we / play / in the gym
If it rains, we'll play in the gym.



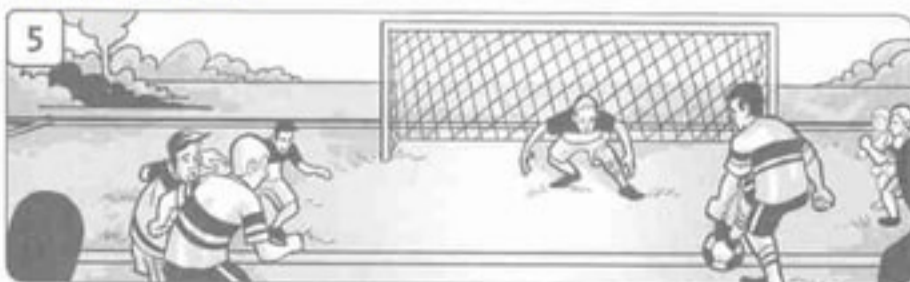
2 if / we / repair / my bike / I / ride / it / this afternoon
If we repair my bike, I'll ride it this afternoon.



3 if / the rain / not stop / the match / not start
If the rain doesn't stop, the match won't start.



4 if / she / not be / careful / she / fall over
If she isn't careful, she'll fall over



5 if / their goalkeeper / catch / the ball / they / win
If their goalkeeper catches the ball, they'll win.



6 if / it / not snow / this year / we / not go / skiing
If it doesn't snow this year, we won't go skiing.

1 Read and match.

- 1 If I won the art competition, **e**
- 2 Would you be scared **d**
- 3 Dylan would be a good footballer **f**
- 4 If Grace saw this film, **a**
- 5 We'd learn Portuguese **b**
- 6 I'd phone Patrick **c**

- a she'd cry.
- b if we moved to Brazil.
- c if I had his number.
- d if you went paragliding?
- e I'd get a big prize.
- f if he trained more often.

2 Complete the sentences. **v** Irregular verb list

- 1 If Darren had lots of money, he **'d buy** (buy) a house by the sea.
- 2 If he **lived** (live) by the sea, he'd go swimming every day.
- 3 If he had his own plane, he **'d travel** (travel) to interesting places.
- 4 If he **was** (be) a famous actor, he'd meet lots of people.



- 5 If Tess **played** (play) the guitar, she'd join a band.
- 6 If she **joined** (join) a band, she **'d play** (play) in lots of cities.
- 7 If she **had** (have) a lot of money, she **'d buy** (buy) a spaceship.
- 8 If she **went** (go) to the moon, she **'d take** (take) photos of the Earth.

3 Answer the questions about you. **Students' answers**

- 1 If I could go anywhere in the world, I'd travel to _____.
- 2 If I had lots of money, I'd buy these three things: _____, _____ and _____.
- 3 If I learnt a new sport, I'd learn _____.
- 4 If I could meet someone famous, I'd choose _____.
- 5 If I could live in a different country, I'd live in _____.
- 6 If I could fly or be invisible, I'd choose to _____.

Reading

1 Look at the article. What is Henry doing? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

a) He's studying at university.

b) He's working as a diving instructor.

c) He's working for an environmental group.

d) He's on holiday.



18-year-old Henry Watson is a volunteer with an environmental group called EcoTask. EcoTask is an organization that helps to protect the environment.

People with different skills volunteer to work for them and EcoTask has lots of interesting ways for volunteers to help the environment. Henry Watson is a talented diver and he is using his skills to help protect wildlife under the sea.

Henry is spending three months at an EcoTask centre on the Red Sea. The centre provides all the diving equipment he needs and also gives training to people to teach them what to do.

Henry works in a team with 15 other volunteers. He dives into the sea and records what he sees. He writes down the different types of fish and other sea animals he sees, and he reports any problems, for example, plants that are dying. He also tests the water for pollution to check if the water might damage the health

of the wildlife that live in the water. This is very important.

"I wanted to do something different before I go to university. I've always loved diving and I want to help the environment, so this project is perfect for me," Henry says. "The underwater life in the Red Sea is amazing and it's very important to protect it. Our research helps to do this."

He would like to stay in Egypt when the three months finish. "The best volunteer in each group can stay and work here for another two months," he says. "I hope it's me! I'd really like to stay here longer!"



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

1 Henry is working as a volunteer for EcoTask.

True

2 Henry is very good at diving.

True

3 Divers at EcoTask have to bring their own diving equipment.

False

4 Henry works in a team with 14 other volunteers.

False

5 He studies the wildlife in the Red Sea.

True

6 He doesn't want to go to university.

False

7 He joined the EcoTask project to get a lot of money.

False

8 He wants to stay in Egypt for five months altogether.

True

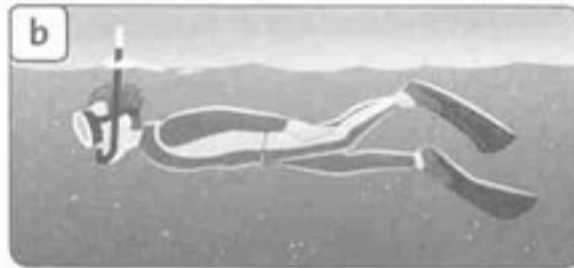
Words in context

1 Complete the sentences.

talented snorkelling pearl diving wildlife equipment freedom environment



Henry loves the ¹ freedom he feels when he's ² diving.



Sometimes he goes ³ snorkelling.



He is also a very ⁴ talented swimmer.



EcoTask provide all Henry's ⁵ equipment. They work to protect the ⁶ environment.



Henry is very interested in the ⁷ wildlife in the Red Sea.



Today he found a beautiful ⁸ pearl!

More words

2 Match the words from page 18 to the definitions.

provide volunteer skills protect

- 1 skills *noun* things you can do well
- 2 provide *verb* to give a person something they need
- 3 protect *verb* to keep someone or something safe from danger
- 4 volunteer *noun* a person who chooses to work for no money



Dictionary pages

3 Complete the sentences with words from Exercises 1 and 2.

- 1 Billy scored three goals in his last match. He's a very talented footballer.
- 2 Amy is working here as a volunteer. She isn't getting any money.
- 3 You don't need to bring any food to the sports camp. They provide all the meals.
- 4 If you're going rock climbing, you must take the right equipment.
- 5 Margaret is good at everything. She has lots of useful skills.
- 6 Everyone should help to protect the environment.
- 7 I like snorkelling more than diving because I don't like going too deep in the water.
- 8 My mum has a beautiful necklace with pearls in it.

Writing

1 Look at the concept map. Write the headings in the correct place.

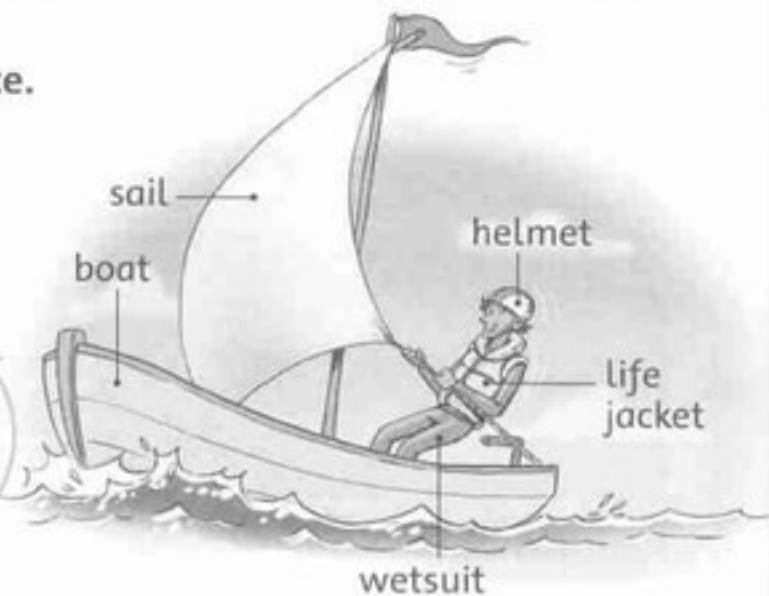
Safety What is sailing? How to learn Equipment

What is sailing?

- an exciting water sport
- good exercise
- great for summer holidays

How to learn?

- find a good instructor
- practise your skills



Sailing

Equipment

- sailing boat
- helmet
- wetsuit
- boat

Safety

- wear a life jacket
- don't sail in bad weather

My writing

Students' answers

2 Write a leaflet about sailing. Use the concept map.

Sailing

What is sailing?

Sailing is an exciting water sport and it

1 Complete the text.

ice skating environment inexperienced snorkelling
wildlife dislike equipment baseball ~~rock climbing~~

Last year, I went on an adventure holiday with my school. On the first day we went ¹ rock climbing in the mountains. The instructor showed us all the ² equipment and how to use it. Then, I did my first climb. It was great! The next day, some kids stayed at the centre and played ³ baseball in the sports field, but the rest of us went to the ice rink for ⁴ ice skating. I fell over six times! I didn't ⁵ dislike ice skating but I wasn't very good at it! On the last day, we went to the beach to try ⁶ snorkelling. I really loved it even though I'm quite an ⁷ inexperienced swimmer. I saw a lot of ⁸ wildlife that lives under the sea. There were different kinds of fish and even a seahorse! Later, our instructor gave us a talk about how we can protect wildlife and look after the ⁹ environment.

2 Complete the sentences.

Sadie I'm terrible at Maths. If the homework is difficult, ¹ will you help (help) me?
Annie Of course. Come to my house after school. We ² 'll use (use) Dad's computer.
Thomas If the weather is good, ³ will you come (come) climbing tomorrow?
Brad OK. But what ⁴ will we do (do) if it rains?
Daisy Oh, no! Max ⁵ won't win (not win) the race if he doesn't run faster.
Lee Don't worry. If Max ⁶ is (be) second, he'll be happy.

3 Complete the sentences.  Irregular verb list

live / in Switzerland not / go with them score / lots of goals
go / paragliding ~~ride / it in the mountains~~

- If Freddy had a mountain bike, he 'd ride it in the mountains.
- He 'd score lots of goals, if he played in the national football team.
- He'd learn how to ski if he lived in Switzerland.
- If he went paragliding, he wouldn't be scared.
- If his friends decided to go caving, he wouldn't go with them.



3 It's festival time!

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and complete the sentences.

likes buildings sports world ~~late~~ pictures

- Ed, Libby and Tom are worried because Kate is late.
- Kate arrives at the club with her pictures.
- Kate has drawn buildings, not sports.
- Kate tells the club, "We're going to paint famous buildings."
- Fin really likes the children's ideas.
- The DSD Club has a celebration with the theme 'Around the world'.

2 Number the pictures in the correct order.



3 Read and circle the incorrect words. Write correct sentences.

- It was difficult for Kate to draw buildings with a ruler.
It was easy for Kate to draw buildings with a ruler.
- Kate's friends are surprised when they look at her murals.
Kate's friends are surprised when they look at her drawings.
- Big Ben is a famous person in Britain.
Big Ben is a famous building in Britain.
- Fin is unhappy with the ideas for the murals.
Fin is happy with the ideas for the murals.
- The club will have a celebration next month.
The club will have a celebration next week.
- Everyone will bring some traditional ideas to the party.
Everyone will bring some traditional food to the party.

1 Complete the sentences.

delicious original ~~traditional~~ disgusting

- In England it's traditional to celebrate a birthday with a special cake.
- Have some of these strawberries. They're delicious !
- I don't want to eat that! It looks disgusting !
- That's a very original sculpture. I've never seen one like that before.

amazing deserted awful bright

- The celebration finished at midnight. Everyone went to bed and the streets were deserted .
- I like bright colours, like red, yellow and orange.
- The film was awful . I didn't enjoy it at all.
- Nina's paintings are amazing . She's a very good artist.

More words

2 Change the nouns into adjectives. Use *-ous*.

- luxury**: something that is expensive and comfortable – the adjective is luxurious
- mountain**: a very high, rocky hill, often with snow on top – the adjective is mountainous
- mystery**: something that you can't understand or explain – the adjective is mysterious



Dictionary pages

3 Complete the sentences. Use *-ous* to make the nouns into adjectives.hazard poison fury ~~danger~~ adventure mystery luxury mountain

- We can't swim here. It's dangerous .
- He's an adventurous traveller.
- What's that light? It's very mysterious !
- You mustn't eat those! They're poisonous .
- Our teacher was furious .
- This road is hazardous in bad weather.
- Austria is very mountainous .
- Their hotel was very luxurious .

1 Read and circle.

- 1 A Would you like some food?
 B No, thanks. I've *yet* / *(just)* had lunch.
- 2 A Shall we watch this DVD?
 B No, I've *just* / *(already)* seen the film. I saw it at the cinema last year.
- 3 A Has Jamie done his homework *(yet)* / *just*?
 B Yes, he has. He finished it an hour ago.
- 4 A Have you decided what to wear to the festival?
 B *(Yes)*, I've *yet* / *(already)* made my costume.
- 5 A How was your sister's holiday in Mexico?
 B She hasn't gone *already* / *(yet)*. She's leaving next week.
- 6 A Have you tried the new sports centre?
 B Yes, we went there this morning. We've *(just)* / *yet* come home.

2 Complete the sentences. Use *just*, *yet*, *already* or *before*.

Donna is getting ready for her birthday party. She's excited because she's never had a party ¹ before. She's ² just finished putting up the decorations – she finished a few minutes ago. She and her mum have ³ already prepared the food and it's on the table, ready to eat. They enjoy cooking together and they've made some special dishes that they've never tried ⁴ before. Donna has got a new dress for the party, but she hasn't put it on ⁵ yet. They have invited her family. Her family have ⁶ already sent her some presents but she hasn't opened them ⁷ yet.



3 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect with *since* or *for*. **V** Irregular verb list

- 1 I 've lived (live) in this house since I was three.
- 2 We 've studied (study) English for five years.
- 3 I haven't seen (not see) Steve since last summer.
- 4 The girls are hungry. They haven't eaten (not eat) anything since eight o'clock.
- 5 It hasn't rained (not rain) here for two months.
- 6 My teacher has worked (work) at the school since 2005.
- 7 Jen has played (play) the piano since she was five years old.
- 8 You haven't been (not be) to football for two months!

1 Read and circle.



Jasmine ¹ Did you ever go / Have you ever been to Egypt, Oscar?

Oscar Yes. My family went / has been there last year.

Jasmine What did you do / have you done there?

Oscar Lots of amazing things! We visited / We've visited the Pyramids, and we rode / we've ridden on camels. ⁶ Did you ever do / Have you ever done that?

Jasmine No! But I 've had / had a ride on an elephant. That was in India.

Oscar Really? When did you go / have you been to India?

Jasmine Two years ago. The elephant ride was / has been a bit uncomfortable, but fun!

Oscar Yes, my camel ride was the same!

2 Look at Oscar's photos. Write questions.



1 he / ever / try / skiing?

Has he ever tried skiing?

Yes, he has.

2 when / he / go / skiing?

When did he go skiing?

In January.

3 he / ever / see / the Red Sea?

Has he ever seen the Red Sea?

Yes, he has.

4 what / he / do / there?

What did he do there?

He went snorkelling.

5 he / ever / visit / Istanbul?

Has he ever visited Istanbul?

Yes, he has.

6 when / he / go / to Istanbul?

When did he go to Istanbul?

In July.

3 Write sentences about you. Use these words or your own ideas.  Irregular verb list

ride a horse swim in the sea read an English book meet a famous person
visit a different country climb a mountain

Students' answers

I've ridden a horse.

I've never visited a different country.

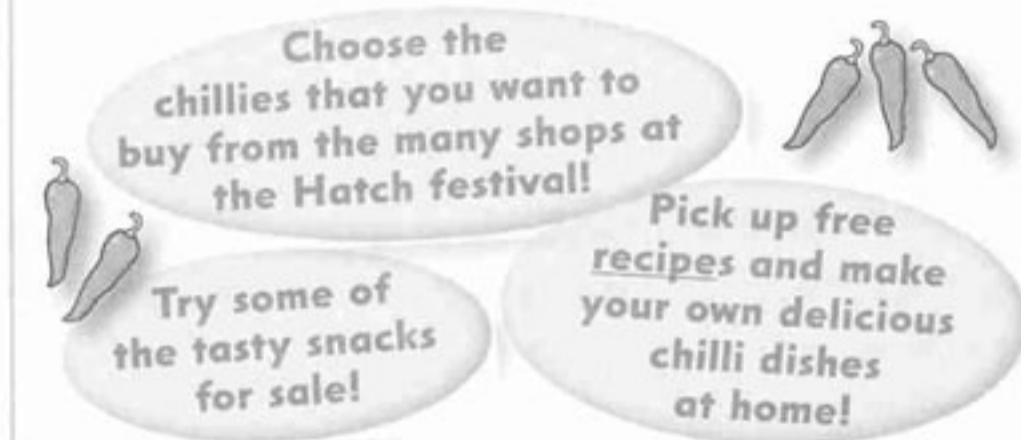
Reading

1 Look at the leaflet. Choose the best title. Write the title at the top.

a) How to cook with chillies!

b) Celebrating the chilli!

c) Decorations with chillies!



Every year in late August or early September, there is a special festival in a little town called Hatch, in New Mexico, USA. The festival lasts for one weekend, and it celebrates chilli peppers, the most famous food from this area. Farmers grow chillies in the local area and in late August or early September, the chillies are ready to be picked and eaten! Then, everyone gets together and celebrates the chilli!



You'll know when you get close to Hatch, because you'll smell the chillies cooking over fires. People eat chillies with everything! They eat them with meat, with vegetables and even with chocolate! Chilli chocolate

is delicious! In town there are chillies everywhere, in different colours, shapes and sizes. People decorate the buildings with chillies. They hang big bunches outside their houses. Some people even cover their walls and roofs with chillies!

Visitors come to the festival from all over the USA, so it's best to arrive early. There are music groups and traditional dances, and you can also watch cooking demonstrations which show you how to make dishes with chillies. On both days there are competitions. For example, there is a prize every year for the person who can eat the most chillies, and another prize for tying chillies into the biggest bunch. Come to the festival! It's great fun!

2 Read again and match.

- 1 Farmers grow lots of **c**
- 2 The festival lasts for **g**
- 3 When you arrive, you will smell **a**
- 4 People use chillies as **d**
- 5 People come to the festival from **b**
- 6 At the festival there is **f**
- 7 You can learn how to cook **h**
- 8 There is a prize for the **e**

- a chillies cooking.
- b all over the USA.
- c different kinds of chillies around Hatch.
- d decorations for their houses.
- e person who can eat the most chillies.
- f music, dancing and food.
- g two days.
- h dishes with chillies in them.

Words in context

1 Read and circle.

I saw this ¹ *menu* / *dish* for the first time at the chilli festival last September. A woman showed us how to make it in a cooking *demonstration* / *decoration*. You make it with meat, beans, tomatoes, chillies, onions and ³ *jam* / *garlic*. We could all try some when the woman finished. It was delicious!



Mum cooked it last weekend, when we ⁴ *bought* / *celebrated* my uncle's 50th birthday. Before the meal we had *snacks* / *bricks*, like nuts, olives and pastries. The meal ended with a fantastic strawberry *dessert* / *prize*. There were 30 people from our family there and the celebration ⁷ *tasted* / *lasted* for five hours.

More words

2 Look at the text on page 26. Cross out the incorrect words.

- You can **hang** something *on the wall* / ~~*on the floor*~~ / *on a washing line*.
- You can use *balloons* / ~~*music*~~ / *flowers* to **decorate** your house.
- You can ~~*eat*~~ / *read* / use a **recipe** to make a dish.
- You can have a **bunch** of *grapes* / *flowers* / ~~*melons*~~.



3 Complete the text.

decorate recipes bunches lasts bricks ~~celebrate~~ demonstrations hang desserts

In Cholula, Mexico, people ¹ *celebrate* bread-making in a famous festival. They use ² *bricks* to build a fireplace in the centre of the town. Then, bakers give ³ *demonstrations* to show how to make bread. They use more than 100 different ⁴ *recipes*. Sometimes they ⁵ *decorate* the bread with nuts or fruit. There are also sweet breads. They make great ⁶ *desserts*. The festival is in October and it ⁷ *lasts* for three days. People often ⁸ *hang* beautiful ⁹ *bunches* of flowers in the street. The town looks amazing.



1 Complete the sentences. Use *for* and *since*.

- Frankie has had a bike for a few years / since he was nine.
- I've been on holiday since Tuesday / for a week.
- Mrs Smith has been ill for three months / since February.
- We've had a summer festival in our town since 1900 / for more than 100 years.
- George has been in the library for an hour / since four o'clock.

2 Complete the letter. Use the present perfect or the past simple.  Irregular verb list

Dear Scott,

I'm on holiday in Japan. We ¹ 've already been (already / be) here for a week, and it's great. I ² 've never tasted (never / taste) such delicious food before.

³ Have you ever tried (ever / try) Japanese food?

Last night, we ⁴ went (go) to an unusual festival called 'Setsubun' – the bean festival. You have to eat the same number of beans as your age, so I ⁵ ate (eat) eleven beans! We also ⁶ tried (try) the traditional festival food and I ⁷ enjoyed (enjoy) it a lot.

We ⁸ 've met (meet) some nice people since we arrived, and the hotel is amazing. Dad ⁹ has just had (just / have) a swim in the pool, but I ¹⁰ haven't been (not be) in the water yet.

See you soon,

Cameron

3 Write the words.

disgusting amazing delicious awful traditional deserted original bright



amazing fireworks



awful weather



a deserted house



bright sunlight



an original idea



a traditional costume



disgusting food



a delicious cake

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and match.



- 1 Mr Martin tells the children about **d**
- 2 The competition is about **b**
- 3 The children have got two weeks **c**
- 4 The first prize is **f**
- 5 The children can't decide **a**
- 6 They are going to go to **e**

- a what to draw.
- b the transport of the future.
- c to do a drawing of a future form of transport.
- d a competition for local clubs and schools.
- e the Museum of Inventions for ideas.
- f a ride in a hot-air balloon.

2 Complete the poster.

date ~~future~~ transport club drawing best ideas visitors

Competition! Design the transport of the future!

What will transport be like in the ¹ future ?
 The Museum of Inventions wants to know your
² ideas . We would like you and
 your friends to do a ³ drawing
 of a future form of transport.

How to enter

Send your drawing to Mr Martin at the
 Museum of Inventions. You must also write
 a paragraph to explain how your form of
⁴ transport works.
 Send this with your drawing.

Rules

Each group can only send in one drawing.
 The closing ⁵ date for the competition
 is 22nd December.

Prizes

1st prize: A ride in a hot-air balloon

2nd prize: New equipment for your

⁶ club or school

The museum will also display some of the

⁷ best drawings for ⁸ visitors

to look at.

3 Read the poster again and write *True* or *False*.

- 1 Children have to write about their drawing.
- 2 The groups can send in lots of drawings.
- 3 Children can't send in drawings after 22nd December.
- 4 There is only one prize.
- 5 Visitors to the museum will see some of the drawings.

True

False

True

False

True

1 Write the words. Then complete the sentences.

hot-air balloon ~~motorbike~~ submarine helicopter lorry yacht coach barge

A travels on land

motorbikelorrycoach

B travels on/under the water

submarineyachtbarge

C travels in the air

hot-air balloonhelicopter

- A A ¹ motorbike has got two wheels. A ² coach carries lots of passengers.
 A ³ lorry carries things to shops and businesses.
- B A ⁴ yacht has got sails. A ⁵ barge hasn't got sails and it travels slowly.
 A ⁶ submarine can travel under the sea.
- C A ⁷ helicopter is made of metal, like a plane, but it hasn't got wings.
 A ⁸ hot-air balloon uses hot gas to get up into the air.

More words

2 Match the pictures to the sentences.



- 1 Thank you for your information. We'll **look into** it. **c**
- 2 Can you help me **look for** my phone? **a**
- 3 It's important to **look ahead** and make plans. **d**
- 4 My sister is so talented! I really **look up to** her. **b**



Dictionary pages

3 Complete the sentences.

look after look round look ahead ~~look for~~ look up to look into look forward to look up

- 1 I've lost my pen. I'm going to look for it upstairs.
- 2 I need to look up the new words in a dictionary.
- 3 My uncle is a wonderful person. I really look up to him.
- 4 Grandma has been in hospital. Now she's staying with us so we can look after her.
- 5 Mum bought a book on the Internet, but it didn't arrive. She's going to look into it.
- 6 My diary helps me to look ahead and plan things.
- 7 I'm going to look round the Egyptian section before I leave the museum.
- 8 We always look forward to the summer. We love summertime.

1 Read and circle.

- 1 I've been working on the computer *for* / since / all six o'clock.
- 2 Allie has been reading his book *for* / *since* / all afternoon.
- 3 Jess has been learning English for / *since* / all five years.
- 4 Where's the bus? We've been waiting here for / *since* / all 20 minutes.
- 5 The weather is awful! It's been raining *for* / *since* / all day.
- 6 My aunt has been cooking *for* / *since* / all morning.

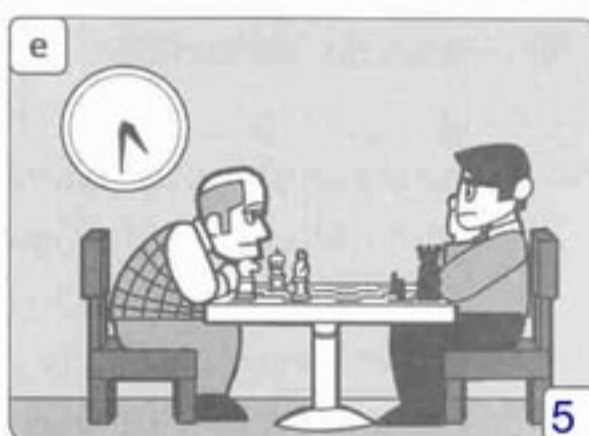
2 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect continuous.

- 1 The yachts have been sailing (sail) in the race for nearly an hour.
- 2 Ellie's father is a driver. He has been driving (drive) lorries for 15 years.
- 3 Barges have been using (use) this canal since the 19th century.
- 4 Dad will be here soon. He has been travelling (travel) all day.
- 5 My cousin has been riding (ride) a motorbike since he was 18. He loves it!
- 6 What's happening? Police helicopters have been flying (fly) around here all morning.

3 Write sentences. Use the present perfect continuous and *for*, *since* or *all*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 she / study / four hours | <u>She's been studying for four hours.</u> |
| 2 he / paint / day | <u>He's been painting all day</u> |
| 3 you / watch / TV / lunchtime | <u>You've been watching TV since lunchtime.</u> |
| 4 Jack / wait / at the station / 50 minutes | <u>Jack's been waiting at the station for 50 minutes.</u> |
| 5 they / play / chess / two o'clock | <u>They've been playing chess since two o'clock.</u> |
| 6 we / cook / morning | <u>We've been cooking all morning.</u> |

4 Match the pictures and the sentences from Exercise 3.



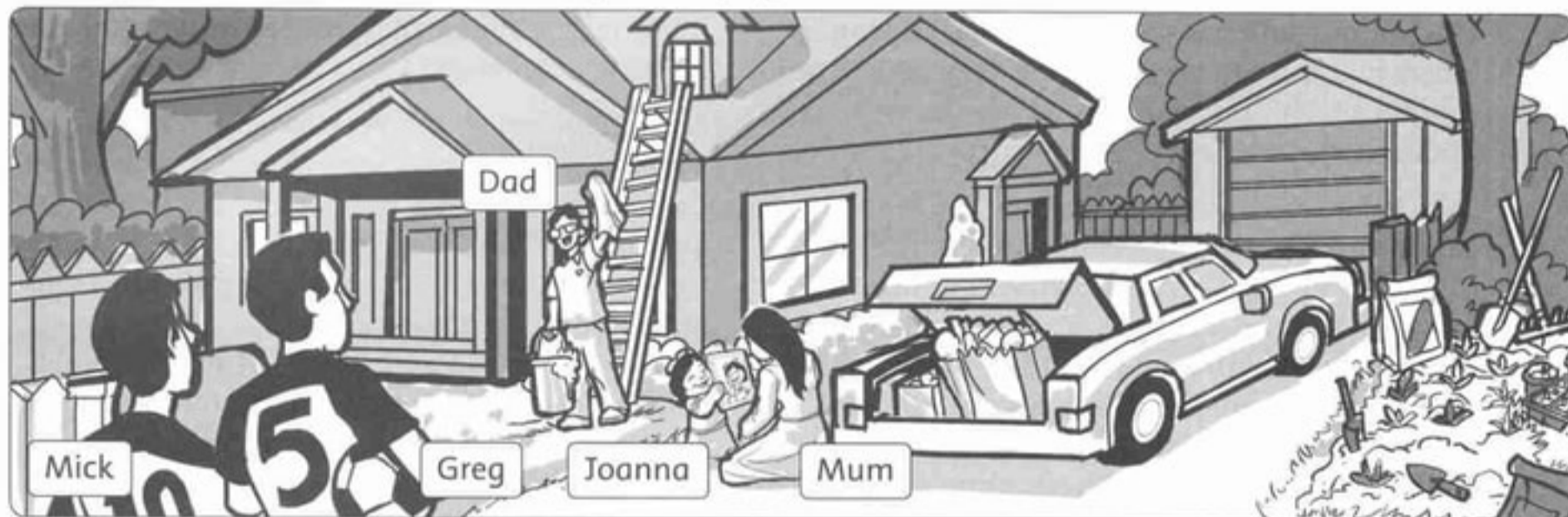
1 Read and match.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Mia's feet are sore because d | a they've been working hard. |
| 2 Robbie is wet because e | b she's been sitting in the sun. |
| 3 Lucy is hot because b | c he's been working in the garden. |
| 4 The boys are in the living room because f | d she's been wearing tight shoes. |
| 5 Dad is dirty because c | e he's been playing football in the rain. |
| 6 Jill and Emma are tired because a | f they've been watching a film. |

2 Read and circle.

- You've got a sore throat because *you* / you've been shouting.
- Cathy is late because she's *be* / been talking to Emma on the phone.
- Dad has got oil on his hands because he's been *repair* / repairing the car.
- The CD is great – I've just *being* / been listening to it.
- Steve has / *have* been running in the 2,000 metre race, so he's thirsty now.
- The boys are dirty because they've been *camp* / camping in the mountains.

3 Write questions and answers. Use the present perfect continuous.

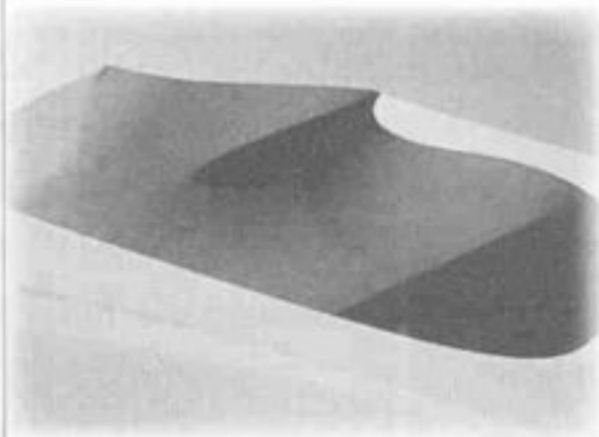


- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 Mum / do / the shopping?
<u>Has Mum been doing the shopping?</u> | <u>Yes, she has.</u> |
| 2 Dad / wash / the car?
<u>Has Dad been washing the car?</u> | <u>No, he hasn't.</u> |
| 3 Mick and Greg / play / tennis?
<u>Have Mick and Greg been playing tennis?</u> | <u>No, they haven't.</u> |
| 4 Joanna / draw / pictures?
<u>Has Joanna been drawing pictures?</u> | <u>Yes, she has.</u> |
| 5 the neighbours / work / in the garden?
<u>Have the neighbours been working in the garden?</u> | <u>Yes, they have.</u> |
| 6 it / rain?
<u>Has it been raining?</u> | <u>No, it hasn't.</u> |

Reading

1 Look at the text. Choose the best title. Write the title at the top.

- a) Across the desert by camel b) A drive across the desert c) The camel doctors



The desert is one of the most difficult environments in the world to travel through. The sand dunes are difficult to climb and in the daytime, the sun is bright and the temperatures are very high. You can travel for many days and weeks without finding any water or food.

Long before cars, people used camels to cross the desert. Camels are ideal desert animals. They can carry heavy loads of up to 450 kilograms and they can walk for days without water. When they find water, they can drink up to 100 litres of water in ten minutes! Camels can eat almost any plant they find in the desert. Their milk is very good to drink and it is full of vitamins and so people travelling in the desert can drink the camel's milk and stay healthy. Camels were used to bring packages of food and other supplies to faraway

villages. Sometimes, camels were used by people who wanted to sell goods in different places. In more recent times, they carried equipment for building railways.

Today, we have 4 x 4 vehicles which can travel over the sand, but cars sometimes break down in the hot temperatures. This can be very dangerous as you can be miles from a village with no transport! Camels can travel long distances to places which have no roads or railways to connect them to other towns. In Mali, in Africa, camels carry blocks of salt for 800 kilometres over high sand dunes to Timbuktu, where they are sold. In other places, camels take important medicines to desert villages. Life in the desert would be much more difficult without camels!

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

- 1 It isn't easy to travel across the desert.
- 2 Camels were a form of transport before there were any cars.
- 3 It's easy to find food and water in the desert.
- 4 Camels can drink 1,000 litres of water in ten minutes.
- 5 Camels were used to travel to places to sell things.
- 6 Camel's milk is very unhealthy and bad to drink.
- 7 People don't travel by camel now because we have 4 x 4 vehicles.
- 8 Camels take medicines to desert villages.

True

True

False

False

True

False

False

True

Words in context

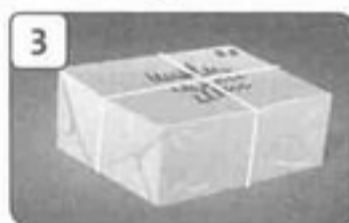
1 Complete the sentences.

logs local connects private ~~mud~~ loads ideal balance

- In some villages, people use mud from the river to make bricks for building.
- Today, a big road connects the cities of Algiers and Lagos.
- Donkeys are strong and they can carry heavy loads.
- Countries with mountains are ideal for skiing.
- The hill train is only for tourists. local people don't use it.
- In Canada, they cut the trees into logs and then send them down the rivers.
- Very rich people sometimes fly alone in private planes.
- It's difficult to keep your balance when you stand on one foot.

More words

2 Match the words from page 34 to the pictures.

package 4 x 4 vehicle railway ~~sand dunes~~sand dunes4 x 4 vehiclepackagerailway

Dictionary pages

3 Complete the text.

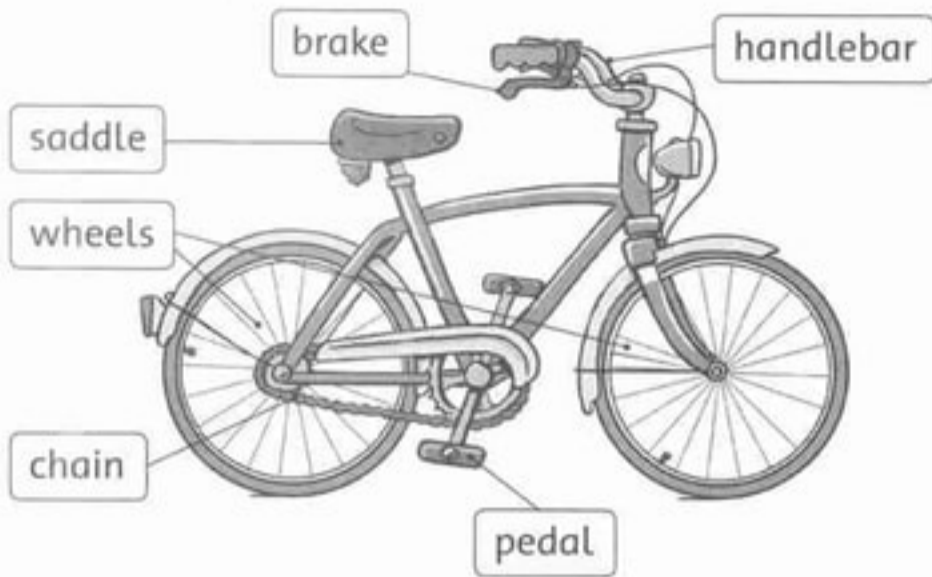
connects balance ~~railway~~ mud 4 x 4 sand dunes ideal packages loads

Did you know ...?

- Russia has the longest ¹ railway line in the world. It ² connects Russia with China, and it is nearly 10,000 kilometres long. Trains carry people and ³ packages.
- A bike with one wheel is called a unicycle. At first, it is very difficult to keep your ⁴ balance on this bike, but most people can learn to ride one after practising for five to ten hours.
- Camels can travel long distances across sand with heavy ⁵ loads but they cannot walk in ⁶ mud. They are ⁷ ideal for deserts but not for forests.
- In 1903, two Dutch brothers made a racing car that could climb hills. It was the world's first ⁸ 4 x 4 car.
- The biggest ⁹ sand dunes are in the Sahara Desert in Algeria. They are 430 metres high.

Writing

1 Look at the picture. Match the words and number the sentences in the correct order.



- a You sit on the handlebar.
- b You put your feet on the brake.
- c You hold the saddle.
- d The chain turns the wheels.
- e The pedals turn the pedals.
- f To stop you press the chain.

My writing

Students' answers

2 Write a process diagram to explain how to ride a bike. Use the information in Exercise 1.



To ride a bike, you





3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Can you ride a bike? _____
- 2 When did you learn? _____
- 3 Who taught you? _____
- 4 Do you have a bike? Describe it. _____

1 Read and circle.

- 1 This shop is near my house. It's ...
 a local. b private. c traditional.
- 2 A boat that can travel under the water is a ...
 a yacht. b barge. c submarine.
- 3 When we make plans for the future, we ...
 a look ahead. b look round. c look up.
- 4 This vehicle can carry heavy loads. It's a ...
 a motorbike. b lorry. c hot-air balloon.
- 5 My brother is very young so I help to ...
 a look forward to him. b look into him. c look after him.
- 6 We're in the desert. I can see lots of ...
 a mud. b sand dunes. c logs.

2 Complete the conversation. Use the present perfect continuous.

Grace Hi, Alex. You look tired. What ¹ have you been doing (do)?

Alex I ² 've been working (work) all morning.

Grace ³ Have you been studying (study)?

Alex No, I ⁴ haven't.

Grace Your hands are orange! ⁵ Have you been painting (paint)?

Alex Yes, my youth club ⁶ has been making (make) a mural for the wall outside the station.

Grace Wow! That sounds great.

3 Write sentences. Use the present perfect continuous.

1 we / travel / 9.30

We've been travelling since 9.30.

2 I / read / my book / ten o'clock

I've been reading my book since ten o'clock.

3 my brother / watch / a film / 20 minutes

My brother has been watching a film for 20 minutes.

4 Mum / sleep / an hour

Mum has been sleeping for an hour.

5 Dad / do / puzzles / 10.30

Dad has been doing puzzles since 10.30.

6 we / fly / over the sea / ten minutes

We've been flying over the sea for ten minutes.

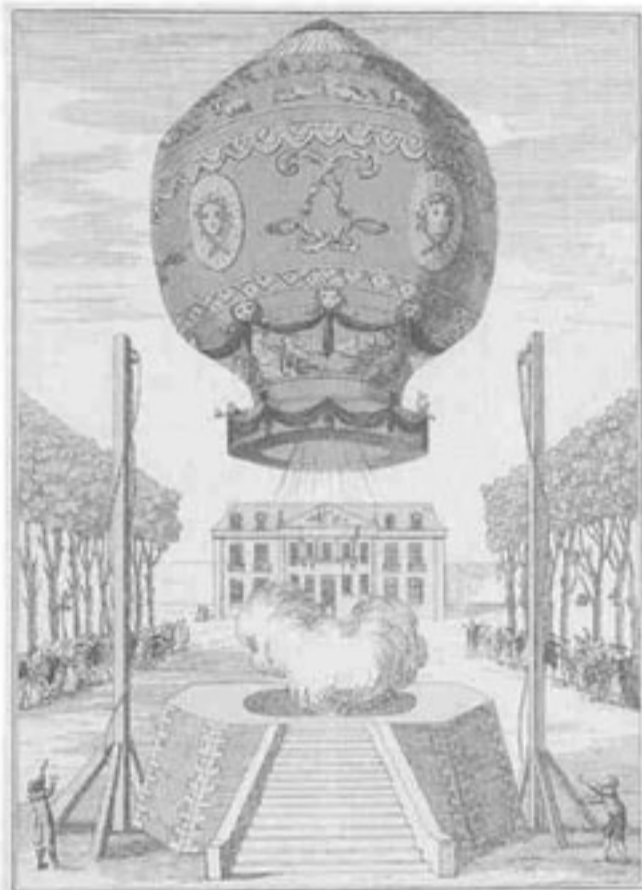


Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and circle.

- The children are at the Museum of *Ideas / Achievements / Inventions*.
- In the museum, there are types of transport from the *present (past) future*.
- The first mobile phone was invented in the *1870s / 1880s / 1970s*.
- Some early cars had *two (three) four* wheels.
- The children get an idea for a new type of *phone (bike) balloon*.
- They want to make something that can *fly (float) sail*.

2 Read the information and match.



The first hot-air balloon was invented by two French brothers, Joseph and Etienne Montgolfier. They got the idea when they found that hot air from a fire made a paper bag rise into the air.

In September 1783, the brothers made a big balloon from cloth and paper. They made a fire under it. They thought it might be dangerous to go up in it themselves, so the first passengers were a duck, a sheep and a chicken!

In November that year, two friends of the Montgolfier brothers went up in a similar balloon. The balloon rose to 150 metres and floated for nine kilometres over the city of Paris – and it came down safely.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1 The first hot-air balloon was invented <input type="checkbox"/> b | a animals. |
| 2 It was invented by <input type="checkbox"/> f | b in 1783. |
| 3 They discovered that a paper bag went up <input type="checkbox"/> d | c for nine kilometres. |
| 4 The first passengers were <input type="checkbox"/> a | d when it contained hot air. |
| 5 The first people in a hot-air balloon floated <input type="checkbox"/> c | e the city of Paris. |
| 6 They floated over <input type="checkbox"/> e | f two brothers. |

3 What do you think happens next? Tick (✓) one. Students' answers

- The children go in a hot-air balloon.
- The children don't win a prize.
- The children draw a vehicle that can fly.
- The children win first prize.

1 Complete the text.

devices experiments machines designed ~~invented~~ discovered inspiration

Boomerangs are well known in Australia, where they have been made by the local people for the past 10,000 years. However, boomerangs were ¹ invented much earlier and were used in other parts of the world. A 30,000-year-old boomerang was ² discovered in a cave in Poland, and in Egypt, King Tutankhamen owned some of these interesting ³ devices.

We don't know where the ⁴ inspiration for the boomerang came from, but at first it was ⁵ designed for hunting animals, not for sport. Then, people saw that when they threw a small boomerang in a special way, it flew through the air and came back to them. After more ⁶ experiments, the 'returning' boomerang was made. Now it is mainly used for sport. Although boomerangs are often made by ⁷ machines in factories, the best ones are made by hand.



More words

2 Add *-ment* to the verbs to make nouns.

1 enjoy enjoyment 2 pay payment
 3 develop development 4 entertain entertainment



Dictionary pages

3 Complete the sentences.

equipment arrangement ~~enjoyment~~ agreement
 development entertainment excitement payment

- I love horse riding. It gives me a lot of enjoyment.
- Jess and I have made an arrangement to meet after school today.
- The entertainment at the festival was great. There was music, dancing and street theatre.
- I need to take some money to school tomorrow. Our teacher is collecting the payment for our class trip.
- Babies grow and change very quickly. After the age of two, their development is slower.
- You don't need a lot of equipment to go running. You only need a pair of good running shoes.
- There was a lot of excitement when the holidays started!
- There was an international agreement to try and stop pollution.

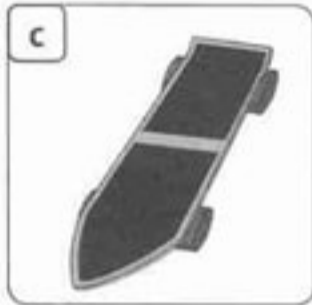
1 Read and circle.



A When ¹is / **was** glue first invented?
 B In 1750. The glue ²is / **was** made from fish!



Basketball ³is / **was** played by thousands of people all around the world. The game ⁴is / **was** invented by James Naismith in 1891.



A type of skateboard ⁵is / **was** ridden in the 1930s, but the modern skateboard ⁶isn't / **wasn't** developed until 1958.



Jeans ⁷is / **are** sold in almost every country in the world. They ⁸are / **were** first made in 1873.

2 Complete the text. Use the present or past passive. **V** Irregular verb list

Pizza

Today, pizzas ¹ are enjoyed (enjoy) all over the world, but this popular food ² was invented (invent) long ago. In 1522, tomatoes ³ were brought (bring) from Peru to Europe. In Italy, the tomatoes ⁴ were put (put) on bread. That's how the first pizza ⁵ was made (make).

A pizza restaurant ⁶ was opened (open) in Naples in 1738. Soon, pizzas were popular all over Italy.

From 1850 to 1900, thousands of Italians went to live in the USA and they took the recipe for pizza with them. Now in the USA, more than three billion pizzas ⁷ are sold (sell) every year! Imagine how many pizzas ⁸ are eaten (eat) in the whole world!



3 Write sentences. Use the present or past passive. Use these words or your own ideas.

glasses pasta tennis a boat the *Titanic*

Students' answers


Pasta is eaten in Italy.

1 Write A (active) or P (passive).

- The car is being washed. P
- Someone is cleaning the windows. A
- The students are doing an experiment. A
- The road is being repaired. P
- The rooms are being painted. P
- My brother is studying for his exams. A

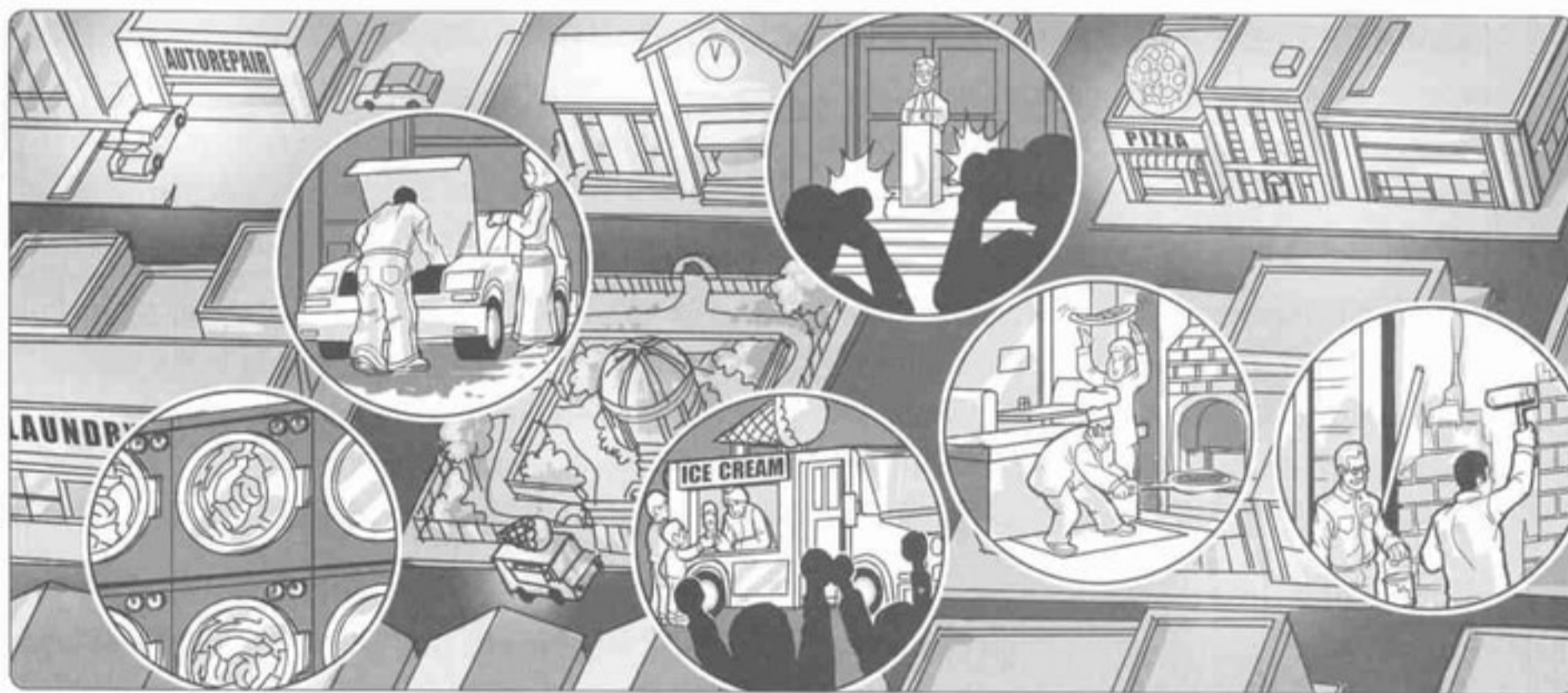
2 Complete the sentences. Use the present continuous passive.

- The house near the park is being built (build) for us.
- The boat is not being sailed (not sail) this morning. You can borrow it.
- Dinner is being cooked (cook) by Dad tonight.
- The car is being washed (wash) at the moment.
- The walls are being painted (paint). That's what the strange smell is.
- The swimming pool is not being used (not use) because it's dirty.

3 Write sentences. Use the present passive continuous.  Irregular verb list

~~Clothes~~ A wall Ice cream
Photos Pizzas A car

take make paint
repair ~~wash~~ sell



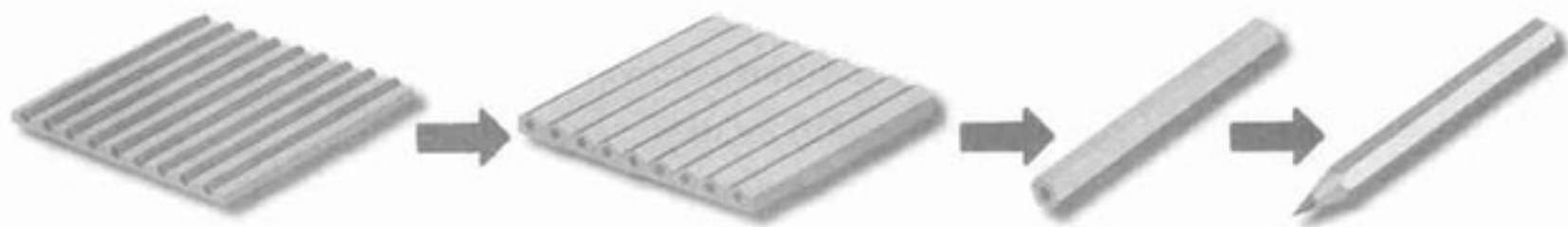
- Clothes are being washed.
- A wall is being painted.
- Ice cream is being sold.
- Photos are being taken
- Pizzas are being made
- A car is being repaired

Reading

1 Look at the pictures and tick (✓) two things a pencil has inside it. Read and check.

- a) graphite b) ink c) clay d) stone

The pencil



We all have pencils in our schoolbags and in our homes, but do you know how they are made?

A pencil is usually made of wood, with pencil lead inside. Pencil lead is a black material. It is made with graphite which is mixed with clay. This mixture is pressed into thin rods to form the centre of the pencil. The thin rod is the part of the pencil that leaves marks on the paper when we write. The wooden part outside this is the part that we hold. We need the wooden part so the pencil lead doesn't break and so our hands don't get black when we write!

People first discovered the use of graphite for writing in the 16th century. Early pencils from this time were just pieces of graphite wrapped in sheepskin or string. Then, in the 18th century,

the pencil was changed. A hollow space was made in a piece of wood, then a rod of lead was put in, and then another piece of wood was glued on top. After that, the pencil was cut to a sharp point at one end. So pencils don't need to have a nib in them like pens do.

Today, wooden pencils are made by machines in factories. Pencils are also made of plastic or metal, and they sometimes have cartridges filled with lead. There are even pencils with different colours! There are also pencils that can write underwater!

Pencils are used all around the world. More than 14 billion pencils are made in the world every year. That's enough to go all the way around the Earth 62 times!

2 Read again and circle.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 1 Graphite is ... | <input checked="" type="radio"/> a a black material. | b made of clay. | c a type of wood. |
| 2 Pencil lead is put ... | <input checked="" type="radio"/> a inside the pencil. | b outside the pencil. | c on the pencil. |
| 3 The wood around the pencil ... | a is for decoration. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b protects the lead. | c makes it bigger. |
| 4 Graphite was first used ... | a 2,000 years ago. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b 500 years ago. | c 50 years ago. |
| 5 A pencil doesn't have ... | <input checked="" type="radio"/> a a nib. | b a sharp point. | c a cartridge. |
| 6 Modern pencils are made ... | a of sheepskin. | b of string. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c in factories. |
| 7 14 billion pencils are ... | a broken every year. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b made every year. | c used underwater. |

Words in context

1 Complete the text.

nibs clay sharp reservoir rotates ink cartridges hollow

- ◆ Writing first developed in Mesopotamia (modern Iraq). There wasn't any paper, so people wrote on blocks of ¹ clay with ² sharp sticks.
- ◆ The English word *paper* comes from the word *papyrus* which was the plant that the Ancient Egyptians used to make paper.
- ◆ A type of fountain pen was designed for the Caliph of Egypt in 953. He wanted a pen that didn't drop ³ ink on his fingers and clothes. Pens with ⁴ cartridges weren't used until the 20th century.
- ◆ For centuries, a goose feather was the best pen. The centre of the feather is ⁵ hollow, so it has a small ⁶ reservoir to hold the ink.
- ◆ People had to use knives to keep their quill pens sharp. Metal ⁷ nibs made things easier. They were stronger and lasted longer.
- ◆ Pencil sharpeners were invented in the 19th century. The pencil sharpener ⁸ rotates around the pencil to make it sharp.



More words

2 Match the words from page 42 to the definitions.

underwater rod press string

- 1 string *noun* thin rope, used to tie things together
- 2 underwater *adj* below the surface of the water
- 3 rod *noun* a straight, thin piece of metal or other hard material
- 4 press *verb* to push something, often with your hand or finger



Dictionary pages

3 Complete the sentences with words from Exercises 1 and 2.

- 1 I'm going to take a fishing rod so I can catch fish.
- 2 I've wrapped the package. Now I'm going to tie some _____ around it.
- 3 Some fountain pens have wide nibs to write with, and others have thinner ones.
- 4 We have the night and the day because the Earth rotates once every 24 hours.
- 5 Sometimes birds build nests inside hollow trees.
- 6 The people of Mesopotamia pressed a writing tool into the wet clay to make letters.
- 7 You must be careful. That knife is sharp.
- 8 Dolphins can stay underwater for about ten minutes.

1 Write sentences. Use the present or past passive. **V** Irregular verb list

- 1 glasses / invent / in 1248

Glasses were invented in 1248.

today / they / wear / by many people to help them see better

Today, they are worn by many people to help them see better.

- 2 this building / design / by a Spanish artist called Gaudí

This building was designed by a Spanish artist called Gaudí.

today / it / visit / by many tourists

Today, it is visited by many tourists.

- 3 this machine / use / to cut bread

This machine is used to cut bread.

it / invent / in 1928

It was invented in 1928.

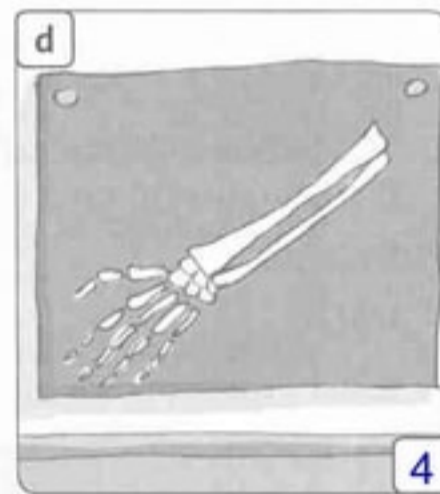
- 4 X-rays / discover / in 1895

X-rays were discovered in 1895.

now / they / use / by doctors to look at bones

Now they are used by doctors to look at bones.

2 Match the pictures and the sentences from Exercise 1.



3 Read and circle.

- 1 *Inventions* / Experiments are being done to test new medicines.
- 2 A key ring is a device / machine for keeping your keys together.
- 3 Frogs like to hide in the grass at the side of a reservoir / cartridge.
- 4 When you press / rotate the switch, the computer starts.
- 5 A long time ago, people wrote on *ink* / clay not paper.
- 6 The development of writing 8,000 years ago was a great *movement* / achievement.
- 7 You need a lot of equipment / excitement to go rock climbing.
- 8 My dad wants to build / discover a house next to that lake.

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and match.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The children finish their picture e | a very imaginative. |
| 2 Their new form of transport is good c | b the hot-air balloon ride. |
| 3 Mr Martin sends a letter f | c for the environment. |
| 4 Mr Martin says that all the ideas are a | d for their club. |
| 5 The children don't win b | e of a bike that can fly. |
| 6 The children win a new computer d | f about the designs in the competition. |

2 Complete the sentences.

lifts avoids lands ~~travels~~ pedals pushes



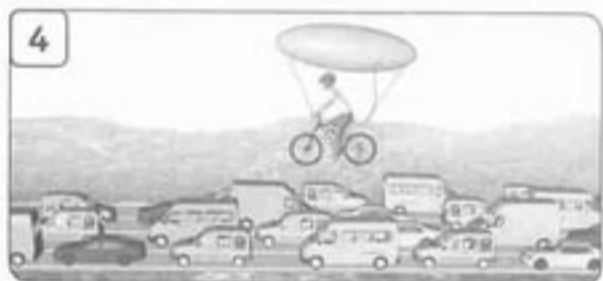
This invention travels on the road like a normal bike.



It changes into a flying machine when the rider pedals backwards.



Air goes into the balloon and the bike lifts off the road.



It is very useful on a busy road, because it avoids traffic.



To come down, the rider pushes a device at the front of the bike.



The air comes out of the balloon and the bike lands.

3 Read and circle one incorrect word in each line. Write the correct words.

DSD Club wins museum prize

The DSD Club have just won first prize in a competition and now they have a new balloon. Clubs and schools entered a competition to design a form of traffic for the future. The DSD Club entry was a design for a car that can swim. The competition was judged by the Museum of Science and a letter was sent to the club to tell them about their prize. A group from another museum won first prize: a ride in a submarine.

- 1 second
- 2 computer
- 3 transport
- 4 bike
- 5 fly
- 6 Inventions
- 7 club
- 8 hot-air balloon

1 Read and circle.

Hi Jasmine

I've been ¹ surfing / *connecting to* the Internet and I've found some information for our technology project. I've downloaded / *uploaded* some pictures from the Internet, too. I went to the Science Museum at the weekend and I took some photos that we can use. I'm ³ *connecting* / attaching them to this email for you to look at. There's one photo of me using a computer from the 1980s. I couldn't connect to / *disconnect from* the Internet because home computers didn't have the Internet in those days!

Do you want to come over this evening? We can finish our project and ⁵ *download* / upload it onto the school website.

I must go now. I have to ⁶ *log on* / log off so that Dad can use the computer.

See you soon, Amy

More words

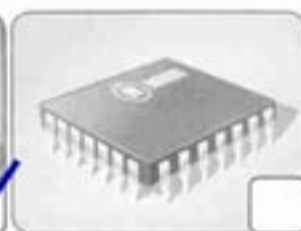
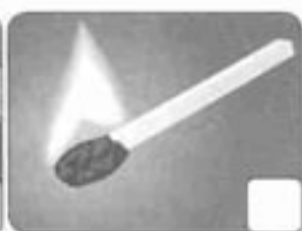
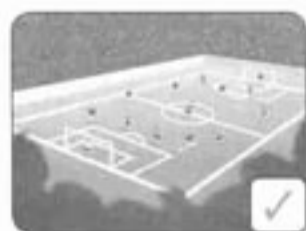
2 Match the words to the definitions.

bug chip mouse ~~speaker~~

- | | | |
|---|----------------|--|
| 1 | <u>speaker</u> | <i>noun</i> a piece of equipment that gives out sound
<i>noun</i> someone who talks to a big group of people |
| 2 | <u>bug</u> | <i>noun</i> an insect
<i>noun</i> a problem in a computer programme |
| 3 | <u>mouse</u> | <i>noun</i> a piece of computer equipment
<i>noun</i> a small animal with a long tail |
| 4 | <u>chip</u> | <i>noun</i> a small piece of electronic equipment inside a computer
<i>noun</i> a stick of potato cooked in oil |



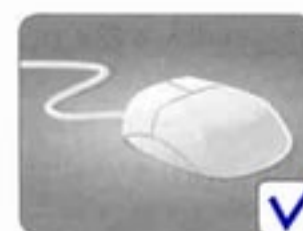
3 Read and tick (✓) the correct picture.



1 The match was very exciting.

2 I had some chips with my fish.

3 We used nails to fix the chair.



4 There's a bug in my printer.

5 These are small speakers.

6 This mouse is broken.

1 Read and circle.



"Don't forget that tomorrow is Science Day and in the morning we'll ¹take / be taken everyone to the Science Museum. You'll ²collect / be collected from school by coach at 10 o'clock so don't be late. Please remember to bring a packed lunch because food won't ³provide / be provided. In the afternoon, you'll ⁴show / be shown a film about robots. At the end of the day, your teacher will ⁵ask / be asked you some questions about the film but you ⁶won't give / won't be given any homework."

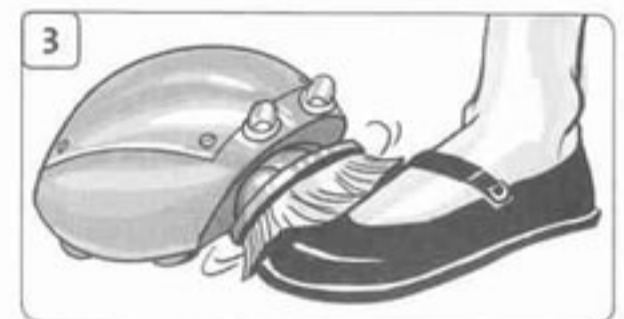
2 Complete the sentences. Use the future active or passive form. **V** Irregular verb list



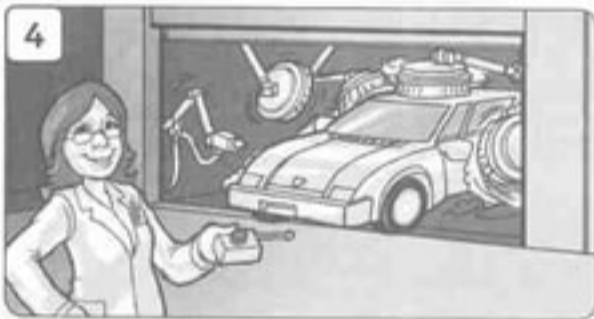
1 When I'm older I'll work
(work) as an inventor.



2 Every morning, my breakfast will be made
(make) for me.



3 My shoes _____
will be cleaned(clean).



4 My car will be washed
_____ (wash).



5 I 'll win _____ (win)
lots of prizes.



6 My inventions will be used
_____ (use) all over the world!

3 Write sentences. Use the future passive.

COMPETITION! What will our free time be like in the future?

Write an essay and win a holiday in New York!

- 1 you / take / to New York / in a private plane
You will be taken to New York in a private plane.
- 2 you / drive / to your hotel in a luxury car
You will be driven to your hotel in a luxury car.
- 3 you / give / tickets for plays and films
You will be given tickets for plays and films.
- 4 your essays / print / in the newspaper
Your essays will be printed in the newspaper.

Rules

- 5 the essays / not judge
/ until 1st March
The essays will not be judged until 1st March.
- 6 the winners / call /
by 1st April
The winners will be called by 1st April.

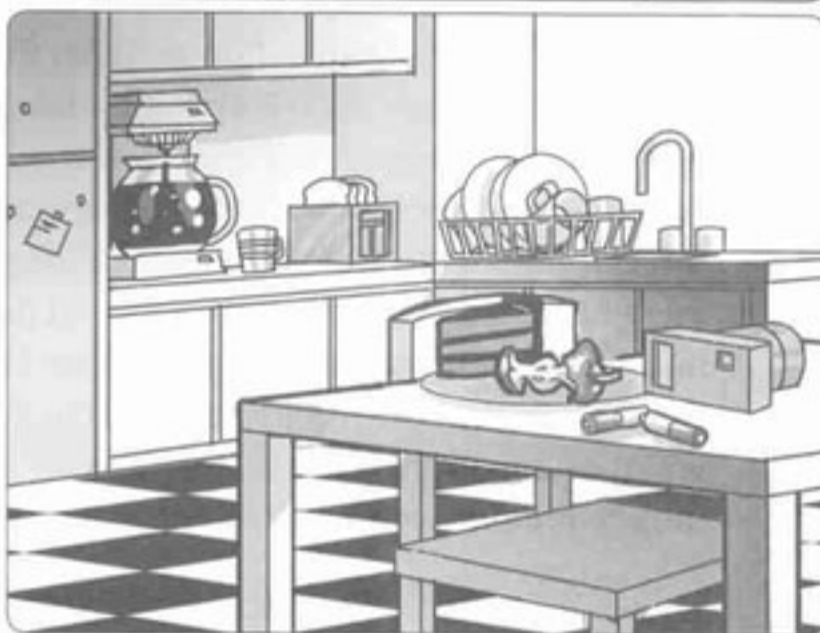
1 Look and write *True* or *False*.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 The television has been switched off. | <u>True</u> |
| 2 The window hasn't been closed. | <u>True</u> |
| 3 The cups haven't been washed. | <u>False</u> |
| 4 The cake has been eaten. | <u>False</u> |
| 5 The pot has been broken. | <u>True</u> |
| 6 The coffee hasn't been made. | <u>False</u> |

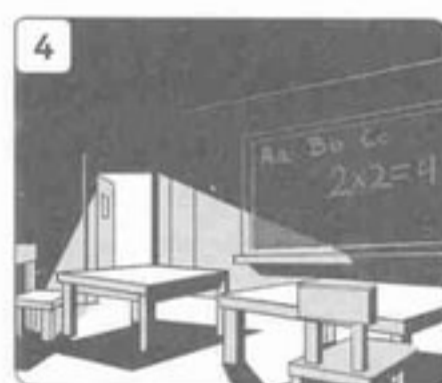
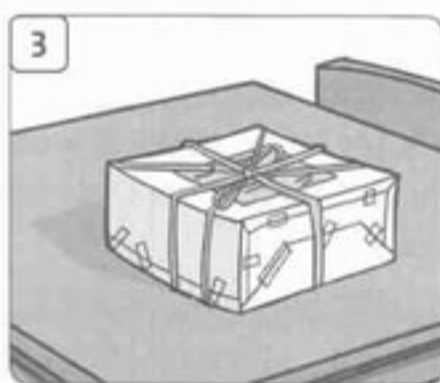
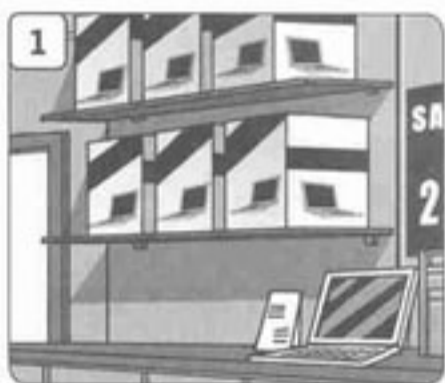


2 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect passive. **V** Irregular verb list

- The camera's batteries have been taken out (take out).
- The computer has been switched on.
_____ (switch on).
- The email has not been written.
_____ (not write).
- The TV has not been switched on.
_____ (not switch on).
- The apple has been eaten.
_____ (eat).
- The cups have not been put away.
_____ (not put away).



3 Write questions and answers. Use the present perfect passive.



- the computers / use?
Have the computers been used? No, they haven't.
- the car / clean?
Has the car been cleaned? Yes, it has.
- the package / open?
Has the package been opened? No, it hasn't.
- the lights in the classroom / switch off?
Have the lights in the classroom been switched off? Yes, they have.

Reading

1 Look at the text. Write the headings in the correct place.

The market for mobile phones
 The first mobile phone for the public
 Mobile phones today
 The first mobile phone call



The history of mobile phones

1 The first mobile phone call

On 3rd April 1973, Martin Cooper from the Motorola company talked on his mobile phone as he walked through the streets of New York. People watched with excitement and amazement. At that time, even normal phones were attached by wires and cords and people had never seen anything like it before! It was the world's first mobile phone call. The phone weighed 850 grams! It was very heavy! Now, mobile phones weigh about 130 grams!

2 The first mobile phone for the public

In the 1970s, mobile phone technology was still experimental. Mobiles weren't available to the public until 1983, when the DynaTAC 8000X was created. It was huge – 32 cm long and 9 cm wide! It took ten hours to charge the battery and you could only talk for 30 minutes. It was also expensive. The phone cost \$3,995! Only very rich people could buy one!

3 The market for mobile phones

Martin Cooper had a dream of people taking their phones with them, and being able to communicate wherever they were. However, in the early days, nobody knew if mobile phones would be popular. One company said they expected a world market of 900,000 by the end of the year 2000. They were wrong! By that time, mobiles were cheap enough for ordinary people to buy. They were also much smaller and looked much better than the DynaTAC! Millions of people were using them.

4 Mobile phones today

Mobile phones have changed a lot since the 1980s. We can use them to take photos, watch videos, surf the Internet and do many other things. Today, there are billions of mobile phones in the world. Life would be very different without mobile phones – they have changed the world!

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

- 1 The first mobile phone call was made in 1973.
- 2 The first mobile phone weighed 130 grams.
- 3 Mobile phones weren't sold in shops in the 1970s.
- 4 The DynaTAC 8000X wasn't very big.
- 5 The first phone wasn't very expensive.
- 6 People always knew that mobile phones would be very popular.
- 7 In the year 2000, phones were a lot cheaper than the DynaTAC 8000X.
- 8 There are now over a billion mobile phones in the world.

True

False

True

False

False

False

True

False

Words in context

1 Read and circle.

Camera phones were first ¹ created / connected in the late 1990s. At that time, this technology was still ² successful / experimental, but now camera phones are sold everywhere. When you send a photo by phone, the other person gets it ³ early / immediately. There aren't any complications / curators – it's easy! Every year, millions of people around the world buy a new mobile phone, so the ⁵ president / market for camera phones is huge / cheap.

More words

2 Complete the sentences with the words from page 50.

public available expect ordinary

- We aren't rich or famous. We're just ordinary people.
- The new computer was very popular. The public loved it.
- Today more than a billion people have mobile phones. They're available everywhere.
- I was surprised when Ed phoned. I didn't expect to get a call from him.



Dictionary pages

3 Complete the sentences with words from Exercises 1 and 2.



Mum! I've ¹ created a supercomputer.



It's ² huge! It fills your whole room! Put it away ³ immediately!



The design is ⁴ experimental. I'll find a way to make it smaller.



Look. This car moves the ⁵ cursor on the screen.



I ⁶ expect that by the year 2050, everyone will use this. I will be the ⁷ president of my own company.



Oh dear! I think there's a ⁸ complication.

Writing

1 Answer the questions. **Students' own answers**

- 1 How often do you send a text message? _____
- 2 Who do you send text messages to? _____

2 Read.

Text messages**The start**

- **December 1992:** first text message sent from a computer (early mobile phones could receive but couldn't send text messages)
- **1995:** text messages could be used by everyone
- **By 2002:** over a billion text messages sent every day

Fun facts

- A text message is also called an SMS. This is short for 'Short Message Service'!
- Texts in English can be 160 characters long. Characters means the letters, spaces and punctuation. In other languages, there are usually less characters because each letter takes up more space.

Quotes

- Alex Brenner worked for a mobile phone company in the 1990s. He said "No one believed text messages would become popular. We were all wrong!"

Text abbreviations

- Because people only have a small space to write in, they use abbreviations. Text abbreviations write words in the way they are pronounced, e.g. C = see, U = you, L8r = later.

**My writing****Students' own answers**

3 Write a research report on text messages.

Research report on text messages

Text messages are one of the most popular forms of communication. People use text messages all over the world. But how long have people used text messages?
For my research project, I decided to find out.

1 Read and circle. Write A (active) or P (passive).

- 1 I predict / say that in the future computers will be much faster. **A**
- 2 All computers will be created / connected to a Superweb. **P**
- 3 We will surf / swim the Internet much more quickly than before. **A**
- 4 Information will be downloaded / logged on from the Superweb in micro seconds. **P**
- 5 There won't be any mice / bugs in computer programmes. **A**
- 6 The lives of public / ordinary people will be changed forever. **P**

2 Complete the text.

immediately market experimental ~~created~~ complications president



In the 1950s, the inventor George Devol ¹ created a 'work robot' called the Unimate to help in factories. In 1961, the first work robot was used in an American car factory. It was designed to do jobs with very hot metal as the cars were built. At first, the ² president of the company was worried about the robot. The technology was new and work robots were still ³ experimental. But the Unimate was successful and there weren't any ⁴ complications.

It took a long time before there was a big ⁵ market for work robots in the USA. However, in Japan, Devol's robots were popular ⁶ immediately. Now Japan is the world leader in robots.

3 Write sentences. Use the present perfect passive. **V** Irregular verb list

- 1 the soup / make
The soup has been made.
- 2 the bread / cut
The bread has been cut.
- 3 the cake / not eat
The cake hasn't been eaten.
- 4 the drinks / not pour
The drinks haven't been poured.
- 5 the clothes / wash
The clothes have been washed.
- 6 the post / open
The post has been opened.

7 Explorers for a day!

Lesson One Story

1 Read and complete Fin's instructions.

compass explorers flags hidden won't hours luck map win after

Instructions

You are all ¹ explorers for a day!

Your group has a ² map to look at,
and a ³ compass to see the directions.

You have to use these things to look for ten

⁴ flags which have been

⁵ hidden in different places.

The dad with your group will look

⁶ after you if there's a problem, but
he ⁷ won't help you to find the flags.

The group that finds the most flags in three

⁸ hours will ⁹ win the
competition.

Good ¹⁰ luck!

2 Read and circle the incorrect words. Write correct sentences.



1 The children need to walk south to find the first flag.
The children need to walk north to find the first flag.

2 Ed shows everyone the way because he's got the map.
Ed shows everyone the way because he's got the compass.



3 The children discover they have been walking north.
The children discover they have been working south.

4 Ed took them in the right direction.
Ed took them in the wrong direction.



5 The children come to a lake which is on the map.
The children come to a river which is on the map.

6 It is raining and a fire is coming.
It is raining and a storm is coming.



7 The children find shelter in a house.
The children find shelter in a cave.

8 Libby is worried because it's small inside.
Libby is worried because it's dark inside.

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

- a The rain stops and they leave the cave.
- c They stay in the cave for two days.

Students' own answers

- b They find something interesting.
- d The cave is too small for them.

1 Complete the directions.

binoculars compass east ~~map~~ north south treasure west

To the person who finds this ¹ map

Follow these directions to find the ² treasure that is hidden on this island. You'll need to use a ³ compass. Go ⁴ north, towards the mountain. You can't get across the river, so when you get to the river bank, go ⁵ east and then walk through the forest. Climb to the top of the mountain. Now you'll need some ⁶ binoculars. Look to the ⁷ west. You'll see a cave on the ⁸ south side of the lake. A boat has been hidden in there. Go down the mountain and walk to the cave. Take the boat and row it across the lake to the little beach. There's a big tree on the left. You'll find the treasure in that tree. It's hanging in a bag near the top.



More words

2 Add -er or -ist to the words to make nouns.

1 drive driver

2 art artist

3 build builder

4 guitar guitarist



Dictionary pages

3 Complete the definitions. Add -er or -ist to the words.

art guitar paint build novel ~~explore~~ tour drive

- 1 explorer *noun* a person who finds out about new parts of the world
- 2 novelist *noun* a person who writes long books which tell a story
- 3 artist *noun* a person who paints pictures or makes sculptures
- 4 builder *noun* a person who makes houses and other buildings
- 5 driver *noun* a person who drives a car, bus, etc.
- 6 guitarist *noun* a person who plays the guitar
- 7 tourist *noun* a person who visits a place on holiday
- 8 painter *noun* a person who paints pictures or walls

1 Read and match.

- 1 An explorer is a person **c**
- 2 Journalists are people **e**
- 3 A lifeboat is a boat **f**
- 4 A scientist is a person **a**
- 5 Carrots are vegetables **d**
- 6 A camel is an animal **b**

- a who sometimes works in a laboratory.
- b which lives in the desert.
- c who finds out about new places.
- d which grow under the ground.
- e who write for a newspaper or magazine.
- f which is used to rescue people at sea.

2 Complete the text. Use *who* or *which*.

Antarctica

Deserts are places ¹ which don't get much rain, and they are usually hot. But there are also deserts ² which are cold. In Antarctica, 98% of the land is covered with ice, but there is almost no rain. It is the coldest place on Earth and it is also the biggest desert in the world. One part of Antarctica, called the Dry Valleys, is an area ³ which hasn't had any rain for two million years. Astronauts ⁴ who are learning about life on the moon go there for training.

It wasn't always like this. Scientists ⁵ who work in Antarctica have found the bones of dinosaurs ⁶ which once enjoyed warm weather there. Now there are only a few living things ⁷ which can survive in this cold environment.



3 Write sentences.

1 I'd like to meet	a bird	who	go to my school.
2 I've got	people	which	can swim underwater.
3 A penguin is	a person		were made in Hong Kong.
4 My friends are	some jeans		has been to Antarctica.

- 1 I'd like to meet a person who has been to Antarctica.
- 2 I've got some jeans which were made in Hong Kong.
- 3 A penguin is a bird which can swim underwater.
- 4 My friends are people who go to my school.

4 Write sentences. Use your own ideas and *who* or *which*. Students' own answers

- 1 I'd like to meet _____.
- 2 I've got _____.
- 3 A _____ is an animal _____.
- 4 _____ are people _____.

1 Read and circle.



Ibn Battuta was a great traveller ¹ who / which was born in 1304, in Tangier, Morocco. In 1325, he started on an adventure ² who / that lasted for nearly 30 years. First, he joined a group of people ³ who / which were going to Saudi Arabia. Then, he continued on a journey ⁴ who / that was amazing for a person at that time. He travelled around Africa, the Middle East and parts of Europe, and he went to India, China and south-east Asia. He travelled much further than Marco Polo, the famous Italian traveller ⁵ who / which lived at about the same time. Ibn Battuta described the people ⁶ that / which he met and the places ⁷ who / that he explored in his book called *Rihla (The Journey)*. If you are someone ⁸ who / which loves stories of travel and adventure, you should read this book!

2 Read and match.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Ibn Battuta was one of the greatest travellers d | a that he met while he was travelling. |
| 2 He is famous for the amazing journey c | b that asked him to write a book. |
| 3 Cairo and Alexandria were cities f | c that he went on in the 14th century. |
| 4 Ibn Battuta talked with interesting people a | d that we know about from the past. |
| 5 He had many problems e | e that put his life in danger. |
| 6 The Sultan of Morocco was the man b | f that he visited on his way to Saudi Arabia. |

3 Write sentences. Use *who* / *that* or *which* / *that*.

- Neil Armstrong was an astronaut. He walked on the moon.
Neil Armstrong was an astronaut who walked on the moon.
- Mount Everest is a mountain. It is in Nepal.
Mount Everest is a mountain which / that is in Nepal.
- Hannu was an Egyptian explorer. He explored the Red Sea nearly 3,000 years ago.
Hannu was an Egyptian explorer who / that explored the Red Sea nearly 3,000 years ago.
- The sand cat is a small, wild cat. It lives in the desert.
The sand cat is a small, wild cat which / that lives in the desert.
- Marco Polo was a traveller. He went to China in the 13th century.
Marco Polo was a traveller who/ that went to China in the 13th century.
- In the museum there are some maps. They were made by early explorers.
In the museum there are some maps which / that were made by early explorers.

Reading

1 Look at the text. Why is the title *Egypt's lost treasures*? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- a) It is about treasures that nobody can find.
- b) It is about treasures that have been found.
- c) It is about treasures that will never be found.

Egypt's lost treasures

Herakleion was once a very important harbour city. It was the main entrance into Egypt from the sea before the city of Alexandria was built in 331 BC. But at some point in the 8th century, Herakleion disappeared. We don't know exactly what happened. Scientists think that an earthquake caused the land to drop to the bottom of the sea. The city went with it and sank into the sea where it stayed for more than 1,000 years.

Until the year 2000, people only knew about Herakleion from old books and stories. Then the French archaeologist Franck Goddio began to search in the Bay of Abu Qir. Then, after a two-year search, Goddio's team of divers found the ruins of an underwater city. They found it six kilometres from the land and about eight metres under the sea. Clues in the writing on a stone from 380 BC showed that it came from a city called Herakleion.

The city was not changed much by the time it spent underwater. Divers found the harbour of the city and the walls of many buildings, including the biggest temple in Herakleion. They brought



up hundreds of valuable objects which are over 2,000 years old including sculptures, pots, coins and jewellery. They also discovered more than 20 shipwrecks, some of them from the 5th century BC.

Exploration is continuing, and archaeologists are sure there are many more exciting discoveries to be made in this ancient underwater city and that the lost city contains many more secrets about the past. One historian said "We have learnt so much in just one year." Historians hope to learn much more about how people lived in this ancient and almost forgotten city.

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

- The city of Herakleion was built after Alexandria.
- At some point in the 4th century, Herakleion sank into the sea.
- Scientists know that the city sank because of an earthquake.
- Franck Goddio is a Spanish archaeologist.
- The city is in water that is ten kilometres from the land.
- Writing on a building showed that the city was Herakleion.
- More than 50 shipwrecks have been discovered.
- Historians hope to find out about how people died.

before

8th

think

French

six

stone

20

lived

Words in context

1 Complete the interview.

clues drowned hurricane shipwrecks searched sank voyage

Why was Herakleion important 2,000 years ago? Because it had a big harbour. When people made a ¹ voyage to Egypt by ship, they usually landed at Herakleion.

What happened to the city? It ² sank under the sea.

Why? Was there a ³ hurricane or a flood? No. Herakleion was probably destroyed by an earthquake.

Did many people die? We don't know. It's possible that a lot of people ⁴ drowned, because the land fell quickly and suddenly into the sea.

How did the divers discover the ruins? They ⁵ searched underwater with special equipment. They also found ⁶ shipwrecks nearby!

How did they know where to look? Nobody knew exactly. But there were ⁷ clues in old stories about the city.

More words

2 Complete the text with the words from page 58.

harbour entrance valuable temple

Egyptian archaeologists have made some new discoveries at the Karnak ¹ temple in Luxor. They searched for 18 months and found some ² valuable objects, for example, old metal coins. Outside the main ³ entrance to the temple, they found a wall. It was built to protect the temple from floods. "Now we can explore further," said an archaeologist. "Perhaps we'll find the ancient ⁴ harbour and canal which connected the temple with the Nile."



Dictionary pages

3 Complete the sentences with words from Exercises 1 and 2.

- 1 Francis Drake was an explorer who went on a voyage around the world in 1577.
- 2 Ships from all over the world come to Alexandria. It has the busiest harbour in Egypt.
- 3 Many explorers have searched for the lost city of Atlantis, but no one has found it.
- 4 There are 15 large diamonds in this necklace, so it is very valuable.
- 5 Divers have found a shipwreck in the sea near Turkey. The ship sank in the 4th century.
- 6 The Parthenon is an ancient Greek temple which was built on a hill in Athens.
- 7 Divers found lots of objects underwater. They gave important clues about the past.
- 8 A hurricane is a very common type of extreme weather in the Caribbean.

Writing

1 Complete the sentences.

~~such as~~ for example like for instance

A cave explorer goes underground to explore caves ¹ such as Jeita Grotto in Lebanon. They look for clues about the history by looking at parts of the cave, ² for instance on the walls, or in the rocks. They can also find out about history by studying things, ³ like rock paintings. The rock paintings in the Kango Caves in South Africa, ⁴ example, were made by people many hundreds of years ago.

2 Look at the different types of explorers. Tick (✓) one. Make notes. **Students' own answers**

three places they go to _____

three things they do _____

three things they see/study _____

My writing **Students' own answers**

3 Write about which explorer you'd like to be.

I'd love to be a

1 Write sentences.

1 A compass is an instrument	who / that which / that	work for newspapers or magazines.
2 A novelist is a person		travel on holiday.
3 A voyage is a long trip		sank in the North Atlantic in 1912.
4 Tourists are people		writes books.
5 The <i>Titanic</i> was the ship		shows you north, south, west and east.
6 Journalists are people		is made by sea.

1 A compass is an instrument that shows you north, south, west and east.

2 A novelist is a person who / that writes books.

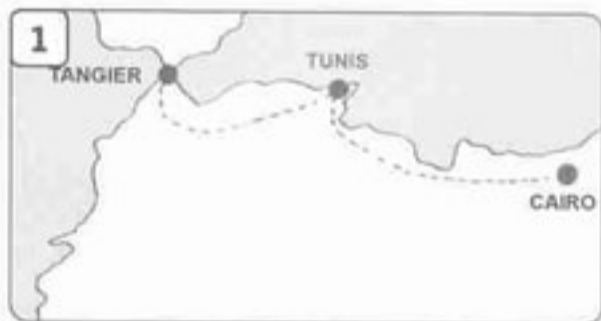
3 A voyage is a long trip which / that is made by sea.

4 Tourists are people who / that travel on holiday.

5 The *Titanic* was the ship which / that sank in the North Atlantic in 1912.

6 Journalists are people who / that work for newspapers or magazines.

2 Complete the sentences.



You can follow Ibn Battata's journeys on a map.



I looked back as the ship sailed out of the harbour.



She's a wonderful guitarist.
I love her music.



The first voyage round the world took three years.



This shipwreck lies 25 metres under the sea.



People are searching for hidden treasure on the island.

3 Read and circle.

1 Van Gogh was the famous writer / artist who painted pictures of sunflowers.

2 We use clues / binoculars to see things that are far away.

3 The ship drowned / sank in a bad storm at sea.

4 If you sail straight down west / south from Australia, you get to Antarctica.

5 Lots of buildings were destroyed when the town was hit by a hurricane / an iceberg.

6 The treasure / voyage lasted for five days.

Lesson One Story

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

- a The wall of the cave starts to come down. **4**
- b Kate and Ed talk about a time when they explored a cave in France. **2**
- c At the start of the story, the children are in a cave. **1**
- d There is a treasure chest inside the second cave. **6**
- e Kate sees that the rain is coming into the cave. **3**
- f The children discover another cave behind the wall. **5**



2 Read and circle.

- 1 Dad and the children have found shelter in the cave because ...
 a it's very dark. b it's very comfortable. **c it's raining outside.**
- 2 They stay near the entrance of the cave because ...
 a they are wet. b it's safer. **c there's more light.**
- 3 Kate and Ed remember a time when their dad left their map ...
a in the car. b in a cave. c in France.
- 4 Water comes into the cave because ...
a it's raining hard. b there's an underground river. c the wind blows it inside.
- 5 Because of the water, the wall ...
 a disappears. **b falls down.** c stands back.
- 6 When the wall comes down, the children find a chest which ...
 a looks beautiful. b looks dangerous. **c looks very old.**

3 Answer the questions. Use your own ideas. **Students' own answers**

- 1 What do you think is in the chest?

- 2 How old do you think it is?

- 3 Who do you think put it in the cave?

- 4 Why do you think someone put it there?

- 5 What do you think the children will do with it?

1 Complete the article.

ancient mysterious fascinating strange evidence ~~site~~ investigation artefacts

Police find treasure in tree!

Police have found some missing jewellery – in a tree! A bracelet, a necklace and two rings disappeared on Monday from a ¹ site which archaeologists are exploring. They were important ² artefacts from an ³ ancient Roman town.

Police started an ⁴ investigation immediately. They searched the site but they didn't find any ⁵ evidence



of a robbery. Then an officer saw something shining in a tree. The criminal was a bird!

Max Graham, an archaeologist, told reporters, "At first, we didn't understand it. It was so ⁶ strange. How could someone come and take these things while we were here? It was really very ⁷ mysterious! Now we know the answer!"

Since the 'robbery', Max has become very interested in these birds. "They're ⁸ fascinating!" he says.

More words

2 Add *-able* to the verbs to make adjectives.

1 enjoy enjoyable

2 break breakable

3 prefer preferable

4 understand understandable



Dictionary pages

3 Complete the sentences. Use the verb or the adjective form of the verb.

1 Don't drop that lamp. It's breakable (break).

2 Tim doesn't think the story is true, but I believe (believe) it.

3 I know you're afraid of snakes. That's understandable (understand). They can be dangerous.

4 The teacher thought that my ideas were acceptable (accept).

5 George's favourite subject is Maths but I prefer (prefer) History.

6 Fiona and Dave really enjoy (enjoy) reading.

7 It isn't advisable (advise) to go rock climbing in bad weather.

8 I'm not going to buy that T-shirt. I don't think the price is reasonable (reason).

1 Read and match.

- 1 I was sad **c**
- 2 Ted went swimming **f**
- 3 After we had eaten our ice cream, **e**
- 4 Jess phoned me **b**
- 5 When I got on the train, **d**
- 6 After they had washed the dishes, **a**

- a they watched a film on TV.
- b after she had spoken to Chris.
- c because I had lost my favourite book.
- d I realized I had forgotten to buy a ticket.
- e we left the café.
- f after he had done his homework.

2 Complete the text. Use the past simple or the past perfect. **V** Irregular verb list

Yesterday wasn't a very good day. On my way to school I suddenly realized I ¹ had left (leave) my art project at home. I ran back to my house and put it in my bag. I was ten minutes late, so the lesson had started when I ² arrived (arrive) at school. The lesson was awful! The teacher was angry with me because I ³ dropped (drop) paint on the floor.

At lunchtime, I saw my friend Sophie. After we ⁴ had eaten (eat) our lunch we decided to play volleyball. Five minutes later it started to rain! "Oh, no!" said Sophie. "Let's meet after school."

After we had finished school, we ⁵ went (go) to her house. As we walked in, I saw cards and presents everywhere. Suddenly, I remembered that it was Sophie's birthday – and I ⁶ had forgotten (forgot) to buy her a present!

3 Write sentences.



finish / her homework go / to the cinema
After Sara had finished her homework, she went to the cinema.



do / the shopping come / home
After the girls had done the shopping, they came home



travel / for five hours arrive / at the airport
After Tim had travelled for five hours, he arrived at the airport.



eat / lunch visit / their grandma
After Abdi and Amina had eaten (their) lunch, they visited their grandma.

1 Complete the sentences. Use the past perfect. **V** Irregular verb list

not see ~~not do~~ not catch not fly not eat not give

- I suddenly remembered that I hadn't done my homework.
- We were very hungry because we hadn't eaten anything since lunchtime.
- Liam hadn't flown in a plane before he went to India last year.
- Julie had some free time because her teacher hadn't given her any homework.
- Tim and Helen arrived late because they hadn't caught the 5.30 train.
- We hadn't seen the film, so we decided to buy the DVD.

2 Write questions and answers. Use the past perfect.

On 4th December 1872, Oliver Deveau and two other men went on board the *Mary Celeste*. When they went inside, they were surprised by what they found. It was very mysterious. What had happened before they got there?



- the ship / hit / a rock?

Had the ship hit a rock? No, it hadn't.

- all the people / disappear?

Had all the people disappeared?

Yes, they had.

- they / take down / the sails?

Had they taken down the sails?

No, they hadn't.

- they / leave / money and clothes on the ship?

Had they left (any) money and clothes on the ship?

Yes, they had.

- the captain / write / in his book?

Had the captain written in his book?

Yes, he had.

- the weather / be / stormy?

Had the weather been stormy?

No, it hadn't.

3 Complete the sentences about you. Use *had* or *hadn't*. Students' own answers

I / speak / English

I / write / words in English

I / hear / people speak English

Before I had my first English lesson, ...

Reading

1 Look at the text. How many statues are on the island? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- a) 3,500 b) 150 c) 800

In this interview, Amy Green talks about Easter Island.



Where is Easter Island?

Easter Island is in the South Pacific Ocean, 3,500 kilometres from Chile. People live on the island today but it is difficult to live there as it is so far away from anywhere else. Easter Island is made from three volcanoes, but these don't erupt any more. The last time the volcanoes erupted was over 100,000 years ago.

Why is the island famous?

The island is famous for its mysterious stone figures. These are known as 'Maui'. These statues are between three and twelve metres tall and there is a platform underneath. Today, there are more than 800 statues on the island, but in the past there were more. Some have been destroyed and others are now under the soil.

Why were the statues made?

No one really knows as there is no written information about them. However, many historians think that they are figures of important people or leaders from the island. Most of the statues are on the coast of the island and stand with their backs to the sea. The statues were made over a period of 1,000 years. Historians think the oldest statues were made in about 1000 AD.

How were the statues made?

They were made in the quarry from soft volcanic stone. Then, historians think that people moved them on wooden rails. However, 150–180 people were needed to move each statue and some statues were moved more than 22 kilometres! One third of the statues were not moved from the quarry and are still there today.

Are there any other mysterious things on the island?

Yes, there are stones with ancient carvings, sketches and writing on them. However, there isn't anyone who can read the writing and so we can only guess at the meaning.

2 Read again and circle.

- Easter Island is in the South Pacific / Atlantic Ocean.
- Easter Island was made from three / five volcanoes.
- The volcanoes last erupted 100,000 / 10,000 years ago.
- The tallest statue is 12 / 20 metres tall.
- The oldest statues were made in about 1000 / 100 AD.
- The statues were made out of stone / glass.
- More / Less than 150 people were needed to move each statue.
- Historians can / can't read the writing on the stone carvings.

Words in context

1 Replace the words in brackets with the words with a similar meaning.

soil sketches climate figures ~~incredible~~ cleared away historians

The forest that disappeared

It is ¹(strange) incredible that there are almost no trees on Easter Island. The ²(weather) climate is warm and the ³(earth) soil on the island is good for growing things. There is evidence that in the past a forest covered the island. So what happened to it? Some ⁴(experts in history) historians think that the island people ⁵(removed) cleared away the trees so that they could move the ⁶(statues) figures around the island. However, none of the ⁷(pictures) sketches on the stones tell the story of what happened, so maybe we will never know.



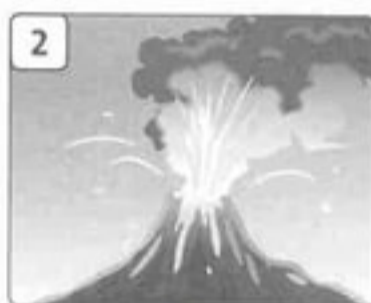
More words

2 Match the words from page 66 to the pictures.

quarry erupt ~~statue~~ platform



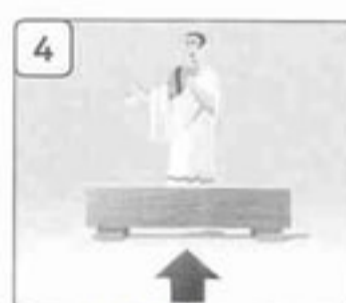
statue



erupt



quarry



platform



Dictionary pages

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

- I love drawing. I've got a book full of sketches. (khtseces).
- You should put some water on this plant. The soil (osil) in the pot is dry.
- Smoke is coming from the volcano. I think it's going to erupt (pertu).
- This chair is very hard. It's not very comfortable (tfcmoorbela).
- There's a statue (atsute) of a famous historian in the park.
- All these buildings are made from stone from a local quarry (uaqyr).
- If you look underneath (enudenarht) the log, you'll find insects.
- The President is standing on the platform (ltfaprmo).

Writing

1 Match the questions and answers.

Great Pyramid of Khufu

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 What is it? c | a 50 Egyptian pounds |
| 2 Where is it? g | b 2.3 million blocks of stone |
| 3 How can you get there? i | c the biggest of Egypt's pyramids |
| 4 What does it cost to go in? a | d 20 years (historians think) |
| 5 When was it built? j | e men pulled and lifted the stones |
| 6 Who was it built for? h | f 139 metres tall |
| 7 How long did it take? d | g at Giza, on the west side of Cairo |
| 8 How tall is it? f | h Khufu, an Ancient Egyptian King |
| 9 What is it made from? b | i by bus or taxi from Cairo |
| 10 How was it built? e | j about 4,500 years ago |



My writing

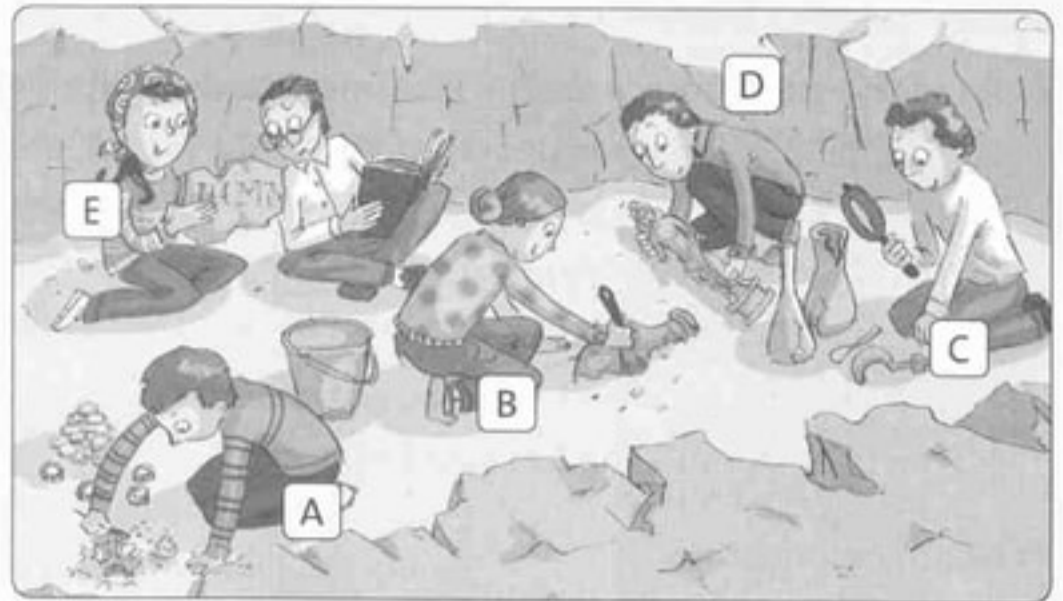
Students' own answers

2 Write a tourist information leaflet for the Great Pyramid or another important place near you.

A large rectangular area with horizontal lines for writing a tourist information leaflet.

1 Read and circle.

- The archaeologists are working on the site / evidence of a 4th century village.
- A has found some ancient / usable coins.
- B is clearing away the investigation / soil.
- C is looking at some artefacts / sketches.
- D has found a stone platform / figure.
- E is talking to a statue / historian.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or the past perfect. **V** Irregular verb list

discover leave ~~read~~ tell not erupt not finish

- Ben had read about the Pyramids many times before he visited Egypt.
- When Oliver Deveau went to the *Mary Celeste*, he found that everyone had left.
- I hadn't heard about the Nazca lines before you told me about them.
- The archaeologists were disappointed when the site closed, because they hadn't finished their work.
- When smoke started pouring from the volcano, people were amazed. It hadn't erupted for over 1,000 years.
- No one had known about the incredible cave paintings until four children discovered them in 1940.

3 Write sentences. Use the past simple and the past perfect.



- the film / start / before we arrive
The film had started before we arrived.
- when Jack / get / to the shop / it / close
When Jack got to the shop it had closed.
- I / realize / I / not switch off / my mobile phone
I realized I had not switched off my mobile phone.
- you / see / a monkey / before you / go / to the zoo?
Had you seen a monkey before you went to the zoo?

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and circle the incorrect words. Write the correct words.

- The children open the door that they have found in the cave. chest
- There are lots of maps inside. coins
- Tom's water bottle is empty. Kate
- They hear Kate's whistle. Fin's
- Fin isn't very surprised when he sees the chest. is
- The children take the treasure to the zoo. museum



2 Read and match.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|--|
| 1 The children are amazed | e | a because the rain stops. |
| 2 Dad gives Kate some water | c | b because their photo is in the newspaper. |
| 3 The children leave the cave | a | c because she doesn't have any. |
| 4 Fin uses a whistle | f | d because the children gave them coins. |
| 5 Tom says, "We're famous!" | b | e because there are coins in the chest. |
| 6 People at the museum are pleased | d | f because he wants to find the children. |

3 Complete the newspaper article.

museum unusual lost wall searching taken ~~discovered~~ chest

Children find ancient treasure!

A group of children ¹ discovered some amazing treasure yesterday. They were ² searching for flags which were hidden in the countryside, but they got ³ lost.



When it started raining, they found shelter in a cave.

Heavy rain damaged the back ⁴ wall of the cave, and behind it the children found an old wooden ⁵ chest. It was full of gold coins. The children are now safe with their families and the coins were ⁶ taken to the History ⁷ Museum.

Experts from the museum are studying the coins now. A historian, Mrs Harris, told us, "We believe they are coins from the 15th century. They are ancient and very ⁸ unusual. This is one of the most exciting collections we have ever seen."

1 Complete the conversation.

first aid kit fishing line matches needle and thread penknife rope water-bottle whistle

- Ned Let's start packing for our camping trip. I think we should both take a ¹ water bottle. We'll get thirsty when we're walking.
- Greg Yes. And we'll need to make a fire, so let's take some ² matches.
- Ned What about a ³ fishing line? We might want to catch some fish.
- Greg Good idea! I'm going to take a ⁴ needle and thread, too.
- Ned Why?
- Greg It might be useful. If there's a hole in the tent, I can repair it.
- Ned OK. I'll pack a ⁵ first aid kit. If we hurt ourselves, we might need a bandage or a plaster.
- Greg It's a good idea to take a ⁶ whistle, too. If we get lost, we can blow it and someone will hear us.
- Ned I've got my ⁷ penknife here. It's very good for cutting things.
- Greg What about this ⁸ rope? Will we need it?
- Ned Yes, maybe we'll need it to tie something. Let's take it. It might be useful.



More words

2 Complete the sentences.

- whether / weather 1 We'll go for a picnic tomorrow if the weather is nice.
2 I don't know whether I can come to your party.
- brake / break 3 Use the brake to stop your bike.
4 Don't kick the ball here! You might break the window.
- sum / some 5 Would you like some cheese?
6 I can't do this sum. It's too difficult.
- court / caught 7 Have you ever caught a fish?
8 We can play tennis on the court in the park.



Dictionary pages

3 Read and circle.

- 1 I'm going to *meet* / meet my friends at the cinema.
- 2 The police *court* / caught the criminals after the robbery.
- 3 It's nice to see / *sea* you again. I haven't seen / *scene* you for a long time.
- 4 That's a nice picture of a *flour* / flower. Where did you buy / *by* it?
- 5 I like cold *weather* / whether because then I can go skiing.
- 6 I need some / *sum* new shoes. Can we look in this shop here / *hear*?
- 7 You have to *break* / brake slowly to stop safely.

1 Complete the sentences. Use *had*, *hadn't*, *would* or *wouldn't*.

- 1 If you hadn't been so late, we would have caught the bus.
- 2 If we had taken our umbrellas, we wouldn't have got wet.
- 3 If I hadn't gone to bed so late, I would have got up earlier.
- 4 If we had asked Mum, she would have driven us to school.
- 5 If we had worn warm clothes, we wouldn't have got ill.
- 6 If we hadn't got ill, we would have gone to Amy's party tonight.



2 Complete the conversations. Use the third conditional. **V** Irregular verb list

play ~~help~~ send leave not be not see

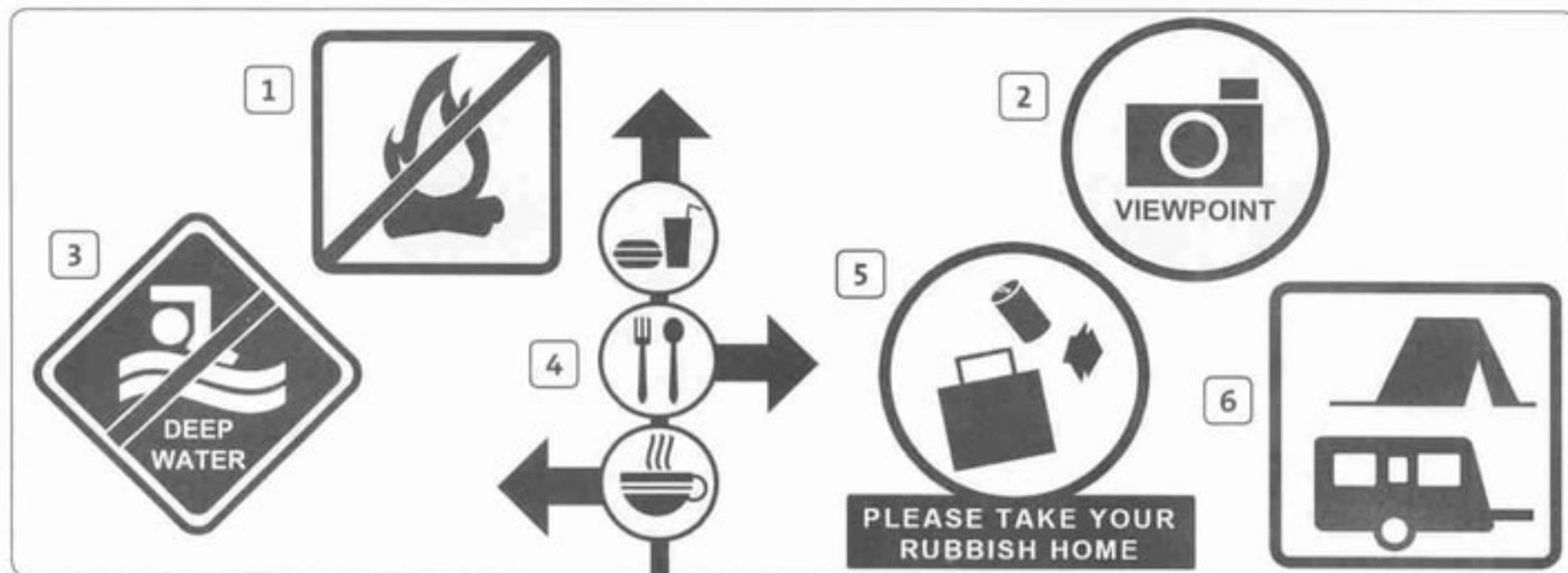
- 1 A My homework was very difficult yesterday.
B I would have helped you if you had asked me.
- 2 A The train has already gone!
B If we had left home earlier, we wouldn't have missed it.
- 3 A Why weren't you at the cinema on Saturday?
B Because I've already seen the film. If I hadn't seen it, I would have come.
- 4 A The weather was terrible on Sunday!
B Yes, it was. I would have played tennis if it hadn't rained all day.
- 5 A When did you get my letter?
B Yesterday. It would have been quicker if you had sent an email.
- 6 A I don't think I passed my science test yesterday.
B If you had studied harder, it wouldn't have been so difficult.

3 Write sentences. Use the third conditional.

Carl and James didn't know where they were ...



- 1 if / they / take / a map, / they / not get / lost
If they had taken a map, they wouldn't have got lost.
- 2 they / not take / the wrong direction / if / they / take / a compass
They wouldn't have taken the wrong direction if they had taken a compass.
- 3 if / they / cross / the bridge, / they / find / the right path
If they had crossed the bridge, they would have found the right path.
- 4 they / not lose / their water bottle / if / they / be / more careful
They would not have lost their water bottle if they had been more careful.
- 5 if / they / wear / good walking boots, / their feet / not get / sore
If they had worn good walking boots, their feet would not have got sore.

1 Look and write *True* or *False*.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 You mustn't make a fire here. | <u>True</u> | 2 You should take photos here. | <u>True</u> |
| 3 You have to swim here. | <u>False</u> | 4 You ought not to eat at the café. | <u>False</u> |
| 5 You must leave your rubbish here. | <u>False</u> | 6 You have to sleep in a tent here. | <u>False</u> |

2 Correct the false sentences in Exercise 1.

3 You mustn't swim here.

4 You can eat at the café.

5 You should take your rubbish home.

6 You can sleep in a tent or a caravan here.

3 Read and circle.

- You *have to* / mustn't cross the road without looking first.
- You *ought not to* / don't have to wear sunglasses on a sunny day, but it's a good idea.
- You must / *don't have to* bring your own towel. Towels aren't available at the swimming pool.
- You *must* / should do your homework in the afternoon after school, but you can also do it later.
- You *ought to* / shouldn't eat so many sweets. They're bad for you.
- You *shouldn't* / ought to switch off lights when you leave a room. It saves energy.
- Students at my school have to / *mustn't* wear a school uniform.

4 Answer the questions about you. **Students' own answers**

1 Do you have to wear a uniform to school?

2 If you have a problem with homework, what should you do?

3 Write one thing you must bring to school every day.

4 Write one thing that students mustn't do in class.

Reading

1 Look at the text. What is the book about? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- a) an accident in the mountains b) surviving after a shipwreck c) a holiday adventure



Island Adventure

Island Adventure is a book about a group of survivors on a desert island!

The main character in the story is a 14-year-old boy called Robert Wilson. At the beginning of the story, he lives in New Zealand with his family. But when his parents die in a mountain climbing accident, Robert is suddenly alone. He decides to leave New Zealand and go to America where his aunt lives. She is the only family he has left.

Robert finds a ship that is sailing to America but he doesn't have any money. So, he has to work with the crew on the ship that is sailing to America in return for his ticket. It is a long and difficult voyage. There are storms and rough seas. The wind pushes the ship in a different direction and the ship gets lost. Finally, it is shipwrecked near an island in the middle of the ocean. When the ship sinks, Robert is one of only six survivors who manage to swim to the island.

The year is 1870. So, there aren't any aeroplanes flying over, or boats passing by and there is no one who can find them and rescue them. The six people have to start a new life on the island. They collect wood to make fires. They have no food supplies, but they learn to hunt seals for food and clothing. They cut down trees to build wooden huts for shelter against the wind and rain. But winter is coming, and it is getting colder and colder. The survivors don't know if they can survive the cold weather. But they will do everything they can and fight to survive!



If you like exciting stories, you'll love this book!

2 Read and circle the incorrect words. Write the correct words.

- The story is about people who survive on an adventure.
- Robert goes on the ship to live with his parents in America.
- He works with the ship's passengers during the voyage.
- The weather is dangerous for sailing because there are floods.
- The captain pushes the ship in a different direction.
- Robert survives with six other people.
- They learn to hunt dolphins for food and clothing.
- They find wooden huts on the island.

island

aunt

crew

storms

wind

five

seals

build

Words in context

1 Complete the text.

cut down fence shelter ~~storm~~ supplies sails survivors walls

In this picture from *Island Adventure*, the ¹ storm has gone, but the weather is very cold. The six ² survivors from the shipwreck are building a ³ shelter on the island. They have ⁴ cut down some of the trees and they have used the wood to build the four ⁵ walls of a hut. Robert is helping the men to put branches on top. It is difficult to keep the rain out. The ⁶ sails from the ship were the perfect material, but there wasn't time to take them before the ship sank. The younger children are making a ⁷ fence around the hut with tall sticks. They are all very hungry, because they haven't got any ⁸ supplies of food.



More words

2 Match the words from page 74 to the definitions.

hunt hut alone ~~seal~~

- 1 seal *noun* a sea animal that lives around the shore
- 2 hunt *verb* to look for and kill an animal, usually for food
- 3 alone *adj* without any other people
- 4 hut *noun* a small, simple house



Dictionary pages

3 Complete the story.

cut down storm hunt ~~survivors~~ seals alone hut supplies

¹ Survivors of the storm!

Kate and her dad went for a walk in the forest. Suddenly a ² storm came and it started to rain. "We need to build a ³ hut!" said Kate. So, they put some sticks in the ground and ⁴ cut down some leaves for the roof. It was a nice little shelter! "We're like explorers in the South Pole!" said Kate.

"But explorers have to ⁵ hunt for food! They eat ⁶ seals!" said Dad.

"But luckily I brought some ⁷ supplies!" He gave Kate some chocolate.

"We're all ⁸ alone in the forest! No one else is here." said Kate.

"Yes, there is!" said Dad. "Look over there! Your mum has come to look for us!"

Writing

Students' own answers

1 Your friend is going to live in the forest alone for a month. She / he can only take eight items. Which are the eight most important items? Tick (✓) them.



- | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a torch | <input type="checkbox"/> | a first aid kit | <input type="checkbox"/> | a camera | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| rope | <input type="checkbox"/> | a pen and paper | <input type="checkbox"/> | a phone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a novel | <input type="checkbox"/> | needle and thread | <input type="checkbox"/> | a whistle | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a tent | <input type="checkbox"/> | a water bottle | <input type="checkbox"/> | a penknife | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| matches | <input type="checkbox"/> | a sleeping bag | <input type="checkbox"/> | a fishing line | <input type="checkbox"/> |

My writing

Students' own answers

2 Write an advice text. Write about the eight items you chose in Exercise 1. Give reasons for your choices. Use *so that*, *in order to* and *because*.

Eating

Shelter

Keeping warm

Drinking

1 Complete the sentences. Use the third conditional. **V** Irregular verb list

- If I had listened (listen) in class, I would have understood (understand) the homework.
- If Jerry had run (run) faster, he would have won (win) the race.
- We would have made (make) a fire if we hadn't forgotten (not forget) the matches.
- If I had known (know) you were at home, I would have phoned (phone) you.
- We wouldn't have got (not get) lost if we had had (have) a map with us.
- If you hadn't eaten (not eat) that chocolate cake, you wouldn't be (not be) feeling sick.

2 Complete the sentences.

have to don't have to should ~~must~~ mustn't ought to shouldn't ought not to

- You must stop at a red light when you're driving.
- If you can't see the board, you should sit closer to the front.
- We don't have to go for a walk today if you're tired. We can go tomorrow.
- It's our English exam tomorrow. We mustn't be late!
- You know, you shouldn't sit in the sun without a hat. It's not healthy.
- We have to bring our PE clothes to school tomorrow, because we've got a PE class.
- We ought not to bring a camera. We might lose it.
- You ought to go to the doctor if you're not feeling well.

3 Complete the text.

whistle survivor ~~supplies~~ penknife matches hut hunt shelter

**Castaway**

Tonight at 7 p.m.
on TV

Tonight, Bobby Brave goes to an island in the Pacific Ocean. He hasn't got any ¹ supplies with him, so he will have to ² hunt for his food. This won't be easy! He's got a ³ penknife, but it's small and it isn't very sharp. Without ⁴ matches, how will he light a fire for cooking? Will he use a cave for a ⁵ shelter or will he build a ⁶ hut? Will Bobby be a ⁷ survivor, or will he blow his ⁸ whistle and ask the film-makers to rescue him? Watch tonight and find out!

Lesson One Story

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

- a Next, the children look at a horse. **4**
- b Tom knows that the horse is by a French artist. **5**
- c Fin tells the children to meet again at six o'clock. **2**
- d They think that it might be a shark. **8**
- e Tom tells the other children that he is bilingual. **6**
- f The children look at an elephant first. **3**
- g The DSD Club go to see the sand sculpture competition. **1**
- h The children see something in the water. **7**



2 Write Libby, Ed, Kate, Tom or Fin.

- 1 Fin makes rules and arrangements.
- 2 Kate is amazed by the sculptures.
- 3 Kate is surprised that Tom can speak two languages.
- 4 Tom studied German at school.
- 5 Libby sees something in the water.
- 6 Ed wants to go closer to look at the animal in the water.

3 Read the advert and answer the questions.

International sand sculpture competition

Come and see sand sculptures by artists from all over the world! This year, we have 50 incredible sculptures in different shapes and sizes. You can see a wonderful castle, an elephant, a horse, and many other things!

After you have looked at all the sculptures, you can talk to the artists, and you can even have a sand sculpture lesson on the beach. You can also help to choose the winner of the competition. Before you leave, please remember to write down the name of your favourite sculpture and put it in the box in the visitor centre.

- 1 Where do the artists come from?
All over the world.
- 2 How many sculptures are in the competition?
50
- 3 Write three examples of sand sculptures you can see.
castle, elephant, horse
- 4 Who can you talk to after you have looked at the sculptures?
The artists.
- 5 Where can you have a sand sculpture lesson?
On the beach.
- 6 What should you write down before you leave?
The name of your favourite sculpture.

1 Read and circle.

Canada has two ¹*official languages* / *dialects* – English and French. Many Canadians can speak both of these languages. They are *bilingual* / *multilingual*. For about 60% of people, English is their ³*native speaker* / *mother tongue*. Most Canadians whose ⁴*native speaker* / *mother tongue* is French, live in the province of Quebec.

People from different parts of Canada sound a bit different from each other because they speak with different ⁵*dialects* / *accents*. There are different forms of language in different places, too. These are called ⁶*accents* / *dialects*.

Of course, some people who live in Canada come from different countries. These people are often ⁷*bilingual* / *multilingual* because they speak English, French and their own language. But it often takes a long time before they are ⁸*fluent* / *bilingual* in all these languages.

More words

2 Match the pictures to the definitions.



- 1 **machinery** *noun* machines in general, or lots of machines together c
- 2 **forgery** *noun* a copy of money or a famous painting that someone pretends is real a
- 3 **robbery** *noun* when someone steals something from a person or place d
- 4 **recovery** *noun* the time when you get better after being ill b



Dictionary pages

3 Complete the sentences. Use *-ery* to make the words into nouns.

machine cook rob ~~discover~~ bake recover forge brave

- 1 The explorers found an ancient temple in the forest. It was an amazing discovery.
- 2 Kelly is very interested in cooking. She makes delicious food.
- 3 This isn't a real Roman coin! It's a forgery.
- 4 My cousin was very ill but he made a quick recovery.
- 5 My sister rescued me when I was in danger. I'll never forget her bravery.
- 6 We need some bread. Is there a bakery near here?
- 7 They use modern machinery in this factory.
- 8 There was a robbery at the museum. Someone took six paintings.

1 Read and circle.

- Adam said he *wants* / **wanted** to visit Rome.
- Emily said the food *is* / **was** fantastic.
- Paul told us he *had* / **had had** lunch at Jamie's house yesterday.
- Daisy said she *went* / **had been** to Spain.
- My aunt and uncle said they *will* / **would go** to Egypt one day.
- We said that we *learnt* / **were learning** French.

2 Read and complete the sentences.



My parents are travel writers so I've been to lots of different countries. I love travelling! Last year, I visited Mumbai in India. It was an amazing experience. At the moment Mum and Dad are planning a trip to Antarctica. I'm looking forward to it. We'll get cold but it will be fantastic!

- Charlotte said her parents were (be) travel writers.
- She said she loved (love) travelling.
- She said she had visited (visit) Mumbai last year.
- She said her mum and dad were planning (plan) a trip to Antarctica.
- She said she was looking (look) forward to it.
- She said they would get (get) cold!

3 Look and complete the sentences. **V** Irregular verb list



- Martin told Holly he liked her skirt.
Holly said Martin's jacket was nice.



- Mum said she had cooked the pasta.
Billy said he would make some salad.



- Dad said he had read that book at school.



- Mia told Megan she was going to Morocco in July.

1 Complete the table.

subject pronoun	reflexive pronoun
I	1 <u>myself</u>
you (singular)	2 <u>yourself</u>
he	3 <u>himself</u>
she	4 <u>herself</u>
it	5 <u>itself</u>
we	6 <u>ourselves</u>
you (plural)	7 <u>yourselves</u>
they	8 <u>themselves</u>

2 Read and circle.

- I was thirsty, so I poured myself / yourself a glass of orange juice.
- Leo and I hurt ~~themselves~~ / ourselves when we fell out of the tree.
- Maisie and Arthur bought ~~yourselves~~ / themselves some magazines.
- My little brother can dress himself / yourself now.
- The washing machine has turned ~~himself~~ / itself off again!
- If you're hungry, buy ~~myself~~ / yourself a sandwich.
- Did your sister enjoy herself / himself in France?
- If you two children are hungry, you can make ~~yourself~~ / yourselves some lunch.

3 Complete the sentences.



- Look at yourself in the mirror.
Oh! I've covered myself with flour!



- He's teaching himself Russian.
She's teaching herself Japanese.



- We enjoyed ourselves at the picnic.
The children enjoyed themselves, too.



- Look! It's found itself some food.
Children, are you enjoying yourselves ?

Words in context

1 Complete the sentences.

predict dominant century disappear international continent population altogether

- 1 People from all around the world speak English. It's an international language.
- 2 Asia is the world's biggest continent.
- 3 Languages disappear when people stop speaking them.
- 4 In the past, hundreds of languages were spoken in France, but now French is the dominant language.
- 5 China is the country with the biggest population. It has over 1.3 billion people.
- 6 Altogether, about 7,000 languages are spoken in the world.
- 7 I predict that Papua New Guinea will still have hundreds of languages in 2050.
- 8 Will English still be an international language by the end of this century?

More words

2 Complete the sentences with the words from page 82.



isolated



tribe



communicate



inhabitants



Dictionary pages

- 1 The people are part of a tribe that lives in the Amazon rainforest.
- 2 The inhabitants of London come from many different countries.
- 3 People who can't hear, use sign language to communicate.
- 4 Their house is in a very isolated place.

3 Complete the text with words from Exercises 1 and 2.

The Huli people are a very large ¹ tribe in Papua New Guinea. There are 65,000 people in this group and the ² population is growing. They have lived for hundreds of years in ³ isolated villages in the mountains where the ⁴ inhabitants of the villages didn't often meet other people.

But life is changing for the Huli. Many young people are moving away from the villages to the towns and they are learning other languages because they want to be able to ⁵ communicate with the outside world. Some people ⁶ predict that the traditional Huli way of life will ⁷ disappear during the 21st ⁸ century.

Writing

Students' own answers

1 Look at the table and write notes for an advert for an adventure camp.



Where is the camp?	
When and how long?	
Who for?	
Activities:	
Why come?	

2 Think of a rhyme so people remember your advert.

My writing

Students' own answers

3 Write an advert for an adventure camp. Use persuasive language and positive adjectives.

Lined writing area for the advertisement.

1 Complete the interview.

disappear communicate population bilingual fluent centuries

Tom Golding is a professor who studies the tribes of the rainforest.

Journalist How do you talk to the different tribes, Mr Golding?

Tom Well, I'm ¹ fluent in the four main languages of this country, so it isn't usually difficult to ² communicate with people.

Journalist Tell me about the tribe that you're studying at the moment.

Tom There are about 4,000 people in this tribe. That's 0.5% of the country's ³ population. The tribe arrived over nine ⁴ centuries ago.

Journalist What language do they speak?

Tom Most young people have studied at school and they are ⁵ bilingual. They speak their own language and also Spanish. Some people are worried that the traditional language will ⁶ disappear, but I don't think that will happen.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the information from Exercise 1.  Irregular verb list

- 1 Tom Golding said he was fluent in the main languages of the country.
- 2 He said it wasn't usually difficult to communicate with people.
- 3 He said the tribe had arrived over nine centuries ago.
- 4 He said most young people had studied at school.
- 5 He said they spoke their own language and Spanish.
- 6 He said some people were worried that the traditional language would disappear.

3 Complete the sentences. Use reflexive pronouns.



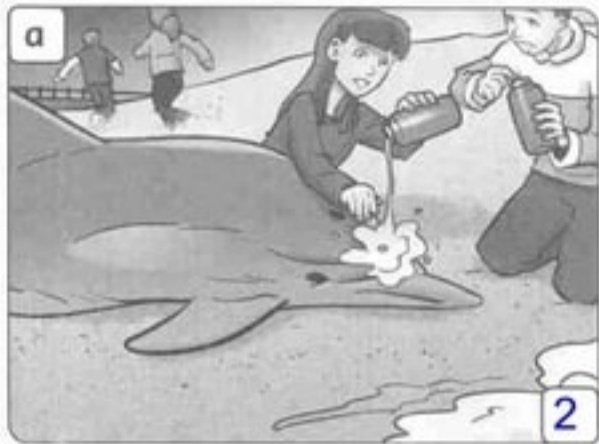
- Sue Let's get ¹ ourselves something to eat.
 Tim I've made ² myself a sandwich.
 Sue Don't cut ³ yourself with the knife.



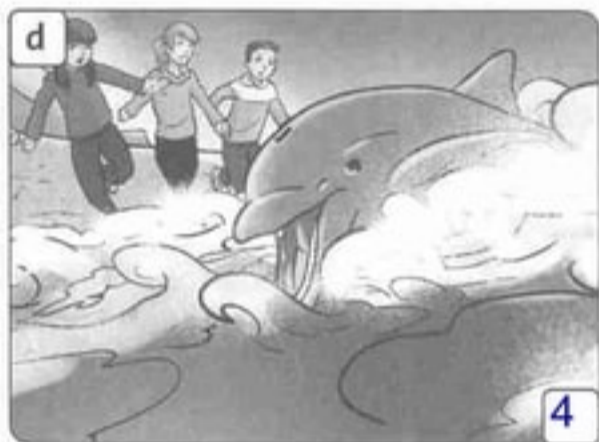
- Jill My dad has bought ⁴ himself a bike.
 Liz And your mum has bought ⁵ herself some new trainers.
 Liz They're enjoying ⁶ themselves!

Lesson One Story

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



The children aren't sure
what is in the water.



2 Read and match. Then write the sentences under the pictures.

- 1 The children **b**
- 2 Libby and Tom pour **e**
- 3 It's late now, and Libby **a**
- 4 The children discover that **c**
- 5 In the sky Tom sees **d**
- 6 Libby decides how **f**

- a is very worried.
- b aren't sure what is in the water.
- c the animal is a dolphin.
- d a shooting star.
- e water on the dolphin.
- f to help the dolphin.

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Do dolphins breathe air? Yes, they do.
- 2 Can dolphins live on land? No, they can't.
- 3 Do Libby and Tom need help to move the dolphin? Yes, they do
- 4 Do dolphins breathe through their mouths? No, they don't.
- 5 How does Libby know what to do? She saw an interview on TV.
- 6 What are Libby and Tom doing to help the dolphin survive? Pouring water on it.

1 Complete the text.

astronaut comet constellations shooting star solar system
space station telescope space shuttle

I love looking up at the stars. Sometimes, I try to find all the
¹ constellations I know, for example, the group of stars
called the Bear. Sometimes, I'm lucky and I see a
² shooting star as it moves quickly across the sky.

At the moment, I'm looking forward to seeing a
³ comet called Lulin. It was discovered a few
years ago, and it's coming close to the Earth this week. I've
got a really good ⁴ telescope and I'm going to
watch the sky closely every night.

One day, I'd like to be an ⁵ astronaut. I'd love to
travel into space in a ⁶ space shuttle and explore our
⁷ solar system. Perhaps I'll get a job working on a
⁸ space station. That would be amazing!



More words

2 Match the words to the definitions.

come off come across come on come up

- 1 come on verb when something electrical starts to work
- 2 come off verb to break away from something
- 3 come up verb to happen suddenly, changing your plans
- 4 come across verb to find something for the first time, by accident



Dictionary
pages

3 Choose the correct words to complete the phrasal verbs.

across back up in off ~~on~~ out round

- 1 The lights in my street come on at six o'clock every evening.
- 2 Phone me when you come back from holiday.
- 3 I like looking at the sky when all the stars come out.
- 4 I've never come across this word before. I don't know what it means.
- 5 At the weekend, my friends often come round and we listen to music together.
- 6 I dropped my phone and the back came off. I hope it can be repaired.
- 7 Sorry, I can't meet you this afternoon. Something has come up.
- 8 Please come in and have a cup of tea with me and my family.

1 Read and circle.

- 1 "What's your address, Alex?" I asked Alex what his / he address was.
- 2 "Anna, why are you unhappy?" I asked Anna why she / her was unhappy.
- 3 "Mum! Where are your binoculars?" I asked Mum where her / she binoculars were.
- 4 "Who are you writing to, John?" I asked John who he / his was writing to.
- 5 "Hi, Greg. Hi, Carol. What are you doing?" I asked Greg and Carol what their / they were doing.
- 6 "When is your birthday?" Julie asked me when her / my birthday was.

2 Complete the report.

- 1 What do astronomers do?
- 2 Where do you work?
- 3 What skills does a person need to become an astronomer?
- 4 Why do you like your job?
- 5 When do you look at the stars?

Yesterday our class went on a trip to the Science Museum and we interviewed an astronomer. We asked her what ¹ astronomers did . We discovered that they study the stars. We also asked her where ² she worked . We asked her what skills ³ a person needed to become an astronomer. We also asked her why ⁴ she liked her job. She said, "I love finding out about the stars and planets. It's amazing, and it helps us to understand more about the Earth." We asked her when ⁵ she looked at the stars. She said she often slept in the day and studied the stars at night.



3 Complete the reported questions.

- 1 "What is your favourite planet?"
We asked her what her favourite planet was .
- 2 "When do you start work?"
We asked her when she started work .
- 3 "What do you like best about your job?"
We asked her what she liked best about her job .
- 4 "What are you studying at the moment?"
We asked her what she was studying at the moment .
- 5 "Who else works with you?"
We asked her who else worked with her .

1 Read and circle.

- 1 "Come in!" the dentist said. The dentist told me to come in / come in.
- 2 "Don't forget your homework!" said the teacher. The teacher told us to not not to forget our homework.
- 3 "Please can you help with the cooking," Mum said. Mum asked / told me to help with the cooking.
- 4 "Don't be late!" said Jean's dad. Jean's dad told her to not not to be late.
- 5 "Can you switch on the light, please," Anne said. Anne asked me / to me to switch on the light.
- 6 "Come away from the window!" said Harry. Harry asked / told us to come away from the window.

2 Complete the sentences in reported speech.

- 1 Mr Lewis "Frank, can you close the door, please."
Mr Lewis asked Frank to close the door.
- 2 Kate "Please can you send me the information, Jen."
Kate asked Jen to send her the information.
- 3 Mum "Boys, can you please phone me from the station."
Mum asked the boys to phone her from the station.
- 4 Teacher "Ron, can you clean the board, please."
The teacher asked Ron to clean the board.
- 5 Dad "Please don't leave your bag in the kitchen, Helen."
Dad asked Helen not to leave her bag in the kitchen.

3 Complete the sentences in reported speech.



Lee's mum told Lee to wash his hands.



Susan's mum told Susan to be careful.



The teacher told the class not to talk.



Rick's dad told Rick not to forget his helmet.

Reading

1 Look at the poem. Choose the best title. Write the title at the top.

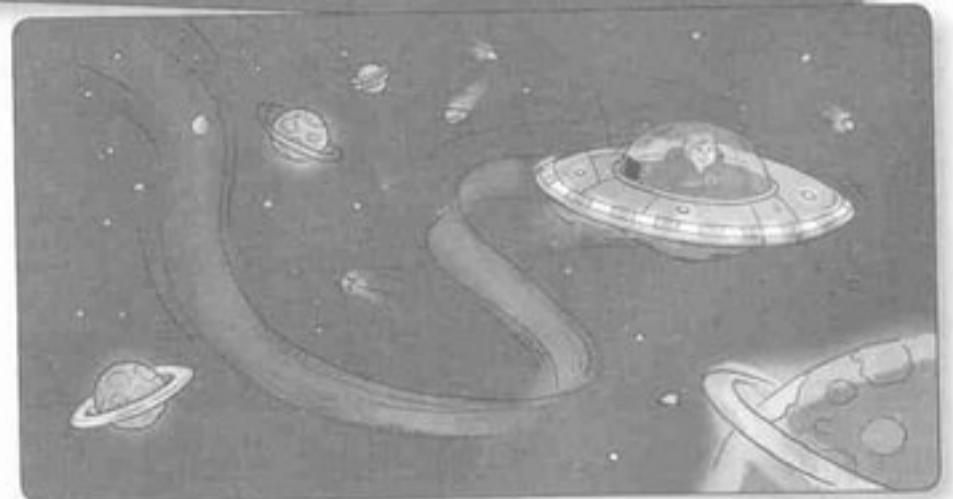
- a) Dreaming of space b) My future job c) The planets

There was once a boy called Jack
Who liked to watch the stars.
He dreamed about a spaceship
Heading off to Mars,
To Jupiter, Venus and Neptune
And landing on the moon.

He watched the constellations
In his dad's observatory,
And imagined all the wonders
In space that he would see.
The Milky Way and Saturn's rings –
One day he'd visit all these things!

Jack dreamed some lovely dreams
As he lay all snug in bed.
The moon glowed through the window,
Its beams shone round his head.
A blazing comet travelled by
And stars like diamonds filled the sky.

At school, all Jack's teachers
Would shake their heads and say:
"That boy lives in a dream world,
Imagining the day
When he'll launch his spaceship into the blue –
That's when his dreams will all come true!"



2 Read again and circle.

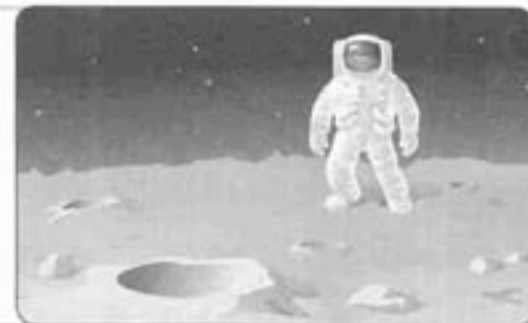
- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| 1 Jack wanted to be ... | a an artist. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b an astronaut. | c a scientist. |
| 2 Jack liked to watch ... | a the TV. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b the stars. | c his toy spaceship. |
| 3 Jack dreamed of landing on ... | <input checked="" type="radio"/> a the moon. | b Mars. | c Venus. |
| 4 There are ... planets named in the poem. | a three | b four | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c five |
| 5 When Jack was in bed, he felt ... | <input checked="" type="radio"/> a comfortable. | b lonely. | c worried. |
| 6 Stars like ... filled the sky. | a pearls | b jewels | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c diamonds |
| 7 Jack's ... would shake their heads. | a parents | b friends | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c teachers |

Words in context

1 Complete the texts.

bumpy spins diamonds glow ~~head-off~~ surface precious snug

At school we watched a film about the first time people walked on the moon. We watched the spaceship ¹ head off into space. When the astronauts landed, we saw that the ² surface of the moon is really ³ bumpy, with lots of holes and rocks.



I love lying in my bed at night, ⁴ snug and warm, looking through the window. The lights of the village ⁵ glow outside and the stars shine like ⁶ precious ⁷ diamonds. The stars seem to move across the sky, but it's really the Earth that ⁸ spins as it goes round the Sun.



More words

2 Match the words from page 90 to the definitions.

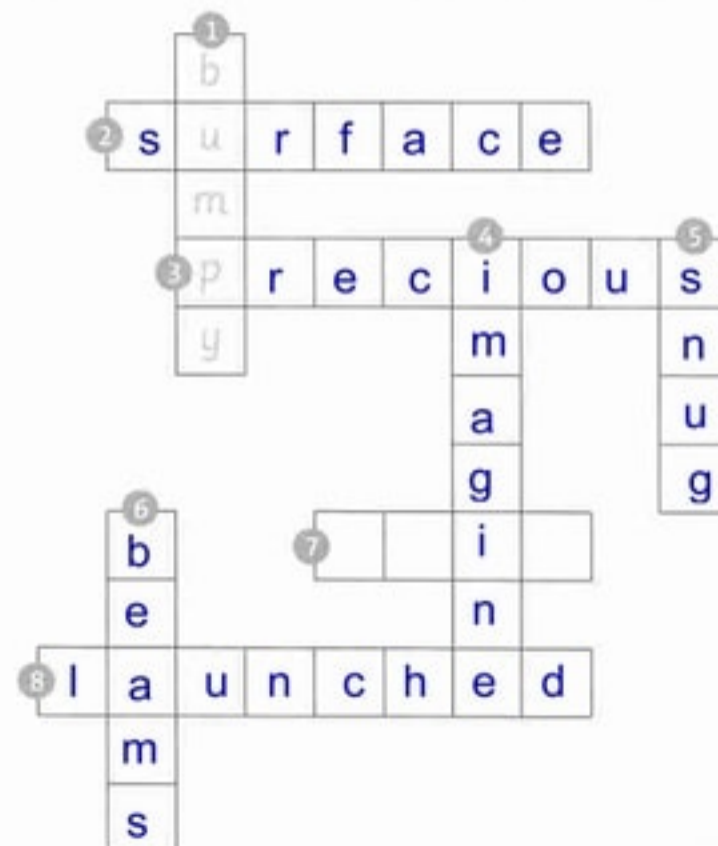
beams imagine ~~launch~~ observatory

- 1 launch verb to send something up into the sky
- 2 observatory noun a place with telescopes where people study stars
- 3 beams noun lines of light
- 4 imagine verb to make pictures in your mind



3 Complete the crossword with words from Exercises 1 and 2.

- 1 The road is very ... You might fall off your bike if you go too fast.
- 2 Divers can stay under the ... of the water for a long time.
- 3 People collect gold because it's a very ... metal.
- 4 I like to ... that I'm a famous explorer, travelling around the world.
- 5 I feel ... in my warm coat, scarf and gloves.
- 6 When the moon shines in, its ... make the room light.
- 7 A good skater can ... very fast in a circle on the ice.
- 8 The space shuttle was ... into space at 9.30 this morning.



1 Complete the sentences. Use reported speech. **V** Irregular verb list

Famous sports star visits Littlewood!

1 Why are you in Littlewood?

3 Don't forget to visit our new stadium!

5 What do you do in your free time?



2 Where are you going next?

4 When is your next competition?

6 Please help our local football club!

1 The reporters asked the sports star why he was in Littlewood.2 They asked him where he was going next.3 They told him not to forget to visit their new stadium.4 They asked him when his next competition was.5 They asked him what he did in his free time.6 They asked him to help their local football club.

2 Complete the sentences.

astronauts comet constellation heading launched observatory space shuttle telescope

The astronomer is in the ¹ observatory. He is looking through a ² telescope at a ³ comet which has just appeared in the sky. It can be seen from the Earth once every 40 years. At the moment it is near the ⁴ constellation called the Bear.



The ⁵ space shuttle is being ⁶ launched into space. The ⁷ astronauts are inside and they're ⁸ heading off to the moon!

3 Complete the sentences.

beam bumpy precious glowed shooting stars span1 Pearls and diamonds are very precious stones.2 The campfire glowed like an orange lamp in the dark night.3 The ice skater span round and round like a wheel.4 The road is as bumpy as the surface of the moon.5 The beam of the torch shone like a finger of light.6 The fireworks were launched into the sky like shooting stars in the night.

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and complete the sentences.

Tom the rescue team Libby the dolphin ~~the children~~ the sea

- The children are trying to save the dolphin.
- Tom helps Libby to pour water on the dolphin.
- Libby doesn't know how long it can survive on land.
- Kate and Ed arrive with the rescue team.
- The rescue team moves the dolphin into the sea.
- the dolphin finds its family and friends.



2 Read and circle.

Ed's blog



It's the end of an exciting day. We were at the beach, looking at sand sculptures, when suddenly we saw an animal in the sea. At first we thought it was a ¹ shark / seal but then we realized / remembered it was a dolphin. It had swum too near the shore and the ³ sand / waves had pushed it onto the beach.

Libby and Tom used their water bottles to keep the dolphin ⁴ cold / wet. Kate and I went to find Fin, and he rang ⁵ a rescue team / the police. It took time to contact everyone, so it was late when we got back to the beach. Libby and Tom helped the team to ⁶ push / carry the dolphin back into the sea. Everyone said that we had all saved its life!

3 Read and complete the information page.

volunteer fun hospital ~~rescues~~ diver hours equipment dolphins

Rescuing sea animals



Who can help when dolphins are in trouble?

British Divers Marine Life Rescue (BDMLR) is a charity which ¹ rescues and protects sea animals in Britain. Each team has a rescue boat and other special ² equipment for saving ³ dolphins, whales, and seals. They even have a special ⁴ hospital for sea animals that are very sick. Everyone who works for BDMLR is a ⁵ volunteer. No one is paid for their work. Rescue teams are available 24 ⁶ hours a day, every day of the year.

Can you help?

You don't have to be a vet or a ⁷ diver to work with us. Anyone over 18 can join. Have ⁸ fun and help sea animals at the same time!

1 Complete the email.

cheap expensive ~~basic~~ peaceful luxurious stimulating dull busy

Dear Emma,

This holiday is crazy! The hotel we're staying in now is very ¹ basic. My room only has a bed and a cupboard. We planned to stay in a ² luxurious hotel with a swimming pool, but when we arrived, there had been a mistake and all the rooms were full.

Mum and Dad were looking forward to relaxing by the sea but it isn't very ³ peaceful on the beach. There are hundreds of people and the streets near the beach are always ⁴ busy.

But guess what? We're having a great time! We eat at restaurants every day because the food is ⁵ cheap. We've been exploring the town and we've seen some amazing buildings. The streets are really ⁶ stimulating. Who needs to spend lots of money on ⁷ expensive hotels when this is more fun? There's nothing ⁸ dull about this place!

See you soon, Lily

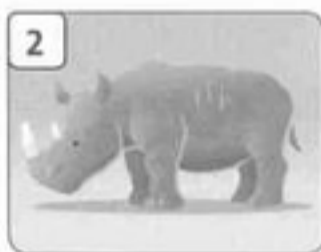


More words

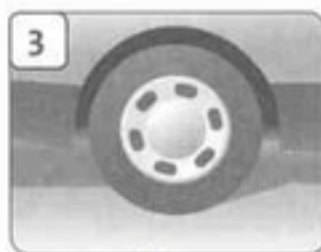
2 Circle the silent letter.



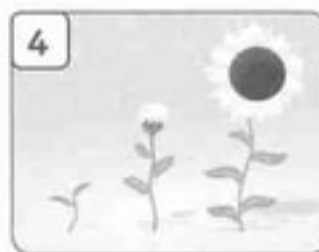
wrap



rhino



wheel



grow



Dictionary pages

3 Complete the sentences. Then circle the silent letters.

hour wheel wrap snow honest rhino ~~write~~ grow

- Write the answers in your book.
- Did you see the rhino at the zoo?
- Jess is an hour late!
- It's very cold. I think it might snow.
- I have to wrap this present for Meg.
- You can believe Sam. He's very honest.
- The wheel on my bike is broken.
- Many plants grow in the rainforest.

1 Read and circle.



I wish I *can* / could do that.



I wish I *live* / lived in Hawaii.



I wish it *was* / wasn't so windy.



He wishes I / he could fly.



I wish I *have* / had some string.



I wish he *doesn't* / didn't speak so fast.

2 Look and write sentences. **V** Irregular verb list

children	wishes
Amber	my glasses / not be / broken
Brad	my family / like / football
Tim	I / be / taller
Molly	my bedroom / be / bigger
James	I / can play / the guitar
Olivia	I / not have / curly hair

- 1 Amber I wish my glasses weren't broken.
- 2 Brad I wish my family liked football.
- 3 Tim I wish I was taller.
- 4 Molly I wish my bedroom was bigger.
- 5 James I wish I could play the guitar.
- 6 Olivia I wish I didn't have curly hair.

3 Match the pictures and the sentences from Exercise 2.



4 Write three wishes for yourself. **Students' own answers**

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

1 Read and circle.

- 1 You're Toby's brother, are you / aren't you?
 2 Ryan can speak French, can he / can't he?
 3 You don't like peas, do you / don't you?
 4 They were very tired, aren't they / weren't they?
 5 Jenny doesn't go to your school, is she / does she?
 6 It didn't rain yesterday, did it / didn't it?

2 Complete the sentences. Use question tags.

- 1 Lima is the capital of Peru, isn't it?
 2 You didn't walk here, did you _____ ?
 3 Paul and Dave can swim, can't they _____ ?
 4 Lisa eats fish, doesn't she _____ ?
 5 There are lots of people here, aren't there _____ ?
 6 Alan lives in London, doesn't he _____ ?

3 Write sentences. Use question tags.



1 you / Mr Adams
 You're Mr Adams, aren't you?



2 you / not like / cold weather
 You don't like cold weather, do you?



3 we / need / postcards
 We need postcards, don't we?



4 Venice / be / amazing
 Venice is amazing, isn't it?



5 we / not can / swim here
 We can't swim here, can we?



6 you / go / to Mexico last year
 You went to Mexico last year, didn't you?

Reading

1 Look at the text. Number the photos in the correct order.



My dream trip

My name's Becky. I love travelling and one day I'd like to go around the world. When I'm older and I've finished school, I will travel around the world for a year! It will be great.

I read lots of books about different places around the world and I dream about all the places I want to visit. I have already planned where I want to go when I'm older. I know which countries I want to visit and what I want to see when I'm in each one.

First, I'll go to China and walk along part of the Great Wall. What an experience! Did you know that it's 6,400 kilometres long! It's incredible to think about all the people in the past who have walked along that wall.

After China, I'll go to Thailand. I'd like to travel through the busy streets of Bangkok in a rickshaw.

I'll stop at a street market and try the food. I love spicy food and Thai curry is my favourite meal. I like the mixture of sweet and sour flavours.

My next stop will be Borneo. I'm interested in wildlife and Borneo's forests are the home of orang-utans, rhinos and leopards. However, there are some scary animals in the forest too, like snakes and poisonous spiders. So, maybe I won't spend too much time in Borneo!

After Borneo, I'll visit Australia. It's got sun and beaches, so it's the perfect place to relax. My favourite sport is surfing and Australia has some of the best surfing beaches in the world. I could also learn to dive and look at the coral reefs. The water in Australia is very clear, so I could see lots of fish. I wish I was there now! Unfortunately, I have to wait until I'm old enough!

2 Read again and complete the sentences.

- 1 Becky's favourite food is cooked in Thailand.
- 2 The Great Wall is in China.
- 3 Becky can do her favourite sport in Australia.
- 4 Becky will travel in a rickshaw in Thailand.
- 5 Becky can learn a new sport in Australia.
- 6 Becky will see lots of wildlife in Borneo.
- 7 The water is very clear in Australia.
- 8 Becky is worried about the scary animals in Borneo.

Words in context

1 Complete the text.

scary flavours spicy give up rickshaw unfortunately rush board game

21st July, India

Today, I had my first ride in a ¹ rickshaw. It was great to look out and watch everyone ² rush around the busy streets. There were so many interesting things to see, such as people sitting by the side of the road playing a strange ³ board game. ⁴ unfortunately, Mum didn't enjoy herself. She thought it was a bit ⁵ scary because of all the traffic. Her eyes were closed for the whole ride!

We stopped at a restaurant for lunch. I chose a curry. I love ⁶ spicy food. It was delicious, full of interesting ⁷ flavours. For dessert, I had chocolate ice cream. Mum said I shouldn't eat too much chocolate because it's bad for my teeth. I said, "It's OK. I'll ⁸ give up chocolate after my holiday."

More words

2 Complete the sentences with the words from page 98.

perfect coral reef orang-utan market

- I saw an orang-utan in a tree. It was so funny to watch!
- Sitting on the beach with a cold drink and a good book is my perfect day.
- When I went snorkelling, I watched all the fish swim over the coral reef.
- I went to the market to buy some vegetables and fruit.



Dictionary pages

3 Complete the sentences with words from Exercises 1 and 2.



Dad The ¹ market is open all afternoon. We don't have to ² rush.
Mum No, let's take a ³ rickshaw.



This is the ⁴ perfect place for a summer holiday. The beach is great for surfing and the ⁵ coral reef is great to look at when you are diving or snorkelling.



In Borneo, I saw an ⁶ orang-utan. It was jumping from tree to tree. I saw a huge snake too. That was ⁷ scary!
⁸ unfortunately I'm frightened of snakes!

Writing

Students' own answers

1 Read the information about exchange programmes.

In Britain, many secondary schools have exchange programmes with schools from other countries. This means that students from Britain go and stay with a family in the other country for one or two weeks. They go to school and practise speaking the language. Later, students from the other country come to stay with British families.

2 Write the advantages and disadvantages of exchange programmes.

advantages	disadvantages
<u>Learn about life in another country.</u>	<u>You might miss your family.</u>

My writing

Students' own answers

3 Write an opinion essay about exchange programmes.

Introduction

Every year, many British students take part in school exchange programmes. But are they a good idea?

Advantages

Disadvantages

Conclusion

1 Complete the sentences. **V** Irregular verb list

- 1 I wish we could (can) find the market.
- 2 I wish there were (be) more flavours.
- 3 I wish I could (can) understand that board game.
- 4 I wish we had (have) rickshaws at home.
- 5 I wish this food wasn't (not be) so spicy.

2 Match the people in the picture to the sentences from Exercise 1.



3 Write the words. Then add question tags.

expensive peaceful ~~basic~~ luxurious cheap stimulating



Mum This hotel is very basic, isn't it?
 Dad Yes! We expected something more luxurious, didn't we?



Mum Meals are expensive here, aren't they? Look at the prices!
 Ben Let's go to the café. We can get a cheap meal there, can't we?



Dad You love peaceful places, don't you?



Mum He gave a very stimulating talk, didn't he?

Unit 1 *going to*: plans and intentions

affirmative	negative
I'm going to make dinner later.	I'm not going to make dinner later.
He's going to do his homework now.	He isn't going to do his homework now.
They're going to go to France in June.	They aren't going to go to France in June.

will / won't: decisions and offers as we speak

affirmative	negative
I'll help you carry that bag.	I won't help you carry that bag.
We'll watch the football match tonight.	We won't watch the football match tonight.

1 Complete the sentences. Use *going to* or *will / won't*.

- Tony is going to play (play) tennis this afternoon.
- I feel really tired. I won't come (not come) to the cinema tonight.
- We 're not going (not go) to England. We 're going (go) to America!
- You look tired. Sit down. I 'll make (make) you a cup of tea.

Present continuous with future meaning

affirmative	negative	questions
I'm flying to Italy today.	I'm not flying to Italy today.	When are you flying to Italy?
We're starting at 2 o'clock.	We're not starting at 2 o'clock.	What time are you starting?

2 Write sentences about Tina's plans.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Tina / meet Mia / at the shopping centre. | <u>Tina is meeting Mia at the shopping centre.</u> |
| 2 they / take / the bus at 11 o'clock | <u>They're taking the bus at 11 o'clock.</u> |
| 3 they / not have / lunch / at the café | <u>They're not having lunch at the café.</u> |
| 4 where / they / have / lunch? | <u>Where are they having lunch?</u> |

Unit 2 First conditional

If (present simple)	result (<i>will / won't</i>)
If Alex finishes his homework,	he'll watch the film at the cinema.
If it rains,	we won't go to the park.
If I don't see Jen at school,	I'll phone her.
If I can't find the book,	the teacher won't be happy.

questions	short answers
Will you come to the park if it's sunny?	Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
Will they win the match if they score a goal?	Yes, they will. / No, they won't.

1 Read and circle.

- If Harry visits us, we go / we'll go to the museum.
- Will you wash the dishes if I cook / will cook the dinner?
- If I'm hungry, I'll eat / won't eat a sandwich.

Second conditional

If (past simple)	result (would / wouldn't)
If I spoke good Spanish,	I'd move to Mexico.
If Dave listened to the teacher,	he wouldn't make so many mistakes.
If I didn't like fish,	I would tell you.
If she didn't play football so well,	she wouldn't be on the team.

questions	short answers
Would you be scared if you saw a snake?	Yes, I would. / No, I wouldn't.
Would you buy a house if you had lots of money?	Yes, I would. / No, I wouldn't.

2 Complete the sentences.

- If you phoned (phone) Evie, you wouldn't be bored.
- If Fred got up earlier, he wouldn't be (not be) late for school.
- Would you eat (eat) lots of pasta if you lived in Italy?

Unit 3 Present perfect: *since* / *for*

<i>since</i>	I've been here <i>since</i> one o'clock.	<i>for</i>	I've been here <i>for</i> two hours.
--------------	--	------------	--------------------------------------

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

- she / have / her new bike / her birthday She's had her new bike since her birthday.
- you / be ill / Tuesday You've been ill since Tuesday.
- my parents / work / in the same job / 15 years My parents have worked in the same job for 15 years.

Present perfect: *already* / *yet* / *before* / *just*

	affirmative	negative	questions
<i>already</i>	I've already been to Rome.	X	Have you already been to Rome?
<i>yet</i>	X	I haven't been to Rome yet .	Have you been to Rome yet ?
<i>before</i>	I've been to Rome before .	I haven't been to Rome before .	Have you been to Rome before ?
<i>just</i>	I've just been to Rome.	X	Have you just been to Rome?

2 Read and circle.

- 1 The children haven't seen the sea *already* / *before*.
 2 *We've just*, *yet* come back from the cinema.
 3 Have you finished it *before* / *yet*?
 4 I've *yet* / *already* finished the cake.

Present perfect and past simple

Past simple affirmative	negative	questions
I went to a concert last night.	I didn't go to a concert last night.	Did you go to the concert last night?
Jo phoned on Friday.	Jo didn't phone on Friday.	Did Jo phone on Friday?

Present perfect affirmative	negative	questions
We've eaten seafood.	We haven't eaten seafood.	Have you eaten seafood?
I've seen this film four times.	I haven't seen this film.	Have you seen this film?

3 Read and circle.

- 1 Yesterday we *went* / *have been* to the museum.
 2 I *didn't see* / *haven't seen* Ingrid for a long time.
 3 We *lived* / *have lived* in this house for ten years.
 4 Frank *went* / *has been* to France before.

Unit 4 Present perfect continuous 1

for I've been waiting here for 40 minutes.

since Lucy has been working since 10 o'clock.

all morning / all day / all week We've been studying all day.

1 Write sentences.

- 1 we / play football / 3 o'clock We have been playing football since 3 o'clock.
 2 Sarah / cook / two hours Sarah has been cooking for two hours.
 3 Charlie / travel / day Charlie has been travelling all day.
 4 Amy / swim / day Amy has been swimming all day.

Present perfect continuous 2

Present perfect continuous affirmative	questions and short answers
I'm tired because I've been studying hard.	Have you been riding your bike?
She's wet because she's been swimming.	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
They're thirsty because they've been running.	

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I'm wet because I *'ve been walking* (walk) in the rain.
 2 We're hot because we *'ve been playing* _____ (play) tennis.
 3 Your clothes are dirty. *Have* _____ you *been playing* _____ (play) football?
 4 They're not hungry because *they've been eating* _____ (eat) lots of cakes.

Unit 5 The passive (present simple)

affirmative	negative
TV is watched all over the world.	TV isn't watched all over the world.
Cars are made in this factory.	Cars aren't made in this factory.

The passive (past simple)

affirmative	negative
The coffee was grown in South America.	The coffee wasn't grown in South America.
The football matches were played last week.	The football matches weren't played last week.

1 Read and circle.

- Pizza *is* / **was** invented in Italy.
- Every day, letters and postcards **are** / *were* sent around the world.
- Computers *aren't* / **weren't** used in schools 20 years ago.
- Cakes **are** / *were* eaten all over the world.

The passive (present continuous)

affirmative	negative
A new hotel is being built near the beach.	A new hotel isn't being built near the beach.
The printer is being used now.	The printer isn't being used now.

2 Write sentences. Use the present continuous passive.

- photos / take / of each class Photos are being taken of each class.
- tickets / sell / outside the stadium Tickets are being sold outside the stadium.
- the children / not send / home early / today The children haven't been sent home early today.

Unit 6 The passive (future)

affirmative	negative
You will be given lots of homework.	You won't be given lots of homework.
The letter will be sent today.	The letter won't be sent today.

questions	short answers
Will we be given lots of homework?	Yes, they will. / No, they won't.
Will the letter be sent today?	Yes, it will. / No, it won't.

1 Read and circle.

- You will take / **will be taken** to the museum.
- We *aren't* / **won't be** given lunch. We will have to take sandwiches.
- Will children *teach* / **be taught** at home in the future?
- Will they *drive* / **be driven** by coach?

The passive (present perfect)

affirmative	negative
The kitchen has been cleaned .	The kitchen hasn't been cleaned .
The bikes have been fixed .	The bikes haven't been fixed .

questions	short answers
Has the kitchen been cleaned ?	Yes, it has . / No, it hasn't .
Have the bikes been fixed ?	Yes, they have . / No, they haven't .

2 Complete the sentences.

- I lost my watch, but it has been found (find) now.
- The grass is very long. It hasn't been cut (not cut) for a long time.
- Have the children been taken (take) home?
- Has he been taken to the station? No, he hasn't.

Unit 7 Relative pronouns: *who, which*

<i>who</i>	Edmund Hillary was an explorer who climbed Mount Everest.
<i>which</i>	Nepal is a country which lies between India and China.

1 Complete the sentences. Use *who* or *which*.

- A compass is an instrument which shows you where north is.
- An architect is a person who designs buildings.
- A saw is a tool which you use for cutting wood.

Relative clauses

<i>who / that for people</i>	Ella is the girl who sits next to me in class. Ella is the girl that sits next to me in class.
<i>which / that for things</i>	We found a cave which gave us shelter from the storm. We found a cave that gave us shelter from the storm.

2 Cross out the word that can't complete the sentence.

- A torch is something *which / that / who* gives you light.
- The *Mayflower* was the ship *which / that / who* sailed to America from England in 1620.
- Can you remember the name of the explorer *which / that / who* first went to Antarctica?
- Alexander Bell was the person *which / that / who* invented the telephone.

Unit 8 Past perfect

<i>affirmative</i>
After we had eaten our sandwiches, we went out.
We discovered that somebody had taken the money.

1 Read and circle.

- 1 When I arrived at school, I realized that I forgot / had forgotten all my books.
- 2 The children all passed the test because they worked / had worked hard.
- 3 I had eaten / ate a big lunch, so I didn't want any cake.

Past perfect

negative	questions and short answers
We hadn't visited Spain before we went last week.	Had you visited Spain before you went last week?
He hadn't seen the film before he saw it last night.	Had he seen the film before he saw it last night?

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I was hungry because I hadn't eaten (not eat) my lunch.
- 2 Ruby hadn't finished (not finish) her homework before her friends arrived.
- 3 **Had** they eaten (eat) Chinese food before they had it on Friday?

Unit 9 Third conditional

If (had / hadn't)	result (would / wouldn't have)
If we had phoned ,	we would have heard the news.
If we had brought some chocolate,	we wouldn't have been hungry.
If you hadn't arrived late,	we would have bought tickets.
If you hadn't forgotten the map,	we wouldn't have got lost.

1 Complete the sentences. Use the third conditional.

- 1 If it hadn't rained, we would have had (have) lunch outside.
- 2 If I had known (know) about the TV show, I would have watched it.
- 3 If Anita hadn't lost (not lose) your number, she would have phoned you.
- 4 If I hadn't been ill, I wouldn't have missed (not miss) your party.

Modal verbs

affirmative	negative
You have to bring your own tennis balls.	You don't have to bring your own racquet.
You must finish your homework tonight.	You mustn't be late for school.
You should say 'thank you'.	You shouldn't eat too many sweets.
You ought to say you are sorry to her.	You ought not to listen to music that is too loud.

2 Read and circle.

- 1 You must / should take your camera when you go on holiday.
- 2 You mustn't / don't have to talk during the concert – it's not polite.
- 3 If you want to get fit, you ought to / shouldn't do more exercise.
- 4 You shouldn't / don't have to wear a swimming cap, but it's a good idea.

Unit 10 Reported speech: statements

direct speech	reported speech
"I love chocolate," she said.	She said she loved chocolate.
"I'm doing a project about China," she said.	She said she was doing a project about China.
"I passed all of my exams," she said.	She said she had passed all of her exams.
"I've been to the USA," she said.	She said she had been to the USA.
"I'll live in Canada one day," she said.	She said she would live in Canada one day.

1 Write the sentences in reported speech.

- "I want to be a pilot," he said. He said that he wanted to be a pilot.
- "I'll help her with her homework," he said. That he would help her with her homework.
- "We won the match!" they said. They had won the match.
- "I'm enjoying this game of tennis," she said. That she was enjoying this game of tennis.
- "We've had a great day!" they said. that they had had a great day.

Reflexive pronouns

subject pronoun	I	you	he	she	it	we	you (pl)	they
reflexive pronoun	myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

2 Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.

- Did the children enjoy themselves at the park?
- I made myself a fantastic sandwich.
- Dad taught himself German when he was young.
- We bought ourselves tickets for the match.

Unit 11 Reported questions: Wh- questions

direct speech	reported speech
"What is your name?"	She asked him what his name was.
"Why do you like chess?"	She asked him why he liked chess.
"Who is your best friend?"	She asked him who his best friend was.
"When do you go to the club?"	She asked him when he went to the club.
"Where is the club house?"	She asked him where the clubhouse was.

1 Write the questions in reported speech.

- "Where is your house, Erin?" asked Sally. Sally asked Erin where her house was.
- "What is your favourite song?" Tim asked me. Tim asked me what my favourite song was.
- "Why are you crying?" I asked the little girl. I asked the little girl why she was crying.
- "When does the bus arrive?" Lily asked a man. Lily asked a man when the bus was arriving.

Reported speech: commands and requests

	direct speech	reported speech
Commands	"Sit down!"	He told us to sit down.
	"Don't stand up!"	The teacher told me not to stand up.
Requests	"Please help me."	He asked me to help him.
	"Please don't move."	They asked us not to move.

2 Write the commands and requests in reported speech.

- "Stop that noise!" the teacher said to the class. *The teacher told the class to stop that noise.*
- "Please close the window," the teacher asked Layla. *The teacher asked Layla to close the window.*
- "Don't forget your book, Polly!" said Annie. *Annie told Polly not to forget her book.*
- "Please turn down the TV," said my mum. *My mum asked me to turn down the TV.*

Unit 12 wish

wish	real situation
I wish I could sing.	<i>(she can't sing)</i>
She wishes she was taller.	<i>(she isn't tall)</i>
They wish it wasn't raining.	<i>(it is raining)</i>

1 Complete the sentences.

- I wish I **wasn't** (not be) afraid of spiders.
- I wish I **had** (have) a bike.
- I wish you **could** (can) stay longer.
- I wish it **wasn't** (not be) so hot today.

Question tags

affirmative	negative
Brad is the winner, isn't he?	Brad isn't the winner, is he?
You can speak French, can't you?	You can't speak French, can you?
You live in New York, don't you?	You don't live in New York, do you?

2 Write the question tags.

- These pictures look great, *don't they?*
- You don't eat meat, **do you** ?
- Mia can ski, **can't she** ?
- Those boys aren't from our school, **are they** ?

These dictionary pages are for the words in Lessons 2 and 6.

4 x 4 vehicle *noun* a car, truck, etc. that can drive over difficult land, for example on rocks, sand, or steep hills

A

accent *noun* a way of pronouncing a language that is connected with the place you come from

accept *verb* If you accept something, you agree that it is OK.

acceptable *adj* If you think something is acceptable, you agree that it is OK.

achieve *verb* to finish doing something that is very difficult to do

achievement *noun* something that you finish, that was very difficult to do

adventure *noun* an exciting or dangerous thing to do

adventurous *adj* An adventurous person likes doing exciting or dangerous things.

advisable *adj* If something is advisable, it is the best thing to do.

advise *verb* If you advise someone, you tell them what you think they should do.

agree *verb* If you agree with a person, an idea, etc., you have the same opinion.

agreement *noun* a situation where you have the same idea or opinion as another person

alone *adj* without any other people

altogether *adv* in total

amazing *adj* very good

ancient *adj* very old

appear *verb* If something appears, you can suddenly see it.

arrange *verb* If you arrange to do something, you make plans with someone to do it.

arrangement *noun* something that you have planned to do with someone

art gallery *noun* a building where you can go to look at paintings and other art

artefact *noun* an object that was made by a person

artist *noun* a person who paints pictures, makes sculptures, etc.

astronaut *noun* a person that travels in space

attach *verb* to send a file or photo together with an email

available *adj* If something is available, it is there and can be used if needed.

awful *adj* very bad

B

background *noun* the part of a picture that looks like it's far from you

bake *verb* to cook something, for example bread or cakes, in the oven

bakery *noun* a shop where bread is made and sold

balance *noun* the ability to stand up without falling

bank *noun* the ground on each side of a river

barge *noun* a type of long, flat boat used in the past to carry things along canals and rivers

baseball *noun* a sport where you hit a ball with a bat, then run around a diamond shape

basic *adj* not very comfortable, with only the necessary things

beam *noun* a line of light

believable *adj* If something is believable, you think it could be true.

believe *verb* If you believe something, you think it is true.

bilingual *adj* able to speak two languages perfectly

binoculars *noun* an object that you hold in front of your eyes to see things far away

board game *noun* a game that you play on a flat surface with shapes, words, etc. printed on it

borrow *verb* If you borrow something from someone, you use it and then give it back to them.

brake *noun* one of the parts of a bike, car, etc. that you use to slow it down or stop it

brave *noun* A brave person will do something dangerous without being afraid.

bravery *noun* actions that are brave

break *verb* (*pt* broke, *pp* broken) If something breaks, it goes into pieces and cannot be used.

breakable *adj* If something is breakable, it can break.

brick *noun* one of the hard things, like stone, that you put together to make a building

bright *adj* strong in colour

bug *noun* a problem in a computer program

bug *noun* an insect

build *verb* (*pt* built, *pp* built) to make something by putting a lot of pieces together

builder *noun* a person who makes houses and other buildings

bumpy *adj* going up and down; not flat

bunch *noun* a group of bananas, flowers, or other things that grow together

busy *adj* full of people and activity

buy *verb* (*pt* bought, *pp* bought) to pay money to have something

by *prep* next to

C

cartridge *noun* a container that holds things like ink for printing or film for a camera

caught *pp* the past participle of catch

caving *noun* a sport where you go down under the ground to explore

celebrate *verb* to have a party or other fun activity to show that a day or time is important

century *noun* one hundred years

cheap *adj* costing only a little money

chip *noun* a small piece of electronic equipment inside a computer

chip *noun* a stick of potato cooked in oil

clay *noun* heavy earth that is soft when wet and becomes hard when baked

clear away *verb* to move something to a different place because you don't need it

climate *noun* the normal weather that a place has

clue *noun* a piece of information that helps you find an answer or an explanation

coach *noun* a bus that travels long distances

come across *verb* (*pt* came across, *pp* come across) to find something for the first time by accident

come back *verb* (*pt* came back, *pp* come back) to return

come in *verb* (*pt* came in, *pp* come in) to enter a place

come off *verb* (*pt* came off, *pp* come off) to break away from something

come on *verb* (*pt* came on, *pp* come on) If something electrical comes on, it suddenly starts to work.

come out *verb* (*pt* came out, *pp* come out) to appear

come round *verb* (*pt* came round, *pp* come round) to visit a person at home

come up *verb* (*pt* came up, *pp* come up) If something comes up, it happens suddenly and changes your plans.

comet *noun* an object in space that looks like a bright star and has a long tail

comfort *noun* a nice feeling you have when your body has everything it needs and is relaxed

comfortable *adj* If you are comfortable, your body has everything it needs and is relaxed.

communicate *verb* to speak and listen to someone so that you understand each other

compass *noun* an object that you use for finding which direction to go in

complete *adj* If something is complete, it has all its parts, with nothing missing.

complication *noun* something that makes things difficult, and not simple

connect *verb* to join two places so that you can go from one to the other

connect *verb* to join your computer to the Internet so that you can use it

constellation *noun* a group of stars that has a name

continent *noun* one of the seven main areas of land on Earth, for example Europe, Africa, etc.

cookery *noun* learning to cook

coral reef *noun* an underwater environment with beautiful structures made by very small sea animals

correct *adj* If something is correct, it is right, with no mistakes.

court *noun* a place for playing a sport

create *verb* to make something

cursor *noun* a line that comes and goes to show your position on a computer screen

cut down *verb* (*pt* cut down, *pp* cut down) to make something fall down, for example a tree

D

danger *noun* something that could hurt you or damage something

dangerous *adj* If something is dangerous, it could hurt you or damage something.

decorate *verb* to make a room look special by putting flowers, balloons, etc. in it

delicious *adj* tasting very good

deliver *verb* to take something to an address

delivery *noun* a time when something is brought to an address

demonstration *noun* If you do a demonstration, you show people how to do something.

deserted *adj* empty, with no one there

design *verb* to draw your idea for how something will be made

dessert *noun* sweet food that you eat as the last part of a meal

develop *verb* If something develops, it grows and becomes better, stronger, etc.

development *noun* changes that make something grow and become better, stronger, etc.

device *noun* a simple tool or piece of equipment that is made to do a job

dialect *noun* a form of a language that is spoken in part of a country

diamond *noun* a valuable stone found under the ground, that looks like shiny glass

disagree *verb* If you disagree with a person, an idea, etc., you do not have the same opinion.

disappear *verb* to go away and not be there any more

disconnect *verb* to stop your computer being joined to the Internet

discover *verb* to be the first person to find a place or thing

discovery *noun* something you find that you did not know about before

disgusting *adj* very bad; horrible

dish *noun* a type of food that is made as one part of a meal

dishonest *adj* A dishonest person sometimes says things that are not true, or tries to trick people.

dislike *verb* If you dislike something, you do not like it.

disobey *verb* If you disobey rules or instructions, you do not do what they say.

diving *noun* a sport where you swim deep down under the sea

dominant *adj* the most used, most powerful, etc.

download *verb* to copy a file from the Internet onto your own computer

drive *verb* (*pt* drove, *pp* driven) to make a car, truck, etc. go

driver *noun* a person who drives a car, bus, etc.

drown *verb* to die after being underwater for too long

dull *adj* boring, not interesting

E

east *noun* the direction towards the right of a map

enjoy *verb* If you enjoy something, you like doing it, watching it, etc.

enjoyable *adj* If something is enjoyable, you like doing it, watching it, etc.

enjoyment *noun* fun that you have when you do an activity

entertain *verb* If you entertain people, you do something that they like watching or listening to.

entertainment *noun* something that people like watching or listening to, for example music, shows, etc.

entrance *noun* the door or gate where you go into a place

environment *noun* the natural world

equip *verb* If you equip yourself, you get all the things you need to do an activity.

equipment *noun* the things you need for an activity or sport

erupt *verb* When a volcano erupts, fire and stones come out of it.

evidence *noun* facts that make you believe something is true

excite *verb* If something excites you, you like it very much and think it is very interesting.

excitement *noun* the feeling you have when you like something very much and think it is very interesting

expect *verb* If you expect something, you think it will happen.

expensive *adj* costing a lot of money

experienced *adj* An experienced person can do something well because they have done it for a long time.

experiment *noun* a scientific test to see how something works or if something is true

experimental *adj* done as a test, to see what happens

explore *verb* to travel the world looking for places that nobody knew about before

explorer *noun* a person who finds out about new parts of the world

F

fame *noun* being known or talked about by many people

famous *adj* A famous person or place is known and talked about by many people.

fascinating *adj* very interesting

fence *noun* something built out of wood or metal around a piece of land, for example to stop animals getting in

figure *noun* a shape of a person

first aid kit *noun* medical equipment that you carry with you to use if someone has an accident

fishing line *noun* a long, very thin piece of strong thread that we use to catch fish

flavour *noun* the taste that food has

float *verb* If something floats, it stays on top of the water and does not go under.

flour *noun* white powder made from corn that is used to make bread, biscuits, etc.

flower *noun* the coloured part of a plant

fluent *adj* able to speak a language very well and easily

foreground *noun* the part of a picture that looks like it's near you

forge *verb* to make a copy of money, a famous painting, etc. and pretend it is real

forgery *noun* a copy of money, a famous painting, etc. that someone makes and pretends is real

freedom *noun* the feeling that you can do whatever you want to do

furious *adj* very very angry

fury *noun* a very very angry feeling

G

garlic *noun* a vegetable in the onion family that has a strong taste and smell

give up *verb* (*pt* gave up, *pp* given up) If you give something up, you stop doing it, eating it, etc.

glow *verb* to produce light and heat

grab *verb* to suddenly take hold of something

grow *verb* (*pt* grew, *pp* grown) to get bigger and bigger

guitarist *noun* a person who plays the guitar

H

hang *verb* (*pt* hung, *pp* hung) to attach something to a place that is high up

harbour *noun* a place where ships can be tied up safely by the shore, where there are no high waves

hazard *noun* something that could be dangerous

hazardous *adj* If something is hazardous, it could be dangerous.

head off *verb* to start going in the direction of a place

hear *verb* (*pt* heard, *pp* heard) to get sounds in your ears

helicopter *noun* a flying vehicle with no wings, but with two long, thin parts on top that go round fast

here *adv* in this place where you are now

historian *noun* a person who studies history

hit *verb* (*pt* hit, *pp* hit) If you hit something, you make sudden, violent contact with it.

hollow *adj* If something is hollow, it has only empty space inside it.

honest *adj* An honest person does not say things that are not true or try to trick people.

hot-air balloon *noun* a very big, round, light object full of hot gas, that carries people through the air

hour *noun* sixty minutes

huge *adj* very very big

hunt *verb* to look for and kill an animal, usually for food

hurricane *noun* a storm with strong winds

hut *noun* a small, simple house

I

ice skating *noun* a sport where you slide over frozen water wearing special boots

iceberg *noun* a very big block of ice that floats in the sea

ideal *adj* the best possible thing

imagine *verb* to make pictures in your mind

immature *adj* An immature person behaves in a silly way and seems very young.

immediately *adv* If something happens immediately, it happens the next moment, without a wait.

impatient *adj* An impatient person doesn't like waiting.

impolite *adj* An impolite person does not always speak in a nice way to other people.

impossible *adj* If something is impossible, it cannot happen.

incomplete *adj* Is something is incomplete, it does not have all its parts, so something is missing.

incorrect *adj* If something is incorrect, it is not right, or has mistakes.

incredible *adj* really amazing; difficult to believe

inexperienced *adj* An inexperienced person cannot do something well because they have only done it for a short time.

inhabitant *noun* a person who lives in a place

ink *noun* coloured liquid that is used for writing and drawing

insensitive *adj* An insensitive person is not interested in other people's feelings and problems.

inspiration *noun* a good idea that you think of quickly

interesting *adj* If something is interesting, it gets your attention and you want to know more about it.

international *adj* worldwide; used in all parts of the world

invent *verb* to be the first person to make a new type of thing

investigation *noun* something to try to find out what happened

invisible *adj* If something is invisible, you cannot see it.

isolated *adj* An isolated place has no other places near it.

J

journal *noun* a book where you write what you did each day

journalist *noun* a person who writes for newspapers or magazines

K

know *verb* (*pt* knew, *pp* known) to have information about something in your mind

L

landscape *noun* a picture of the countryside

last *verb* We use last to talk about how many minutes, hours, days, etc. something is there for.

launch *verb* to send something up into the sky

left *adv* towards the side where your heart is, the opposite of right

left *pp* the past participle of leave

lightning *noun* the electricity that lights up the sky in a storm

load *noun* something heavy that is carried

local *adj* If someone is local, they live in the place you are talking about.

log *noun* part of a tree that has been cut into pieces

log off *verb* to stop using a computer, email, etc

log on *verb* to give a password to start using a computer, email, etc.

look after *verb* to stay with someone and make sure they are safe

look ahead *verb* If you look ahead, you think about the future.

look for *verb* If you look for something, you try to find it.

look forward to *verb* to feel excited about something that is going to happen in the future

look into *verb* If you look into something, you try to discover more information about it.

look round *verb* to walk around a place looking at things

look up to *verb* If you look up to someone, you would like to be like them.

look up *verb* to find a word in a book or on a computer to learn its meaning

lorry *noun* a big, strong motor vehicle used for carrying things by road

luxurious *adj* expensive and comfortable

luxury *noun* something that is expensive and comfortable

M

machine *noun* a man made tool with moving parts, that is made to work for people

machinery *noun* machines in general, or lots of machines together

map *noun* a drawing that shows where places are

market *noun* a place where people come to buy and sell things in the street

match *noun* a small, thin piece of wood with a coloured end, that you use for making fire

match *noun* a sports game between two teams

mature *adj* A mature person behaves in an adult way and is not silly.

meat *noun* the parts of animals or birds that we eat

meet *verb* (*pt* met, *pp* met) to come together with someone

mother tongue *noun* the first language you learnt to speak as a child

motorbike *noun* a motor vehicle with two wheels, that one or two people can ride on

mountain biking *noun* a sport where you ride fast down hills on a bicycle

mountain *noun* a very very high, rocky hill, often with snow on the top

mountainous *adj* with a lot of mountains

mouse *noun* (*pl* mice) a piece of equipment that you put your hand on and use to move around a computer screen

mouse *noun* (*pl* mice) a small animal with a tail

move *verb* to change your position or change the position of something

movement *noun* an action that changes your position or changes the position of something

mud *noun* soft, wet earth

multilingual *adj* able to speak many languages well

mural *noun* a very big picture painted on a wall

mysterious *adj* that nobody can understand or explain

mystery *noun* something that you can't understand or explain

N

nail *noun* a sharp, thin piece of metal with a flat end that you hit into pieces of wood to attach them together

nail *noun* the hard white covering that you have on the ends of your fingers and toes

native speaker *noun* a person who speaks a language as their first language and hasn't learnt it as a foreign language

needle and thread *noun* a thin, sharp piece of metal with a hole and cotton, that you use for sewing

nib *noun* the point at the end of a pen that you write with

north *noun* the direction towards the top of a map

novel *noun* a long book that tells a story

novelist *noun* a person who writes long books that tell a story

nurse *noun* a person whose job is to look after people in hospital

nursery *noun* a place where children go during the day when they are too young to go to school

O

oars *noun* long wooden objects that you use to row a boat

obey *verb* If you obey rules or instructions, you do what they say.

observatory *noun* a place with telescopes where people study stars

official language *noun* the language that is used most for communication in a country

orang-utan *noun* a large animal like a monkey with long red hair, that lives in trees

ordinary *adj* normal, and not special

original *adj* new and interesting, and different from other things

P

package *noun* a lot of things that are wrapped together, ready to be carried

painter *noun* a person who paints pictures or walls

painting *noun* a picture that someone has painted

paragliding *noun* a sport where you jump off a hill and fly high in the air

pay *verb* (*pt* paid, *pp* paid) to give money for something

payment *noun* money that you give for something

peaceful *adj* quiet, with little or no activity

pearl *noun* A small, round, white object that grows inside a type of seashell. Pearls are beautiful and very expensive to buy.

penknife *noun* (*pl* penknives) a small knife with parts for cutting, opening bottles, etc., that folds away safely

perfect *adj* completely right, not having anything wrong

platform *noun* a flat surface, higher than ground level, that you stand on to speak in public

poison *noun* something that can kill you or make you ill if you drink or eat it

poisonous *adj* If something is poisonous, it can kill you or make you ill if you drink or eat it.

polite *adj* A polite person always speaks in a nice way to other people.

population *noun* the number of people that live in a place

portrait *noun* a picture of a person

possible *adj* If something is possible, it can happen.

precious *adj* very expensive and special

predict *verb* to say that you think something will happen

prefer *verb* If you prefer one thing to another thing, you like it better.

preferable *adj* If one thing is preferable to another thing, you like it better.

president *noun* the leader of a country that does not have a king or queen

press *verb* to push something, often with your hand or finger

private *adj* not for everyone to use

protect *verb* to keep someone or something safe from danger

provide *verb* to give a person something they need

public *adj* to be used by ordinary people

Q

quarry *noun* a place where stone, sand, etc. is dug from the ground

R

railway *noun* the metal lines that trains travel along

reason *noun* words that say why something happened, why you did something, etc.

reasonable *adj* If something is reasonable, you think it is right and not silly.

recipe *noun* instructions how to make a type of food

recover *verb* to get better after being ill

recovery *noun* the time when you get better after being ill

reservoir *noun* a place where liquids are stored

rhino *noun* a big, heavy African animal with a horn on its nose

rickshaw *noun* a taxi with two wheels, pulled by a bicycle

right *adj* correct, with no mistake

right *adv* towards one side, away from the side where your heart is

rob *verb* to steal something from a person or place

robbery *noun* when someone steals something from a person or place

rock climbing *noun* a sport where you climb mountains using ropes

rod *noun* a straight, thin piece of metal or other hard material

rope *noun* very thick, strong string that is used for tying, for lifting heavy things, etc.

rotate *verb* to go round and round

row *verb* to move your boat through the water using oars

rugby *noun* a team sport played with an egg-shaped ball

rush *verb* to do something as fast as possible

S

sails *noun* big pieces of material on a ship that the wind blows into to move it

sand dune *noun* a hill made of sand

sank *pt* went down underwater

saw *pt* the past of see

saw *noun* a flat piece of metal with sharp teeth along one side and a handle, used for cutting wood

scary *adj* If something is scary, it makes you scared.

scene *noun* one part of a film, that happens in one place

sculpture *noun* an animal, a shape, or a person made from stone, wood, etc.

sea *noun* the salt water that covers most of the Earth; the ocean

seal *noun* a sea animal that lives around the shore

search *verb* try to find

see *verb* (*pt* saw, *pp* seen) If you see something, you have its picture in your eyes.

seen *pp* the past participle of see

sensitive *adj* A sensitive person is able to understand other people's feelings and problems.

sharp *adj* with an edge or point that cuts or makes holes easily

shelter *noun* a small building that keeps you safe from bad weather, etc.

shipwreck *noun* an old ship that sank a long time ago, and is under the water

shooting star *noun* a piece of rock in space that burns with a bright light when it gets near Earth

site *noun* a place where a building used to be, or where something happened

sketch *noun* a simple drawing of something

skiing *noun* a sport that you do on snow in the mountains

skills *noun* things you can do well

smoke *noun* the white gas that you see in the air when there is a fire

snack *noun* a small amount of food that you eat when you are hungry between meals

snorkelling *noun* a sport where you swim under the sea wearing a mask and a breathing tube

snow *noun* soft white pieces of frozen water that fall from the sky in cold weather

snug *adj* feeling warm and comfortable

soil *noun* earth that plants or trees can grow in

solar system *noun* the sun and all the planets

some *determiner* a little of; a few

south *noun* the direction towards the bottom of a map

space shuttle *noun* a special plane that carries people into space and back to Earth

space station *noun* a place where people live and work in space

speaker *noun* a person who speaks to a big group of people

speaker *noun* a piece of equipment that gives out sound

spicy *adj* If food tastes spicy, it feels hot in your mouth.

splash *noun* a small amount of water that falls onto something

spin *verb* (*pt* span, *pp* spun) to go round and round very fast

stare *verb* to look at somebody or something for a long time, for example because you are surprised

statue *noun* a model of a person made from stone or metal

stimulating *adj* interesting and exciting

storm *noun* sudden very bad weather with strong winds and rain

strange *adj* unusual and difficult to understand or explain

string *noun* thin rope used to tie things together

submarine *noun* a type of closed boat that travels under the water

sum *noun* a simple problem where you put numbers together, take one number from another, etc.

supplies *noun* the things you need to have with you to live, such as food

surf *verb* to look at a number of different websites on the Internet

surface *noun* the outside part of something, that you can see and touch

survivor *noun* a person that lives after something dangerous happens to them

sweet *adj* If food is sweet, it has a taste like sugar.

sweet *noun* a small piece of food made of sugar

T

talented *adj* very good at doing something

telescope *noun* a tube that you look through to see things that are far away, for example, stars

temple *noun* a building where people go to pray

tie *verb* If you tie one thing to another, you attach it using a rope or string.

tour *noun* a visit to a place, where you travel around to see different parts

tourist *noun* a person who visits a place on holiday

traditional *adj* something that has always been done or made in the same way

treasure *noun* a collection of special and valuable objects

tribe *noun* a group of people who live in the same place and speak the same language

U

underneath *prep* below something, at a lower level

understandable *adj* If something is understandable, you can understand it.

underwater *prep* below the surface of the water

unfortunately *adv* a word we use to show that we are sorry about something

unfriendly *adj* An unfriendly person doesn't behave in a kind and open way.

unhappy *adj* not happy

uninteresting *adj* not interesting

unlucky *adj* not lucky

unpopular *adj* If something is unpopular, most people don't like it.

untidy *adj* If a place is untidy, things are all arranged in good order.

upload *verb* to copy a file from your own computer to the Internet

use *verb* If you use something, you do something with it.

useable *adj* If something is useable, you can use it to do something.

V

valuable *adj* If something is valuable, you could sell it for a lot of money.

visible *adj* If something is visible, you can see it.

volunteer *noun* a person who chooses to work for no money

voyage *noun* a long journey by ship

W

wall *noun* something built out of stones or bricks around a piece of land, for example to stop animals getting in

water bottle *noun* a bottle that you use for carrying water

weather *noun* how much rain, sunshine, wind, etc. there is and how hot or cold it is in a place

west *noun* the direction towards the left of a map

what *determiner* a question word used to ask for information

wheel *noun* one of the round parts of a bike, car, etc. that turns when it moves

whether *conjunction* a word used in the same way as 'if' when there are two possibilities

whistle *noun* a tube that makes a very loud, high sound when air blows through it

white *adj* the colour of snow or milk

wildlife *noun* animals and birds

wrap *verb* to put paper or other material around something as a cover

write *verb* (*pt* wrote, *pp* written) to make words on paper with a pen or pencil

writer *noun* a person who writes books

wrong *adj* If something is wrong, it is a mistake and not correct.

Y

yacht *noun* a boat with a sail, often used for racing

Irregular verb list

Base form	Past simple	Past participle	Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been	lose	lost	lost
become	became	become	make	made	made
bite	bit	bitten	mean	meant	meant
break	broke	broken	meet	met	met
bring	brought	brought	pay	paid	paid
build	built	built	put	put	put
bury	buried	buried	read	read	read
buy	bought	bought	ride	rode	ridden
catch	caught	caught	ring	rang	rung
choose	chose	chosen	run	ran	run
come	came	come	say	said	said
cut	cut	cut	see	saw	seen
dig	dug	dug	sell	sold	sold
do	did	done	send	sent	sent
draw	drew	drawn	show	showed	shown
drink	drank	drunk	sing	sang	sung
drive	drove	driven	sink	sank	sunk
eat	ate	eaten	sit	sat	sat
fall	fell	fallen	sleep	slept	slept
feed	fed	fed	slide	slid	slid
feel	felt	felt	speak	spoke	spoken
find	found	found	spend	spent	spent
fly	flew	flown	spin	span	spun
forget	forgot	forgotten	steal	stole	stolen
get	got	got	stick	stuck	stuck
give	gave	given	study	studied	studied
go	went	gone/been	swim	swam	swum
grow	grew	grown	take	took	taken
hang	hung	hung	teach	taught	taught
have	had	had	tell	told	told
hear	heard	heard	think	thought	thought
hide	hid	hidden	tidy	tidied	tidied
hold	held	held	try	tried	tried
hurry	hurried	hurried	understand	understood	understood
hurt	hurt	hurt	wake	woke	woken
keep	kept	kept	wear	wore	worn
know	knew	known	win	won	won
learn	learnt	learnt	write	wrote	written
leave	left	left			