Mary Bowen Liz Hocking















Scope and Sequence

Unit Page	Poster	Reading	Lexis	Speaking (dialogue)	Study skills (WB)
1	School clubs	School clubs are fun! text type: email, descriptions of events	school clubs, hobbies and sports	Let's put on a play! Part 1: Come and join the Drama Club!	dictionary skills; odd one out
2 30	In the theatre	Red Riding Hood text type: a traditional tale with a clear beginning, middle, end	theatre, the stage	Let's put on a play! Part 2: The script	dictionary skills; alphabetical order
3	Water birds	Birds of the oceans and lakes text type: information with labels and captions	the nature of birds	Let's put on a play! Part 3: The costumes	sorting; dictionary skills
46	Revision				
4 48	Crafts	Making things we use text type: description of a process	crafts, tools and products	Let's put on a play! Part 4: Everything's falling down	dictionary skills; sequencing
5	All about a show	A dance festival text type: first person recount	posters, programmes and tickets	Let's put on a play! Part 5: The final rehearsal	alphabetical order; definitions
6	Changes in nature	Amazing changes text type: poems	life stages of insects and animals	Let's put on a play! Part 6: Good luck, everyone!	matching; dictionary skills
64					
72	Revision				
7	People of the world	Old customs in the modern world text type: information	parts of the world; land, sea and ocean	The golden mask of Chapichapi Part 1: Who's that man?	dictionary skills; odd one out
8	The Incas	A message for the Inca king text type: a story with a strong setting	Inca wealth, soldiers and weapons	The golden mask of Chapichapi Part 2: Jewels of the Incas	self-correction; spelling, sorting
90	Chinese inventions	We use these every day text type: information and description	early technology	The golden mask of Chapichapi Part 3: In the Chinese room	alphabetical order; definitions
98	Revision				
100	Space travel	Space pioneers text type: biography	space exploration and space crafts	The golden mask of Chapichapi Part 4: A journey into space	dictionary skills; sorting
11	Life in the north	The Sami people text type: information and description of a person's appearance	clothing and equipment for a cold climate	The golden mask of Chapichapi Part 5: Where are Alfie's sandwiches?	dictionary skills; spellin definitions
12	A desert oasis	A desert oasis The lost city text type: an adventure story desert geography and features The golden mask of Chapichapi Part 6: The Egyptian		alphabetical order; definitions	
116 124	Revision	with a strong opening		room	ASSETS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

Grammar	Grammar in conversation	Listening	Phonics	Language skills (WB)	Writing
Pete went to Swimming Club. He swam very fast. A girl threw a ball.	I'm too busy. You're too noisy. It's too difficult.	identifying; listening for gist and detail	oo cook	contractions	an email to a friend
She was walking in the forest. Was she carrying a basket? Were the birds singing?	I could buy an ice cream but I couldn't buy a CD.	sequencing	u bull	reporting clause in direct speech	a story with a clear beginning, middle and end
This game is more expensive than that one but the other game is the most expensive.	You're as old as me but you're not as clever as me.	gist and detail; giving an opinion	ea head	conjunctions because and so	information with labels and captions
Revision					
When it started to rain, the children ran into the house.	Is there something in your pocket? No, nothing, look!	identifying	y = ee lady	plural of nouns ending f, fe	describing a process
While Lucy was sleeping, Andy was playing the trumpet.	You must choose either the cat or the dog.	listening for gist and detail	oi oil	time phrases	text for a poster and a programme
This caterpillar will become a butterfly. It will not become a dragonfly.	This one is better but this is the best. This is worse but that's the worst of all.	identifying; sequencing	aw claw	apostrophe for possession	completing a rhyming poem
Revision					
There's lots of snow. There are a lot of yaks. There isn't much sand. There aren't many birds.	You should get up earlier. You shouldn't go to bed late.	following a description	ew new	pronouns, back referencing	factual information
Is anybody in the bathroom? No, there isn't anybody there.	Turn left at the theatre. Walk straight on. Turn right at the park.	identifying dialogues; listening for gist and detail	air chair are rare	punctuating direct speech	continuing a story with a strong setting
If it snows tomorrow, we'll make a snowman.	Shall we take a picnic? Let's take sandwiches. How about chocolate?	sequencing	igh high	subject, verb, object word order	information and description
Revision					
There are a few cakes. There is a little juice. How much water is there?	It's not big enough. It's not heavy enough.	listening for gist and detail	ph photogragh	importance of a verb in a sentence	biography
Grandpa has painted the door. The children have picked some flowers.	They might score three goals. They might not win.	listening for detail	ch school	subject and object pronouns	description of a person's appearance
A tourist is a person who visits places on holiday.	What do you call a person who builds	sequencing; listening for	c city	punctuating exclamations,	a story with a strong opening

Meet the characters

What are we going to do at Drama Club, Miss Carey?

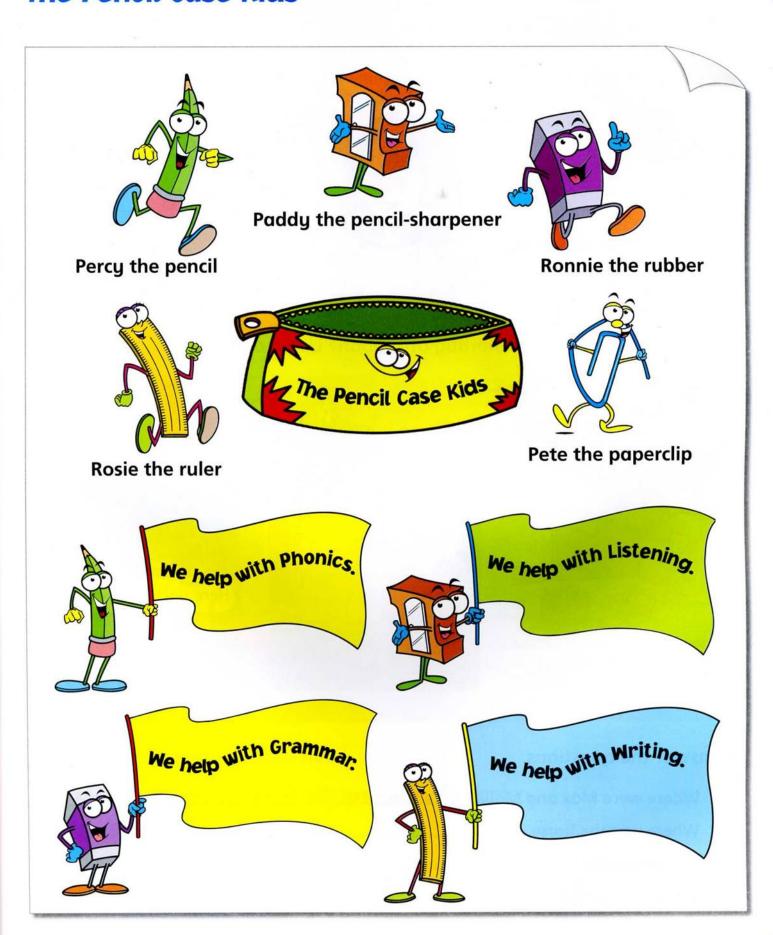
When is our trip, Miss Carey?

What's the date today?



Sorry I'm late, Miss Carey?

The Pencil Case Kids



Welcome Unit

1 (a) Listen and point.

Do you remember us?



Hello again!

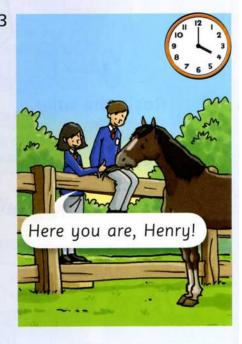




2 Where were they yesterday afternoon? Listen and point.







Answer the questions.

- 1 Where were Max and Molly? <u>They were at the farm.</u>
- 2 Where was the horse? _
- 3 Where was the kitten? _____
- 4 Where were the flowers? _____

3 Ask and answer.

Where was Alfie?

Hi!

It's nice to see you again.



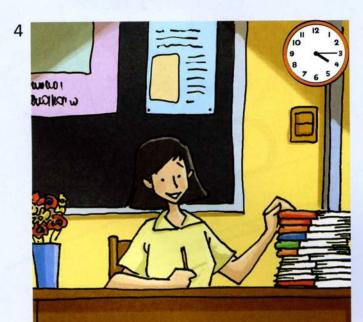
He was in the kitchen.

What time was it?

It was quarter past two.

Now you!

- 1 Lulu?
- 2 Miss Carey?
- 3 Max and Molly?



4 Ask and answer.

Were the grapes in the garden?

No, they weren't.

- 1 horse the stable?
- 2 flowers the desk?
- 3 Max the gate?
- 4 sandwich the table?
- 5 books a bag?
- 6 kitten a basket?

B Change the sentences. Add *not*.

- 1 Molly was in the garden. Molly was not in the garden.
- 2 The flowers were in the kitchen.
- 3 The horse was in the barn.
- 4 Alfie was in the living room. _____

1 (a) Listen and point.



4



A Answer the questions.

- 1 What did Sam want? _____
- 2 How did he clean the bike? _____
- 3 What colour did he paint it? _____
- 4 What happened to Sam? _____





Poor Sam! What do you think happened?

2 True or false?

- 1 Sam wanted a car.
- 2 Sam pushed the bike home.
- 3 Sam washed the bike.
- 4 Dad painted the bike.
- 5 The next day Sam went on his bike.
- 6 The bike started to go slowly down the hill.
- 7 Sam shouted "Stop!"
- 8 The bike stopped.

3 Ask and answer.

Did Sam want a car?

No, he didn't.

- 1 Sam push bike home?
- 2 Sam clean bike?
- 3 Dad paint bike?
- 4 bike go fast down the hill?
- 5 Dad shout "Help!"
- 6 bike stop?

4 Tell the story.

B Change the sentences. Add *not*.

- 1 Sam pushed the bike to school. Sam did not push the bike to school.
- 2 Sam's dad washed the bike.____
- 3 Sam painted the bike green.
- 4 The bike stopped on the hill. _____

1 (a) Listen and point.









Answer the questions.

- 1 Where did the children go on Saturday? _
- 2 What did Lulu buy? _____
- 3 What did the thief take? _____
- 4 Who did the boys catch? _____

3





Correct the sentences.

- 1 The children were at the supermarket.
- 2 The girls went to the music shop.
- 3 Lulu bought a dictionary.
- 4 The thief took Molly's bag.
- 5 Lulu saw him.
- 6 The old lady ran after the thief.
- 7 Lulu and Molly caught the thief.
- 8 The old lady was very sad.

3 Ask and answer.

Did the boys go to the book shop?

No, they didn't.

- 1 girls go book shop?
- 2 Lulu find good book?
- 3 Molly buy book?
- 4 boy take book?
- 5 the girls run after thief?
- 6 the boys catch thief?

4 Tell the story.

B Change the sentences. Add *not*.

1 The boys went to the book shop	The boys did not	go to the bookshop.
----------------------------------	------------------	---------------------

- 2 Lulu bought a CD. _____
- 3 The thief took a book.
- 4 The old lady caught the thief. _____

Talk about the pictures.

What are the children wearing?

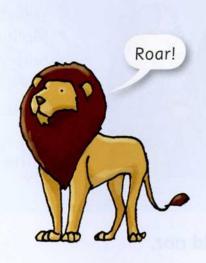


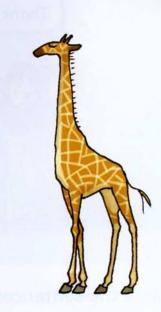




Can you name the animals?

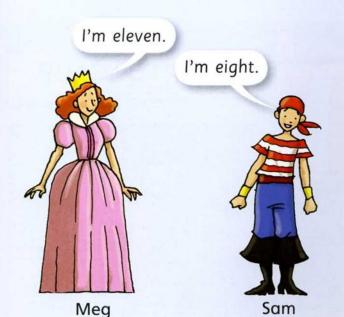






Answer the questions.

- 1 Who is older? Meg or Sam? <u>Meg is older than Sam.</u>
- 2 Who is younger? Ben or Tom? _____
- 3 Whose hat is bigger? Ben's or Tom's? _____
- 4 Whose dress is shorter? Meg's or Sue's? _____



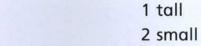
2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Who is older? Sam or Meg?
- 2 Whose hat is smaller? Ben's or Tom's?
- 3 Whose dress is longer? Meg's or Sue's?
- 4 Whose boots are bigger? Ben's or Sam's?
- 5 Is Sue older than Sam?
- 6 Is Ben younger than Meg?
- 7 Who is the oldest?
- 8 Who do you think is the prettiest?
- 9 Who do you think is the funniest?

3 Ask and answer.

Which animal is the biggest?

The elephant is the biggest.

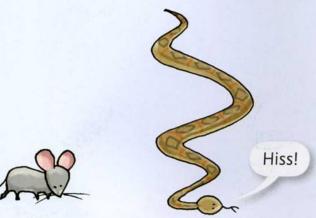


3 strong

4 loud

5 quiet

6 long



B Make sentences.

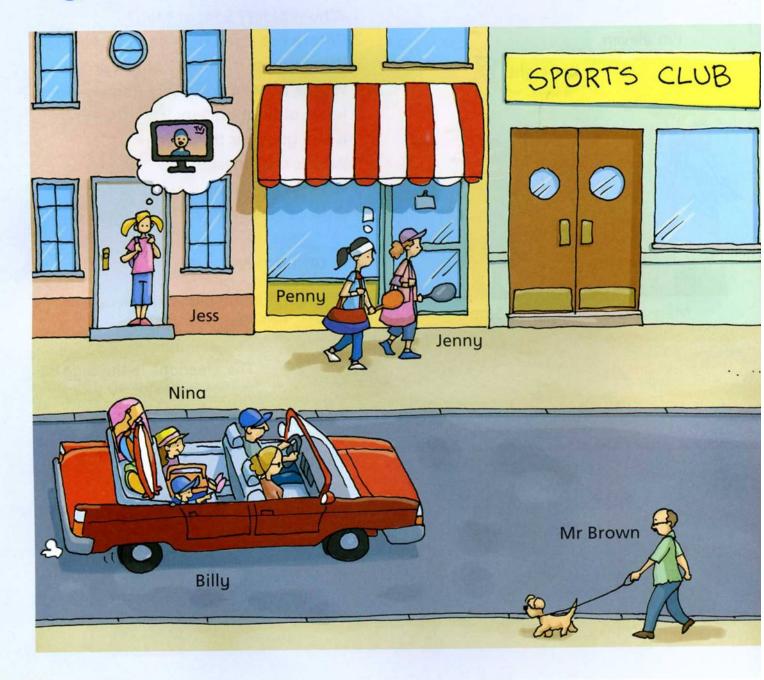
1 airaffe – tall	The giraffe is the tallest.
. 9	

2 mouse – quiet _____

3 snake – long _____

4 elephant – strong _____

1 (Listen and point.



A Complete the sentences. Use like or likes.

- 1 Ed <u>likes playing football.</u>
- 2 Jenny and Penny _____
- 3 Mr Brown _____
- 4 Billy and Nina _____



2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Who likes playing football?
- 2 Who likes playing tennis?
- 3 Who likes watching the birds?
- 4 Who likes swimming in the sea?
- 5 Who likes watching TV?
- 6 Who likes walking with his dog?

3 Ask and answer?

What does Mr Brown like doing?

He likes walking with his dog.

- 1 Miss Sweet
- 2 Jenny and Penny
- 3 Ed
- 4 Jess
- 5 Nina and Billy

4 Ask and answer.

Why are Billy and Nina going to the beach?

Because they like swimming.

- 1 Ed go park?
- 2 Jenny and Penny go Sports Club?
- 3 Mr Brown walk along the road?
- 4 Miss Sweet sit under the tree
- 5 Jess stay at home?

B Answer the questions.

- 1 Why is Jess staying at home? Because she wants to watch TV.
- 2 Why is Miss Sweet sitting under the tree? _____
- 3 Why is Ed going to the park?
- 4 Why are Billy and Nina going to the beach? _____

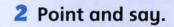
1 (a) Listen, read and point.

Yesterday Alfie, Lulu, Molly and Max went to the beach with Miss Carey. They had a picnic on the sand.



A Write sentences.

1		There were some grapes.
2		
3		
Λ	like	



There was some chicken.

There were some grapes.

1 cakes 2 sandwiches 3 fruit

4 bananas 5 juice 6 oranges

3 Ask and answer.

Were there any grapes? Yes, there were.

Was there any water? No, there wasn't.

Talk about the picture.

1 oranges? 2 water? 3 juice? 4 apples?

5 ice creams? 6 chicken? 7 cakes? 8 chocolate?

B Answer the questions.

No, sorry. There aren't

any ice creams.

- 1 Was there any chocolate? No, there was not any chocolate.
- 2 Were there any apples?_____
- 3 Was there any fruit?_____
- 4 Were there any sweets?_____



1 (a) Look, listen and read.

Toby is going to start at a new school tomorrow.

Yes, Mum.



What are you going to wear?

A T-shirt, jeans and trainers.



A Answer the questions.

1 Where is Toby going to go tomorrow? He is going to go to a new school.

2

- 2 Is he going to get up early or late? _____
- 3 What is he going to wear? _____
- 4 Is he going to like his new school? _____

You mustn't be late. No, Mum.



2 Answer the questions.

- 1 What is Toby going to do tomorrow?
- 2 Is he going to get up early?
- 3 Is he going to be late for school?
- 4 Is he going to wear jeans and trainers?
- 5 What is he going to wear?
- 6 Is he going to like his new school?

3 Ask and answer.

Must Toby go to bed early?

Yes, he must.

- 1 get up late?
- 2 go to his new school?
- 3 wear trainers?
- 4 jeans?
- 5 wear nice clothes?
- 6 be late for school?

B Correct the sentences. Use not.

- 1 Toby must go to bed late. No, Toby must not go to bed late.
- 2 He must get up late. _____
- 3 He must wear jeans. _____
- 4 He must be late for school. _____

I Look! Talk about the picture.



A Answer the questions.

Whose T-shirt is this? It is Alfie's T-shirt. It is his.

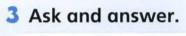
Whose shoes are these?

Whose sandals are these? _____

Whose suitcase is this? _____

3

2 Listen and point. Who is speaking?



Whose shoes are these?



They're Alfie's. They're his.

Whose hat is this?

Yes, it's theirs.

eir



It's Molly's. It's hers.













B Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

mine yours

ours

theirs

- 1 Is this your bag? Is it _____?
- 2 Is this their luggage? Is it _____?
- 3 This is my suitcase. It's ______.
- 4 These are our tickets. They're _____.



School clubs

Reading

School clubs are fun!



to: Anna

from: Candy

subject: Choir

Hi Anna,

I went to Choir after school today. It was really good. We sang some very funny songs. Mrs Hall helps us and she tells us when to start and stop. Today she told us about a singing competition. We're going to enter it. It's in December and we are going to practise songs every week. Did you know? I'm in the choir photo on the school website. Are you going to join the choir? It's not too late. There is a school concert in December, too!



Candy D





to: Candy from: Anna

subject: Computer Club

Hi Candy,

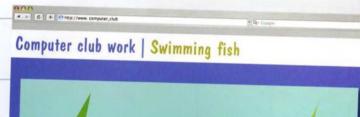
The choir sounds fun and I can come next week. I love singing!

I went to Computer Club on Tuesday. It was brilliant!

We learnt animation. We used a special computer program. In my animation a girl threw a ball and a boy caught it. Danny did a good one, too. In his animation a fish swam through the seaweed and made bubbles. Then a funny snail moved across the sand. You can see it on the school website. Click on Computer Club then on Swimming fish. It's really funny!

See you tomorrow.

Anna







to: Sam

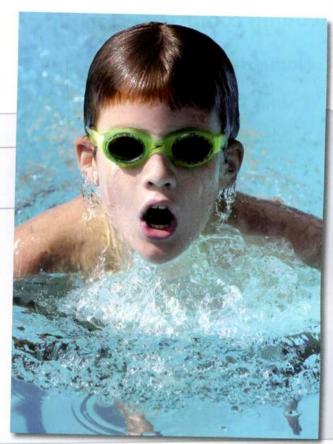
from: Pete
subject: Swimming Club

Hi Sam,

Look at this! My dad took this picture yesterday at Swimming Club. It's me! I moved through the water very quickly. I swam 50 metres in 40.6 seconds. That was fantastic! I was the fastest swimmer in my group. My coach was really pleased. The club record is 36.2 seconds. Can I swim faster and break the record? I don't know but I can try!

Did you have a good time at Chess Club?

Pete





to: Pete

from: Sam subject: Chess Club

Hello Pete.

Your picture is great. You look like a big fish with black eyes!

Chess Club was OK. I played against Ben and I won but then I played against Anna and I lost. Anna's really good at chess and I didn't play well. I was too tired after our sports lesson. We ran two kilometres!

I broke one of my chess pieces last week and I'm going to get a new chess game for my birthday. I looked on the internet. I really like this one. The chess pieces are wood and the board is wood, too. They're not going to break easily.

I must do my homework now, Maths \bigcirc \bigcirc English \bigcirc and Science \bigcirc .

Sam



Reading comprehension and vocabulary

Name the person.

- 1 Who went to Choir today?
- 2 Who helps at Choir?
- 3 Who can come to Choir next week?
- 4 Who did a good animation of a fish?
- 5 Who swam very fast?
- 6 Who was really pleased?
- 7 Who looks like a fish?
- 8 Who played chess against Sam and lost?
- 9 Who is a good chess player?
- 10 Who was too tired?

Match, Write the word.

seaweed

board

chess pieces

bubbles

snail









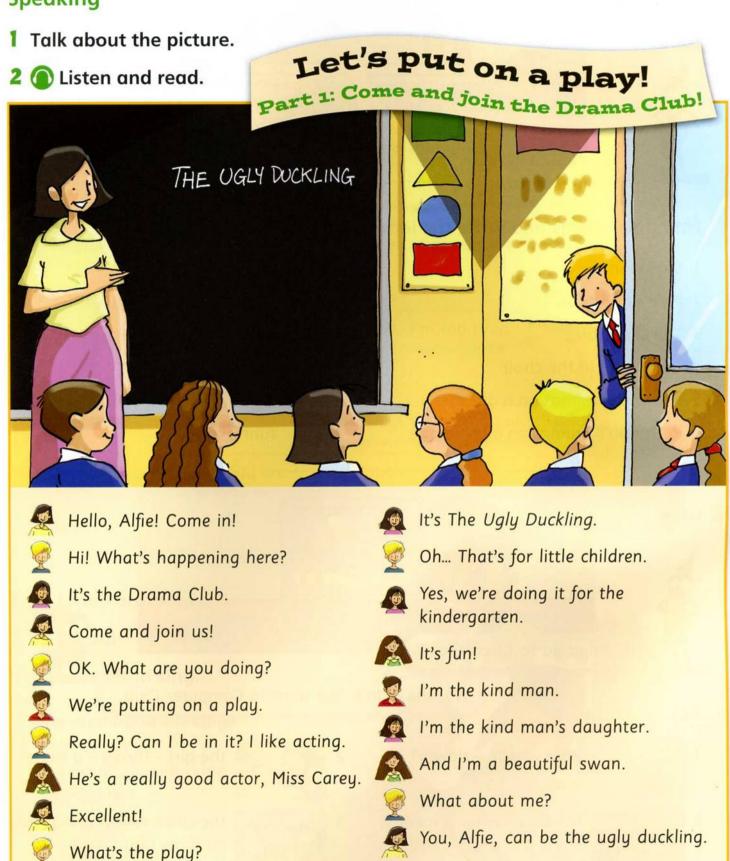


3 Read. Write the correct word.

captain club choir coach referee orchestra team

- 1 a group of people singing together
- 2 a group of people playing music together
- 3 a group of people playing a game together
- 4 a group of people doing something together
- 5 the leader of a team
- 6 he keeps the rules of the game
- 7 he helps people in sports

Speaking



- 3 📵 Listen and say.
- 4 Talk about the story.
- 5 Now you!

Grammar

Look!







Yesterday Pete went to Swimming Club.

He swam very fast.

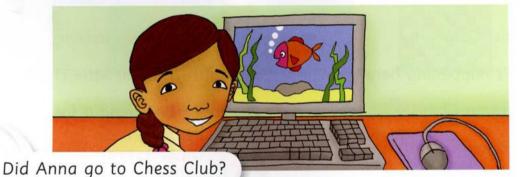
Find the endings and write the letters.

- 1 Sam won
- 2 Pete's dad took
- 3 The choir sang
- 4 Mrs Hall told the choir
- 5 In Anna's animation a girl threw
- 6 In Danny's animation a fish made
- - 2 ____ _____ 4 _____ 3 _

- a a ball.
- b about a singing competition.
- c his chess game against Ben.
- d bubbles.
- e a photo.
- f funny songs.

2 Look!







No, she didn't. She went to Computer Club.

Ask and answer.



Pete - swim - slowly?



the girl - throw - a stone?



the boy – win – a medal?



the children - sing - quietly



Mum – make – a sandwich?



Candy – take – an apple?

Grammar in conversation

1 (a) Listen and read.



- 2 (a) Listen and say.
- 3 Now you!

?

tly?

4 📵 Listen and sing.

Why aren't you working? It's too hot.

Why aren't you working? It's too hot.

Nobody's working.

Why aren't you working? It's just too hot.





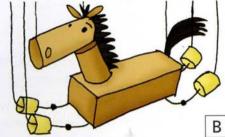
1 Look!



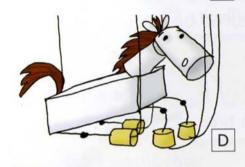


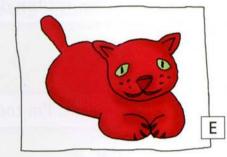
We went to Art Club.

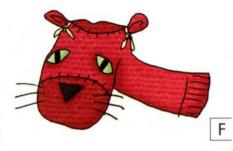












2 Listen and write the letter.



What did Anna make?



What did Henry make?



3 (a) Listen again. Can you spot these words?

puppets

string

eyes

tubes

wool

too long

Phonics

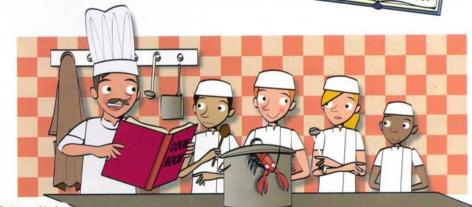


This is Anna's book. 00



"Good!" said the cook.

"My coat is on the hook and now I'm going to cook so let's look in the book."



Now look at WB p7 Use of English

Class composition

1 Read.

Megan went to Music Club after school. She played in the orchestra. In the evening she sent an email to Anna.

2 Look at the pictures. Think about these questions.

Who did Megan sit next to? What instrument did she play? What did Josh play? Who was the conductor? What is going to happen in October? Is it going to be fun? Who is in the picture on the poster?



3 Write Megan's email.

Hi Anna,			
After school today I went to			
		this half Lore	
	, n eff	Ensillembia	
		and have a	
10.00		270/2007	
(bos)	0.5.0		



Music Club Concert Tuesday 25th October, 6.30



In the theatre

Reading

Red Riding Hood

Red Riding Hood lived in the forest. Her father was a woodcutter. Every day he cut and chopped wood in the forest. One morning, Red Riding Hood's mother said to her, "Here is a cake and a bottle of fruit juice. Take them to Grandmother but don't talk to

anyone on the way."

Red Riding Hood put on her red cloak with a hood and set off through the forest. The sun was shining and the birds were singing. The forest was beautiful and Red Riding Hood soon forgot her mother's words. She put down her basket and picked some pretty blue flowers.

Just then a wolf came along the path. He saw Red Riding Hood and he stopped beside her.

"Good morning, my dear. Where are you going today?" he asked.

"Oh! Good morning," answered Red Riding Hood politely. "I am going to my grandmother's house. She lives all alone at the edge of the wood. I am picking these flowers for her."



"You are a kind girl," said the wolf in a friendly voice. "Look! There are some lovely yellow flowers over there."

"Oh yes," said Red Riding Hood. "Thank you."

The wolf disappeared into the forest and Red Riding Hood picked an enormous bunch of flowers.

At last she came to her

grandmother's house. She knocked on the door and went in.

The curtains were closed and at first she could see nothing. It was too dark. She felt a little scared but she was a brave girl and she did not run away. Then she saw Grandmother sitting up in her bed. She was wearing her pretty pink shawl and she have her big white nightcap on her head but she looked very strange.



Red Riding Hood said, "Oh, Grandmother, you have enormous ears."

"I can hear you with these ears," said her grandmother.

Red Riding Hood said, "Oh, Grandmother, you have enormous eyes."

"I can see you with these eyes," said her grandmother.

Red Riding Hood said, "Oh, Grandmother, you have a huge nose."

"I can smell you with this nose," said her grandmother and her big nose twitched a little.

Red Riding Hood said worriedly, "Oh, Grandmother, you have lots of big, shiny, white teeth."

"I can eat you with these big, shiny, white teeth!" roared her grandmother and she leapt out of the bed.



It was the wolf!

"Help!" screamed Red Riding Hood.

Suddenly, the door opened and her father stood in the doorway with his sharp, heavy axe. At once, the wolf jumped out of the window and ran away. He was not brave at all.

A sound came from the cupboard. They opened the door and there was Grandmother! She was frightened but safe and they never saw the wolf again.

nad

Reading comprehension and vocabulary

Answer the questions.

- 1 What did Red Riding Hood take to her grandmother?
- 2 How did Red Riding Hood speak to the wolf?
- 3 Why didn't Red Riding Hood run away when she was scared?
- 4 What was Grandmother wearing in bed?
- 5 Why was Red Riding Hood worried?
- 6 Why did the wolf run away?
- 7 Where was Red Riding Hood's grandmother?

2 Talk about the answers to these questions.

- 1 Why did Red Riding Hood's mother say "Don't talk to anyone on the way?"
- 2 Why did the wolf show Red Riding Hood the yellow flowers?
- 3 What good things did Red Riding Hood do in the story?
- 4 Did she do anything wrong? What?

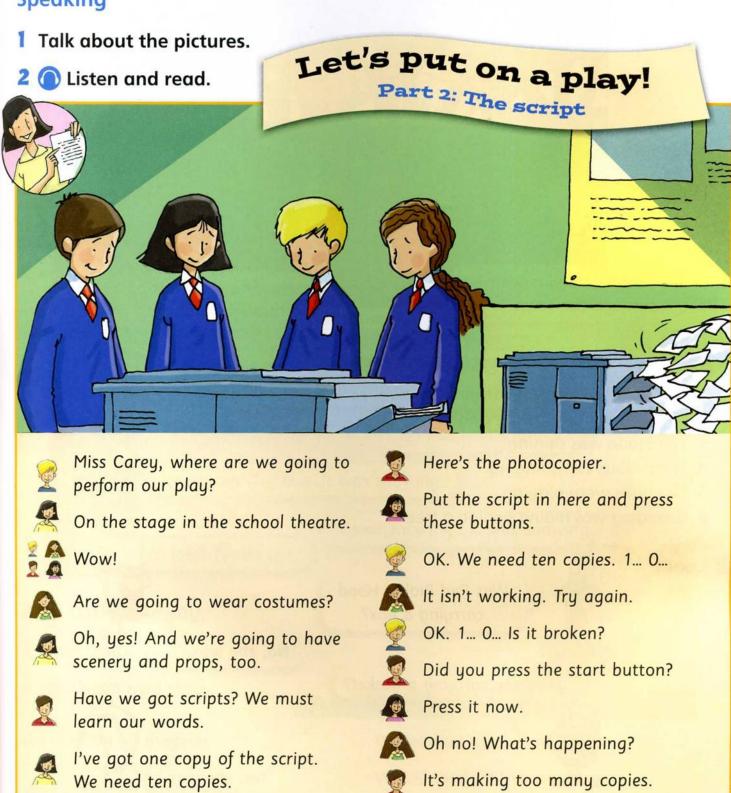
3 Write the words next to the people they describe.

polite	friendly	frightened	kind	strange	safe	brave	worried	
8		_						

Match the word to the definitions. Check in your dictionary.

	scream	disappear	forget	leap	set off		
1	to begin o	on a journey	OF S	2 to no	t remember .	3 to shout loudly	
4	to go out	of sight	_	5 to do	a high jump		

Speaking



3 📵 Listen and say.

We can help you!

I can make copies, Miss Carey.

- 4 Talk about the story.
- 5 Now you!

1... 0... 1... 0... It's making one

thousand and ten!

Grammar

Look!





Red Riding Hood was walking through the town.

Find the mistakes. Correct the sentences.

- 1 Red Riding Hood was carrying a box.
- 2 She was wearing a blue cloak.
- 3 The moon was shining.
- 4 The rabbits were singing.
- 5 The birds were playing.
- 6 Grandma was hiding behind a tree.

2 Look!



Was Red Riding Hood carrying a box?



No, she wasn't.

Was she carrying a basket?



Ask and answer.

- 1 the wolf hide in a tree?
- 3 the sun shine?
- 5 the birds sing?

2 he – watching – Red Riding Hood?

Yes, she was.

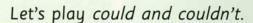
- 4 Red Riding Hood wear a shawl?
- 6 the rabbits sleep?





Grammar in conversation

1 (a) Listen and read.



OK. You start.

I only had one pound.

I only had one pound... I could buy an ice cream but I couldn't buy a CD.

That's good. Now you start.

Coco the clown was very fat.

Coco the clown was very fat... He could put on his hat but he couldn't put on his trousers.

Ha ha! That's funny!

Me again. Try this. It was snowing.

It was snowing... It was snowing...

Too late! Time's up!

Oh!

- 2 (a) Listen and say.
- 3 Now you!
- 4 (a) Listen and sing.

We climbed up the tree, Barnaby and me.

We climbed up the tree but we couldn't see the sea.

We couldn't see the sea, no, we couldn't see the sea.

We looked to the right, we looked to the left, we couldn't see the sea.

We walked up the hill...

We climbed up the mountain...

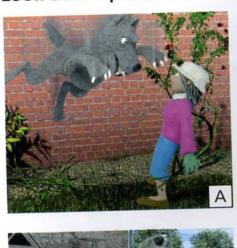
Then someone shouted,

It's behind you!

We turned around and guess what? We could see the sea!

Listening

Look at the pictures. Can you make a story from them?













- 2 Listen and point.
- 3 (a) Listen again and write the letters.

4 3 4

U

4 Tell the story.





The bull is strong.



Look and listen!

Put, push, pull. Put, push, pull.

Put on your boots, push open the gate.

Pull the bull, through the gate.

Put, push, pull. Put, push, pull.



→ Now look at WB p17 Use of English

Class composition

1 Look at the pictures. Write the story of Goldilocks and the Three Bears.

Beginning







see

knock

go inside

Middle







eat

break

go to sleep

End







empty, broken

wake up

run away

Water birds

Reading

Birds of the oceans and lakes



Albatrosses are the most amazing travellers.

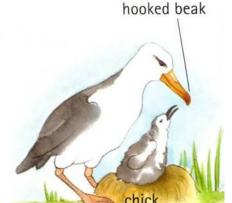
The great albatross has the longest wings in the world and it can fly 400 kilometres in a day. Albatrosses can grab fish from the sea easily because they have hooked beaks. They can dive under the water and some of them can dive down 12 metres.

Albatrosses live for 50–60 years. Unfortunately, these beautiful birds are in danger. Fishing boats pull huge nets through the ocean. The nets trap many albatrosses when they dive in the water and the birds drown.

More than 100,000 albatrosses die in this way every year.

Penguin

Some penguins live in very cold places. Others live in warm places. The Emperor penguin is the tallest. It is 110 cm tall. The smallest is the Little Blue penguin. It is only 40 cm tall. Penguins can see well underwater so they can catch fish in the ocean. The Emperor penguin can dive down 565 m and it can stay underwater for 20 minutes.



An albatross chick stays on land for 9 months.

small feathers trap air and keep the bird warm

Penguins cannot fly but they are excellent swimmers.

Lake and river birds

Swan

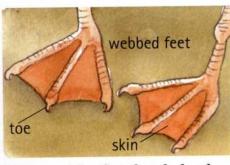


Swans build the most enormous nests in plants near the water.

The mother and father birds build a nest from twigs and small branches. They stay together for life. The mother bird lays 4–7 eggs.



A baby swan is a cygnet. The parents can carry the cygnets on their backs when they are very young.



These wide, flat feet help the swan to swim. Many water birds have webbed feet like these.

Swans live on rivers and small lakes. Usually, they are white but sometimes swans have black heads and necks. The young cygnets are grey. They are not as beautiful as the adult birds but slowly their white feathers appear. After a year, they are as strong and graceful as their parents.

Goose



A baby goose is a gosling.



The plural of *goose* is *geese*. Many geese are wild but you can see geese on farms, too. They live near water. They can swim well and they can fly over the land. When they fly together they make a huge V in the sky.

Reading comprehension and vocabulary

Circle the correct numbers and words.

- 1 In one day an albatross can fly 4 / 40 / 400 kilometres.
- 2 Albatrosses can grab fish easily because they have hooked beaks / feet / wings
- 3 Albatrosses are in danger because of fishing lines / nets / boats.
- 4 An Emperor penguin can dive down 5.65 / 56.5 / 565 metres.
- 5 Water birds have webbed feet so they can fly / swim / run quickly.
- 6 A baby swan is a chick / cygnet / gosling.
- 7 The plural of goose is goose / gosling / geese.

2 Think about the answers to these questions.

- 1 Which bird is the most beautiful? Why?
- 2 Which bird is the most interesting? Why?
- 3 Can we help the albatrosses? How?

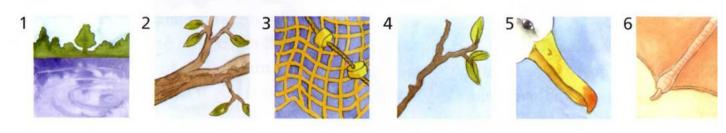
3 Underline the verbs. Circle the nouns

trap lay beak twig dive branch net die toe lake drown

Write the correct verb next to each definition.

- 1 to go head first into water _____
- 2 to catch _____
- 3 to stop living _____
- 4 to die in water _____
- 5 to make an egg come out _____

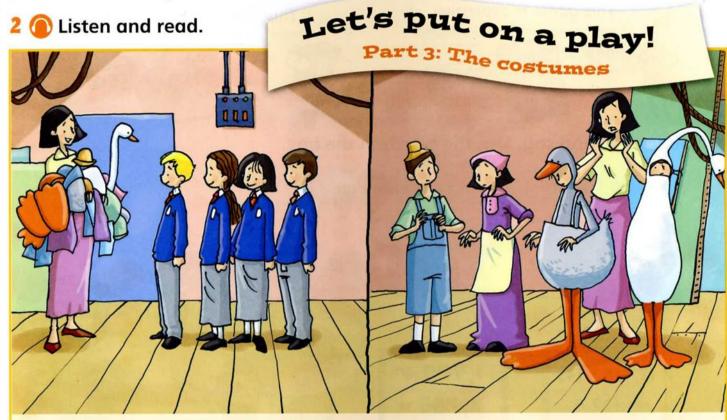
Write the correct noun under each picture.



Speaking

gs .

1 Talk about the pictures.





Here are your costumes for the play, children. Come and see!



Is this my costume?



Yes, it is.



Is this my dress? It's pretty.



Here's my swan costume. Look at my orange beak.



You're the ugly duckling, Alfie. Here you are.



Thank you, Miss Carey.



Let's put on our costumes!



Oh no! Look at my dress! It's much too long.



My hat is too small. I look ridiculous.



I look more ridiculous than you. Look at my feet!



Oh dear! They're much too big!



And I haven't got any wings!



This play is a disaster!



First we've got thousands of scripts.



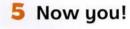
And now our costumes don't fit.



What next?



⁴ Talk about the story.



Grammar

1 Look!



This game is expensive.



This game is more expensive.





Look, point and say. Use the words in the box.

difficult beautiful horrible enormous

A

B

2

A

B

1

12,458 x 145
+ 256 =

1,279 +
3,765 =

2 Look!

He is frightened.

He is more frightened.







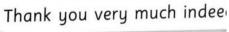


Look, point and say. Use the words in the box.

c. expensive polite enormous

1 Thank you.

Thank you very much.



C

2





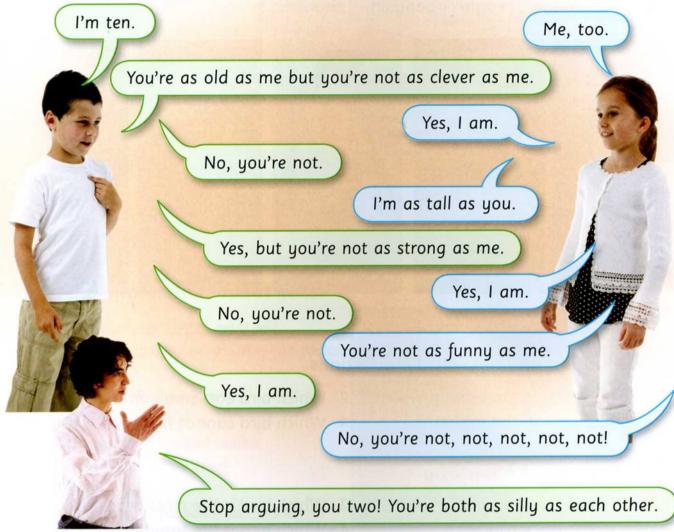
3





Grammar in conversation

1 📵 Listen and read.



- 2 (a) Listen and say.
- 3 Now you!

ned.

ous

ndeed.

4 (a) Listen and guess. Then say.

On summer nights I'm as warm as freshly baked bread.

On summer nights I'm as quiet as a mouse.

On winter nights I'm as cold as snow and ice.

On winter nights I howl round the house

As noisy as a pack of hungry wolves.

Sometimes I am as fierce as a lion.

Sometimes I am as gentle as a lamb.

I come from the north, the south, the east, the west.

Tell me – do you know who I am?

Listening

1 **(a)** Listen and write the names.

swan flamingo eagle penguin peacock











2 Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Which birds live in, on or near water?
- 3 Which bird lives in the mountains?
- 2 Which bird eats small animals?
- 4 Which bird cannot fly?

3 What do you think? Say why.

- 1 Which bird is the most beautiful?
- 3 Which bird is the strangest?
- 5 Which bird do you like the best?
- 2 Which bird is the most graceful?
- 4 Which bird is the funniest?

Phonics



ea

The swan's head is white.



Look and listen!

In the cold winter weather
Wind blows the swan's feathers.
Head under its wing,
It is waiting for spring.



Now look at WB p27 Use of English

Class composition

1 Write the labels.



wing
hooked beak
feather
egg
nest
rock
webbed feet

2 Read the information about gulls.

live - on beaches, on rivers, near sea
make nests - twigs, grass, plants - on rocks,
near water

lay - 2-4 eggs - chicks - grey

 \mathbf{eat} – fish, crabs, shellfish

catch fish easily - hooked beaks

 $\textbf{can fly well} - stay \ close \ land$

swim on sea - do not dive

winter - go away from sea - too stormy



_		_		_
3	Write	about	gul	ls

ish

State of the state	
and resident to the	

Revision 1

I Look and read the names.







2 Think about these questions. Talk about the children.

What clubs were there yesterday? What did Pete do? What did the other children dc Look at the Computer Club. What birds were in the animations?

Look at the Drama Club. Where were the children? What were they doing?

What were their costumes like?

Whose costume was too big? too small? too long? too short?

Who looked the most ridiculous?

Project 1: My club

1 Answer these questions.

Write about your school club or another club.

Write what you did there last week. or

Choose one of the clubs on page 46. It is your club. You went last week. Say what you did.

Think about these questions:
What happened? Was it fun? Was it difficult?
What could you do? What couldn't you do?
Were your friends there? Who was there?



- 3 Draw a picture of what you did or find a photograph of your club.
- 4 Talk about your club.

I go to Basketball Club.
Last week we practised.
We threw balls at the
goal. It wasn't easy. I
could not score a goal.
Then we played a game.
I was in the red team.
My friend, Jenny was
in the red team too.
We... Jenny took this
picture at Basketball
Club on Wednesday. We
practised again and it
was fun. I scored...

2?







Reading

Making things we use

Pots

This potter makes: plates, cups, bowls, vases and lots of different pots, of course. He uses clay and he has a special wheel.



First he cuts the clay. It is heavy and sticky.



Then he pushes and pulls the clay. He makes a large, smooth lump.



Next he throws the clay onto the wheel. He throws the clay hard because it must stick onto the wheel.



He makes the wheel turn slowly and he shapes the clay.



Gradually, he turns the wheel faster. Carefully, he pulls up the sides of the pot.



When the pot is a good shap the potter cuts it off the wheel.



He dries the pot slowly. Sometimes he bakes his pots in a big oven.



Finally, he paints the pot.

The pot is shiny and it has beautiful colours. Potters also make coil pots and pinch pots. They do not use a wheel to make these pots.

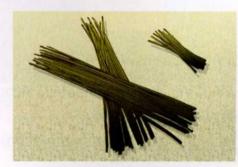


This weaver is making cloth. She is using wool and a loom. The threads on the loom go from the top to the bottom. The weaver pushes the wool between the threads.



Baskets

People all over the world make baskets. This woman is weaving reeds together. Some people cut long, straight twigs. They are not as soft as reeds so they cut the twigs with sharp knives.





Candles

ape,

Candle makers dip string into hot wax. The wax goes cold and hard. They do this lots of times and the candle gets fatter and fatter.











Sometimes they heat the wax then they pour it into metal or plastic moulds. The wax cools. When the wax is cold and hard, they open the mould and take out the candle.



Candlelight makes everything look pretty.

Reading comprehension and vocabulary

Read the sentence beginnings. Find the correct ending on the right.

1	The potter uses clay and		a	he pulls up the sides of the pot
2	First		b	the potter cuts it off the wheel
3	Next he throws		c	the clay hard onto the wheel.
4	He throws the clay hard because		d	slowly.
5	He makes the wheel turn slowly		е	and he shapes the clay.
6	Gradually,	<u></u>	f	he paints the pot.
7	Carefully,		g	he cuts the clay.
8	When the pot is a good shape	°2	h	he has a special wheel.
9	He dries the pot		i	it must stick onto the wheel.
10) Finally,		j	he turns the wheel faster.

2 Talk about the answers to these questions.

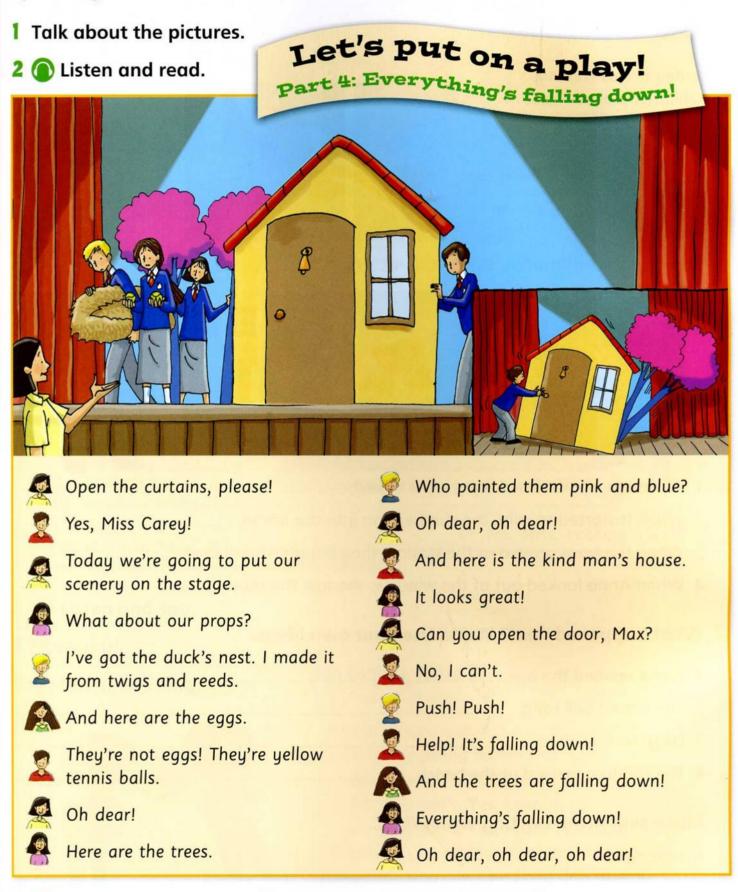
- 1 Which craft on pages 48–49 is the most useful? Why?
- 2 Which object is the most beautiful? Why?
- 3 Do you have any of the objects in your home? Which ones?

3 Choose the best word to complete each sentence.



- 3 _____ the candles get fatter.
 4 He ____ hot wax into a mould.
 5 The wax in the mould ____ and goes hard.
- 6 _____ the candle maker opens the mould and takes out the candle.

Speaking



3 📵 Listen and say.

Talk about the story.

5 Now you!

Grammar

1 Look!

Yesterday it was raining. The children played inside.







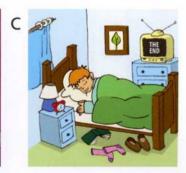


When the rain stopped, they went into the garden

Look, read and match. Write the letters.









- 1 When the film finished, Billy went to bed. _____
- 2 When it started to rain, the children ran into the house. _____
- 3 When the boys arrived at the station, they bought their tickets. _____
- 4 When Anna looked out of the window, she saw the snow. _____

What happened next? Write. Use your own ideas.

- 1 Anna opened the box. A kitten jumped out.
- 2 The school bell rang.
- 3 Lucy went to Paris.
- 4 The children arrived at the beach.

Make sentences starting with When.

For example:

When Anna opened the box, a kitten jumped out.

Grammar in conversation

1 (a) Listen and read.



- 2 📵 Listen and say.
- 3 Now you!
- 4 (a) Listen and sing.





I don't understand. What is that noise?

Anything you can do I can do better. I can do anything better than you.

No, you can't. Yes, I can.

No, you can't. Yes, I can.

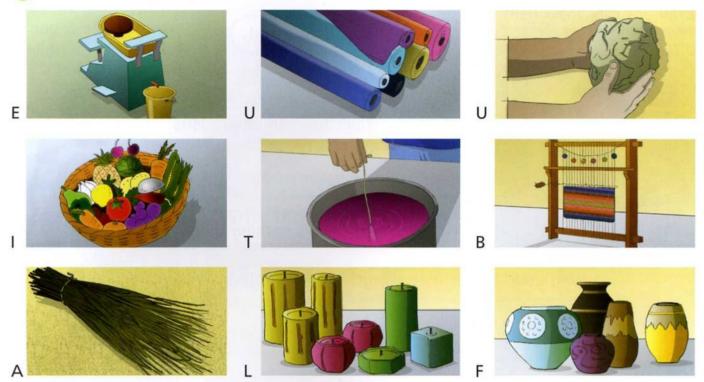
No, you can't. Yes, I can. Yes, I can.

Anything you can say I can say faster...

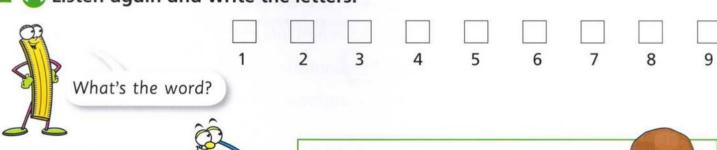
Anything you can sing I can sing sweeter...

Listening

1 (a) Look, listen and point.



2 Listen again and write the letters.



Phonics

Look and listen!



Clay is heavy and sticky.





The lady's got a baby,
A very heavy baby.
The baby's got a lolly,
A very sticky lolly.
Oops! Oh, dear. Poor lady!

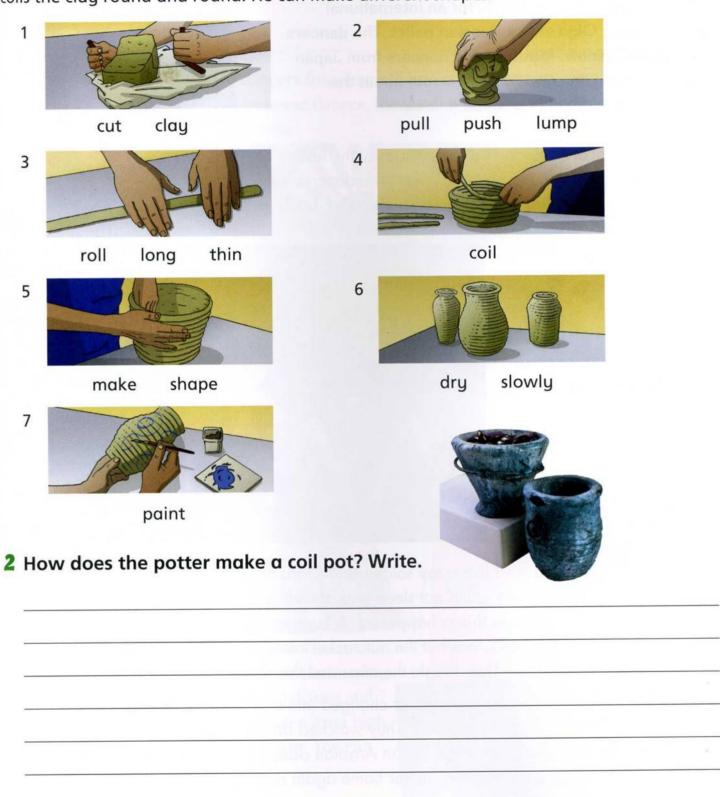


→ Now look at WB p37 Use of English

Class composition

1 Read and look at the pictures.

The potter does not always use a wheel. Sometimes he uses a long, thin piece of clay. He coils the clay round and round. He can make different shapes.

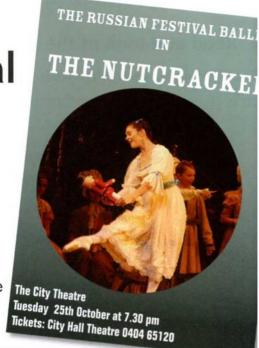


All about a show

Reading A dance festival

Olga and Mathew won tickets for an international dance festival. Olga saw a Russian ballet. The dancers were from Moscow. Mathew saw dancers from Japan and Palestine. Olga and Mathew wrote about the festival for their English project.

There were dancers from forty-two countries at the festival. On Tuesday I went to see *The Nutcracker*. The dancers were from Moscow. While we were waiting for the start, I was reading the story of the ballet in the programme.



The Nutcracker was about a girl called Clara. One evening, there was a family party at her home. Clara had a present. It was a big

wooden nutcracker. It looked like a toy soldier and Clara liked it very much. After the party everyone went to bed. Clara could not sleep and at midnight she got up and found her nutcracker. Suddenly, strange things happened. A huge mouse king appeared with his army of giant mice. They attacked Clara but the nutcracker came alive and protected Clara. Toy soldiers joined in the battle. They fought the mice and the nutcracker killed the mouse king.

When the mouse king died, the nutcracker changed into a prince. He took Clara to the Land of Snow and then to the Land of Sweets. They watched dancers from around the world. There was a Spanish dance, a Chinese dance, an Arabian dance and a Russian dance. When the dancers disappeared, Clara was in her home again and she was holding the wooden nutcracker. It was all a dream.

I loved this ballet! The story was exciting. The fight between the soldiers and the giant mice was really good and the dancers were graceful. When the ballet finished, I felt really happy. Then we went outside and the streets were silent and gloomy. The ballet seemed like a dream, just like Clara's!

Olga Brown Class 4b

On Wednesday afternoon, I saw dancers from Japan. The first dance was very old and all the performers were women. In old Japanese dances, the women dancers often hold something. Usually, it is either a fan or an umbrella.

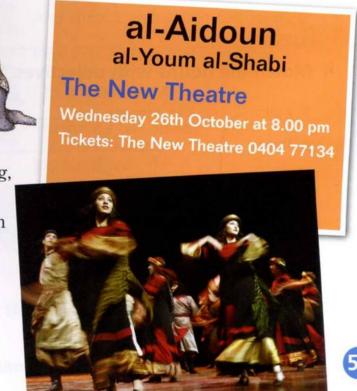


Only men perform some dances. The last dance told a story about two characters: a young soldier and an evil king. The soldier was the hero and he was strong and brave. The evil king's costume was black and gold. He wore a mask with fierce eyes. He looked really scary!



In the evening I saw a group of brilliant dancers from Palestine. While the dancers were performing, Palestinian musicians were playing on drums and pipes. The dances were fast and the men leapt high in the air. This is the poster for the show. You can see how exciting the dances were.

Mathew Day Class 4a



Reading comprehension and vocabulary

1	Read. In each sentence one word is wrong. Underline it. Write	the
	correct word.	

- 1 Olga saw an English ballet. Russian
- 2 Clara's present was a wooden toy soldier.
- 3 A huge mouse king appeared with his army of giant soldiers.
- 4 When the mouse king died, the nutcracker turned into a soldier. ______
- 5 The prince took Clara to the Land of Ice.
- 6 On Wednesday evening, Mathew saw dancers from Japan. _____
- 7 The first dance told a story about two characters. _____
- 8 The evil king looked very funny. _____
- 9 In the evening, musicians played on trumpets and pipes. _____

Talk about the answers to these questions.

- 1 What did Olga like in *The Nutcracker* ballet? Find three things.
- 2 Which dancers do you think Mathew liked best? Why?
- 3 Which dance do you think sounds the most interesting? Why?

3 Write the adjectives from these proper nouns.

Russia Arabia England Spain China Japan Palestine

Russian

Match the nouns with adjectives. Write the phrases.

1 evil a streets _____

b nutcracker _____

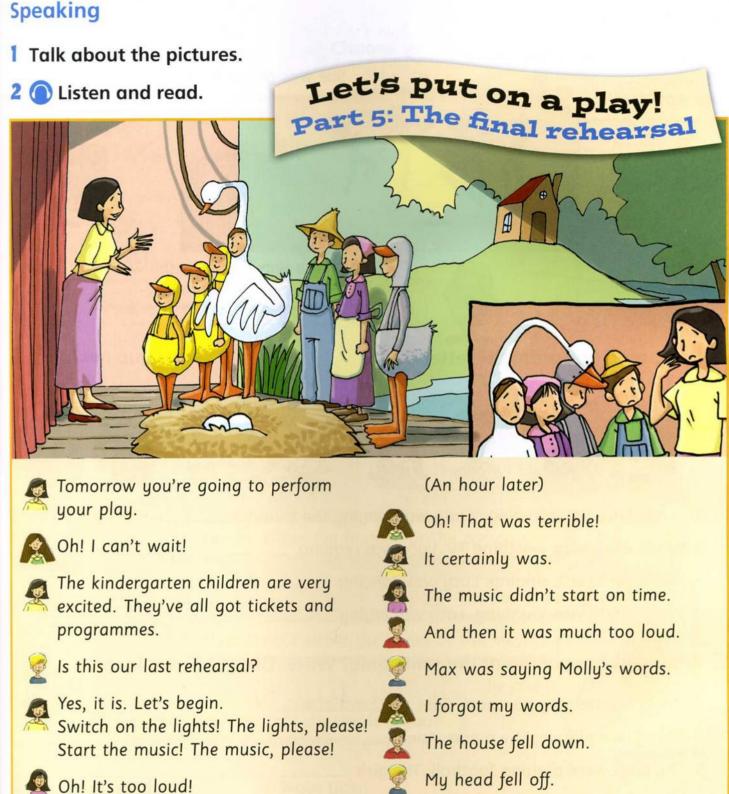
3 gloomy c eyes _____

4 brave d king evil king

5 wooden e hero _____



2 fierce



3 (a) Listen and say.

Here we go...

Open the curtains! Open the curtains!

- Talk about the story.
- Now you!

It was a disaster!

A total disaster!

Grammar

Look!

Clara was sleeping.









While Clara was sleeping, she was dreaming about dancing mice.

Look, read and write the letters.









- 1 While Lucy was sleeping, Andy was playing the trumpet. ____
- 2 While Andy was watching TV, Lucy was reading. _____
- 3 While Andy was singing, Lucy was dancing. _____
- 4 While Andy was laughing, Lucy was crying. _____

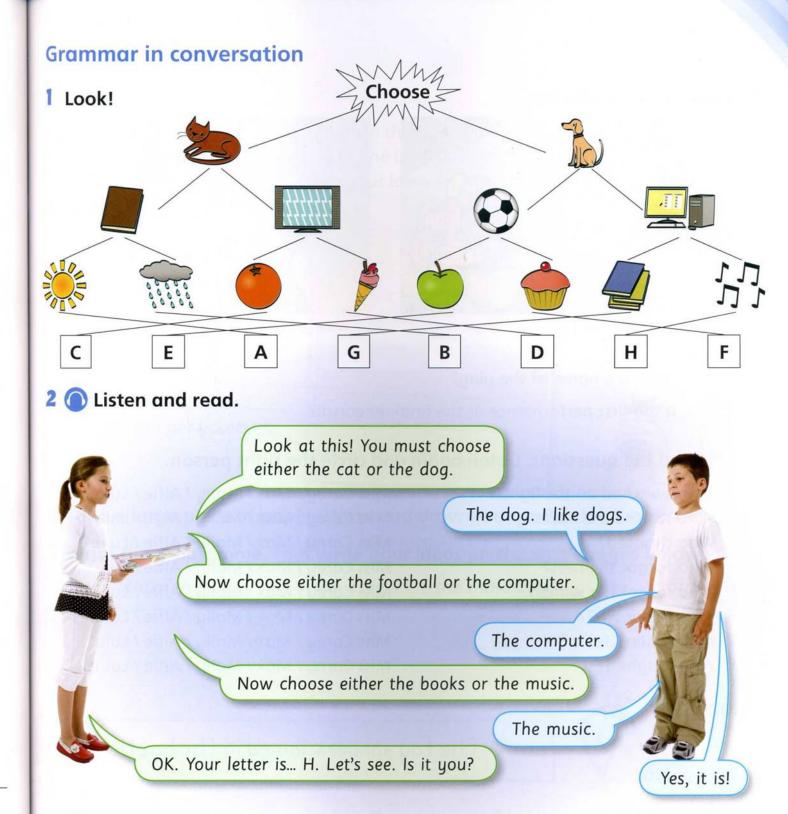
What was happening at the same time? Write. Use your own ideas.

- 1 Anna was helping her mum. Sam <u>was watching TV</u>
- 2 Henry was playing the piano. Anna _____
- 3 The boys were playing football. The girls _____
- 4 The cat was sleeping. The mice _

Make sentences starting with While.

For example:

While Anna was helping her mum, Sam was watching TV.



3 (a) Listen and say. 4 Now you!

Do you agree?

H You are a clever person. Sometimes you are noisy!

G You are a clever person. Sometimes you like to spend time alone.

you are a little bit lazy! E You are a very active person. You have lots of friends. F You are a very active person. Your family is more important to you than your friends.

C You love your home and your family. D You love your home and your family. Sometimes

A You are an intelligent, happy person. B You are an intelligent person. You are quiet.

Listening

1 Talk about the pictures.





2 (Listen.

- 1 What was the name of the play?
- 2 Was it the first performance or the final rehearsal?

3 (Read the questions. Listen again and circle the right person.

- 1 Who switched on the lights?
- 2 Who started the music?
- 3 Who shouted?
- 4 Who forgot the nest?
- 5 Who forgot her words?
- 6 Who fell down?
- 7 Whose head fell off?
- 8 Who laughed?

Miss Carey / Max / Molly / Alfie / Lulu Miss Carey / Max / Molly / Alfie / Lulu Miss Carey / Max / Molly / Alfie / Lulu Miss Carey / Max / Molly / Alfie / Lulu Miss Carey / Max / Molly / Alfie / Lulu Miss Carey / Max / Molly / Alfie / Lulu Miss Carey / Max / Molly / Alfie / Lulu

Miss Carey / Max / Molly / Alfie / Lulu



The toy soldiers joined in the battle.



Join in the song,

dig the soil,

oi

coil the rope,

boil the oil.

→ Now look at WB p47 Use of English

Class composition

1 Read.

Alfie, Molly, Lulu, Max and the children in the Drama Club are putting on a show. It is the story of *The Ugly Duckling*. Design the poster for the show. Write your ideas on the small poster.

the name of the group
the name of the show

the picture – draw or write ideas

the place
the day and the time
where you can get tickets



- **2** Take a large piece of paper. Write and draw your poster for the show.
- 3 Write the programme. First write your ideas on the small pages below.

the title of the play	the story	the characters	the performers
	1		
This alternay to the main			
			de Malanasakerin
			-
	E LE LE LONG		
	The hold of		
		The second second	



nd



Changes in nature

Reading (

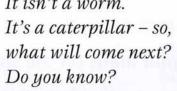
Amazing changes

What is it? It's small and white, under the leaf, out of sight. It looks like a seed.

It isn't a seed. It's an egg - it will grow. What will it be? Do you know?

Look at it now! It's long and round. It's eating the leaf, but not making a sound. It looks like a worm.

It isn't a worm. It's a caterpillar - so, what will come next?



What is it now? It looks old and dry, brown and shiny, hanging up high. It looks like a leaf.

It isn't a leaf. It's a pupa, and yes, it will change, but how? Can you guess?

Look! What's this? There's a tiny head and crumpled wings of yellow and red. It's a butterfly!

Yes, a beautiful insect with colours that glow. From an egg to a butterfly, you saw it grow.







The dragonfly larva is a terrifying beast, with pinching claws and snapping jaws looking for a feast.

When the dragonfly appears from the larva's ugly skin its wings are wide and delicate, its body's long and thin.

There's a flash of brilliant colour as it flies across the water – like a jewel on the crown of an emperor's daughter.

The bird of paradise

Can you believe it? It doesn't look nice but this funny little chick will be a bird of paradise.

It will spread its golden wings and show its feathers like a fan and nobody will guess how this amazing bird began.



Reading comprehension and vocabulary

1 Answer the questions.

Amazing changes

- 1 What is under the leaf?
- 2 What does the egg look like?
- 3 Something is eating the leaf. What does it look like?
- 4 What is really eating the leaf?
- 5 What does the caterpillar change into?
- 6 What does the pupa look like?

The dragonfly

- 7 Which two words describe the dragonfly's wings?
- 8 What do the dragonfly's bright colours look like?

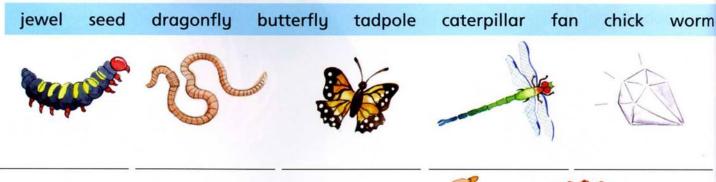
The bird of paradise

- 9 Why does the chick look funny?
- 10 What colour are its wings?

Talk about the answers to these questions.

- 1 How many times does the butterfly egg change? What are the changes?
- 2 Why is the dragonfly larva always looking for a feast?
- 3 What are the differences between the bird of paradise chick and the adult bird?

Write the words under the correct pictures.











Speaking

Talk about the pictures.

2 Listen and read.





I'm so nervous.



I'm terrified.



Our last rehearsal was really bad.



Well, today it can't be worse.



Don't worry. Today it will be better.



I hope so.



rm

The children are waiting. Are you all ready?



Yes, Miss Carey.



Good luck, everyone!



Thanks, we'll need it!



All through the winter, the duckling hid in the reeds.



In the spring some beautiful white birds landed on the river.



You're not ducks. What are you?



We are swans. You are a swan, too.



Me? A swan?



Yes, look in the water and you'll see.



Oh! It's true! I'm not an ugly duckling. I'm a swan!



So the ugly duckling became a beautiful swan...



...and lived happily ever after!



Hooray! Hooray! That was the best play ever!



4 Talk about the story.

5 Now you!

Grammar

1 Look!

This caterpillar will become a butterfly.

It will not become a dragonfly.











Read the sentences. Write Yes or No.

1	5	3
	-	

This little bird will become a duck.

·



This ugly beast will change into a butterfly. _

3

It will be hot and sunny tomorrow.



We will be at school tomorrow.

The bell will ring at four o'clock.



I think the mouse will chase the cat.

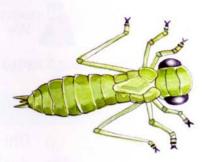
Talk about your answers.

2 Look!

Will it change into a butterfly?



No, it won't.



Will it become a dragonfly?



Ask and answer.



change into a butterfly?



become swans?



learn to talk?



grow feathers?



bite me?

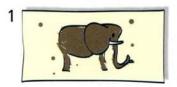


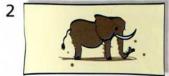
hurt us?

Grammar in conversation

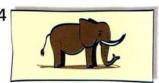
1 🌘 Look, listen and read.

Art Club Painting Competition









Which painting is the winner?

I think number 4 is the best.

Really? What about number 2?

Well, it's better than number 1 but it's not as good as number 4.

What about number 3?

It's awful! It's the worst of all.

Do you think it's worse than number 1?

Oh...

Definitely! It's really bad.

What's the matter?

I painted number 3.

Oops!

- 2 (a) Listen and say.
- 3 Now you!

ill.



We're the best. We're better than the rest. We're the best. We're better than the rest. What do we say every day?
We're better than the rest. We're the BEST!

Listening

Look at the pictures. Can you make a story from them?













- 2 Listen and point.
- 3 (a) Listen again and write the letters.

1 _____2 ___

3 _____

4_

5 _____

6

4 Tell the story.

Phonics

Look and listen!



aw with pinching claws and snapping jaws



I saw two awful monsters with claws on their paws.

Look, I'll draw those awful monsters, with carrots in their jaws.



→ Now look at WB p57 Use of English

Class composition

1 Talk about the pictures.





2 Read. Choose and write words.

Cygnets and swans

Soft	feathers,	
	beaks,	legs,
	necks,	wings
hatched ou	t of	
	swim on the wa	ter
like little gr	ey	
near a tall v	white	- Intion
that	floats.	
Their	will white	en.
Their	will grow	long.
Their	will turn	orange.
Their	will grow	strong.
The	young swa	ns
will pass _	by,	
then	their wing	s
they will ri	se up and	

Word bank

eggs	black	tiny	
grey	short	black	

boats silently cygnets ship

beaks necks
wings feathers

quietly fly
graceful spreading

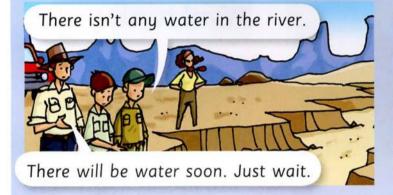
3 (a) Listen and read.

Revision 2

1 (a) Listen and read.

Ben went to see Uncle Bob, Aunt Sue and his cousin Joe in America. When he arrived, they went for a drive. It was a hot day and the land was brown, rocky and dry.

They stopped in a wide valley. There was a river in the valley but it was brown and dry, too.



While they were driving home, there was thunder and lightning.





Uncle Bob made coffee over a fire. While they were waiting for the coffee, Ben and Joe explored the valley.



When they got home, it started to rain. It rained for hours.



A few days later, they went for a drive again. They went to the same valley. Ben couldn't believe his eyes.

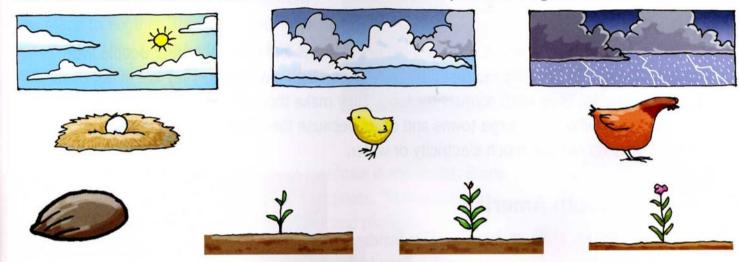
2 (a) Listen again. Act the story.



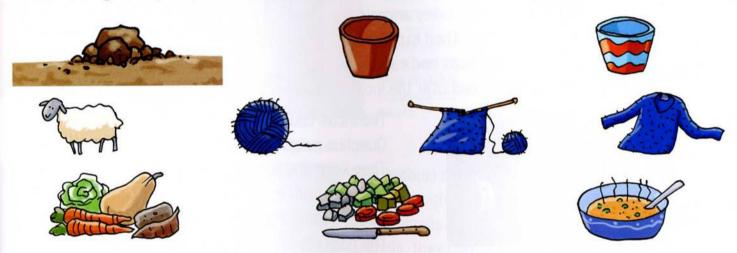
Project 2: Changes

1 What things change?

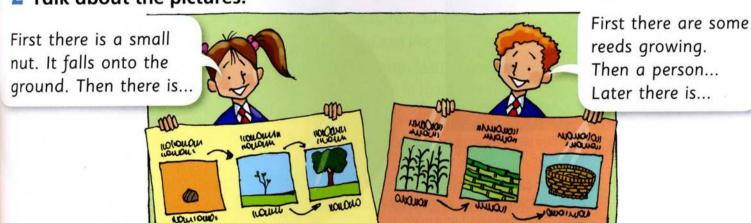
Find pictures or draw pictures. Arrange them on a poster. Write about them. Here are some ideas. Use two or three of these or find pictures of your own.



What things do people change?



2 Talk about the pictures.





People of the world



Reading Old customs in the modern world

People live in all parts of the world. Most people live in towns and cities but other people live hundreds of kilometres from the nearest city. They live on high mountains. They live in hot deserts and in snowy forests. They keep animals for food. They make their clothes and homes. They are different to people who live in large towns and cities because they do not need lots of shops, cars and lorries. They do not use much electricity or water.

Weavers of South America

The Incas lived in Peru in South America. Five hundred years ago they were very rich and powerful. They had many large cities and they were good fighters. They had gold, silver and jewels. They kept many animals and they had good food and clothes. Then explorers from Spain came. They fought the Incas and captured their king. After that, the Spanish ruled over the Incas.





Each village has special patterns.

The Incas spoke the Quechua language.
Quechua people are still living in Peru today.
They keep sheep and goats in the mountains. They get wool from the animals. They spin the wool and weave it into cloth. They make patterns in the cloth.
The patterns are like the old Inca patterns.



Children learn the patterns. They weave thin ribbons.

oth.

Women carry their babies or fruit and vegetables in the cloth. Men carry firewood and corn.

Herdsmen of northern Europe

The Sami people live in northern Europe. It is very cold in winter and there is always a lot of snow on the ground. Some Sami people are nomads. That means they travel from one place to another. They keep big herds of reindeer. They live in tents and when the reindeer need new grass, they pack up their tents and move on.



Farmers of Tibet

The Tibetan people live near the highest mountain in the world. Some Tibetans are nomads. They keep sheep and goats. Tibetan farmers use yaks on their farms. The yaks pull carts and ploughs.

Yaks are strong animals.

Tibetans enjoy plays with music and dance. The actors wear amazing costumes and masks.



Travellers in the desert

Falcons catch other birds.

The Bedouin people live in hot places. Some Bedouin travel through the desert. Like the Sami people, they keep animals and live in tents. When they move the animals, they can take their tents with them.

They hunt with falcons so their families have more

food. Nowadays not many Bedouin live in the desert all the time. Many of them live in houses in towns and villages but they still fly falcons in the desert.

Falcons are beautiful birds with sharp beaks and watchful eyes.



Reading comprehension and vocabulary

	Complete the sentences.	
	1 Five hundred years ago the Incas were very	NINGS DE
	2 The Incas spoke the Quechua	
	3 The Quechua people the wool and weave it into cloth.	9/9/9/9/9/9
	4 They make in the cloth.	TO A TO CA
	5 Some Sami people are	
	6 The Tibetan people live near the highest in the world	Sec. 18
	7 Some Bedouin people travel through the	A STORY OF THE STO
;	8 Falcons are beautiful birds with sharp beaks and	_ eyes.

2 Talk about the answers to these questions.

Some people live hundreds of kilometres from the nearest city:

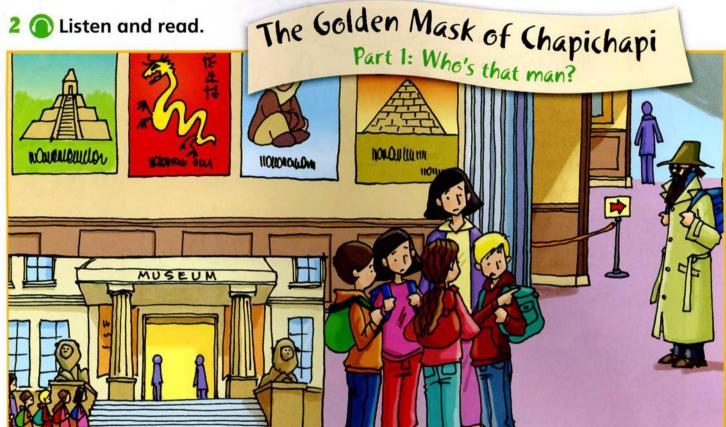
- 1 They do not need lots of shops, cars and lorries. Why not?
- 2 These people do not use much electricity or water. Why not?

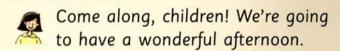
3 Write the words next to the correct definition.

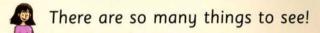
	powerful	explorer	watchful	village	spin	capture	hunt	electricity
1	strong							
2	power tha makes ligh	t travels alc its and mac	ong wires an hines work	d	-		_	200
3	seeing everything that is happening							
4 to follow and catch								
5	5 person who travels and looks at new places							
6	6 a small group of houses							
7	to turn or twist round and round							
8	8 to catch and hold onto							

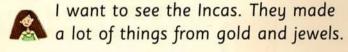
Speaking

1 Talk about the pictures.

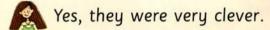








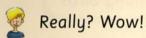
I want to see the Chinese room. The Chinese invented lots of things.



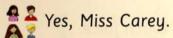
I want to go into space.

You can't do that, silly.

Well... I think we can.



Are you ready?



Then let's go!

Look at that man over there.

You shouldn't point, Alfie. It's rude.

He looks strange.

Yes, he looks a bit suspicious.

Come along, children! We haven't got much time.

- 3 **(a)** Listen and say.
- 4 Talk about the story.
 - 5 Now you!

Grammar

Are there many yaks on the mountain?





Ask and answer.



water - river?



trees - forest?



camels - desert?



fruit - basket?



sand – beach?



jewels - crown?

2 Look! There aren't many birds.





There are lots of birds.

There are a lot of birds.



There isn't much juice.





There's a lot of juice.

There's lots of juice.

Point and say.





water





butterflies



stars





milk



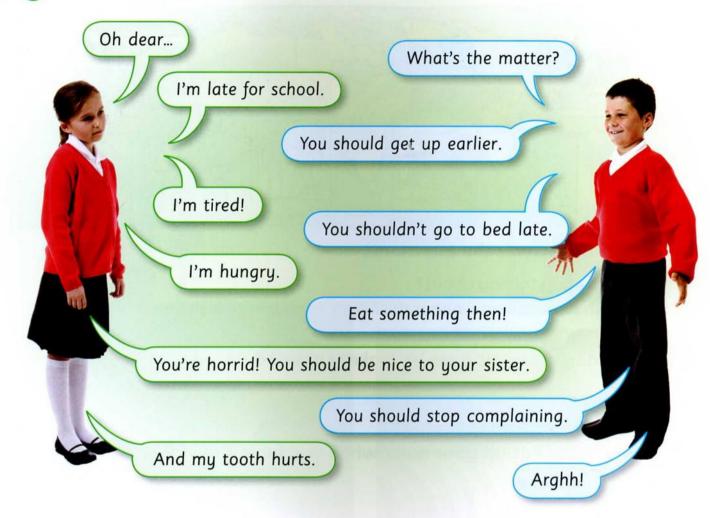
sand



fish

Grammar in conversation

1 (a) Listen and read.



- 2 Listen and say.
- 3 Now you!

s.

ds.

lies

4 **(a)** Listen and sing.



When you're feeling sad and lonely, When you're feeling down and blue, Don't cry, dry your eyes, Here's what you should do:

You should...

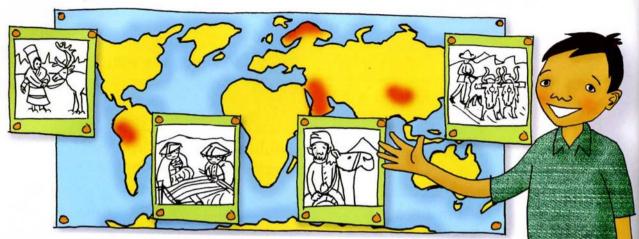
Jump up and down, kick your heels in the air, Wave your arms like you just don't care, Stick out your tongue, make a funny face, And scream and shout all over the place.





Listening

Talk about the picture.



- 2 Listen and answer the questions.
 - 1 What is the boy talking about?
 - 2 How much does he know about this? A lot or not very much?
- 3 How many mistakes does he make? Listen again.

Write the number.

4 (a) Listen again. Put up your hand when you hear a mistake.

Correct the mistake.

Phonics (



ew

When the reindeer need new grass, the Sami move on.



Look and listen!

The wind blew.
The little bird flew.
The black clouds grew
and lightning threw
silver flashes, too.
Then we knew –

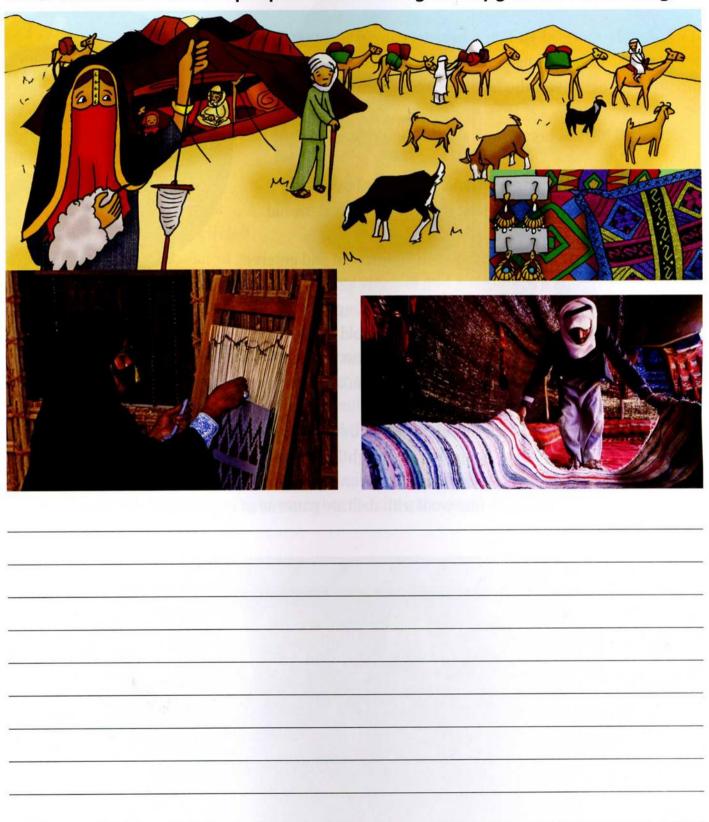
"It's a storm! Quick! Run inside!"



→ Now look at WB p67 Use of English

Class composition

- 1 Talk about the pictures.
- 2 Write about the Bedouin people. Continue in your copy book if necessary.



The Incas

Reading A message for the Inca king

It was before dawn when Poma heard a voice. "Wake up, Poma, wake up!" somebody whispered. Poma opened his eyes. In the dim moonlight, he saw the face of his old teacher. Poma sat up in surprise.

"Sh!" said his teacher. "Don't speak. Get dressed and follow me."

Hurriedly, Poma put on his tunic. The other boys were sleeping. He stepped quietly past them and followed the old man outside.

As silent as shadows they crossed the courtyard and entered the great hall. Poma's teacher led him towards a small doorway in one corner. Messengers did not usually go through it. The rooms behind the hall were part of the palace. Suddenly, the old man stopped and spoke.

"Listen, Poma," he said. "You are the youngest messenger in the palace but nobody runs as fast as you. You are not yet seventeen but you are as brave as any man. Now, you have an important task. Come."

Poma followed the old man through the narrow doorway and along a short passage. They entered a large room where lamps burned brightly. The golden walls glowed like the evening sun. Two men stood near the doorway. They were talking quietly. They stopped when they saw Poma. Their tunics were fine wool with delicate patterns of gold. "These are important people," thought Poma.



A table stood in the middle of the room with a gold chair next to it.

There were silver cups on the table but the chair was empty. Poma heard his teacher say, "This is the boy, Prince Urco."

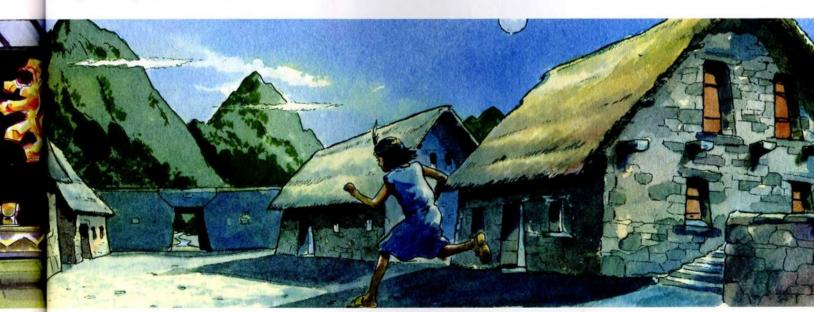
A tall man appeared from the shadows. He wore a heavy cloak over his tunic. Bands of gold circled his head and his arms. A collar of gold and rare jewels was around his neck.

He beckoned to Poma and the boy stepped forward.

The prince looked carefully at Poma for a moment. "You are strong," he said, "but you must be clever, too. You

must take a message to the king. You must remember every word." He leaned forward and spoke clearly. "Repeat," he commanded. Poma repeated the message. The prince nodded. "Now go," he said, "and do not fail."

Poma left the room and ran back through the hall. He crossed the shadowy courtyard and ran out onto the road. Then he ran straight on, out of the city gates and towards the forest. "I must not fail," he repeated. "I must not fail."



Reading comprehension and vocabulary

Match the sentence beginnings with the correct endings.

1	It was before dawn when		a the old man stopped and spoke.
2	Hurriedly,		b the boy stepped forward.
3	As silent as shadows	3 11 17	c from the shadows.
4	Suddenly,	<u></u>	d Poma heard a voice.
5	They entered a large room where		e Poma put on his tunic.
6	A tall man appeared		f ran back through the hall.
7	He beckoned to Poma and	·	g they crossed the courtyard.
8	Poma left the room and		h lamps burned brightly.

2 Talk about the answers to these questions.

- 1 Why did Poma's teacher wake him up before dawn?
- 2 Why did the prince tell Poma to repeat the message?
- 3 What do you think the message was about?

3 Read. Write the word. Write the letter of the picture.



Speaking

1 Talk about the pictures.

2 (a) Listen and read.







Here are the Incas.



Look at the king on his throne.



His headdress is fantastic!



The guards are scary.



Their swords and spears look really sharp.



And their shields look really heavy.



I love that jewellery!



Wow! It's beautiful!



And look at that mask! It's amazing.



That, children, is the golden mask of Chapichapi.



It's covered in jewels.



Oh! What's happening?



I can't see anything.



Switch on the lights! Switch on the lights!



Oh, that's better.



Look! The golden mask isn't on the wall!



Somebody took it.



And I think I know who.



Yes, that strange man!



Quick! After him!

- 3 (a) Listen and say.
- 4 Talk about the story.
- 5 Now you!

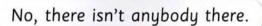


1 Look!

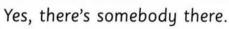
Is there anybody in the bathroom?



Is there anybody in the living room?







Ask and answer.

1

at the window?



behind the curtain?

3



under the bed? 4

2

6



on the stairs?

5



in the car?



behind the tree?

2 Look!







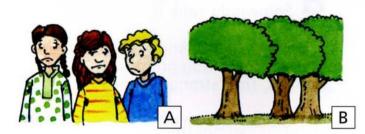




Everybody likes the ice creams.

Nobody likes the cakes.

Read and match.



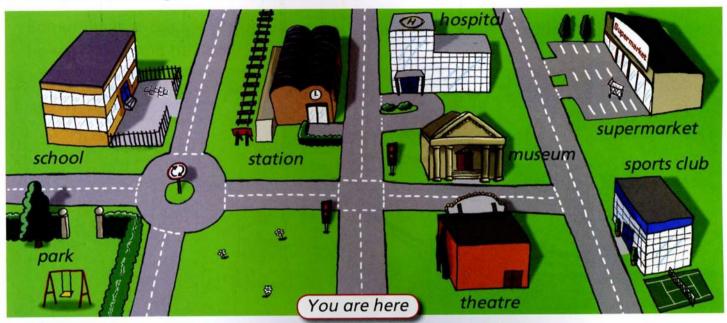




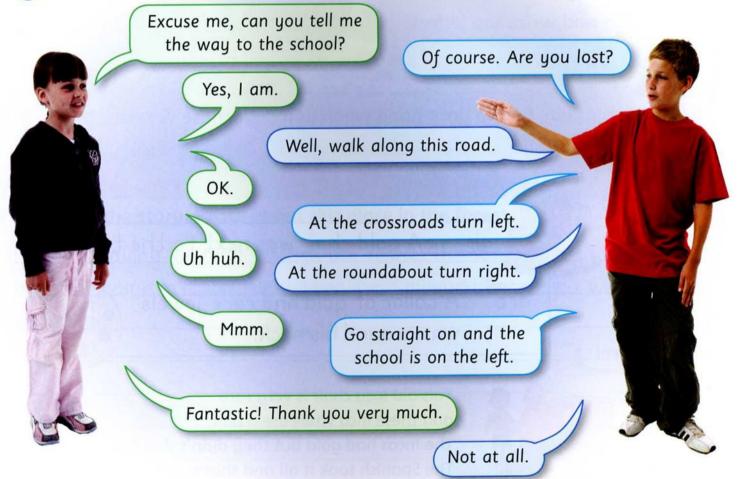
- 1 Everybody is singing. ____
- 3 There is nobody under the tree. ____ 4 Everybody is running. ____
- 2 Nobody is laughing. ____

Grammar in conversation

1 Look at the map.



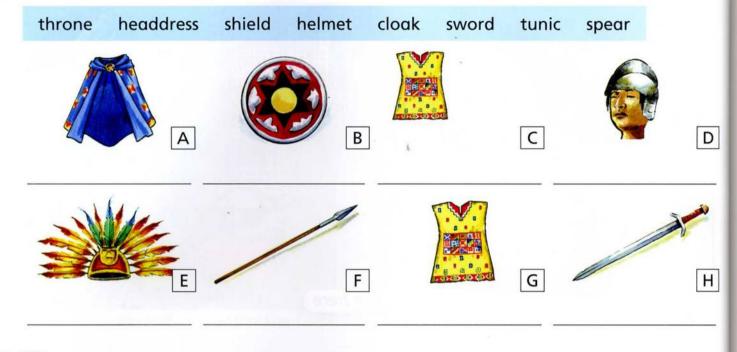
2 (a) Listen and read.



3 (1) Listen and say. 4 Now you!

Listening

1 Talk about the pictures. Write the words in the box under the pictures.



- 2 Listen and write the letters.
 - 1____ 2___ 3___ 4___ 5___ 6___ 7___ 8___
- 3 O Listen again. Put up your hand when you hear these words.

knife protects feathers shoulders queen hunting shirt battle



air A gold chair was next to the table.

are A collar of gold and rare jewels was around his neck.



Look and listen!



This old Inca chair is very rare and these Inca vases are a pair.
The Incas had gold but they didn't share.
The Spanish took it all and that wasn't fair.

→ Now look at WB p77 Use of English

Class composition

1 Read then talk about the picture.

Poma, the Inca messenger, ran through the forest. He came to a pool. What did he see? What did he hear?



2 Continue the story. Write about this place in the forest.

Poma ran along the road through the forest. The sun was high in the sky
when he came to a pool. He stopped for a moment because it was so
beautiful.

Ö

Chinese inventions

Reading (

We use these every day

Paper

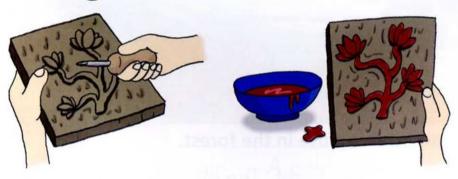
The Chinese invented paper about 2,000 years ago. They made it from different plants. At first they used it for wrapping things, then they used it for writing and drawing on. This picture shows leaves and flowers.

Paper was most useful for books. For hundreds of years, people wrote books. They used pens and ink and it took a long time. Then one of the most important inventions appeared.





Printing





Chinese people first printed on cloth more than 2,000 years ago. They cut a pattern on a block of wood. They put dye on the woodblock then they pressed the block onto the cloth. The block printed the pattern. They could use the block again and again. Sometimes the cloth was silk. The Chinese invented silk, too. This piece of silk is a beautiful curtain.



Later the Chinese printed words on paper. They cut words on the woodblock. This was difficult work. They put ink on the block then they pressed the paper onto it. The woodblock printed the words onto the paper.







The printers printed one page at a time but they could print with the block many times. They could make many copies of each book. More people could have books. The oldest printed book in the world is from China. It is more than 1,100 years old.

The compass

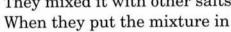
A long time ago, sailors used the stars at night. They could find north, south, east and west. When it was cloudy, they could not see the stars and sometimes they lost their way.

The Chinese made a discovery. A special stone made a metal needle point to north. They floated the needle in a bowl of water and it pointed to north. It worked at sea when it was cloudy and completely dark. It worked on land in the daytime, too. People could find north and then they could follow a map. They could find their way to new places.



Gunpowder

Chinese scientists discovered gunpowder 1,100 years ago. First they found a kind of salt. It burned with a purple flame. They mixed it with other salts.



a metal box and heated it, the box exploded. It was a very powerful mixture.



They used the gunpowder to make fireworks. Chinese people still make fireworks. They are the best in the world. If you go to a firework display, you will see Chinese fireworks. They explode in the sky in different shapes and colours.



Reading comprehension and vocabulary

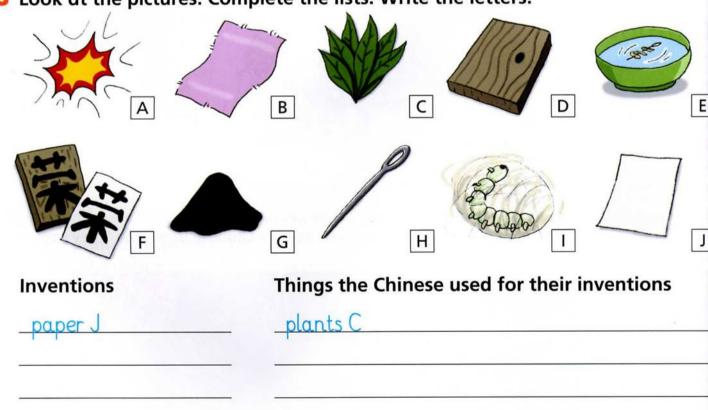
Underline the best word to complete each sentence.

- 1 At first the Chinese used paper for writing / wrapping / drawing things.
- 2 Paper was most useful for writing / reading / books.
- 3 Chinese people sometimes / always / often printed on silk cloth.
- 4 Later the Chinese printed words on books / blocks / paper.
- 5 They could make many copies of each block / book / page.
- 6 A long time ago, sailors used / watched / saw the stars.
- 7 A special stone made a metal needle turn / point / change to north.
- 8 Chinese people still like / have / make fireworks.

2 Talk about the answers to these questions.

- 1 Which invention do you use the most often?
- 2 Which invention is the most useful? Why?
- 3 Which invention do you think is the least useful? Why?

3 Look at the pictures. Complete the lists. Write the letters.



Speaking

1 Talk about the picture.

2 📵 Listen and read.

The Golden Mask of Chapichapi
Part 3: In the Chinese room





Which room is this?



It's the Chinese room, I think.



Oh! Look at those pretty fans!



And the paper umbrellas! I like those.



We haven't got time to look at paper umbrellas.



We're trying to catch a thief, remember?



Well, he isn't here.



No, I can't see him anywhere.



Shall we look in another room?



Yes, let's.



Can't we look at these beautiful things?



These clothes are silk. How wonderful!



Come on, you two!



Yes, hurry up!



We'll never find him.



We should try, Lulu.



If he's still in the museum, we'll catch him.



And if we catch him, we'll find the golden mask.



4 Talk about the story.

5 Now you!

Grammar

Look!

Will you take an umbrella tomorrow?

I'll take an umbrella if it's raining.









Complete the sentences. Write the letters.

- 1 We will go to the beach
- 2 Dad will buy some fireworks
- 3 Grandma will make a cake
- 4 If it snows,
- 5 If we go to the mall,
- 6 If you don't go to bed,
- 1____ 2___ 3____

5 ____

a if she has time.

c if they aren't too expensive.

e if the weather is fine.

f we'll make a snowman.

d you'll be tired in the morning.

b I'll buy a CD.

3 Think of endings for these sentences.

- 1 If it's a nice day tomorrow,
- 2 If I go to the mall,
- 3 If my friend goes to the beach,



Remember! Use will!

Think of endings for these sentences.

- 1 The children will be very happy if
- 2 I'll read that book if
- 3 We'll eat pizzas if



Remember! Use the present tense after if.

Grammar in conversation

1 📵 Listen and read.



- 2 (a) Listen and say.
- 3 Now you!
- 4 📵 Listen and sing.

If you leave, I'll be sorry.

If you leave, I'll be sad.

You're the best friend, the best friend,
The best friend that I've ever had.

If you go, please send me letters.
If you go, I'll write to you.
I will miss you. Will you miss me?
I will never forget you.



Listening

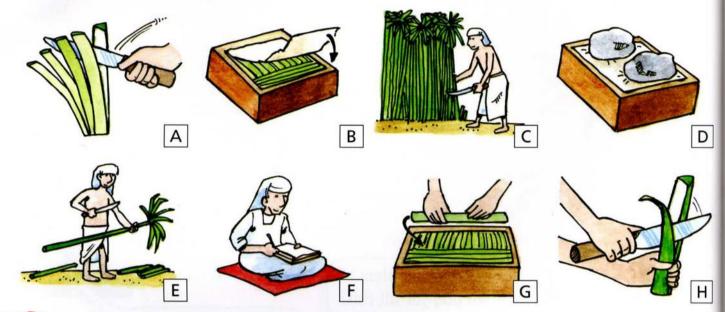
Did you know? The English word paper comes from the word papyrus.

1 Read.

The Chinese invented paper about 2,000 years ago. More than 5,000 years ago the Egyptians invented something very like paper. They called it papyrus. They made it from papyrus reeds. These tall reeds grow next to the River Nile, in Egypt.



2 Look, listen and point.



3 Listen again and write the letters.

1____ 2___ 3___ 4___ 5___ 6___ 7___ 8___

Phonics



igh A long time ago, sailors used the stars at night.



Lights in the sky!
Fireworks fly high,
exploding in the night,
brighter than starlight.

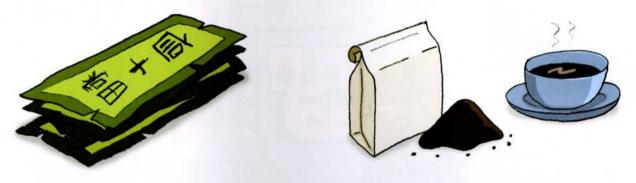


→ Now look at WB p87 Use of English

Class composition

1 Talk about the pictures. Write information about them.

Chinese paper



The Chinese invented paper money. They used paper notes because



Revision 3

1 (a) Listen and read.



2 Listen again. Act the story.

Project 3: A museum display

People put things in museums because they are

✓ very old

✓ interesting

√ important

✓ valuable.

Do you know a museum? What things are in it?

What old things do you like?











airs.

one.







Make up your own museum display.

You can choose things from your country or from another country.

You can choose very old things



or newer, interesting things.



Find pictures on the internet or draw them. Stick them in a notebook or on a poster.

Name the objects. Describe some of them. Talk about your display.



My display is about Egypt a long time ago. I chose this because...





My display is about the rainforest. There are lots of different animals...





Space pioneers

Valentina Tereshkova

Cosmonaut
The first woman in space



This photograph shows Valentina in her spacesuit.

Key dates	
1937	born near Yaroslavl, west Russia
1945	started school
1954	started working in a factory, continued learning in her free time
1959	first parachute jump
1962	joined the space programme
1963	became the first woman in space, married Andrian Nikolayev
1964	her daughter was born, trained as a cosmonaut engineer
1969–97	worked in the Russian Air Force
2007	told her dream: a flight to Mars

Valentina Tereshkova was born on 6th March, 1937 near the city of Yaroslavl in western Russia. Her father was a tractor driver. Her mother worked in a factory.

When she was two years old, her father died in a war-time battle. She started school when she was eight. At seventeen, she started working in a factory. Valentina enjoyed learning so she continued her education in her free time.

There was a flying club in Yaroslavl. Valentina joined and she learned to sky-dive. She made her first parachute jump on 21st May, 1959. She was 22 years old.

She became a spinning engineer at the factory but she parachuted from planes many times.

In 1961 the Russian space engineers had an idea. They wanted a Russian to be the first woman cosmonaut. The woman could not be too tall or too heavy. She had to be young enough and fit enough to fly in space. This was the description:

age – under 30 years old weight – under 70 kg height – under 170 cm important: she <u>must</u> be able to parachute.

Valentina fitted this description.

More than 50 young women did the tests but only a few women were good enough. Valentina and four other women joined the space programme in February, 1962.

Valentina trained hard. In November the space engineers chose her for the special flight. "You will be the first woman in space," they told her. Valentina was delighted.

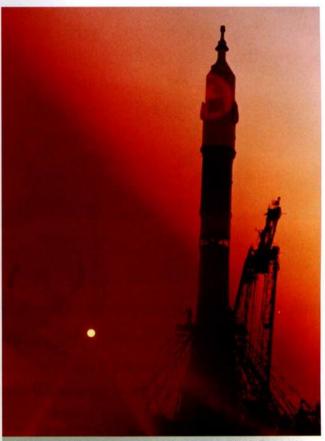


The Vostok 6 spacecraft.

At last the day of the flight arrived. On 16th June, 1963 Valentina took off in the spacecraft Vostok 6. The flight lasted almost three days. During the flight she spoke to people on the ground. Her call sign was Chaika. In English this means seagull. This is the word in Russian: Yáňka.

In November she married another cosmonaut. Her husband was Andrian Nikolayev. Their daughter, Elena was born in 1964. Valentina trained as a cosmonaut engineer then she worked in the Russian Air Force until 1997.

Valentina Tereshkova became a Hero of the Soviet Union. She received the United Nations Gold Medal of Peace. On her seventieth birthday she told a newspaper reporter: "I still have one dream: a flight to Mars. It is the dream of all cosmonauts."



Vostok 1: this space rocket took Yuri Gagarin into orbit round the Earth.

The first men in space exploration

Yuri Gagarin	Russia	the first man in space, the first orbit of the Earth	12th April, 1961
Alexei Leonov	Russia	the first space walk	18th March, 1965
Neil Armstrong	America	the first man on the moon	21st July, 1969

Reading comprehension and vocabulary

Answer the questions

- 1 When was Valentina Tereshkova born?
- 2 Where did she work at seventeen?
- 3 Where did Valentina learn to sky-dive?
- 4 What was the Russian space engineers' idea?
- 5 How many women joined the space programme in February 1962?



2 Talk about the answers to these questions.

- 1 The first woman cosmonaut had to be young and fit. Why?
- 2 Did the Russian engineers want a small woman or a big woman. Why?
- 3 Do you have the same dream as Valentina Tereshkova? Why? or Why not?

3 Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

lasted	programme	received	education	fit	exploration
1 Your _	is ve	ery importa	nt so you mus	t wor	k hard at school
2 Is space	ee	xciting or to	oo dangerous	?	
3 This ye	ar our sports _	i	ncludes footb	all tro	aining and swim
4 Alfie co	ın run 100 metr	res in 15 sec	onds – he is ve	ery _	
5 Last we	ek our school _		a very impor	tant v	visitor.
6 The chi	ldren's perform	nance of The	e Ugly Ducklir	ng	one ho

Speaking

1 Talk about the pictures.

2 Listen and read.

The Golden Mask of Chapichapi Part 4: A journey into space





Welcome, everyone, to Journey into Space.



Oh, wow! We must have a look at this.



But we're trying to catch the thief.



There are a few seats left in the spacecraft.



Please!



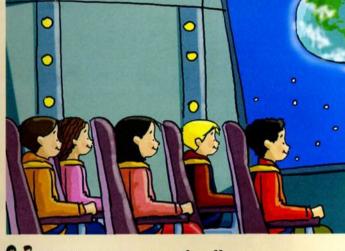
Oh, all right. We can spend a little time here, I suppose.



Astronauts, please put your bags in this box. You can get them when you return to Earth.



Come on! Let's climb on board!





5... 4... 3... 2... 1... Lift off!



We're going up.



The Earth is getting smaller and smaller.



We're going into orbit around the Earth.



Look! There's Africa... and America... and China...



The oceans are beautiful.



And now we're going down.



Wow! What a fantastic trip!



Yes, it was great but it wasn't long enough.

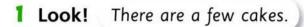


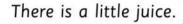
3 (a) Listen and say.

4 Talk about the story.

5 Now you!

Grammar











3

6



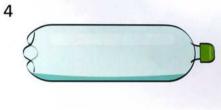
Point and say.



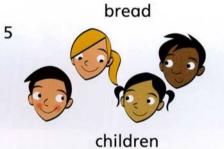




biscuits



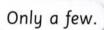
water



ducks milk

2 Look!

How many eggs are there?



How much water is there?

Only a little.













Ask and answer.











sweets



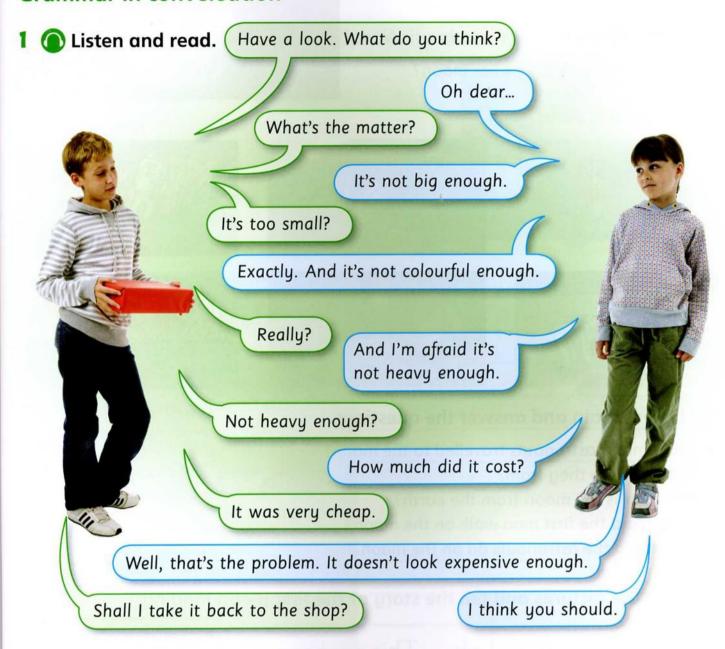




6

jam

Grammar in conversation



- 2 (a) Listen and say.
- 3 Now you!
- 4 📵 Listen and sing.

I want to be an astronaut and fly up to the moon, Look down and see the Earth below like a child's balloon. I want to see it turning, shining blue and green, Deserts, jungles, mountains, the oceans in between.

Round the world and back again, Round the world and back again, Flying high, in the sky, Round the world and back again.



Listening

1 Talk about it.

What do you know about the moon?

2 (a) Listen and point.













- 3 Listen again and answer the questions.
 - 1 How many astronauts travelled to the moon?
 - 2 Where were they from?
 - 3 How far is the moon from the earth?
 - 4 When did the first man walk on the moon?
 - 5 What did the astronauts do on the moon?
- 4 Look at the pictures and tell the story of the first moon landing.

Phonics

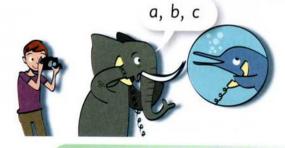


ph This photograph shows Tereshkova in her spacesuit.



Look and listen!

I took a photograph of an elephant. The elephant was on the telephone. It was saying the alphabet to a dolphin.



→ Now look at WB p97 Use of English

Class composition

1 Read the titles. Read the information. Write about Yuri Gagarin.

Travellers in space

Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut The first man in space



Key dates		Yuri Cagarin was
1934	was born near the town of Gzhatsk in west Russia	217 /11/2
1950	left secondary school, favourite subject – maths	Real Property and Charles
1951	joined a flying club, learned to fly planes, learned parachuting	
1955	joined the Air Force flying school	
1957	passed the pilot's test, wanted to be a cosmonaut	
1959	started cosmonaut training	
1960	joined the space programme	
1961	12th April flew in Vostok 1, first man in space, completed the first orbit of the Earth, flight took 1 hr 48 mins	
1968	27th March died on test flight when his jet plane crashed, moon crater – Gagarin	



The Sami people

The first Sami people arrived in Europe 7,000 years ago. For thousands of years, they travelled across northern Europe. Today, Sami live in the far north of four countries: Sweden, Norway, Finland and Russia. Sami call this area Sapmi.



The reindeer herds

In the past, the Sami were nomads and they followed the reindeer herds. They used the reindeer for food, clothes and tools. They made tents and boots from reindeer skin. They made coats and hats from their wool. They carved needles, spoons and knives from their antlers.



Later, some Sami people stayed on the coast and became fishermen and farmers but the reindeer have always been important. In the Sami language there are 400 different words that describe reindeer. Sami still keep reindeer now but very few people follow their herds. They keep them in one large area. Some herders use snow scooters when they herd the reindeer. These are much faster than sledges or skis.



Sami clothes

The Sami people make trousers, skirts and jackets from wool cloth. Usually it is blue. Sometimes it is red or green. Their clothes have colourful borders. They make hats and boots from reindeer fur. Sami people wear this clothing on special days. This is their national costume and they are proud of it. This woman is wearing a red dress. It has a border of green and yellow. There is a long blue, yellow and green fringe on her dress and she is wearing silver jewellery. Her hat is tall with a blue, yellow and green border. She is wearing a belt and there is a small bag on it. She is wearing gloves and she is holding a small white reindeer. She has got long fair hair and she is smiling. She looks very happy and friendly.



The Sami today

The Sami people have changed their lives. Once, they were nomads. Now many Sami live in towns and villages. They work in hospitals, schools and factories. They speak other languages but there are schools where children learn their lessons in Sami. There are newspapers, radio and TV programmes in Sami and they have their own national flag.

More and more people visit Sami towns and villages. They like the Sami crafts and clothes. The land is beautiful in winter. There is snow from November to May. In Sapmi you might see the northern lights and in summer you can see the sun at midnight.



Reading comprehension and vocabulary

Read the sentences. Write true or false.



1	For thousands	of years,	the Sami	travelled	across nort	hern Europe.
---	---------------	-----------	----------	-----------	-------------	--------------

- 2 They made tents and boots from reindeer skin. _____
- 3 They carved needles, spoons and knives from their antlers.
- 4 In the Sami language there are 40 different words for reindeer.
- 5 They made hats and boots from reindeer fur. _____
- 6 The woman in the photo is wearing a bell. _____
- 7 Now many Sami live in towns and villages.
- 8 There is snow from December to May. _____

C	orre	ect	the	fal	se	sen	ten	ces.
-	,,,,				-	3011		

2 Talk about the answers to these questions.

- 1 Do you have a national costume in your country? What is it like?
- 2 Do you wear the national costume? When do you wear it?
- 3 What colours is your national flag?

3 Write the words under the correct pictures.

jewellery belt border fur fringe



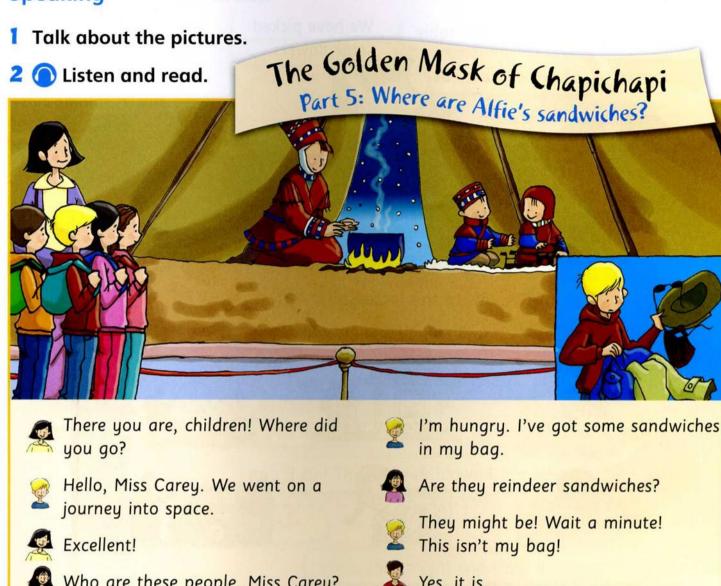








Speaking







Who are these people, Miss Carey?



These are the Sami people.



I know about them. They kept indeer.



That's right. They used their reindeer for everything.



🙀 Did they eat reindeer?



Yes, that woman has put reindeer meat in her pot. Now she's cooking it over the fire.



Yes, it is.



No, it isn't. Look what's inside.



A coat... a hat... some sunglasses... a beard?



I know what's happened.



The thief has taken your bag and you've got his!



Quick! We must find him!

- 3 ()Listen and say.
- 4 Talk about the story.
- 5 Now you!

Grammar

1 Look!

I have painted the table.

We have picked some flowers.

Grandpa has painted the table.

Grandma has made a cake.

picked some flowers.

The children have





Where's my watch?

Α



В



C



D



Ε



۲

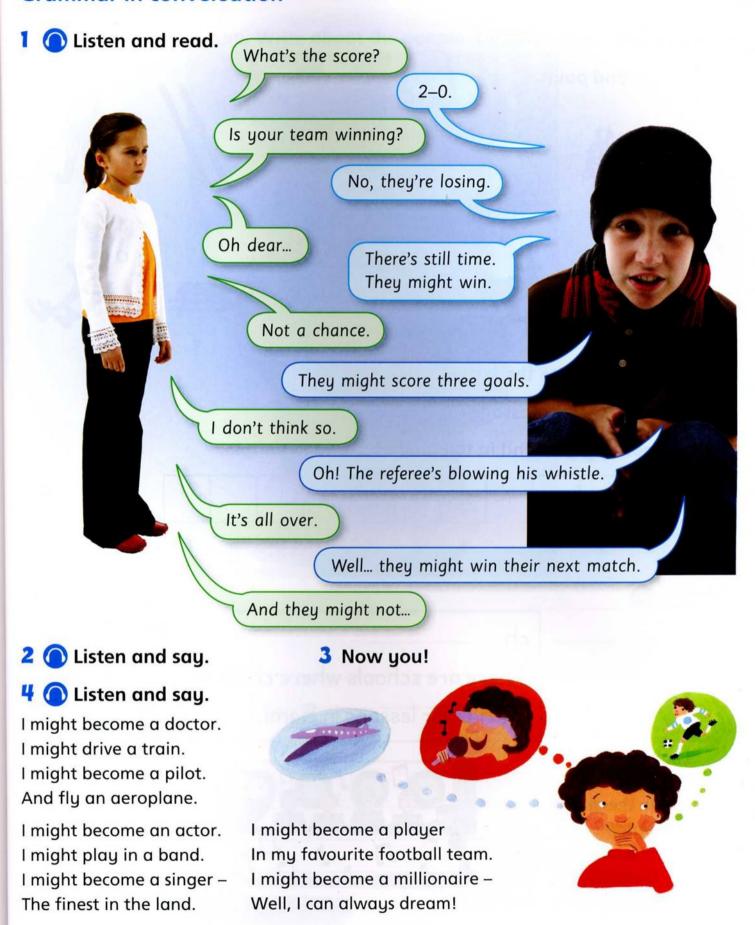


- 1 The men have climbed the mountain. _____
- 2 Meg has painted a picture. _____
- 3 The children have washed the car.
- 4 Sam has brushed his teeth. _____
- 5 The boys have broken the window. _____
- 6 Lucy has lost her watch.

3 Ask and answer these questions.

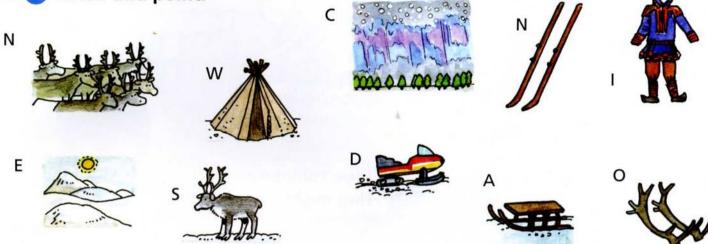
- A What has Lucy lost?
- C What have the men climbed?
- E What has Meg painted?
- B What have the boys broken?
- D What has Sam brushed?
- F What have the children washed?

Grammar in conversation



Listening

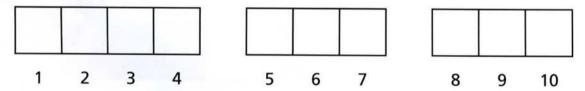
- 1 Talk about the pictures.
- 2 Listen and point.



3 Listen and write the letters.

What is the secret message?

It is something you find in the land of the Sami people.



Phonics



Look and listen!

ch

There are schools where children learn their lessons in Sami.



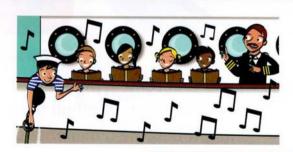
Throw down the anchor.

Aye, aye Captain!

Bring on the school choir.

Aye, aye, Captain!

Ah, that's lovely!



→ Now look at WB p107 Use of English

Class composition

1 Talk about the picture. Write about the people. Describe the people.



	the second distribution of the second second
	an we consider the said of the constant of the
	many American
-	lows there," said Under In
	modianis enado inem tos



Reading

The lost city



The adventure began when Jenny sat next to a giant ear.

"I'm too hot and tired to go any further!" she said. "We left the oasis hours ago. It's time for a rest." She put her bag on the hot rock beside her and then exclaimed, "Look at this! It's an enormous ear!"

She stood up and brushed a little sand off the rock. "Here's an eye... and down here, there's a nose. It's a huge face!"

Uncle Jim was amazed. "It's the head of a statue," he said. "But why is it here, in the middle of the desert?"

Pete was looking at the ground. "These big flat stones look like a floor," he said.

He stepped onto the first stone. It slid away under his foot and he nearly fell over. Uncle Jim grabbed his arm. They stared into a narrow dark hole in the ground. "What's down there?" asked Pete.

Uncle Jim knelt down and shone his torch into the hole.

"What can you see?" asked Pete. Uncle Jim was silent.

"Oh! Isn't there anything down there?" asked Jenny. She sounded disappointed.

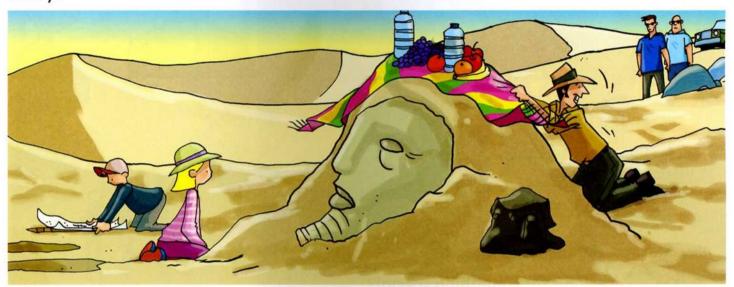
"There's a big room down there," said Uncle Jim. "I can see tall pots and furniture. It might be very valuable. I must phone the city museum."

Just then, they heard a distant hum. Jenny looked up. "A car's coming," she said.

"Quick. Let's put this map over the hole," said Uncle Jim. "We shouldn't tell anyone about it. Sometimes people take valuable things and sell them as souvenirs."

"How can we hide the head?" asked Pete.

"I know," said Jenny. "I'll put my big scarf over the head. If we put the water bottles and some fruit on the scarf, it will look like a picnic. Then we'll sit on the head. Hurry!"



A big silver 4×4 roared round the sand dunes. Two men got out and walked across the sand.

"Hi," said the first man. "Are you looking for something special?"

"We're not looking for anything at all," said Uncle Jim. "We're just tourists."

The two men looked at them suspiciously. "If you find anything interesting, we will pay you money for it," said the second man.

"We haven't seen anything interesting all day," said Jenny. "No camel trains, no ruins, not even a date palm. It's all very boring."

The two men drove away and Uncle Jim phoned the museum. He spoke to Professor Hamid for a long time.

Professor Hamid was an archaeologist who worked at the museum. When he arrived, he looked into the hole.

"Have we found something exciting?" asked Pete.

Professor Hamid smiled. "Do you remember the two men who were in the 4×4 ?" Pete and Jenny nodded. "Those men are looking for something."

"Treasure?" suggested the children at once.

Professor Hamid nodded. "They are looking for a lost city," he said, "and guess what? I think you have found it!"

Reading comprehension and vocabulary

1 Who said it?











- 1 It's a huge face! _____
- 2 It's the head of a statue.
- 3 These big flat stones look like a floor. _____
- 4 What's down there? _____
- 5 I must phone the city museum. _____
- 6 Are you looking for something special? _____
- 7 It's all very boring. _____
- 8 Those men are looking for something. _____

2 Discuss the answers to these questions.

- 1 Why was Uncle Jim amazed?
- 2 Why did they hide the hole in the ground?
- 3 Why did Jenny say, "It's all very boring?"

3 Match the words and definitions. Check in your dictionary.

- 1 amazed ____ a equal to a large amount of money
- 2 grab ____ b thinking something may not be true
- 3 valuable ___ c not at all interesting
- 4 suspiciously ____ d very surprised
- 5 boring ____ e take hold of something quickly

Speaking

Talk about the pictures.

2 📵 Listen and read.











We'll never find the thief now.



This is the last room in the museum.



He might be here somewhere.



Well, I don't think he's hiding behind those palm trees.



How about inside the pyramid?



Come on! Let's have a look.



Ooh! It's so dark in here.



This is scary! I don't like it.



Listen! What's that noise?



It's coming from that big box.



Open the lid!



No! We shouldn't touch anything.



Alfie! Don't touch it!



Quick! Come and sit on the lid!



What's in the box, Alfie?



Can't you guess? It's the man who stole the golden mask.



Are you sure?



I don't believe it!



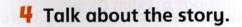
It's true! We've caught him!



🙎 🙎 We've found the golden mask of

A 2 Chapichapi!







Grammar

1 Look!

A tourist is a person who visits places on holiday.









A thief is a person who steals things.

Match. Then write the letters.

- 1 A pilot is a person
- 2 A sailor is a person
- 3 A teacher is a man or a woman
- 4 A nurse is someone
- 5 A poet is someone
- 6 A pupil is a child
- o // papir is a crima
 - 2 _____ 3 ____

- a who works in a hospital.
- b who writes poems.
- c who studies at school.
- d who flies planes.
- e who works in a school.
- f who works on a ship.

4 _____ 5 ____ 6 ____

2 Look!

Uncle Jim was an explorer. He loved going into the desert.







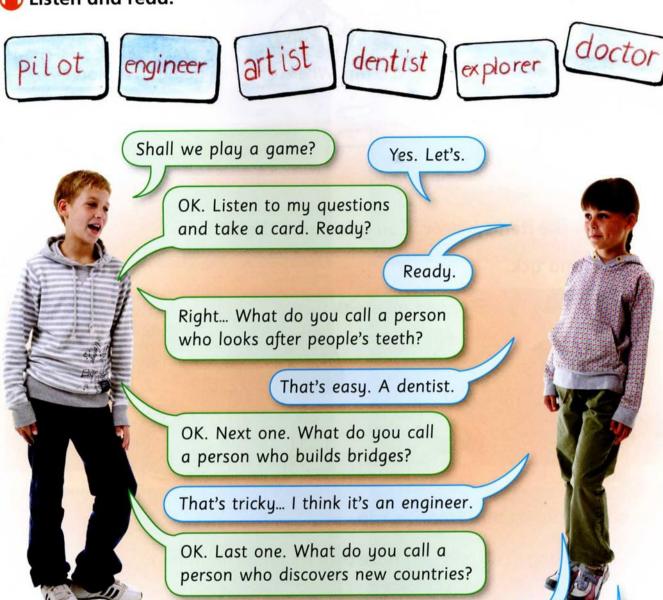
Uncle Jim was an explorer who loved going into the des

Make one sentence.

- 1 Uncle Jim was a traveller. He loved visiting new places.
- 2 Professor Hamid was an archaeologist. He knew a lot about old statues.
- 3 Jenny and Pete are children. They often travel with their uncle.
- 4 Uncle Jim spoke to the men. They were driving the 4 x 4.
- 5 The statue was of a man. He was the king of that country years ago.
- 6 Professor Hamid knew about the explorers. They were looking for a lost city.

Grammar in conversation

1 🜘 Listen and read.



Wait a minute... I know! An explorer.

How many did you get right?

2 (a) Listen and say.

All of them. I'm brilliant!

3 Now you!

ert.

4 Listen and sing.

Ships of the desert travelling east towards the rising sun Crossing the sea of sand, riding the waves one by one

A journey of a hundred miles, five hundred miles, a thousand miles has just begun.



Listening

Listen and circle.



Rupert and Uncle Henry are planning a trip. Where are they going to explore?



В





The rainforest

The Arctic

The desert

Under the sea

- 2 Talk about the items below. Can you name them?
- 3 (a) Listen and tick.

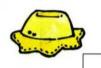
What things will Henry and Rupert take with them?

















Talk about Rupert and Henry's trip.

C

What are they going to do and see? Have they forgotten anything?





They are looking for a lost city.



Look and listen!

Mice in the city, racing on bicycles, Mice in a circle, dancing with pencils.



Now look at WB p117 Use of English

Class composition

Read and look at the pictures.

Uncle Jim, Pete and Jenny found a lost city in the desert. They told Professor Hamid about it. Professor Hamid and his men dug in the sand.













2 Choose an opening for the story. Which sentence is the most interesting?

Professor Hamid found a door.

Suddenly, Professor Hamid found a strange door.

There was a door.

"Look," said Professor Hamid, "here is a very strange door."

3 Continue the story. What did Professor Hamid do next?

Revision 4

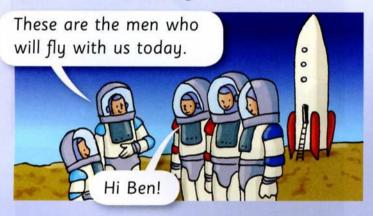
1 **(a)** Listen and read.

The fantastic journey

Ben's uncle was an astronaut. He sent Ben an e-mail.



When they arrived at the space station, the space rocket was ready.



They landed in the desert. They went to the city by camel train.

This train isn't fast enough!

It's only a little bit further.





They went to the space station by snow scooter.



The flight was brilliant. They went twice round the Earth.



A few days later, Ben returned home. There were lots of people outside his house.



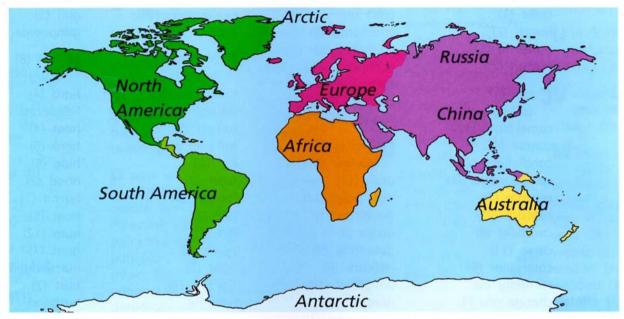
Read again then act out the story.



Project 4 - An amazing journey

Look at the map.

Where did you go on your amazing journey? south? north? east? west? Choose a place or choose two or three places. Find out about the place.

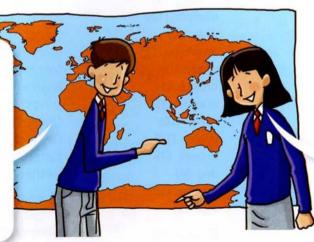


Think about these questions.

Who did you go with? How did you travel? What did you see? What did you do? Write about your journey. Draw pictures.

Read your story to the class.

I went to Australia. It is a very hot country. There is a very big desert in the middle of Australia. I like desert animals. I went with... We travelled by... When we arrived we saw...



I went to Antarctica.
Antarctica is in the south. It is very cold there. I chose it because I like snow and I wanted to see... First we travelled by... Then we travelled by...

Word list: alphabetical (The number is the unit where you can find the word.)

∆ act (1) active (15) adult (3) adventure (12) Africa (10) against (1) agree (5) albatross (3) alive (5) almost (10) alone (2) amazed (12) among (7) animation (1) another (9) answer (1) antler (11) anyone (2) appear (3) Arabian (5) archaeologist (12) area (11) argue (3) armu (5) around (10) arrive (10) astronaut (10) attack (5)

R baby (3) back (3 ballet (5) band (8) basket (2) basket maker (4) battle (5) beak (3) beard (11) beast (6) beckon (8) become (6) Bedouin (7) before (8) begin (5) beside (2) best (6) better (6) bird of paradise (6) block (9)

awful (6)

born (10) both (3) bottom (4) bowl (4) branch (3) brave (2) break ((1) broke (1) bubble (1) build (3) bunch (2) butterfly (6) button (2)

C. call (5) call sign (10) camel train (12) candle (4) candlelight (4) candle maker (4) captain (1) capture (7) carefully (4) carve (11) caterpillar (6) certainly (5) change into (5) characters (5) cheap (10) chess (1) chess pieces (1) chick (3) Chinese (5) choir (1) clay (4) clearly (8) clever (3) click (1) cloak (2) closed (2) cloth (4) club (1) coach (1) coast (11) cocoon (9) coil (4) collar (8) come in (1) command (8) commander (10) compass (9)

complain (7)

concert (1)

cool (4)

copies (2) corn (7) corner (8) cosmonaut (10) costume (2) country (3) courtyard (8) cover (5) covered in (8) craft (4) crossroads (8) crumpled (6) cupboard (2) curtain (2) custom (7) cygnet (3)

dancer (5) danger (3) date (12) date palm (12) daughter (1) dawn (8) definitely (9) delicate (6) delighted (10) dentist (12) description (10 desert (7) die (3) dim (8) dip (4) disappear (2) disappointed (12) disaster (3) discover (9) discovery (9) display (9) distant (12) dive (3) doorway (2) dragonfly (6) drama (1) dream (5) drive (10) driver (10) drown (3) dry (4) during (10) dye (9)

edge (2) education (10) electricity (7) emperor (6)
Emperor penguin (3)
empty (8)
engineer (10)
evil (5)
excellent (1)
excited (5)
exclaim (12)
explode (9)
exploration (10)
explorers (7)

F factory (10) fail (8) fair (hair) (11) falcons (7) fall off (5) fall over (12) fan (6) feast (6) feather (3) feel (2) felt (2) fierce (5) fight (5) fighters (7) final (5) finally (4) fine (8) finish (5) Finland (11) fireworks (9) first (5) fisherman (11) fit (3) flame (9) flash (6) flight (10) forest (2) forget (2) forwards (8) free time (10) frightened (2) fringe (11) frozen (7) fur (11) furniture (12) further (12)

G geese (3)
get dressed (8)
gloomy (5)
glow (6)
golden (6)
goose (3)

gosling (3)
grab (3)
graceful (3)
gradually (4)
grass (7)
great (8)
group (1)
grow (6)
guess (6)
gull (3)
gunpowder (9)

hang (6)
hard (4)
headdress (8)
heat (4)
hero (5)
hide (6)
hood (2)
horrid (7)
hour (5)
hum (12)
hunt (7)
hurriedly (8)
hurt (7)
husband (10)

H hall (8)

important (8)
Incas (7)
ink (9)
intelligent (5)
internet (1)
invented (7)
invention (9)

Japan (5)

Japanese (5) jaw (6) jewel (6) jewellery (8) join (1) journey (10) just (2)

kill (5)
kilogram (10)
kilometre (1)
kind (1)
kind of (9)
kindergarten (1)
kneel (12)
knife (4)
knock (2)

board (1)

border (11)

boring (12)

on board (10)

L lake (3)
land (3)
language (7)
larva (6)
last (2)
lay (3)
lazy (1)
lead (8)
leaf (6)
lean (8)
leap (2)
lid (12)
life (3)
lift off (10)
light (2)
look after (12)
look for (6)
loom (4)
lose (1)
lost (adj) (8)
loud (5)
lovely (2)
lump (4)
iump (4)

M map (9) marry (10) mask (5) match (11) meat (11) melt (9) message (8) messenger (8) mice (5) middle (8) midnight (5) mix (9) mixture (9) modern (7) moment (8) moneu (9) mould (4) move (1) much (3) museum (7)

narrow (8)
nation (11)
national (11)
nature (6)
needle (9)
nervous (6)
nets (3)
newspaper (11)
next (1)
nice (6)
nightcap (2)
nil (11)

nod (8) nomads (7) north (7) northern (11) Norway (11) nothing (2) nowadays (7) nutcracker (5)

oasis (12)
ocean (3)
once (2)
on time (5)
orbit (10)
orchestra (1)
other (4)
oven (4)
own (6)
owner (6)

D pack up (7) painting (6) palace (8) Palestine (5) palm tree (12) pan (4) paper (9) papyrus (9 parachute (10) parent (3) part (7) passage (8) past (10) patterns (7) pay (9) penguin (3) perform (2) performers (5) Peru (7) photocopier (2) picnic (9) pinch (4) planet (10) play (1) ploughs (7) pocket (4) politely (2) poster (5) pot (4) potter (4) pound (2) pour (4)

powerful (7)

practise (1)

press (2)

prince (5)

printing (9)

problem (9) professor (12) program (1) programme (3) prop (2) proud (11 pupa (6) put (10) put on (1) pyramid (12)

R radio (11) rare (8) ready (6) receive (10) record (1) reeds (4) referee (1) rehearsal (5) reindeer (7) repeat (8) return (10) ribbon (7) ridiculous (3) roundabout (8) rude (7) ruins (12) rule over (7) Russian (5)

S safe (2) salt (9) Sami (7) sand dunes (12) satellite (10) scenery (2) scientist (9) score (11) scream (2) script (2) seaweed (1) second (1) seed (6) set off (2) shadows (8) shadowy (8) shape (4) shawl (2) shield (8) show (5) sides (4) sight (6) silent (5) silk (9) silkworm (9) ski (11)

skin (3)

sky-dive (10) sledge (11) slide (12) smell (2) smooth (4) snail (1) snow scooter (11) soft (4) soon (2) south (7) South America (7) souvenirs (12) space craft (10) space engineer (10) space rocket (10) Spanish (5) spear (8) spend (time) (5) spin (7) spread (6) squeak (4) stage (2) stare (12) start (5) steal (12) step (8) still (9) straight (4) sure (12) surprise (8) suspicious (7) suspiciously (12) Sweden (11)

switch on (5) sword (8) T tadpole (6) take back (10) take off (plane) (10) task (8) team (1) terrible (5) terrified (6) terrifying (6) test (10) though (6) thousand (2) threads (4) throne (8) Tibetan (7) toe (3) tomorrow (1) too (1) tool (11) torch (12)

total (5)

touch (12)

tourists (12) train (10) trap (3) treasure (12) tricky (12) true (6) try (1) tunic (8) twig (3) twitch (2)

uncle (3) unfortunately (3) usually (3)

valuable (12) vase (4) village (7)

wake up (8) warm (3) war-time (10) watchful (7) wax (4) way (2) weave (4) weaver (4) webbed (3) website (1) well (1) west (7) wheel (4) whisper (8) whistle (11) wild (3) winter(3) (11) wolf (2) wonderful (7) work (2) worm (6) worse (6) woodblock (9) woodcutter (2) wooden (5) work (go) (2) worriedly (2) worst (6) wrap (9) wrinkled (6)

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English World is an integrated print and digital English course for primary schools. Written by the authors of the best-selling Way Ahead and Macmillan English, the course aims to give learners confidence in speaking, listening, reading and writing. Thorough grammar and skills work is applied in natural contexts in the real world through dialogues and cross-curricular material. Independent learning is promoted through portfolios, projects and the use of the dictionaries.

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