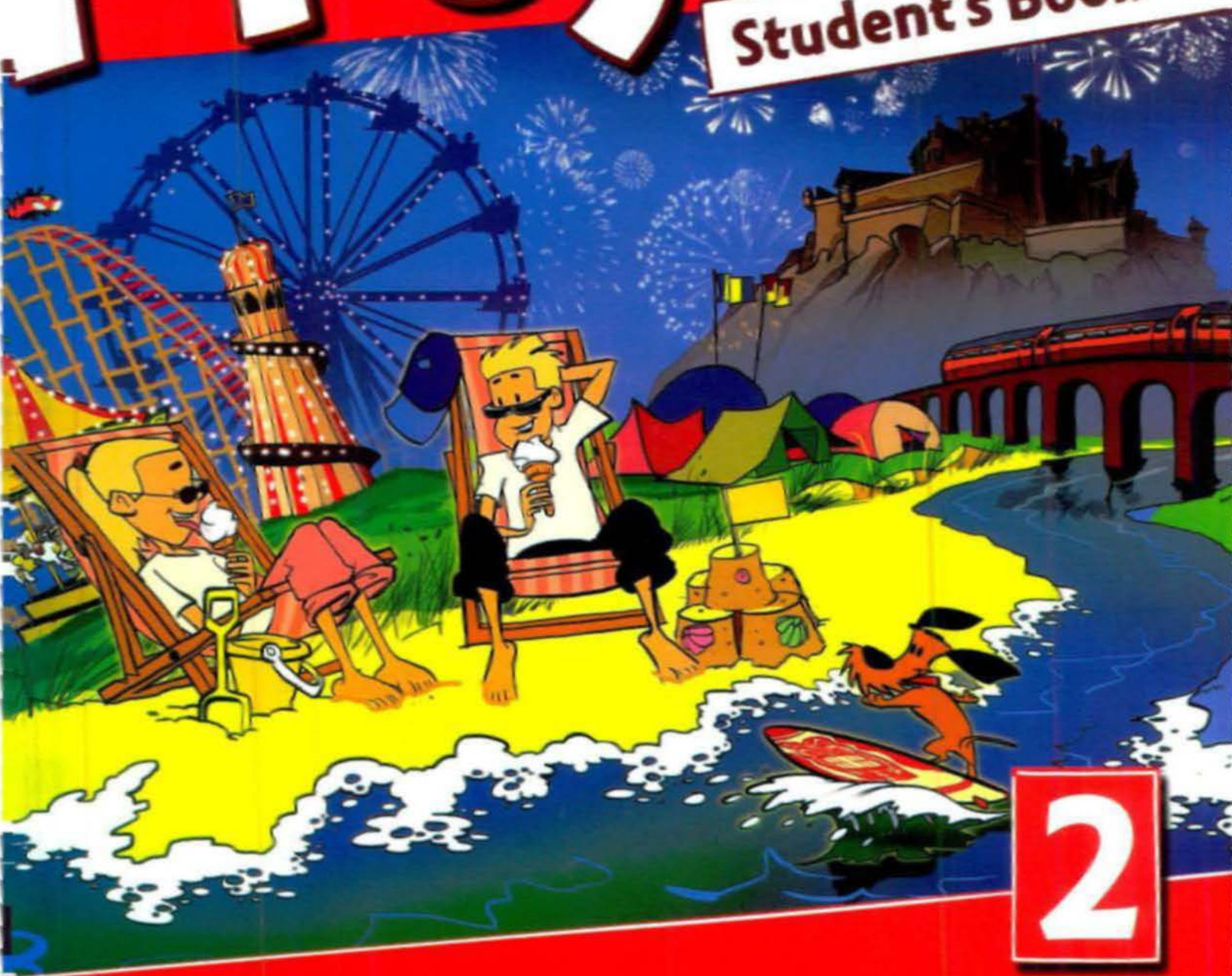


Fourth edition

Project

Student's Book



2

OXFORD

Tom Hutchinson

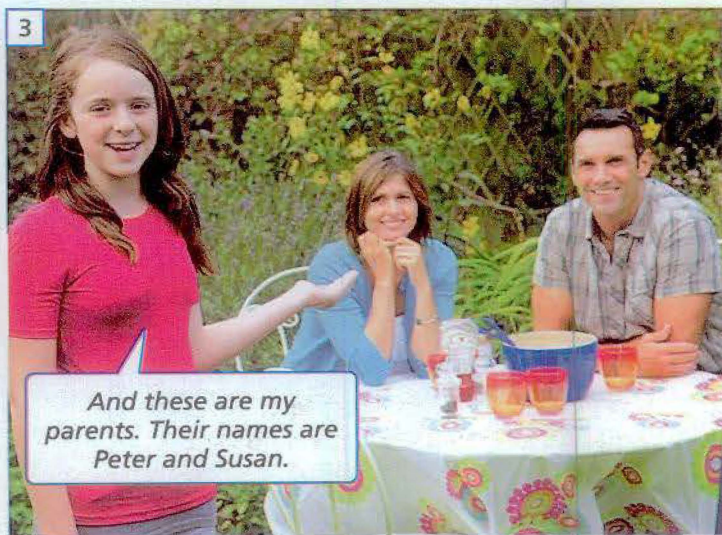
Introduction

Introductions

1 a  **1.2** Read and listen. Who are they?

Susan Jake Polly Benjy
Peter Conor Emma

Susan is Emma and Jake's mum.



b Work with a partner. Ask and answer about the people.

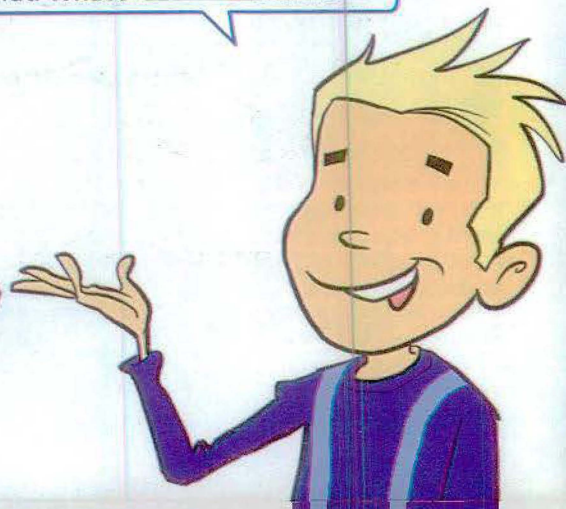
- Who's Susan?
- She's Emma and Jake's mum.

2 Describe the people.

Polly is the girl with ... hair.

3 a Complete what Mickey says.

b  **1.3** Listen and check.



Hi. ¹My name's Mickey. This is ²_____ sister. ³_____ name's Millie. And this is ⁴_____ dog, Mut. What's ⁵_____ name?

At the sports centre

- 1** **1.4** Emma wants to join the sports centre. Listen and find this information.

- 1 What is Emma's full name?
- 2 How old is she?
- 3 Where does she live?
- 4 What sports and activities is she interested in?

Valley Sports Centre

Open seven days a week

Sports and activities include:

- Swimming • Table tennis • Weight training
- Badminton • Basketball • Fitness classes
- Volleyball • Karate • Tennis
- Yoga • Children's club • Football



- 2 a** Use your answers to exercise 1. Write the information in Emma's membership card.

- b** **1.4** Listen again and complete the card.

Valley Sports Centre

Membership Card

Name *Emma Griffin*

Age _____

Address _____

Postcode _____ Telephone number _____

Email address _____

Sports / Activities _____



- c** **1.4** Listen again and check.

- 3 a** What questions does the receptionist ask?

- b** Work with a partner. Student A is Emma. Student B is the receptionist. Practise their dialogue.

- 4 a** Copy the membership card.

- b** Work with a partner. Make a new dialogue between yourself and the receptionist.

Student A Ask the questions.

Student B Give your answers.

Student A Complete your partner's card with his / her information.

What can you do?

- 5** **1.5** Listen. Polly is talking to Jake. Complete the sentences.

- 1 Jake can play _____.
- 2 He can't _____.
- 3 Emma can _____.
- 4 Polly can't _____, but she can _____.



- 6 a** Look at the questionnaire. Give your answers.

- 1 Can you play the guitar?
- 2 Can you speak French?
- 3 Can you swim?
- 4 Can you play ice hockey?
- 5 Can you write with both hands?
- 6 Can you throw a ball 50 metres?
- 7 Can you spell your name in English?
- 8 Can you divide ninety-eight by seven?
- 9 Can you count from ten down to one?
- 10 Can you ride a bike?

- b** Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

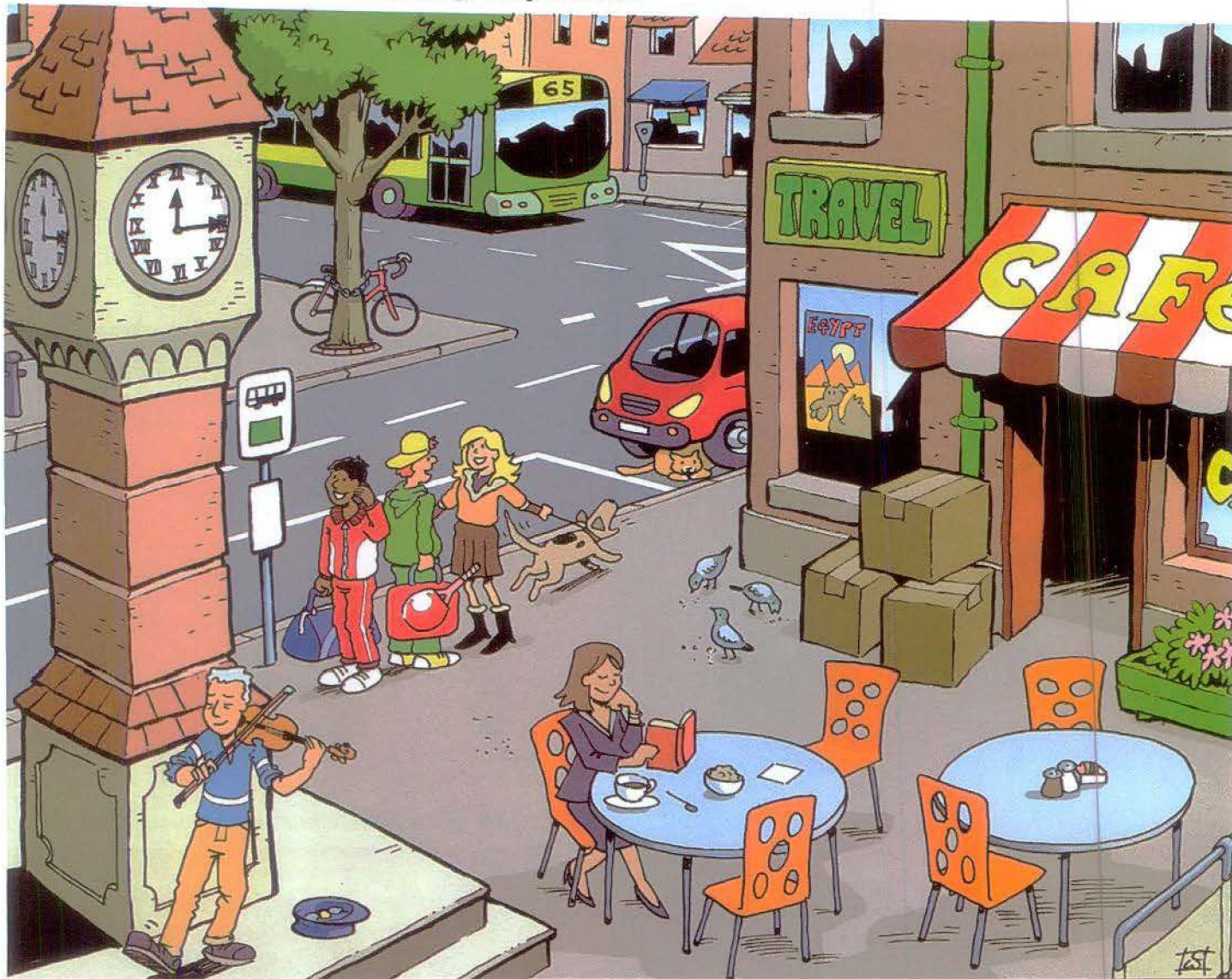
- Can you play the guitar?
- Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

- c** Write your answers to the questionnaire.

I can't play the guitar, but I can play the piano.

In the street

1 a Look at the picture. How many things can you name?



b Where is / are:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1 the boxes? | 4 the holiday poster? |
| 2 the bike? | 5 the tennis racquet? |
| 3 the cat? | 6 the man's hat? |

2 a **1.6** How good is your memory?
Close your book. Listen and write the answers to the questions.

b Check your answers.

3 Work with a partner. Ask more questions about the picture. Use the phrases.

Questions

- 1 What's this?
- 2 What colour is / are ...?
- 3 What is / are ... doing?
- 4 How many ... are there?
- 5 Where is / are the ...?
- 6 What is ... wearing?

Answers

- It's a / an ...
It's / They're ...
He's / She's / They're ...ing.
There are ...
It's / They're (in / on / under) the ...
He / She's wearing a ...

4 Write eight sentences about the picture.

A boy is carrying a blue bag.

What has he got?

- 1 Look at the picture. Has Jake got these things on his desk?



- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 three pens | 6 an umbrella |
| He's got three pens. | 7 a watch |
| 2 a ruler | 8 two drinks |
| He hasn't got a ruler. | 9 a mobile phone |
| 3 an apple | 10 a photograph |
| 4 two oranges | 11 three keys |
| 5 a sandwich | 12 an exercise book |

- 2 Test a partner. Student B closes his / her book. Student A asks questions.

- Has Jake got an apple on his desk?
 - Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
- or
- How many pens has Jake got on his desk?
 - He's got ...

- 3 What have you got in your bag? Work in a group. Play a game.

In my bag I've got three photographs, but I haven't got a ball.

In my bag I've got three photographs and a ball, but I haven't got a drink.

In my bag I've got three photographs, a ball and a drink, but I haven't got two ...



Song

- 1 1.7 Listen. Complete the song with these words.

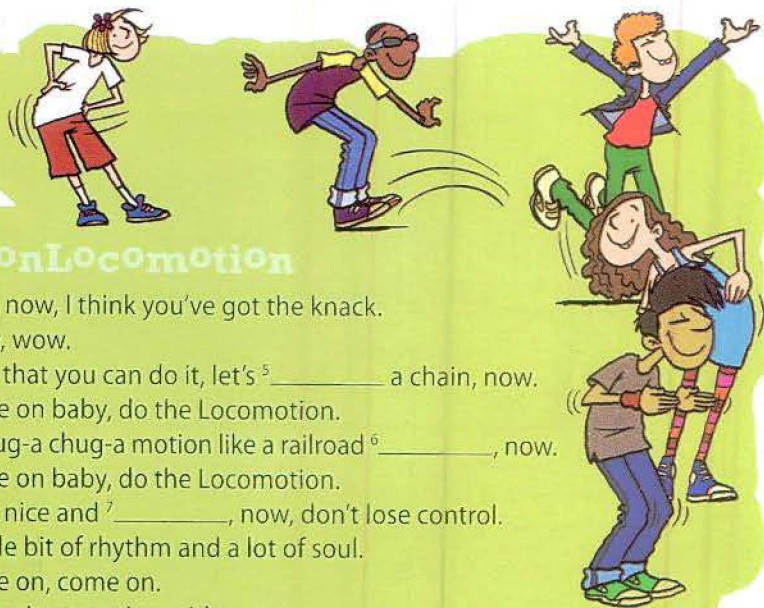
jump train sister easy dance swing make

- 2 1.7 Listen again, sing and do the actions.

The Locomotion Locomotion Locomotion Locomotion

Everybody's doing a brand new 'dance', now.
Come on baby, do the Locomotion.
I know you'll get to like it if you give it a chance, now.
Come on baby, do the Locomotion.
My little baby ² _____ can do it with me.
It's easier than learning your A-B-C.
So come on, come on, do the Locomotion with me.
You got to ³ _____ your hips, now.
Come on, baby.
⁴ _____ up.
Jump back.

Well, now, I think you've got the knack.
Wow, wow.
Now that you can do it, let's ⁵ _____ a chain, now.
Come on baby, do the Locomotion.
A chug-a chug-a motion like a railroad ⁶ _____, now.
Come on baby, do the Locomotion.
Do it nice and ⁷ _____, now, don't lose control.
A little bit of rhythm and a lot of soul.
Come on, come on.
Do the Locomotion with me.
Ye-ye-ye-yeah.



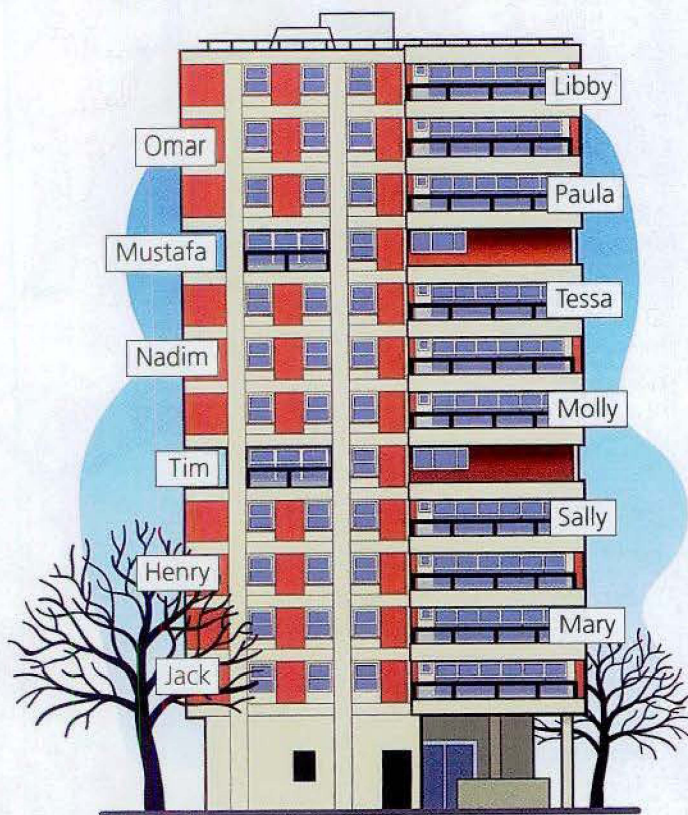
1A My daily life

Vocabulary

1 1.8 Listen and repeat.

1st	first	10th	tenth
2nd	second	11th	eleventh
3rd	third	12th	twelfth
4th	fourth	13th	thirteenth
5th	fifth	14th	fourteenth
6th	sixth	20th	twentieth
7th	seventh	21st	twenty-first
8th	eighth	22nd	twenty-second
9th	ninth	30th	thirtieth

2 a 1.9 Listen. Where do they live?



b Work with a partner. Student A closes his / her book. Student B asks questions.

- Where does Henry live?
- He lives on the third floor.

Comprehension

4 1.10 Read and listen. Complete the chart with information about Henry.

City	London
School	
Likes	
Doesn't like	
Best friend	
Sister	

My name's Henry Mills. I'm twelve years old and I live in London. We live in a flat. It's on the third floor.

I go to Central High School. I'm in class 8A. My favourite subjects are Maths, History and PE. I don't like English or Physics.

I walk to school with my friend, Nadim. He lives on the seventh floor of our block of flats. We leave home at half past eight. School starts at twenty to nine with registration and assembly, and our first lesson starts at nine o'clock. School finishes at half past three. After school we go home and I do my homework before dinner. In the evening I watch TV or I play a computer game. I practise the guitar, too.

On Thursdays I don't go home at half past three. I have a guitar lesson at school. I'm not very good yet, but I really like it. I want to be in a band when I grow up.

On Saturday mornings Nadim and I play football at the sports centre.

I've got a sister. Her name's Alison. She doesn't go to high school. She's seventeen years old, so she goes to sixth form college. The college isn't near our flat, so she takes the bus. She leaves home at ten past eight and her lessons start at quarter to nine.



5 Match the cues to the correct name(s).

football 17 third floor 42 college 8.10
on foot high school guitar bus 8.30
seventh floor

Henry	12
Alison	
Nadim	

Grammar

6 a Copy and complete the table with these verbs.

goes finish has go
lives have finishes live

We use the present simple to
talk about regular activities.



Present simple

I	_____ in a flat.
You	_____ home.
We	_____ a guitar lesson.
They	_____ at 3.30.
He	_____ in a flat.
She	_____ home.
It	_____ a guitar lesson.
	_____ at 3.30.

b Read the text again. What happens at these times?

- 8.10 *Alison leaves home at ten past eight.*
- 8.30
- 8.40
- 8.45
- 9.00
- 3.30
- in the evening
- after school on Thursday
- on Saturday mornings
- before dinner

7 a Find the negative of these sentences in the text and complete them.

- On Thursdays I go home at 3.30.
On Thursdays ...
- She goes to high school.
She ...

How do we make the
present simple negative?



b Correct the sentences.

- Henry and Nadim take the bus to school.
*Henry and Nadim don't take the bus to school.
They walk.*
- Their first lesson starts at ten to nine.
- They go home at four o'clock.
- Henry has a violin lesson on Thursdays.
- He does his homework after dinner.
- Henry and Alison live on the second floor.
- Alison leaves home at half past seven.
- Henry and Nadim go swimming on Saturday mornings.

8 a Write six true sentences about your partner. Use the cues.

like Maths
He / She likes Maths.
or
He / She doesn't like Maths.
get up at half past six
take the bus to school
play table tennis
live on the third floor
go swimming at the weekend

b Read your sentences to the class. Your partner says if it's right or wrong.

- She likes Maths.*
- Yes, that's right.*
- or
- No, that's wrong. I don't like Maths.*

Writing

9 Write about your life. Use Henry's text as a model.

I live in ... I go to ... School.

1B Birthdays

Vocabulary

1 a 1.11 Listen and repeat.

January	July
February	August
March	September
April	October
May	November
June	December

b Say the months round the class.

2 Which months are these?

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 the tenth month
October | 5 the eighth month |
| 2 the seventh month | 6 the sixth month |
| 3 the twelfth month | 7 the eleventh month |
| 4 the ninth month | 8 the third month |

3 a 1.12 Listen. Which months do you hear?

October

b Write about yourself. Complete the sentences with the names of the months.

- My favourite month is _____.
- My birthday is in _____.
- We go on holiday in _____.
- I don't like _____.

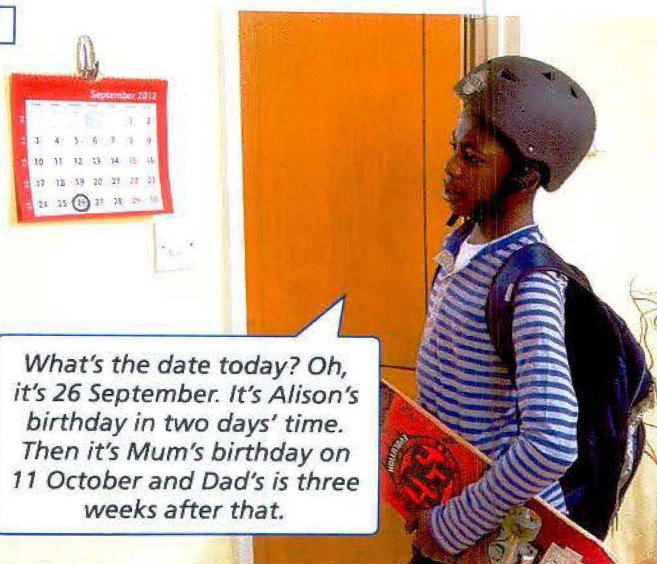
Comprehension

4 a 1.13 Read and listen. Match the dates to the days.

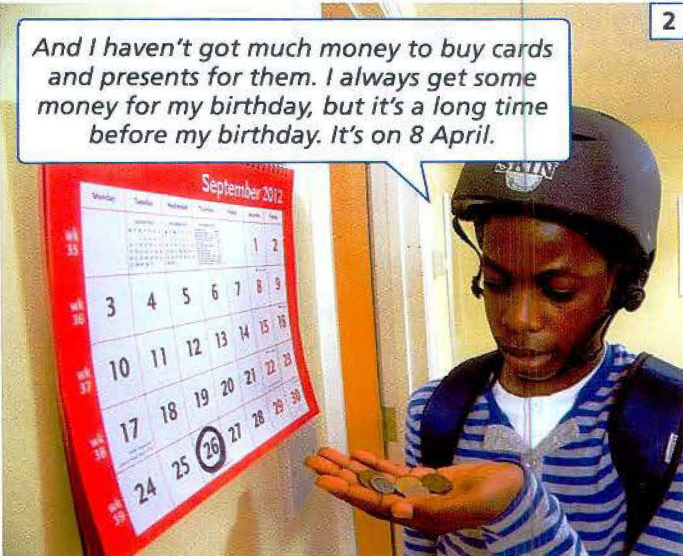
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Today | a 8 April |
| 2 Alison's birthday | b 28 September |
| 3 Their mum's birthday | c 1 November |
| 4 Their dad's birthday | d 26 September |
| 5 Henry's birthday | e 11 October |

What is Henry's problem? What does he decide to do?

1



2



3



Grammar

Dates

5 a Look at the date. How do we say it?

We write
26 September

We say

the twenty-sixth
of September



b Say these dates.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1 22 June | 5 15 January |
| the twenty-second of June | 6 30 October |
| 2 1 December | 7 9 July |
| 3 12 May | 8 3 February |
| 4 6 March | |

c Which of the dates is closest to your birthday?

Listening and speaking

6 Ask people in your class: When is your birthday? How many people have got a birthday in the same month as you?

7 a 1.14 Listen. Write the dates you hear.

3 December

b Talk about six important dates in your life.

- The first date on my list is the fifth of January.
- What is it?
- It's my birthday. What's your first date?

Reading and writing

8 a 1.15 Read and listen. Find these things in the picture.

- 1 birthday cards
- 2 a birthday cake
- 3 birthday presents
- 4 candles

b Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- 1 What do people give to someone on their birthday?
- 2 Does everyone have a party?
- 3 Where do some older children go on their birthday?
- 4 Do people in Britain have 'name days'?
- 5 Do people give flowers?

c Write about how people celebrate birthdays in your country.

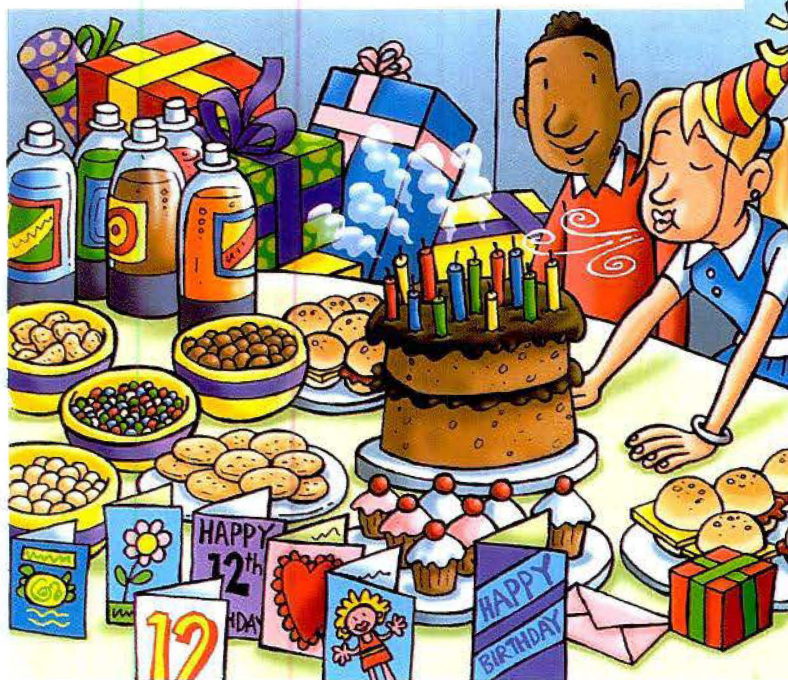


Birthdays in Britain

On your birthday you get cards and presents from your family and friends. Parents often buy a big present like a bike or MP3 player. Other people give toys, sweets, books, clothes, CDs, DVDs and things like that.

People normally have a birthday party for their friends. There's usually a birthday cake with one candle for each year of your age. The person with the birthday blows out the candles and makes a wish. Then everybody sings *Happy Birthday!* People often have a party in their own home. Some older children don't have a party. They take their friends to the cinema, a bowling alley or somewhere like that.

My friend, Karl, in the Czech Republic, says that they have 'name days' in his country, but we don't have 'name days'. Karl also says that people in the Czech Republic give flowers on name days and birthdays. In Britain, we usually only give flowers to women. Alison and I give flowers to our mum on her birthday.



1C Mickey, Millie and Mut



Comprehension

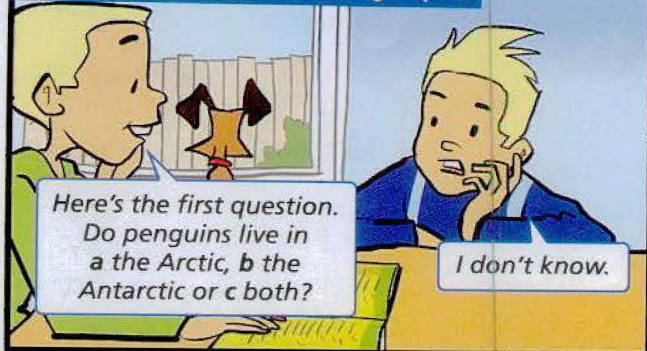
1 a **1.16** Read and listen to the story. Tick (✓) the things Millie asks about.

France	<input type="checkbox"/>	polar bears	<input type="checkbox"/>	sport	<input type="checkbox"/>
rubber	<input type="checkbox"/>	winter	<input type="checkbox"/>	penguins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
the USA	<input type="checkbox"/>	Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	coffee	<input type="checkbox"/>

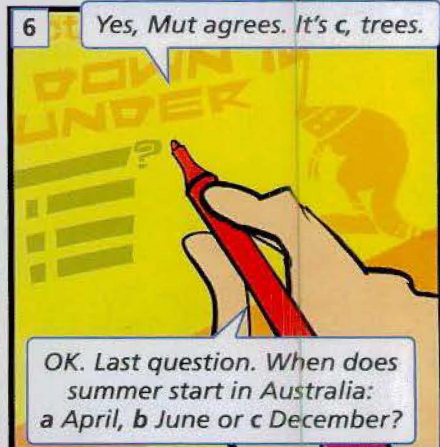
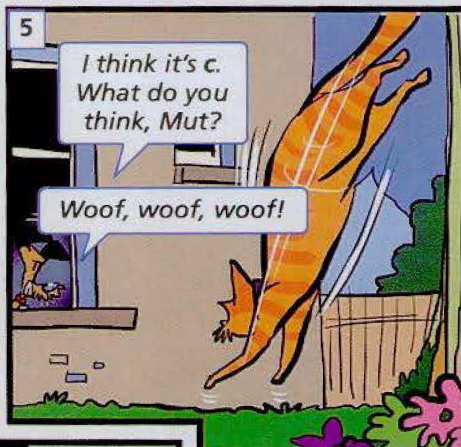
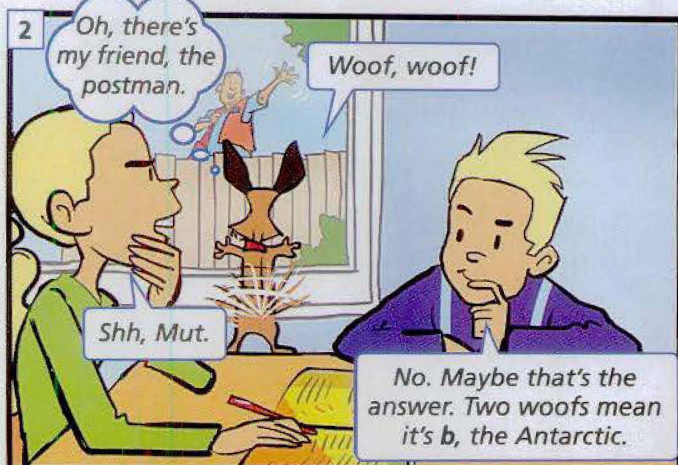
b How do they get the answers?

2 Work in small groups. Act the story.

1 Mickey and Millie are doing a quiz.



3 Good idea. OK. Here's the second question. What do people in the USA celebrate on 4 July: a Independence Day, b Thanksgiving or c Columbus Day?



Grammar

- 3 a** Copy and complete the table with questions from the story. Choose the correct short answer.

How do we make questions in the present simple?



Present simple: Yes / No questions

_____ rubber	Yes, it does.
_____ from trees?	No, it doesn't.
_____ penguins	Yes, they do.
_____ in the Arctic?	No, they don't.

- b** Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

- Does Millie *read* the questions? (read)
- _____ they _____ all the answers right? (get)
- _____ the cat _____ into the garden? (jump)
- _____ they _____ all the answers? (know)
- _____ the postman _____ Mut? (see)
- _____ Mut _____ the cat? (like)

- c** Answer the questions. Use short answers.

- Does Millie read the questions?
- Yes, she does.

- 4 a** Complete the questions from the story.

What is the difference between Yes / No questions and Wh- questions?



Wh- questions

What _____, Mut?
When _____ in Australia?

- b** Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- do / Americans / When / Thanksgiving / celebrate ?
When do Americans celebrate Thanksgiving?
- polar bears / do / Where / live ?
- your name / How / spell / do / you ?
- Henry / does / leave home / When ?
- What time / does / school / start ?

- c** Answer the questions.

Listening and speaking

- 5 a** 1.17 Look at the chart. Listen to an interview with Monica. Tick (✓) the answers Monica gives.

1 live?	Welcome to Stockport	Welcome to Newport ✓	Welcome to Southport
2 get up?			
3 musical instrument?			
4 sports?			
5 brothers or sisters?			
6 pet?			
7 birthday?			
8 go to bed?			

- b** Work with a partner. Ask and answer about Monica.

- Where does she live?
- She lives in ...
- When ...?

- c** Interview your partner. Use the questions from the chart.

- 6 a** Work in a group. Write four more questions for Mickey and Millie's quiz.

- b** Read your questions to another group. How many do they get right?

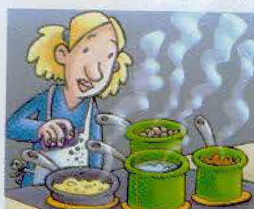
1D At home

Vocabulary

1 a 1.18 Listen and repeat.



1 load the dishwasher



2 cook the dinner



3 do the shopping



4 make the bed



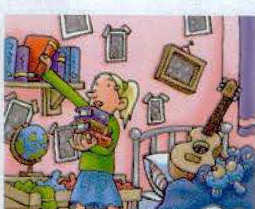
5 vacuum the floor



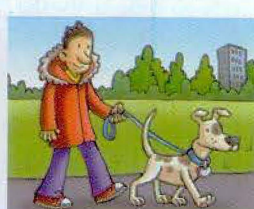
6 set the table



7 feed the cat



8 tidy your room



9 take the dog for a walk



10 take out the recycling

b 1.19 Listen. What is Henry doing? Choose the correct picture.

c Which jobs don't you hear?

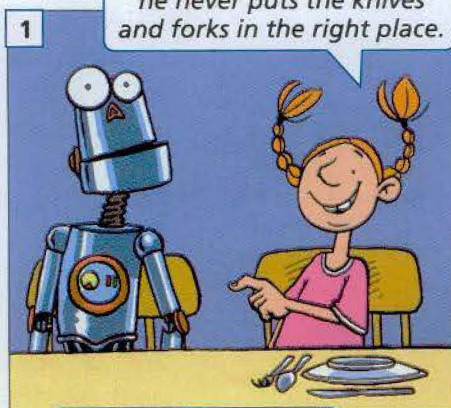
Comprehension

2 a 1.20 Read and listen. Answer the questions.

- 1 What's the robot's name?
- 2 What jobs does he do?
- 3 Which job is he good at?

b What things does Quasar do wrong?

1 This is our robot. His name's Quasar. He does lots of jobs in the house. He normally sets the table, but he never puts the knives and forks in the right place.



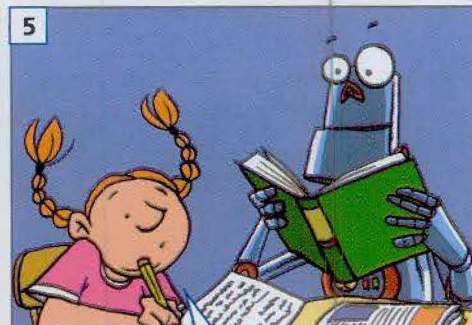
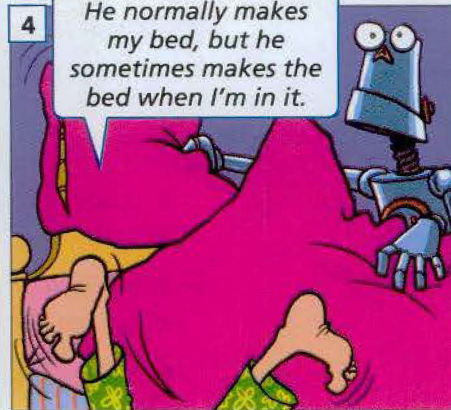
2 Quasar always tidies my room, but he doesn't often put things in the right places. My chair is usually in the wardrobe.



3 Quasar normally loads the dishwasher, but he always breaks some plates and cups.



4 He normally makes my bed, but he sometimes makes the bed when I'm in it.



But I like Quasar. I've usually got a lot of homework and Quasar helps me with it. He's always brilliant at that! So, Quasar, you're great!

Grammar

- 3 a** Look at the table. Think of two things that you never do and two things that you sometimes do.

I never feed the cat.

These are adverbs of frequency.



Adverbs of frequency

never					
not often	★				
sometimes	★	★			
often	★	★	★		
usually / normally	★	★	★	★	
always	★	★	★	★	★

- b** Find this part of the text. Rewrite it with the adverbs of frequency in the correct places.

Quasar tidies my room, but he doesn't put things in the right places. My chair is in the wardrobe.

- c** Where do the adverbs of frequency go?

- with a normal verb? e.g. *tidies*
- with auxiliary verbs (*have*, *do* / *don't*, etc.)?
e.g. *doesn't put*
- with the verb *be*? e.g. *is*

- 4** Put the adverbs of frequency in the correct place.

- Quasar vacuums the floor. (usually)
Quasar usually vacuums the floor.
- He doesn't do the shopping. (normally)
- My homework isn't easy. (always)
- I don't clean the car. (often)
- Quasar feeds the cat. (sometimes)
- He takes out the recycling. (usually)
- Quasar is busy. (always)
- I cook the dinner. (never)

- 5** Put in adverbs of frequency to make true sentences about your life.

- I go swimming at the weekend.
I don't often go swimming at the weekend.
- My exam results are good.
- I help in the house.
- I'm late for school.
- My friends text me.
- I get up early on Sunday.

Listening and writing

- 6 a** Look at the table. How often do you do these things?

I normally take out the recycling.

- b** 1.21 Listen. Henry is talking to a radio DJ. Tick (✓) the jobs he does.



	Jobs	How often
✓	take out the recycling	<i>usually</i>
	set the table	
	load the dishwasher	
	cook a meal	
	make his bed	
	tidy his room	
	vacuum the floor	
	feed the dog	
	take the dog for a walk	
	do the shopping	

- c** 1.21 Listen again. How often does Henry do the jobs? Write the adverbs of frequency.

- d** What does Henry do?

He usually takes out the recycling.

- 7** Write sentences about your life. Write about something that:

- you always do
- you usually do at the weekend
- you don't often do
- is usually good
- you never watch on TV
- you don't normally play



1 Read the text *A typical year in Britain*. Answer the questions.

- 1 How many weeks' holiday do British schoolchildren have?
- 2 Which holiday is the longest?
- 3 How long are holidays in February and October?
- 4 How many terms are there in the school year?

A typical year in Britain

School Holidays

The school year always starts at the beginning of September.

There are three terms in the school year – autumn, spring and summer – and three main holidays:

- the Christmas holidays – two weeks
- the Easter holidays – two weeks
- the summer holidays – six weeks

There are also short holidays in October, February and May. These are for one week or ten days. We call them half-term holidays, because they're in the middle of the school term.

2 1.22 Read and listen to the text about festivals. Look at the chart. Tick (✓) the things for each festival.

	Christmas	New Year	Easter
turkey	✓		
chocolate eggs			
presents			
fireworks			
decorations			
a tree			
<i>Auld Lang Syne</i>			
hot cross buns			
Big Ben			

3 1.23 Listen to three people talking about their favourite festival. Find this information for each person.

- 1 What is his / her favourite festival? Why?
- 2 What is his / her favourite part?
- 3 What doesn't he / she like?

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 What school holidays do you have in your country?
- 2 What festivals do you have?
- 3 Which is the biggest festival?
- 4 How long does it last?
- 5 How do you celebrate it?
- 6 What is your favourite festival? Why?

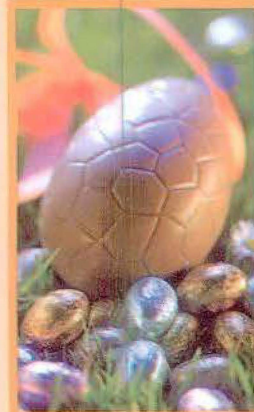
FESTIVALS

Christmas is the biggest festival of the year. Families usually come together to celebrate it. People put up decorations and decorate a Christmas tree. In many countries people open their presents and have their Christmas meal on Christmas Eve (24 December), but in Britain people normally do these things on Christmas Day (25 December). The traditional meal is turkey with vegetables, followed by Christmas pudding. The next day (26 December) is a holiday, too. We call it Boxing Day. On Boxing Day, people often visit friends, or go to sports matches. They go shopping, too, because a lot of shops start their winter sales on Boxing Day.

On New Year's Eve, a lot of people have a party to 'see in' the new year. They often switch on the radio or the TV to hear Big Ben in London strike midnight. Then they usually join hands and sing *Auld Lang Syne*. In London, Edinburgh and several other cities there are big street parties with music and fireworks.



We also celebrate Easter in Britain, but it isn't a very big festival, like Christmas or New Year. The Easter holiday lasts four days from Good Friday to Easter Monday. People eat sweet bread buns called hot cross buns on Good Friday and on Easter Sunday people usually give chocolate Easter eggs. Some families have an Easter egg hunt in the garden. They hide small Easter eggs for children to find.



Science and Maths: time

1 **1.24** Read and listen to the text. Match the pictures (a-c) to the correct paragraphs (1-3).

2 Put these words in the correct order.

a week a year a minute a day
a second an hour a month

a second ...

3 Work it out.

- How many seconds are there in an hour?
- How many minutes are there in day?
- How many hours are there in a week?
- How many days are there in a period of four years?

1 What is a day?

The Earth turns. It takes one day to turn once. We divide the day into twenty-four hours. Each hour has sixty minutes and each minute has sixty seconds.

2 What is a year?

The Earth also goes round the Sun. It takes 365 days to go round once. We call this a year. In fact, it takes $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days, so every four years we add an extra day. We always add it to February because it's a short month. In a leap year February has twenty-nine days. So if your birthday is 29 February, you only have a birthday every four years!

3 What is a month?

The Moon goes round the Earth. It takes about thirty days to go round once (this is called a lunar month). So it goes round about twelve times in one year, and that's why we have twelve months in a year. However, 12×30 is only 360, so we add an extra day to some months, so that we have twelve months in one year. (Nobody knows why February has only got twenty-eight days.)

We still use lunar months for some things. Easter, for example, isn't on the same date every year, because we use a lunar calendar to fix the date.

4 a Complete the sentences with the correct numbers.

- We have a leap year every _____ years.
- A leap year has got _____ days.
- We need leap years because the Earth doesn't take _____ days to go round the Sun. It takes _____ days.
- It takes _____ days for the Moon to go round the Earth.
- A lunar year has got _____ days.

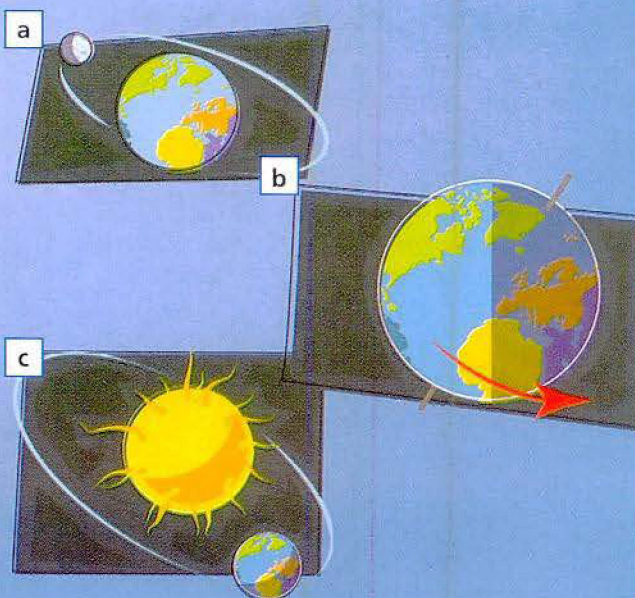
b Answer the questions.

- Why do we need leap years?
- Why do some months have thirty-one days? Which months are they?

5 a Answer the questions.

- How long does it take you in seconds to tie your shoelaces?
- How long in minutes does it normally take you to eat your breakfast?
- How many hours do you normally sleep at night?
- How many weeks are there until your next birthday?
- How many years are there until you leave school?
- How many days do you have for school holidays in a year?

b Compare your answers with other members of the class.



Present simple

- 1 a** 1.25 Listen. Josie is talking about her daily life. Choose the correct picture.

1 get up		
2 leave home		
3 go to school		
4 go home		
5 on Thursdays		
6 in the evening		
7 go to bed		
8 on Saturdays		

- b** Use the table. Write eight sentences about Josie.

- 1 She gets up at half past seven.
- 2 She ...

- c** Work with a partner. Ask and answer about Josie. Use the cues.

- 1 What time / she / get up
 - What time does she get up?
 - She gets up at half past seven.
- 2 she / go to school / with her brother
- 3 Josie and Paula / walk to school
- 4 they / go home / at three o'clock
- 5 What / Josie / do / on Thursdays
- 6 she / do / her homework in the evening
- 7 What time / she / go to bed
- 8 What / Josie and Paula / do / on Saturdays

Adverbs of frequency

- 2 a** Write the sentences with the adverbs in the correct place.

- 1 I leave home at 7.30 in the morning. (normally)
I normally leave home at 7.30 in the morning.
- 2 I'm late for school. (never)
- 3 My brother feeds the dog. (usually)
- 4 I don't cook the dinner. (often)
- 5 We've got a lot of homework on Wednesdays. (always)
- 6 I go swimming at the weekend. (sometimes)

- b** Use the pictures and an adverb of frequency. Say how often you do the job.

I always make my bed.



Ordinal numbers

- 3** Read the clues to find the letters. Use the letters to find Martin's birthday present.

- 1 the fourth letter in *Easter*
 - 2 the third letter in the twelfth month
 - 3 the sixth letter in *holiday*
 - 4 the eighth letter in *geography*
 - 5 the twenty-third letter of the alphabet
- His present is a _____.

Dates

- 4** 1.26 Listen. What dates do you hear?

2 October

Your Project

1

Planning your project

1 Make a project on 'A Year in my Life'. First, plan your project. Here are some things to think about.

2 What can I write about?

- A typical year: What happens in each month? What do I like or dislike?
- School holidays: When are they? What do I usually do then?
- Important birthdays: When are they? Whose are they?
- Festivals: How do we celebrate them? Which is my favourite?

3 How can I illustrate my project?

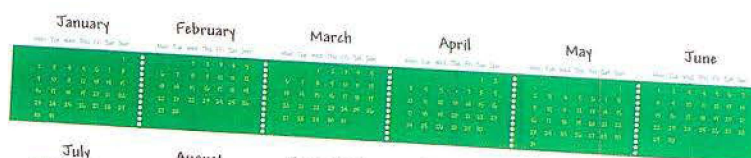
- a title
- a calendar
- photos of events in the year
- birthday cards / Christmas cards
- things from different festivals

4 How can I present my project?

- on a computer
- on a poster
- in a scrapbook



January
Sometimes it snows and we go sledging in the park.



Song

1 a Complete the song with these words.

Saturday work trumpet day holiday
home Thursday thing Tuesday late
Wednesdays Fridays

b 1.27 Listen and check.

SEVEN DAYS OF THE WEEK

Oh no, no, I never go to work.
Oh no, no, I never go to work.
Oh no, no, I never go to work.
Oh no, no, I never go to work.

On Mondays, I never go to ¹_____.
On Tuesdays, I stay at ²_____.
On ³_____, I never feel inclined.
Work is the last ⁴_____ on my mind.

On Thursdays, it's a ⁵_____!
And ⁶_____ I detest.

Oh it's much too ⁷_____ on a Saturday.
And Sunday is the ⁸_____ of rest.

Oh yes, yes, practise ⁹_____ every day. (x4)

Practise Monday.

Practise ¹⁰_____.

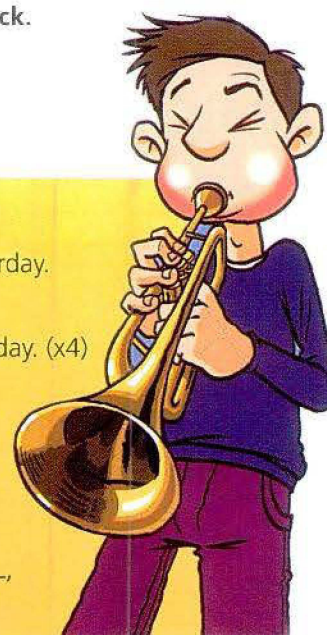
Practise Wednesday.

Practise ¹¹_____.

And Friday.

And I practised all night on ¹²_____.

So on Sundays I played best.

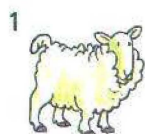


2A Our school trip

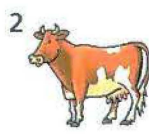
Vocabulary

1 a Look at the pictures. Match the young animals to their parents.

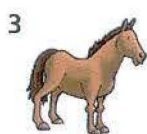
b 1.28 Listen and check.



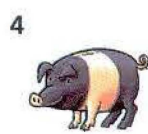
a sheep



a cow



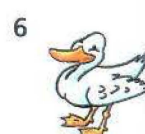
a horse



a pig



a goat



a duck



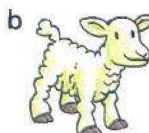
a dog



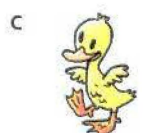
a cat



a kid



a lamb



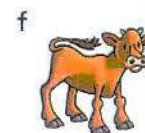
a duckling



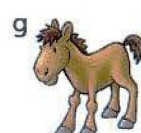
a piglet



a kitten



a calf



a foal

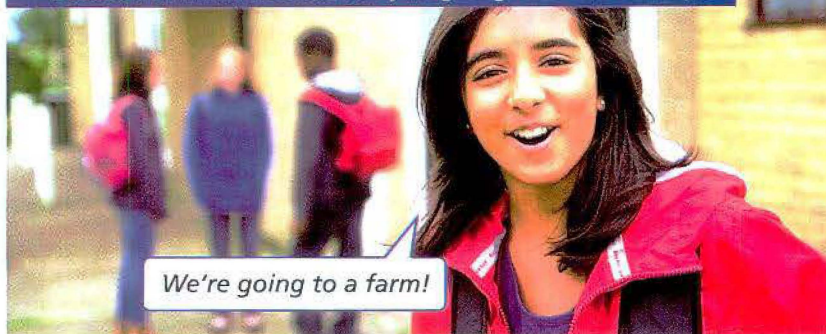


a puppy

Comprehension

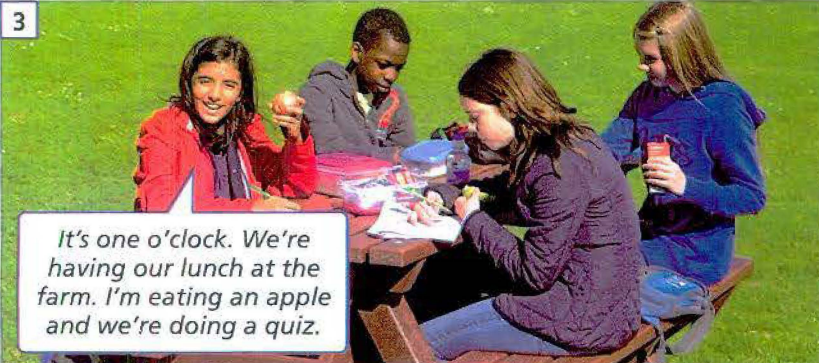
3 1.30 Read and listen. Why aren't Azra and her friends at school today?

1 It's nine o'clock and Azra's outside her school. She's very happy. She isn't going to her classroom. She's waiting for a coach with her friends. They're going on a school trip.



We're going to a farm!

It's half past eleven now. No Science or French today! We're learning about the animals here on the farm. We're watching the goats at the moment. They aren't looking at us. They're eating.



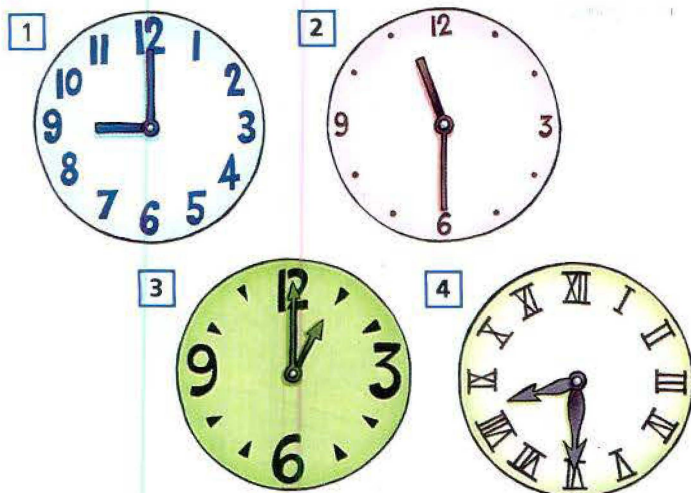
It's one o'clock. We're having our lunch at the farm. I'm eating an apple and we're doing a quiz.



4 Azra's at home now. She isn't happy.

It's half past eight in the evening. My brother's watching our favourite programme, but I'm not watching TV. I'm doing my homework. I'm writing about the school trip!

4 What's Azra doing at these times?



Grammar

Present continuous

5 a Complete the sentences about Azra's school trip.

- 1 She _____ for a coach.
- 2 They _____ on a school trip.
- 3 I _____ about the school trip.

This is the present continuous tense.
How do we make it?



b Look at exercise 3. Make sentences about the pictures with the correct subjects. Put the verbs into the present continuous tense.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 eat | 4 go |
| The goats are eating in picture 2. | 5 do |
| 2 learn | 6 wait for |
| 3 write | 7 have |
| | 8 watch |

6 a Find the negative of these sentences in the story.

- 1 I'm watching TV.
I ...
- 2 She's going to her classroom.
She ...
- 3 They're looking at us.
They ...

How do we make the present continuous negative?



b Correct the sentences.

- 1 picture 1, Azra and her friends are going to their classroom.
Azra and her friends aren't going to their classroom. They're going on a school trip.
- 2 picture 1, They're waiting for a train.
- 3 picture 2, Azra's watching the ducks.
- 4 picture 2, The sheep are running.
- 5 picture 3, Azra and her friends are riding horses.
- 6 picture 3, Azra's eating a hamburger.
- 7 picture 4, Azra's brother is doing his homework
- 8 picture 4, Azra's listening to the radio.

Listening and speaking

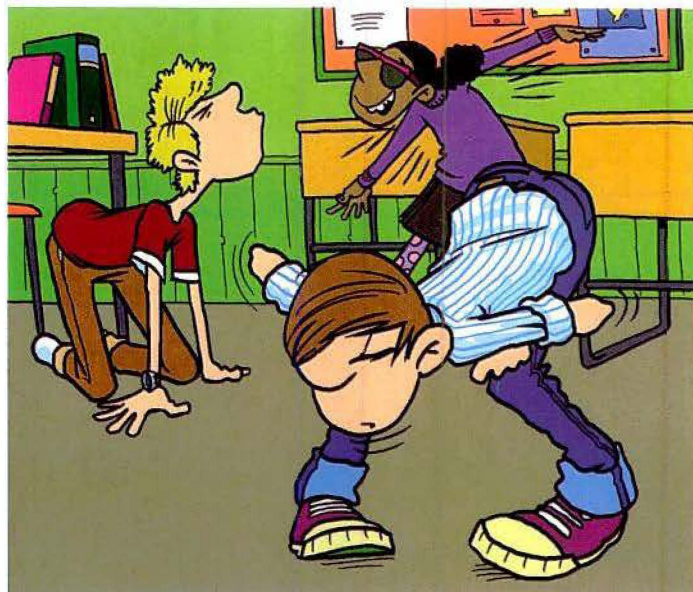
7 a 1.31 Copy the chart. Listen. Then write the animals you hear.

Animal	Action
1 pigeons	They're flying.
2	

b 1.31 Listen again. What are the animals doing? Complete the chart. Choose from these verbs.

swim run fly climb
drink jump eat sleep

8 Work with a partner. Mime an animal. Your partner must guess what animal you are and what you are doing. Take turns.



2B Mickey's model dinosaur

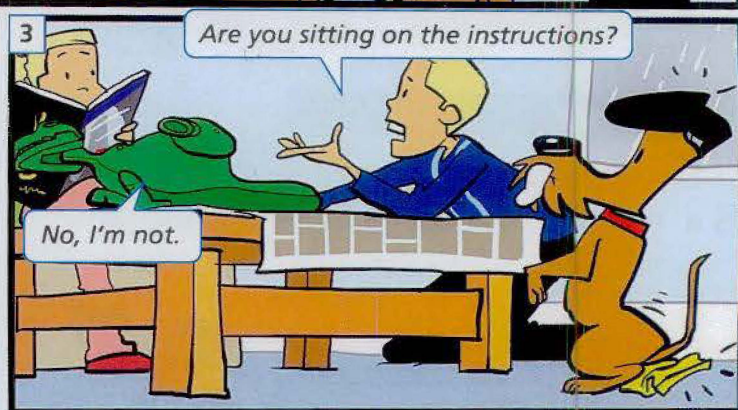
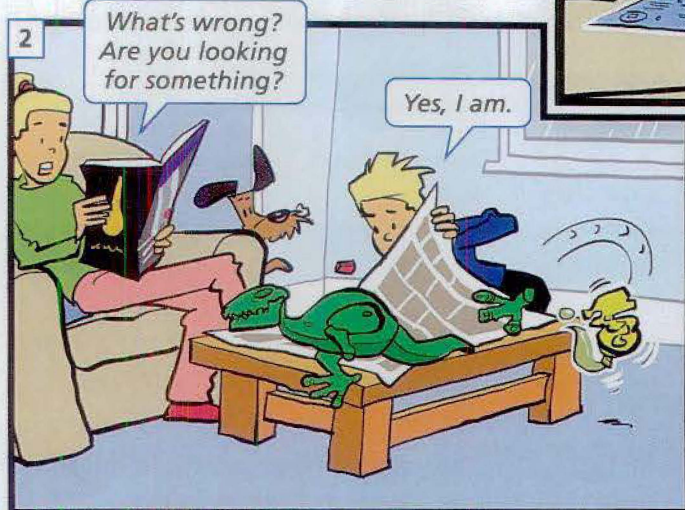
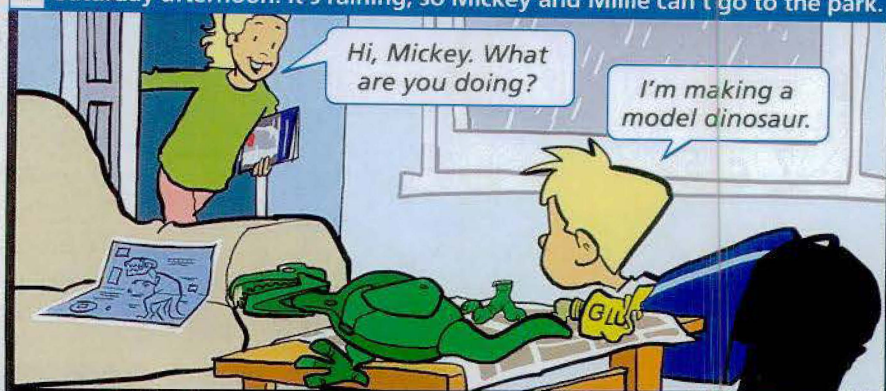


Comprehension

1 **1.32** Read and listen. Answer the questions.

- Why are Mickey and Millie at home in the afternoon?
- Why doesn't Mut go to the park with Mickey and Millie?

1 Saturday afternoon. It's raining, so Mickey and Millie can't go to the park.



2 a Match the beginnings of the sentences in A to the endings in B.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A | B |
| 1 Mickey is making | a a bone. |
| 2 Millie is reading | b the instructions. |
| 3 She's sitting on | c the glue. |
| 4 Mut is eating | d a model dinosaur. |
| 5 He's sitting on | e a magazine. |

b Work in groups of three. Act the story.

Grammar

3 a Copy the table. Complete the question and short answers.

Which part of the verb do we use in short answers?

Present continuous:

Yes / No questions and short answers

He's eating the glue.

_____ the
glue?

Yes, he _____.
No, he _____.

How do we make questions in the present continuous?

b Copy and complete the table.

Wh- questions

What _____ doing?

I'm making a model dinosaur.

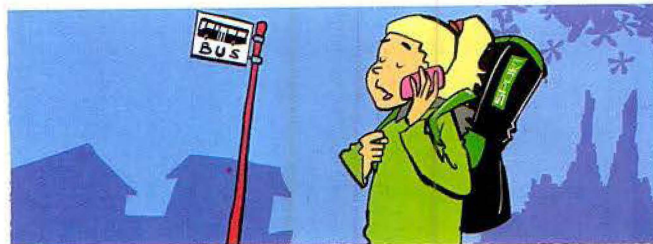
4 a Make questions and answers about the story. Use the cues.

- they / play in the garden? / No
Are Mickey and Millie playing in the garden?
No, they aren't.
- it / rain? / Yes
- Millie / read a magazine? / Yes
- What / Mickey / look for? / the glue
- Mut / eat the glue? / No
- What / Mut / eat? / a bone
- Where / Mickey and Millie / go? / to the park
- Mut / sit on the glue? / Yes

b Work with a partner. Practise the dialogues.

Listening, writing and speaking

5 a Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.



- Friend What ¹ _____?
Millie I'm waiting for the bus.
Friend ² _____?
Millie To the sports centre.
Friend ³ _____ with you?
Millie No, he isn't.



- Friend What ⁴ _____?
Mickey A sandwich.
Friend ⁵ _____ TV?
Mickey Yes, I am.
Friend ⁶ _____?
Mickey It's a programme about dinosaurs.

b 1.33 Listen and check.

c Work with a partner. Practise the dialogues.

6 Make new dialogues. Use the cues.

- you / do / your homework?
No / I
What / you / do?
I / play / a computer game
You / win?
Yes / I
Are you doing your homework?
No, I'm ...
- Where / you / go?
We / go / to the park
Mickey / go / too?
No / he
What / he / do?
He / make / a model

2C My favourite animals

Vocabulary

1 a  1.34 Listen and repeat.



1 a tiger



2 a kangaroo



3 a bat



4 a crocodile



5 a monkey



6 a giraffe



7 an eagle



8 an insect



9 a shark



10 a hippopotamus



11 a zebra




12 a camel



13 a dolphin



14 a frog

b  1.35 Listen to the descriptions. What are the animals?

1 a kangaroo

2 What other wild animals do you know? Work in a group. Make a list.

3 Answer the questions about yourself.

- 1 What animals do you like?
- 2 What animals don't you like?

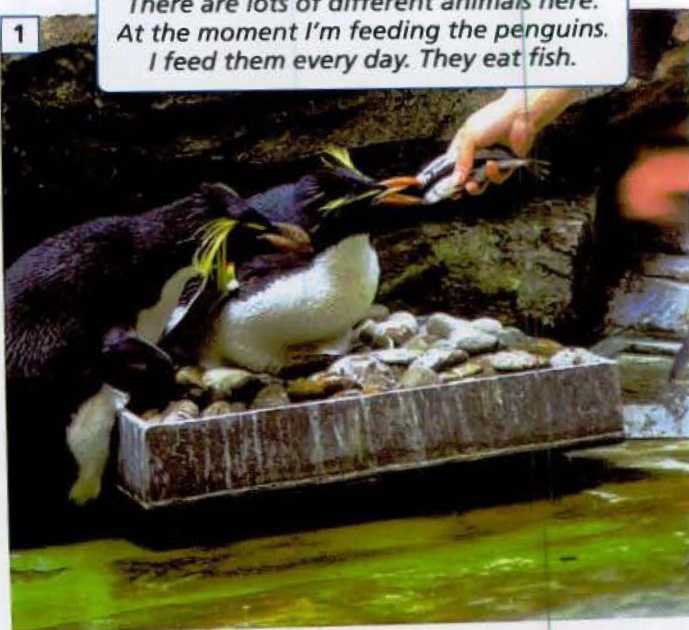
Comprehension

4 Read about Liam. Answer the questions.

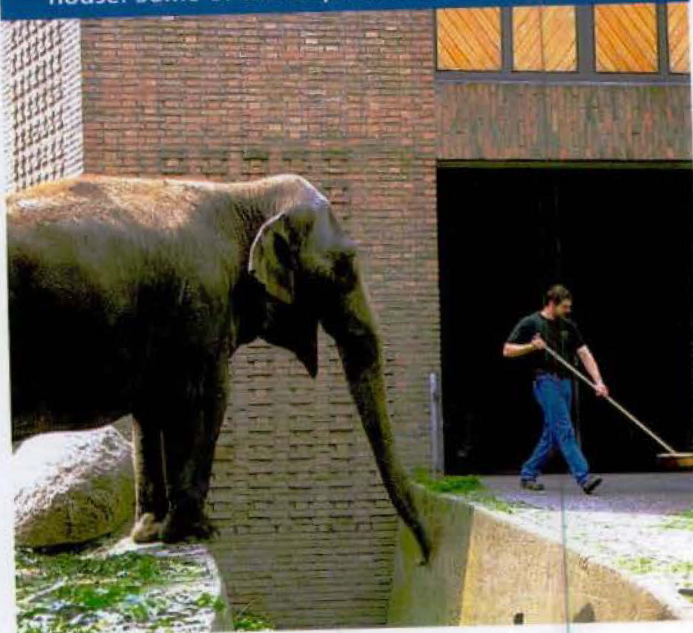
- 1 Where does Liam work?
- 2 What is he doing in each picture?
- 3 How often does he do the things?

I love animals. I work in a wildlife park. There are lots of different animals here. At the moment I'm feeding the penguins. I feed them every day. They eat fish.

1



2 It's two o'clock now and Liam is cleaning one of the animal houses. He always cleans the animal houses in the afternoon. Today he's cleaning the elephants' house. Some of the elephants are watching him.



Grammar

5 a Copy and complete the table.

What tenses are
the verbs in?
When do we use
each tense?

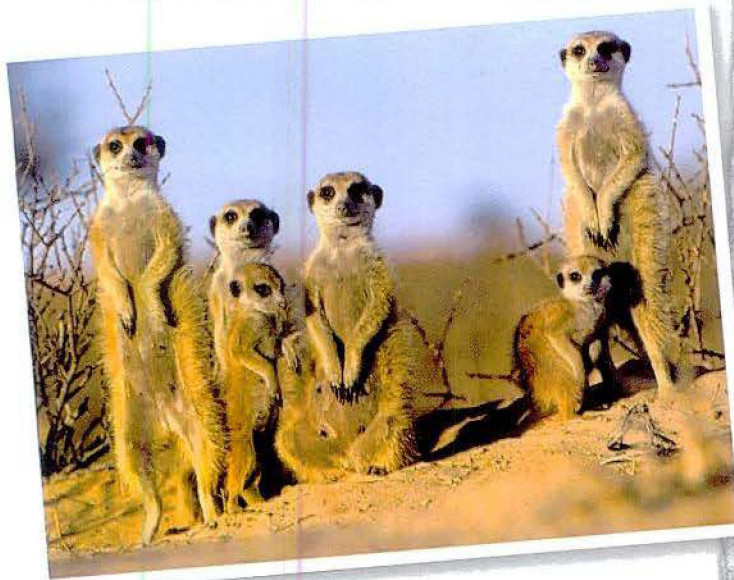


Present tenses

- 1 At the moment I _____ the penguins.
I _____ them every day.
- 2 Liam _____ one of the animal houses now.
He always _____ them in the afternoon.

b Complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct tense.

- 1 feed
I'm *feeding* the penguins at the moment. I *feed* the penguins at two o'clock every day.
- 2 clean
Liam _____ the animal houses in the afternoon.
Today, he _____ the elephants' house.
- 3 put
He _____ clean water in the elephants' house now.
He _____ clean water in their house every afternoon.
- 4 visit
We often _____ the wildlife park at the weekend.
We _____ the wildlife park now.
- 5 go
Liam _____ to work at half past six. It's Half past six now and he _____ to work.



Reading and speaking

6 a Read the text. What are Azra's favourite animals? Where do they live?

b Are the statements true or false?

- 1 Meerkats are black.
False. They are brown with grey stripes and black ears.
- 2 They've got a long tail.
- 3 They can stand on two legs.
- 4 They live in pairs.
- 5 They sleep in holes in the ground.
- 6 They eat fish.
- 7 They can eat scorpions.
- 8 Eagles eat meerkats.

7 Work with a partner. Tell him / her about your favourite animal.



My favourite animals are meerkats. They live in southern Africa in the Kalahari Desert.

Meerkats are brown with grey stripes and black ears. They're quite small – about the same size as a rabbit. They've got a long body and a long tail, but short legs. They can stand on two legs.

They live in groups. There are between five and thirty meerkats in a group.

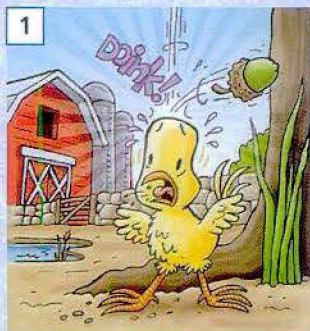
They sleep in holes in the ground. Early in the morning, they leave their holes and look for food. They eat insects, plants, lizards, eggs and mice. They can even eat poisonous animals like scorpions and spiders. When meerkats eat, some of them stand on two legs and guard the others. That's because some other animals like to eat meerkats. When the guards see an eagle, a snake or a fox, they bark and all the meerkats run back to their holes.

2D The story of Chicken Licken

Comprehension

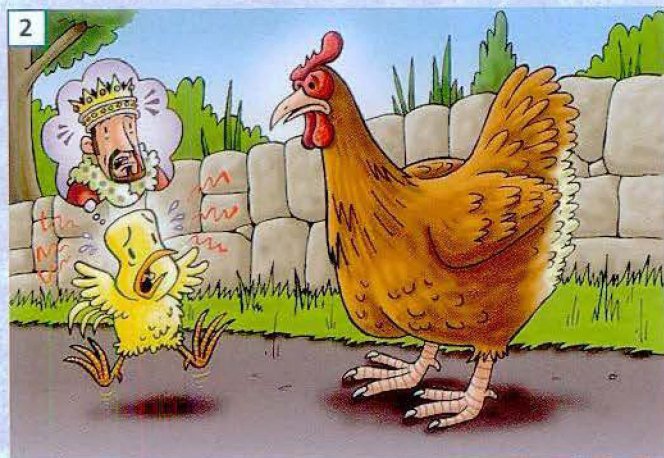
1 **1.36** Read and listen to the story. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where are Chicken Licken and his friends going?
- 2 Why?
- 3 Why don't they get there?



Chicken Licken is in the farmyard. He's eating under a tree when suddenly a nut falls on his head. 'Oh, no,' says Chicken Licken. 'The sky is falling down. I must go to London and tell the King.'

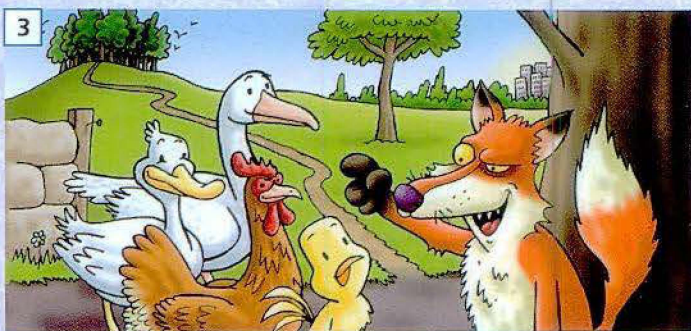
Chicken Licken runs down the road. When he meets Henny Penny, he stops. 'Where are you going?' she says. 'Oh, Henny Penny,' says Chicken Licken. 'The sky is falling down and I'm going to London to tell the King.' 'Well, I must come with you,' says Henny Penny.



So Chicken Licken and Henny Penny run down the road. In the village, Ducky Lucky and Goosey Loosey are swimming on the pond. When Chicken Licken and Henny Penny see them, they stop. 'Hello,' says Ducky Lucky. 'Where are you running to?' 'Oh, Ducky Lucky,' says Chicken Licken. 'The sky is falling down and we're going to London to tell the King. Do you want to join us?' 'Yes, we must come with you,' say Ducky Lucky and Goosey Loosey.

2 Match the words to the pictures.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1 a chick | 4 the sky | 7 a duck |
| 2 a nut | 5 the King | 8 a goose |
| 3 a tree | 6 a hen | 9 a fox |



Chicken Licken, Henny Penny, Ducky Lucky and Goosey Loosey run down the road. At the side of the road is Foxy Loxy. He's sitting under a tree. When they see him, they stop. 'Hello,' says Foxy Loxy, 'where are you going?' 'Oh, Foxy Loxy,' says Chicken Licken. 'The sky is falling down and we're going to London to tell the King.'

'To London?' says Foxy Loxy. 'Well, you're going the wrong way. That isn't the road to London. You must go this way. Follow me.' So Chicken Licken, Henny Penny, Ducky Lucky and Goosey Loosey follow Foxy Loxy. But, oh dear, he doesn't take them to London. He takes them to his den. His wife and children are waiting for him - and they're very hungry!

Chicken Licken, Henny Penny, Ducky Lucky and Goosey Loosey never get to London and they never tell the King that the sky is falling down.



Grammar

3 a Look at the table and find the sentences in the story.

must		
I	must	tell the King.
We		come with you.
You		go this way.

b Look at the pictures. What must these people do? Use the cues.

We / clean the car

We / feed the dog

She / get up

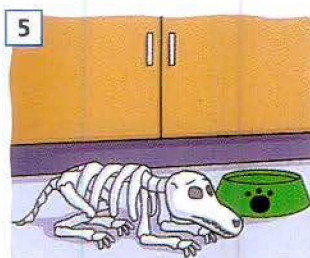
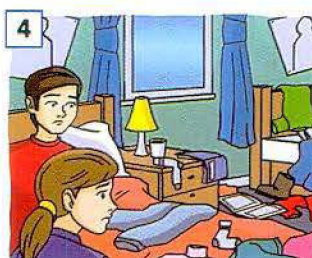
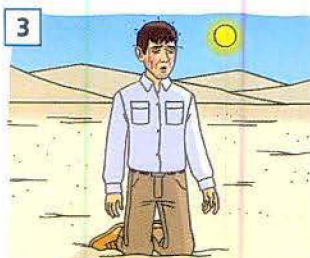
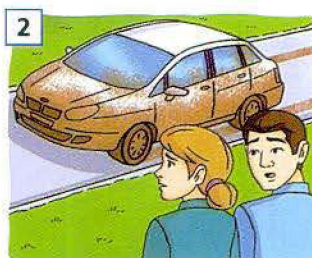
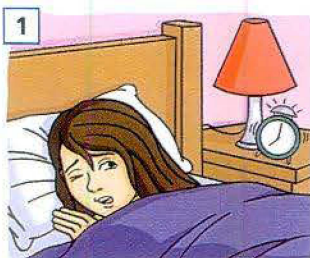
They / do the shopping

They / wash up

They / tidy the room

He / have a drink

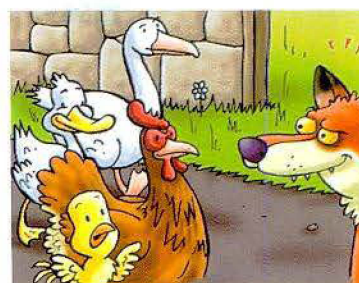
He / put out the rubbish



1 She must get up.

c Write two things that you must do this week.

4 a Read the sentences.



They see him.

He sees them.

b Copy and complete the table with pronouns from the story.

These are object pronouns.

Subject	Object
I	you
he	her
it	it
we	them



These are subject pronouns.

c Choose the correct words.

- While Chicken Licken is eating, a nut falls on *he / him*. *He / Him* runs down the road and meets Henny Penny. When *he / him* sees *she / her*, *he / him* stops. '*I / Me* am going to London,' *he / him* says. Do you want to join *I / me*?' *She / Her* says 'Yes', and *she / her* follows *he / him* down the road.
- When Foxy Loxy sees the animals, *he / him* stops *they / them*. '*We / Us* are going to London,' *they / them* say. 'Do you want to come with *we / us*?' Foxy Loxy says 'Follow *I / me*.' *They / Them* follow *he / him*, but *he / him* takes them to his den and his children eat *they / them* all. So *they / them* never get to London.

Speaking

5 Work in a group of five. Act the story of Chicken Licken.

Writing

6 Write a different ending for the story of Chicken Licken.



1 **1.37** Read and listen to the text. Match the topics to the paragraphs.

pests	pets
places to see animals	wild animals
protecting animals	

2 a Find all the names of the animals in the text.

b Give examples of these animals from your list.

common pets
wild animals that live in Britain
wild animals that you can't see there
animals from other countries that live wild in Britain
animals that people try to protect
animals that a lot of people feed
animals that can be pests

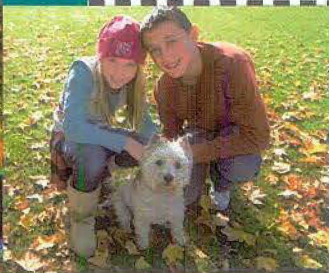
3 **1.38** Listen. Find this information.

- 1 What animals do the people mention?
- 2 Where do they see them?
- 3 How do they feel about the animals?

4 Compare the information with your country.

- 1 What pets are popular in your country?
- 2 Where do people go to see animals?
- 3 What large wild animals are there?
- 4 What do people do to protect animals?
- 5 What pests are there?

Animals in Britain



1 People in Britain usually like animals. A lot of families have got a pet. Dogs, cats, hamsters, rabbits, guinea pigs, fish and budgerigars (budgies) are all popular pets. There are a lot of programmes about animals on TV, too.

2 Most children in Britain live in towns and cities, so they don't often see animals, apart from squirrels and pigeons in the park. However, there are a lot of zoos and safari parks, where you can see wild animals. And you can also visit some farms. Pupils often go to these places on school trips. Birdwatching is a popular hobby, too.



3 There aren't a lot of large wild animals in Britain. There aren't any wolves or bears, but there are deer and wild pigs. There are eagles in Scotland, too. And in the southwest of England you can see wild horses. Sometimes, animals from other countries escape from zoos and homes. So there are wallabies (small kangaroos) in some parts of Britain, and you can sometimes see parrots in gardens and parks. Some people even think that there are panthers in Britain.



4 A lot of wild animals are in danger, because their homes are disappearing, so people try to protect them. For example, you can't knock down an old building if bats or owls live there. Sometimes the government wants to build a new road, but local people stop it because some rare frogs or butterflies live there. A lot of people put out food in their gardens for wild birds, and for hedgehogs, too.

5 Not all wild animals are popular. Some are pests. People don't like mice or rats in their houses, of course, and pigeons are a problem in town centres. There are a lot of foxes in towns and cities, too. At night they come out and look for food in rubbish from homes and restaurants. You often see rabbits in the countryside. Gardeners don't like them, because they come into gardens and eat the vegetables.



Biology: animal classification

1 1.39 Read and listen to the text. Match the pictures to the correct paragraphs.

2 a Find all the names of animals in the text.

b Write the names in the correct column.

Mammals	Reptiles	Birds	Fish	Amphibians
horses tigers				

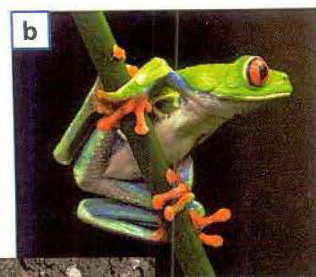
c Add some more names of animals to the table.

3 What is unusual about these animals?

turtles whales and dolphins
penguins bats

4 Answer the questions.

- How do mammals feed their babies?
- Why do reptiles normally live in warm countries?
- How do feathers help birds?
- Why can't fish live on land?
- Where can't amphibians live?



There are five different types of animals with backbones (vertebrates).

1 MAMMALS

Mammals are warm-blooded. They control the temperature of their body. They usually have hair or fur on their bodies and they produce milk for their babies. Horses, tigers, squirrels and mice are all mammals. We're mammals, too.

2 REPTILES

Reptiles are cold-blooded. They can't control the temperature of their body, so they don't normally live in very cold parts of the world. Snakes, lizards and crocodiles are all reptiles. Reptiles don't produce milk. They lay eggs. They must lay their eggs on land. Some reptiles, like turtles, live in water, but they must come onto land to lay their eggs.

3 BIRDS

Birds lay eggs, too, but they aren't cold-blooded. Birds have got feathers to keep them warm. Feathers also help birds to fly. Not all birds can fly. Some birds are too big and heavy, but they can usually run very fast instead. Penguins are birds, too. They can't fly, but they are good swimmers. The only other vertebrates that can fly are bats. They aren't birds. They're mammals.

4 FISH

Fish are cold-blooded and they lay eggs. Some fish, like sharks, live in the sea. Other fish, like carp, live in lakes and rivers. Fish are the only vertebrates that don't breathe air. Whales and dolphins live in the sea, too, but they aren't fish. They're mammals. They produce milk and they breathe air.

5 AMPHIBIANS

These animals can live in fresh (not sea) water and on land. They are cold-blooded and lay eggs, like reptiles, but they can't live all the time on land, and they must lay their eggs in water. Frogs are amphibians.

Present continuous

- 1 Look at the pictures. Write sentences in the present continuous. Use the cues.

They aren't listening to the radio. They're watching TV.



- 1 listen to the radio / watch TV



- 2 get dressed / have a shower



- 3 swim / run



- 4 read a book / write a letter

Present continuous: questions

- 2 a Use the cues. Make questions in the present continuous.

- 1 What / John / do
What is John doing?
- 2 you / do / your homework
- 3 we / wait for / Mark
- 4 Mary / play a computer game
- 5 Where / Kelly and Brad / go
- 6 What / you / eat

- b Match your questions to the answers.

- 1 *What is John doing?*
d *He's making a model.*
- a *No, I'm not. I'm watching a DVD.*
- b *It's a cheese sandwich.*
- c *No, she isn't. She's using the Internet.*
- d *He's making a model.*
- e *They're going to the cinema.*
- f *Yes, we are. He's on the phone.*

Present simple or present continuous?

- 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

It's nine o'clock on Monday morning. Our lessons usually ¹ _____ (start) now, but we ² _____ (not sit) in our classroom today. We ³ _____ (sit) on a coach. We ⁴ _____ (go) on a school trip today. We ⁵ _____ (go) on a school trip every year. This year we ⁶ _____ (visit) a zoo. We usually ⁷ _____ (wear) our school uniform on school days, but we ⁸ _____ (not wear) it today. We ⁹ _____ (wear) jeans and T-shirts.

It's one o'clock now and I ¹⁰ _____ (have) lunch. I usually ¹¹ _____ (have) lunch at school, but today I ¹² _____ (sit) on the grass with my friends and we ¹³ _____ (eat) our sandwiches.

Now it's two o'clock and we ¹⁴ _____ (watch) the zoo keepers. They ¹⁵ _____ (feed) the tigers at the moment. They ¹⁶ _____ (feed) the tigers at two o'clock every day.

Subject and object pronouns

- 4 Choose the correct words.

- 1 I've got a pet rabbit. I / Me put *she / her* on the grass. *She / Her* likes it, but my friend's dog watches *she / her*. *He / Him* wants to eat *she / her*, so I don't leave *she / her* in the garden.
- 2 I've got a hamster. I can't keep *he / him* in my bedroom, because *he / him* makes a lot of noise at night and *he / him* wakes I / me up.
- 3 There are lots of animals in the pet shop. *We / Us* love to watch *they / them*. *We / Us* don't live in the town, so our parents take *we / us* to the shop. *They / Them* like the pet shop, too.

Vocabulary

- 5 a 1.40 Listen to the two conversations. What animals do the people mention?

- 1 On the farm
- 2 At the zoo

- b Look at your list of farm animals. What do you call the young of the animals there?

- c Add six more animals to the zoo list.

Your Project

2

Organizing your writing

- 1 *Make a project about an animal that you're interested in. Use questions to organize your writing. What do people want to know about the animal? Find the answers to the questions in my Meerkats text.*



- 1 What are the animals?
- 2 Where in the world do they live?
- 3 What do they look like?
- 4 Do they live in groups or alone?
- 5 Where do they make their home:
 - in holes / in trees / in caves, etc.?
 - by lakes / rivers, etc.?
- 6 What do they eat?
- 7 What interesting things do they do?

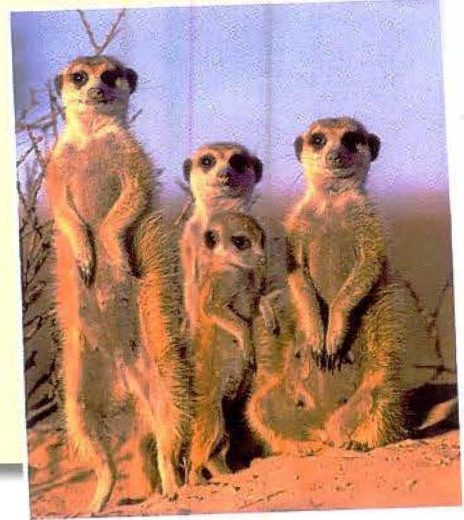
Meerkats

My favourite animals are meerkats. They live in southern Africa in the Kalahari Desert.

Meerkats are brown with grey stripes and black ears. They're quite small - about the same size as a rabbit. They've got a long body and a long tail, but short legs. They can stand on two legs.

They live in groups. There are between five and thirty meerkats in a group.

They sleep in holes in the ground. Early in the morning, they leave their holes and look for food. They eat insects, plants, lizards, eggs and mice. They can even eat poisonous animals like scorpions and spiders. When meerkats eat, some of them stand on two legs and guard the others. That's because some other animals like to eat meerkats. When the guards see an eagle, a snake or a fox, they bark and all the meerkats run back to their holes.



Song

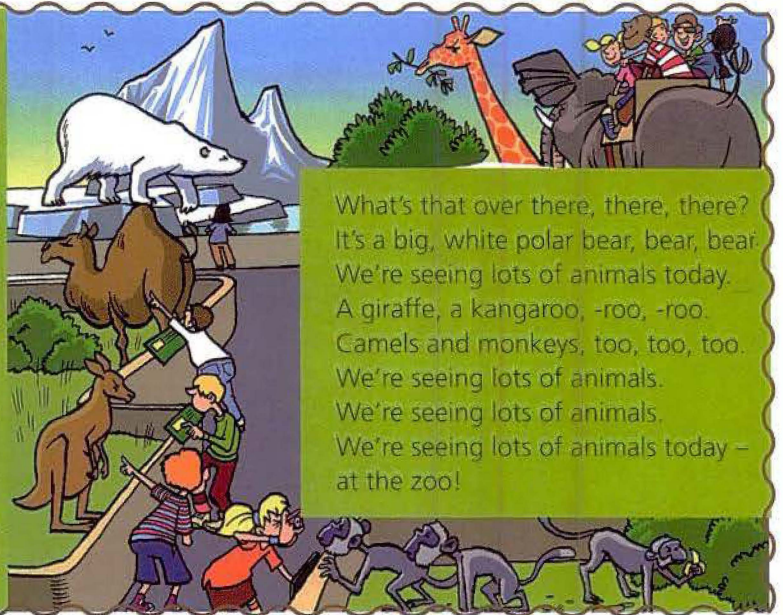
- 1 Find all the names of animals in the song.

- 2 1.41 Listen and sing.

ZOO, ZOO, ZOO

We're going to the zoo, zoo, zoo.
And our teacher's coming too, too, too.
We're going on a school trip today.
We're getting on the bus, bus, bus.
And the teacher's counting us, us, us.
We're going on a school trip today.

Now we're sitting way up high, high, high.
We can nearly reach the sky, sky, sky.
We're riding on an elephant today.
It's a really funny ride, ride, ride.
Swaying from side to side, side, side.
We're riding on an elephant today.



What's that over there, there, there?
It's a big, white polar bear, bear, bear.
We're seeing lots of animals today.
A giraffe, a kangaroo, -roo, -roo.
Camels and monkeys, too, too, too.
We're seeing lots of animals.
We're seeing lots of animals.
We're seeing lots of animals today -
at the zoo!