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TIÉNGANH 6









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Sách **Tiếng Anh 6 - Macmillan Motivate!** được biên soạn dành cho học sinh lớp 6 cấp Trung học cơ sở, dựa trên Chương trình Giáo dục phổ thông môn Tiếng Anh do Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo ban hành kèm theo *Thông tư số 32/2018/TT-BGDĐT, ngày 26 tháng 12 năm* 2018 của Bộ trưởng Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo.

Sách **Tiếng Anh 6 - Macmillan Motivate!** giúp các em phát triển năng lực ngôn ngữ thông qua các nhiệm vụ học tập, trải nghiệm, các tình huống đa dạng, gắn liền với thực tế cuộc sống và đặc điểm tâm lí lứa tuổi. Các hoạt động này cũng giúp tăng tính chủ động, sáng tạo, tư duy phê phán, kĩ năng giải quyết vấn đề... của học sinh.

Những yếu tố văn hoá của Việt Nam và các nước trên thế giới được lồng ghép với các nội dung kiến thức, giúp phát triển nhiều nhóm năng lực của học sinh: ngôn ngữ, toán học, hiểu biết thế giới xung quanh, sử dụng công nghệ thông tin... góp phần phát triển con người một cách toàn diện.

Các chủ đề trong sách **Tiếng Anh 6 - Macmillan Motivate!** quen thuộc và gần gũi với học sinh, như: My world, Appearance, Healthy living... Sau mỗi đơn vị bài học (Unit) có phần tự đánh giá (Progress check), tổng kết những mục tiêu đạt được sau mỗi bài học (Can-do statements), giúp học sinh có thể tự lên kế hoạch và tự đánh giá việc học của bản thân. Sau mỗi ba đơn vị bài học có một bài ôn tập (Revision) nhằm hệ thống các kiến thức, kĩ năng ngôn ngữ và kĩ năng mềm khác thông qua hoạt động đóng kịch, hoặc dự án.

Nhóm tác giả mong nhận được những ý kiến đóng góp của các nhà quản lý, nhà giáo, phụ huynh học sinh và độc giả quan tâm để sách được hoàn thiện hơn.

Xin chân thành cảm ơn!

Nhóm tác giả

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Starter unit page 4	 Introductions E 	Demonstrative pronouns	
Unit My world page 6	 Countries and nationalities Family 	 <i>be</i>: present simple Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives Possessive 's / ' Question words 	 Word stress
Appearance page 18	 Parts of the body Adjectives of physical description 	 have got Singular and plural nouns Comparative and superlative adjectives 	■ /h/
Healthy living page 30	FoodFree-time activities	 Present simple <i>love, hate, (don't / doesn't) like + -ing</i> Subject and object pronouns 	■ /s/-/z/-/iz/
Revision 1 page 42	 Vocabulary Gi 	rammar • Sketch • Project	
Out and about page 46	 Places in town Landscape features 	 there is / there are Prepositions of place a / an, some, any 	■ /ə/-/aɪ/-/ɪə/
School life page 58	Daily routinesSchool subjects	 Adverbs of frequency Word order: questions <i>can</i> Adverbs of manner 	■ can / can't
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Reading	Listening	Speaking	Writing	Culture & CLIL
 Possessive pronouns 	 Classroom c 	objects Clas	sroom language	
 Around the world on a comic The name game 	 Stamps 	 Making friends Giving personal information 	 A personal profile Capital letters 	After-school clubs
Really weird animalsCreate your own avatar!	 Cats and dogs 	 Looking after pets Giving instructions 	 A description of a person Apostrophes 	Pets CLIL Geography
 Food myths Have you got a healthy lifestyle? 	 Healthy eating 	 At the café Ordering food 	 A blog Connectors: and, but 	British food CLIL Physical education
 A place with a difference Tropical Islands 	 In town 	 On a school trip Asking for information 	 A city guide Adding information: also 	Tết holiday in Vietnam CLIL History
 A day in the life of a child genius Redroofs 	 Hidden talents 	 At the school office Buying a ticket 	 A magazine article Connectors: because 	School arts performing CLIL Maths
 Street dancing in schools: is it PE? Snowboarding blog 	 Unusual sports 	 Going out Making arrangements 	 An email Connectors: so 	Traditional sports CLIL Language
 History on an English street Useful gadgets: the toothbrush 	 16th century houses 	 My old house Listing and describing 	 A description Using adjectives 	The White House
Unusual transportBear Grylls	 Travelling with a company 	 Travelling by bus Asking for travel information 	 A story Time connectors: first, then, in the end 	Public transport CLIL Tourism
 Dressing for the occasion Come to Glastonbury but bring your umbrella! 	 Fancy dress 	 Going to a party Making and accepting invitations 	 A postcard Review 	Festivals CLIL Culture
	ecome phile pegin (prigm) pite (bask (break) break (break) break (break) break (break)	ordlist page 126	Phrases and c	ollocations page 134



Introductions





What is the teacher's name?

Demonstrative pronouns

This is my English class.	That is my desk.
These are my friends.	Those are my pens.

2 Look at the table. Then say the sentences.

3 TRACE Work in pairs. Introduce people in your class.





Possessive pronouns



Read and listen.

	Personal pronouns	Possessive pronouns
	l. I	mine
	you	yours
	we	ours
	they	theirs
S	he he	his
	she	hers
	Corr _i tit	its
	· 13	

5 Fill one possessive pronoun in each blank.

- 1 Emily, I forgot my book at home. Can I use ...?
- 2 Jenny is very kind. When I haven't got any pens, she always lends me
- 3 Jimmy has got a new bike. This is
- 4 These are her parents, and those are my parents. Hers are young, but ... are old.
- 5 My sister is looking for her bag. Have you seen it somewhere?
 - This bag isn't mine. So I guess it's

My school bag

6 Match objects 1-10 with the words in the box. Then listen and repeat the words.

book	dictionary	pen	notebook	pencil case
ruler	school bag	pencil	sharpener	rubber



7 Rewrite the following sentences.

E.g. This is my book.	→ This book is mine.
1 These are his shoes.	→
2 This is her hat.	→
3 Those are our black cats.	→·····
4 That is their big house	→

8 INTERFACE Work in pairs. Show your school things to your partner and make sentences using structures in *Exercise 7*.

This pen is mine.

Those books are mine. And that ruler is hers.

9 🚮 Listen and repeat.



Classroom language





May: a formal way of asking for permission. *E.g. May I come in?*

Might: a very polite way of asking for permission. E.g. Might we ask you a question?

11 Write things we *might* and *might not* do in class.

(+)	(-)
• We might do homework. •	 We might not make noise during the lesson.
•	•

12 INTERFACE Work in groups and vote for things we *might* and *might not* do in class.

My world



Unit

• I can talk about countries and nationalities.

1 Write the names of the countries 1-6 in the box next to the flags. Use the names of countries in the box below.

			Con a second
Australia	Belgium	Brazil	France
Japan	the UK	the USA	Vietnam

2 Now write all the countries in *Exercise 1* with the nationalities in the box.

American	Japanese	Brazilian	British
French	Belgian	Australia	Vietnamese

E.g. Australia – Australian

3 🚮 Listen and check.

Pronunciation

Word stress

- a How many syllables do these words have?
 - 1 a) Canada
 - b) Canadian b) Ecuadorian
 - 2 a) Ecuador b) E 3 a) China b) C
 - a) China b) Chinese
 - 4 a) Japan
- b) Japanese

b Listen and mark the stress on the words in *Exercise a*.

1 a) <u>Ca</u>nada b) Ca<u>na</u>dian

4 Choose the correct answer.

2

- **1 Mount Fuji is in...** a) Korea b) Japan
- 2 Dracula is from ...
 - a) Romania b) Mexico
- **3 Irish people aren't from ...** a) Europe b) Asia
- 4 English and French are the official languages of ...

1

a) Canada b) the USA



- 5 Listen to Alex, Ben and Emily. Where are they from?
- **6** Work in groups. Act as Alex, Ben and Emily and introduce yourself.

Hi! My name's I'm from



I can read for specific information

1 Read the text quickly. What do you think it is about?

a) Heroes in comics b) Comics in different countries

Around the world on a comic

The two big American comic companies, DC Comics and Marvel, are from New York City in the USA. American comics are usually in colour and they're full of superheroes like Superman, Batman and Spider-Man. Lex Luthor and the Joker are also American comic book characters but they aren't heroes. They're villains!

Manga comics are from Japan. They're very different from American comics. Manga comics are small. You read the comics from right to left, and they aren't usually in colour. Instead, they are in black and white.

The comic industry is also big in France and Belgium. Asterix is French and Tintin is Belgian. These characters are very popular all over the world.

Which comic book characters are popular in your country?

2 Read and listen. Then complete the sentences.

- 1 Superman is from ...
- 2 Naruto is from ...
- 3 Tintin is from ...

Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false ?

- 1 American comics aren't in colour.
- 2 Comic characters in the USA are all heroes.
- 3 Manga comics aren't big.
- 4 Asterix is Belgian.

Learn words with their antonyms to get a bigger vocabulary.

4 Read the text again. Match the antonyms.

1 big

НĎ

- a black and white b small
- 2 heroes 3 left
- 4 colour
- c villains
- d right

5 **CLASS VOTE**

Who is your favourite comic book hero? Who is your favourite villain?



be: present simple

affirmative		
I	'm French.	
You	're a hero.	
He / She / It	's big.	
We / You / They	're Japanese.	

negative

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1	'm not a villain.
You	aren't French.
He / She / It	isn't Belgian.
We / You / They	aren't small.
	OH an

1 Complete the sentences about Superman with the affirmative form of *be*.

- 1 Hi! My name ... Superman.
- 2 My real name ... Clark Kent.
- 3 I ... from a planet called Krypton.
- 4 My friends ... Wonder Woman and Batman.
- 5 This ... my newspaper, the Daily Planet.

2 Write true sentences about you with the affirmative and negative form of *be*.

- *E.g.* Vietnam I'm Vietnamese.
- 1 from the UK 4 a football fan
- 2 14 years old 5 Japanese
- 3 in my maths class 6 a superhero

questions and short answers		
Am I from Japan?		
Yes, you <mark>are.</mark>	No, you aren't .	
Are you in the classroom?		
Yes, I am.	No, l 'm not.	
ls he / she / it British?		
Yes, he / she / it <mark>is</mark> .	No, he / she / it isn't.	
Are we / you / they students?		
Yes, we / you / they are.	No, we / you / they aren't.	

3 Order the words to make questions.

- E.g. your name / Tobey / Is? Is your name Tobey?
- 1 I/12/Am?
- 2 from Australia / Is / your best friend ?
- 3 your English teacher / from Canada / Is?
- 4 you / British / Are ?
- 5 Superman / Is / favourite comic / your ?
- 6 your friends / Are / 12?
- **4** Write questions using the words and phrases in the boxes.

English	your best friend	you
Superman	and Spider-Man	your friends

British	from China	superheroes
12 years ol	ld you	ur favourite class

5 **F**INTERFACE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in *Exercise 4*.

Is English your favourite class?



Subject pronouns – Possessive adjectives - Possessive pronouns

subject pronouns					
I	you	he / she / it	we	you	they
possessive adjectives					
my	your	his / her / its	our	your	their
possessive pronouns					
mine	yours	his / hers / its	ours	yours	theirs
I'm from Japan. My favourite food is sushi.					

My teacher is from Australia, and yours is from France.

- **6** Fill in the blanks with a suitable pronoun, a possessive adjective or a possessive pronoun. Then practise the dialogue in pairs.
 - Alex Hi Mai. What are you doing?
 - Mai Hey Alex! I'm watching Spiderman.
 - Alex Oh, I love that movie. Is that Tobey Macguire? He's (1) ... favourite actor.
 - Mai Yes, he is. (2) ... real name is **Tobias Macquire.**
 - Alex Is he from Australia?
 - Mai No, he isn't. (3) ... is from the USA.
 - Alex Oh, really? Do you know anything else about him?
 - Mai Well, his hobby is basketball. (4) ... like him because he is handsome and talented.

7 **INTERFACE** Work in pairs. Who is your favourite actor/actress?

My favourite actor/actress is ...



I can listen for specific information.

- 1 Look at the stamps in *Exercise 2*. Where are they? Which countries are they from?
- Listen to Quân talking to Emily about 2 his stamp collection. Number the stamps below in the order you hear.



- **3** Listen again and choose the correct words.
 - 1 The Ha Long Bay stamp is / isn't Quân's favourite stamp.
 - 2 Taj Mahal is / isn't in the Indian stamp.
 - 3 Big Ben Tower is / isn't in the English stamp.
 - 4 Merlion is / isn't in the Malaysian stamp.



The stamp, the Penny Black, was the world's first postage stamp. It went on sale on May 1st, 1840 in the UK.





3 Write true answers to the questions below.

- 1 What's your name?
- 2 How old are you?
- 3 Where are you from?
- 4 What is your nationality?

4 You might be anyone!

Choose your new name, age, country and nationality. Write them on a note. Then interview four different classmates and complete the table.

Functional language Giving personal information

What's your name? My name's Quân. How old are you? I'm 12 years old. Where are you from? I'm from Vietnam. What is your nationality? I'm Vietnamese.

	You		
Name			
Age			
Country			
Nationality			

Speaking task

Prepare a dialogue between you and Quân.



First, choose a character.

Name: Jack Age: 11 Country: Canada



Name: Thùy Chi Age: 10 Country: Vietnam



🔁 Step 2

Think about what Quân says.

Hello.

What's your name? How old are you? Where are you from? Nice to meet you.

Think about what you say.

Hi. My name's I'm ... years old. I'm from Nice to meet you too.

🔁 Step 3

Work in pairs. Take turns to practise your dialogue.



• I can identify specific information from a text.

After-school clubs are a fantastic way to make friends. They are very popular in the UK.



Sports clubs are a great way to do exercise and meet people. Swimming clubs are very popular with young people. Clubs meet every day and members swim in the morning before school and in the evening after school. Some good members might join the school teams because there are lots of competitions for students every year.

Many students in the UK join arts clubs after school. There are different clubs for them to choose such as music club, drama club or dance club. However, students can join one of them only. One interesting thing about these clubs is that you do not have to know how to sing or dance to join the clubs. Teachers in these clubs will help you when you become their members.

1 Read and listen to the information about after-school clubs. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Why do people join sports clubs?
- 2 How many times do members in the club swim every day?
- 3 Are there any sports contests for students?
- 4 How many arts clubs can each students join?
- 5 Do you have to know how to dance before you join art clubs?
- **2** What after-school clubs do you have in your country?



• I can talk about my family.

1 Look at Ben's family tree and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

aunt brother cousin (x2) dad grandad grandma mum grandparents sister uncle

- 1 My little ... is Mark. He's seven.
- 2 My ... is Louise, but her nickname's Lou.
- 3 Chris is my His real name's Christopher.
- 4 Maxine is my Her nickname's Max.
- 5 My ... are Jonathan and Anna.
- 6 Jonathan is my ... and Anna is my She's from Spain.
- 7 My ... is Sam. He's my dad's brother.
- 8 My ... is Amy.
- 9 My ... is called Jon. His name's Jonathan like my grandad.
- 10 My other ... is Jonathan's sister and her name's Catherine.

2 🚮 Listen and check.



Possessive 's /' We use 's after a name or singular noun. *E.g. Sam is my dad's brother.* We use ' after a plural word. *E.g. My grandparents' names are Jonathan and Anna.*

3 Write sentences about the people in Ben's family.

- - 4 cousins \longrightarrow
- 4 INTERFACE Work in pairs. Talk about your family. Use the sentences in *Exercise 1* to help you.

E.g. My little sister is Giang. She's ten.





1 Look at the picture. What is the meaning behind it? Read and listen to the text and check your answer.



Read the text quickly first to get a general idea. Then read the text again more slowly.

The name game

Is your name similar to your mum's or dad's name? Or your grandparent's name? In America or England, many people give a baby the same name as mum's

or dad's. But in Vietnam, it is not good.

The names of many children in Vietnam are sometimes their parents' favourite places. Where are Ngọc Khánh, Nhật Lệ or Sơn Trà? Or who are they? They are beautiful places but they're also first names! And what about fruits and flowers? How about Mận (Plums) or Đào (Peaches)? They are strange but they're also real names!

Many parents also name their babies after famous people or their idols. Metallica Sutton is a cool name. The baby has this name because her parents are fans of Metallica – a music band.

So, where is your name from? Why did your parents choose it? Do you know?

2 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?

- 1 In Vietnam, people should name a baby after a family member.
- 2 Names of many children are the same as names of beautiful places.
- 3 Fruits are not used for real names.





Grammar 2 Question words

I can ask and answer questions with Question words.

question words

What	is your mother's name?
Where	are you from?
When	is your birthday?
Who	is your favourite actor? Why?
How	do you say 'nickname' in your language?

1 Complete the questions with question words. Then match questions 1-6 with answers a-f.

- 1 What's your name?
- 2 ... are you from?
- 3 ... is your favourite name? ... is it special?
- 4 ... do you spell your surname?
- 5 ... is your best friend?
- 6 ... is your birthday?
- **2 P** INTERFACE Work in pairs.

Ask and answer the questions in *Exercise 1*.

- a It's on 24th September.
- b It's D-A-V-I-D-S-O-N.
- c My best friend is Ryan.
- d My name's Matthew.
- e I'm from Edinburgh.
- f It's Julie. It's my mum's name.



• I can write my personal profile.

1 🚮 Read and listen. Then answer the questions.

- 1 When is Josh's birthday?
- 2 How old is he?
- 3 Where is Josh from?
- 4 Who is his favourite relative?

Teen Magazing would like

to know more about its readers. Tell us about you and your family to win great prizes!

Hi! My name's Joshua but my nickname is Josh. My middle name's Andrew. That's my dad's name. My birthday is the same as my dad's birthday. It's the 26th of June but I'm 11 and he's 45. We're an international family. We're Canadian but in this picture we are in France. My uncle Dan's from Washington DC in the USA. He's my favourite relative because he's so funny. My sister Emily is 10. She's on her phone all the time.

That's enough for now.

Bye!

Josh

Language focu

Capital letters

Capital letters are for

- 1 the beginning of the sentence *E.g. That's my car.*
- 2 names (people, cities, countries, etc.) *E.g. Joshua, Hanoi, Vietnam, etc.*
- 3 nationalities and languages *E.g. Vietnamese, Spanish,* etc.
- 4 the subject pronoun *I E.g. This is my mum and I am her daughter.*
- 5 months of the year and days of the week *E.g. January, Monday,* etc.



2 Look at the Language focus and find examples in the text for each rule.

E.g. My name's Joshua. (rule 2)

3 In 40 - 60 words, write to Teen Magazine about you and your family. Follow these steps.

Writing a personal profile

🔁 Step 1 Plan

Make notes about your name, birthday and family. Look at Josh's profile to help you with ideas.

🔁 Step 2 Write

Write a first draft. Use your notes from Step 1 and Josh's profile to help you.

🔁 Step 3 Check

Check your work. Check the punctuation and capital letters.

🔁 Step 4 Write

Write your final copy and hand in your work.



Literature Charles Dickens

• I can look for information on a famous person.

Charles Dickens was the most popular novelist of the 1800s and he wrote a lot of books. He was born in 1812 in Portsmouth, England, and he died in 1870 while writing his final novel.

Dickens wrote about poor people and the title of his most famous book is Oliver Twist. The main character is a boy called Oliver.

The setting for the story is 19th century London, and the plot is about Oliver's adventures with a group of boys who live together and steal on the streets of the capital.

The villains are Fagin and Bill Sikes, a terrible, violent man with a dog called Bull's Eye. Oliver Twist has a happy ending - but not for all the characters.



Read and listen. Answer the questions.

- 1 Who's Charles Dickens?
- 2 Who is the main character of Charles Dickens' most famous novel?
- 3 Who are Fagin and Bill Sikes?

FF INTERFACE Who am 1?

Choose a famous person from below and study the information about him/her. Work in groups. Ask them questions to guess which famous person they are playing.



Elsa Age: 21 Country: The USA Nationality: American Favorite: making snow



Mulan

Age: 18 Country: China Nationality: Chinese Favorite: riding horses



Shizuka Age: 10 Country: Japan Nationality: Japanese Favorite: taking showers



Peppa Pig George Age: 5 Country: The UK Nationality: English Favorite: playing with his sister



Listening

Listen and fill in each blank with a suitable word or number.

A new friend

Name: (1)	Smith
Class: (2)	
Birthday: 14 th (3)	
Nationality: (4)	
Phone number: (5)	

Speaking

- 1 Draw your family tree.
- 2 Work in groups. Introduce your family members to your partners.

Writing

Write a letter to your pen-pal and introduce yourself.



Reading

Making friends around the world

Mai is a Vietnamese student. She has got an English pen-pal friend, Emily. Both Mai and Emily are secondary school students. They study at school from Monday to Friday. In the evening, they often write emails to each other about their day. Sometimes, they ask each other about homework or Emily helps Mai with her English. At the weekends, they stay at home and make a video call to talk to each other.

Read and answer the following questions.

- 1. What is Mai's nationality?
- 2 What is Emily's nationality?
- 3 What do Emily and Mai write in their emails?
- 4 Which subject does Emily help Mai to study?
- 5 How do they contact each other at the weekends?

Competences

Language Ski	lls Now I can	
Reading	read for specific information	公公公
Listening	listen and identify key information	公公公
Speaking	give personal information	合合合
Writing	write my personal profile	

Countries and nationalities

Complete the table below.

countries	nationalities	and the second second
the UK	British	1
	French	
the USA		
	Spanish	
Australia		
	Japanese	~
Mexico		





ation and Train

Family

Answer the following questions.

- E.g. Who is your mother's sister? That's my aunt.
- 1 Who is your father's brother?
- 2 Who is your father's father?
- 3 Who is your mother's mother?
- 4 Who is your uncle's son?

be: present simple

Complete the following sentences.

- 1 British people ... from the UK.
- 2 ... your best friend's birthday in September?
- 3 ... Batman a villain?
- 4 France and Belgium ... in Europe.
- 5 ... you and your friends 12?

Question words

Order the words to make questions.

- 1 real / name / What / Superman's / is ?
- 2 are / you and your / classmates / Where ?
- 3 name / your / What / is / favourite ?
- 4 your / cousin's / When / is / birthday ?
- 5 old / you / are / How ?

Subject pronouns -Possessive adjectives -Possessive pronouns

Choose the correct words.

- 1 Superman is from the USA. **He/ His** name is Clark Kent.
- 2 Mai and I are in two different classes.My class is 6A and her/hers is 7A.
- 3 My/I favourite actor is Christian Bale.
- 4 I think you're wrong. Your T-shirt is here and that's **my/ mine**.
- 5 The UK has got England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. **Its/ It's** flag is blue, red and white.

Grammar build up

123456789

Complete the dialogue with the correct form of be.

	Emily	Hi, Alex. How (1) you?
	Alex	Hi, Emily. I (2) OK. What about you?
うろ	Emily	Fine. This (3) Lucas and this (4) Jack. They (5) my friends from Sydney.
	Alex	Nice to meet you! (6) Sydney the capital of Australia?
	Emily	No, it (7) The capital (8) Canberra.
	Alex	Ah, yes, you (9) right.
	Emily	Oh no! That's the bus. We (10) late. Bye!
	Alex	Have a good weekend!

Competences

Language components	Now I can	
Vocabulary	introduce myself	公公公
	talk about my family	公公公
	talk about countries and nationalities	合合合
Grammar	use the verb <i>be</i> and introduce people	公公公
	use the question words	合合合





Appearance



Vocabulary 1 Parts of the body

• I can describe animals.

1 Look at the pictures 1-9. Write the names of the parts of the body by using the words in the box below. Then listen and check.

> arm ear eye face foot hair hand leg neck nose thumb toe tooth finger mouth tail

2 Complete the table with the words in *Exercise 1*.

head	body
ear	arm



3

Now say it!

- 3 Listen to Ben and Emily. Which animal in the pictures do they describe?
- **4 PR INTERFACE** Work in pairs. Describe an animal to your partner.

It's grey and it's got bi	g ears.
Yes, it is.	Is it an elephant?



Read and listen. Match pictures 1–5 with descriptions A–E.

Really weird animals

These animals are certainly strange, but they're also real. Do you want one as a pet?

The star-nosed mole is a small, North American mole. It's black and it's got an unusual, pink nose. It's also got big feet and a long tail.



Tarsiers live on islands in South-East Asia and their family is 45 million years old. They've got enormous eyes, long feet, very long fingers and a face similar to ET!



2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 Is the star-nosed mole from North America?
- 2 Where is the aye-aye from?
- 3 Are alpacas and sheep different?
- 4 How old is the tarsier's family?
- 5 Has the chameleon got ears?

3 Match adjectives 1–3 in the text with synonyms a-c.

- 1 unusual huge а
- 2 very big b tiny
- 3 small
- с strange





The aye-aye is from Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean. It's got huge ears, yellow eyes and a long middle finger.

Alpacas are from South America. They're white and they're similar to sheep but they have got a long neck. Alpacas are short and their ears are tiny.

The chameleon is from Africa, Asia and also Spain and Portugal. It's got strange feet, like a parrot. This chameleon is green. It's got an

incredibly long, red tongue but it hasn't got ears.

Tip

Learn and use some synonyms to improve your reading comprehension.

4 CLASS VOTE Which is your favourite animal on this page? Which don't you like?



- I can ask and answer questions with *have got*.
- I can use singular and plural nouns and talk about my favourite animals.

have got

affirmative	
l / You	've got green eyes.
He / She / It	' <mark>s got</mark> long hair.
We / You / They	've got big ears.

negative		
l / You	haven't got a pet.	
He / She / It	hasn't got ears.	
We / You / They	haven't got four legs.	

1 Complete the sentences with *has got* or *have got*. What animal is it?

- 1 I... a small head, small ears and short hair
- 2 My cousin is the dromedary. It ... one hump.
- 3 I... two humps.
- 4 My relatives are llamas and alpacas but they ... long hair.
- ⁵ In our family, we ... long necks and long legs.

2 Read the fact file and correct the sentences using the numbers in brackets.

3 **FT** INTERFACE Work in pairs. Look at the information in the table. Say sentences with the correct affirmative or negative form of *have got*.

E.g. Sharks haven't got legs.	Legs	Teeth	Arms
Sharks	\boxtimes	3,000	
Gorillas	2	32	2
Pythons	×	100	

Pronunciation				
а	Listen and repeat.			
	hair have head horse hump			
b	Listen and repeat the sentences.			
 It has got a small head, small ears and short hair. They haven't got one hump, they've got 				
	two humps.			



Singular and plural nouns

singular

A giraffe has got a long **neck**.

plural

An octopus has got eight legs.

Spelling: singular and plural nouns

for most nouns, add s					
$dog \longrightarrow dogs$	toe \longrightarrow toes				
for nouns that end in -z, add es	n –ch, –sh, –s, –o, –x or				
$branch \longrightarrow branches$	5				
for some nouns that end in <i>-f</i> , <i>-fe</i> , change <i>f</i> to <i>v</i> and add <i>es</i> or <i>s</i>					
$leaf \longrightarrow leaves$	$knife \longrightarrow knives$				
for nouns that end in consonant and –y, change y to i, add es					
fly \longrightarrow flies	"duca"				
irregular plurals	irregular plurals				
child \longrightarrow children	foot \longrightarrow feet				
man → men	mouse → mice				
person \longrightarrow people	sheep \longrightarrow sheep				

4 Complete the text about Alex's favourite animal with the plural form of the words in brackets.

My favourite (1) ... (animal) are (2) ... (rat). They're in the same family as (3) ... (mouse) but they're intelligent. They've got long (4) ... (body), short (5) ... (leg), pink (6) ... (tail), pink (7) ... (nose) and they've got very sharp (8) ... (tooth). Their (9) ... (baby) haven't got hair. A lot of (10) ... (person) think they're horrible but I love them!

5 Use Alex's text to write some sentences about your favourite animals.

My favourite animals are They're in the same family as They've got

6 PR INTERFACE Work in pairs. Compare your sentences.





1 Look at the pictures. What is unusual about the animals?





Listen to the radio programme and check your answers to *Exercise 1*.

- **3** Listen again and choose the correct words.
 - 1 Manx cats are from Ireland / the UK.
 - 2 Manx cats have got long back legs / teeth.
 - 3 Its legs are similar to a **dog / rabbit.**
 - 4 Many kinds of dogs / Only Dalmatians have got two different colours of eyes.
 - 5 Dalmatian puppies haven't got **spots / eyes.**

4 CLASS VOTE Which is your favourite animal? A cat or a dog?



In English, the sentence 'It rains cats and dogs' means it rains very heavily.





Listen

1 Ben is going to look after his neighbour's pet. Look at the picture and match the words in the box with what you see in the picture.

hutch water toys food

- 2 Listen to the dialogue. What type of animal is the pet?
- 3 Listen again and complete the dialogue with the words in *Exercise 1*.





Describe the steps of looking after your pet.

Give it a shower

Dry its hair



Functional language Giving instructions

Firstly, remember to give it food twice a day.Secondly, change its water in the evening.Then clean the hutch at the weekend.Finally, let it play with its toys.

Give it food and water

Play with it

Speaking task

Prepare a new dialogue between you and Ben.

🔁 Step 1

First, choose a pet.

Cat

Give it water once a day.

Change the litter tray twice a week.

Give it food in the morning and in the evening.



Hamster

Change its water.

Feed it in the morning.



Clean the cage at the weekend.

🔁 Step 2

Think about what you say.

Come and see the ... Firstly, remember to ... Secondly, change its ... Then ... Finally, ...

Think about what Ben says. Alright. What next? Fine. OK. Great. Thanks!

Step 3 Work in pairs. Take turns to practise your dialogue.



• I can read for specific information from a text.

Did you know ...?

British people love their pets. About 43% of homes have got a pet. **Dogs** and **cats** are the most popular pets. There are about **10 million** dogs and **10 million** cats in the UK. British people spend **£2 billion every year** on food for their pets.

The most popular names for dogs are **Molly** and **Charlie** and the most popular name for cats is **Tigger**. The most popular breed of dog is the **Labrador**. Most people get their dogs from **rescue centres**.

Other popular pets in the UK are **fish**, **rabbits** and **birds**. Unusual pets include **snakes**, **rats**, **spiders** and **lizards**. Some people have even got pet pigs!

Many schools have got small **classroom pets**, such as **hamsters** and **gerbils**. Students take turns to take them home during the school holidays.



- 1 Read and listen to the information about pets in the UK. Then answer the questions.
 - 1 What are the most popular pets in the UK?
 - 2 What is the most popular name for cats in the UK?
 - 3 How many pet cats and pet dogs are there in the UK?
 - 4 Where do most people get their dogs from?
 - 5 What unusual pets have people got?

2 PRINTERFACE Work in pairs.

What are the most popular pets in your country?





Vocabulary 2 Adjectives of physical description

I can describe and compare people.

Complete the table with the adjectives. Then listen and check.

blue brown curly dark fair green long round short (x2) square straight tall wavy

	length	a) long	b)	
hair	style	c)	d)	e)
	colour	f)	g)	
e	eyes	h)	i)	j)
h	eight	k)	l)	
fac	e shape	m)	n)	

2 Look at pictures a-d. Match them with the descriptions below.

- 1 She's got long, wavy hair. She's got green eyes and she's short.
- 2 She's got straight, fair hair. Her eyes are blue and she's tall.
- 3 He's got short, curly hair. His hair is dark and his eyes are brown.
- 4 He's got short, brown hair. His eyes are brown and he's tall.

When we use an adjective with a noun, the adjective goes before the noun. short hair $\sqrt{\frac{\text{hair short}}{\text{hair wavy}}} X$

3 Use sentences in *Exercise 2* to write three sentences about you

E.g. l've got long hair.

4 **PR** INTERFACE Work in pairs. Talk about yourself.

I have got long hair. My eyes are brown and I am tall.

I have got short hair. My hair is black and I am short.





I can talk about my avatar and compare it with others'.

- 1 😥 Read and listen to the text. Are all avatars the same?
- **2** Read the text again. Then follow the steps to create an avatar.



3 Complete the sentences using comparative adjectives.

- 1 My eyes are ... than yours. (big)
- 2 Your hair is ... than mine. (beautiful)
- 3 My avatar is ... than his. (small)
- 4 This avatar is ... than that one. (colourful)

4 **Provide a contract of a con**

My avatar is male. It's got a round face.

My avatar hasn't got a round face. It's got a square face. My avatar is also bigger than yours.

Create your own avatar!

Do you use an instant messenger program or play games on the Internet? Have you got an avatar? Would you like one? Use our easy Avatar Creator to create a character which is you!

Is your avatar a boy or a girl?

Has it got a round face or a square face?

Choose the eyes. Are they blue, brown, green or an unusual colour?

Has it got a long nose or a short nose?

Now the hair. Is it long or short? Has it got curly or straight hair?

And finally, choose some clothes.

Finished? You are now ready to use your avatar.





Тір

Grammar 2 *have got*: questions and short answers

• I can use *have got* and compare things and people.

questions and short answers

Have I / you got curly hair? Yes, you / I have . N

No, you / I haven't.

Has he / she / it got blue eyes? Yes, he / she / it has . No, he / she / it hasn't .

Have we / you / they got dark hair? Yes, we / you / they have . No, we / you / they haven't .

• Short adj: S + be + the + adj-est + noun.

E.g. Alan is the tall<u>est</u> boy in our class.

• Long adj: S + be + the most + adj + noun. *E.g.* Emily is the <u>most</u> beautiful girl in class. Notes: big - biggest; happy - happ<u>iest</u>; hot – hottest

1 Complete the sentences using superlative adjectives.

- 1 Emily's hair is ... in our class. (long)
- 2 Jack has got ... hair. (short)
- 3 Who is ... student in your class? (tall)
- Lily won the competition last night. Now, she is ... girl in our country. (beautiful)
- **2** Look around the class and answer the following questions.
 - 1 Who is the tallest student in your class?
 - 2 Who is the most intelligent in your class?
 - 3 Who has got the shortest hair in your class?
 - 4 Who has got the curliest hair in your class?

3 F INTERFACE Work in pairs. Choose a person in your class. Then ask and answer questions. Guess who it is.





• I can write a description of a person.

Look at the picture and complete the description with the words in the box.
 Then listen and check.

brown glasses tall white short

This is my grandad, Marcus. He's from Germany but he lives near my house now. He's 77 years old and he's very (1)...; he's 1m86 tall.

His eyes are (2)... and he's got (3)... for reading. He's got (4)..., straight hair. It's grey and (5)... now, but in old photos he's got long, black hair! His mouth is invisible because he's got a big, white moustache. He's my mum's dad. He has got a dog. Its name is Roxie. My grandad loves his dog, and they are very similar in appearance.

Language focu

Apostrophes

English hasn't got accents (') but it's got apostrophes (she's). We use an apostrophe:

- when a letter is missing
 E.g. He's (is) tall. He's (has) got long fair hair.
- to indicate possession
 E.g. His father's name (the name of his father).

2 Look at the Language focus and correct the sentences below.

- 1 Hes from Ecuador.
- 2 Shes very tall.
- 3 Her eyes are green and shes got glasses.
- 4 Hes got short wavy hair.
- 5 Shes my cousins mum.



3 In 40 - 60 words, write a description of someone in your family. Follow these steps.

Writing a description of a person

🔁 Step 1 Plan

Make notes about the person. Who is he/she? Think about their hair (length, style and colour), their eyes and their height.

🔁 Step 2 Write

Write a first draft. Use your notes from Step 1 and the description on this page to help you.

🔁 Step 3 Check

Check your work. Check the apostrophes.

🔁 Step 4 Write

Write your final copy and hand in your work.

Geography

CLIL Vietnam

• I can look for information on Vietnam's geography.

Vietnam is a long, narrow country that looks like the letter S. It's in Asia, next to China, Laos and Cambodia.

The northern part of Vietnam has got a lot of high mountains. Fansipan is the highest mountain in Vietnam with the height of about 3,143 meters. The northern part of Vietnam has got four seasons during a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Unlike the northern part, the southern part of Vietnam has got only two seasons: dry season from November to April

and rainy season from May until early November. The biggest city in the South of Vietnam is Ho Chi Minh City. It has got more than 8 million people.

The central part of Vietnam has got two main areas including highland with plenty of mountains and coastal with a lot of beaches. These areas have two typical seasons: dry season and rainy season.

Read and listen. Answer the following questions.

- 1 In which part of Vietnam has got the highest mountain?
- 2 What is the biggest city in Vietnam?
- 3 Which area in Vietnam has got beautiful beaches?

INTERFACE These are typical animals you see around the world. Work in pairs. Student A describes the animals and Student B guesses. Then take turns to complete the task.



Asia panda Africa cheetah Europe reindeer



Australia kangaroo Antarctica penguin

America anaconda





Listening

🛃 Listen and tick T (True) or F (False).

- 1 Jane's brother has got a round face.
- 2 Her mother has got curly hair.
- 3 Her sister has got straight hair.
- 4 Her cousin has got blue eyes.
- 5 Her aunt has got brown hair.

Speaking

1 Draw a picture of your favourite pet.

INTERFACE Work in groups. Show your picture to your friend and describe your favourite pet and how to look after it.

/riting

rite a letter to your pen-pal and describe your mily members. What do they look like?



Reading

F

т

Animals

Different animals may vary in size, shape and appearance. Because they live in different places, the cover of their bodies is also very different. All birds have got feathers. Feathers help birds to keep warm and fly. Fish haven't got feathers. They have got gills and scales. Gills help fish to breathe under water. Scales cover fish's body to protect them. Frogs can live both on land and in water. This is because they have got special skin. Mammals have got hair or fur to cover their body. Animals like cats, dogs, and lions have got fur to keep them warm. People are also mammals but they have got hair.

Read and match.



Competences

Language Skill	s Now I can	
Reading	read for specific information	合合合
Listening	listen and identify specific information	合合合
Creaking	talk about my favourite animal	
Speaking	give instructions	☆☆☆
Writing	write a description of a person	☆☆☆

Parts of the body

Complete the words with vowels.

- 4 t___l 1 <u>y</u>
- 5 t ____th 2 n ck
- 3 n_s_

Adjectives of physical description

Look at the pictures and choose the correct words.



Mick has got (1) straight/wavy hair. His eyes are (2) blue/ brown. He is the (3) taller/tallest student in my class. No one in the class is (4) taller/ tallest than him.





Mia has got (5) short/long hair. It's (6) curly/ wavy and her eyes are (7) green/ brown. She is (8) beautifuller/ more beautiful than everyone in my school. She is the (9) beautifullest/ most beautiful student!

Mia

Singular and plural nouns

Complete the table.

singular	plural
family	
(1)	children
mouse	(2)
(3)	men
nose	(4)
person	(5)
(6)	babies

have got

Complete the sentences with the correct form of have got.

Hi, I'm Quân and I (1) ... lots of pets because my parents (2) ... a farm. My sister, Lan (3) ... a pet rat but I don't like it. My friend, Nam (4)... any pets because he's allergic to them. What about you? (5) ... you ... any pets?

Grammar build up

12

Complete the dialogue. Use the correct form of be or have got.

Emily (1) ... you ... a pet?

Alex No, I (2) ... but my grandad (3) ... a Scottish terrier.

Emily What is that? (4) ... it a cat?

Alex No, silly! It (5) ... a dog. It (6) ... long, dark hair and short ears.

Emily We (7) ... (not) a pet. I want a chameleon.

Alex A chameleon? Why?

Emily They (8) ... great.

Alex Chameleons (9) ... (not) ears, you know.

long tongues!



Competences

Language components	Now I can	
Vecebulew	describe people	合合合
Vocabulary	describe animals	合合合
Grammar	use <i>have got</i> to describe animals and people	
	use singular and plural nouns	合合合



Healthy living

3

2



Unit

• I can talk about food.

1

1 Look at the pictures 1-14. Write the names of the food by using the words in the box below. Then listen and check.

apple bread cake carrots cheese fish meat milk nuts pasta potatoes strawberries yoghurt

2 Look at the *Eat well* plate. Complete each blank with the words and phrases in the box.

carbohydrates protein dairy products vegetables

fat fibre Ctoria. VII.



A healthy diet consists of:

33% fruit and a) ... like apples or carrots - they contain a lot of b) ... and vitamins

33% c) ... like potatoes and pasta

15% d) ... like yoghurt and cheese

12% non-dairy sources of e) ..., like nuts and fish
7% food and drink high in f) ..., like ice cream and cake



5

- 3 Listen to Ben, Alex and Emily. What's their favourite food?
- **4** Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about your favourite food.

What's your favourite food?

It's pasta.





l Read headings A–E. Which ones do you think are true?

Food myths

We need to eat and drink to stay alive. But is it true that ...?

A Carrots help us to see in the dark

Carrots contain beta-carotene, and our body converts beta-carotene into vitamin A. Vitamin A maintains our eyesight but it doesn't help our night vision.

B An apple a day keeps the doctor away

This old myth isn't completely false. Apples contain antioxidants, and they help to protect our body's cells. Apples also contain natural sugars and are low in fat, so they're the perfect snack!

C Eating fish makes you intelligent

Some scientists say this is true! Boys who eat fish every week do much better in intelligence tests than boys who don't eat fish regularly. Do you like fish?

Chocolate gives you acne

Chocolate contains antioxidants, so it doesn't cause acne. What's more, it contains a substance that helps people to relax. Stress causes spots and acne, so chocolate is good for you!

E Pizza's bad for you

In fact, if you don't buy pizza in a shop but you make it at home, it's very healthy! Home-made pizza contains fibre, vitamins, minerals, proteins, etc. That's perfect for young people!

2 Read, listen and check your answers.



Before you read, look at the headings. They help you to get a general idea of the text.

3 Read and listen again. Match 1-5 with a-e to make sentences.

E.g. Carrots don't help you to see in the dark.

1 Carrots_

2 Apples

- s_____a are low in fat.
 - b helps you to relax.
- 3 Eating fish c a home-made pizza.
 - -d don't help you to see in the dark.
- 4 Chocolate
- 5 There's fibre in e helps your intelligence.

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Do carrots contain vitamin A?
- 2 Do apples contain sugar?
- 3 What causes acne?
- 4 What kind of pizza is healthy?

5 CLASS VOTE Which paragraph of the text surprises you?



• I can use the present simple.

affirmative		
I / You	eat fruit.	
He / She / It	makes pizza.	
We / You / They	need vitamins.	

negative

l / You	don't eat vegetables.
He / She / It	doesn't drink water.
We / You / They	don't like cakes.

1 Choose the correct words.



- 1 My brother eat / eats strawberries every day!
- 2 Strawberries help / helps you to stay healthy.
- 3 They contain / contains vitamin C.
- 4 Your body **need / needs** vitamin C for protection.
- 5 Most animals **produce / produces** vitamin C in their bodies, but not humans.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple.

- 1 We ... (eat) more than 680 kilos of food a year.
- 2 She ... (go) to vegetarian restaurants.
- 3 They ... (cook) healthy food.
- 4 She ... (not drink) milk.
- 5 Pure water ... (not contain) vitamins.

3 PP INTERFACE Work in groups. Talk about what you do every day to stay healthy.



Pronunciation

Third person singular –s: /s/ /z/ or / $\mathbf{I}\mathbf{z}$ /

a 🚮 Listen and repeat. Can you hear the difference?

/s/ or /z/	eats	goes
/ 1Z /	teaches	watches

b Listen to the verbs in the box. Then add them to the table in *Exercise a*.

washes	drinks	does	
explodes	passes	uses	



Be careful with the -s: He doesn't drink water. √ He doesn't drinks water. X

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple. What is the text about?

Your body (1) ... (need $\sqrt{}$) a lot of this. It (2) ... (contain \mathbf{X}) fat or sugar. Doctors (3) ... (say $\sqrt{}$) 'Drink eight glasses every day'. It (4) ... (give \mathbf{X}) you energy but it (5) ... (hydrate $\sqrt{}$) you.



questions and short answers

Do I / you eat healthy food? Yes, you / I do. No, you / I don't.

Does he / she / it **drink** coffee? Yes, he / she / it **does**. No, he / she / it **doesn't**.

Do we / you / they **buy** fish? Yes, we / you / they **do**. No, we / you / they **don't**.

5 Write complete questions. Then write short answers that are true for you.

E.g. you / have breakfast every day ? - Do you have breakfast every day? - Yes. I do.

- 185,100.

ID

- 1 you / drink milk ?
- 2 you and your friends / eat fruit?
- 3 your best friend / drink eight glasses of water a day ?
- 4 your teacher / drink coffee in the classroom?
- 5 your classmates / have healthy snacks at break time ?

Be careful with short answers: don't repeat the main verb. Do you drink milk? Yes, I do. √ Yes, I drink. X

6 INTERFACE Work in pairs.

Ask and answer questions using the ideas in the box.

have soft drinks eat sweets eat vegetables have dinner at 9 p.m. have a healthy diet

Do you have soft drinks?

Yes, I do. I drink cola.

• I can listen for specific information.

1 Look at the photo of Akio. Which of the words in the box can you see in the picture?

canteen	chopsticks	fast food
green tea	rice	soup



2 Section 2 Put the words in *Exercise 1* in the order you hear them.

3 Listen again and answer the questions. Use short answers.

- E.g. Does Akio eat healthy food?
 - Yes, he does.
- 1 Does he have breakfast?
- 2 Does he drink milk with his breakfast?
- 3 Does he have lunch in the classroom?
- 4 Does he eat with a knife and a fork?
- 5 Do the students help to clean the classroom after lunch?
- 6 Does he only eat traditional Japanese food?

4 **PR** INTERFACE Work in pairs. Find out what your partner eats for breakfast.





Before eating, Japanese people say *itadakimasu*. It means *'I receive this food'*. In English, you can say *'Enjoy your meal!'* What do you say in your language?



Practise

4 INTERFACE Order the steps of the conversation between an assistant and Quân. Then work in pairs and practise the dialogue.

\bigcup	Assistant	Say £3
\Box	Quân	Want to buy apples.
\Box	Assistant	Greet and offer help.
	Assistant	Ask how many apples.
	Quân	Say three apples. Ask the price.
	Assistant	Say thank you and goodbye.
	Quân	Give the money.

Functional language

Ordering food

Assistant

What would you like? Would you like anything to drink? Would you like anything else? That's £6.30, please.

Ben

I'd like a sandwich, please. Could I have an apple juice, please? Can I have some strawberries, please? How much is it?
Speaking task

Prepare a dialogue between you and the assistant.

🛃 Step 1

First, look at the menu and decide what you want to eat and drink.



🛃 Step 2

Think about what the assistant says.

What would you like? Would you like anything else? That's £..., please.

Think about what you say.

I'd like a Could / Can I have a / an / some ...? How much is it, please?

🔁 Step 3

Work in pairs. Take turns to practise your dialogue.



• I can identify specific information from a text.

Traditional Sunday lunch

A traditional British family meal is a roast dinner. This is beef, lamb or chicken cooked in the oven. The meat is served with different vegetables and gravy.

International food

The British love food from all over the world. They love spicy food from India like curries and Mexican food like fajitas. Chinese food such as fried rice is also very popular.

Vegetarians

About four million British people are vegetarians. Some vegetarians eat fish but don't eat meat. Some vegetarians also don't eat or drink any dairy products. They are called vegans.





1 🔂 Read and listen to the information about British food. Then answer the questions.

- 1 What meat and vegetables can you see in the pictures?
- 2 Where is fried rice from?
- 3 What is a vegan?

2 What traditional food do you eat in your country?



• I can talk about free-time activities.

1 Match pictures 1-6 with the free-time activities in the box. Which activities are not in the pictures? Then listen and check.

go shopping	listen to music	meet my friends
play football	read comics	ride my bike
talk on the phone	surf the Internet	watch TV



- **2** Which activities in *Exercise 1* do you do in your free time?
- **3 INTERFACE** Work in pairs. Compare your answers from *Exercise 2*.

What do you do in your free time?

l listen to music and read comics.



- I can read for specific information.
- 1 🚮 Read and listen. Then do the healthy lifestyle quiz and check your score.



Do our quick test and find out!

1 Do you like sport?

- a Yes, I do. I love playing football or doing other sports.
- b No, I don't, but I like riding my bike.
- c I hate doing sport, but I like watching it on TV.

2 What do you like doing on Saturday afternoon?

- a I like relaxing at home with a book or listening to music.
- b I like talking on the phone or watching TV.
- c I like surfing the Internet and eating fast food.

3 What do you do after school?

- a 1 ride my bike home and do my homework. Then I relax.
- b I go shopping with my friends. We go by bus.
- c I surf the Internet or watch TV. I do my homework before breakfast.

- **8–9 points:** Perfect! Don't change anything!
- 5–7 points: Not bad! But you need to change one or two habits.
- **3–4 points:** Try to think about your health; you need to be more active, but you also need to relax!





Grammar 2 love, hate, (don't/ doesn't) like + 4ing

• I can use liking verbs.

love, hate , (don't / doesn't) like + -ing		
\odot \odot	I love surfing the Internet.	
\odot	You like watching TV.	
•	He / She / It doesn't like playing football.	
	We / You / They hate talking on the phone.	

Write complete sentences. Use love, like, (don't / doesn't) like or hate.

- 1 🙂 I / learn / English.
- 2 🙄 🙄 My father / watch / TV.
- 3 😣 😕 My classmates / go shopping.
- 4 😕 My brother / play football / with his friends.
- 5 🙂 🙂 I / meet / my friends / after school.
- 6 🙂 My teacher / surf the Internet / everyday.

2 Rewrite the sentences in *Exercise 1* so that they are true for you.

Subject and object pronouns

• I can use subject and object pronouns.

sub	ject pr	onouns			
I	you	he / she / it	we	you	they
obje	ect pro	nouns			
me	you	him / her / it	us	you	them

Do **you** go shopping with **them**? Riding my bike is my favourite thing. I love it! Jack reads comics every day. **He** loves **them**.

3 Choose the correct words.

- Italian food is my favourite food.
 I / Me really like pasta.
- 2 Hugh's bike is fast. I like riding my bike with **him / he**.
- 3 My mum hates fizzy drinks. She never drinks **they / them**.
- 4 My sister likes listening to music with me / I.
- 5 My brother sometimes plays football with **we / us**.

4 Somplete the dialogue with the correct subject or object pronouns. Then listen and check.

- **Chris** Do you like watching TV in your free time?
- Jim No, (1) ... don't like (2) ... very much. I prefer listening to music.
- Chris Do you like surfing the Internet?
- Jim Not much, but my sister and I have got computer games. (3) ... like playing (4)
- Chris Do you like reading comics?
- Jim Yes, I do. My brother's got lots of comics and (5) ... lends them to (6)

5 INTERFACE Look at the table. Tick √ if you like and X if you don't like. Then work with your partner and talk about your hobbies.

watch TV	surf the Internet	read books	meet friends



• I can write a blog.

1 🚮 Read and listen. Then answer the questions.

- 1 What food does Marc eat?
- 2 What sports does he play?
- 3 What does he like doing in his free time?

Marc's blog

8th July

I think I've got a healthy lifestyle and I eat well. I eat bread and cheese for breakfast and I drink milk. At break time, I normally have a banana or an apple. I love things like chocolate, biscuits and cakes but I don't eat them very much.

I'm active in my free time. I like meeting my friends and we play sport. Our favourite sport is ice hockey. In summer, we love riding our bikes. I also like being at home with my family.

My sisters love watching TV but I like reading fantasy novels or listening to music. I love listening to reggae music. I think it's because reggae is my dad's favourite music too. We listen to it together.

Comments 24

Language focus

and or but

Improve your writing by avoiding repetition. Use and and but to connect your sentences. E.g. I eat bread for breakfast and I drink milk. I love biscuits but I don't eat them very much.

2 Look at the sentences in the Language focus. Then complete the rules below with *and* or *but*.

- a) We use ... to add similar information.
- b) We use ... to contrast different information.

3 Combine the sentences with *and* or *but*.

- *E.g.* I eat eggs for breakfast. I drink orange juice for breakfast. *I eat eggs and I drink orange juice, for breakfast.*
- 1 My friends surf the Internet. They stay up late.
- 2 My mum watches TV. She doesn't listen to music.
- 3 I meet my friends. We go to the town centre.
- 4 We sometimes go to the park. We don't play football.
- 5 I like reading comics. My brother doesn't like reading them.

4 In 40 - 60 words, write a blog entry about your lifestyle. Follow these steps.

Writing your own blog

🔁 Step 1 Plan

Make notes about your lifestyle. Have you got a healthy lifestyle? Do you eat well? What do you like doing in your free time?

🔁 Step 2 Write

Write a first draft. Use your notes from Step 1 and Marc's blog to help you.

🔁 Step 3 Check

Check your work. Try to connect some sentences using *and* and *but*.

🔁 Step 4 Write

Write your final copy and hand in your work.



CLIL Physical education Rugby

• I can look for information on physical education.

Rugby originated in 1823, when a student at a school in the town of Rugby in England picked up the ball with his hands during a game of football and ran. As the students started to play this form of 'football' more and more frequently, they invented the rules that are still followed to this day.

Rugby is a sport played by two teams of 15 players with a ball shaped like a big egg. They score points by kicking the ball over a high bar, which is like a giant letter H. Players also score points by putting the ball down over the goal line. This is called a try.

Today rugby is more popular than football in some parts of the world. The most important international teams are Argentina, Australia, South Africa, England, France, New Zealand, Scotland and Wales. These and other teams compete for the Rugby World Cup every four years.

Read and listen. Answer the questions.

- 1 On which occasion did they invent rugby?
- 2 How many players compete in a game of rugby?
- 3 How many key rugby teams are there in the world?

INTERFACE Work in groups.

Choose one topic from below. Make a poster and present the topic.

A popular food / dish

You should talk about:

- Where it is from.
- What in it is.
- What you like about it.

A popular free time activity for students

You should talk about:

- What the activity is.
- Where you do this activity.
- What you like about it.



Listening

Listen and match.

- 1 Lan a bread and milk
- 2 Alex b soup and orange juice
- 3 Hoàng c an apple and a banana
- 4 Mai d noodles
- 5 John e cakes and water

Speaking

1 What do you eat every day? Complete the table with the food you eat for each meal every day.

Breakfast	Oria p
Lunch	- Olicar
Dinner	Cion a.

2 Work in groups. Take turns to talk about what you eat every day. Take notes and report to the whole class what your friends usually eat.

Name	
Breakfast	
Lunch	
Dinner	

Competences

Language Skill	s Now I can	
Reading	read for specific information	公公公
Listening	listen and identify key information	公公公
Speaking	order food	
Writing	write a blog	合合合



Pizza

Pizza is from Italy. But now it is very popular around the world. There are many kinds of pizzas but for most pizzas, people use cheese, tomatoes and ham.

Sushi

Sushi comes from Japan. People love sushi because it is delicious. Sushi is made from fish and rice. The Japanese eat sushi in their everyday life.

Phở

Phở is one of the most famous dishes in Vietnam. It has got special noodles with beef or chicken. Vietnamese people often eat Phở for breakfast. Sometimes, they also have it for lunch and dinner.

Read and tick T (True) or F (False).

	Т	F
1. Only the Italians eat pizzas.		
2. All pizzas have got the same ingredients.		
3. Sushi is first made by the Japanese.		
4. People in Vietnam often eat Phở in the morning.		

Writing

Write a letter to your pen-pal about your lifestyle.

Food

Copy and complete the table with the words in the box.

apple milk			carrot potato	ot cheese ice crea atoes strawberries yoghur		ice cream es yoghurt
carbohyo	drates	fruit veget	and ables	ļ	orotein	dairy products

Free-time activities

Complete the crossword. Then find the mystery word.

1 listen to ... 5 meet ... 2 talk on the ... 6 go ... 3 watch ... 7 ride my ... 4 relax at ... 8 play ...

Mystery word: ...



Present simple

1 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

I've got a healthy lifestyle. I (1) ... (eat) breakfast every morning. Then I (2) ... (walk) to school with my friends but they (3) ... (not live) in my street. At break time, I (4) ... (play) football with my friends because we (5) ... (like) doing sport. My sister (6) ... (not have) a healthy lifestyle. She (7) ... (not play) sport and she (8) ... (not eat) fruit and vegetables. She (9) ... (watch) TV all the time.

2 Complete the questions. Then write short answers that are true for you.

- 1... you eat fish regularly?
- 2... your teacher ride a bike to school?
- 3... you and your friends talk on the phone for hours?
- 4... your grandparents surf the Internet?
- 5 ... your best friend stay up late on the computer?

love, hate, (don't / doesn't) like + -ing

Write complete sentences.

- 1 He / 🙂 🙂 / have soft drinks.
- 2 They / 🙂 / stay at home on Saturday night.
- 3 We / 😐 😐 / play football.
- 4 She / 😣 / talk on the phone.
- 5 You / 😣 😣 / play computer games.
- 6 1/ 😐 / listen to classical music.

Subject and object pronouns

Complete the table with the correct object pronouns.

I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they

Grammar build up

Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



Ben	(1) you (have) a favourite free-time activity?
Emily	Well, I like (2) (meet) my friends in town.
Ben	What (3) you (do) there?
Emily	We (4) (go) shopping or we (5) (sit) in a café with a drink.
Ben	Really? Sounds boring!
Emily	(6) you and your friends (like) shopping?
Ben	No, we (7) (hate) it. Jack sometimes (8) (go) shopping with his sister but we usually (9) (play) football or we (10) (ride) our bikes.
Emily	Very healthy! Look, I (11) (be) hungry. Let's have something to eat.
Ben	Sure!

Competences

Language components	Now I can	
	talk about food	公公公
Vocabulary	talk about free-time activities	合合合
Grammar	use the present simple	公公公
	use liking verbs	合合合



Vocabulary Grammar

be

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be*.



- 1 Hi, my name ... Sean and I ... from Dublin, Ireland.
- 2 My friends ... Dan and Connor.
- 3 Dan ... (not) from Dublin, he from the west of Ireland.
- 4 We ... in a rock band called The Dogs.
- 5 Our favourite band ... U2. They ... from Dublin too.
- 6 We ... (not) famous like U2 but I think our band ... fantastic!

have got

2 Complete the text with the correct form of *have got*.

I (1) ... (not) any brothers or sisters but I (2) ... seven cousins. My favourite cousin is Fran. She (3) ... straight hair and big, blue eyes. We (4) ... a lot of things in common. We like listening to music and reading pop magazines. Fran (5) ... (not) any brothers but she (6) ... a sister, Kath. Fran and Kath (7) ... a dog, it (8) ... big ears and a long tail. Fran and Kath (9) ... (not) other pets.

Question words

Skatch

- **3** Order the words to make questions. Then write answers that are true for you.
 - 1 your name / is / What ?
 - 2 from / Where / you / are ?
 - 3 old / you / are / How ?
 - 4 you / got / any brothers or sisters / Have ?
 - 5 your / Who / is / friend / best ?
 - 6 you / music / like / listening / Do / to ?

Present simple

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Peter Moore, 12: the youngest Musician of the Year!

Peter Moore (1) ... (come) from Northern Ireland. He (2) ... (not go) to a normal school, he (3) ... (go) to a special music school in Manchester. Peter (4) ... (play) the trombone and his parents (5) ... (play) the French horn. They all (6) ... (love) music. Peter (7) ... (want) to be a soloist. In his free time, Peter (8) ... (like) playing tennis and football.

5 Choose the correct words.



Lily Allen is a (1) British / Britain singer. She (2) is / has got two sisters and a brother. Her (3) brother's / brothers' name is Alfie and her (4) sisters' / sister's names are Sarah and Rebecca. (5) Their / They parents are also famous. Lily's father is also a musician and actor, and (6) her / his mother is a film producer. Lily writes music, (7) she / he also sings and plays various

instruments. She (8) **like** / **likes** football – she's a Fulham FC fan! Lily loves (9) **watching** / **watch** football matches but she doesn't like (10) **play** / **playing** football!

Vocabulary Grammar

Sketch

Project



1 Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 What problem have they got?
- 2 What kind of music do they play?
- 3 What kind of music does Molly play?

2 Read and listen to the dialogue. Check your answers.

Guitar mad

- **Bob** Hi everybody! Are we all here?
- Jack No, we aren't. Dan isn't here.
- **Bob** Where is he?
- **Sam** He's at a new school, and his new school's in Ireland.
- Jack Oh no! We haven't got a guitarist for our band!
- **Sam** I play the guitar ...
- **Bob** We need a new guitarist. Have you got a friend with a guitar?
- Jack Hmm. My cousin's got a guitar.
- Sam I play the guitar ...
- **Bob** But does he want to be in a band?
- Jack She. Her name's Molly. I don't know. Bob Is she nice?
- Jack Yes, she's great. And she's got long, dark, curly hair. She's the perfect rock guitarist.

Sam But I play the guitar ...

Act

Bob Ask her, Jack! Here, use my mobile.

	Chorus	Hi Molly!
	Molly	Hi everyone. So, this is Bob's
		band What do you need?
	Bob	We need a guitarist. Do you like
		rock music?
	Molly	I like listening to rock, but
2	۵. (l don't like playing it. l love
9	S	playing classical guitar.
	Jack	Ah. We play rock and pop, but
	E E	we don't know much classical
	*(music.
	Sam	I play the guitar.
	Molly	Well, sorry. I can't help you.
	Jack	Now what do we do?
	Sam	I PLAY THE GUITAR!
	Bob	You? Sam! You're perfect! You've
		got long hair too!
	Sam	Thanks. I've got long hair AND
		l've got a guitar because I play
		the guitar!

3 Work in groups. Practise and perform the sketch.

- Choose a character.
 - Read and learn your lines.
 - Perform for your class.

Vocabulary Grammar Sketch

Our favourite singer or group



1 Ideas

Who / What is your favourite singer or group? Why do you like him / her / it?



3 Write

Write a short text about your singer or group, using your notes.



5 Visuals

Find photos or draw pictures of your favourite singer or group.





2 Group work

Which singer or group does everyone in your group like?

Choose one and write some notes about them:

- name
- nationality
- type of music
- appearance
 other information you know: age, family and favourite hobbies

Project

4 Check

Read your text and check it for:

- capital letters
- apostrophes ('s)
- spelling
- and/but

6 Display

Make a poster. Include your texts, photos and pictures. Show your project to the class.

chemist cinema hotel museum school

Vocabulary 1 Places in town

Unit

• I can talk about places in my town.

 Write the names of the places 1-5 by using the words in the box below. Then listen and check.

> bank chemist's cinema hotel library museum newsagent restaurant school shoe shop shopping centre sports centre supermarket underground station

2 Listen to the sounds. Match them with the places in *Exercise 1*.

1	4
2	5
3	6



2

Out and

about

Now say it!

MP

- 3 Listen to Emily and Alex. Where do they go at the weekend?
- 4 **Provide a construction of the set of the**

at the weekend after school with your friends with your parents

Where do you go at the weekend?

I go to the sports centre. How about you?



1 🔀 Read and listen. Why do tourists visit the village in winter?

A place with a difference

In the north of Sweden - 200 kilometres north of the Arctic Circle - there is a village. It's a small village with about 1,000 people. In winter, temperatures are around -10°C. Why do tourists visit Jukkasjarvi in winter? Well, because it's quiet. There aren't any cars or motorbikes. There aren't any noisy shopping centres. There's a small restaurant and a museum with a souvenir shop. But the most amazing place is Ice Hotel.

The Ice Hotel is beautiful. It's different every year and it's all ice. The building, the plates in the restaurant, the bedrooms, the beds! Everything is made of ice. The temperature in the hotel is -5°C but there are special clothes and sleeping bags for guests. The hotel is open from December until April. It's very popular.

2 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?

- 1 About a thousand people live in the village.
- 2 There is a lot of traffic in Jukkasjarvi.
- 3 The furniture in the Ice Hotel is from ice.
- 4 The Ice Hotel is closed in the summer.
- 5 It is much colder in the Ice Hotel.

word

There are lots of compound nouns in English. We form them with different combinations of words: **noun** + **noun**: sports centre

verb-ing + noun: sleeping bag



3 Match 146 with a-f to make compound nouns.

1 sleeping

4 day

6 news

- a agent b bag
- 2 underground
- 3 souvenir c
 - d shop

centre

- 5 shopping
- e station f light

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why is the village quiet?
- 2 What special things do guests use inside the Ice Hotel?
- 3 Are there any ice hotels in Vietnam? Why or why not?
- 5 CLASS VOTE Would you like to stay in an ice hotel?

nouns adjectives verbs pronouns adverbs tenses	Grammar 1 there is / there are
--	--

• I can use *there is / there are* to list items.

affirmative	
There's / There is	a library.
There are	two banks.
negative	
There isn't / There is not	a museum.
There aren't / There are not	any hotels.

1 Complete the sentences with *is* or *are*.



In London, ...

- 1 there ... five airports.
- 2 there ... 270 underground stations.
- 3 there ... more than 110 cinemas.
- 4 there ... a large observation wheel next to the River Thames: the London Eye.

2 Complete the sentences.

- *E.g.* There / not / sports centre / in my town. *There isn't a sports centre in my town.*
- 1 There / three / chemist's / on my street.
- 2 There / two airports / in my city.
- 3 There / not / train station / in my town.
- 4 There / newsagent / on my street.

3 INTERFACE Fill in the table with nine places in town without showing them to anyone. Work in groups. Take turns to make sentences using *There is / There are* and a place. When a place is mentioned, cross it out until you *BINGO*.



Prepositions of place

4 Read the prepositions of place in the box. Then match the prepositions with the pictures.



5 Look at the map and choose the correct words.



- 1 The supermarket is in / near the town.
- 2 The restaurant is between / opposite the library.
- 3 There's a chemist's. It's behind / next to the hotel.
- 4 The hotel is in front of / between the supermarket and the cinema.
- 5 The cinema is on / in front of the sports centre.
- 6 Listen and check your answers.

there is / there are

questions	short answers
Is there a river in London?	Yes, there is.
Is there a supermarket near here?	No, there isn't.
Are there any banks on Oxford Street?	Yes, there are.
Are there any parks in Oxford Circus?	No, there aren't.

7 **PROVIDENT OF CONTROL 1 PROVIDENT OF CONTR**

Are there any parks in front of your house?

Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.



Pronunciation

/ə/, /aɪ/, /ɪə/

The /ə/, /aɪ/, /ɪə/ are the most frequent sounds in the English language. You hear them in words like *the*, *mine* and *dear*.

a 🛃 Listen to the sentence.

Note the /ə/, /aɪ/, /ɪə/ sounds.

- /ə/ There is <u>a</u> libr<u>ary</u> in my town.
- /ai/ The library is behind my house.
- /1ə/ There is a lake near here.

b Can you identify the /ə/, /aɪ/, /ɪə/ sound in these sentences? Listen and check your answers.

- /ə/ There's a bus stop in front of the bank.
- /aɪ/ There are some mice beside my bike.
- /Iə/ This little monster has four ears so it can hear very well any sounds near here.



• I can listen and identify key information.

1 Look at the map. Describe the location of the four underground station exits A-D.

E.g. Exit A is next to the sports shop and opposite exit C.



- 2 Ben is at one of the underground station exits and he's looking for Emily.
 Listen to the dialogue. Which exit is he at?
- 3 Listen to Ben and Emily again. Choose the correct answers.
 - 1 There are **4** / **5** underground exits.
 - 2 The traffic lights change every 2 / 2.5 minutes.
 - 3 People have got **13 / 30** seconds to cross the road diagonally.
 - 4 Emily is near the number **113 / 130** bus stop.
 - 5 There are 200 / 2,000 people in front of Ben.



Cars and buses run on the left in the UK. So, look right first when you cross the road!



• I can ask for information.

Listen

- **1** Look at the picture. What do you think they are talking about?
- **2** Match the places in the box with the icons.



You're welcome. Enjoy your visit.

Practise

4 **PrinterFACE** Work in pairs. Ask about your partner's neighbourhood and complete the table. Is there any café, etc. near your partner's house? If so, where is it? What time does it open?

Place	ls it near?	Where?	Opening time
café			
Information Centre	ic.		
gift shop	ria.v		
	2		

Functional language Asking for information

Quân

Where is the information centre? Is there a café? What time does the gift shop close? **Assistant** It's on the ground floor. It's next to the toilets. It closes at 5.30.

Speaking task

Prepare a dialogue between you and a friend.

🔽 Step 1

First, look at the leaflet and decide where you want to go.

City map and information guide



🛂 Step 2

Think about what you say.

Excuse me. Where is ...? And is there a ...? What time does the ... close? Thanks for your help.

Think about what the assistant says.

Can I help you? It's on the ... floor next to the ... Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. It closes at ... You're welcome. Enjoy your visit.

🔁 Step 3

Work in pairs. Take turns to practise your dialogue.





• I can identify specific information from a text.



Tết, or the Vietnamese New Year, is one of the most important festivals in Vietnam. It often starts around late January or early February. Tết holiday is the time for every family member to return home and celebrate the beginning of a new year together.

A few weeks before Tết, Vietnamese people spend time preparing for the holiday. Many people wear 'Áo Dài' during Tết holiday. 'Áo Dài' is the traditional costumes for Vietnamese men and women. However, nowadays, men do not wear them as much as women.

On the first days of the New Year, people often go to temples and pagodas to pray for luck and happiness. They also visit their relatives and friends. During Tết holiday, Vietnamese people often have big meals. There are many different kinds of traditional food, but the most popular ones are Bánh Chưng, spring rolls and Vietnamese hams.

1 🔝 Read and listen to the information about Tết holiday in Vietnam. Then answer the questions.

- 1 What do Vietnamese people do before Tét holiday?
- 2 What do Vietnamese people often wear during Tết holiday?
- 3 What do Vietnamese people often eat during Tét holiday?
- 2 **PRINTERFACE** List what you and your family often do before and during Tết holiday. Then work in pairs to share.





• I can talk about landscape features.

1 Match the places on the map with the words in the box.

beach forest island lake mountain river



6

Reading 2 • I can read for specific information.

1 **S** Read and listen. What is Tropical Islands about?

Tropical Jslands

Is it cold and wet outdoors? Are you bored? Here's a special place for a winter weekend.

When it's cold and wet, Tropical Islands is our favourite indoor place to spend the day! It's open all year round, 24 hours a day. There are some hotels and a campsite! Forget the winter here, it's 26°C on this indoor tropical island. Leave your grandparents on the beach with a book. Tell mum and dad there are shops to visit and there's a rainforest to discover, but don't tell them that there are some insects there! For your baby brother, there's a children's club with activities all day. And for you ... are you brave? Check out the turbo slide on the water slide tower. It's 25 metres high! Finally, remember this is a trip to 'the Tropics', so bring clothes for the beach! Amazing!

beach forest island lake mountain river ice sand

snow trees water waves	snow	trees	water	waves	

Listen and repeat the words in the box.

3 Choose the correct words

Then say.

We're on a beautiful island. Let's start on the beach. Look at the (1) sand / waves. They're really big. Feel the white (2) trees / sand between your toes. Behind the beach, there's a forest. There are some palm (3) waves / trees there. What's that behind the forest? It's a river. Let's follow it. There's a lake - the (4) water / waves is really cold. Look! There's some (5) ice / water on the lake and there's some (6) snow / water over there on top of the mountain.

2 Read the text again. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Tropical Islands closes / doesn't close at night.
- 2 It's / It isn't cold at Tropical Islands in winter.
- 3 There **are some / aren't any** insects in the rainforest.
- 4 The children's club **has got some / hasn't got** any activities.
- 5 Visitors need / don't need beach clothes.



Grammar 2 a / an, some, any

• I can use *a/an, some* or *any* to list items.

countable nouns

There's a rainforest / an island. There are some hotels.

There isn't a lake.

There aren't any insects. Is there a school?

Are there any museums?

uncountable nouns

There's some snow.

There isn't any ice.

Is there any sand?

1 Choose the correct words.

Come to the climbing arena. There (1) **isn't / aren't** any water here and there aren't (2) **some / any** beaches but there are (3) **an / some** incredible climbing walls. If you're a beginner, there is (4) **an / some** instructor for you. If you're an expert, there are (5) **any / some** competition walls. Do your parents want to watch? There's (6) **a / some** café, and there's (7) **a / an** area for your little brother or sister to play. It's cold outside and there (8) **are / is** some ice on the roads but we're warm and active inside. **2** Complete the sentences with *a / an, some* or *any*.

Underwater World Singapore

- 1 There's ... aquarium on Sentosa Island, Singapore.
- 2 There are ... interesting activities like swimming with sharks.
- 3 There isn't ... indoor beach in the aquarium.
- 4 There aren't ... swimming pools or water slides for people.
- 5 There's ... long glass tunnel to look at the fish.



• We use *a* before consonant sounds: *E.g. a mountain, a university, a hospital.*

• We use *an* before vowel sounds: *E.g. an ice hotel, an underground station, an hour.*

3 **PRINTERFACE** Work in pairs. Discuss the following questions: In your hometown, are there any...

- 1 beaches?
- 2 aquariums?
- 3 parks?
- 4 swimming pools?
- 5 climbing arenas?

4 From the information from *Exercise 3*, write about your hometown, using

There is / There are and a / an, some, any. E.g. In my hometown, there is ...







• I can write a city guide.

1 Read and listen. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are there near the beach?
- 2 Are there any shopping centres? What are they like?
- 3 Is it a fun place? What is there to do?

Dubai is a fantastic city between the sea and the desert. Here are some reasons to visit!

The landscape

Dubai is on the Persian Gulf. There are kilometres of amazing, sandy beaches here. There are luxurious hotels next to the beaches.

Shopping

There are great shopping centres everywhere in Dubai, with fantastic clothes shops, sports shops and brilliant cafés. Dubai is famous for its traditional Arabic markets too. They're called *souks*.

Fun

Finally, there are lots of things to do! It's the perfect place for an adventure. There are quad bikes in the desert. There's also a water park for water sports!

Language focu

also

also

Use *also* with *there is / there are* to add information:

E.g. There's also a water park. There are also private islands.

2 Rewrite the sentences with *also*.

E.g. There's a beach near my house. There's \langle a park.

- 1 In my town, there are two museums. There's a supermarket.
- 2 There are some beautiful shops. There are two great markets.
- 3 There's a water park next to the shopping centre. There's an aquarium.
- 4 There are some fantastic restaurants. There are some luxurious hotels.

3 In 40 - 60 words, write a city guide. Follow these steps.

Writing a city guide

🔁 Step 1 Plan

Make notes about reasons to visit the city. Think about the landscape and the activities.

🔁 Step 2 Write

Write a first draft. Use your notes from Step 1 and the guide on this page to help you.

🔁 Step 3 Check

Check your work. Try to add more information using *there is / there are* and *also*.

🔁 Step 4 Write

Write your final copy and hand in your work.



CLIL Nature Sơn Đoòng Cave

• I can look for information on Sơn Đoòng Cave.

Sơn Đoòng Cave is 9 kilometres long, 200 metres wide and 150 metres deep. It is the largest cave in the world up to the present, much larger than Deer Cave in Malaysia, which is in the second place. Sơn Đoòng Cave was formed about 2 to 5 million years ago. Since that time,

the cave has developed a cave ecosystem under the river and trees. Because this ecosystem is very special, every year, hundreds of explorers from over the world come to Son Đoòng to study about the cave and creatures inside.

Hồ Khanh, a local, discovered the cave in 1991. However, in 2006, when explorers of the British Royal Society went to Quảng Bình, they confirmed his discovery.

The beauty inside the cave can amaze many travellers. Water and limestone rocks have formed strange shapes in Sơn Đoòng Cave. That's why it attracts many tourists from different countries and regions.

Read and listen. Answer the questions.

- 1 What is special about Son Đoòng Cave?
- 2 How old is Son Đoòng Cave?
- 3 When did the British explorers come to Son Doong Cave?

many tourists to your island. Draw a map and present it.

Dream Island





Listening

Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 Where's the bookstore?
- 2 Where's the bus stop?
- 3 Where's the café?
- 4 Where's the supermarket?
- 5 Where's the cinema?

Speaking

1 Draw a map of your neighbourhood.

	Tia In
	d _{IICalio}
Your home	10 AU

2 PR INTERFACE Work in groups. Introduce your neighbourhood to your partners.

Writing

Write a letter to your pen-pal and introduce your town.



Reading

Famous places in Vietnam

Hạ Long Bay

Hạ Long Bay is one of the most famous places in Vietnam. It's in northern Vietnam. In this bay, there are about 1,600 islands in an area of 1,500 square kilometres.

Mỹ Khê Beach

Mỹ Khê beach is one of the most famous beaches in Vietnam. It's in Dà Nẵng city, in the central part of Vietnam. Every year, millions of tourists around the world come and enjoy the beauty of Mỹ Khê beach.

Phú Quốc Island

Phú Quốc island is in the southern part of Vietnam. It is famous for its romantic sunsets. Some parts of Phú Quốc island even have forests. There are also many beautiful resorts on this island. Tourists come here every year to relax and enjoy the beauty of nature.

Read and choose the correct answers.

- 1 In which part of Vietnam is Ha Long Bay?
 - a) north b) central c) south
- 2 How many islands are there in Hạ Long Bay? a) 1,600 b) 1,500 c) 1,000
- 3 How many tourists come to Mỹ Khê beach every year?
 - a) hundreds b) thousands c) millions
- 4 In which part of Vietnam is Phú Quốc island? a) north b) central c) south
- 5 What is Phú Quốc famous for? a) resorts b) sunset c) forests

Competences

Language Skill	s Now I can	
Reading	read for specific information	公公公
Listening	listen and identify key information	合合合
Speaking	ask for information	
Writing	write a city guide	合合合

Places in town

Order the letters to make words of places. Then match them with places 1-8 in the map.

e ehlot

f kban

- a chloos
- b aeegnnstw
- c emmsuu g
- d scehimst'
- g abilrry h aeekmprrstu



Landscape features

Complete the words with vowels.

1 w_v_s	4 mntn
2 frst	5 bch
3slnd	6 snd

there is/ there are

Look at the map in the part *Places in town* and write sentences. Use *there is/ there are* or *there isn't/ there aren't*.

- 1 bank
- 4 airport
- 2 mountains 5 rivers
- 3 snow

Prepositions of place

Look at the map again. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

behind between in front of next to opposite

- 1 The school is ... the library.
- 2 The newsagent is ... the supermarket.
- 3 The library is ... the museum and the newsagent.
- 4 The bank is ... the chemist's.
- 5 The hotel is ... the newsagent.

a/an, some, any

Choose the correct words.

There are (1) **some / any** good things about my town. There's (2) **a / some** beach near my house and in winter there are (3) **some / any** big waves. There are also (4) **some / any** bad things. In winter it's cold and there's (5) **an / some** ice on the road, so it's very dangerous. I like climbing but there aren't (6) **some / any** mountains near my town.

Grammar build up

Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Ben I'm bored and there (1) ... (not be) anything to do in this town.
- Emily What? There (2) ... (be) lots of things to do!
- Ben But I (3) ... (not have got) any money.
- **Emily** What about the indoor swimming pool? There (4) ... (be) a wave machine and it (5) ... (not be) very expensive.
- Ben Good idea! (6) ... your cousin ... (work) there?
- **Emily** Yes, she does. (7) She ... (work) in the shop.
- Ben And (8) ... (be) it near here?
- Emily Yes, it is. There (9) ... (not be) any trains but there (10) ... (be) a bus.
- Ben Great! Let's go!

Competences

Language components	Now I can	
Vocabulary	talk about places in my town	公公公
Grammar	use there is/ there are and <i>a/an, some</i> or <i>any</i> to list items	

School life



Unit



3

2 Match the expressions in the box with *have, go,* and *play*. Can you add more?

a bath	golf	home	lunch	some milk
the guitar		to the cir	nema	with friends

3 Write sentences about your daily routine. Use the verbs in *Exercise 1*.

E.g. I get up at seven o'clock. I have a shower ...





Vocabulary 1 Daily routines

• I can talk about my daily routines.

1 Look at pictures 1-6. Then complete the sentences about daily routines with the correct form of the words in the box. Then listen and check.

do homework	finish school	get up
go to bed	have a shower	have dinner
play the piano	start school	tidy your room

- 1 Mike ... at seven o'clock and he gets dressed.
- 2 Ellie ... at nine to four. Here she is with her classmates.
- 3 Jack ... at five o'clock every evening. He hates maths and science!
- 4 Jenny ... at quarter to seven. You can see her little sister in this picture too.
- 5 Lisa usually ... at eight o'clock. It's always a mess!
- 6 On a school night Simon ... at half past nine but not at the weekend!



• I can read for specific information.

1 Read the text quickly. Which musical instruments do Aisha and Rick play?

Sunday 9 p.m. - Channel 13 A day in the life of a child genius

There are millions of children in the world but there aren't many children like Aisha or Rick. On tonight's programme, we talk to two of Britain's gifted* children about their daily routines.



Aisha Patel is 13. Just like other British 13 years old, Aisha usually gets up at seven o'clock. She starts school at nine o'clock and she's never late. But, there is a difference. Aisha's very intelligent: she's got an IQ* of 150 - a 'normal' IQ is 100! In her free time, she designs computer games. She also speaks six languages, plays the cello and paints beautiful pictures. And she's got time to meet her friends.



Rick Moore is 13, and he's also got an IQ of 150. He plays the piano and he sometimes writes music too - his ambition is to be a top composer. He always gets up very early to play the piano, around half past five in the morning. He wants to play the piano all day, but he can't do that because he goes to school and he's got homework, too - he always does his homework. He often goes to bed at half past eleven.

Glossary

- gifted: extremely intelligent and / or talented
- IQ: intelligence quotient



28:88

- 1 ... wants to be a music composer.
- 2 ... is also an artist.
- 3 ... often sleeps for about six hours a night.
- 4 ... doesn't usually get up at half past five.
- 5 ... has got several hobbies.

3 Answer these questions.

- 1 Where are Aisha and Rick from?
- 2 Are they the same age?
- 3 What instruments do they play?
- 4 Have they got the same IQ?



Make nouns in English by adding suffixes to verbs. This helps you to extend your vocabulary and understand new words.

4 Add *-er* or *-or* to the verbs in the box to make nouns.

E.g. act – actor

act	compose	dance	sail	
teach	invent	write	sing	
teach	mvent	write	Sing	

5 CLASS VOTE Do you want to be gifted like Aisha and Rick?



0%

100%

Grammar 1 Adverbs of frequency

• I can use adverbs of frequency and make questions.

adverbs of frequency

Chair marrow late fav ask asl
She is never late for school.
He sometimes writes music too.
He often goes to bed late.
She usually gets up at seven o'clock.
He always does his homework.

1 Look at the sentences in the table. Complete the rules with *before* or *after*.

- a) Adverbs of frequency normally go ... the main verb.
- b) They go ... the verb be. 🍌
- 2 Rewrite the sentences with the adverbs of frequency in brackets.



E.g. Amy gets up at five o'clock in the morning. (always)

Amy always gets up at five o'clock in the morning.

- ¹ Amy paints pictures in her house. (usually)
- 2 She paints in a special arts room at school. (sometimes)
- ³ She goes to extra arts classes after school with a professional artist. (often)
- 4 She misses her extra arts lessons. (never)

Adverbs of frequency: questions

adverbs of frequency in questions

How often does she play the piano? Do you usually have a shower in the morning?

3 Order the words to make questions. Then answer the questions so that they are true for you.

E.g. you / go to / How often / the cinema / do ? How often do you go to the cinema? I sometimes go to the cinema.

- 1 usually / Do / you / get up / at 4 a.m.?
- 2 usually / Do / go / you / to bed before 9 p.m.?
- 3 meet / How often / you / your friends / do?
- 4 a musical instrument / How often / do / you / play?

4 **INTERFACE** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in *Exercise 3*.

Word order: questions

be			
question word	am / is / are	subject	other words
	Are	you	in grade 6, Peter?
Which grade	are	you	in?

have got				
question word	have / has	subject	got	other words
	Have	you	got	English on Monday?
When	have	you	got	English?
	102			

other verbs				
question word	do/does	subject	verb	other words
	Do	you	go	to school by bike?
How	do	you	go	to school?

5 Complete the questions with the words in the box.

does do is have

- E.g. Where .is. your class?
- 1 What time ... you got English? 10 a.m.
- 2 How ... she go to school?
 - She walks to school every day.
- ³ How much time ... you spend studying English every day? - 2 hours.
- 4 ... she in class 6A2?



6 Order the words to make questions.

- 1 you/Which school/to/do/go/?
- 2 got/ maths/ When/ and/ have/ English/ you/?
- 3 sports/ you/ How often/ do/ play/?
- 4 teachers/ there/ school/ How many/ are/ your/ in/?

7 Match the questions in *Exercise 6* with these answers.

- 1 I always play sports after school.
- 2 I go to Hanoi Lower Secondary School.
- 3 It starts at 7.30 a.m. every weekday.
- 4 I have got maths and English on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

8 INTERFACE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in *Exercise* 6.





1 Look at the people. What are they famous for?



- 2 Listen to three people talking about the celebrities in *Exercise 1*. Match the celebrities with the hidden talents.
 - 1 acting and singing
 - 2 playing musical instruments
 - 3 designing clothes
- **3** Listen again and answer the questions.
 - 1 Does Hugh Jackman sing in films?
 - 2 What instruments does he play?
 - 3 Does the speaker like Beyoncé?
 - 4 What type of music does Beyoncé sing?
 - 5 What other hidden talents has Pau Gasol got?



In Vietnam, there are many game shows and reality shows for lower secondary school students nowadays. 'Thiếu niên nói' is a very popular reality show. In this program, students can stand on stage and talk about their feelings.



liston

• I can buy a ticket.

Listen

- Look at the picture. Who is Alex talking to?
 Alex is buying some tickets for a school event at the weekend. Listen to the dialogue and choose the correct answer. Alex wants to go to a school music concert / the school cinema.
- 3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers.



Practise

4 Write questions for the following answers. Then, work in pairs and practise with your partner.

1?
Yes. We've got some tickets for school sports competition.

- 2?
 - I'd like tickets for Friday.
- 3?
 - They're £5 each.
- 4?
 - Yes, here you are. Three tickets for you!

Yes. Have you got any tickets for the (1) ...? I'd like tickets for (2) How much are the tickets? Could I have (4) ... tickets, please?

Thank you very much!

Functional language

Buying a ticket

School officer Can I help you? What day would you like? How many tickets would you like? They're £3 each.

Student

Have you got any tickets for the rock concert? I'd like tickets for Saturday. How much are the tickets? Could I have two tickets, please?

Speaking task

Prepare a dialogue between you and the school officer.

🕞 Step 1

First, decide which school event you want to go to.



🛃 Step 2

Think about what the school officer says.

Offer help Ask about the day Give information about the price Give the tickets

Think about what you say.

Ask to buy tickets Choose the day Ask about the price Give information about the number of tickets Say thank you

🛃 Step 3

Work in pairs. Take turns to practise your dialogue.



• I can identify specific information from a text.



In high schools all over the world, there are many different arts performances for students to take part in. Arts performances have become a festival of literature, music and dance. It takes place once a year in most schools and twice or more than twice in some others.

In these events, students can sing, dance or read aloud the poems they have written. Besides, there are also different competitions such as music contests or dance battles for students to join.

It may seem unfair for students of different ages to take part in the same competition. Therefore, many schools decide to organise groups for children of the same age to compete with each other.

Arts performance is good for the youth. It helps to connect students of the same school or even from different schools. It also connects students' teachers, parents and families.

1 Read and listen to the information about school arts performances. Then answer the questions.

- 1 How often do school arts performances occur?
- 2 What do students do in school arts performances?
- 3 Why do many schools organise different groups for students?
- 4 Why is arts performance good for the youth?
- **2** Are there any arts performances in your school?



1 Match the pictures with the school subjects in the box. Then listen and check. arts and design drama English French geography history ICT (information and communication technology) maths music PE (physical education) literature science



2 Complete the table with the subjects in Exercise 1 so that it is true for you.

l'm very good at	l'm good at	l'm quite good at
PE		
l'm OK at	l'm bad at	We don't study
		drama

3 INTERFACE Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about school subjects.

Do you like PE?)
$\left(\right)$	Yes, I do. I'm very good at it.

2 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?

costumes.

school subjects, including maths, English, science, geography and history, but they don't study PE. For half of every school day, Redroofs students study dance and musical theatre, and classes are very energetic! In fact, students at Redroofs can sing and act very well and some students can also compose music or make

- 1 Redroofs is a theatre school.
- 2 Students at Redroofs never study maths and science.
- 3 Students don't study PE at Redroofs.
- 4 Students at Redroofs are good at singing and acting.



- I can use can/can't to talk about my ability.
- I can use adverbs of manners.

can

affirmative	
I / You	can play the piano.
He / She / It	can dance.
We / You / They	can compose music.

nea	ative

I / You can't play the cello.

He / She / It

can't sing.

We / You / They can't run fast?

1 Complete the text with *can* or *can't*



My best friend's good at music. He (1) ... sing and he (2) ... compose music. In our drama classes, some of my friends (3) ... act brilliantly. And me? Well, I (4) ... dance very well so I'm bad

at musical theatre. I (5) ... understand algebra so I'm not very good at maths, but everyone says I (6) ... draw really well and I'm really good at arts and costume design.

Pronunciation

- a Listen and repeat. Can you hear the difference?
 - 1 He can dance very well.
 - 2 He can't dance very well.
- b **1.67** Listen and choose the correct words.
 - 1 | can/can't speak French.
 - 2 My sister **can/can't** play the piano.
 - 3 She **can/can't** play football.
 - 4 | can/can't draw.

questions and short answers

Can I / you draw? Yes, I / you can .	No, I / you can't.
Can he / she / it dance? Yes, he / she / it can .	No, he / she / it can't .
Can we / you / they act? Yes, we / you / they can .	No, we / you / they can't.
What language can l / you	ı / he / we / they speak?

2 **THENTERFACE** Complete the questions. Then work in pairs, ask and answer the questions.

- E.g. Can you draw? Yes, I can. I'm really good at arts.
- 1? No, I can't. I dance terribly.
- 2? No, I can't run fast. I'm bad at PE.
- 3? No, I can't, but my dad can play the guitar wonderfully.
- 4 What? Me? I can speak English and French well.

Adverbs of manner

3 Write the adverb form of the following adjectives.

bad	beautiful	brilliant	fantastic
slow	terrible	wonderful	good

E.g. bad – badly



4 **INTERFACE** Ask and answer the questions in *Exercise 2*.

Yes, I can. I'm good at arts. I can draw beautifully.





• I can write a magazine article.

1 🔀 Read and listen. What talents has Jaden got?

Who do you admire?

Who do you admire?

I admire Jaden Smith because he's talented. Jaden Smith is an American actor and dancer. He's from a very famous family. His father, Will Smith, is an actor, a rapper and a film producer. His mum, Jada Pinkett, is multi-talented because she can act, sing and write songs. He's got a younger sister, Willow, and she can act and sing too.

Jaden Smith has got an unusual daily routine because he never goes to school. He studies at home with special teachers. Jaden hasn't got very much free time. When he isn't at home with his school books or in the film studio, he

sometimes helps Project Zambia. This charity collects money for orphans in Africa.

Language focus

because

E.g. I admire Jaden Smith because he's talented. Jada is multi-talented because she can act, sing and write songs.

- **2** Look at the sentences in the Language focus. When do we use *because*? Choose the correct answer.
 - a to add information
 - b to give a reason
 - c to contrast information

3 Match the sentence halves. Then rewrite them with *because*.

E.g. I admire Jaden Smith because he's talented.

- 1 I admire Jaden Smith
- 2 He's got a big family
- 3 His dad is talented
- 4 She usually gets up early
- a he can sing and dance well.
- b she studies for three hours every morning.
- c he's got four brothers and sisters.
- -d he's talented.



Follow these steps.

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No.

ATTORNEY

1200

Writing a magazine article



Make notes about a famous person you admire. Who is it? Why do you admire him / her? What is his / her daily routine?

🔁 Step 2 Write

Write a first draft. Use your notes from Step 1 and the article about Jaden Smith to help you.

🔁 Step 3 Check

Check your work. Try to include sentences with *because*.

🔁 Step 4 Write

Write your final copy and hand in your work.



					A.	
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY



Listening

Listen and match.

son

L.

Speaking

1 Make your timetable.

				·Cr.		
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
				` Q		
					~q1	
					Č.	
						6.
						2
						190

2 Work in groups. Talk about your weekly routine to your friends.

Writing

Write an article about your idol.



Reading

School subjects around the world

There are some subjects that schools in every country choose to teach like maths, science and languages. Maths helps develop students' thinking and science teaches students about the world. Students learn languages to communicate with people around them.

However, different nations also teach different subjects in their schools. Vietnamese schools often teach students moral lessons and literature. They want their students to become better people in the future. In Western countries, people teach students economics and information technology from high school. They want to prepare their students for their jobs in the future.

Read and tick T (True) or F (False).

	Т	F
1 Maths helps students think more logically.		
2 Studying languages helps students know more about the world.		
3 All schools in the world teach literature.		
4 Vietnamese schools teach students moral lessons to prepare them for their jobs.		
5 Schools in Western countries teach economics.		

Competences

Language Skil	Now I can	
Reading	read for specific information	合合合
Listening	listen and identify key information	
Speaking	buy a ticket	公公公
Writing	write a magazine article	合合合

Daily routines

Match 1-8 with a-h to make daily routines.

- 1 do
- 2 finish
- 3 get
- 4 qo
- 5 have
- 6 play

8 have

- e) to bed f) up
- 7 start
- a) homework
 - h) dinner

a) a shower

b) school

c) school d) the piano

School subjects

Complete the timetable with the school subjects.

	Monday	Tuesday
9:00–10:00	(1)	(4)
10:00–11:00	Contraction of the second seco	
11:00–11:15	Break	All Call
11:15–12:15	(2)	(5)
12:15–13:15	N	
13:15–14:00	Lunch	
14:00–15:00	(3) Français	(6) ENGLISH
15:00–16:00		

can/ can't

Write sentences with can or can't.

- 1 1 / play the violin $(\sqrt{)}$
- 2 My dad / dance (x)
- 3 Our classmates / sing $(\sqrt{})$
- 4 My parents / speak English and French ($\sqrt{}$)

Adverbs of manners

Complete the sentences with the adverb form of the words in bold.

- 1 Messi is a **good** football player. He plays
- 2 I've got a **beautiful** voice. I sing
- 3 My cousin's pictures are **terrible**. She draws
- 4 My friends and I are **brilliant** at dancing. We dance

Grammar build up

Complete the dialogue with the correct form of verbs in brackets.



Alex	 Hi Ben! I (1) (have got) two tickets for The Petals concert. Emily (2) (not can) go. (3) you (want) to go? Those guys (4) (can) play the guitar really well.
Ben	Yes, please! When (5) (be) it?
Alex	On Sunday.
Ben	What time (6) it (start)?
Alex	The concert (7) (start) at 7 p.m.
Ben	I usually (8) (go) to bed at 10 p.m on Sunday.
Alex	Don't worry! Those concerts always (9) (finish) at 8.30 p.m. and there

(10) ... (be) lots of buses home. And Monday is a holiday, anyway.

Adverbs of frequency

Rewrite the sentences with the adverbs of 20 and Train frequency in the brackets.

- 1 My sister watches the news on TV. (always)
- 2 I am tired on Monday morning. (usually)
- 3 We go to the cinema on Saturday. (often)
- A My brothers play the guitar together. (sometimes)

Word order: Questions

Order the words to make questions.

- 1 from / is / your / friend / Where / best?
- 2 old / is / How / your / mum ?
- 3 usually / a / you / have / do / shower / When ?
- 4 finish / often / do / school / How / you / 3 p.m. / before ?
- 5 any/got/Have/you/pets?

Competences

Language components	Now I can	
Vocabulary	talk about my daily routines	合合合
	talk about school subjects	公公公
	use adverbs of frequency	合合合
	use adverbs of manners	合合合
Grammar	use <i>can/ can't</i> to talk about ability	合合合
	make questions	公公公



Sports for all







Education and Training **Vocabulary 1 Sports**

• I can talk about sports.

Unit

1 201 Which of the words in the box describe the activities in the pictures? Then listen and check.

catch	dance	dive	hit	jump	kick	lose
score	shout	throw	train	walk	win	run



In general, we use: play with ball sports: play football *qo* + -*ing*: *qo swimming* do + other activities: do athletics

2 Complete the table with the words in the box. Can you add more?

athletics hockey swimming	ju	sketball do nnis		football snowboarding surfing
play		Q	jo	do
football				

3 Put the activities in *Exercise 2* in your order of preference. Compare your list with a partner.

E.g. 1 play football, 2 do athletics, etc.






• I can read for general ideas.

Read the headline from a newspaper article. Do you think the article is about a normal PE lesson?

Street dancing in schools: is it PE?

What sports do British students usually do at school? In winter, it's usually football, hockey or cross-country running, and in summer it's often tennis or athletics. But at High Park School, lessons are different. So, what are they doing for their PE lessons?

The students aren't playing football or hockey and they aren't running. They're doing a new form of exercise – they're doing street dance!

So, what is street dancing and why are students doing

it in school? There are many different types of street dance, but it's basically a combination of hip-hop dance, funk and lots of physical exercise. It's a lot of fun and all the students have a good time.

The students at High Park School love street dancing and are really happy. But, is it sport? Street dancing isn't an Olympic sport but the students are doing physical exercise. Some teenagers don't like doing competitive sports like rugby or running. They often bring notes from their doctors with an excuse, so they don't do anything. These students love street dance and there aren't any notes from the doctor today!

What's next for British PE lessons? Skateboarding, martial arts ... yoga?

2 📶 Read, listen and check your answers.

3 Read the text again.

Are the sentences true or false?

- 1 British students always do street dance in their PE lessons.
- 2 There is only one type of street dance.
- 3 Students at High Park School like doing street dance.
- 4 Street dancing is an Olympic sport.

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 What sports do British students do at school?
- 2 What is street dancing?
- 3 Why do some students bring notes from their doctor?



play + sports (with balls): *play basketball, play volleyball*, etc.

do + **martial arts**: *do taekwondo, do vovinam*, etc. **go** + **activities** (with *-ing*): *go fishing, go swimming*, etc.

5 Put these sports and activities in the right column.

judo	tennis	golf	skiing
hiking	diving	badminton	karate
play		do	go

5 CLASS VOTE Do you want to try street dancing? What other sports do you want to try at school?



affirmative	
1	'm snowboarding.
You	're doing exercise.
He / She / It	's dancing.
We / You / They	're doing athletics.

negative

1	'm not training.
You	aren't playing hockey.
He / She / It	isn't hitting the ball.
We / You / They	aren't playing football.

1 Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 It's December and we ... (watch) AFC Cup in Mỹ Đình Stadium.
- 2 Most people ... (wear) clothes in red.
- 3 Some people ... (sing) and others ... (take) photos.
- 4 Look! Some ... (wave) flags.
- 5 They all ... (have) fun.



Pronunciation

Consonant cluster: /pl/, /sp/, and /st/

The /pl/, /sp/, /st/ are among the most frequent sounds in the English language. You hear them in words like *play*, *sports*, and *start*.



a 2.04 Listen to the sentences.

/pl/ - Please make a call to the pleasant football player!

/sp/ - These sportmen are so special.

/st/ - Some students are reading a story about a famous movie star.

b 2.05 Can you identify the /pl/, /sp/, /st/ sounds in these sentences? Listen and check vour answers.

/pl/ - They plan to play with plane toys in the playground after school.

/sp/ - Alex and Emily spend hours doing the speaking and spelling tasks.

/st/ - Several students are watching street dance.

2 Write complete sentences. Use the present continuous negative.

- 1 | / win / the race.
- 2 He / play / hockey / today.
- 3 My friends / watch / TV .
- 4 Emily / train / for the marathon.
- 5 We/cycle/now.
- 3 Complete the dialogue with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.



Ellen Hi Dave, it's Ellen. Where are you?

- **Dave** Oh, hi Ellen. I (1) ... (watch) the basketball match. The Wild Elephants (2) ... (play) against the Golden Monkeys. The Elephants (3) ... (not win) at the moment. The Monkeys' Number 7 player (4) ... (run) now. The Elephants (5) ... (not stop) him. He's got the ball.
- **Ellen** Dave, what's he doing?
- **Dave** Oh no! Another three points for the Monkeys!



questions and short answer

Am I playing football?Yes, I am.No, I'm not.

Are you swimming? Yes, you are.

No, you **aren't**.

Is he / she / it running? Yes, he / she / it is.

No, he / she / it **isn't**.

Are we / you / they cycling? Yes, we / you / they are. No, we / you / they aren't.

4 Look at the sentences in the table. Complete the rules with the words in the box.

subject be (x2) verb + -ing

- a The order for the present continuous questions is (1) ... + (2) ... + (3) ... + other words.
- b We use the verb (4) ... with short answers.

5 Complete the questions with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- *E.g.* ... your teacher ... (write) on the board? *Is your teacher writing on the board*?
- 1 ... your classmates ... (speak) English?
- 2 ... any students ... (play) football outside?
- 3 ... your dad ... (train) at the moment?
- 4 ... your partner ... (eat)?

6 PROVIDENT OF ACE Work in pairs. Ask and answer your questions in *Exercise 5*.





1 Match pictures 1-3 with the unusual sports in the box.

underwater hockey ostrich racing chess boxing







2 **2.07** Listen to three sports commentaries. Put the sports in *Exercise 1* in the order you hear them.

3 Listen again and choose the correct words.

- 1 Both players are **sitting / standing** at the table.
- 2 Player 2 is watching / moving Player 1.
- 3 The players are **diving / jumping** into the swimming pool.
- 4 The blues are **playing / swimming** with the ball.

4 Do you know any unusual sports?



In South Africa, racing ostriches is very popular. These birds can't fly, but they can run up to 70km per hour. That's faster than lions and leopards!



practise with your partner.

- Nothing special. Why?
- I'm going to a basketball match. Do you want to come?
- Let's meet at three o'clock at school.
- Yes please. What time are you going?
- What are you doing on Sunday?
- They're playing at four o'clock.

Functional language

Making arrangements

What are you doing? Do you want to come? What time are you going? Where shall we meet? Let's meet at half past two.

Speaking task

Prepare a dialogue between you and Emily.

🛃 Step 1

First, look at the tickets and decide which matches you want to go.

RUGBY MATCH

ENGLAND vs AUSTRALIA Sunday Kick off 4 p.m. ROW M SEAT 44

TENNIS MATCH

SEMI FINALS Saturday 11 a.m. Row H Seat 21

🛃 Step 2

Decide what you say.

What are you doing on ...? I'm going to ... So you want to come? They're playing at ... Where shall we meet? See you on ...

Decide what Emily says.

Nothing. Why? Oh, yes please! Let's meet at ... Don't be late!

🛃 Step 3

Work in pairs. Take turns to practise your dialogue.



• I can identify general content of a text.

Ireland is sports mad. Read about its most popular sports.

.





The most popular spectator sport in Ireland is Gaelic football. It is a combination of football and rugby. Fifteen players kick and pass the ball, but they can also run with the ball for a short distance of four steps.

Hurling

Hurling is the second most popular sport and some people say that it's the fastest game on Earth. It is similar to hockey. Players run across the field with their sticks (called *hurleys*). They can carry the ball on their stick or hit the ball into the air like in baseball.



1 Solution Read and listen to the information about traditional sports. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Look at the pictures. What are the players doing?
- 2 What is Gaelic football?
- 3 Is hurling a fast sport?
- **2** What traditional sports have you got in your country?

75



Vocabulary 2 Adjectives of opinion

• I can use adjectives of opinion.

1 Sead the words in the box. Then listen and check.

amazing	boring	dangerous	difficult
easy	exciting	fun	interesting

2 Choose the correct words. Then match sentences 1-4 with pictures a-d.

- 1 I can't snowboard. It's too **easy/ difficult**.
- 2 I hate cricket. It's really **boring/ exciting**.
- 3 Many rugby players have accidents when they play. It's **dangerous** / **easy**.
- 4 We love volleyball. It's boring / fun!









3 PR INTERFACE Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the sports in the box or use your own ideas.



Read and listen. What's Cathy's problem?

2 Read the text again. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Cathy is ... a) in the mountains b) at home c) on a bus
- 2 Cathy usually ... on Saturday. a) goes to the mountains b) relaxes c) watches TV
- 3 On Saturday, Cathy normally has ... on the bus.
 - a) breakfast b) lunch c) dinner
- 4. Cathy thinks that snowboarding is a ...sport.a) boring b) fun c) dangerous

Snowboarding blog $\,\,$

Snowboarding is a fun winter sport but it can also be dangerous. Read how our regular snowboarder Cathy is feeling at the moment and why she isn't going snowboarding with her friends this weekend.

16th March

This is so boring. In this picture I'm having an amazing time but at the moment I'm sitting on the sofa and relaxing ... on a Saturday. What do I usually do at the weekend? Well, I usually meet my friends at 7 a.m. and we get the bus to the mountains. We have breakfast on the bus and we snowboard all day.

So why am I watching TV when my friends are snowboarding in the mountains? The doctor says I can't go because of my leg. It's broken. He thinks snowboarding is dangerous but I don't – I think it's fun and exciting.

So, I'm resting at the moment, but next weekend? Log in next weekend and find out!



nouns adjectives verbs pronouns adverbs tenses

Grammar 2 Present simple and present continuous

• I can use the present simple and the present continuous.

Present simple and present continuous

Today I'm sitting on the sofa and I'm watching TV.

On Saturday, I usually **go** to the mountains.

1 Look at the sentences in the table. Which is the present simple and which is the present continuous?

2 Complete the rules.

- 1 We use the ... to describe activities in progress at the moment or temporary situations.
- 2 We use the ... to talk about routines and habits.



Use the time expressions *at the moment, now*, *today, this week* with the present continuous. Use *every week, always, never, generally, on Mondays* with the present simple.





3 Read the text and choose the correct words.



The Ashes (1) **is being / is** a famous cricket competition. It (2) **'s taking / takes** place every two years. England (3) **'s** always **playing / plays** against Australia in this competition. In this picture, England (4) **'s winning / wins** and Australia (5) **'s losing / loses**. I love cricket. I (6) **'m watching / watch** it every summer with my friends.

- 4 Write complete sentences. Use the present simple or present continuous. Then rewrite them so that they are true for you.
 - 1 My parents / play / golf / now.
 - 2 My friends / go snowboarding / every weekend.
 - 3 I / usually / train / on Monday and Wednesday.
 - 4 My dad / run / a half marathon / today.

5 TRACE Work in pairs. Compare your answers to *Exercise 4*.

My parents aren't playing golf now. They're playing tennis.

Really? My parents are working today.





• I can write an email.

1 **212** Read and listen. Answer the questions.

- 1 What is Sam's favourite sport?
- 2 Why does she like it?
- 3 What equipment does she need?
- 4 How often does she do it?



 To:
 Lucas

 From:
 Sam

 Subject:
 My favourite sport

Hi! I'm Sam and I'm from Biarritz, in France. My favourite sport is surfing. Why do I like it so much? There are two reasons. Firstly, I live near the sea, so I love all water sports. Secondly, surfing is an exciting sport! My mum says it's dangerous and difficult but I think it's amazing! You need a wetsuit and a surfboard. A good surfboard costs more than €400, so surfing is expensive. You can borrow a board from a friend and of course, that's free! I usually go surfing at the weekend with my friends. However, we aren't surfing at the moment because we've got exams next week!

Language

Use *so* to give consequences.

so

E.g. Firstly, I live near the sea, so I love all water sports. A good surfboard costs more than €400, so surfing is expensive.

2 Match the sentences halves then rewrite them with *so*.

E.g. I live near the beach, so I love all water sports.

- 1 I live near the beach—
- 2 I can't throw or catch a ball
- 3 I'm good at running
- 4 My dad is good at tennis
- 5 I love swimming
- 6 We live near the mountains

- a he's teaching me to play.
- b I like athletics.

to

- c I'm in the school swimming team.
- d I often go skiing.
- I love all water sports.
- f I don't like basketball.

3 In 40 – 60 words, write an email about your favourite sport. Follow these steps.

Writing an email

🔂 Step 1 Plan

Make notes under three headings:

- 1 What's your favourite sport? Why?
- 2 What equipment do you need?
- 3 How often / When do you do your favourite sport?

🔁 Step 2 Write

Write a first draft. Organise your writing in three paragraphs. Use your notes from Step 1 and the email on this page to help you.

🔁 Step 3 Check

Check your work. Try to include *so* and adjectives of opinion.

🔁 Step 4 Write

Write your final copy and hand in your work.

Language

• I can look for information on languages.

Sraid Grafton

temple bar

GRAFTON STREET

Barra an Teampaıll

There are two languages spoken in Ireland: English and Irish, or Gaeilge. Gaeilge is one of the oldest languages in Western Europe. It is

the first official language and it is used by half a million people as their mother tongue. It is also one of the official languages of the European Union and about two million people around the world speak Gaeilge.

Gaeilge is a Celtic language and is similar to Scottish Gaelic, Welsh and Breton, which are spoken in the north - west of France. Its alphabet is similar to English, but without letters j, k, q, w, y and z.

In Ireland, there are Gaelic - language newspapers, radio stations and television shows and school students have to study the language, too. Traffic signs and notices in shops are in both English and Gaeilge.

213 Read and listen. Answer the questions.

- 1 How many people speak Gaeilge?
- 2 How is the alphabet of Gaeilge different to that of English?
- 3 When can you see Gaeilge language?

1 Fill the information in the table.

tion in the table.				
Sports	Why you like	Why you don't like		
Football		ICTOP.		
Basketball		12. Vp		
Chess				
Swimming				
Cycling				

2 Do a survey in your class to find out whether your friends *like* ($\sqrt{}$) or *don't like* (\frac{X}) these kinds of sports and why. Then go to the board and report your results to the whole class.

NAME	FOOTBALL	BASKETBALL	SWIMMING	CYCLING



Listening

Listen and fill in each blank with a suitable word or a number.

Sports team

Name: (1) Lincoln
Class: (2)
Sports: (3)
Date: (4)
Phone number: (5)

Reading

The King of Sports

Football is one of the most popular sports in the world. People play it from small streets to big stadiums. Football is a team sport. Two teams of 22 footballers play against each other in a football match. They score by getting the ball into the other team's goal. The team with more scores wins. Because football is popular, both men and women can play it. There are two world's biggest football competitions. One for males and the other for females.

Read and fill one word in each blank.

Many people love football. They play football everywhere such as on the streets and in the (1) In a football match, 22 players join the game and play in two (2) To score, they (3) ... the ball in the other's goal. The team with more (4) ... becomes the winner. As football is (5) ..., both males and females can enjoy this sport.

Speaking

Talk about your favorite sport.

You should answer the following questions:

What is it? How often do you play it? Where do you play it? Why do you like it?

Writing

Write an email to your friend about your favourite sport.



Competences

Language Ski	lls Now I can	
Reading	read for general ideas	公公公
Reading	read for specific information	公公公
Listening	listen for specific numerical information	合合合
Speaking	make arrangements	公公公
Writing	write an email	☆☆☆

Sport

Match the verbs with the pictures.

	rur	n ju	Imp	dar	nce	thro	w	score	e d	ive	
1	-	~		6	1	\checkmark			~	•	
1			-			X		\sim	-	~	
	a			b				-			
	3	, F	P	Z	2	-		F.			
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			t ive adie				ion vion	A C	THC.		
	Find	five	adje	ctive	es of	opir	ion nion.			6	1
	Find K	five N	adje S	ctive Q	es of G	оріг к	V	Ν	U	Fę	
	Find К U	five N	adje S P	Q R	es of G N	<mark>оріг</mark> К F	V E	N Q	U F	F Ә	d Tr
	Find K U L	five N I K	adje S P X	Q R S	G N	opir К F M	V E W	N Q Y	U F E	F ∂ X	d Tra
	Find K U L R	five N I K G	adje S P X Z	Q R S O	G G N I T	оріг К F И	V E W Z	N Q Y S	U F E X	F B X W	d Ira
	Find K U L R J	five N I K G R	adje S P X Z N	Q R S O L	G N I T S	opir K F N I J	V E W Z U	N Q Y S L	U F E X C	F B X W D	d Ir.
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	Find K U L R J S L L	five N I K G R I O Z	adje S P X Z N Z V O	Q R S O L I A E	es of G N I T S E R E	оріг К F Л J J О Т С О	V E W Z U T Y R	N Q Y S L O U F	U F X C I T	F B X W D P W K	d Irra

Present continuous

Complete the following sentences with the present continuous.

- 1 Jack and Jill ... hockey.
- 2 I ... (not) judo.
- 3 My sister ... basketball.
- 4 My friends ... (not) surfing.
- 5 You ... (not) golf.

Present simple and present continuous

Choose the correct words.

- 1 I'm playing / play hockey every Sunday morning.
- 2 Our family **are going / go** skiing every winter.
- 3 My brother's learning / learns to snowboard at the moment.
- 4 My parents aren't at home right now. They**'re playing / play** golf.
- 5 We're going / go horse-riding every weekend.
- 6 I can't play football now. I**'m doing / do** my homework.

Grammar build up

123456789

Choose the correct words.

Alex	Hi, Emily! What (1) are you doing / do you do here?
Emily	I (2) 'm going / go to the swimming pool.
Alex	Really? Why?
Emily	l've got (3) a / an swimming competition.
Alex	Really? (4) Does / Can you swim?
Emily	Yes, I (5) can / do.
Alex	My friend Jack (6) swim / swims for the club.
Emily	Jack Fisher? He's amazing. He (7) always / never wins.
Alex	Yes, he's really good. Look! The bus (8) is coming / comes . See you tomorrow!
Emily	Yeah! See you tomorrow!

Competences

Language components	Now I can	
Vocabulary	talk about sports	公公公
vocabulary	talk about my opinion	公公公
Grammar	use the present simple and the present continuous	合合合

Vocabulary Grammar Sketch

Project



Vocabulary Grammar

there is / there are, a / an, some, any

1 Write complete sentences about the Marine Life Centre. Use *there is / there are, a / an, some* and *any*.



- 1 dolphins
- 2 island 3 mountain
- 5 ice 6 cinema
- 7 water
- 8 shop

4 trees

Adverbs of frequency

2 Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

My uncle is a marine biologist.

- 1 He studies marine life in the Atlantic Ocean. (usually)
- 2 He works in a laboratory in Bristol. (sometimes)
- 3 And he goes to the ocean. (sometimes)
- 4 He's away from home for several weeks. (often)
- 5 My cousins travel with him. (never)
- 6 They have a party on his return. (always)

Present simple and present continuous

Skatch

3 Complete the blog with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

I (1) ... (not go) to school this week, I (2) ... (study) whales with my uncle in the Atlantic Ocean. We (3) ... (stay) on a small boat with three other people. Whales are very interesting. They (4) ... (not sleep) like humans because they (5) ... (need) to be conscious to breathe. Whales often (6) ... (make) very different noises and they sometimes (7) ...

(sing). Today I (8) ... (write) my blog and my uncle (9) ... (use) his computer. The others (10) ... (watch) the whales from the boat.



Question forms

- **4** Complete the questions with the correct words.
 - How often ... you go to the beach? I go to the beach every weekend.
 - 2 ... your mum usually swim in the sea? Yes, she does.
 - ... she swim well?
 Yes, she can. She swims brilliantly.
 - 4 What ... you doing at the moment? I'm reading a book.
 - 5 ... there a museum near here? Yes, there is. It's next to the supermarket.

5 Complete the text with the words in the box.

are doesn't is can visit visiting

Today, we're (1) ... the Science Museum in London – it's amazing and it's free! It's more than 100 years old but it (2) ... feel old. There (3) ... more than 300,000 objects in this museum, including Apollo 10. There (4) ... a special interactive gallery with games. Near the front door, there's a 3D cinema. Here you (5) ... watch films. About 2.5 million people (6) ... the museum every year.

Vocabulary Grammar

Sketch

Project



1 Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 What problem have Craig and Jenny got?
- 2 What idea does Tom suggest?
- 3 What do they decide to make in the end?
- 4 What do they need to make it?

2 Read and listen to the dialogue. Check your answers.

Project island

Tom	Hi Craig, what ar	e you doing?
~ ·	· · · · ·	- 1 I I

Craig	Hi, Tom. Jenny and I have got 🍫	Ĺ
	geography homework and we 🤣	
	don't know what to do. 🥂 🗸 🔨	
Tom	What's the homework?	
		L

- **Craig** We're doing a project but we haven't got any ideas.
- **Tom** Can you write about places in town?
- Jenny Yeah! That's an interesting project.
- **Craig** No, we can't do that. We want to make something and then show it to the class. Jenny, any ideas?
- **Jenny** No. It's difficult. We want a brilliant project, not a boring one.
- **Craig** Yes, I don't like writing and I draw really badly.

Mum	Hi kids, what are you doing?
Jenny	We've got a project for homework
	but we haven't got any ideas.
Mum	Can I help? What's your project
	about?
Jenny	Geography. And we need an
30	amazing idea.
Craig	And we don't want to write
	anything or draw.
Mum	What about making an island? You
	can make the island with newspaper
	and paint it green.
Craig	And the sand?
Mum	You can buy some brown sugar
	from the supermarket. For the
	waves, you can paint the newspaper
	blue. It isn't difficult.
Craig	Great! What do we need, Mum?
_	Quick! The shops close in 30 minutes!

Act!

- **3** Work in groups. Practise and perform the sketch.
 - Choose a character.
 - Read and learn your lines.
 - Perform for your class.

Vocabulary Grammar Sketch

Project

Nature in our area

1 Ideas

Think of a place of nature in your area. Have you got a favourite place? Which one is it?

3 Write

Write a short text about the place, using your notes.

5 Visuals

Find photos or draw pictures of the place.







2 Group work

What places does everyone in your group like? Choose a place and write some notes:

- Where is it?
- Is there any water?
- Are there any trees?
- What can you do / see there?
- What's special about it?

4 Check

Read your text and check it for:

- spelling
- punctuation
- also, because and so



6 Display

Make a poster. Include your texts, photos and pictures. Show your project to the class.

Unit

2

House and home



0

1

D

Vocabulary 1 Rooms and furniture

• I can talk about rooms and furniture.

1 Solution Write the names of the furniture 1-8 by using the words in the box below. Then listen and check.

> armchair bed bookcase cooker cupboard desk lamp wardrobe sofa table toilet chair mirror

2 **PRINTERFACE** Work in pairs. Ask your partner which objects in *Exercise* 1 he/she has got in the house.

> Is there any bookcase in your house? Yes, there is.



3

Now say it!

3

4

- 3 Listen to Emily and Alex. Where do they eat? Where do they do their homework?
- 4 **PPP INTERFACE** Work in pairs. Find out where your partner does the things in the box.

do homework have breakfast have dinner read listen to music watch TV

Where do you usually do your homework?

I usually do it in the kitchen.



1 Read the first sentence of each paragraph in the text. Then match headings 1-3 with paragraphs A-C.

- 1 The 1980s flat
- 2 The 1850s Victorian terrace
- 3 The 1950s semi

A There are millions of terraced houses in Britain from the Victorian era. They're popular because they've often got big rooms with large windows. There's a fireplace in each room because, in the 1850s, there wasn't any electric or gas heating. There were two bedrooms upstairs and a kitchen and a living room downstairs. The toilet was outside. Victorian terraces had neighbours on both sides.

History on an English street

B Semi-detached houses have neighbours on one side only. They are the most popular type of home in England. A 1950s semi usually had a kitchen and a large living room and dining room downstairs. Upstairs, there were two or three bedrooms and a bathroom with a toilet and bath. There were cars on the roads, so these houses usually had a garage too.

C In the 1980s, there were more young people who weren't married and didn't live with their parents. Their jobs were stressful, so they didn't want a garden to work in at the weekend. As a consequence, flats were popular. In these flats, there were normally one or two bedrooms, a living room, a bathroom and a kitchen. There wasn't a garden or a balcony, but everyone had a car, so there was usually a car park.

2 Sead and listen to the text. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 The houses on an English street were ... a) very similar b) often different c) all flats
- 2 Victorian houses didn't have any ...a) fireplaces b) windows c) dining rooms
- 3 The 1950s semi often had ...a) neighbours on one side b) a garage c) a bathroom
- 4 A 1980s flat normally had ... a) a dining room b) a balcony c) a car park

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Victorian terraces get fireplaces?
- 2 What type of house did most English people live in?
- 3 Why did the 1950s semi have a garage?
- 4 Why were flats popular in the 1980s?

Word Tip

Group new words under headings such as 'rooms' or 'furniture'. This will help you to remember them.

4 Look at the text again and find ...

- 1 three types of house.
- 2 five rooms.
- 3 two places to keep cars.
- **5** CLASS VOTE Which type of English houses would you prefer to live in?



Grammar 1 be: past simple

I can use the past simple to talk about things

affirmative

I	was at home.
You	were in the kitchen.
He / She / It	was outside.
We / You / They	were popular.

negative

I	wasn't at school.
You	weren't in the living room.
He / She / It	wasn't inside.
We / You / They	weren't in the garden.

Complete the sentences with was or were. 1

- 1 Igloos ... the traditional houses of the Inuit people.
- 2 Snow ... the traditional material for igloos in Canada and Greenland.
- 3 In other Arctic areas, bone ... the main material. Small igloos ... temporary houses.

Complete the text with the past simple 2 form of be.

Historically, the tepee (1)... the traditional home of Native Americans from the Great Plains. Tepees (2)... special. They (3)... warm in winter and they (4)... (not) hot in summer.

The tepee (5)... perfect for these nomadic tribes because it (6)... durable and it (7)... (not) heavy.



questions and short answers

Was I at home at 3 p.m.?

Yes, you were. No, you weren't.

Were you here last week?

Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.

Washe / she / it in the kitchen?

Yes, he / she / it was. No, he / she / it wasn't.

Were we / you / they at school?

Yes, we / you / they were. No, we / you / they weren't.

3 Order the words to make questions.

Yesterday at 9 p.m. ...

- 1 at home / you / were ?
- 2 you / in bed / were ?
- 3 your parents / were / in the living room?
- 4 your friends / were / at home ?

Pronunciation was/were

- **2.18** Listen to the sentences. а Do you hear was or were?
- b Listen again and repeat.
- **INTERFACE** Work in pairs. Ask and 4 answer the guestions in Exercise 3.



5 Complete the sentences with time expressions so that they are true for you. Use last, ago, on and in.

- 1 I wasn't at home
- 3 My best friend wasn't in class
- 2 My family and I were in the living room together
- 4 We weren't at school

there was / there were

affirmative	
There was	a fireplace.
There were	people inside.
negative	
There wasn't	any heating.
There weren't	any cars.

6 Complete the text with there was / there were or there wasn't / there weren't.

In England, canals were very important in the 19th century. (1) ... a lot of narrow boats. On a typical narrow boat, (2) ... (not) many rooms. In fact, (3) ... only one room and in this room, (4) ... beds for all the family. In the small kitchen, (5) ... (not) many chairs. Life was difficult, but (6) ... (not) much pollution, so it was healthy.

questions and short answers		
Was there any heating?		
Yes, there was. No, there wasn't.		
Were there any cars?		
Yes, there were. No, there weren't.		

- 7 **INTERFACE** Complete the questions. Then work in pairs. Look at *Exercise 6* for the answers.
 - 1 ... any narrow boats in the 19th century?
 - 2 ... beds for everyone?
 - 3 ... one room on the boat?
 - 4 ... a lot of pollution?



• I can listen for specific numeral information.

 Alex and Emily are talking about the houses for rich and poor people in the 16th century. Before you listen, complete the table with the words in the box.

toilets	beds	chairs	car	rpets	clocks
		There we	re	There	weren't
houses the r					
house the p					



- 2 Listen and check your answers.
- 3 Listen again. Are the sentences T (True) or F (False)?

		Т	F
1	There were two rooms in a poor family's house.		
2	The beds were comfortable in all houses. Chairs were very expensive.		
3	There were carpets on the floor in rich people's house.		
4	Poor children were often late for school.		



In the 16th century, glass was very expensive. If there were a lot of glass windows in a house, the family was very rich!



Listen

1 Quân and Emily are in Quân's new house. Match the words in the box with the pictures.

Yes, there was one. Right next to the living room.



Practise

INTERFACE Look at the design of the

house. Work in pairs, make questions about

the house and answer them.

Speaking task

Prepare a dialogue between you and your friend.

🔁 Step 1

First, look at the picture below and draw your old house or an old house that you know.



on and

🔁 Step 2

Think about what you say.

There was ... There were ... It was downstairs ... It was upstairs ...

Think about what your friends will ask.

How many ...? Where was ...? Was it ...? Were there ...?

🔁 Step 3

Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer about you and your partner's old house.



• I can identify general content of a text.



1 Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- 1 Who lives and works at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington DC, the USA?
- 2 What's the name of this house?
- 3 How many rooms do you think there are?
- 4 What sports facilities are there?

2 A Read and listen to the information about the White House. Then check your answers.

In facts and figures:

- 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue is the home of the President of the USA.
- It is also known as the White House.
- It was built between 1792 and 1800.
- There are 132 rooms, 35 bathrooms and 6 floors.
- There are also 412 doors, 147 windows, 28 fireplaces, 8 staircases and 3 lifts.
- This house has also got a tennis court, a jogging track, a swimming pool, a cinema and a bowling alley.

3 Tell about a famous house in your country.







camera fridge laptop telephone toothbrush

Vocabulary 2 Gadgets

• I can read for specific information.

3

• I can talk about gadgets.

1 222 Match the names of the gadgets 1-6 with the words in the box below. Then listen and check.

MP3 player camera dishwasher fridge microwave remote control telephone laptop toothbrush washing machine

- **2** Complete the sentences using words from *Exercise* 1.
 - 1 A ... cleans clothes.
 - 2 You use a ... to change channels on the TV.
 - 3 A ... is a portable computer.
 - 4 You use a ... to take photos.
 - 5 You use a ... to heat or cook food.
- **3** Look at the words in *Exercise 1* again. Which gadgets are the most useful?
- 4 **PPP INTERFACE** Work in pairs. Compare your lists of useful gadgets.

What do you think of the remote control?

I think it's very useful!

It isn't a very useful gadget at all.

1 Read and listen. Who invented the modern toothbrush?

USEFUL GADGETS THE TOOTHBRUSH

Toothbrushes existed thousands of years ago in Egypt, but they were very different. There wasn't any plastic or nylon, so the ancient Egyptians collected pieces of wood from trees and used them to brush their teeth. The modern toothbrush appeared in the 15th century. First, the Chinese invented brushes with hair from pigs, then Europeans copied this idea but with horse hair. In 1935, the chemist Wallace Carothers invented nylon, and the first nylon toothbrushes arrived in Europe from the USA in 1938.

Switzerland produced an experimental electric toothbrush in 1939, but there weren't any electric toothbrushes in the shops until the 1960s. Modern electric toothbrushes appeared in 1987. So, when you brush your teeth, think about this question: do you prefer your toothbrush, a piece of wood or pig's hair? A difficult question!



2 Read the text and fill in the blank with the first letter suggested.

There were toothbrushes (1) t... of years ago. The first toothbrush wasn't plastic or nylon. Instead, it was made of (2) w... People started to have (3) m... toothbrushes in the 15th century. Chinese people used pigs' (4) h... to make toothbrushes. In 1935, (5) n... was first used to make toothbrushes. The electric toothbrushes didn't appear until the 1960s.

2 **PRINTERFACE** Work in pairs. Use the past simple to talk about the history of music players. *E.g.*

In 1954, an American company invented the first portable radio.





Grammar 2

Past simple: affirmative regular verbs

• I can use the past simple to talk about things in the past.

affirmative regular verbs			
l / You	brushed my teeth.		
He / She / It	produced the toothbrush.		
We / You / They	copied this idea.		

1 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

USEFUL GADGETS THE LAPTOP

- 1 A British engineer... (design) a portable computer in 1979, but it was heavy.
- 2 NASA ... (use) this model on their space programme in the early 1980s.
- 3 Business executives ... (want) a more portable computer.
- 4 Adam Osborne ... (produce) the first really portable computer in 1981.
- 5 The Osborne 1 ... (weigh) 11 kg!

When	Who	What
1954	an American company	invent the first portable radio
1979	Sony	introduce the Walkman
1980s	Sony	produce CDs
1998	Koreans	make the first MP3 player
2001	Apple	introduce Ipod



• I can write a description.

1 **224** Read and listen. Answer the questions.

- 1 What is Molly's favourite room?
- 2 Has she got her own room?
- 3 What is there in her room?
- 4 What does she usually do in there?



My favourite room

My favourite room is my bedroom. When I was little, we lived in a small flat. Now I've got my own room because our new flat has got four bedrooms. I love it!

I've got the usual things in my bedroom such as a big desk, a green chair and an enormous wardrobe. I've also got fantastic posters on the wall. My favourite piece of furniture is my bed of course. I often sit in my bedroom and / listen to music. I also read magazines.

What's your favourite room in your house?

Language focu

adjectives

Use adjectives in your writing to give more description:

E.g. We lived in a small flat.

... a big desk, a green chair, an enormous wardrobe ... I've also got fantastic posters on the wall.

2 Rewrite these sentences using the adjectives in brackets.

- *E.g.* When I was little, we lived in a house. (big) When I was little, I lived in a big house.
- 1 In my bedroom, there's a desk and a chair. (brown / plastic)
- 2 I've also got two lamps. (small)
- 3 There are two bookcases. (white)
- 4 I often listen to music in my room. (pop)
- 5 My favourite thing is my bed. (comfortable)

3 In 40-60 words, write about your favourite room. Follow these steps.

Writing a description

🔁 Step 1 Plan

Make notes under three headings:

- 1 What is your favourite room?
- 2 What is there in this room?
- 3 What do you usually do there?

🔁 Step 2 Write

Write a first draft. Organise your writing into three paragraphs. Use your notes from Step 1 and the description on this page to help you.

🔁 Step 3 Check

Check your work. Try to include some adjectives.

🔁 Step 4 Write

Write your final copy and hand in your work.

Science The invention of mobile phones

• I can look for information on the invention of mobile phones.

In the 1970s, scientists in the USA started to find a new kind of phone that could be used anywhere. In 1871, the first telephone,

which was invented by Graham Bell, changed the way of communication. Thanks to telephones, people could make phone calls and talk to each other over a long distance. However, people could only use telephones in the telephone booths on the street. Users could not bring the telephones with them. Therefore, scientists wanted to find a machine that people could bring with them everywhere.



In 1973, Martin Cooper made the first phone call from a mobile phone. This first mobile phone was 1.1 kilograms heavy and 23 centimetres long. Nowadays, mobile phones are much smaller with a lot of incredible functions such as taking photos or surfing the Internet. However, the appearance of the first mobile phone is still one of the most important events in communication history.

🛃 Read and listen. Answer the questions.

- 1 When was the first telephone invented?
- 2 What was the problem with the telephones?
- 3 How big was the first mobile phone?

INTERFACE Work in groups.

Use there was/ there were and the ideas below to talk about life in Vietnam in the 19th century.





Listening

Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 How many floors are there in Mai's house?
- 2 Where is the living room?
- How many televisions are there in Mai's house? 3
- Where is Mai's bedroom? 4
- 5 Where is the bookcase?

Speaking

1 Draw your room.



2 PINTERFACE Work in groups. Introduce your room to your friends.

Writing

Write an email to your friend about your house.



Reading

Houses around the world

A. Flats

People living in a flat are often young people with one or two children. Flats are often the smallest kind of house. There are only 5 or 6 rooms in a flat: a living room, a kitchen and dining room, two bedrooms and one or two bathrooms.

B. Terraced houses

Terraced houses are houses that are next to each other. There are often 3 or 4 floors in each terraced house. There are many rooms in a terraced house and parents and children can live in different rooms.

C. Detached houses

Detached houses are houses with a space or a garden around. It is very large and very expensive as well. There can be gardens or swimming pools in front of the house for people to relax after a hard-working day.

Read and tick.

According to the text: Which type of house ...

State of the second sec	A	В	С
is very expensive?			
2 do young people often live in?			
3 has different bedrooms?			
1 is the smallest kind of house?			
5 has gardens or swimming pools?			

Competences

Language S	kills Now I can	
Reading	read for main ideas	合合合
Reduing	read for specific informatio	n 公公公
Listening	listen and identify key information	合合合
Speaking	list and describe things	合合合
Writing	write a description of a room	合合合

Rooms and furniture

Look at the room plan and name the furniture. What room is this?



Gadgets

Match 1-5 with a-e to make words for gadgets.

- 1 micro
- machine а
- 2 remote
- b wave
- 3 washing
- washer С d control
- 4 dish
- 5 tooth
- brush e

Past simple

- Education and Trail **1** Complete the dialogue with *was/were* or wasn't/weren't.
 - (1) ... houses very different in the 16th century? Α
 - B Yes, they (2)
 - Α (3) ... there any rooms?
 - Yes, there (4) ... a kitchen. B
 - Α Anything else? (5) ... there a living room?
 - Yes, there (6) ... but there (7) ... any toilets. B
 - Oh dear. (8) ... there any bedrooms? Α
 - B No, there (9) The beds (10) ... in the living room.

2 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- My mum often arrives home at 5 p.m., 1 but yesterday she ... (arrive) at 9 p.m.
- 2 She usually cooks the dinner but last night my dad ... (cook) it.
- 3 We usually watch TV in the living room but yesterday we ... (watch) it in the kitchen.
- 4 My dad always stops work at 8 p.m. but yesterday he ... (stop) at 11 p.m.

Grammar build up 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 🔒 🞐

Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Emily	What's that on your desk? It (1) (not be)		
	there last week.		
Ben	This? It (2) (be) a telephone.		
Emily	But it's got a cable and there (3) (not be)		
	any buttons!		
Ben	l know. There (4) (not be) any phones		

without cables in the past and there (5) ... (be) a dial on the phone, not buttons.

Great! Emily

There (6) ... (be) also an old remote control Ben in the box. My dad says he (7) ... (watch) a lot of TV when he (8) ... (be) young. He remembers the day the remote control (9) ... (arrive). He (10) ... (change) the channel every five seconds until his dad (11) ... (shout) at him. His dad (12) ... (be) really angry. Émily I can imagine!



Competences

Language components	Now I can	
Vocabulary	talk about rooms and furniture	公公公
Grammar	use the past simple to talk about things in the past	

Travel

1





Unit

• I can talk about transport.

1 Complete the table with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

bike bus boat car coach lorry moped motorbike plane taxi train tram

land	water	air
bike		

- 2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with words from *Exercise 1*.
 - 1 In Mexico, pink ... are for women only.
 - 2 In London, people can hire a ... to travel around the city.
 - 3 In Bangladesh, people often travel on the roof of a
 - 4 The first ... was from the USA and was in the air for 12 seconds.
 - 5 A ... in Hong Kong has got two floors.



- 3 Listen to Ben and Emily. How do they go to school?
- **4** Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about how you go to different places. Use the words in the box or your own ideas.





We go **by** train, bus and boat but we go **on** foot.





• I can read for specific information.

1 🔝 Read and listen. What is the text about?

a) A journey to school b) Unusual transport



The Skycar

You can drive the Skycar or fly it like a plane. Gideon Cardozo, a British engineer, designed the Skycar in just 18 months. In 2009, Cardozo took the Skycar from the UK to Africa. He drove along roads and flew over mountains and seas. Finally, they arrived in Timbuktu, Western Africa, more than two months later.



The SQuba

When Frank Rinderknecht saw his hero James Bond drive his car into the sea, he decided that he wanted to build a similar car. The result was the SQuba submarine. The SQuba can travel at 120kph on land, 6.5kph on water and 3.25kph underwater. This machine is completely ecological but it is also very expensive: it costs nearly €1 million!



The Couchbike

Two friends invented the Couchbike. They tried to ride their special bicycle across a national park in Canada but two police officers stopped them because Couchbike was more than two metres wide! It was very slow and the cyclists didn't have helmets. But the police officers didn't know what to do, so the two friends continued their journey.

Make a note in your notebook of collocations - words which often go together such as *to fly a plane*.

- **2** Read the text again and answer the questions.
 - 1 Where did they go and how long did it take?
 - 2 What speed can the SQuba reach on land?
 - 3 How much does the SQuba cost?
 - 4 What is the Couchbike?

3 Match 1–4 with a–d to make collocations. Then make sentences using the words in the box.

сус	clist	driver	pilot	sailor
1 drive 2 sail 3 fly 4 ride		a plane b bike c boat d car		
	E.g. A pilot flies a plane.			

4 CLASS VOTE Which is the most unusual type of transport in the text?



c) Transport in the 19th century



 I can use the past simple to talk about activities in the past

affirmative: regular/irregular		
I / You	travelled alone.	
He / She / It	drove along the road	

We / You / They continued their journey.

negative regular/irregular I / You didn't design the car.

He / She / It **didn't have** a helmet.

We / You / They **didn't see** their hero.

1 Complete the table with the past simple form of the verbs.

		C
regular	irreg	ular
disappear	be	and
present	begin	×
return	come	
stop	cost	
	have	

2 Complete the text with the past simple verbs in *Exercise 1*.

Pronunciation

-ed endings /d//t//ɪd/

a 🐱 Listen and repeat. Can you hear the difference?

/d/ or /t/	lived	stopped
/ɪd/	ended	started

b **1** Listen to the verbs in the box. Then add them to the table in *Exercise a.*

arrived asked continued designed invented looked presented tried wanted

3 Answer the following questions.

- 1 When did you last travel?
- 2 Where did you go?

Language

- 3 How did you get there?
- 4 What did you do there?

4 **Provide a construction** INTERFACE Work in pairs. Use questions in *Exercise 3* to ask your partner about his/her last trip.

The past simple of *have* and *have got* is *had* and *didn't have*:

When I was young, I didn't have short hair, I had long hair. √

Thad got long hair. X

The first passenger tram service probably (1) ... (begin) in Wales in 1807. There (2) ... (be) seats for 12 passengers but it (3) ... (not be) cheap. It (4) ... (cost) about five pence. In 1881, Werner von Siemens, a German engineer, (5) ... (present) the first electric tram to the world. In the 1900s, many cities (6) ... (have) large tram networks. However, in the 1950s and 60s, trams (7) ... (disappear) from the streets of many major cities. In 1952, the last London tram (8) ... (stop) in New Cross. Almost 50 years later, trams (9) ... (return) to London.



5 Complete the sentences with the past simple negative form of the verbs in brackets.



- 1 In 1817, one of the first bikes appeared but it ... (have) pedals.
- 2 The general public ... (buy) these bikes because they were expensive.
- 3 The first bikes with pedals and two wheels ... (appear) until the 1860s.
- 4 In the 1920s, Americans ... (use) bikes. They preferred to drive.
- 6 Write sentences that are true for you using the past simple affirmative and negative. Use the words in the box or your own ideas.

go on foot	go on holiday	ride a bike
drive a car	yesterday	last week
last year	on Monday	

E.g. I didn't go to school on foot yesterday. I went by car.

7 **INTERFACE** Work in pairs. Read your sentences to your partner.





• I can listen and identify key information.

1 Read the sentences. Do you think they are true or false?



- 1 If you want to travel but you don't want to waste a lot of time preparing, you should travel alone.
- 2 Travelling with agencies, you can't do what you want.
- 3 Travel agencies can suggest where to find delicious food.
- 4 You can't meet new people when you travel in tours.
- 5 It is cheaper to travel in tours than travel alone.
- 2 🚮 Listen and check your answers.

3 🚮 Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why is travelling with a company comfortable?
- 2 Why is travelling with a company useful?
- 3 Who will you travel with in tours?
- 4 How many people will guide you during travelling?

4 **PR** INTERFACE Work in pairs and discuss. Do you want to travel in tours or travel alone? Why?



• I can ask for travel information.

Listen

- 1 Look at the picture. Where are Emily and Lucy? What are they doing?
- 2 Emily and Lucy are going to York. Listen to the dialogue and choose the correct answer.

Emily buys a **single / return** ticket.

3 🔝 Listen again and complete the dialogue. Use the numbers in the box.



Practise

4 INTERFACE Work in pairs. Ask your friend to find out which train he/she is talking about.

Train Ticket			
From: Hanoi 8 a.m.	To: Đà Nẵng 9 p.m.		
Single: 450,000 VND	Return: 700,000 VND		
No: 22	Platform: 12		

Train Ticket		
From: Huế 9 a.m.	To: Hội An 11 a.m.	
Single: 100,000 VND	Return: 170,000 VND	
No: 232	Platform: 6	



Single or return?

It costs (4) £....

Functional language

Asking for travel information

Emily

What time does the next bus for York leave? What number is it? Where does it leave from? How much does it cost?

Assistant

It leaves at two o'clock. It's number 22. Bus stop number seven. It costs £4.

Speaking task

Prepare a dialogue between you and the assistant.

🔁 Step 1

First, decide where you want to go.

Destination: Liverpool Number: 30 Departure times: 10:30....11:00....12:00 Bus stop: 8 Ticket prices:

Return: £15.50 Single: £8.50



ation

Destination: Brighton Number: 120 Departure times: 2:00....2:25....2:50 Bus stop: 15 Ticket prices: Return: £5.50 Single: £2.80

🔁 Step 2

Think about what you say. Excuse me. What time does the next bus for ... leave? What number is it? Where does it leave from? How much does it cost? Return / Single, please.

Think about what the assistant says.

It leaves at ... o'clock. It's number ... Bus stop number ... Single or return? It costs £ ...



Work in pairs. Take turns to practise your dialogue.



• I can identify general content of a text.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

There are many ways of travelling around London. Here are a few of them.

The London Underground, or 'the Tube', was the first underground railway system in the world.



It's called the London Underground, but 55% of it isn't under the ground!



London buses are typically red and many of them have got two floors. These buses are called double-deckers.

You can catch a boat at the River Thames. There are regular boat services or you can go on a cruise. Another type of transport is the London taxi. The taxis

are traditionally black,



but nowadays you can find them in all different colours. Taxis are also called cabs.

1 Sead and listen to the information about public transport. Then answer the questions.

- 1 How much of the Underground is under the ground?
- 2 What colour are double-deckers?
- 3 Where can you catch a boat?
- 4 What is another name for a taxi?
- **2** What types of transport can you use in your town?



• I can talk about travel.

Match pictures 1-6 with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

buy souvenirsclimb mountainsexplore new placeshave a good timego surfingmake friendsrelaxsunbathetake photosvisit museums



2 Imagine you went on holiday last month. Write the past simple sentences using the verbs in *Exercise 1*.

E.g. I went to Hawaii last month. I went surfing and I ...

3 F INTERFACE Work in pairs. Compare your sentences in *Exercise 2*.

I went to Hawaii last month.

I didn't go to Hawaii. I went to New York.



• I can read for specific information.

- 1 Listen and read. Who is Bear Grylls? Does he go on typical holidays?
- **2** Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?
 - 1 Bear Grylls climbed mountains when he was young.
 - 2 He didn't explore again after his accident.
 - 3 He wrote the book *Facing Up*.
 - 4 He sunbathed after climbing the Everest.
 - 5 He went to the Sahara Desert alone.

Question and answer:

Bear Grylls Bear Grylls is a British adventurer, writer and TV presenter and admired by many. Last week, *Teen Explorer* magazine told us more about him!



Q Why is he called Bear?

A Bear is a nickname. His sister gave him that nickname when he was a baby!

Q Obviously, he loves exploring new places. When did he start?

A At an early age, he climbed mountains with his father.

Q Was that dangerous?

A Not as dangerous as when he was in Special Forces and had a serious parachuting accident. He broke his back in three places.

Q Did he stop his adventures?

A No – quite the opposite – at the age of 23, he became the youngest British man to climb the Everest.

Q What did he do next?

A He wrote about this experience in the book *Facing Up.*

Q And then, did he have a holiday? Did he relax and sunbathe like us?

A No, he didn't. First he circumnavigated the United Kingdom on jet skis, then he crossed the North Atlantic Ocean on an open, inflatable boat in aid of charity.

Q What did he do next?

A Legion in the Sahara Desert. Maybe that was a holiday for Bear – it depends on what you call a holiday!



• I can use the past simple to talk about activities in the past.

questions and short answers

Did I / you **go** on holiday?

Yes, you / I did.

No, you / I didn't.

Did he / she / it climb mountains?

Yes, he / she / it did.

No, he / she / it didn't.

Did we / you / they sunbathe?

Yes, we / you / they did.

No, we / you / they didn't.

1 Write the past simple questions. Then write the answers.

E.g. you / have / a good time? $\sqrt{}$

Did you have a good time? – Yes, I did.

- 1 you/go / by plane? X
- 2 she / try / any new sports? $\sqrt{}$
- 3 your friends / take / a lot of photos? X
- 4 you and your family / visit / the museums? X
- **2** Order the words to make questions.
 - 1 go / on holiday / you / Where / did ?
 - 2 there / How / you / get / did ?
 - 3 go / you / Who / did / with ?
 - 4 do / there / did / What / you ?

3 INTERFACE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in *Exercise 2* about your last holiday.



• I can write a story.

Read and listen. Put the pictures in the correct order.

A disastrous holiday!

Last summer I went on holiday to Italy with my family. But there were lots of problems along the way. First, the alarm clock didn't ring, so we got to the airport really late. We had a good flight to Italy, but when we arrived, my sister's bag wasn't there. It was in Portugal and she didn't have any clean clothes. Then we took the bus to the hotel.

At the hotel, there were more problems. The hotel didn't have two rooms for us, so we all shared one room for the first night. What a disaster!

In the end, I had a good holiday. I tried new sports, explored new places and made new friends. Well, they went home on the second day.



foc

Time connectors

You can improve your story by using time connectors:

E.g. First, the alarm clock didn't ring Then we took the bus In the end, I had a good holiday.

2 Write complete sentences. Use the past simple.

- 1 First / I / get dressed / and / I / have breakfast .
- 2 Then I / wait / for a taxi but I / not have / any money .
- 3 In the end / I / phone / my dad / and I / go / to the airport by car .



3 In 40 - 60 words, write about a bad holiday. Follow these steps.

Writing a story

🖸 Step 1 Plan

Make notes under three headings:

- 1 Where did you go?
- 2 What did you do?
- 3 What happened in the end?

🖸 Step 2 Write

Write a first draft. Organise your writing in three paragraphs. Use your notes from Step 1 and the story on this page to help you.

🔁 Step 3 Check

Check your work. Try to use the past simple and include the time connectors *first, then* and *in the end*.

🔁 Step 4 Write

Write your final copy and hand in your work.
Tourism Seven Wonders of the World

• I can look for information on Seven Wonders of the World.

In 2007, more than 100 million people voted for the New Seven Wonders of the World. There are three places on this list that are from Asia: The Great Wall of China, the Taj Mahal in India and Petra in Jordan.

The Great Wall of China was built between the 5th century B.C. and the 16th century to protect the borders of ancient China. It is nearly 4,000 miles long, making it the longest wall in the world. Because of its length, tourists can only visit different parts of this destination.

The Taj Mahal in India is a mausoleum built between 1632 and 1648 for the wife of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. The Taj Mahal is made of white marble, which gives it an outstanding beauty. Every year, millions of tourists come and visit the Taj Mahal to see the symbol of eternal love.

Petra was an ancient city in Jordan. It used to be the capital of the empire of King Aretas IV and was most successful from 9 B.C. to A.D. 40. Although some parts of Petra have fallen down, millions of tourists still come to Jordan every year to visit this ancient city.

📅 Read and listen. Answer the questions,

- 1 Which of the New Seven Wonders of the world are in Asia?
- 2 Why can tourists only visit different parts of the Great Wall of China?
- 3 What makes the Taj Mahal special?

INTERFACE Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and tell the story.

What happened yesterday?



















Listening



- 1 Where did Lan go last week?
- 2 Who did she go with?
- 3 How did she get there?
- 4 What did she do there?
- 5 What did she eat during the trip?

Speaking

- 1 Talk about a trip that you love most. You should include the following information.
 - Where you went.
 - When you went.
 - Who you went with.
 - How you got there.
 - What you did there.
- **2** Work in groups. Talk to your friends about your trip.

Writing

Write a letter to your pen-pal about a trip that you like most.



Reading

Fransport around the world

Amsterdam is a small and peaceful city. Places are very near so people often ride around the city to protect the environment.

Bangkok is a crowded city. People often travel by car. Too many cars on the street cause traffic jam.

Hanoi is the capital city of Vietnam. More than 8 million people live here so the streets are always crowded. People often ride motorbikes to school or to work.

Paris is a romantic city in France. Because public transports are very modern here, people often travel by tram. They are very fast, cheap and they can protect the environment.

Venice is a floating city in Italy so people travel around by boat. Other transports here are water buses and water taxis.

Read and match.

1 Amsterdam	a boats
2 Bangkok	b motorbikes
3 Hanoi	c bikes
4 Paris	d cars
5 Venice	e trams

Competences

Language Skills Now I can		
Reading	read for specific information	
Listening	listen and identify key information	
Speaking	ask for travel information	会会会
Writing	write a story	***

Transport

Identify the types of transport.





а...







е...

С



Match verbs 1–8 with expressions a–h to make activities.

- 1 buy
- a mountains b friends
- 2 explore 3 climb
- c photos
- d museums
- e new places
- 5 make 6 take

7 qo

4 have

- f surfing
- 8 visit
- g souvenirs
- h a good time

Past simple affirmative and negative

Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Last Saturday I (1) ... (visit) my grandparents. I (2) ... (leave) the house early - at 7 a.m. but I (3) ... (not go) with my parents. I (4) ... (go) alone and (5) ... (travel) by bus. I (6) ... (not have) a good time. It was very boring! On Sunday I (7) ... (get up) late and (8) ... (have) breakfast. I (9) ... (go) shopping with my friends and (10) ... (buy) some new CDs. Sunday was fun!

Past simple questions

Write questions using the past simple.

- 1 Where / you / go on holiday / last year?
- 2 you / visit / any museums?
- 3 What / you / buy / there?
- 4 you / climb / a mountain?

Grammar build up

12345678

Complete the dialogue. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Ben Did you have a good weekend, Emily?
- Emily Yes, I (1) ... (do). It was really fun!
- Ben What (2) ... you ... (do)?
- Emily Well, you know my sister Natalie? It (3)... (be) her birthday last week, so all the family (4) ... (go) to the theme park in town.
- Ben Fantastic! I love (5) ... (go) to theme parks. I (6) ... (spend) a day there with friends a week ago.

Emily Really?

- Ben
 Yes, we (7) ... (arrive) at 10 a.m. and we

 (8) ... (not leave) until 7 p.m.!
- **Emily** (9) ... you ... (go) on the Pirate Ship?
- Ben No, I (10) ... (do). It looked really boring.
- Emily It was really boring!
- Ben We (11) ... (wait) for a long time to get inside, but we (12) ... (not mind). It was great!

Competences

Language components	Now I can	
Vecebulery	talk about travel	公公公
Vocabulary	talk about transport	合合合
Grammar	use the past simple to talk about activities in the past	合合合

Celebrate!



Vocabulary 1 Clothes and accessories

• I can talk about clothes and accessories.

Unit

а

l 🔝 Look at the words in the box. Listen and check.

boots coat dress jacket jeans jumper scarf shirt shorts skirt trainers trousers T-shirt

2 Match descriptions 1-6 with pictures a-f.

- 1 I'm wearing a pair of jeans and a pink jacket. I'm having fun with my friends.
- 2 This is my uncle and cousin at a Scottish wedding. My cousin is wearing a special skirt called a *kilt*.
- 3 This is me at the beach. I'm wearing a pair of shorts and a T-shirt.
- 4 This is Bonfire Night. It's November so I'm wearing a scarf, a coat and boots.
- 5 This is my little brother's birthday party. He's wearing a multi-coloured shirt.
- 6 It's Christmas Day and I'm wearing my favourite jumper and a pair of blue jeans.



- 3 Listen to Emily and Ben. What do they usually wear on special occasions?
- 4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the clothes you wear. Use the words in the box or your own ideas.

a party a wedding school Christmas Day the weekend

What do you usually wear to parties?

l usually wear a pair of jeans and a black T-shirt.



We often use a pair of... with clothes: a pair of trousers, a pair of boots. Remember that trousers and boots are plural. These are my favourite trousers. ✓ This is my favourite trousers. ★









• I can read for specific information.

1 Read the text quickly and complete the headings with the words below.

a) gloves b) skirts c) white

Men in ...

If you're going to go to a *ceilidh* you should wear your dance clothes and comfortable shoes. *Ceilidhs* are traditional dances from Scotland and Ireland, and the music is fast and energetic. Girls wear what they want: jeans, skirts or trousers; boys wear kilts, shirts and jackets. A kilt is similar to a skirt – it is a traditional Scottish outfit and it's perfect for dancing.

Not all brides wear ...

Many people in Britain have Indian origins and they follow different traditions when they get married. The traditional colour isn't white, it's red, because this colour is the symbol of new life. So, an Indian bride shouldn't wear a white wedding dress, she wears a beautiful, long, red sari with red and gold jewellery and red henna paint on her hands.

Good fun in ...

You can be sure it is going to be cold on Bonfire Night so you should wear warm clothes. Coats, scarves and boots are best. The British celebrate Bonfire Night on the evening of 5th November, when the nights are cold and dark. All over the country, people meet and stand around bonfires, watch fireworks and eat potatoes, sausages and other food that you can hold with gloves on.

2 Read and listen to the text and answer the questions.

- 1 Where do *ceilidhs* come from?
- 2 What should girls wear for a ceilidh?
- 3 Which colours shouldn't a bride wear at an Indian wedding? Why?
- 4 Why should people wear coats, hats and scarves for Bonfire Night?
- 5 Why do people eat food like potatoes and sausages?

3 Read the text again and find words for these definitions.

- 1 a traditional skirt from Scotland for men
- 2 a woman who is getting married
- 3 a red substance to colour hair or kin
- 4 a big fire at celebrations



When you meet a new word, read the context – the words around it – and try to guess the meaning.



- I can use *should/ shouldn't*.
- I can talk about the future using the future simple and the present continuous.

should/ shouldn't

affirmative	I/ You/ We/ They/ He/ She/ It + should + verb .
negative	I/ You/ We/ They/ He/ She/ It + should not + verb . should not = shouldn't
interrogative	Should + I/ you/ we/ they/ he/ she/ it + verb ? Yes, I/ you/ we/ they/ he/ she/ it should . No, I/ you/ we/ they/ he/ she/ it shouldn't .

1 Read the text again and find out what people should/shouldn't wear in these celebrations.

	should	shouldn't	
Ceilidhs	`د	Edu	
Indian weddings		*Cation	
Bonfire Night		and Tr	

2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences to give advice, using *should/shouldn't* and the words and phrases in the box.

should drive fast drink more water

shouldn't	have soft drinks	
shouldn't		do exercises
1 You		
2 You		
3 You		
4 You		****

3 **INTERFACE** Work in pairs. Talk about what you *should* and *should not* do in class.

We should do our homework.

We shouldn't talk loudly in class.

will

Use *will* to talk about intentions without plans in the future.

- A *I'm going to the supermarket.* Do you want me to buy you anything?
- **B** Sure. I will need a box of chocolate. Can you help me?
- 4 Complete the following conversation using *will.*
 - Jack I think I ... (go) to the shopping center ... (you go) with me?
 - **Ellie** Sure. I ... (go) with you because I think I ... (buy) some food.
 - Jack What food ... (you buy)?
 - Ellie I guess I ... (buy) some noodles, meat and tomatoes. I ... (make) spaghetti for dinner.
 - Jack There's a shopping center near here so I think we ... (walk) there.
 - Ellie It's a great idea.

5 Look at the table and complete the following sentences with what each person will have.

What will these people have in the coffee shop?

1 Rose will	
-------------	--

2 Emily.....

3 Tim.....

4 Lily.....



Questions and short answers

affirmative	I / You / We / They / He / She / It will go to the beach this weekend.
negative	I / You / We / They / He / She / It will not have dinner at home. will not = won't
interrogative	Will I/ you / we / they / he / she / it buy some bread for breakfast? Yes, I/ you / we / they / he / she / it will. No, I/ you / we / they / he / she / it won't.

6 will or be going to

- 1 I... (do) my homework tonight.
 - Don't worry, I ... (help) you.
- 2 My mum bought the flight tickets last week.We ... (go) to Đà Nẵng next week.
- 3 Tom thinks he ... (pass) the examplecause he studies so hard.

7 INTERFACE Work in pairs. Read the sentences and respond. Then switch the roles.

Turn 1

Card A	Card B
It's so hot here.	(open the windows)
lt's raining.	(take my umbrella)
Why did you buy two movie tickets?	(see a movie with a friend tonight)
Where are you going to go for this summer vacation?	(go to the beach)



Card A	Card B
(give you some medicine)	I have a headache.
(answer the phone for you)	The phone is ringing but I can't answer it.
(more modern with flying cars)	What will your city be like in the next 10 years?
(have hotpot)	You bought a lot of vegetables yesterday.

will vs be going to



- will: for actions in the future without plans.
 be going to: for the actions in the future with plans.
- I think I will go to the movie theater tonight. (no plans)

- I **am going to** go to the movie theater tonight. (with plans)

- 2 will: for prediction without clues. be going to: for the prediction with clues.
 - I think it **will** rain tomorrow. (no clues)
 - Look at those dark clouds!
- It **is going to** rain. (with clues: dark clouds)



I can listen and identify key information.

1 Listen to Emily, Alex and Ben talking about a fancy dress party. Match the names with pictures a-c.



2 🛃 Listen again and choose the correct words.

- 1 The party is on **Friday / Saturday**.
- 2 Emily is / isn't going to take her black cat.
- 3 The party **is / isn't** going to be at Alex's house.
- 4 Alex's parrot is / isn't going to be real.
- 5 Ben is going to wear his **black / brown** boots.



Fancy dress parties became popular in Britain in the early 18th century. People wore masks and there was a game: everyone guessed who was under the masks!



• I can make and accept invitations.

Listen



2 Listen to Alex talking to Ben on the phone and answer the questions.

- 1 When is the party?
- 2 What time does it finish?



Would you like to come? It's my birthday.

At about (2) ...

OK. See you then.

I'm having a barbecue (1)...

Yes, I'd love to. What are you celebrating?

Happy birthday! What time does it start?

```
Great! And what time is it going to finish?
```

Brilliant! See you at one o'clock.

Practise

4 **PR** INTERFACE Your friend is going to have a birthday party. Ask your friend to complete the invitation.



Functional language Making and accepting invitations

Making invitations

Bye!

I'm having a barbecue this afternoon. Would you like to come?

It starts at one o'clock.

Accepting invitations

Yes, I'd love to. What time does it start? And what time is it going to finish?

Speaking task

Write a dialogue between you and Ben.

🔁 Step 1

It is your birthday today and you are going to have a party. First, choose a type of party below.

Bowling party City bowling alley

7p.m. – 9p.m.



Picnic in the park North park 12.30p.m. – 3.30p.m.

🔁 Step 2

Decide what you say.

I'm having a ... on ... Would you like to come? It's my ... It starts at ... It's going to finish at ... See you then.

Decide what Ben says.

Yes, I'd love to. What are you celebrating? What time does it start? And what time is it going to finish? See you at ...

🔁 Step 3

Work in pairs. Take turns to practise your dialogue. Festivals

• I can identify general content of a text.

Summer is a great time to celebrate. In London, in the month of August, they celebrate the Notting Hill Carnival. It is a big street party. People wear fantastic costumes and walk through the streets. Thousands of people watch the processions and there is really loud music. It has a real party atmosphere!



The weather in Australia is different to the UK. When it's winter in Europe, it's summer in Australia and it's very hot. There are a lot of cultural festivals in Australia, including the Adelaide Fringe Festival. This is the second biggest fringe festival in the world - after Edinburgh - and it consists of twenty four days and nights of comedy, music, dance and visual arts. The festival is in February and March - the warm months in Australia.



1 Read and listen to the information about festivals. Then answer the questions.

- 1 When is the Notting Hill Carnival?
- 2 What do people wear?
- 3 How long does the Adelaide Fringe Festival last?
- 4 When is the Adelaide Fringe Festival?
- 2 What do you celebrate in your country? How do you celebrate it?



• I can talk about weather and seasons.



spring



summer

1 244 Look at the words in the box. Listen and repeat.

cloudy cold dry hot rainy snowy stormy sunny warm wet windy

2 Which words in *Exercise 1* can you use to describe pictures a-d?

E.g. Picture a: It's warm, dry ...

3 Choose the correct words.

- 1 In the Arctic it's **cold / hot**.
- 2 Summer in the south of Spain is usually **sunny / snowy**.
- 3 There was no rain last summer so the ground is very **dry / wet**.
- 4 It's **warm / cold** tonight so we can sit outside and eat dinner.
- 5 It was very **rainy / windy** in Britain last summer – we used our umbrellas every day!



autumn



winter

Pronunciation

/s / & sentence stress / intonation

a 2.45 Listen and repeat.

sometimes	sunny	spring	stormy
summer	scarf	socks	snowy

b 246 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the stressed words.

1 It's sometimes sunny in spring and it's hot and stormy in summer.

2 In winter you need a scarf, gloves and thick socks because sometimes it's snowy.





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1 🛃 Read and listen. How old is the Glastonbury Festival?



Come to Glastonbury but bring your umbrella!

The Glastonbury Festival is on the last Friday, Saturday and Sunday in June – the same every year since the festival started in 1970!

There are going to be over 700 acts this year – rock, pop and dance music and more, including special circus, music and theater acts for children. There are 137,500 tickets but don't wait! The tickets are going to go on sale in October, but they usually sell all the tickets in one day. Your parents mustn't forget to send the organisers photos of you and the other members of your family because all tickets are personal.

When you go to Glastonbury with your family, you must take a tent because there aren't any hotels. There's a special camping area for families. Your parents can give your tent to charity after the festival if they want – the festival organisers give tents to people with no home.

Also, you must take clothes for bad weather, like anoraks, boots and coats because it always rains! It's often windy and stormy too, so bring warm clothes, but take your T-shirts and sun cream too. You never know - it is summer after all!

2 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?

- 1 Glastonbury is only a music festival.
- 2 There are more than 140,000 tickets.
- 3 Your parents must buy your tickets in October.
- 4 Your parents must send the organisers a photo of you if you want a ticket.
- 5 Your parents must leave your tent at the festival.



• I can use *must / mustn't*.

affirmative	
l / You	must wear boots.
He / She / It	must wear a scarf.
We / You / They	must dance.

negative	
l / You	mustn't forget sun cream.
He / She / It	mustn't make noise.
We / You / They	mustn't bring pets.

1 Order the words to make sentences.

- E.g. be / for / mustn't / late / You / the party. You mustn't be late for the party.
- 1 must / You / an umbrella / the festival / take / to.
- 2 use / People / mustn't / mobile phones / the / concert / in .
- 3 you / At the festival / make / night / mustn't / noise / at .
- 4 wear / You / warm clothes / must .
- 2 Look at the festival rules. In your notebook, write four sentences using *must / mustn't*.

	Yes!	No!
Summer Jestival	Have a ticket	Bring food or drink
	Bring a tent	Make videos or take photos
	Wear suitable clothes	Drop litter

3 Write sentences about what you *must* or *mustn't* do at school.

E.g. You mustn't eat food in the classroom.



• I can write a postcard.

Answer the questions.

- 1 Is Patrick having a good time?
- 2 What did he do last night?
- 3 What is the weather like?
- 4 What is he doing tomorrow?

Hi Mike,

I'm having a great time here in Scotland. We arrived two days ago. The train journey was a bit boring because it was more than six hours! We saw a great comedy show last night and we are going to see a circus tonight. The weather's fantastic. Scottish people say it often rains in Edinburgh in August, but it's dry and sunny. I'm going to wear my summer clothes! Tomorrow we're going to explore Aviemore. It's in the mountains, so I think it's going to be cold there. We're going there for two days. If the weather is good, we can reach the top tomorrow afternoon. I must remember to take my jumper and my gloves. If it rains, we will go to an arts museum near here.

I'm going to take lots of photos, I promise! Patrick

Language (focus

Review

Improve your writing by using a variety

of tenses (past, present and future), connectors

(and, but, so, etc.) and correct punctuations.

3 In 40 – 60 words, write a postcard. Follow these steps.

Writing a postcard

🔁 Step 1 Plan

Choose a holiday destination. Make notes by answering these questions:

- 1 What activities are you doing?
- 2 What are you going to do tomorrow?
- 3 What will you do if the weather is fine?
- 4 Where will you go if it rains?

🗾 Step 2 Write

Write a first draft. Use your notes from Step 1 and the postcard on this page to help you.



Step 3 Check

Check your work. Try to include a variety of tenses and connectors, and correct punctuations.

🔁 Step 4 Write

Write your final copy and hand in your work.



Conditional sentence (Type 1) We use the first conditional sentence when we talk about future situations we believe are real or possible. If S + V (present simple), S + will/shall + V (infinitive). If it is sunny tomorrow, we'll go to the beach. If it doesn't rain next Sunday, we'll go camping.

2 Choose the correct words. Then correct the spelling and punctuation.

- E.g. I have / am having a good time because / but the weather is great. I'm having a good time because the weather is great!
- 1 We arrived / arrive late yesterday so / also we took a taxi.
- 2 It often rains / is often raining in May, but / and it isn't raining today
- 3 If it **is / will be** sunny tomorrow we **will go / are going** to the beach
- 4 we **climbed** / **are going to climb** a mountain in Aviemore tomorrow.



• I can look for information on First Snow Festival.

Every November, when the first snow starts falling from the sky, people in Shiga Kogen begin to prepare for a festival to welcome the winter season. Shiga Kogen in Yamanouchi is the largest ski resort of Japan. As it is in one of the coldest regions in Japan, it is possible for tourists to ski very early in the winter season, from mid to late November. However, tourists have to travel to some of the highest mountains in Yamanouchi to experience some of the earliest snow sports of the year. In early December, when snow is going to cover all the Shiga Kogen area, the festival is ready to start. There are many activities during the festival such as snowboard performance, a ceremony to pray for safety in the mountain and a party with delicious soup and ramen noodles. If you are a lucky person, you can join the lottery to win ski wear, tools and more!

The First Snow Festival will also give you the opportunity to go skiing at a lower price. You can buy tickets for one day at the price of ¥2,900 or for 2 days at ¥3,800.

249 Read and listen. Answer the questions.

- 1 When do Shiga Kogen people begin to prepare for a festival?
- 2 Why do some tourists travel to some of the highest mountains in Yamanouchi?
- 3 What do people do in First Snow Festival in Shiga Kogen?



INTERFACE Work in pairs. Look at the picture of the camping site. Talk about what you are going to do there at the weekend and what you *must/mustn't* or *should/shouldn't* do there.

Dos

- have a picnic
- play games
- put rubbish in the bins

Don'ts

- jump into the river
- climb the trees
- go out too far from the area





Listening

E Listen and tick.	т	F
1 The festival is in spring.		
2 Children play with lanterns in this festival.		
3 During the festival, people eat fruits and cakes.		
4 People sometimes eat Bánh Chưng in this festival.		
5 Mai is making her toy for the festival.		



Speaking

1 Talk about a festival you like most. You should answer the following questions.

What is the name of the festival?

When does it occur?

What do you do to prepare for the festival?

What do you often do during the festival?

Why do you love this festival so much?

2 Work in groups.

Talk to your friends about the festival you like most.

Reading

Labour Day

Labour Day is celebrated worldwide annually. It is also called International Worker's Day or May Day in other parts of the world. This day is a national, public holiday in many countries in the world. More than 80 countries celebrate Labour Day on May 1st.

Some countries celebrate it on other dates that have a significant meaning to them. For example, Canada and the United States have Labour Day on the first Monday of September. Since the 20th century, Labour Day has become a celebration of labourers and working classes. The day is celebrated to honour and recognise the achievements of workers.

Read and answer the following questions.

- 1 How often is Labour Day celebrated?
- 2 What is Labour Day called?
- Why don't some countries celebrate Labour Day
 on May 1st?
- 4 How important is Labour Day?

Writing

Write a postcard to your friend about a holiday destination.

Competences

Language Skill	s Now I can	
Reading	read for specific information	公公公
Listening	listen and identify key information	合合合
Speaking	make and accept invitations	合合合
Writing	write a postcard	合合合

Clothes

Complete the words with vowels.

1	sc_rf	4
2	trs_rs	5
3	c t	6 sk_rt

Weather and seasons

Answer the following questions.



It's June, I know, but in Britain today it's going to be (1) **rainy / windy**. With maximum temperature of 10°C, it's going to be (2) **warm / cold**. In France it's going to be (3) **warm / hot** but

- (4) stormy / cloudy.
- In the south of France it's going to be
- (5) cold / hot and (6) sunny / cloudy all day.

must/ mustn't - should/ shouldr't



Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

- 1 You **must/ mustn't** bring glass bottles. You **should/ shouldn't** use plastic bottles instead.
- 2 You must/ mustn't camp in designated areas. You should/ shouldn't go out too far from the area.
- 3 You **must/ mustn't** have a ticket. You **should/ shouldn't** buy a ticket three or four days before.

be going to

Order the words to make sentences.

- 1 friends / have / a beach party / My / are / to / going .
- 2 not / going / wear / I / am / to / that green dress .
- 3 are / take / to the beach / sandwiches / We / not / to / going .

Grammar build up

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Emily	Hi, Megan! What (1) you (do)?
Megan	Hi, Emily! I (2) (put) these old school
	books in the cupboard.
Emily	Wow! It's the last day of school tomorrow.
Megan	l can't wait!
Emily	(3) you (wear) your black dress
	tomorrow night?
Megan	No, of course I'm not. Why?
Emily	It's the end of year school disco.
- Hino	(4) you (go)?
Megan	No, I'm not. I (5) (go) last year and
	it (6) (be) boring.
Emily	Megan, you always (7) (go).
	We (8) (have) a really good time last year.
	You (9) (dance) with Jack, remember?
Megan	Yes, I remember. It (10) (be) awful so
	l (11) (not go) tomorrow.
Emily	Oh please! Ben, Alex and I (12) (meet)
	opposite the school at 7 p.m. Come with us!

Competences

Language components	Now I can	
Vocabulary	talk about clothes and accessories	合合合
	talk about weather and seasons	合合合
Grammar	talk about the future using the future simple and the present continuous	合合合
	use must/ mustn't and should/ shouldn't	公公公



Vocabulary Grammar

be: past simple

1 Complete the sentences. Use was / wasn't or were / weren't.



- 1 Edward the Confessor ... the king of England until January 1066.
- 2 Edward ... married to Edith of Wessex but they didn't have any children.
- 3 When Edward died, Harold ... king. He ... Edith's brother.
- 4 However, William II of Normandy ... Edward's cousin and he ... (not) happy.
- 5 William ... in France and he decided to invade England.
- 6 Harold and his men ... tired and they ... (not) prepared for a battle.

Past simple

2 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Henry VIII (1) ... (be) the King of England from 1509 to 1547. His favourite minister, Thomas Wolsey (2) ... (build) a magnificent palace south of London called Hampton Court. It (3) ... (be) amazing! Wolsey (4) ... (know) that the king (5) ... (not be) happy, so he (6) ... (give) the palace to Henry VIII as a present. A year later, Wolsey (7) ... (die). Then the king (8) ... (do) some work in the palace. He (9) ... (have) more than a thousand people in his court, so he (10) ... (need) enormous kitchens. The King (11) ... (play) tennis, so he also (12) ... (make) a tennis court.

be going to

Sketch

3 Complete the email with the correct form of *be going to*.

Subject: Windsor Castle

I (1) ... (stay) with my cousin in Windsor this weekend. On Saturday, we (2) ... (visit) Windsor Castle! It's the Queen's official residence but my cousin says the Queen (3) ... (not be) there. On Saturday evening, we (4) ... (have) dinner in a Chinese restaurant. On Sunday, I (5) ... (go) on a boat on the river with my cousin and aunt, but my uncle (6) ... (not come) with us. What (7) ... you ... (do) this weekend? Write soon, Haley.

Question forms

- Complete the questions. Then write answers that are true for you.
 - 1 What / you / do / yesterday ?
 - 2 you / watch / TV after dinner last night ?
 - 3 What time / you / go to bed / last Saturday ?
 - 4 Where / you / go / after school today ?
 - 5 What / you / do / next summer ?
- **5** Complete the text with the words in the box.

to eat are but finished must because am has going

Yesterday, we (1) ... school. I (2) ... very excited because tomorrow we are going (3) ... visit London. We are (4) ... to see the Tower of London and it (5) ... got a lot of interesting things to see. It was a royal palace (6) ... it was a prison too. There (7) ... seven big black birds called ravens at the Tower. They usually (8) ... meat every day, but visitors (9) ... not feed these birds (10) ... they are dangerous.



Vocabulary Grammar

Sketch

Project



1 🗾 Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 How many rooms do the friends visit?
- 2 Where did Mr Phillips go?
- 3 What did Amy hear?
- **2** Read and listen to the dialogue. Check your answers.

In the museum

- Amy Look at this old bike! It's enormous! Were people very tall in the past?Billie No! But bikes were different.
- Marcus This is a great museum! I love looking at these things. But people wore funny clothes – look at those trousers!
- Jake I think they wore special trousers for cycling. Women didn't normally wear trousers.
- **Billie** But they had beautiful dresses. Did you see the woman in the photo in the last room?
- Jake Yes, but she was the queen, Queen Victoria. Some people didn't have nice clothes – and they didn't have shoes.
- Amy What did they do when it was snowy or rainy?
- Marcus They had cold feet! What's in this room?
- **Amy** This is a model of Henry VIII! His coat's amazing! And why did he wear shorts?
- Marcus Jake, stand next to him. I want to take a photo.

	Billie	You mustn't take photos in a museum.
	Jake	Hey. Where's our class? Where are we?
	Marcus	I don't know. I think this is the King's
		and Queen's room.
	Amy	Come on! The museum's going to close
	•	soon, and they're going to leave us here!
Ŷ,	Billie	Look at this furniture, this is the king's
	ing.	bed! It's enormous!
	Jake	Billie! We're looking for Mr Phillips!
	-C	He's going to be really angry.
	Amy	I'm scared. I don't like this. I heard a
	•	noise! Did you hear it? Over there,
		near the king's bed!
	Marcus	You didn't hear anything, Amy, it's
		your imagination.
	Amy	No it isn't! Look. I want to go home.
		Listen! I heard it again. Can you hear it,
		Billie?
	Billie	I can hear something wait. It's my
		mobile phone! I forgot I've got it here!
		Hello? Mr Phillips!! Hooray!!



- **3** Work in groups. Practise and perform the sketch.
 - Choose a character.
 - Read and learn your lines.
 - Perform for your class.

Vocabulary Grammar Sketch

Project

Our favourite historic monument

1 Ideas

Think about the historic monuments in your country. Which one is your favourite? Why do you like it?

3 Write

Write a short text about your monument, using your notes.

5 Visuals

Find photos or draw pictures of your favourite monument.



Choose a monument and write some notes:

- What type of monument is it?
- Where is it?
- When did they build it?

2 Group work

What's special about it?



4 Check

Read your text and check it for:

- spelling
- punctuation
- word order
- time connectors: first, then, in the end

6 Display

Make a poster. Include your texts, photos and pictures. Show your project to the class.

Use your Macmillan Pocket Dictionary!

/bild

Α

Wordlist

action (n) / æk[n/: hành đông adventure (n) /əd'vent[ər/: cuộc phiêu lưu Africa (n) /ˈæfrɪkə/: Châu Phi airport (n) / eəpɔ:t/: sân bay alphabet (n) / ælfəbet/: bảng chữ cái amazing (adj) /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/: đáng ngạc nhiên, làm kinh ngạc American (adj) /əˈmerɪkən/: thuôc nước Mỹ amusement arcade (n)/əˈmju:zmənt ɑ:rˈkeɪd/: nơi đến để chơi các máy điên tử hoat đông bằng xu ancient (adj) /eɪnʃənt/: cổ xưa, cổ đai angular (adj) /æŋqjələr/: (thuôc) góc, có góc, có góc canh annual (adj) /ˈænjuəl/: hàng năm answer a quest ant (n) /ænt/: con kiến appear (v) /əˈpɪər/: xuất hiện approximately (adv) /əˈproksɪmətli/: khoảng, ước chững trium (n) /əˈkweəriəm/: công viên hải dương học trium (n) /əˈkweəriəm/: công viên hải dương học answer a question / ænsər ə 'kwest[ən/: tra lời câu hỏi architecture (n) /a:rkɪtektʃər/: kiến trúc area (n) /eəriə/: khu vưc arm (n) /a:rm/: cánh tay armchair (n) /ˈɑːmtʃeər/: ghế bành arrive (v) /ə'raɪv/: đến arrow (n) /ˈærəʊ/: mũi tên art (n) /a:rt/: nghê thuật arts and design (n) /a:rts and di'zaın/: (môn) nghê thuật và thiết kế art gallery (n) /ɑ:rt 'gæləri/: phòng trưng bày nghệ thuật Asia (n) /eɪ[ə/: Châu Á ask a question /a:sk ə 'kwest[ən/: hỏi câu hỏi athletics (n) /æθ'letɪks/: môn điền kinh attack (v) /ə'tæk/: tấn công aunt (n) /a:nt/: dì, cô, bác gái Australia (n) /ɔ:'streɪliə/: nước Úc Australian (adj) /ɔː'streɪliən/: thuộc về nước Úc author (n) /ˈɔ:θər/: tác giả autumn (n) /ˈɔːtəm/: mùa thu average (n), (adj)/'ævərɪdʒ/: trung bình

В

background (n) /bækgraund/: phông nền, nền tảng balcony (n) /ˈbælkəni/: ban công bank (n) /bænk/: ngân hàng barbecue (n) /ba:bɪkju:/: tiêc thit nướng basketball (n) /ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl/: môn bóng rổ bat (n) /bæt/: gậy (môn bóng chày) bath (n) /bæθ/: bồn tắm bathroom (n) /ˈbæθrʊm/: phòng tắm bay (n) /bei/: vinh (be) born (v) /bi: bo:rn/: được sinh ra beach (n) /bi:t[/: bãi biển beak (n) /bi:k/: mo (chim, vit,...) bean (n) /bi:n/: hat đâu because /bɪˈkɔːz/: bởi vì bedroom (n) / bedrom/: phòng ngủ behind (prep) /bɪ'haɪnd/: phía sau Belgian (adj) / beldʒən/: thuộc về nước Bỉ Belgium (n) / beldʒəm/: nước Bỉ best friend (n) /best frend/: ban thân between (prep) /bɪˈtwiːn/: giữa bikini (n) /bɪˈkiːni/: đồ bơi hai mảnh birthday (n) /bs:θdeɪ/: sinh nhât birthplace (n) /ˈbɜ:θpleɪs/: nơi sinh boat (n) /bəʊt/: thuyền body (n) /bpdi/: than thể, cơ thể bone (n) /bəʊn/: xương bookcase (n) /ˈbʊkkeɪs/: tủ sách boots (n) /bu:ts/: bốt, ủng boring (adj) /bo:rɪŋ/: buồn chán bow (n) /baʊ/: cung tên bowling alley (n) /bəʊlɪŋ 'æli/: sàn chơi bowling box office (n) /'boks 'bfis/: phòng vé boxing (n) /ˈbɒksɪŋ/: môn đấm bốc breeding (n) / bri:dɪŋ/: sự sinh sản bridge (n) /brɪdʒ/: cầu brilliant (adj) / brɪliənt/: chói loi, rưc rỡ British (adj) /ˈbrɪtɪʃ/: thuộc vương quốc Anh brown bear (n) /braun bear/: con gấu nâu build (v) /bɪld/: xây dựng building (n) /'bɪldɪŋ/: toà nhà bus stop (n) /bʌs stɒp/: bến xe buýt

bush (n) /bʊ[/: bui cây nut (n) /nʌt/: hat souvenirs (n) / su:vəˈnɪərz/: đồ lưu niêm

С

café (n) /ˈkæfeɪ/: quán cà phê cage (n) /keɪdʒ/: cái lồng cake (n) /keɪk/: bánh ngot call (v) /kɔ:l/: gọi camera (n) / kæmrə/: máy ảnh campsite (n) /'kæmpsaɪt/: nơi cắm trai can (v) /kæn/: có thể làm gì Canada (n) /kænədə/: nước Ca-na-đa Canadian (adj) /kəˈneɪdiən/: thuôc nước Ca-na-đa canal (n) /kəˈnæl/: kênh đào canteen (n) /kæn'ti:n/: nhà ăn, căng tin capacity (n) /kəˈpæsəti/: sức chứa, dung tích, khả năng capital (n) /ˈkæpɪtl/: thủ đô centre (n) /sentər/: trung tâm change (v) /t[eɪndʒ/: thay đổi character (n) /kærəktər/: nhân vât cheese (n) /tʃi:z/: pho mát chemist (n) /kemīst/: nhà hoá học cherry (n) /'t[eri/: quả anh đào chess boxing (n) /tʃes 'bɒksɪŋ/: môn đấm bốc cờ vua chimney (n) /'t[ɪmni/: ống khói China (n) /ˈtʃaɪnə/: nước Trung Quốc Chinese (adj) /tʃaɪ'ni:z/: thuộc nước Trung Quốc chopsticks (n) /'t[ppstɪks/: đũa cinema (n) /'sɪnəmə/: rap chiếu phim circus (n) /'sɜ:rkəs/: rap xiếc civilian (n) /səˈvɪliən/: người dân claw (n) /klo:/: móng vuốt climb mountains /klaɪm 'maʊntənz/: leo núi cloud (n) /klaʊd/: đám mây cloudy (adj) /klaʊdi/: trời nhiều mây coach (n) /kəʊtʃ/: huấn luyện viên/ xe khách coal (n) /kəʊl/: than đá

coat (n) /kəʊt/: áo khoác coffee (n) /kpfi/: cà phê Colombia (n) /kə'lʌmbiə/: nước Cô-lôm-bi-a Colombian (adj) /kəˈlʌmbiən/: thuôc nước Cô-lôm-bi-a combination (n) / kpmbi/neɪ[n/: sư kết hơp combine (v) /kəm'baın/: kết hợp comedy (n) /kpmədi/: hài kich comic (n) /kpm1k/: truyên tranh competition (n) / kpmpə'tɪ[n/: cuộc thi compose (v) /kəm'pəʊz/: biên soan computer room (n) /kəm'pju:tər ru:m/: phòng máy tính concert (n) /ˈkɒnsət/: buổi hoà nhac conduit (n) /kpndjuɪt/: cáp điên cone (n) /kəʊn/: hình nón conflict (n) /kpnflikt/: sư xung đột conquer (v) /kpŋkər/: chinh phuc consist (of) (v) /kənˈsɪst/ (/əv/): bao gồm contain (v) /kən'teɪn/: chứa đưng, bao hàm continue (v) /kən'tınju:/: tiếp tục cooker (n) /'kʊkər/: nồi cơm điên costume (n) / kpstju:m/: trang phuc countryside (n) / kntrisaId/: vùng nông thôn courgette (n) /kʊəˈʒet/: quả bí xanh cousin (n) /kʌzn/: anh/ chi/ em ho cupboard (n) /khbad/: tử ly curly (adj) / k3:rli/: (tóc) xoăn cycling (n) /saikliŋ/: sự đi xe đạp cyclist (n) /'saıklıst/: người đi xe đạp

D

dairy products (n) /'deəri 'prpd^kt/: các sản phẩm từ sữa dance (n) /da:ns/: điêu nhảy dance (v) /do:ns/: nhảy danger (n) /'deɪndʒər/: sự nguy hiểm dangerous (adj) /'deɪndʒərəs/: nguy hiểm dark (adj) /da:k/: tối decade (n) /'dekeɪd/: thập kỉ decision (n) /dɪ'sɪʒn/: quyết đinh deck (n) /dek/: boong tàu design (v) /dɪˈzaɪn/: thiết kế designer (n) /dɪ'zaɪnər/: nhà thiết kế dessert (n) /dɪ'zɜ:t/: món tráng miệng destination (n) / destr/ner[n/: điểm đến destroy (n) /dɪ'strɔɪ/: phá huỷ dictionary (n) /'dɪk[ənri/: từ điển difficult (adj) /'dɪfɪkəlt/: khó khăn

dining room (n) /ˈdaɪnɪŋ ruːm/: phòng ăn dishwasher (n) /ˈdɪʃwɔ:ʃər/: máy rửa bát disruption (n) /dɪsˈrʌpʃn/: sự đứt đoạn district (n) /ˈdɪstrɪkt/: quận dive (v) /daɪv/: lặn double (v) /ˈdaɪv/: lặn double (v) /ˈdʌbl/: gấp đôi downstairs (adv) /ˌdaʊnˈsteəz/: dưới tầng drama (n) /ˈdrɑːmə/: kịch dress (n) /dres/: chiếc váy drink (n) /drɪŋk/: đồ uống drum (n) /drʌm/: cái trống dry (adj) /draɪ/: khô

Ε

eagle (n) /i:ql/: chim đai bàng ear (n) /Iər/: tai earrings (n) /'ıərıŋ/: khuyên tai east (n) /i:st/: phía Đông Ecuador (n) / ekwado:r/: nước E-cu-a-đo Ecuadorian (adj) / ekwə'dɔ:riən/: thuộc nước E-cu-a-đo education (n) /edʒu'keɪ[n/: sư giáo duc education system (n) /ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn ˈsɪstəm/: hệ thống giáo dục elegant (adj) / elɪgənt/: thanh lich element (n) / elɪmənt/: yếu tố end (v) /end/: kết thúc ending (n) / endɪŋ/: sư kết thúc English (adj) /ɪŋqlɪ[/: thuôc nước Anh English (n) /'ɪŋglɪʃ/: tiếng Anh enormous (adj) /ɪ'nɔ:məs/: to lớn entertainment (n) /entə'teɪnmənt/: sư giải trí environment (n) /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/: môi trường Europe (n) /jʊərəp/: Châu Âu European Union (n) /jʊərəˈpi:ən 'ju:niən/: liên minh châu Âu evidence (n) /'evidəns/: chứng cứ exciting (adj) /Ik'saItIŋ/: thú vi, lí thú, hứng thú exhibition (n) / eksɪ'bɪ[n/: buổi triễn lãm explode (v) /ɪkˈspləʊd/: phát nổ explore new places /Ik'splo:r nju: pleIs pleIsIZ/: khám phá những địa điểm mới

F

face (n) /feɪs/: mặt, gương mặt fact (n) /fækt/: sự thật fair (adj) /feər/: sáng màu fairground (n) /ˈfeəgraʊnd/: khu vực tổ chức hội chợ famous (adj) /ˈfeɪməs/: nổi tiếng

fancy dress party (n) / fænsi 'dres 'pɑ:ti/: tiêc hoá trang fantastic (adj) /fæn'tæstɪk/: tuyêt vời fantasy novel (n) /ˈfæntəsi 'nɒvl/: tiểu thuyết viễn tưởng fascinating (adj) /ˈfæsɪneɪtɪŋ/: hấp dẫn fashion (n) /ˈfæʃn/: thời trang fast food (n) /fa:st fu:d/: đồ ăn nhanh favourite (adj) /'feɪvərɪt/: yêu thích feather (n) /ˈfeðər/: lông vũ feature (n) /ˈfiːtʃər/: đăc tính fibre (n) /'faɪbər/: sơi figure (n) /'fɪqjər/: hình dáng fin (n) /fɪn/: vây cá finally (adv) /ˈfaɪnəli/: cuối cùng find out (v) /faind aut/: tìm ra finger (n) /'fɪŋqər/: ngón tay finish school /'fɪnɪ[sku:l/: hoàn thành chương trình học fireplace (n) /faɪərpleɪs/: lò sưởi fireworks (n) /ˈfaɪəw3:k/: pháo hoa flag (n) /flæq/: cờ flight (n) /flaɪt/: chuyến bay flip-flop (n) /'flip flop/: dép xỏ ngón flow up (v) /fləʊ ʌp/: chảy lên trên folk music (rı) , . forest (n) /forɪst/: rừng fortress (n) /fɔrɪtrəs/: pháo đài - (n) /frɑ:ns/: nước Pháp - tống băng folk music (n) /fəʊk 'mju:zɪk/: nhạc dân gian French (n) /frent[/: thuôc nước Pháp fridge (n) /frɪdʒ/.tu lanh frozen (adj) /ˈfrəʊzn/?lanh cóng, đóng băng fur (n) /f3:r/: lông mao

G

geography (n) /dʒi'bgrəfi/: môn địa lý gerbil (n) /dʒa:rbɪl/: chuột nhảy get dressed /get drest/: mặc quần áo ghost (n) /gəʊst/: hồn ma giant (adj) /dʒaɪənt/: khổng lồ gift shop (n) /gɪft ʃop/: cửa hàng quà tặng glasses (n) /gla:sɪz/: kính mắt gloves (n) /glʌv/: găng tay go on foot /gəʊ on fʊt/: đi bộ go shopping /gəʊ 'ʃopɪŋ/: đi mua sắm go skiing /gəʊ 'ski:ɪŋ/: đi trượt tuyết go snowboarding /gəʊ 'snəʊbɔ:rdɪŋ/: trượt ván trên tuyết go surfing /gəʊ 'sɜ:fɪŋ/: đi lướt ván goal (n) /gəʊl/: bàn thắng, mục tiêu goggles (n) /ˈɡɒglz/: kính bơi golf (n) /gɒlf/: môn đánh gôn government (n) /ˈɡʌvənmənt/: chính phủ granddad (n) /ˈɡrændæd/: ông grandma (n) /ˈɡrænmɑ:/: bà grandparents (n) /ˈɡrænpeərənt/: ông bà grassland (n) /ˈɡræslænd/: vùng đồng cỏ green tea (n) /ˈɡræund flɔ:r/: tầng trệt guitar (n) /ɡrtɑ:r/: đàn ghi-ta

Η

habitat (n) /hæbɪtæt/: môi trường sống j have a good time /həv ə gud taɪm/: có thời gian vui vẻ have a shower/həv ə 'ʃauər/: tắm have breakfast /həv 'brekfəst/: ăn sáng have dinner /həv 'dɪnər/: ăn tối healthy diet /helθi 'daɪət/: chế độ ăn lành mạnh helmet (n) /'helmɪt/: mũ bảo hiểm hero (n) /hɪərəʊ/: anh hùng hill (n) /hɪ/: ngọn đồi history (n) /'hɪstri/: (môn) lịch sử hit (v) /hɪt/: đánh hockey (n) /hoki/: môn khúc côn cầu hotel (n) /həʊ'tel/: khách sạn hump (n) /hʌmp/: bướu lạc đà hutch (n) /hʌtʃ/: lều, chòi

ice cream (n) /'aıs kri:m/: cây kem
ice hockey (n) /'aıs 'hoki/: khúc côn cầu trên bằng
ice rink (n) /'aıs rɪŋk/: sân trượt bằng
ice skating (n) /'aıs 'skettıŋ/: trượt bằng
iceberg (n) /'aısb3:g/: tảng bằng
icon (n) /'aıkon/: biểu tượng
iconic (adj) /ai'konık/: (thuộc) hình tượng, có tính chất biểu tượng
ICT (information and communication technology) (n) /,aı si: 'ti:/
công nghệ thông tin và truyền thông
illuminated (adj) /ɪ'lu:mɪneɪtɪd/: được chiếu sáng
inch (n) /ɪntʃ/: (đơn vị đo) inch
independence (n) /ˌɪndɪ'pendəns/: sự độc lập
industrial (adj) /ɪn'dʌstriəl/: thuôc về công nghiêp

industry (n) /Indəstri/: công nghiệp influence (v) /Influəns/: ảnh hưởng information centre (n) /Infəˈmeɪʃn 'sentər/: trung tâm thông tin insect (n) /Insekt/: côn trùng inside (adv) /In'saɪd/: bên trong institute (n) /InstItju:t/: học viện interesting (adj) /IntrəstIŋ/: thú vị invent (v) /In'vent/: phát minh invincible (adj) /In'vInsəbl/: vô địch, không thể đánh bại Ireland (n) 'aɪələnd/: nước Ai-len Irish (adj) /aIIIʃ/: thuộc nước Ai-len island (n) /aIlənd/: hòn đảo

J

jacket (n) /'dʒækɪt/: áo khoác Japan (n) /dʒə'pæn/: nước Nhật Bản Japanese (adj) /_,dʒæpə'ni:z/: thuộc nước Nhật Bản jeans (n) /dʒi:nz/: quần bò judo (n) /'dʒu:dəʊ/: môn võ Judo jump (v) /dʒʌmp/: nhảy jungle (n) /'dʒʌŋgl/: rừng (nhiệt đới) justice (n) /'dʒʌstɪs/: sự công bằng

K

kangaroo (n) /ˌkæŋgəˈru:/: chuột túi kick (v) /kɪk/: đá kitchen (n) /ˈkɪtʃɪn/: nhà bếp

lake (n) /leɪk/: hồ

lamb (n) /læm/: thit cừu landmark (n) /lændma:k/: danh thắng trong thành phố landscape (n) /lændskeip/: phong canh laptop (n) /'læptop/: måy tính xách tay last week /la:st wi:k/: tuần trước last year /lɑːst jɪər/: năm ngoái legal system (n) /'li:gl 'sɪstəm/: hệ thống pháp lý liberty (n) /'lɪbərti/: sư tư do library (n) /'laɪbreri/: thư viên lifeboat (n) /'laɪfbəʊt/: thuyền cứu sinh lifestyle (n) /'laɪfstaɪl/: lối sống lift (n) /lɪft/: thang máy light (n) /laɪt/: đèn listen to music /lɪsn tə 'mju:zɪk/: nghe nhac literature (n) /ˈlɪtrətʃər/: môn Văn litter tray (n) /ˈlɪtər treɪ/: khay để rác living room (n) /'lɪvɪŋ ruːm/: phòng khách lizard (n) /ˈlɪzərd/: con thằn lằn

loft (n) /lɒft/: gác xép look (v) /lʊk/: nhìn look after /lʊk 'æftər/: chăm sóc lorry (n) /lɒri/: xe tải lose (v) /lu:z/: mất loss (n) /lɒs/: sự mất mát

Μ

magician (n) /məˈdʒɪʃn/: nhà ảo thuật main (adj) /meɪn/: chính majority (n) /məˈdʒɒrəti/: đa số make notes /meik nauts/: ghi chú mandarin (n) /mændərɪn/: chữ Quan thoai (tiếng Trung) mane (n) /mein/: bòm ngựa marsupial (n) /maːrˈsuːpiəl/: thú có túi Victoria Education and Traini match (n) /mæt[/: trân đấu maths (n) /mæθs/: môn toán meat (n) /mi:t/: thit Medieval (adj) / medi'i:vl/: thời Trung cổ member (n) / membər/: thành viên memorial (n) /məˈmɔ:riəl/: đài tưởng niêm Mexican (adj) / meksīkən/: thuốc nước Mê-hi-cô Mexico (n) / meksīkau/: nước Mê-hi-cô microwave (n) / maɪkrəweɪv/: lò vi sóng mild (adj) /maɪld/: (khí hậu) ôn hoà, ấm áp military (n) /mɪlətri/: quân đội million (n) /ˈmɪljən/: triêu mirror (n) /'mɪrər/: gương money (n) /ˈmʌni/: tiền moped (n) /mauped/:xe có bàn đap hoặc máy gắn với bánh xe, xe phân khối nhỏ Moroccan (adj) /məˈrɒkən/: thuộc nước Ma-rốc Morocco (n) /məˈrɒkəʊ/: nước Ma-rốc mosquito (n) /məˈski:təʊ/: con muỗi mother tongue (n) /mʌðər tʌŋ/: tiếng mẹ đẻ motorbike (n) /mautabark/: xe máy mountain (n) / mauntan/: ngọn núi mouth (n) /maʊθ/: miệng MP3 player (n) /em pi: 'θri: pleɪər/: máy chơi nhạc museum (n) /mju'zi:əm/: bảo tàng music (n) / mju:zɪk/: âm nhạc music festival (n) / mju:zɪk 'festɪvl/: lễ hội âm nhạc music instrument (n) / mju:zɪk 'ɪnstrəmənt/: nhạc cụ must (v) /məst/: bắt buộc (phải) myth (n) /mɪθ/: thần thoại

Ν

native (adj) /'neɪtɪv/: bản đia near (prep) /nɪər/: gần neck (n) /nek/: cổ neon (n) /'ni:pn/: đèn nê-ông net (n) /net/: lưới network (n) /'netw3:rk/: mang lưới New Year's Eve / nju: jɪəz 'i:v/: đêm giao thừa newsagent (n) /'nju:zeɪdʒənt/: quầy báo/ người bán báo newspaper (n) /'nju:zpeɪpər/: tờ báo next (adj) /nekst/: cạnh, tiếp theo next to (prep) /nekst tə/: bên cạnh nickname (n) / nɪkneɪm/: biêt danh north (n) /nɔ:rθ/: phía Bắc notebook (n) /'nəʊtbʊk/: vở, sổ novelist (n) /'npvəlɪst/: tiểu thuyết gia nuts (n) /nʌts/: các loại hạt

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occasion (n) /ə'keɪʒn/: dịp Oceania (n) /əʊʃi'ɑ:niə/: Châu Đại Dương official (adj) /ə'fɪʃl/: chính thức onion (n) /ʌnjən/: củ hành tây opposite (adj) /'ɒpəzɪt/: đối diện orchestra (n) /'ɔ:rkɪstrə/: dàn nhạc giao hưởng origin (n) /'ɒrɪdʒɪn/: nguồn gốc originally (adv) /ə'rɪdʒənəli/: ban đầu ostrich racing (n) /'ɒstrɪtʃ 'reɪsɪŋ/: đua đà điểu outside (n) /ˌaʊt'saɪd/: bên ngoài overseas (adv) /əʊvə'si:z/: nước ngoài own (adj) /əʊn/: lầm chủ, của cá nhân own (v) /əʊn/: sở hữu

Ρ

paddle (n) /ˈpædl/: bàn đạp paint (n) /peɪnt/: sơn parents (n) /ˈpeərənts/: phụ huynh participate (v) /pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/: tham gia party (n) /ˈpɑ:ti/: bữa tiệc pass (v) /pɑ:s/: thông qua, đạt, đỗ passenger (n) /ˈpæsɪndʒər/: hành khách passport (n) /ˈpæsɪpɔ:rt/: hộ chiếu pasta (n) /ˈpæstə/: mỳ ống paw (n) /pɔ:/: chân có móng vuốt (của chó, mèo,...) PE (physical education) (n) /ˌpi: 'i:/: môn thể dục peach (n) /pi:tʃ/: quả đào pear (n) /peər/: quả lê pencil case (n) /ˈpensl keɪs/ : hộp bút pencil sharpener (n) /ˈpensl ˈʃɑ:rpnər/: gọt bút chì

pepper (n) / pepər/: hat tiêu performance (n) /pər'fɔ:rməns/: buổi biểu diễn performer (n) /pər'fɔ:rmər/: người trình diễn performing arts (n) /pərˌfɔ:rmɪŋ 'ɑ:rts/: màn biểu diễn nghê thuật person (n) /ˈpɜːrsn/: người (số ít) pet (n) /pet/: thú nuôi phrase book (n) /freiz bok/: sách cụm từ và thành ngữ (dùng cho khách du lịch) picnic area (n) / pɪknɪk 'eəriə/: khu vực dã ngoại picturesque (adj) / pɪktʃə'resk/: dep như tranh vẽ pilot (n) /'paɪlət/: phi công pineapple (n) / paɪnæpl/: quả dứa plane (n) /plein/: máy bay play (n) /pleɪ/: vở kịch play the piano /pleɪ ðə pi'ænəʊ/: chơi đàn dương cầm ay .. layer (n) /pletər/: μ_b.. plot (n) /plot/: cốt truyện poet (n) /pəʊɪt/: nhà thơ point (n) /pɔrɪt/: điểm police force (n) /pə'li:s fɔ:s/: lực lượng cảnh sắt coor (adj) /pʊr/: nghèo coor (adj) /pʊr/: nghèo coor (adj) /pʊr/: phổ biến portable (adj) /'po:rtəbl/: có thể mang đi được pouch (n) /paʊt[/: túi nhỏ/ túi của các loại đông vật có túi (chuột túi) private (adj) / praɪvət/: riêng tư problem (n) / problam/: vấn đề produce (v) /prəˈdju:s/: sản xuất purple (adj) /'p3:rpl/: có màu tím purse (n) /p3:rs/: chiếc ví (nữ)

R

rabbit (n) /ræbīt/: con thỏ race (n) /rēis/: cuộc đua racket (n) /rækīt/: cái vợt radio station (n) /reidiəʊ 'steɪʃn/: trạm phát thanh reason (n) /ri:zn/: lý do regularly (adv) /regjələli/: thường xuyên relationship (n) /rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp/: mõi quan hệ relative (n) /relətīv/: họ hàng relax (v) /rɪ'læks/: thư giãn remain (v) /rɪ'meɪn/: còn lại remember (v) /rɪ'membər/: nhớ remote control (n) /rī,məʊt kən'trəʊl/: điều khiển từ xa represent (v) /reptaīl/: loài bò sát residence (n) /rezīdəns/: ndi cự trú resident (n) /'rezɪdənt/: cư dân restaurant (n) /restront/: nhà hàng return (v) /rɪ'tɜ:n/: quay lai revise (v) /rɪˈvaɪz/: ôn tâp rich (adj) /rɪt[/: giàu ride my bike /raɪd maɪ baɪk/: đi xe đap river (n) /'rɪvər/: sông rock concert (n) /rɒk kpnsət/: buổi biểu diễn nhac rock romance (n) /rəʊˈmæns/: sư lãng man Romania (n) /ru'meɪniə/: nước Ru-ma-ni Romanian (adj) /ru'meɪniən/: thuôc nước Ru-ma-ni roof (n) /ru:f/: mái nhà round (n) /raʊnd/: vòng đấu royalty (n) /'rɔɪəlti/: hoàng gia rugby (n) /rʌqbi/: môn bóng bầu duc rule (n) /ru:l/: luât lê

S

sail (n) /seɪl/: cánh buồm sailing (n) /'seɪlɪŋ/: môn thể thao chèo thuyền sailor (n) /ˈseɪlər/: thuỷ thủ salmon (n) /ˈsæmən/: cá hồi sand (n) /sænd/: cát sandals (n) /'sændlz/: dép xăng đan sausage (n) /'spsɪdʒ/: xúc xích scales (n) /skeɪl/: vảy cá scarf (n) /skɑːf/: khăn quàng cổ science (n) /saɪəns/: môn khoa hoc scientist (n)/saɪəntɪst/: nhà khoa học score (n) /sko:r/? điểm số Scotland (n) / skptland/: nước Xcốt-len Scottish (adj) /ˈskɒtɪ[/: thuộc nước Xcốt-len seashell (n) /ˈsiːʃel/: vỏ sò secondly (adv) / sekəndli/: thứ hai là serve (v) /s3:v/: phục vụ setting (n) / setin/: cài đăt shell (n) / [el/: vỏ (vỏ sò) shellfish (n) /'[elfɪ[/: động vật có vỏ shine (v) /[aɪn/: chiếu sáng ship (n) /[Ip/: tàu thuỷ shirt (n) /[3:t/: áo sơ-mi shoe shop (n) /[u: [pp/: cửa hàng giày shopper (n) /'[ppər/: người mua hàng shopping centre (n) /'[opɪŋ 'sentər/ : trung tâm mua sắm shorts (n) /ʃɔːts/: quần soóc shout (v) / [aʊt/: hét, la lớn, mắng show (n) / [əʊ/: buổi biểu diễn single (adj) /sɪŋql/: đôc thân

site (n) /saɪt/: đia điểm ski resort (n) /ski: rɪ'zɔ:t/: khu nghỉ dưỡng trươt tuyết skin (n) /skɪn/: da sleeping bag (n) /sli:pɪŋ bæg/: túi ngủ slippers (n) /slipərz/: dép lê snack (n) /snæk/: đồ ăn văt snooker (n) /snu:kər/: môn bi da snow (n) /snav/: tuyết snowboarding (n) /snaubo:dɪŋ/: môn trượt ván trên tuyết south (adj) /saʊθ/: phía nam Spain (n) /spein/: nước Tây Ban Nha Spanish (adj) / spænɪ [/: thuộc nước Tây Ban Nha species (n) /'spi:[i:z/: giống, loài spinach (n) /ˈspɪnɪt[/: rau cải bó xôi suitcase (n) /ˈsuːtkeɪs/: va li sunbathe (v) /ˈsʌnbeɪð/: tắm nắng sunglasses (n) /ˈsʌnqlɑːsɪz/: kính râm sunny (adj) /ˈsʌni/: trời nắng suntan lotion (n) /ˈsʌntæn 'ləʊʃn/: kem chống nắng supermarket (n) /'su:pəma:kɪt/: siêu thi surf the Internet /s3:f ði: 'Intənet/: lướt mang surfboard (n) /'s3:fb5:d/: ván lướt sóng surfing (n) /ˈsɜːfɪŋ/: môn lướt sóng surround (v) /sə'raʊnd/: bao quanh survive (v) /sə'vaɪv/: sống sót swim (v) /swIm/: bdi swimming (n) /'swimin/ : môn bơi swimming pool (n) /ˈswɪmɪŋ puːl/: bể bơi symbol (n) /ˈsɪmbl/: biểu tương symbolise (v) /'sɪmbəlaɪz/: tượng trưng cho

Т

tail (n) /teɪl/: cái đuôi take photos /teɪk 'fəʊtəʊz/: chup ảnh take place /teɪk pleɪs/: diễn ra talented (adj) /tæləntɪd/: tài năng, có tài talk on the phone /tɔːk ɒn ðə fəʊn/: nói chuyên điên thoai target (n) /'ta:qɪt/: muc tiêu team (n) /ti:m/: đôi telephone (n) /'telɪfəʊn/: điên thoai bàn tent (n) /tent/: lều terrible (adj) /'terəbl/: tồi tê theatre (n) /θɪətər/: rap hát theme park (n) /θi:m pɑːk/: công viên giải trí throw (v) /θrəʊ/: ném tidy your room /taɪdi jɔ:r ru:m/: don phòng tourist attraction (n) /'tʊərɪst ə'træk[n/: điểm tham quan du lich traditional (adj) /trəˈdɪʃənl/: thuộc về truyền thống traffic sign (n) /træfik sain/: biển báo giao thông tragedy (n) /trædʒədi/; bi kich trainers (n) /ˈtreɪnər/: giavthể thao tram (n) /træm/: tàu điện trousers (n) /'traʊzəz/: quần dài trumpet (n) /ˈtrʌmpɪt/: cái kèn trunks (n) trʌŋks/: thân cây T-shirt (n) /ˈtiː [ɜːt/: áo phông type (n) /taɪp/: loại

U

the UK (n) /ju: 'keɪ/: Vương quốc Anh underground station (n) /ʌndəˈɡraʊnd ˈsteɪ[n/: trạm tàu điện ngầm underwater rugby (n) /ʌndəˈwɔ:tər ˈrʌqbi/: môn bóng bầu duc dưới nước uniform (n) /ju:nɪfɔ:m/: đồng phục unique (adj) /ju'ni:k/: độc đáo unusual (adj) /ʌnˈjuːʒuəl/: khác thường upstairs (adv) /ʌpˈsteəz/: trên tầng urban music (n) /'s:bən 'mju:zɪk/: nhạc đường phố the USA (n) /ju: es 'eɪ/: nước Mỹ

V

vegetable (n) /vedʒtəbl/: rau củ vegetarian (n) /vedʒə'teəriən/: người ăn chay venue (n) /venju:/: địa điểm Viking (adj) /vaɪkɪŋ/: người Viking villain (n) /vɪlən/: kẻ xấu violent (adj) /vaɪələnt/: bạo lực

W

Wales (n) /weɪlz/: xứ Wales walking tour /wo:kɪŋ tʊər/: chuyến du lich đi bô wallet (n) /wplɪt/: ví (nam) wardrobe (n) /wɔ:drəʊb/: tủ quần áo washbag (n) /wɒ[bæg/: túi giặt washing machine (n) /wp[1ŋ mə[i:n/: máy giǎt water sports (n) /wo:tə spo:ts/: các môn thể thao dưới nước waterproof jacket (n) / wo:təpru:f 'dʒækɪt/: áo khoác chống nước waves (n) /weɪvz/: sóng Victoria R. wavy (adj) / weɪvi/: xoăn (tóc) weather (n) /weðər/: thời tiết weigh (v) /weɪ/: cân jám n. High and Training ISC. Victoria. Vn. wellington boots (n) /weliŋtən bu:ts/: ủng không thấm nước Welsh (adj) /wel[/: thuộc về xứ Wales west (n) /west/: phía tây wetlands (n) /wetland/: vùng ngập nước wetsuit (n) /wetsu:t/: đồ lặn wheel (n) /wi:l/: bánh xe windy (adj): (trời) nhiều gió wing (n) /wɪŋ/: cánh woman (n) /womən/: người phu nữ (số ít) wonderful (adj) /wʌndəfl/: tuyệt vời wood (n) /wʊd/: gõ woodland (n) /wʊdlənd/: rừng cây

Y

yacht (n) /jɒt/: du thuyền yesterday (n) /jestədeɪ/: ngày hôm qua yoga (n) /jəʊgə/: môn thể thao yô-ga yoghurt (n) /jɒɡət/: sữa chua look like think about make friends find out study about

PHRASES AND COLLOCATIONS

arrive in/at: đến đâu as a consequence: kết quả là be different from: khác ... be good at: giỏi cái gì be in black and white: (được in, được chiếu,...) đen trắng be in colour: (được in, được chiếu,...) màu be late for: đến muôn be made of: làm từ chất liệu gì be on the phone: đang nói chuyện điện thoại be popular with: phổ biến với be ready to do : sẵn sàng làm gì be similar to: giống cái gì Victoria Educatio be sorry about: cảm thấy có lỗi về be talented at: có tài năng làm gì be upset about: buồn về camping area: khu vức cắm trai compete with: thi đấu với convert something into something: chuyển đổi cái gì thành cái gì daily routine: cuộc sống hàng ngày dance battle: nhảy đối kháng decide to: quyết định làm gì depend on: phu thuôc vào do exercise: tập thể dục extra class: lớp học thêm ngoài giờ fall down: rơi xuống film producer: nhà sản xuất phim find out: tìm ra flight ticket: vé máy bay game show: trò chơi truyền hình get married: kết hôn go on a boat: đi thuyền go on holiday: đi nghỉ have fun with somebody: có thời gian vui vẻ với ai jogging track: đường chạy limestone rocks: đá vôi live with somebody: sống với ai look like: trông giống make friends: kết bạn make phone calls: gọi điện martial arts: võ thuât name after: đăt tên theo

national park: công viên, vườn quốc gia observation wheel: vòng quay quan sát official language: ngôn ngữ chính thức on stage: trên sân khấu participate in: tham gia pass the exam: thi đỗ physical exercise: bài tâp thể lực play basketball: chơi bóng rổ play the piano: chơi đàn pi-a-nô pray for: cầu nguyên cho prepare for: chuẩn bi cho read aloud: doc to reality show: chương trình truyền hình thực tế spend time/ money on something/ doing something: dành tiền/ thời gian làm gì stay healthy: khoẻ manh street dance: nhảy đường phố study about: học tập, nghiên cứu về take part in: tham gia take photos: chup ảnh take place: diễn ra take turns: luân phiên talk about: nói về talk to somebody: nói với ai tennis court: sân quần vợt think about: nghĩ vế try one's best: cố gắng hết sức water slides: đường trượt nước



Tiếng Anh 6 – **Macmillan Motivate!** là sách giáo khoa dành cho học sinh lớp 6. Dựa trên phương pháp giảng dạy theo đường hướng giao tiếp (Communicative Language Teaching), sách tập trung phát triển năng lực giao tiếp cho học sinh. Các đặc điểm về tâm lý lứa tuổi học sinh THCS, yếu tố về văn hoá của Việt Nam và các nước trên thế giới được tích hợp với các nội dung kiến thức thông qua phương pháp tích hợp liên môn (CLIL) và bài học văn hoá (Cultures). Mỗi sách học sinh bao gồm một sách mềm nằm trong đĩa CD đính kèm.

 Các chủ để quen thuộc và gần gũi với học sinh, như: My world, Appearance, Healthy living, etc.

 Ngữ pháp được giới thiệu thông qua các hoạt động Viết và Nói.

 Các bài đọc được thiết kế phù hợp với lứa tuổi.

• Các **bài nghe, nói** trong mỗi đơn vị bài học giúp phát triển kĩ năng giao tiếp.

 Phương pháp đưa cấu trúc và ví dụ minh hoạ lồng ghép trong các hoạt động Viết, Nói nhằm cá nhân hoá việc học của học sinh.

Phương pháp tích hợp liên môn (CLIL)
 và các bài học về văn hoá (Cultures) có
 nội dung gắn liền với thực tế.

 Các hoạt động bổ trợ và chiến lược học tập giúp hỗ trợ việc học hiệu quả và chất lượng hơn.

 Các bài ôn tập và củng cố kiến thức (Progress Check) được sắp xếp khoa học sau mỗi đơn vị bài học, giúp học sinh tự lên kế hoạch và đánh giá việc học của bản thân

 Các bài Ôn tập (Revision) được thiết kế sau mỗi ba đơn vị bài học (Unit) giúp học sinh củng cố kiến thức, kĩ năng ngôn ngữ, và các kĩ năng mềm khác thông qua hoạt động đóng kịch, hoặc làm dự án.

* Hình ảnh, tư liệu trong sách phục vụ cho mục đích giáo dục.



