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English

Zone



Student Book

Mc
Graw
Hill

Lesson A

1 Listen and read the introductions. 



Hi, my name is Nita. I am from India. We have lived in the US for two years. Seventeen languages are spoken in India. I speak English and Hindi. I already spoke English when we moved here because English is used by many people in India as a common language.



Hello, my name is Carlos. I am from the United States but both my parents are from Peru. They came here to study at college and they stayed here. We all speak English, but we speak Spanish at home. I have never been to Peru but my parents have told me a lot about it. We are going to go there next summer.



Hi, my name is Paul. I am from Canada but we live here in Chicago, Illinois. My mother is French-Canadian. She speaks French and English. My father is British and he speaks English, but it's a bit different from the English in the US I want to learn French so I can speak to my grandparents when we visit them in Montreal.



Hello, My name is Abby. I am from the United States. My parents have lived here in Chicago all their lives and so did my grandparents. I hope when I grow up that I can visit other countries and see how people in other places live. I am taking Spanish at school.

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Who is from the United States? _____
- 2 Whose parents are from the U.S.? _____
- 3 Who speaks another language? Why? _____
- 4 Who wants to learn another language? Why? _____
- 5 Who is studying another language? _____

2 Interview a classmate about his or her family.



English Around the World

Read and complete the fact file.

The English language developed in the British Isles, a group of islands off the north-west coast of Europe. Because they are so close to mainland Europe, the islands were invaded many times throughout history by Germanic tribes, the Romans, the Vikings and the Normans. The English we speak today was influenced by the languages spoken by all these people.

The British Isles are divided into the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) and the rest of Ireland (called Eire or the Republic of Ireland).

Fact File

Geographical name: The British Isles

Continent: _____

Countries: _____

Label the countries on the map.



For hundreds of years, Britain colonised large territories, such as the present day US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India, as well as countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and South America. Nowadays, English is spoken as a first language by more than 300 million people around the world. In addition to this, it

is used as a second language by many millions more. The number of speakers of English as a second language is growing so fast that soon there will be more people speaking English as a second language than those that speak it as a first language.

Make a list of reasons why people want to learn English.

Underline the reasons why you want to learn English.

Lesson B

1 Listen and read.

Abby: When did your father move to the United States?

Paul: Fifteen years ago.

Abby: How long has your mother lived in the United States?

Paul: Since they got married.

Abby: How long have they been married?

Paul: For thirteen years.

Abby: Where did they meet?

Paul: They met in Canada. My father went there on a business trip for three weeks.

Abby: Has your family visited Canada?

Paul: Yes, we went two years ago to visit my grandparents. We stayed for two months.

Abby: Have you ever taken French lessons?

Paul: No, I haven't. But I'm going to.



2 Circle the correct word.

- 1 Paul's father has lived in the US **for/since** fifteen years.
- 2 Paul's mother has lived in the US **for/since** they got married.
- 3 Paul's parents got married thirteen years **ago/for**.
- 4 Paul's family went to Canada two years **ago/since**.
- 5 Paul's family visited his grandparents **for/since** two months.

2 Complete the sentences about you and your family.

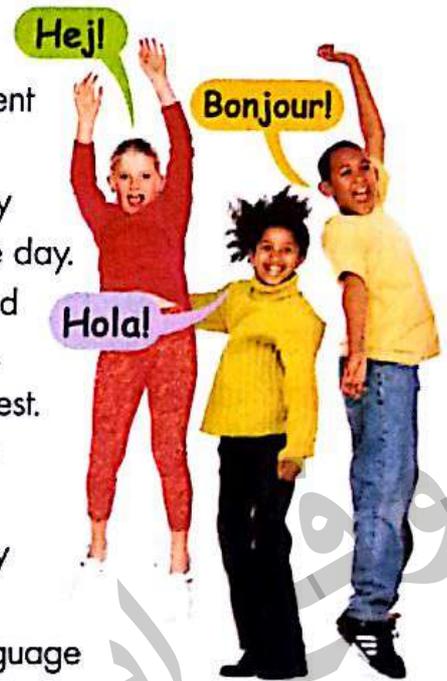
Use these words **since for ago**

- 1 I started learning English _____
- 2 I have been studying at this school _____
- 3 My parents have known each other _____
- 4 We have been living at our present address _____
- 5 The last time I saw my grandparents was _____

ⓐ Read the tips and complete the questionnaire.

Tips on Studying a Language

- Study every day.
- Study for a short time several times a day. Focus on a different thing each time: vocabulary, grammar, etc.
- Make flashcards with vocabulary and grammar points. Carry them with you and look at them at different times during the day.
- Participate in class. Class time is the best time to practise and improve. Only speak the language you are learning in class.
- Practise for tests by doing what you will have to do on the test.
- Have a good attitude. Enjoy yourself and don't be afraid to make mistakes! The important thing is to try.
- Ask for help if you need it. Talk with your teacher. Form study groups with your friends.
- Watch films and television, and listen to the radio, in the language you are learning.



Language Learner's Questionnaire

- 1 I look for opportunities to use English.
- 2 I try to practise what I have just learned.
- 3 I'll do anything to get my message across.
- 4 I pay attention to how other people say things.
- 5 I organise and associate new vocabulary to other things.
- 6 I correct myself when I make a mistake.
- 7 I try to guess the meaning of words I don't know.
- 8 I study every day.
- 9 I ask for help when I need it.
- 10 I am not afraid to make mistakes.

Yes No

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ⓑ Compare with a classmate.

ⓒ Make a list of what you need to do to improve.

Lesson C

1 Read the text and label the pictures with the British and American words.

The British and the Americans speak the same language, but they don't always use the same words for things. Sometimes, they use different words for the same thing. In Britain, they say biscuit instead of cookie, and rubbish instead of trash. Or they use the same word for different things. In Britain, a vest is a thin, sleeveless cotton T-shirt worn under a shirt; in the US, this is called an undershirt. In the U.S., a vest is a sleeveless sweater or coat worn over a shirt, while in Britain this is called a waistcoat. Even though there are differences in words and spelling, the British and the Americans usually understand each other.



British:

American:

2 Read the email and write the British words that match.

Message

Today Mail Calendar Contacts

Go

Hi Paul,

I'm your cousin Anna. I'm 12 years old. My mother is your dad's sister. I live in England. My dad is a **lorry** driver and my **mum** is a teacher. We live in a **flat** in London. My favourite food is fish and **chips** and I love **sweets**, especially chocolates. I love playing **football**. I also enjoy going to the cinema. I want to be a **film** star when I grow up. Mum told me that you were coming to visit us this winter during the school **holidays**. That will be great! I can show you around. Write back and tell me about you.

Best wishes,

Anna

_____ candy _____ movie _____ vacation _____ french fries
 _____ mom _____ truck _____ soccer _____ apartment

3 Listen and write the correct profession. 



6 Complete the table about the professions.

Profession	Activities	Positive aspects	Negative aspects
mechanic	<i>repairs cars</i>	<i>lots of work</i>	<i>you get dirty</i>
photographer			
scientist			
nurse			
pilot			
actor/actress			
chef			

4 Talk about your life in twenty years: family, job, home and hopes.

I will work at a hospital.



I hope to write a book.



Interview a professional

Act out an interview with an expert in the profession of your choice.

Student 1 Prepare questions about a profession: type of work, hours, responsibilities, challenges, positive and negative aspects.

Student 2 Imagine you are the professional. Create a profile for your profession.

Lesson D

1 Complete the song.

Use these words had (2) fell grew (3) went caught died was (3) dropped

Michael Finnegan

There _____ an old man named
Michael Finnegan.

He _____ whiskers on his chin.

They _____ out and then _____ in again.

Poor old Michael Finnegan!

Begin again.

There _____ an old man named
Michael Finnegan.

He _____ fishing with a pin.

He _____ a fish and _____ it in again.

Poor old Michael Finnegan!

Begin again.

There _____ an old man named
Michael Finnegan.

He _____ fat and then _____ thin again.

Then he _____ and _____ to begin again.

Poor old Michael Finnegan!

Begin again.

2 Listen and check. Then sing the song. 

3 Match with the verb from the song.

_____ have

_____ fall

_____ go

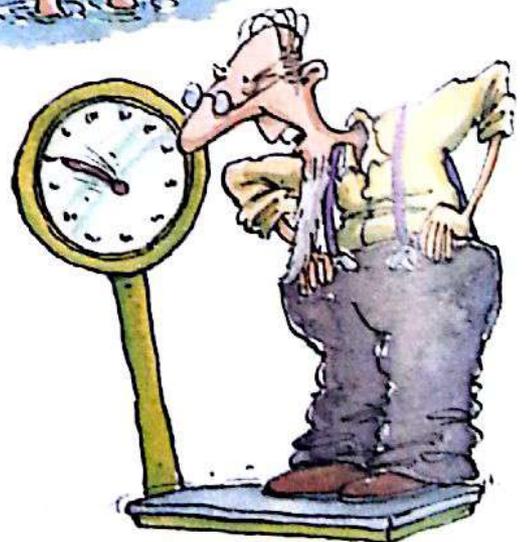
_____ be

_____ catch

_____ grow

_____ die

_____ drop





Lively Language

Every language uses expressions. These are ways of describing things that create a mental picture for the reader or listener. They are often humorous and they make communication more lively.

Read and match the expressions to their meanings.



- 1 Sleep tight and don't let the bedbugs bite. _____ There's a lot of rain!
- 2 That room looks like a dog's breakfast. _____ Don't get angry!
- 3 He is pulling your leg. _____ Good night and sleep well.
- 4 Keep your shirt on! _____ He's joking.
- 5 I'm snug as a bug in a rug! _____ I thought I could eat more.
- 6 It's raining cats and dogs! _____ I'm comfortable.
- 7 I could eat a horse. _____ I'm hungry.
- 8 My eyes were bigger than my stomach. _____ Your room is very messy.



Complete the dialogues with one of the expressions above.

Paul: I'm full, Mum.

Mum: Why did you serve yourself so much?

Paul: _____

Paul: Mum. What's for dinner? I'm starving. _____

Mum: Spaghetti. Now go wash your hands.

Lesson E

EPISODE
1

The Moonstone

At one time, Great Britain was one of the most powerful countries in the world. It was said that the sun never set on the British Empire, because the empire spread right around the globe. Places as different as Jamaica, Australia and India were part of the British Empire until they became independent during the 20th century.

For almost 200 years, India was known as the "Jewel in the Crown" of the British Empire. While the British were in India, the Indians and the British learned a lot from each other. For example, the English game of cricket is India's most popular sport. And the Indians taught the English the words for "jungle", "pepper", "bungalow", and "panda", among others. English became the common language in a country with so many different languages.

Thousands of British men and women lived and worked in India. Some were missionaries, some doctors and some soldiers. This story begins with one of them ...

John Herncastle was a soldier in the British Army. He was a cruel and dishonest man who had never liked living in India. He wanted to go back to England, but he did not have a job there and no way to make a living.

One day Herncastle heard about an ancient and mysterious diamond. It was called the moonstone because it was said to have come from the moon. It was kept in a temple on a mountain near Herncastle's barracks, watched day and night by three guards.

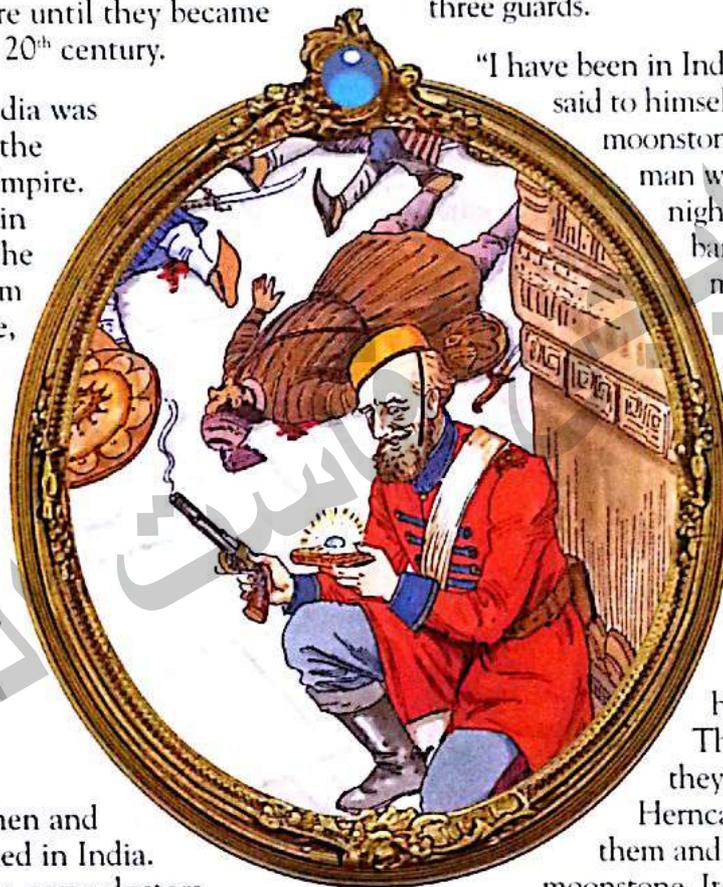
"I have been in India too long," Herncastle said to himself, "so I will steal the moonstone. Then I will be a rich man when I get home." That night, he crept out of the barracks and up the mountain to the temple.

It was dark, and Herncastle was frightened. "Maybe I shouldn't do this," he thought. But he swallowed his fear, and continued on.

When Herncastle reached the temple, he peered inside. There was the moonstone! The guard heard him and attacked him. They were fierce warriors, but they only had swords and

Herncastle had his gun. He shot them and made his way toward the moonstone. It glowed with an eerie light as he approached. It seemed to have special power. John Herncastle hesitated for a minute. But then he grabbed the moonstone, hid it deep in his pocket and quickly ran back to his barracks.

A few weeks later, John Herncastle was on a ship heading home to England. He felt lucky. But his luck was not to last.

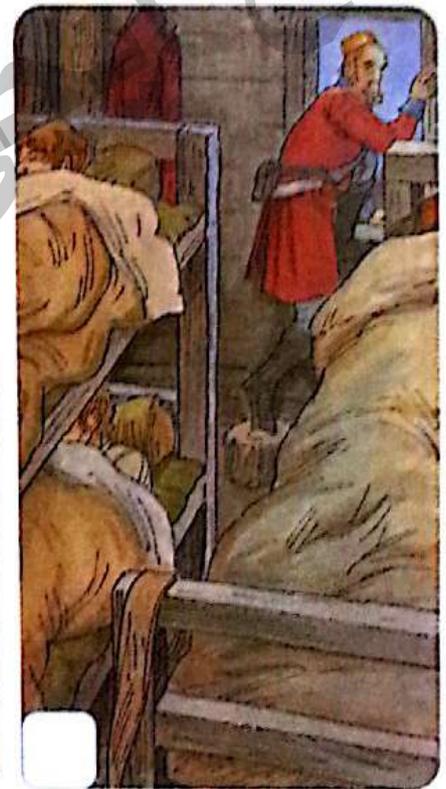


1 Listen and read the story. 

2 Write the words from the text that match the definitions.

- 1 _____ being free
- 2 _____ a type of ball game from England
- 3 _____ very old
- 4 _____ a person who watches over a place or person
- 5 _____ a place where people go to worship and pray
- 6 _____ to shine
- 7 _____ a long metal blade, used for fighting
- 8 _____ a place where soldiers live

30 Number the pictures from the story in the correct order.



6 You are John Herncastle. Write about your plans for the future.

Lesson A

Use these words

would wouldn't could
couldn't should

1 Read and complete.

Nita: What are you reading?

Carlos: A book about the environment. It says we are producing too much waste and using up the world's natural resources, like trees and oil.

Nita: Well, _____ we just plant more trees?

Carlos: Yes, we _____ but they _____ take a long time to grow. And we _____ plant more oil.

Nita: What _____ happen if there were no more trees?

Carlos: We _____ have clean air or paper products, or wood to build with. There _____ be any forests so lots of animal habitats _____ disappear.

Nita: What can we do?

Carlos: The book says we _____ recycle more.



2 Listen and check.

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 What are two problems Carlos mentions? _____
- 2 What natural resources does he mention? _____
- 3 What solution does Nita suggest? _____
- 4 What does the book suggest? _____

2 Read the case study and discuss.

A man buys a large piece of land with a small lake. He cuts down all the trees and plants grass for cows. The cows eat the grass until it won't grow anymore. The land grows dry and desert-like. He puts up a windmill for electricity. He finds oil and pumps it all out. The lake gets polluted by the oil. The fish and animals die or go somewhere else. He discovers silver and extracts it all. Finally, he moves away because the land isn't profitable.

What should the man have done differently?

What would you have done with the land?

The man shouldn't have cut down all the trees.





Sustainable Development

Read and write the questions above the correct paragraph.

What are renewable and non-renewable resources?

What are natural resources?

Why is sustainable development important?

What is sustainable development?

It is development that meets present needs without endangering the environment and considers the needs of future generations.

They are things that are found in nature and that are used by people. There are two types of natural resources: renewable and non-renewable.

Because in the last hundred years humans have used up an enormous amount of Earth's non-renewable resources, and they have polluted a lot of the renewable ones.

Renewable resources are those resources that can be used over and over again, for example, the wind and sunlight. Non-renewable resource are those resources, like coal, oil, and natural gas, that can be used only once.



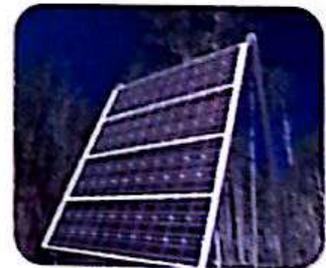
pollution



toxic waste



wind turbines



solar panels

Make a list of the natural resources in your area.

Resource	Renewable	Non-renewable	In danger	Sustainable

Mark ✓ if they are renewable or non-renewable.

Mark ✓ if they are in danger or if they are sustainable.

Lesson B

1 Read and discuss the questions.

The Four Rs

Did you know that for every bag of rubbish you throw away, twenty-five bags of rubbish were produced to make the products you are throwing away? What can we do about this?

One thing we can all do is to follow the four Rs:

Reduce the number of products we buy and use. This is the most sustainable option because you save resources and reduce waste.

Reuse products over and over again for the same or a different purpose.

Reclaim the materials from products and use them in a different form for a different purpose. The material doesn't change, but it may be cut up and then reused to make a different product.

Recycle products so the materials can be reprocessed and used again.



- 1 What products can your family do without?
- 2 What types of products or packaging can you reuse?
- 3 What materials can you use to make other products?
- 4 What is the difference between reclaiming and recycling?

2 Discuss and write ideas of how you could apply the 4 Rs to these products.



You could read the newspaper on the Internet.

You can clean jars and use them again for storing things.



Product	Reduce	Reuse	Reclaim	Recycle
Newspapers				
Plastic bags				
Glass jars				
Cans				

20 Read and answer the questionnaire.

Eco-friendly Questionnaire

- How frequently is your rubbish collected?
 Every day Every week Never
- What kind of rubbish is collected?
 Household Garden clippings
 Paper Bottles Cans
- Does your community have recycling facilities?
 Yes No
- Do you separate rubbish at home?
 Yes No
- Which of these items do you separate for recycling?
 None Paper Plastic Glass Wood Tins
- Which of these items do you try to reuse?
 None Metal Paper Plastic Glass
 Cardboard Wood Tins

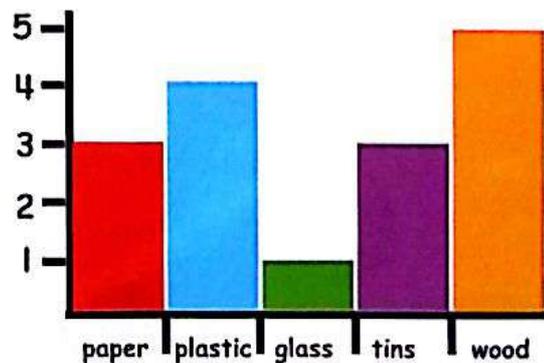


21 Compare results with classmates. Talk about how to be more eco-friendly.



Recycle Graph

Interview five classmates about recycling. Ask if they recycle at home or at school. Ask what they recycle: paper, plastic, glass, tins, wood. Show your results in a graph.



Lesson C

1 Read and complete the list below.

Environmentalism Wins Nobel Prize

Wangari Maathai was born on April 1, 1940 in Kenya. She went to the United States to study biology. When she returned to Kenya, she worked at the University of Nairobi. She became the first woman to earn a doctorate degree in central and eastern Africa and the first woman to become head of a university department in Kenya. In the 1970s, she started doing work to help the poor and the environment. In 1977, she began the Green Belt movement, which organised women in small villages to go out and plant trees. Since then they have planted more than 30 million trees. The movement has given women work and allowed them to become involved solving some of the environmental problems in their



country. In 2004, Wangari Maathai became the first environmentalist to win a Nobel Prize for Peace and she also became the first African woman to win any Nobel Prize.

Wangari Maathai was the first:

2 You are going to interview Wangari Maathai. Complete the questions.

Interviewer: What _____?

Maathai: Biology.

Interviewer: Where _____?

Maathai: In the United States.

Interviewer: Where _____?

Maathai: At the University of Nairobi.

Interviewer: What _____?

Maathai: The green belt.

Interviewer: How many _____?

Maathai: 30 million trees.

Interviewer: Who _____?

Maathai: Women from villages.

Interviewer: What _____?

Maathai: A Nobel Prize for Peace.

20 Guess and circle the correct answers.



Who was Alfred Nobel?

Born:	1615	1833	1957
Nationality:	English	German	Swedish
Profession:	chemist	doctor	biologist
Invention:	telescope	dynamite	polio vaccine
Achievements:	set up famous peace prize became president wrote an important book		
Died:	1896	1705	2002

6 Listen and check your answers.



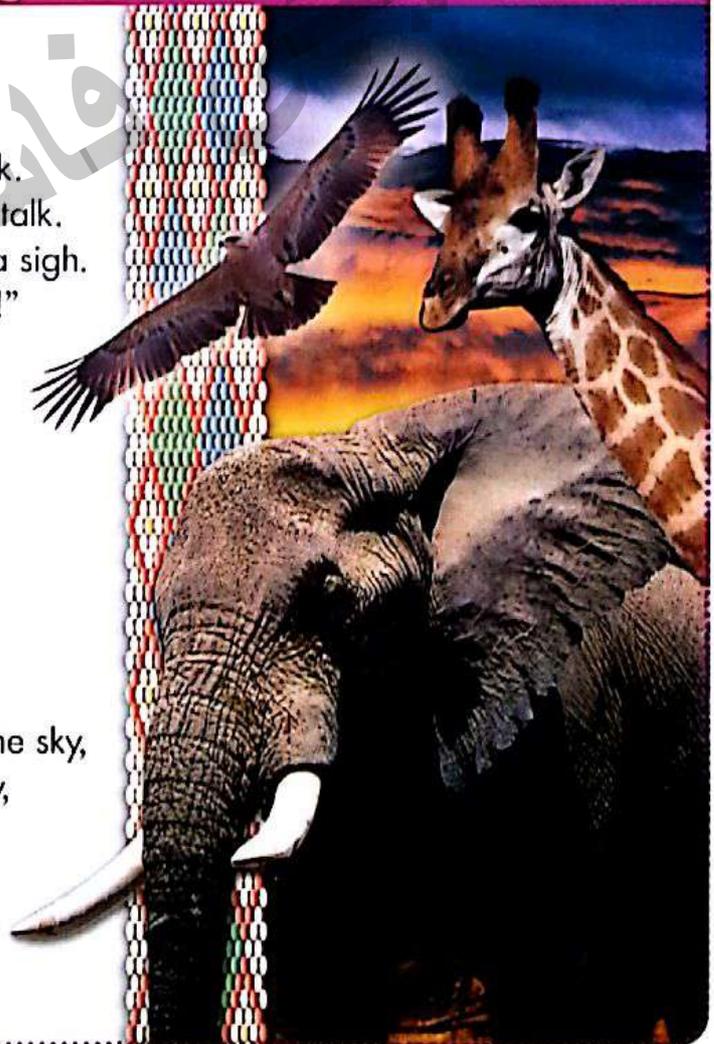
An African Folk Song

Listen and read the chant.

Where Is the Rain?

The giraffe and the elephant went for a walk.
They stopped in some shade and started to talk.
"I wish it would rain," said the giraffe with a sigh.
"I'm tired of watching the clouds pass us by!"
"Yes," said the elephant, "where is the rain?
I wish I could eat fresh green leaves again.
The sun is so hot and the land is so dry;
When will the rain fall from the sky?"

Later in the day the sky turned grey,
The flying ants flew out to say,
"The rain is coming! We smell it in the air!
And in the distance, thunder we hear!"
The giraffe and the elephant looked up at the sky,
And heard the black eagle give forth his cry,
"The rain has come, the rivers will flow.
The dry season is over;
Now the green grass will grow!"
Sing and act out the chant.



Lesson D

1 Read the background information and answer these questions.

- 1 Who are the Makah?
- 2 Where do they live?

- 3 Why did the whales become endangered?
- 4 Why did the Makah stop hunting whales?

Case Study:

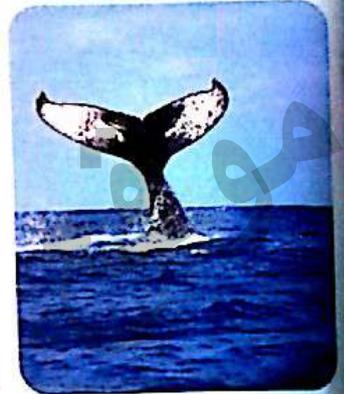
The Makah Tribe and Whale Hunting

Background

The Makah Native American tribe live in the northwest of the United States on the Pacific coast. For 2000 years, their way of life was based on hunting grey whales. They used all parts of the whale, including its oil. In 1855, the tribe traded most of their land to the US government. In exchange, the government signed a treaty protecting the Makah's right to hunt whales. At the beginning of the 1900s, commercial fisherman began hunting whales, too. Soon the grey whale became an endangered species. In the 1920s, the Makah stopped whaling to try and protect the species.

The Problem

In the 1990s, the grey whale was removed from the endangered species list. The Makah people wanted to hunt whales again. Some people are against this because they think the Makah don't know how to hunt whales anymore and would injure many whales. They also think it would make whale watching difficult because the whales would soon become afraid of humans. The Makah tribe feel it is an important part of their cultural heritage to hunt whales. They feel their traditional way of life is in danger.



2 Read the problem and write the arguments for and against the proposition.

Proposition: The Makah should continue to hunt grey whales.

Arguments for

Arguments against

3 Discuss the proposition.

Choose a side and say why you support that side.



Organising a Debate

A debate is a discussion between two teams. Debates are a good way to analyse and understand both sides of an argument. One team presents an argument **for** or in favour of a proposition. Another presents an argument **against** a proposition.

These are some guidelines for organising a debate.

Debating Guidelines

- The team for the proposition must give background information about it and say why it is a good idea.
- The team **against** the proposition must present and argue for the opposite point of view.
- Teams present their arguments in prepared speeches.
- Each team has the opportunity to respond to the other team's arguments.
- One team wins the debate based on the arguments presented.

Choose a proposition to debate. For example:

School uniforms shouldn't be compulsory.

Video games should be banned.

There should be no animals in circuses.

Create a **for** team and an **against** team.

Write a short persuasive speech to present your arguments. It should:

- include an introduction that catches the listeners' interest
- present the speaker's opinion clearly, using opinion words
- present facts to support the opinion
- organise the arguments in a logical order, leaving the strongest reason for last.

Use the guidelines to debate the proposition.

I am against this proposition because ...

The fact is ...

I think ...

I am for this proposition because ...

In conclusion ...

Lesson E

EPISODE
2

The Moonstone

John Herncastle made it back to England safely. But he found that he could not sell the moonstone. It made people feel uncomfortable and no one would buy it. They all thought it must be stolen. A few years after his return home, Herncastle died, lonely and poor. In his will he said that he wanted his young niece, Rachel, to have the moonstone for her eighteenth birthday.

It was the duty of Franklin Blake, a young friend of the family, to give Rachel the moonstone. On the day of Rachel's birthday party, Franklin was looking at the moonstone in his study. He was fascinated by the strange look and feel of the diamond. It glowed with a special light and it almost seemed as though it had special powers.

Suddenly there was a knock on the door. It was Godfrey Ablewhite, an old friend of Franklin and Rachel. "I have something to show you," Franklin told him. He showed Godfrey the moonstone. Godfrey had never seen anything like it. "Did you buy that?" he asked.

Franklin laughed. "Oh, no," he said. He told Godfrey that only John Herncastle knew where the stone came from and that since he was dead perhaps no one would ever know. "I am giving it to Rachel tonight for her eighteenth birthday,"

said Franklin. "This is what Herncastle wanted. Have you ever seen anything so beautiful?"

Godfrey laughed. "Beautiful? It's only a bit of carbon, just like coal! I would rather have a piece of coal than a diamond. After all, we can burn coal to make heat. Diamonds are useless! I would not want anything to do with it!"

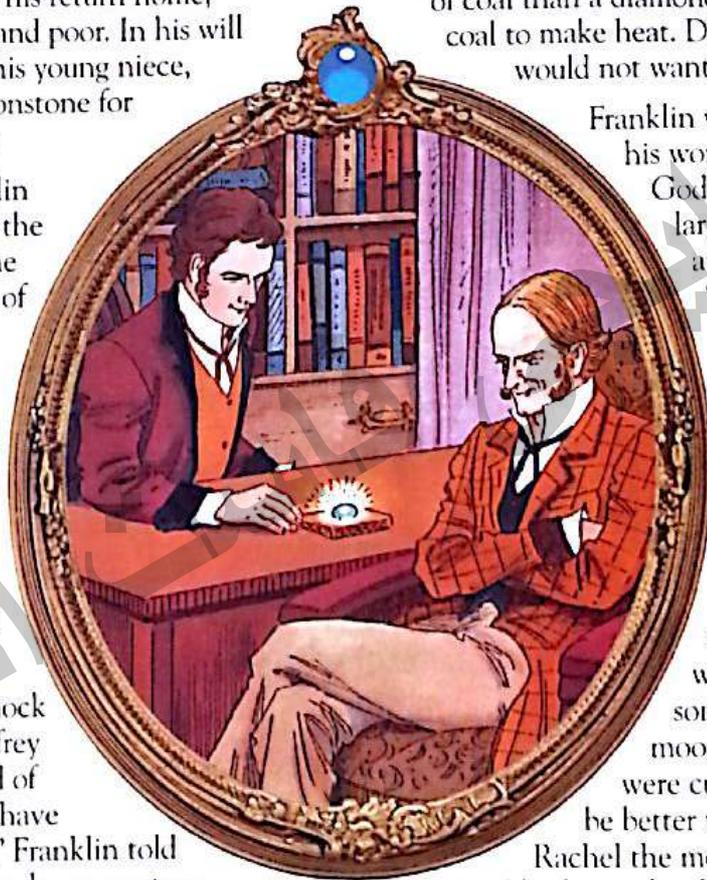
Franklin was surprised. In spite of his words, he could tell that Godfrey was fascinated by the large, glowing stone. "You are so harsh!" he told him. "But you might be right about the moonstone. They say there might be a curse attached to it."

Later, when Franklin left the house, he was sure he could feel someone watching him. He looked around but the street was empty. He wondered if it could have something to do with the moonstone. What if it really were cursed? Maybe it would just be better to try and sell it, and give Rachel the money, he thought. But Franklin knew that he had to carry out her uncle's wishes.

Franklin knew that he had to carry out her uncle's wishes.

Franklin stopped at a jewellery shop and had the moonstone mounted on a silver chain.

Then he boarded the train for Rachel's birthday party with the moonstone safely in his pocket.



1 Listen and read the story. 

2 Complete the sentences.

Use these words duty curse will coal glow

- 1 The miners brought a load of _____ out of the mine.
- 2 In your _____ you can tell your family what you want them to do with your things after you die.
- 3 The _____ of the fire lit up the dark room.
- 4 The soldier's _____ was to follow orders.
- 5 When something has a _____ on it, it brings bad luck.

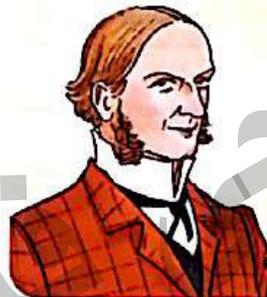
3 Write the names of the characters.



John Herncastle



Franklin Blake



Godfrey Ablewhite



Rachel

- 1 _____ Rachel's uncle
- 2 _____ someone who has to give the moonstone to Rachel
- 3 _____ someone who has just turned eighteen
- 4 _____ someone who says coal is better than diamonds

4 Read and mark ✓ the correct answer.

Diamonds are very hard crystals made of carbon. High temperatures and pressure deep underground form diamonds. Diamonds are valuable gemstones and are used to make expensive jewellery. They are also used in tools in factories for cutting and grinding.

Diamonds are made of carbon.

True False

Diamonds are formed under the sea.

True False

Diamonds are used for cutting things.

True False

Diamonds are not valuable.

True False

Let's Review Units 1 and 2

1 Read the article.

International Children's Ecology Conference

This year's three-day conference will take place on December 5th at the Convention Centre. Children and environmentalists from all over the world will attend the conference. They will present their ideas for how to care

for and protect the environment. A debate will take place on the last day of the conference and proposals will be made about the role children should take in environmental issues.

2 Write questions about the article and answer them.

- 1 When _____?
- 2 How long _____?
- 3 Where _____?
- 4 Who _____?
- 5 What _____?

2 Complete the sentences about some of the environmentalists.

Use these words since for ago

- 1 Dr West is a veterinarian. He has been working with gorillas _____ twenty years.
- 2 Dr Hart is a biologist. She started working with medicinal plants five years _____.
- 3 Mr Van is an architect. He has been living in Brazil _____ 1995.
- 4 Ms Lunn is a photographer. She has been taking photos for a nature magazine _____ she finished college.
- 5 Mrs Pratt is a lawyer. She has been trying to pass laws to protect the environment _____ five years.



3 Listen and complete the name tags. 



Name: _____
 Nationality: _____
 Languages: _____
 Interests: _____

Name: _____
 Nationality: _____
 Languages: _____
 Interests: _____

4 Write a short profile of the children.

4 Write an interview.

Use these words What Where When Why

Student A: You are one of the environmentalists at the convention.
 Answer the reporter's questions.

Student B: You are a reporter. Find out what the environmentalist does
 and what he or she predicts will happen in the future.

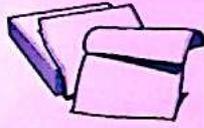
5 Act out the interview.

5 Make predictions about what you think the world will be like in the future.

- 1 In 10 years, _____
- 2 In 20 years, _____
- 3 In 40 years, _____
- 4 In 100 years, _____
- 5 In 200 years, _____

6 Read and complete the sentences about one of the situations.

The school throws away all the paper from the computer lab.



There are rubbish bins at school, but after lunch there is always rubbish on the ground everywhere.



The classroom lights are left on all day and all night.



Say what is wrong with the situation.

They shouldn't _____

Suggest three options that could improve the situation.

- 1 They could _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

Say what you would do and why.

I would _____

b Discuss with your classmates each of the situations.



If we don't recycle paper, more trees will be cut down.

If lights are left on, electricity is wasted.



c Design a sign to help improve the situation.

7 Write a paragraph in either British or American English.

Use these words

flat/apartment candy/sweet holiday/vacation
biscuit/cookie rubbish/trash lorry/truck
football/soccer film/movie chips/french fries

8 Read the clues and complete.



1

2

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17

Across

- 2 You can use ... resources more than once.
- 3 Bags are usually made out of paper or ...
- 7 ... development doesn't endanger the planet.
- 9 When you ... something over and over again you save natural resources.
- 11 If you separate ... from the other rubbish, they can recycle the metal.
- 12 The gorilla ... so big that we couldn't keep it.
- 15 The birds lived at the very top of the ...
- 16 When you ... a product, you use its materials to make another product.
- 17 Asia is the biggest ... in the world.

Down

- 1 ... is made out of wood.
- 2 Oil is a natural ...
- 4 Petrol is made out of ...
- 5 What ... do you speak? French.
- 6 Bottles are made out of ...
- 8 India is a ... in Asia.
- 9 When you ... something you reprocess its materials to make another product.
- 10 Silver is a ...
- 13 If you ... the number of products you use, you will help save the world.
- 14 ... comes from trees.

Lesson A

1 Listen and mark ✓ the answer. 

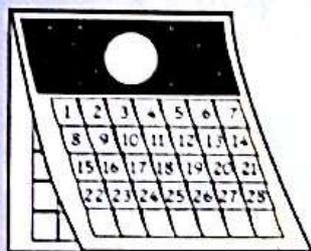
- 1 Nita is going to visit family in India.
- 2 They celebrate the New Year in January in India.
- 3 The Indian calendar is the same as the Chinese calendar.
- 4 India and China use lunar calendars.

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



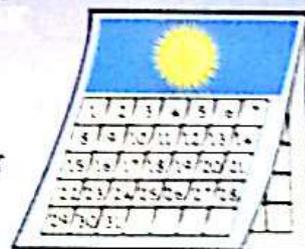
2 Read and answer.

Lunar Calendar



In many places around the world, like China and India, people use a lunar calendar. The lunar calendar is based on the moon's orbit around Earth. One orbit around the Earth equals one month of 28 days. Each year has twelve and sometimes thirteen months.

Solar Calendar



In most parts of the world, people use a solar calendar. A solar calendar is based on the number of days it takes the Earth to circle the Sun or 365½ days. Each year is divided into twelve months of 30 or 31 days. The second month has only 28 days, except for every fourth year when it has 29 days. These years are called leap years.

- 1 How many days does it take the moon to go around the Earth? _____
- 2 How many days does it take the Earth to go around the sun? _____
- 3 In which calendar does the number of months vary from year to year? _____
- 4 In which calendar does the number of days vary from month to month? _____

5 Write the solar months according to the number of days they have.

- Months with 31 days
- Months with 30 days
- Month with 28 or 29 days

6 Number the months in the correct order.



The Lunar Cycle

Read and answer the questions.

We can see the moon from Earth because it reflects the light that shines on it from the Sun. The sun can only shine light on the half of the moon that is facing it. Therefore what we see when we look up at the night sky depends on where we are when we look at the moon.

Early astronomers used the cycle of the moon to measure days, weeks, and years. This was the start of the lunar calendar. Today, many different types of celebrations that have happened for thousands of years are based on the lunar calendar. Some examples are Ramadan, Easter, and Chinese New Year. Each month, the moon passes through eight phases. These phases are named according to how much of the moon we can see, and whether the amount we see is increasing or decreasing each day. It takes the moon about 28 days to complete all eight phases.

1 New Moon	We cannot see the moon from the Earth because the side of the moon that is facing the Earth is not reflecting any light.
2 Waxing Crescent	Part of the moon is beginning to show. We only see a waxing crescent moon for a few minutes just after the sun sets. "Waxing" means that every night we can see more and more of the moon.
3 First Quarter	Half of the moon is visible for the first half of the evening and night.
4 Waxing Gibbous	Most of the moon is visible for a long part of night.
5 Full Moon	We can see the entire moon. This moon stays up in the sky from early evening till early morning.
6 Waning Gibbous	We can see almost all of the moon, but we begin to see less and less each night. This is what "waning" means.
7 Last Quarter	We can see half of the moon's surface for the last part of the night and early morning.
8 Waning Crescent	We can only see a small sliver of the moon and only just before morning.

1 Label the different cycles of the moon (1-8).



2 Which celebrations in your country use the lunar calendar?

Lesson B

1 Read and circle the words that tell you when things happened.

Nita's Mother Remembers New Years

In India, they celebrate the Diwali Festival in October or November. They celebrate for five days. I loved Diwali when I was a child. On the first day, we got up early and cleaned the whole house. We would throw away old things that we didn't want and buy something new for the house. I used to help my mother cook delicious food and sweets to offer visitors. Each morning, we would draw colourful pictures, called rangoli, outside our door to welcome the goddess of wealth, Lakshmi. Then we all bathed and put on new clothes. Friends and family would come over or we would go visit them. In the evening, we used to put oil lamps, called diyas, along our roof and on the window sills. That is what Diwali means: row of lamps. Nowadays, many people use electric lights. At night, they used to set off fireworks. This was supposed to scare away evil spirits. On the fifth day, my brother would give me a bracelet. This was a way of promising that he would always take care of me.



2 Find these words in the text and match them to the definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 throw away ____ | a get dressed |
| 2 put on ____ | b protect |
| 3 come over ____ | c light with fire |
| 4 set off ____ | d put in the rubbish |
| 5 scare away ____ | e to make something go away |
| 6 take care ____ | f visit someone |

3 Ask questions about Diwali.

Use these words What When Where Why How



Rangoli

Read and complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs.

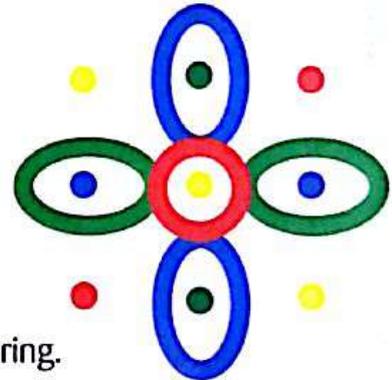
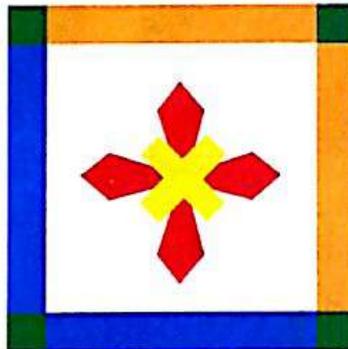
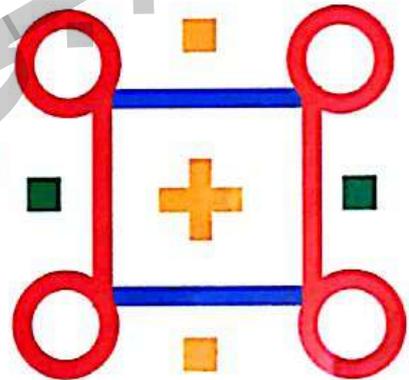
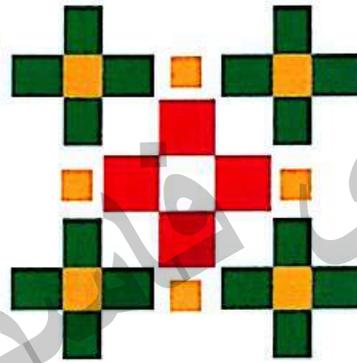
Rangoli patterns are drawn (draw) on the floor at the entrance of homes to welcome an important religious figure. A new pattern _____ (draw) every day during Diwali. The patterns _____ (make) with flour or coloured chalk. Then they _____ (fill) in with coloured rice, peas, beans or lentils, and, in some places flower petals _____ (use). The shape of the patterns can be a square, a rectangle, or a circle or a mixture of all three shapes, and may also have drawings of flowers and animals. A design that represents the feet of the religious figure _____ (draw) facing into the house. In some places, a prize _____ (give) to the most beautiful rangoli.

Create your own Rangoli patterns.

Materials

- construction paper
- flour or chalk
- rice, peas, beans and lentils
- food colouring
- bowls

- Create a symmetrical pattern by trickling the flour onto the construction paper or drawing the pattern with chalk.
- Colour rice in separate bowls with a few drops of food colouring. Allow to dry.
- Fill in the different sections of the drawing with peas, lentils, beans and rice.



Lesson C

1 Read and write what each kind of food represents.

CHINESE NEW YEAR

Chinese New Year is a very special time for Chinese families. The new year begins at midnight on the day of the new moon at the end of January or beginning of February. The new year celebrations last for fifteen days. They end when the moon is full with the Lantern Festival.

Everything is done to make sure that the new year will be a lucky one. Houses are completely cleaned so that the old is swept away to make room for the new. All debts are paid back. Everyone wears new clothes and red is the luckiest colour to wear.

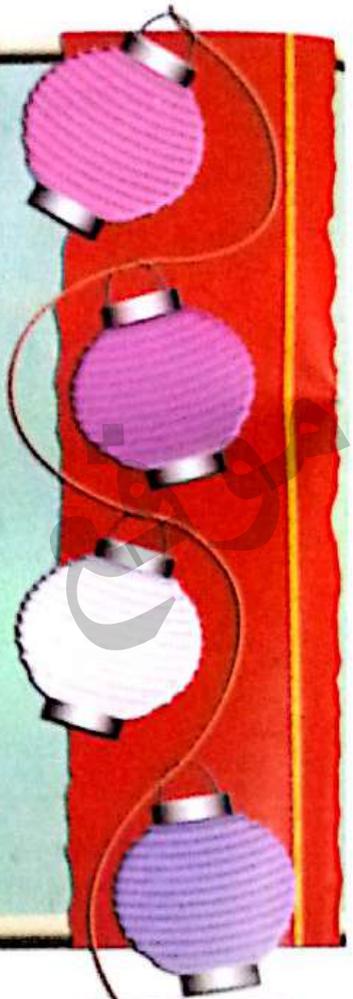
Everyone is kind and polite so that the new year will be a happy one.

Families gather together to eat delicious feasts of special food. Different food represent different things. Whole fish represents togetherness. Chicken is served for prosperity.

Noodles are served uncut and they represent long life. Oranges and tangerines symbolise wealth and good fortune. Special cakes are made, some with dates, some with peanuts, and others with sesame seeds.

Noisy firecrackers, dragon parades and lion dances are also part of the celebrations.

The lions and dragons are long puppets with people under them that make them move. Everyone loves to watch them parade and dance through the streets!



2 Use words from the text to complete the sentences.

- 1 A _____ is what you owe someone.
- 2 You are _____ when good things happen to you.
- 3 When people eat a big, special meal, it is called a _____.
- 4 A _____ is a mythical creature that breathes fire.
- 5 A _____ is a long line of people walking or marching in the street.

2 Listen and number these events according to the days they occur. 

THE 15-DAY CELEBRATION OF CHINESE NEW YEAR

- ___ People remember and honour their ancestors.
- ___ Everyone prepares for the Lantern Festival.
- ___ People do not visit anybody or they may have bad luck.
- ___ People celebrate the birthday of all human beings. It is everyone's birthday on this day!
- ___ Families get together and enjoy a special meal with special food.
- ___ The Lantern Festival takes place.
- ___ Families enjoy another big dinner and wish for good health and fortune.



6 Describe the fifteen days of celebration.

3 Look at ingredients and write the correct numbers next to the words.

one half _____ one quarter _____ one third _____ three quarters _____

NIAN GAO CHINESE NEW YEAR'S CAKE



Ingredients:

- $2\frac{3}{4}$ cups packed dark brown sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vegetable oil
- $4\frac{1}{3}$ cups rice flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt sesame seeds

Directions:

_____, heat the brown sugar and the vegetable oil, stirring constantly, until sugar melts. Cool slightly. _____, combine the flour, baking powder and salt. _____, stir cooled brown sugar mixture into the flour. _____, drop batter by the spoonful into a bowl of sesame seeds. Coat completely and place balls into a steamer. _____, cover and steam 50-60 minutes.

6 Complete the instructions.

Use
these
words

Then After that Finally First Next

Lesson D

1 Read and write the definitions.

Hogmanay

The New Year's celebration in Scotland is called Hogmanay. Many of the traditions come from the times when the Vikings invaded Scotland. At midnight, families and friends gather together to greet the New Year. They sing a traditional song called Auld Lang Syne (which mean "for times gone by"). Then some people go out and visit their neighbours. This is called First Footing. Those who stay home hope to be visited by somebody with dark hair since no one wanted a visit from a blonde Viking. The "first footer" is supposed to bring the following gifts: a lump of coal (which represents warm wishes), black bun (a type of fruitcake wrapped in pastry), shortcake (a butter cookie) or oatcakes (a pancake-like bread). Whoever finds a pea and a bean in the fruitcake becomes the king and queen of the Uphalieday celebration at the end of January. In one town during Uphalieday, there is a parade with a full-sized Viking ship. At the end of the celebration, the Viking ship is burned.



- 1 Hogmanay is _____
- 2 "First footing" is _____
- 3 Black bun is _____
- 4 Shortcake is _____
- 5 Oatcakes are _____
- 6 Uphalieday is _____

2 Listen and sing. 

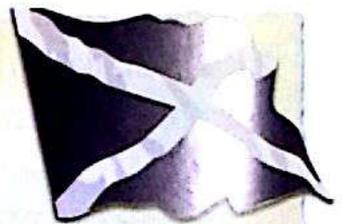
Auld Lang Syne

*Should old acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind.*

*Should old acquaintance be forgot,
And days of auld lang syne.*

*For auld lang syne, my dear.
For auld lang syne.*

*We'll take a cup of kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.*





Celebration Project

Celebrations are an important part of all the cultures around the world.

It is fun to learn about other customs in other countries and to share your customs with others.

Match the photos to the countries.

China

Mexico

Germany

Morocco



May Day Festival



Chinese New Year

Investigate a celebration in your country.

Write a short history of the holiday.

- When did it start?
- Why is it a holiday?

Describe how the holiday is celebrated now and in the past.

- When does the holiday take place? How long does it last?
- What activities do people do to celebrate?

Write a recipe for a holiday food.

- What are the ingredients and quantities?
- What are the instructions?

Write instructions for a holiday decoration.

- What materials are needed?
- How do you make it?

Present the information on a poster. Include illustrations.



Imilchil Wedding Festival



Guelaguetza Harvest Festival

Lesson E

EPISODE
3

The Moonstone

Rachel's house in Yorkshire was beautifully decorated for her birthday party. There were vases of fresh flowers and tables covered with delicious things to eat. That evening, Rachel stood at the front door, greeting her guests as they arrived.

The first to arrive was Rachel's best friend, Rosanna. Then Godfrey Ablewhite arrived. He seemed nervous and he could not stand still. He whispered to Rachel that he must speak to her in private. Rachel did not know what he wanted, and she was worried because he was acting so strangely. Asking Rosanna to welcome the guests, she led Godfrey into the drawing room. He took Rachel by the hand. "Rachel, will you marry me?" he asked. Rachel did not know what to say. Godfrey was an old friend, but they hardly saw each other now. She certainly wasn't in love with him. Why would he want to marry her? "No, Godfrey," she replied. "I cannot marry you." This seemed to make Godfrey angry. Rachel apologized and returned to her guests.

As Franklin Blake approached the house he felt more and more uneasy about the moonstone in his pocket. He was sure he had been watched on the train on the way to the party. He wanted to

forget about the moonstone and get rid of it somehow. But he knew he had no choice. It was his duty to give it to Rachel.

Rachel had not seen Franklin for some time. When she saw him, she realised that she loved him. And when Franklin saw Rachel, he realised he felt the same way. He gave Rachel the beautiful moonstone and when he saw how happy it made her, he forgot his fears. Rachel wore it all night and all the guests admired it.



Just then there was a knock at the front door. When she opened it, Rachel was surprised to see three Indian men standing there. "We are musicians," they said. "We have heard that you are celebrating your birthday this evening. We have come to play a birthday song." The musicians began to play their instruments. They played so well that they were invited to join the party.

Franklin enjoyed the music but he had a strange thought: could the musicians have something to do with the moonstone? But he was enjoying himself and soon forgot his worry.

After the party Rachel put the moonstone on the dressing table in her bedroom and went to bed.

In the morning, it was gone!

1 Listen and read the story. 📺

2 Match the feelings to the situation.

Use these words nervous angry surprised strange worried

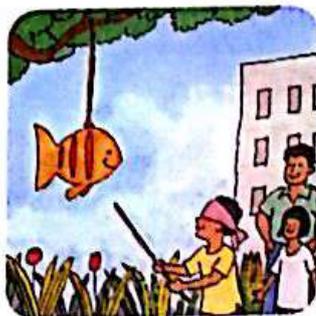
- 1 Your brother has broken your favourite toy. _____
- 2 You get home and your friends are there for a party you didn't know about. _____
- 3 You wake up. Something is not quite right but you don't know what it is. _____
- 4 You are going to talk in front of the whole school. _____
- 5 You are running late and you think you might miss the bus. _____

3 Number the events of the story in the correct order.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ___ Rachel takes the moonstone off. | ___ The Indian musicians arrive. |
| ___ Rachel puts the moonstone on. | ___ Rosanna arrives at Rachel's house. |
| ___ The moonstone disappears. | ___ Franklin gives the moonstone to Rachel. |
| ___ Franklin realises he loves Rachel. | ___ The musicians play some music. |
| ___ Rachel goes to bed. | ___ Godfrey asks Rachel to marry him. |

4 Read and label the pictures with the country.

Birthdays are celebrated in different ways around the world. In Mexico, children have fun trying to break a papier mâché pinata that is filled with candy. In the USA, children blow out the candles on a special birthday cake and make a wish. In China, children are given envelopes with "lucky money." In Russia, children are presented with a special birthday pie that has their name written on it.



Lesson A

1 Listen and read.

Nita: Can you play an instrument?

Abby: Yes, I can play the piano. I have been taking lessons since I was six years old. Can you play an instrument?

Nita: Yes, I can play the guitar.

Abby: How long have you been playing?

Nita: for two years.

Abby: Let's ask Carlos and Paul.

Nita: Can you play any instruments, Carlos?

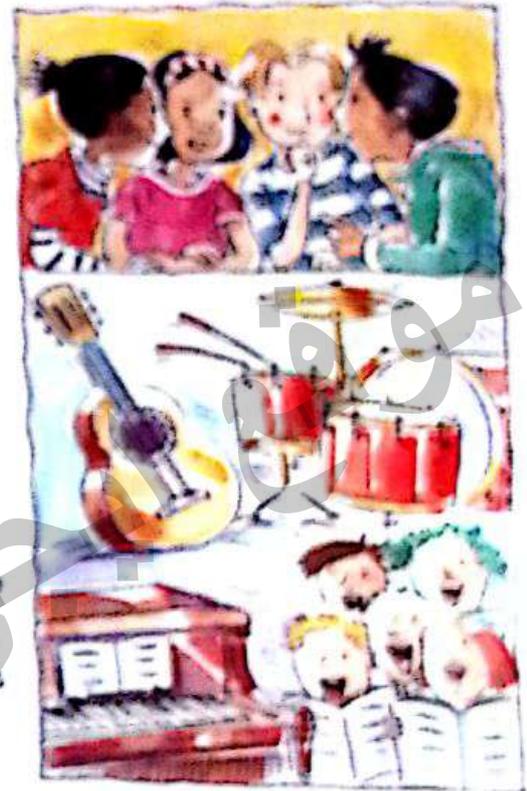
Carlos: No, I can't but I can sing. I have been singing in a choir since last year.

Abby: What about you, Paul?

Paul: Well, I haven't been taking lessons, but I have been playing the drums at home for two years.

Abby: Why don't we start a group? My cousin has a group. Let's talk to him about it.

Paul: That's a great idea.



2 Match the person to the instrument.

3 All four children are 12 years old. Answer the questions.

- 1 How long has Abby been taking piano lessons? For _____
- 2 How long has Nita been playing the guitar? Since _____
- 3 How long has Carlos been singing in a choir? For _____
- 4 How long has Paul been playing the drums? Since _____

2 Find someone who ... and complete the chart

Activity	What ...?	How long ...?
Plays an instrument		
Collects something		
Practises a sport		



Sounds of an Orchestra

Musical instruments are divided into four groups: strings, woodwind, brass, and percussion. An orchestra usually includes instruments from each of these groups. A conductor leads or conducts the orchestra.

The sound from string instruments is created when the strings are plucked or bowed. The sound from woodwind instruments, like flutes and clarinets, is created when you blow into them. Brass instruments, made out of brass or some other metal, also make sounds when they are blown. Percussion instruments, like drums and cymbals, produce sounds when they are hit.

Colour the different sections of the orchestra according to the key.

Key:

string section

blue

woodwind section

green

brass section

orange

percussion section

yellow



Listen to these instruments and write the correct number. 



_____ drum



_____ violin



_____ flute



_____ trumpet



_____ cello

Discuss your choices.



Number one might be ...

It can't be a ...



Lesson B

1 Read and answer the questions.

Classical music is generally instrumental. It is more complex than other styles of music and is usually played by an orchestra.

Blues and jazz came from African-American rhythms and work songs. Most modern music comes from blues and jazz.

Rock music combines blues, jazz, folk and country music. It is usually loud and rhythmic. It began in the 1950s and continues to be very popular today.

Folk songs are songs that people have been singing for generations. They are passed on from person to person. All regions of the world have their own folk songs.

Country music started in the south-east and south-west of the United States. The songs usually tell stories about people, love and difficult times.

Rap is a type of modern music where rhyming words are chanted or spoken quickly to music and rhythms.

- 1 Which type of music is usually the most difficult to play? _____
- 2 Which type of music is a combination of different styles? _____
- 3 What are country songs usually about? _____
- 4 Which type of music is the oldest? _____
- 5 In what type of music are the words chanted? _____

2 Find the words in the text and match them to the definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 complex _____ | a mixes |
| 2 rhythm _____ | b known and liked by many people |
| 3 combines _____ | c people |
| 4 folk _____ | d complicated |
| 5 popular _____ | e patterns in sounds |

3 Talk to classmates about their experiences.

Find someone who ...	Name	Other details
has been to a music concert.	_____	_____
has sung in public.	_____	_____
can sing a folk song.	_____	_____
can play an instrument.	_____	_____

2 Discuss these questions.

- 1 What kind of music do you usually listen to?
- 2 What kind of music do you usually sing?
- 3 What kind of music does your family listen to?
- 4 Do you know any folk songs from your country?
- 5 What are the folk songs that you know about?

3 Listen and sing. 

I've Been Working on the Railroad

*I've been working on the railroad,
All the live long day.
I've been working on the railroad,
Just to pass the time away.
Don't you hear the whistle blowing?
Rise up so early in the morn.
Don't you hear the captain shouting
"Dinah, blow your horn"?*

*Dinah, won't you blow,
Dinah, won't you blow,
Dinah, won't you blow your horn?
Dinah, won't you blow,
Dinah, won't you blow,
Dinah, won't you blow your horn?*

*Someone's in the kitchen with Dinah.
Someone's in the kitchen, I know.
Someone's in the kitchen with Dinah
Strumming on the old banjo.
A'singing fee, fie, fiddle-e-i-o.
Fee, fie, fiddle-e-i-o-o.
Fee, fie, fiddle-e-i-o.
Strumming on the old banjo.*



6 Label the pictures with words from the song.

Lesson C

1 Listen and complete the information. 

Name of group: _____

Type of music: _____

Number of group members: _____

Names	Instruments
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



2 Listen again and answer the questions.

- How long have they been playing together? _____
- When did they start the group? _____
- How old is Danny? _____
- How often do they practise? _____

2 Look at the practice schedule and complete the sentences.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	✓			✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	✓		✓	✓	✓	

- They always practise on _____
- They never practise on _____
- They sometimes practise on _____
- They usually practise on _____



A Press Conference



Work in a group of four. Invent a musical group and complete the profile.

Group Profile

Name of group: _____

Hit song: _____

Kind of music: _____

Clothes or costume: _____

Group members:

Name	Artistic name	Instrument
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

The group is going to make a video clip of its hit song.

Setting: _____

Beginning: _____

Time of day: _____

Costumes: _____

Middle: _____

Make-up: _____

End: _____

Lesson D

1 Read and answer the questions.



The British group The Beatles may have been the most famous and popular rock group of all time. When they gave concerts, young people would scream and faint from excitement. The Beatles were great song writers. Many of their songs are still popular today. There were four members in the group: John Lennon (b. 1940), Paul McCartney (b. 1942) George Harrison (b. 1943), and Ringo Starr (b. 1940). John started the group in 1956 and called it The Quarrymen. Paul joined the group in 1957. Paul and George were friends and had been practising guitar together for some time. Paul had wanted George to join the group, but John thought he was too young. In the end, George joined in 1958. In 1960, the group changed its name to The Beatles. In 1962, Ringo replaced Pete Best as drummer, and The Beatles had their first big hit with the song Love Me Do. In 1970, the group broke up. Each member continued his musical career individually. Today, only Paul and Ringo are alive. Tragically, John was killed in New York City in 1980. George died of cancer in 2001.

- 1 Who started the group? _____
- 2 Who was the youngest in the group? _____
- 3 Which two played guitar together before joining the group? _____
- 4 Who was the last to join the group? _____

b Complete the time line with information from the text.

Beatles Time line			
1940		1960	
	Paul McCartney was born	1962	
1943		1970	
1956		1980	John died
1957		2001	
1958			

c Ask and answer questions about the time line.



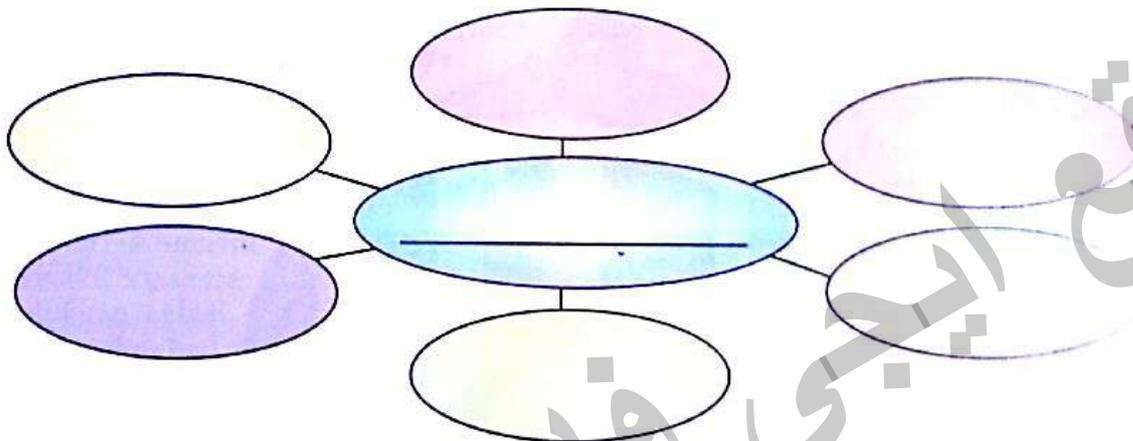
Song Lyrics

Lyrics are the words of a song. Songs usually have verses and a chorus that is repeated between the verses. Have you ever wanted to write a song? Here is a way to get started.

Think about this before you start:

- the subject of your song
- the idea or the message your song will convey
- the story your song will tell.

Write the subject for your song and create a cluster of words related to it.



Use the words in the cluster to decide on the message of your song.

Message: _____

Use the message to write your chorus.

Outline the story you want to tell.

Verse 1 _____

Verse 2 _____

Verse 3 _____

Write the verses of your song.

Remember to try to include:

- the same number of lines in each verse
- lines of the same length
- words that rhyme.

Write the music for your song or ask someone else to write the music.

Sing your song to your friends and family!

Lesson E

EPISODE
4

The Moonstone

Rachel told her parents that the moonstone had been stolen from her room as she slept. She was very upset and crying.

The whole household searched high and low for the moonstone, but they could not find it. "I have been searching for almost an hour, and there is still no sign of it," said Franklin to Rachel's parents. "We should call the police."

So Franklin went and told the police. They said they would send an officer to the house. Franklin then went to Rachel's room to talk to her alone about the situation and what she could remember from the night before. But Rachel and Rosanna had locked themselves in the room. Franklin could not talk them into coming out, and they would not speak to him. Franklin thought this was very strange. He wondered what could be wrong. But then he decided that they were just upset.

Very soon, Superintendent Seegrave and some other police officers arrived. While Rachel and Rosanna waited upstairs in a sitting room, Superintendent Seegrave began to question the servants. He searched their rooms, too. He seemed to believe that only one of the servants could be

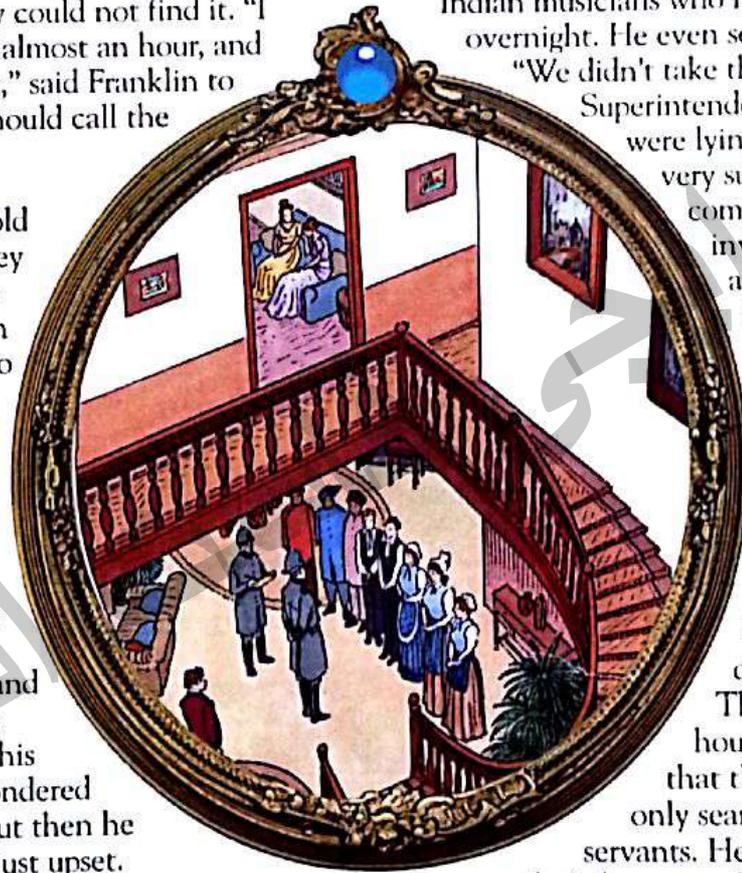
guilty and he did everything he could to get one of them to come clean. But no one confessed and nothing suspicious was found in anyone's room.

Then Superintendent Seegrave questioned the Indian musicians who had been invited to stay overnight. He even searched their instruments.

"We didn't take the stone," they said. But Superintendent Seegrave thought they were lying. He thought that it was very suspicious that they had come to the party without an invitation. He wanted to arrest the Indians, but he had no proof that they had stolen the moonstone. In the end, he had to give up.

"I have searched the house from top to bottom and I have not found the diamond," Seegrave told Franklin. "I questioned everyone, too. The moonstone is not in this house." But Franklin knew that the Superintendent had only searched and questioned the servants. He had not searched the whole house at all. And he had not even tried to look for Godfrey Ablewhite, who had disappeared.

"I don't think Superintendent Seegrave is going to solve this mystery," Franklin thought. "It's time to call in a proper detective."



1 Listen and read the story. 

2 Match the expressions from the text to their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 "high and low" (paragraph 2) | ___ confess, tell the truth |
| 2 "no sign of it" (paragraph 2) | ___ convince, persuade |
| 3 "talk them into" (paragraph 3) | ___ quit, stop trying |
| 4 "come clean" (paragraph 4) | ___ everywhere, in different places |
| 5 "to give up" (paragraph 5) | ___ lost, invisible |

3 Complete Superintendent Seegrave's questions.

Seegrave: _____ ?

Musician: My name's Subash Shinde.

Seegrave: _____ ?

Musician: It's 35 Bloomsbury Pl, London NW2.

Seegrave: _____ ?

Musician: I've been living there for about a year.

Seegrave: _____ ?

Musician: I've been living here for two years.

Seegrave: _____ ?

Musician: I play the sitar.

Seegrave: _____ ?

Musician: I've been playing with them since the beginning of the year.

Seegrave: _____ ?

Musician: We needed work and we heard there was a party.

4 Complete the police report.

Crime investigation: Diamond robbery. Diamond known as the "moonstone"
because _____

Notes: _____



Let's Review Units 3 and 4

1 Complete the dialogue.

Ron: What are you doing, EZ? We _____ (wait) for you for hours.

EZ: I _____ (do) my homework. My mum says I can't go to band practice until I've finished.

Ron: We _____ (practise) the new song. I _____ (play) your part on the piano, but it doesn't sound right. Sarah _____ (sing) my part and that doesn't sound good either.

EZ: Well, keep practising and I will be there soon.

2 Listen and check.

2 Match the instruments to the pictures.

Use these words harp cello piano flute



age 6



age 8



age 10



age 11

3 Use the words to write about EZ.

EZ is now 12 years old. He plays lots of instruments.

- 1 (cello, for) _____
- 2 (piano, ago) _____
- 3 (flute, since) _____
- 4 (harp, for) _____



30 Listen and complete EZ's old practise schedule and new practise schedule. 

Days	Before	Now
Mon.		
Tues.		
Wed.		
Thurs.		
Fri.		



b Complete the sentences about EZ's schedule.

- Before EZ _____ on Mondays,
and now he _____
- Before EZ _____ on Tuesdays,
and now he _____
- Before EZ _____ on Wednesdays,
and now he _____
- Before EZ _____ on Thursdays,
and now he _____
- Before EZ _____ on Fridays,
and now he _____

40 Interview ten students about the types of music they like.

Type of music	Names of students
Classical	
Rock	
Country	
Blues and Jazz	
Folk	
Rap	

Six students like classical music and ten like rock music.



b Talk about the results.

5 Read and number the text in the correct order.

On New Year's Eve, the last night of the year, some people dress up in costumes, wear masks and go out to parties. Sometimes there are fireworks displays.

After the parade, they have a meal and then many people watch the Rose Bowl football game.

On New Year's Day, many families get together and watch the Rose Parade on television. This is a parade of colourful floats that are decorated completely with flowers and natural materials.

Other people stay home on New Year's Eve and watch the party in Times Square in New York City on TV. The first party in Times Square was held in 1904. It has become a tradition ever since.

A countdown to midnight begins ten seconds before and, at exactly 12 o'clock, a large glittering ball descends from a pole. Confetti is thrown and everyone in Times Square wishes each other a "Happy New Year"!

After midnight, people like to make New Year's resolutions. These are promises of things they will do to make positive changes in their lives in the new year.



6 Find the words in the text that mean the same as these phrases.

- 1 _____ 12 o'clock at night
- 2 _____ the night before an important day
- 3 _____ a promise
- 4 _____ a vehicle that carries an exhibit in a parade
- 5 _____ something used to cover part or all of the face
- 6 _____ special clothes used to dress up as someone else

6 Interview a classmate about what they did on the last important holiday.

Use these words

What When Where
How Who



What did you do to celebrate the New Year?

70 Read and complete the recipe.

Use these words Add Mix Drop Stir Bake Beat Cool

FORTUNE COOKIES

Fortune cookies contain predictions about the future related to love, health, prosperity or happiness. Write fortunes on thin strips of paper, one for each cookie.

Ingredients:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 egg, separated | $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp vanilla |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar | $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp cinnamon |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ cup flour | $\frac{1}{8}$ cup butter, melted |

Directions:

- 1 _____ the egg white and sugar, until sugar is dissolved.
- 2 _____ in, one at a time, flour, vanilla and cinnamon.
- 3 _____ butter and _____ batter for one minute.
- 4 _____ the dough by teaspoonfuls on a lightly greased baking tray.
- 5 _____ at 350°C for 12 to 15 minutes until the edges are lightly browned.
- 6 _____ for one minute.
- 7 Shape the fortune cookies by wrapping around the handle of a wooden spoon. Slip fortunes inside the cookies and press cookie ends closed.



b Write how you say these numbers.

- 1 _____ = $\frac{1}{2}$
- 2 _____ = $\frac{1}{3}$
- 3 _____ = $\frac{1}{4}$
- 4 _____ = $\frac{3}{4}$
- 5 _____ = $\frac{1}{8}$

c Tell someone how to make fortune cookies.

Use these words

Then After that
Finally First Next

Lesson A

1 Listen and circle the places mentioned. 

2 Complete the fact file.

Fact File

Continent: _____

Biome: Rainforest

Weather: _____

Size: _____

Countries: _____

River: _____



3 Ask questions about the rainforest.

What is the weather like in the rainforest?





Rainforests

Read and label the stratas of the rainforest.

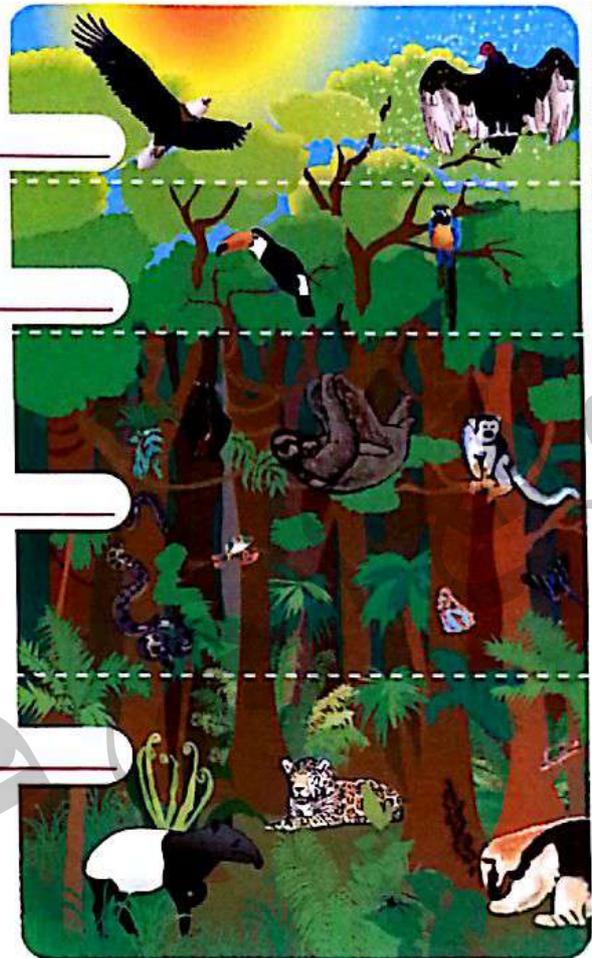
A rainforest is divided into four stratas or layers from top to bottom.

The emergent layer is the highest part of the rainforest. It is where there are the tallest trees. Some are over 100 metres tall. There is a lot of sunlight and wind in this strata. Many birds live there.

Below the emergent layer is the canopy. The canopy is formed by the tops of trees that are 40 to 80 metres tall. The canopy covers the rain forest like a roof. It collects most of the rain that falls.

The next strata below is the understory. This area is very hot and humid. There is little sunlight and wind because the canopy doesn't allow them to penetrate.

The bottom strata is the forest floor, where it is dark and quiet. The floor of the forest is covered with leaves, seeds and branches that have fallen from the trees.



Read the facts and write the numbers mentioned.

Rainforest Facts

Did you know that ...

- Tropical rainforests have existed for seventy to one hundred million years.
- Rainforests occupy only six per cent of the Earth's land but more than half of the plant and animal species live there.
- The Amazon River has more species of fish than the Atlantic Ocean.
- Forty-three different species of ants were found on one tree in Peru.
- Eighty per cent of the food eaten today originally came from the rainforests.
- There are three thousand fruits in the rain forests.
- Twenty-five per cent of western medicine comes from rainforests.

Use the facts to write a quiz about rainforests.

Lesson B

1 Read and complete with the names of the animals.

The _____ is the biggest snake in the world. It is greenish-brown and has two rows of black spots on its back. Its nose is on top of its snout so it can breathe as it swims. It smells with its tongue. An anaconda does not have



fangs; it kills by wrapping itself around its prey and squeezing. Then it swallows the animal whole, head first.

The _____ is a bird with a large colourful beak, which can measure one-third of the length of its whole body.

Toucans have four toes on each foot; two



toes face forward and two face backward.

They cannot fly well, so they hop around in the tops of trees. Toucans eat fruit, bird eggs, insects and tree frogs.

The _____ is a type of lizard. It lives in trees and rocks that are near water. It is a good swimmer and climber. It can stand on its back legs and can even

run on top of water for short distances. They are long and thin with a long tail. The male has a tall crest down its back. The



basilisk is a carnivore. It eats insects, spiders, worms and other small animals.

The _____ a large mammal with a long snout, a small mouth and a long tongue, which can measure 60 centimetres. Anteaters have long black-grey hair and a bushy tail. Anteaters



cannot see very well but they have a good sense of smell. They eat mainly ants and termites.

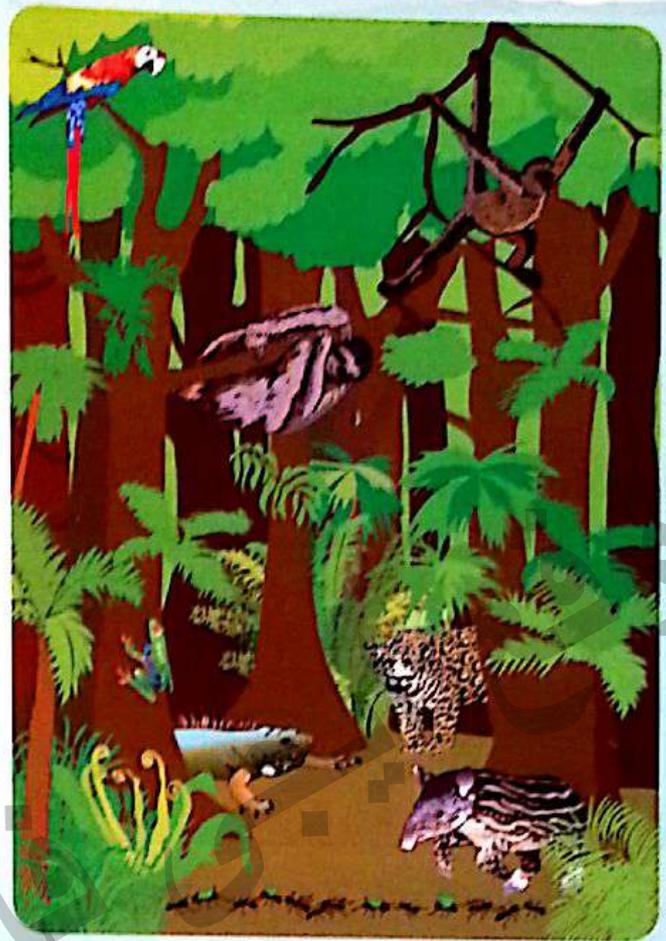
2 Complete the table about the animals.

Name	Type of Animal	Appearance	Food	Abilities

3 Ask and answer questions about the animals.

20 Listen and write the names of the animals. 

Look at the fascinating animals that live in the rainforest. Busy, energetic ants carry food back to their nest. A spotted, stripy tapir digs through the leaves with its flexible snout. A graceful jaguar walks silently through the shade, waiting to attack its prey with its ferocious teeth. A long, scaly iguana searches for fruit and flowers to eat. A bright green, shiny tree frog looks around with its big, red eyes. Up above, a sleepy, funny-looking sloth hangs from a tree with its sharp claws. An agile spider monkey swings from branch to branch with its long, furry arms. The colourful macaw opens its sharp, curved beak and squawks loudly.



21 Listen again and write two adjectives for each animal. 

Name	Name
1 _____	5 _____
2 _____	6 _____
3 _____	7 _____
4 _____	8 _____

22 Describe one of the animals for a classmate to guess.

This animal is graceful and ferocious.



It's a ...



Lesson C

1 Read and answer.

When Columbus came to the Americas in 1492, the people of the rainforest had already been living there for thousands of years. They had learned to live sustainably in the rainforest, which means they lived there without damaging or using up the natural resources around them. They remained isolated from the rest of the world because they were able to find everything they needed in their environment. When the first Europeans arrived, the population of the rainforest Indians numbered about ten million. Today there are only about 200,000 left. Many have died from the illnesses that the Europeans brought with them. Some survived only because they had never left the rainforest. One tribe, the Yanomami, had never had contact with the outside world until the 1980s. Today, the lifestyle of the rainforest people is threatened by the destruction of their environment.

- 1 How long had people lived in the rainforest when Columbus arrived? _____
- 2 Did they have contact with the rest of the world? _____
- 3 Are there more Indians today? Why? _____
- 4 Why did some tribes survive? _____
- 5 Which tribe had no contact with the outside world until the 1980s? _____

2 Listen and write notes about the people of the rainforests.

Home _____

Food _____

Work _____

Entertainment _____

3 Ask and answer questions about how the rainforest Indians lived.



Medicinal Plants

The people of the rainforests have been curing themselves with plants from the rainforest for thousands of years. The knowledge of plants is passed down from one medicine man, or "shaman" to another. They use a variety of plants in different ways to treat simple health problems and more serious illnesses and diseases like cancer and asthma.

Look at the table and label the pictures.



Name of plant	Description	Ailment	Remedy
Ginger	Light brown root	Stomachache, motion sickness, colds	Boil to make tea; chew
Aloe vera	Green cactus	Skin rashes, cuts, scratches, hair loss	Squeeze juice and rub on skin
Lemon grass	Long, green grass	Fevers, colds, coughs	Boil to make tea
Muño	Small, green leafy plant	Headache	Crush leaves and inhale

Student A: You are a medicine man. Find out what is wrong with your patients and suggest a remedy.

Student B: Imagine you are not feeling well. Tell the medicine man what is wrong with you.

Investigate medicinal plants from your area.

Make a remedies chart for your area.

Lesson D

1 Complete with the correct form of the verbs.



We visited the rainforest a few years ago. It _____ (be) a beautiful day but when we stepped into the rainforest it _____ (get) dark. The trees above us _____ (grow) so closely together that the sunlight couldn't shine through. The air was so thick that it _____ (be) difficult to breathe. It was quiet around us but high up in the trees, birds _____ (call) to each other. I _____ (hear) more bird sounds than I had ever heard before. Monkeys _____ (swing) from branch to branch. We even saw a sloth that _____ (sleep) high up in the canopy. After a while, we stopped to rest. While I _____ (rest), I looked down at a log next to me. It was covered with more ants, beetles and other insects than I'd ever _____ (see) before! When we _____ (get) ready to move on, an anteater walked by at a distance. He was so busy eating ants that he _____ (see) us. I was a little disappointed because I had really wanted to see a jaguar. Maybe next time!

2 Listen and check. 

3 Ask questions about the account.

Where ...? When ...? What ...? Why ...? Were ...? Was ...?

4 Complete these sentences.

- 1 It was so hot that _____
- 2 It was so dark that _____
- 3 I was so afraid that _____



A Personal Narrative

A personal narrative tells about an experience you have had.

A good personal narrative:

- says how you felt about the experience
- is written from the first person point of view: I ...
- has an interesting middle, beginning and end.
- uses time-order words to place events in a logical sequence.

Complete these sentences.

Use these words when while before after

- 1 _____ I ate breakfast, I washed my hands.
- 2 _____ I ate breakfast, I brushed my teeth.
- 3 _____ I was eating breakfast, the phone rang.
- 4 _____ I answered the phone, the person hung up.

Brainstorm and complete the table about your experiences.

	Experience	Details: When, Where, How, Who
funniest		
scariest		
most exciting		
most embarrassing		

Choose one of your experiences and organise the events in a logical order.

Include how you felt about each event.

Write a personal narrative including a beginning, middle and end.

Have a classmate check your first draft.

Correct and rewrite your narrative.

Lesson E

EPISODE
5

The Moonstone

Later that afternoon, a horse and cart stopped in front of Rachel's house. Out stepped a tall, thin man with a mustache. He was wearing a coat with a rose in the lapel. He introduced himself as Sergeant Cuff. He was a detective from Leeds. Franklin had heard that he was an expert at solving crimes like this one.

Cuff started by questioning everybody, not just the servants. Instead of accusing the servants, he asked them to help him find the diamond. Then, he decided he wanted to search everyone's room. He searched thoroughly, looking for the tiniest clues. Everybody was happy to let him look, except for Rachel. She would not let him into her room, and she would not talk to him.

Cuff wondered why Rachel was acting like this. He decided to wait in the hallway outside her room until she came out. Then she would have to speak to him.

Soon enough, Rachel opened the door to her room. Cuff was then able to speak to her directly.

"Rachel," he asked, "where were you last night when the moonstone went missing?"

"Last night? Why, I was sleeping in my room," replied Rachel.

"Are you sure about that?" asked Cuff. "I think you know something more. Franklin says that you would not leave your room this morning. Do you have something to hide?"

"Don't believe anything Franklin says! I would not leave my room because I was upset. And I had already gone to bed when the moonstone was stolen."

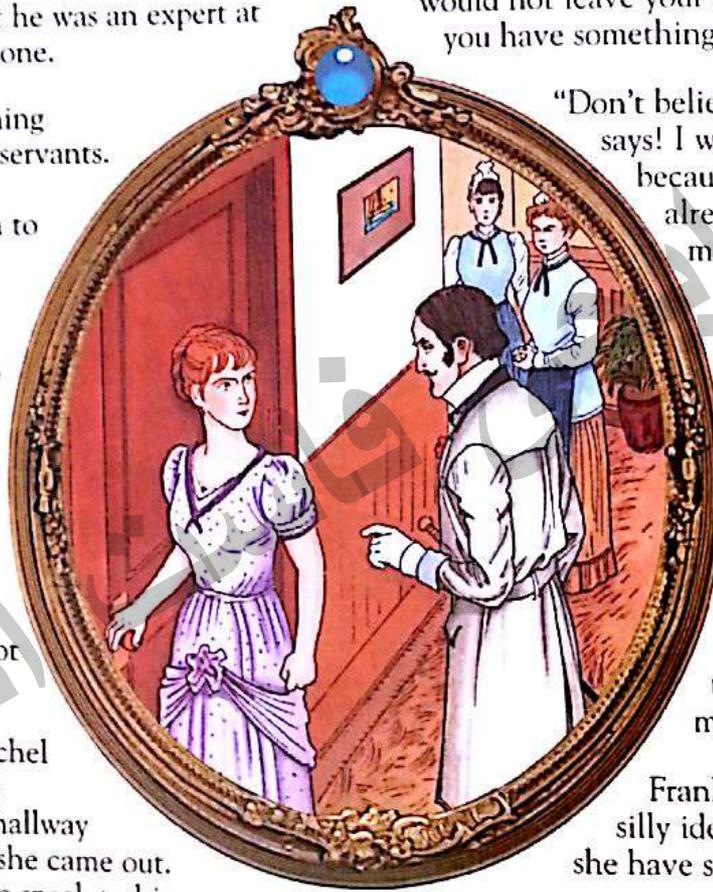
Cuff did not believe her. He went to Franklin with a worried look on his face.

"Rachel says that I should not believe anything you say," he said. "I think she has something to hide. I think she stole the moonstone herself."

Franklin was angry. "What a silly idea," he said. "Why would she have stolen her own diamond?"

"To sell it, of course!" said Cuff. "She would not have been allowed to sell a family heirloom."

Franklin was not convinced. Anyway, Cuff could not arrest Rachel without proof. So the crime was still not solved.



1 Listen and read the story. 

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Who was an expert in solving crimes? _____
- 2 Who did Cuff question? _____
- 3 Who wouldn't speak to Cuff? _____
- 4 Who doesn't believe Franklin? _____
- 5 Who doesn't believe Rachel? _____
- 6 Who thinks Rachel stole the diamond? _____

3 Interview a servant about the robbery for a newspaper article.

Use these words Who ...? What ...? Where ...? When ...? Why ...?

Student A: You are a newspaper reporter.

Student B: You are a servant from Rachel's household.



What happened?



There was a robbery.

4 Write a short newspaper article about the robbery.

Remember to include:

- a headline that catches the reader's attention
- where the story was written
- the answers to the 5 questions: who, what, when, where and why
- quotations of what people say to make the article more interesting.

Lesson A

1 Read, listen and answer the questions. 

Abby: What are you doing, Nita?

Nita: I'm reading a book.

Abby: What's it called?

Nita: *Dr Dolittle* by Hugh Lofting. Have you read it?

Abby: No, but I saw the film.

Nita: Which one did you see, the old one or the new one?

Abby: I don't know. It was a comedy starring Eddie Murphy.

Nita: That's the new one. The old one was a musical. I prefer reading books to watching films. They're more interesting.

Abby: I don't. I'd rather see the film. It's easier.



- 1 What is the title of the book Nita is reading? _____
- 2 Who wrote it? _____
- 3 Did Abby see the old film or the new film? _____
- 4 Who starred in the film? _____
- 5 Who would rather read books than watch a film? _____

6 Match the movie types to their descriptions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 Action | — Exciting stories about difficult situations |
| 2 Adventure | — Amazing films about science, space or life in the future |
| 3 Comedy | — Suspenseful films about solving crimes |
| 4 Mystery | — Funny films that are meant to make people laugh |
| 5 Drama | — Spectacular films where the characters sing and dance |
| 6 Horror | — Fast-moving films with lots of physical activity |
| 7 Musical | — Scary films designed to cause panic and fear |
| 8 Science fiction | — Serious films set in real-life situations |



History of Film Making

Read and complete the sentences.

Early history of film-making

- 1894 Lumiere brothers invented the first film camera and projector.
- 1893 Thomas Alva Edison built the first film studio.
- 1896 First film was shown in a public place.
- 1906 First five-cent Nickelodeon opened in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- 1909 First animated cartoon was made: *Gertie the Dinosaur*.
- 1927 First film with sound was made: *The Jazz Singer*.
- 1937 First colour film was produced.

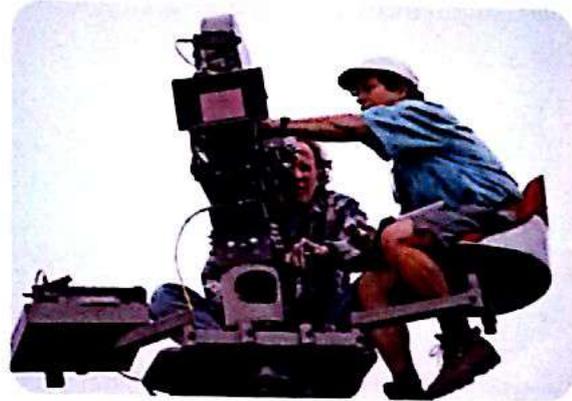
- 1 A nickelodeon was a place _____ people watched silent films for five cents.
- 2 A cartoon is a film _____ is made with moving drawings.
- 3 A film studio is a place _____ films are made.
- 4 An inventor is someone _____ makes something that didn't exist before.

Ask questions about the timeline.

Use these words When ...? Who ...? Who was ... by? Where ...?

Read and talk about the people involved in film making.

- The **screenwriter** writes the script.
- The **producer** controls the money.
- The **director** is in charge of the actors, action, lighting and music.
- The **cameraman** films the scenes.
- The **production designer** creates the sets.
- The **location scout** finds places to film.
- The **costume designer** creates the clothes for the actors and actresses.
- The **actors** play the characters in the movie.



The producer ...



The production designer ...

Lesson B

1 Read about the book and the film of Dr Dolittle and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the main character like?
- 2 What is the setting?
- 3 What main events of the story are mentioned?

The Book

Dr Dolittle was a bachelor who lived with his sister in a tiny village in England at the beginning of the 1900s. He was a doctor who learned how to speak the languages of animals from his parrot, Polynesia. He preferred animals to people so he decided to take care of animals instead of people. Sick animals came from all over the world to see him. They liked him so much that they stayed to live with him. Soon his house was full of animals and he had no money because animals do not use money and could not pay him. One day, a bird brought a message from the monkeys of Africa. The bird said that there was a terrible sickness and hundred of monkeys had already died. They wanted Dr Dolittle to go to Africa to cure them. So the good doctor travelled to Africa with some of his animals and they had lots of adventures.

The Film (1998)

Dr Dolittle is a very successful doctor who lives in San Francisco. He lives with his wife and two children in a beautiful house and works at a big hospital. One day he realises he can talk to animals after he almost hits a dog with his car. His family thinks he is crazy because he starts to talk to animals so they put him in a mental institution. He pretends that he is OK and they finally let him go. Then he helps a sick tiger from a zoo because it is going blind. In the end, he convinces everyone that he is not crazy.

2 Compare the book to the film with a classmate. Complete the table.

	Same	Different
Setting		
Characters		
Story		

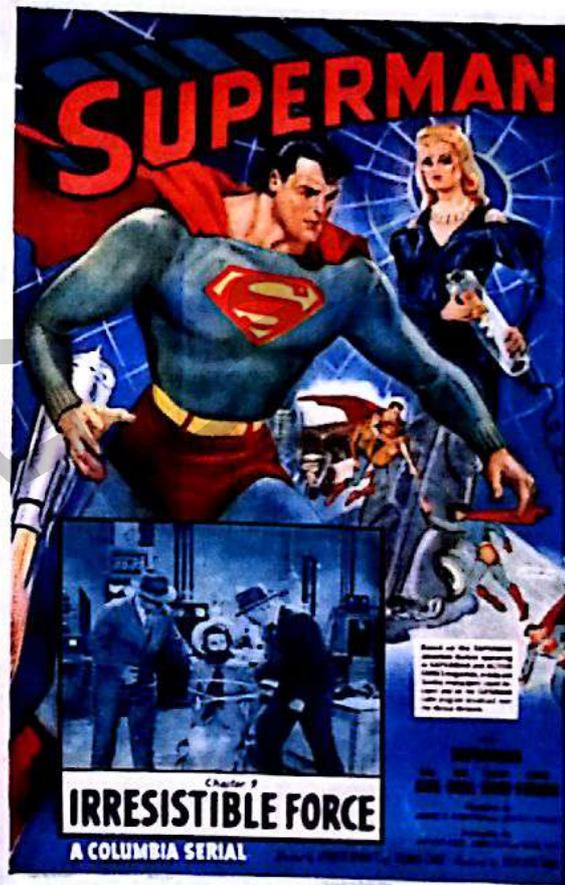


Design a Film Poster

From the beginning of the film industry, posters have been used to advertise films. A good poster includes:

- the title of the film
- the name of the producer and the production company
- the name of the director and the main actors and actresses
- a phrase that grabs the attention of the public and interests them in the film
- an illustration or photo of a scene from the film.

Look at these posters and answer the questions.



- 1 What is the name of the production company?
- 2 Who was the film produced by?
- 3 Who was the film directed by?
- 4 Who are the main actors and actresses?
- 5 What type of film do you think it is?
- 6 What do you think the film is about?

Design a poster for your favourite film.

Lesson C

1 Read and complete the dialogue.

On the trip to Africa ...

When they got near to the equator, they saw some flying-fish coming toward them. The fish asked the parrot if this was Doctor Dolittle's ship. When she told them it was, they said they were glad, because the monkeys in Africa were getting worried that he would never come. Polynesia the parrot asked them how many miles they had yet to go. The flying fish said it was only fifty-five miles now to the coast of Africa.



Flying-fish: _____ this Doctor Dolittle's ship?

Polynesia: Yes, it _____.

Flying-fish: We _____ glad because the monkeys _____ getting worried that he _____ never come.

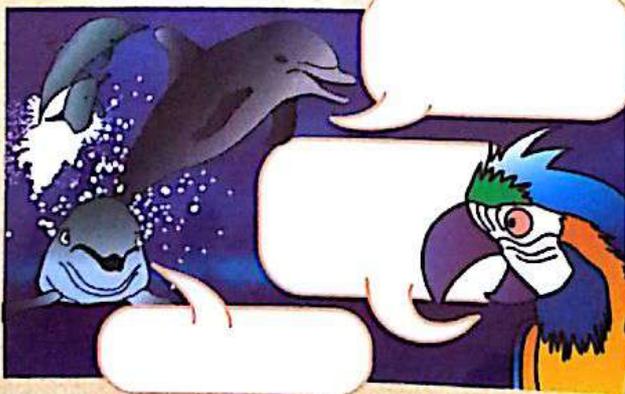
Polynesia: How many miles _____ we have yet to go?

Flying-fish: It _____ only fifty-five miles now to the coast of Africa.

2 Listen and check. 

2 Read and write the dialogue in the speech bubbles.

Another time a whole school of porpoises came dancing through the waves. They, too, asked Polynesia if this was the ship of the famous doctor. And when they heard that it was, they asked the parrot if the Doctor wanted anything for his journey. Polynesia told them that they didn't have any onions. The porpoises told her that there was an island nearby with onions and that they would go get them.



3 Number the sentences to make a dialogue.

When the doctor got to Africa they were captured by an African king who didn't like white men. The King locked them up in his prison.



- 1 "Are we all here?" asked the Doctor.
- "You're lucky I didn't sit on you," cried the Doctor.
- "I suppose she escaped," grumbled the crocodile. "Well, that's just like her!"
- "Where's Polynesia?" asked the crocodile. "She isn't here."
- "I'm not that kind of a bird," said the parrot, climbing out of the Doctor's coat pocket. "I was afraid they would put me in a cage. So while the King was talking, I hid in the Doctor's pocket."
- "Quite true," said the parrot. "But do not forget that although I am only a bird, I CAN TALK LIKE A MAN."
- "Yes, I think so," said the duck and started to count them.
- "Oh, what can YOU do?" said Chee-Chee. "You're only a bird!"
- "Are you sure?" said the Doctor. "Polynesia! Polynesia! Where are you?"
- "Now listen," said Polynesia, "tonight, as soon as it gets dark, I am going to fly over to the palace. And I'll make the King let us all out of prison."

6 Listen and check. 

7 Report the conversation to a friend.

Dr Dolittle asked if they were all there.



8 Write a short account of what happened.

Lesson D

1 Listen and read the script. 

INTERIOR – DR DOLITTLE’S STUDY – DAY

Dr Dolittle is sitting at the table writing in a book. Polynesia is looking out the window at the leaves blowing.

POLYNESIA

(Laughs out loud.)

DOCTOR

(Looking up from his book.)

What is it, Polynesia?

POLYNESIA

(Looking out the window.)

I was just thinking.

DOCTOR

What were you thinking?

POLYNESIA

(Disgusted.)

I was thinking about people. They make me sick. They think they're so wonderful. The world has been going on now for thousands of years. And the only thing in animal-language that PEOPLE have learned to understand is that when a dog wags his tail it means he is happy. You are the very first man to talk like us. Oh, sometimes people make me so mad - talking about "the dumb animals". DUMB! - Huh! PEOPLE, golly! If people learned to fly - like any common sparrow, we would never hear the end of it!

DOCTOR

(Consolingly.)

You're a wise old bird, Polynesia. How old are you really? I know that parrots and elephants sometimes live to be very, very old.

POLYNESIA

I can never be quite sure of my age. It's either a hundred and eighty-three or a hundred and eighty-two. But I know that when I first came here from Africa, King Charles was still hiding in the oak tree - because I saw him. He looked scared to death.



2 Act out the scene.

3 Report why Polynesia was laughing.

She said that she had been thinking about ...





Film Scripts

A script is the written form of a film. Scriptwriters have to imagine everything about a film and write it down. They write what happens, where it happens, when it happens and what the characters say. They have to “see” the whole film in their heads from start to finish. A good script should include:

- the cast, which names the actors and the character each actor will play
- a synopsis or brief summary of what happens in each scene
- information about the setting: interior, exterior, place, and time of day
- a description of where people are and what is happening when the scene begins
- the exact words that each character will say and how they should say them
- instructions for any actions that occur during the scene.

Work in groups and make a film.

1 Prepare the script

Choose a story you know or invent a story and develop it into a script.

- Divide it into scenes. A scene tells what happens in one place.
- Decide where each scene takes place.
- Write a short synopsis for each scene.
- Write a list of the cast.
- Write the dialogues.

2 Choose the people

Organise who is going to do what. Choose a director, a set designer, a cameraman, the actors and a costume designer. Read the script together. Let people make suggestions on how to make the script better.

3 Make a storyboard

A storyboard is a plan of what will be filmed. It is a series of sketches that shows the characters that are in each shot and what they are doing. It also shows where the camera will be – close to the actors, or far away.

4 Plan the rehearsals

Organise a schedule for rehearsals. Practise the scenes several times. Make sure the actors know what they are going to say, how they feel and how they are going to move.

5 Make a film!

Film the script. Watch the videos.

Lesson E

EPISODE
6

The Moonstone

The next day, Rachel's friend Rosanna went home to London. After she had gone, one of the servants brought a letter into the drawing room where Sergeant Cuff was speaking to Franklin.

"Rosanna left this with me when she went home, sir," he said. "She asked me to give it to you."

Cuff opened the envelope. The letter was short, and Cuff read it quickly. Then he looked up at Franklin with a strange expression on his face.

"Rosanna writes," said Cuff, "that you are the thief who stole the moonstone. In this letter she states that she and Rachel did not go straight to bed after the party. They were too excited to sleep so they took a walk in the garden. As they returned to the house, they looked up at the window of Rachel's room. They saw you there taking the moonstone."

Franklin was shocked. He did not remember visiting Rachel's room after the party, much less stealing the moonstone. But why would Rosanna make up a story like that?

"I swear I don't have it. You have searched me," exclaimed Franklin. Then he asked, "Why didn't she tell you this earlier? I don't understand. We must ask Rachel if this is true."

They spoke to Rachel. Once she knew that Rosanna had written the letter, she admitted that the story was true. She had not wanted to say anything because she was trying to protect Franklin. She was in love with him, even though she thought he might be a thief.

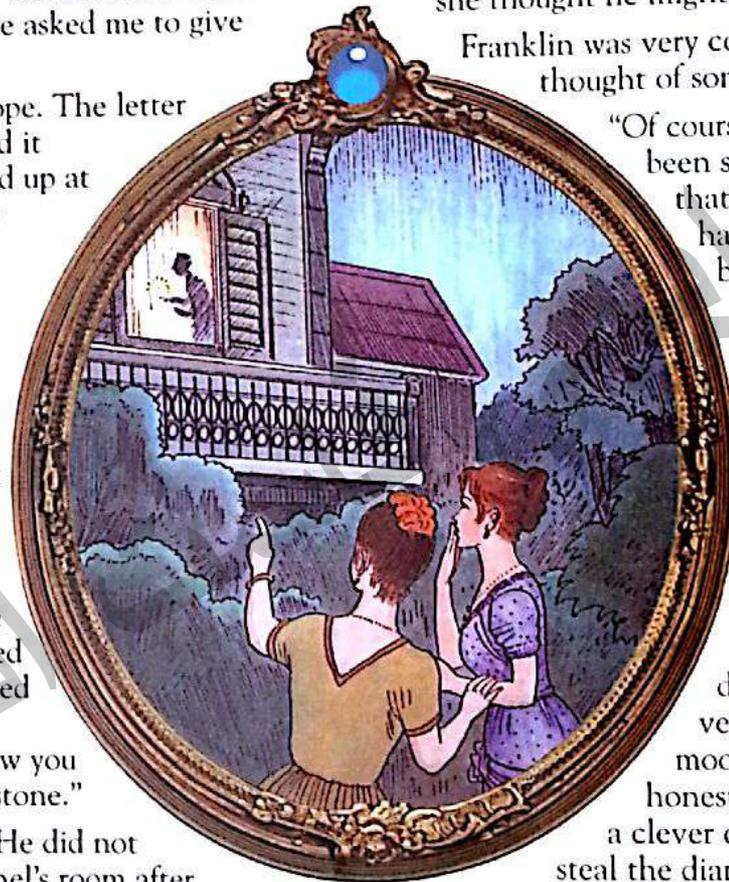
Franklin was very confused. But then he thought of something.

"Of course!" he said, "I must have been sleepwalking! I have done that in the past. I sometimes have strange dreams. And because I thought that the moonstone was cursed, I must have been trying to protect you from it by removing it from your room."

Cuff stroked his mustache. "I think I believe you," he said to Franklin. "I have never seen it, of course, but there does seem to be something very strange about this moonstone. You seem like an honest man to me, Franklin, and a clever one. If you had wanted to steal the diamond you would not have done it in such an obvious way."

Franklin was relieved. So was Rachel. Finally, she could trust Franklin again.

"This has solved a few problems," continued Cuff. "We now know how the moonstone disappeared from Rachel's room. But it is still missing. We must find out what has happened to it!"



1 Listen and read the story. 

2 Write what or to whom these words refer to in the text.

- 1 "this" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
- 2 "you" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.
- 3 "you" in paragraph 6 refers to _____.
- 4 "they" in paragraph 7 refers to _____.
- 5 "you" in paragraph 9 refers to _____.
- 6 "it" in paragraph 10 refers to _____.

3 Report what the people said in the story.

Franklin said that he must have been sleepwalking. He said that he often _____ and that he _____ dreams.
He had _____, and that in his sleep _____.
Cuff said that he _____ Franklin, and that he _____, but that _____.
He thought Franklin _____.

4 Complete Rosanna's letter.

Dear Detective Cuff,

Last night, Rachel and I _____

Please let me know if there is anything I can do to help with this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Rosanna

Let's Review Units 5 and 6

1 Listen and complete the information. 

Name of film: _____

Type of film: _____

Setting: _____

When? _____



2 Read and circle the correct verbs.

Film review ★★★★★

This enchanting story is about two tiger brothers that *captured* / *were captured* when they were very young. They *separated* / *were separated* from their mother because she *injured* / *was injured* by a hunting expedition. One cub *sold* / *was sold* to a circus, where they *tried* / *was tried* to train him to do tricks, and the other *gave* / *was given* to an emperor for his collection. After more than a year, they *were reunited* / *reunited* in a fighting ring, where they *expected* / *were expected* to kill each other. Instead of fighting, the cubs *began* / *were begun* to play as they *had done* / *were done* as cubs. Finally, the cubs *escaped* / *were escaped*.



b Write five questions about the film.

- 1 When _____ ?
- 2 Why _____ ?
- 3 Who _____ ?
- 4 Where _____ ?
- 5 What _____ ?

c Interview someone about the film.



3 Report what the people said about the tigers after they escaped.

1 "The tigers won't know how to hunt," said the townspeople.

The townspeople said the tigers _____

2 "They have killed our chickens," said the farmers.

3 "They will start to kill people," said the shopkeeper.

4 "Why can't they be free?" asked the boy.

5 "They didn't learn how to live in the jungle," said the hunter.

4 Write a dialogue for this scene.

The hunter told the boy that they had to kill the tigers. The boy asked him why. The hunter told him that they weren't afraid of people like other tigers and that once they were hungry, they would go into the villages and look for food. The hunter said he thought they might hurt people. The boy said they had never hurt anyone before. The hunter answered that they had never been hungry before, either.

Hunter: _____

Boy: _____

Hunter: _____

Boy: _____

Hunter: _____

5 Write two endings for the story: one happy and one sad.

Animal: The Tiger (*P. tigris*)

Status: Endangered

The tiger is the largest member of the cat family. There used to be eight subspecies: Bengal, Indochinese, Chinese, Siberian, Sumatran, Caspian, Javan, and Bali. Now, three of these subspecies have become extinct and the five others are endangered. Tigers can measure up to three metres in length and weigh up to 250 kilos. They have long reddish fur with a white belly, and white and black tail. The head, body, tail and limbs have narrow dark stripes. These stripes help tigers hide in grass and shrubs so they can catch other animals by surprise. Tigers can swim long distances and they can climb trees. Tigers live in jungles and forests in both hot and cold climates in Asia. Their diet consists mostly of large animals like deer and antelope. In many places, farmers have destroyed tigers' habitats by cutting down forests. There are fewer animals for tigers to hunt and there is no place for tigers to hide. Many farmers kill tigers because they are afraid of them and because they want to protect their livestock. Hunters also kill tigers for sport and to sell their fur or body parts. There are approximately 7500 tigers left in the world today.

Name: _____

Family: _____

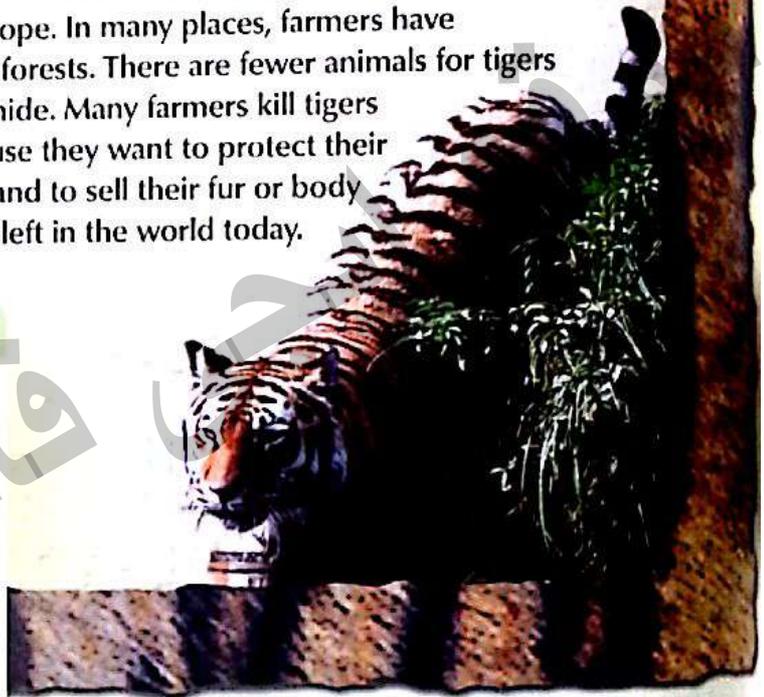
Size: _____

Colour: _____

Habitat: _____

Food: _____

Abilities: _____

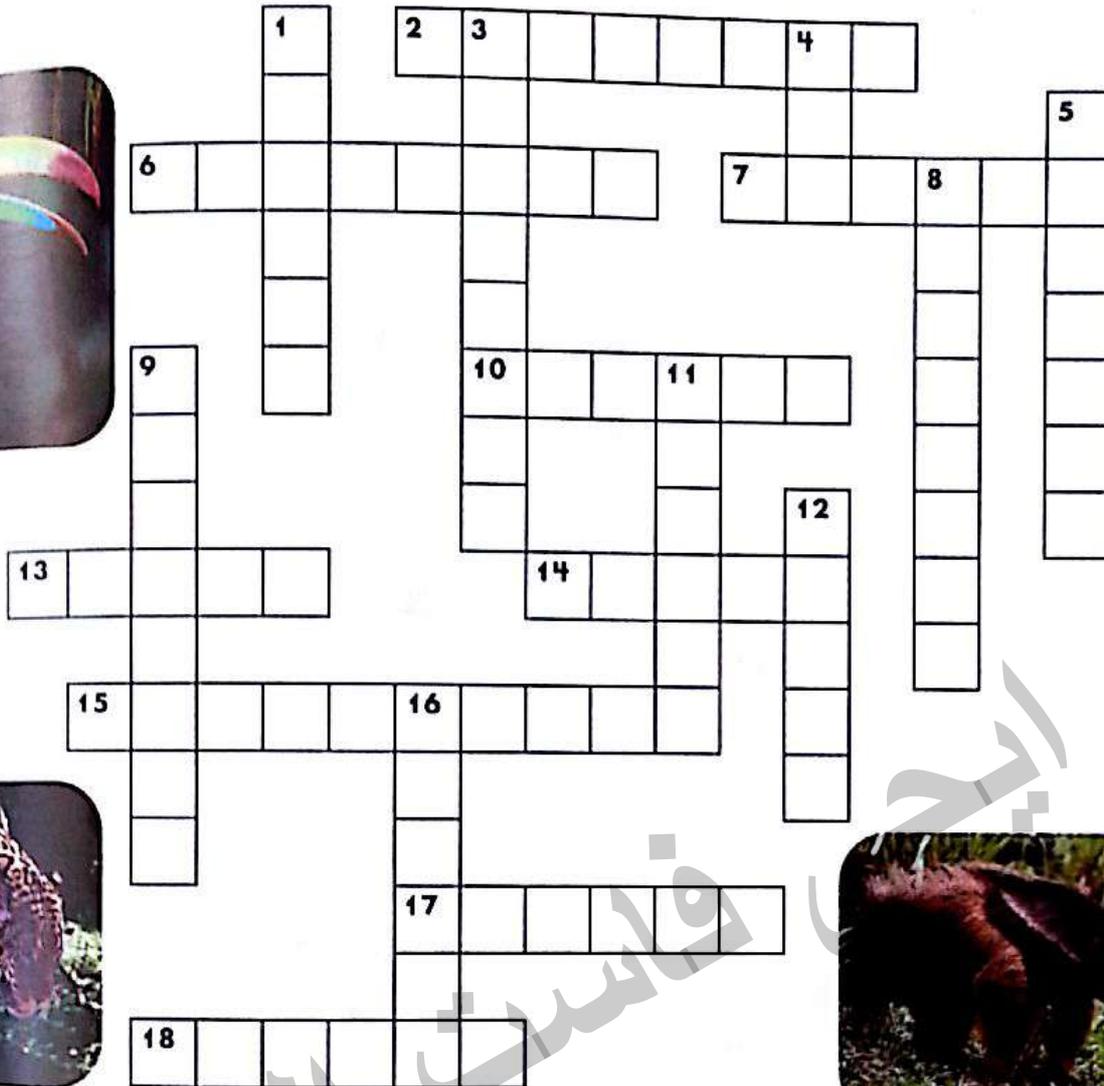
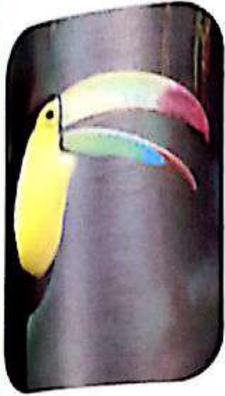


7 Fill in the blanks and then complete the sentences.

Use these words hot tall short cold bad good exciting scary

- 1 The weather was so _____ that _____.
- 2 The snake was so _____ that _____.
- 3 The trees were so _____ that _____.
- 4 The film was so _____ that _____.
- 5 The book was so _____ that _____.
- 6 The _____ that _____.

8 Read the clues and complete.



Across

- 2 The ... can run on top of water.
- 6 Anteaters eat ants and ...
- 7 A film ... is a building place where films are made.
- 10 A ... has a long and colourful beak.
- 13 The ... is a big red bird.
- 14 The lowest strata of the rainforest is the forest ...
- 15 The strata above the floor is called the ...
- 17 An ... film has lots of physical activity.
- 18 The ... is a big cat that lives in the rainforest.

Down

- 1 A ... film usually scares you.
- 3 The tongue of an ... can measure 60 cm.
- 4 A production designer creates the ...
- 5 Film ... are used to advertise a film.
- 8 The costume ... decides what clothes the actors and actresses will wear.
- 9 The ... is the biggest snake in the world.
- 11 The ... covers the rainforest like a roof.
- 12 A ... is a story with passion and conflict.
- 16 The emergent layer is the top ... in a rainforest.

Lesson A

1 Read and answer.

Paul: Carlos, do you want to come over and play video games?

Carlos: No, I can't go anywhere. I'm grounded for a week.

Paul: Why? What happened?

Carlos: Well, yesterday I went to Robert's house to do my homework. I told my mum I would be home before dark.

Paul: And what happened?

Carlos: Well, just as we were starting to do our homework, Derek called and invited us to play football at the park. So we went and played. The time went by really quickly and when I got home it was already dark. My mum was worried because she had called Robert's house and I wasn't there. And she was mad because I was late and to make it even worse, I hadn't done my homework.

Paul: Oh, wow! You could have called your mother.

Carlos: I know, and I should have done my homework, too.

Paul: No wonder she was mad. Maybe you can come over next week.

- 1 What could Paul have done differently?
- 2 What shouldn't he have done?
- 3 What would you have done?



2 Act out the dialogue between Carlos and his mother.

2 Describe a situation where you got in trouble.

What happened?	What did you do?	What should you have done?

3 Give a classmate advice on what they could have done.



Having Character

Having character means knowing the difference between right and wrong. It means having the courage to do what is right even if it is not the easiest thing to do or what might benefit you the most. When you are young, your parents teach you right from wrong. This helps you make the right decisions in your life. To develop character is a personal decision. It comes from the inside. It does not rely on other people's opinions but on what you know to be right.

Match the character traits to the guidelines.

Character Traits

- 1 Trustworthiness
- 2 Respect
- 3 Responsibility
- 4 Fairness
- 5 Caring
- 6 Integrity

Guidelines

- ___ Be honest. Do not lie, cheat, or steal.
- ___ Be kind and help people in need.
- ___ Be open minded and listen to others.
- ___ Be polite and courteous.
- ___ Consider the consequences before you act.
- ___ Do what you are supposed to do.
- ___ Keep your promises.
- ___ Be tolerant and forgive others.
- ___ Have the courage to do the right thing.
- ___ Speak out against what you know is wrong.
- ___ Take turns and play by the rules.
- ___ Treat others as you want to be treated.

Draw a logo or symbol for each of these superheroes.

Mr/Ms Trustworthy

Mr/Ms Responsible

Mr/Ms Fair

Mr/Ms Respectful

Mr/Ms Caring

Mr/Ms Integrity

Write a story about one of the superheroes.

Lesson B

1 Take the quiz. Read and circle what you would do.

1. You find €500 in a wallet in the street.
 - a Keep the money, and throw the wallet away.
 - b Keep the money, but take the wallet to the police station.
 - c Take the wallet and the money to the police station.
2. A friend asks you if you like her dress. You think it looks terrible on her.
 - a Tell her it looks very nice.
 - b Only tell her if she has time to change.
 - c Tell her what you think.
3. You lose a book you borrowed from a friend.
 - a Avoid your friend.
 - b Continue seeing your friend but hope he/she forgets about the book.
 - c Tell your friend and offer to replace it.
4. You are working on a project that is due tomorrow. A group of friends knock at your door to invite you out.
 - a Forget about your homework and go out.
 - b Not answer the door.
 - c Tell them you have homework.
5. You enter a contest and really want to win.
 - a Do anything it takes to win, including cheating.
 - b Not worry about it because you know you will win.
 - c Work really hard and hope for the best.
6. You bump into a younger kid and they look hurt.
 - a Say nothing and walk away.
 - b Say you are sorry and continue on your way.
 - c Say you are sorry and make sure they're all right.
7. Someone says something *very* mean about your friend.
 - a Not say anything to anyone.
 - b Not say anything to the person but tell your friend.
 - c Defend your friend.

Count up your a's, b's, and c's and check your result.

Mostly c's: You are doing very well.

Mostly b's: You could do better.

Mostly a's: You need to change!

6 Work in groups.

- Use the Good Character traits to agree on the best option.
- Say what would be wrong with the other options.

I wouldn't be responsible if I went out.

I wouldn't be polite if I didn't open the door.

I would be honest and tell them I had homework.



Your Own Coat of Arms

In the past, people used a coat of arms to identify themselves and their families. The coat of arms was displayed on shields and showed character traits that each family felt were important, like courage, honesty and justice.

Materials

- construction paper
- ruler
- markers or poster paint
- scissors

Instructions:

1. Draw the outline of a shield on construction paper. Divide the shield into two or four sections. There will be a picture in each section.
2. Choose a metal and colours for the background and sections of your shield.
3. In the shield's sections, draw activities that you like, hobbies or sports, and pictures of plants or places that are special to you.
4. Use the Character Key to choose two supporters that represent you. Draw them on either side of the shield.
5. At the top of the coat of arms, draw a picture of something that symbolises your last name. This is your crest.
6. Write three words on the ribbon at the bottom of the coat of arms that describe your strengths. This is your motto.



Character Key

Metals:

- gold (light yellow) generosity and integrity
- silver (white) peace and honesty

Colours:

- red brave, strong
- blue honest, loyal
- green hope, joy, love
- black trustworthy, sad
- purple independent, fair
- orange responsible
- maroon patient, success

Supporters:

- bear protective
- bull brave, generous
- camel patient
- cat brave, independent
- dog brave, loyal
- dolphin swift, caring
- dove loving, peaceful
- dragon courageous, protective
- eagle noble, strong, brave, fair
- elephant strong, happy, lucky
- fox intelligent
- lamb gentle, patient
- leopard brave
- lion brave, strong, fierce
- ostrich obedient, serene
- ox generous
- panther fierce, loving to children
- peacock beautiful, powerful
- rabbit peaceful
- snake wise
- swan peaceful, loving, graceful
- tiger fierce, brave
- unicorn courage

Lesson C

1 Read and answer the questions about each person.

- What is the problem?
- Who caused the problem?
- What did the person do that was wrong?

Dear Dr Character,
A friend of mine always makes jokes about other people. I laugh at the jokes, but I think they are mean and I feel sorry for the other people.

What would you do?

Sorry Sam

Dear Dr Character,
My friend Sandy invited me to spend the night at her house and I accepted. Then I was invited to a party at another girl's house. Sandy wasn't invited. I really wanted to go to the party so I told Sandy that I couldn't spend the night at her house because my parents wouldn't let me. I didn't have fun at the party and now I feel guilty around Sandy. What would you do?

Guilty Gaby

Dear Dr Character,
I ate dinner at a friend's house the other day. The food looked awful and tasted worse. I ate it all and pretended it was good. My friend has invited me to eat at their house again but I don't want to. What would you do?

Confused Kurt

2 Work in groups. Say what you would do in each situation.

If I were Sam,
I would ...



2 You are Dr Character. Write to one of the people and suggest a solution.

Dear _____,

You do have a problem!

You shouldn't have _____

You should have _____

If I were you, I _____

Best wishes,
Dr Character

30 Play the Bad Day Game.

Throw a coin and say what you would do in the situations you land on.

Heads: move one space
Tails: move two spaces

BAD DAY GAME

START		11 Move forward a space.
1 Someone takes your place in line.	10 A student says you broke his/her pencil, but you didn't.	12 Your parents promised to take you somewhere but then they couldn't.
2 You can't find your scissors. You see them on someone else's desk.	9 Someone pushes you on the bus.	13 You tried hard to finish a maths sheet but you just didn't get it.
3 You are in a play at school but you do not know your part.	8 Your best friend is angry with you.	14 Your brother took your favourite comic book without asking and lost it.
4 You ask permission to go to a friend's house. Your mother says yes but your father says no.	7 Someone calls you a name.	FINISH
5 Move back a space.	6 An older student takes your ball away at recess.	

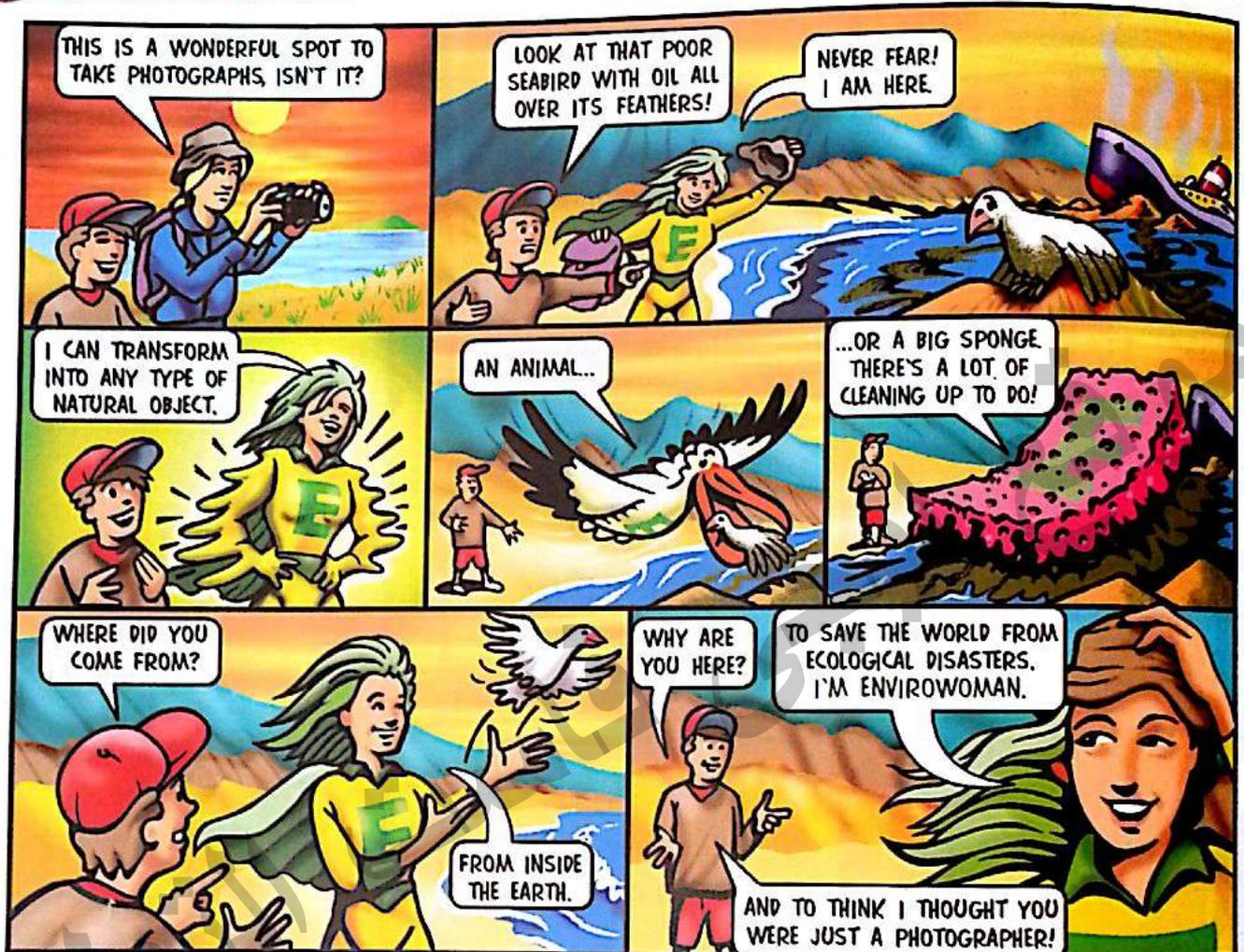
If someone took my place in line, I would ...



Work in pairs. Write a dialogue for one of the situations.

Lesson D

1 Read and answer.



- 1 What is Envirowoman?
- 2 Where does she come from?
- 3 What superpowers does she have?
- 4 Where is she from?
- 5 What is her mission?

6 Make a list of things you would do if you were Envirowoman.

If I were Envirowoman,
I would ...





Create a Superhero

The word hero originally comes from ancient Greek. People traditionally became heroes by doing great deeds or by showing a lot of courage or strength. Myths and stories were created about the hero. Many times the truth was lost and only legends remained.

Superheroes are different to heroes in that they start out as imaginary characters.

Most superheroes:

- have superhuman powers and abilities
- are willing to risk their own safety for a good cause, with no expectation of reward
- have a secret identity
- wear a flashy costume that reflects the superhero's name and theme
- have an enemy and/or a collection of enemies
- have a weak spot that his or her enemies can use against them
- are rich or work at some occupation that allows them to fight crime
- have a background story about how they got their special powers and why they want to fight evil.

Talk about some famous superheroes.

Superman Batman Wonderwoman Spiderman

Imagine you were a superhero and complete the profile.

Superhero profile	Draw here
Name: _____	
Superpowers: _____	
Mission: _____	
Secret identity: _____	
Costume: _____	
Enemy/ies: _____	
Weak spot: _____	
Occupation: _____	
Background story: _____ _____ _____	

Draw a picture of your superhero.

Write and draw an episode for your superhero.

Lesson E

The Moonstone

EPISODE
7

Now they knew that Franklin had taken the moonstone from Rachel's room. But what had happened to it afterward? "I think I am going crazy," said Franklin. "That diamond really must be cursed."

"I will solve this crime!" declared Sergeant Cuff. "Perhaps the musicians who were at Rachel's birthday party can help us. They are from India where the moonstone came from. They may know something that can help us trace it."

Cuff, Franklin and Rachel went into the town. They asked around and soon found the musicians. Cuff asked them if they knew anything about the moonstone that could help find it. At first, the musicians did not want to say anything. They thought that Cuff wanted to accuse them of stealing the diamond again. But soon they realised Sergeant Cuff was smarter than the other police.

"Yes," one said, "we know the story of the moonstone. It is said that the moonstone glows the way it does because it is from the moon itself. It was given to a powerful king more than a thousand years ago. The king built a special temple and the moonstone was kept there, carefully guarded day and night. But some years ago, it was stolen by a dishonest soldier called John

Herncastle. We finally found out where Herncastle was from and where the moonstone must be. We came to England to find it and return it to India. Bad luck comes to anyone who has the moonstone. It must be returned to its rightful place. We were going to speak to Rachel about it the morning it disappeared."

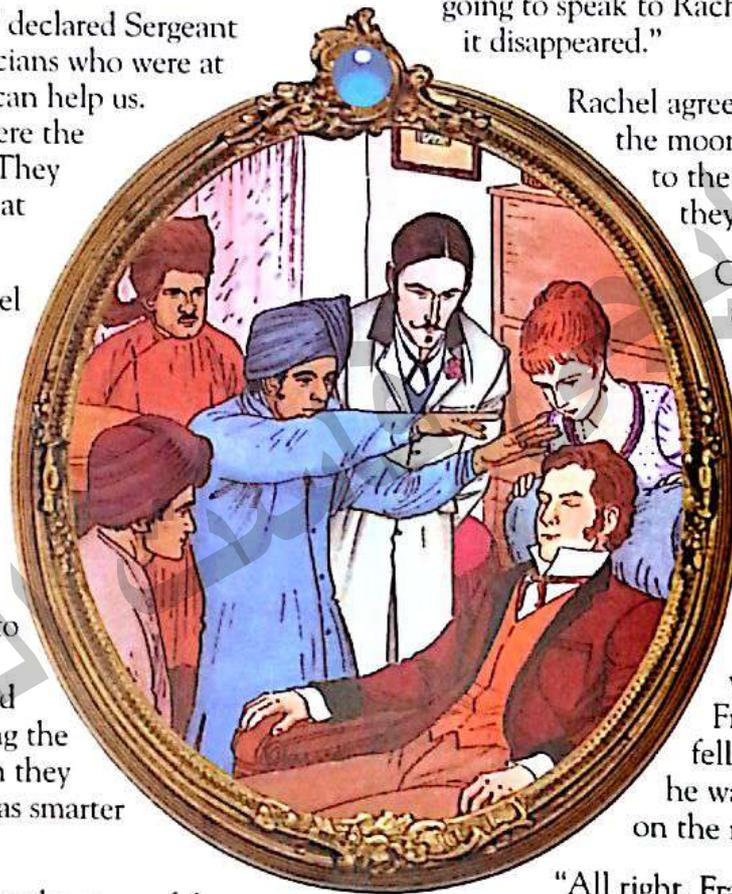
Rachel agreed that when they found the moonstone she would return it to the Indians at once so that they could take it home.

Cuff then told the Indians about Franklin taking the moonstone out of Rachel's room as he was sleepwalking and not remembering what happened afterward. The Indians said they could hypnotise Franklin so that he would remember what he did with the moonstone.

Franklin agreed and quickly fell into a trance. He thought he was back in Rachel's house on the night of the party.

"All right, Franklin," asked Sergeant Cuff, "after you take the moonstone, what do you do? Who do you see?"

"I am walking down the corridor ... I see someone ... it is a man ... he tells me to give him the moonstone... he says he will keep it safe ... it is Godfrey Ablewhite!"



1 Listen and read the story. 

2 Match the words from the text that mean the same as these phrases.

- 1 said strongly _____
- 2 understood _____
- 3 had the same opinion _____
- 4 correct _____

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why did the Indians come to England?
- 2 Why does the moonstone have a special glow?
- 3 Why did the Indians hypnotise Franklin?
- 4 Why did Rachel want to give the moonstone to the Indians?

4 Match the suggestion to the character.



Franklin Blake



Rachel



John Herncastle



Godfrey Ablewhite



Sergeant Cuff

- 1 This character should have given the moonstone back to Rachel the next day.
- 2 This character should have told Franklin what she saw through the window and asked for an explanation.
- 3 This character should not have stolen the moonstone.
- 4 This character should have searched Rachel's room where he would have found Franklin's fingerprints.
- 5 This character

Lesson A

1 Listen and mark what each person likes. 

A = Abby

D = Dad

M = Mum

- hiking shopping sightseeing
 snorkelling swimming windsurfing
 mountain-climbing



2 Read the ads and choose the best one for Abby's family.

Jamaica Paradise

5 nights for €600

From the quietest beaches to rainforests and mountains, this resort offers relaxation and fun, and only a short drive away from exciting city life. Garden view rooms with two doubles or one king-size bed.
 Two restaurants
 Two pools/two Jacuzzis
 24 hr. room service
 Swimming/snorkelling/windsurfing/sailing
 Blue Mountains hiking trips
 Kingston walking tour

Exciting London

3 nights for €700

Visit one of the most amazing cities in Europe. Home of Buckingham Palace and Big Ben.
Packages include:
 Round trip airfare
 Hotel (double room)
 Continental breakfast
 Airport/hotel transfers
 Full day sightseeing tour
 Free river cruise
 Free walking tours

Canadian Rockies

7 nights for €900

This lakeside resort offers nature lovers a most extraordinary taste of the wild. See moose and deer in their natural habitat.
 Cabins with kitchen
 Restaurant
 Fishing/kayaking/canoeing/hiking/skiing
 Nature tour
 For flight information call your travel agent.

3 Find the words in the ads for the definitions.

- 1 _____ A person whose job it is to make travel arrangements.
- 2 _____ A pre-arranged holiday that includes travel, hotel, and possibly food.
- 3 _____ Payment to travel by plane.
- 4 _____ A trip that involves going and coming back.
- 5 _____ A small wooden house.

4 Continue the conversation.

Use these words

cheap relaxing exciting interesting boring tiring long expensive fun



Calculating Prices

Read and solve the problems.

Super Island Hotel Packages

Location	4 days/ 3 Nights	5 Days/ 4 Nights	8 Days/ 7 Nights	Child (3-12) (2 & under free)
Bermuda	250	300	350	100
Nassau	300	400	425	120
Grand Cayman	350	375	450	125
Belize	275	300	350	120
Jamaica	250	325	400	130
Grenada	275	300	350	150

Prices in Euros, per person in double room.



Includes: Hotel, unlimited meals/snacks, transfers to and from airport.

- 1 Mr and Mrs Lang have three children (ages 2, 5 and 9). They are going to visit Jamaica for five days.

How much will they pay for their hotel package? _____

- 2 Mrs Smith is taking her children on holiday. Mr Smith has to work. They are going to Grand Cayman for three nights. Her son is 15 and her daughter is 12.

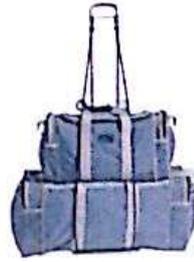
How much will their package cost? _____

- 3 Three families are planning an eight-day holiday together. The Carlsons have four kids, ages 15, 13, 9 and 3. The Masters have two kids, ages 4 and 8. The Kennings have three kids, a 14-year-old and twins who are 2 years old.

How much will it cost for them to go to Bermuda? _____

What would be cheaper, Grenada or Jamaica? _____

Lesson B



1 Read and label the objects.

Sensible Packing

What do you plan on taking?

How are you travelling? How many bags and what kind are you planning on taking: suitcase, duffel bag or backpack? Tip: Never take more than you can carry.

Where are you going?

Will you be hiking up mountains, driving around on a bus, going to a Broadway play or just playing on the beach? Tip: Remember it is important to feel comfortable wherever you are.

When are you going?

Will it be hot, cold, rainy, or snowy? Tip: Always check out what the weather will be like.

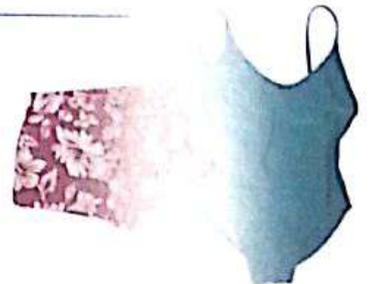
What are you packing?

Clothes: Comfortable travel clothes, underwear, sensible shoes, swimwear, something for exploring, and something dressy. Tip: Remember you can always do laundry.

Toiletries: Take a waterproof bag for your toothbrush, toothpaste, shampoo and body lotion. Tip: Remember that some things can be shared.

What are you carrying?

Day pack/shoulder bag – Somewhere to carry money, sunglasses, lip balm, a guidebook, your passport, a water bottle, etc. **Memory helpers:** Don't forget a camera, a travel journal, or even a sketch pad. And take your address book so you can send postcards to your family and friends.



2 Make a list of what Abby should take to Jamaica.

20 Listen to two holiday advertisements and complete the table. 

	Holiday 1	Holiday 2
Location:		
Duration:		
Accommodation:		
Price:		
Type of people:		
Attractions:		

6 Compare the two trips.



Create a Radio Ad

Number these holiday types by order of preference and say why.

1 = your favourite

6 = your least favourite

Historic locations

Safaris

Beach

Museums

Amusement parks

Camping

Read about each family and design a holiday package for them.

The Taylor family is organising a family reunion to celebrate Grandpa's 70th birthday. Four adults will be going and four children, two boys, ages 6 and 8, and two girls, ages 5 and 3.

The Randalls like car trips. The kids love amusement parks and the parents like museums and shopping.

The Petersons have three kids, ages 15, 12 and 10. They love the water and water sports, sand, and sun.

Jack and Sherry are getting married and want a honeymoon in a romantic castle setting. They love bike riding and old historical buildings.

Write a radio ad for each holiday package.

Lesson C

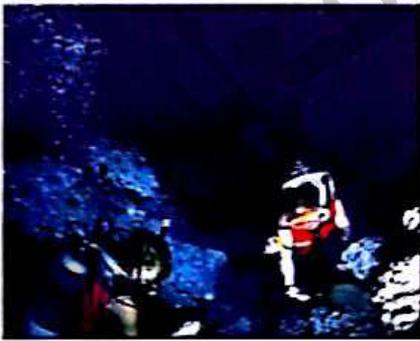
1 Read and write the correct title for each section.

Use these words: Entertainment Food Transport Sights Climate Sport

Jamaica

Jamaica is the third largest island in the Caribbean. Conquered by the Spanish and later by the British, Jamaica became independent in 1963. English has remained its first language.

Combine some of the most beautiful beaches in the Caribbean with thrilling adventures in the Blue Mountains. Then take the Kingston walking tour and visit some of Jamaica's museums and historic locations.



There are restaurants, shows and discos in the hotel areas. Don't miss the opportunity to hear popular Reggae and Calypso music in its original setting.

Jamaica offers water sports: swimming, snorkelling, sailing, scuba diving and fishing. You can also go mountain climbing, hiking and motorcycling in the Blue Mountain regions. Jamaicans also love team sports, like cricket, football, polo, and tennis.



You can fly to Jamaica from anywhere in America and Europe. You can also get there by ship. Many cruise ships stop there on their trips through the Caribbean.

Jamaica is famous for its spicy and great tasting food and cooking. Everything tastes better on Jamaica.

Jamaica offers warm weather all year. It is cooler in the mountains. The rainy season lasts from May to October.

2 Make a travel brochure about an exciting holiday spot.

Act out the dialogue.

Student A: You want to go on a holiday. Decide the type of vacation you want.

Student B: You are a travel agent. Use your brochure to convince student A to go to your holiday spot.

30 Listen and follow the route for the walking tour. 



31 Listen again and write the letters in the correct location. 

Points of Interest

- George William Gordon House **A**
- Gleaner Company **B**
- Headquarters House **C**
- Institute of Jamaica/National Library **D**
- National Heroes' Park **E**
- Parade **F**
- Supreme Court Building **G**

32 Give directions to a classmate.

- 1 From the Supreme Court Building to George William Gordon House.
- 2 From the Institute of Jamaica to the Parade.

Go north on King Street ...



Lesson D

1 Read the letter.

The Manager
Jamaica Tour Company
Bay Street
Toronto

7 Mills Street
Toronto
May 8th, 2005

Dear Manager,

I am writing to complain about the tour that I bought from your company. I took my family on the Jamaica Paradise package tour and we are not satisfied with the service we received.

In the brochure, it said that the hotel had two swimming pools and two jacuzzis. The hotel did have them but none of them had any water. It also said that there was windsurfing and sailing but they only had water polo. The brochure said there were two restaurants but there was only one cafeteria. We tried to order room service and they said it was only available in the mornings. We had asked for a room with two double beds but there was only a room with one king-size bed available. So our daughter had to sleep with us. This, together with the fact that the air conditioning did not work, made it impossible to sleep.

When I complained to the hotel manager, he made excuses and said there was nothing he could do about it. We ended up returning two days early, because we were not enjoying ourselves. We would like our money back and some other compensation for our wasted holiday. Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,
Andy Thomas

2 Read and mark X the things that were not available.

Relaxation and fun

King-size bed or two double beds

Two restaurants

24-hour room service

Meals/snacks

Windsurfing/sailing

Two pools/two jacuzzis

Air conditioning

3 Act out the dialogue.

Student A: You are Andy Thomas. Complain to the manager about the service.

Student B: You are the manager. Make excuses for the bad service at the hotel.



A Formal Letter

Formal letters are usually letters that are sent to a company, an institution, or even the government. They can be written to ask for information, or to apply for a job or school, to complain about service received or even just to thank someone for something they have done. A good formal letter should be laid out as shown.

		(Sender's address)
(Name and address of who you are writing to)		(Date)
(Name)		
	Dear _____,	(Why you are writing)
(What happened)		
		(What you expect from them)
(Signature)	Sincerely,	

Write a formal letter to one of the following places for the reason suggested.

To a holiday camp asking for information.

To a restaurant or hotel complaining about the service.

To a children's volunteer group asking to be accepted as a candidate.

The Moonstone

Sergeant Cuff, Franklin, Rachel and the three Indian men caught the next train to London. "If we hurry," said Cuff, "we might catch Godfrey. Let us hope that he has not sold the diamond yet!"

The Indians were not worried. "The moonstone belongs in India," they said. "We will not lose it now. Godfrey will have bad luck. His bad luck will be that we will catch him!"

When they reached Godfrey's house they found that the Indians were right. Godfrey was packing his bags. A ticket to the United States was on top of his dressing table. He seemed very nervous and was not happy to see his friends at all.

"Where's the moonstone, Godfrey?" asked Franklin.

"Why, in the bank, of course," replied Godfrey. "I took it there for you and put it in a safe deposit box, just as you asked me."

Franklin was not sure whether or not to believe him. It was possible that Godfrey had taken it to a bank. But the Indians knew that he was lying. They could feel the magnetic energy of the moonstone in the room. "Search his bags!" they said.

Sergeant Cuff started searching Godfrey's bags. He found the moonstone very quickly. Cuff told

Godfrey that he was under arrest for trying to steal the moonstone. Godfrey tried to run, but Cuff caught him and put handcuffs on him.

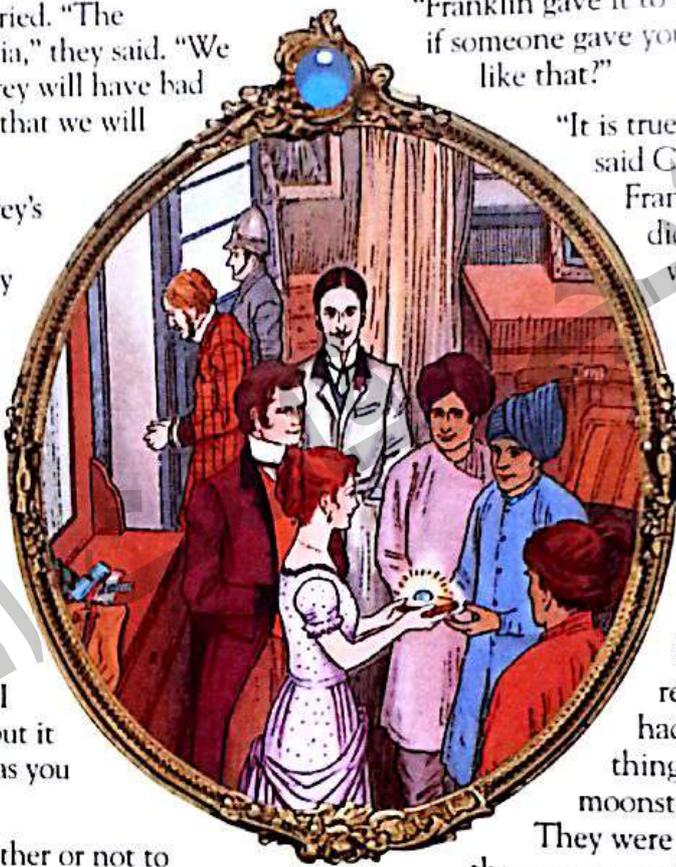
"I didn't steal the moonstone," cried Godfrey, "Franklin gave it to me! What would you do if someone gave you an enormous diamond like that?"

"It is true that he gave it to you," said Cuff. "But you knew that Franklin was sleepwalking and didn't really know what he was doing. Besides, you knew perfectly well that the moonstone belongs to Rachel. If Franklin had given me the diamond, I would have done the right thing and returned it to her. You did not, and it is off to prison with you."

Franklin and Rachel were relieved that the mystery had been solved. The first thing Rachel did was give the moonstone to the Indians.

They were overjoyed. "The curse of the moonstone is lifted," they said. "By your actions you have undone the harm your uncle did."

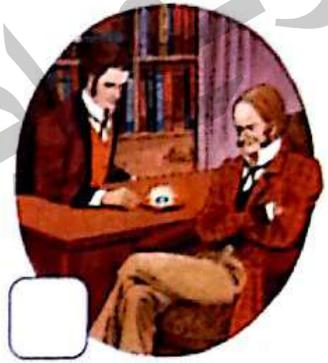
The diamond was safely returned to the temple, where it remains. Rachel and Franklin were married and for their honeymoon they went to India to see the moonstone glowing in the temple. After that, they enjoyed a long and happy life.



1 Listen and read the story. 

- 2 Write a character study of Rachel, Franklin or Godfrey. Talk about how they felt, what they thought and what they should or should not have done.

- 3 a Number the pictures from the story in the correct order.



- b Retell the story in your own words.

- 4 Write a review for the story.

What was the setting of the story?

Who were the main characters?

What was the problem?

How was the problem resolved?

Let's Review Units 7 and 8

1 Listen and number the countries in order of the most visits.



_____ Spain



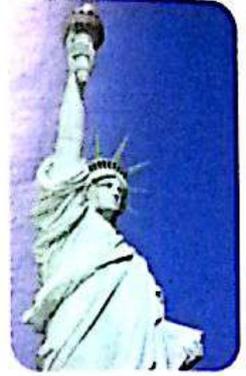
_____ France



_____ Italy



_____ China



_____ USA

2 Listen again and answer.

1 What surprises the broadcaster?

2 Where would the broadcaster like to go?

3 Where would Patty House like to go?

2 Label the pictures.





3 Read and answer.

Family Fun

Are you worried about travelling abroad with kids for the first time? Do you have a baby and a teenager? Do you like taking the grandparents along, too? No matter what your family is like, Family Fun has the package tour for you.



Family Fun is a company that specialises in family packages. It offers travel arrangements with kids in mind, a schedule that doesn't include too many things in one day. We also provide equipment for kids, e.g., fins, snorkels and masks in kids' sizes, or bikes and helmets for a biking tour. You will have the opportunity to relax and discover the joys of travel.

- 1 What is being advertised? _____
- 2 What type of travellers is it for? _____
- 3 What does the company offer? _____

4 Complete the sentences.

- 1 If I went to the beach, I _____
- 2 If I travelled to Africa, I _____
- 3 If I saw a lion, I would _____
- 4 If I visited New York, I _____
- 5 I would swim and snorkel if _____
- 6 I would go to museums if _____

5 Talk about your ideal holiday.

Place: _____

Activities: _____

Travel companions: _____



6 Make suggestions for what EZ should or could have done.

1 EZ went to the beach and it was cold.

He could _____

2 EZ only packed bathing suits.

3 EZ's hotel was very far from the town.

4 The food was terrible at EZ's hotel.

5 EZ's room was very small.

7 Complete this letter of complaint.

Dear Sir,

I bought a package tour to _____ . It was for _____ and I.
place *travel companions*

We got there by _____. They said the rooms would have _____.
transport *number of beds*

They also said there would be _____ at the hotel.
other amenities

They offered _____. When we got to the hotel, the
activities

rooms were _____. The restaurant was _____.
description *description*

We _____.
what you want them to do

Hoping to hear from you soon,

Sincerely,

80 Complete the sentences to describe the words.

- 1 Someone who is trustworthy _____

- 2 Someone who is respectful _____

- 3 Someone who is responsible _____

- 4 Someone who is fair _____

- 5 Someone who is caring _____

- 6 Someone who has integrity _____

81 Compare your descriptions with a classmate's.

9 Write a profile of someone you admire for their character.

Include the characteristics they have that you admire.

Give examples of actions they have done that illustrate their character.

Grammar Summary

Unit 1

Verb to be

My name is Nita. I am from India. Who is from the U.S?
Whose parents are from another country?

Present simple vs. present continuous

Who speaks another language? Who is studying another language?

Past simple with ago

Paul's parents got married thirteen years ago. I started learning French two years ago.

Present perfect with for/since

Paul's father has lived in the US for fifteen years.
My parents have known each other since 1990.

Present perfect continuous

We have been living at our present address for six years.

Imperatives

Study every day. Participate in class.

Future with will and hope to

In twenty years, I will work in a hospital. I hope to travel around the world.

Unit 2

Modals: would/could/should

We could plant more trees. They would take a long time to grow.
We should recycle more.

Should have

He shouldn't have cut down all the trees.

Can/could

We could read the newspaper on the Internet. We can recycle the paper we use.

Present perfect vs. past

Where did she study? She studied at the University of Nairobi.
How many trees have they planted? They have planted more than 30 million trees.

Second conditional

What would happen if there were no more trees? There would be no more wood.

Unit 3

Present simple: active and passive

They celebrate the New Year in January in India. Rangoli patterns are drawn on the floor.
A prize is given to the most beautiful rangoli.

Used to/would

I used to help my mother cook delicious food.
We would throw away old things that we didn't want.

Question forms: *What/when/where/why/how.*

Imperatives

Colour rice in separate bowls. Heat the brown sugar and vegetable oil.

Unit 4

Can for ability

Can you play an instrument? Yes, I can play the guitar.

Present perfect continuous: *since/for*

How long has Abby been taking piano lessons?

I have been playing the drums for two years. I haven't been taking lessons.

Present perfect vs. past simple

I have been to a concert. I went to see a local group.

Present simple for routines

How often do they practise? They always practise in Mondays.

They never practise on Saturdays.

Unit 5

Present simple

What's the weather like in the rainforest? Toucans have four toes on each foot.

Rainforests occupy six per cent of the Earth's land.

Can/cannot

It can stand on its back legs. They cannot fly, so they hop around.

Past simple

They remained isolated from the rest of the world.

We visited the rainforest a few years ago.

Past perfect vs. past

How long had people lived in the rainforest when Columbus arrived?

They had learned to live sustainably in the rainforest.

Past simple vs. past continuous

The trees above were growing so closely together that the sunlight didn't get through.

so ... that

He was so busy eating ants that he didn't see us.

Unit 6

Past simple

Who invented the first film camera? Dr Dolittle was a doctor.

The Lumiere brothers invented the first film camera.

Would rather

I would rather see the film than read the book.

Reported speech

Polynesia told them that they didn't have any onions.

The fish asked the doctor if this was the ship of the famous doctor.

She said that she had been thinking about something.

Unit 7

Past

Yesterday I went to Robert's house. What did you do?

Should/could/would have

What should you have done? You could have called.

You should have finished your homework.

Reported speech

I told my mum I would be home before dark.

I told Sandy that I couldn't spend the night at her house.

Second conditional

If I found €500, I would look for the person who lost it.

If I were Sam, I would tell my friend how I feel.

Unit 8

Likes/dislikes

I would rather go to London. I prefer camping trips.

Comparatives/superlatives

I think beach holidays are the most relaxing.

I prefer camping trips because they are cheaper.

Going to/will

I am going to Spain in the summer. It will be hot.

Should

You shouldn't bring food. You should bring your bathing costume.

Second conditional

If I were you, I would take two pairs of sneakers.

Imperatives

Go straight for two blocks. Turn right on East Road.

Past simple

When I complained about the service, he made excuses.

Reported speech

In the brochure, it said there were two swimming pools.