

5

Everybody Up

Workbook

Kathleen Kampa
Charles Vilina

OXFORD

Everybody Up

Oxford > making **digital** sense

- **Student Book**
- **Student Book** with **Student Audio CD** of vocabulary and songs
- **Workbook**
- **Workbook** with **Online Practice**
- **Teacher's Book** with **Test Center** and **Online Practice**
- **Class Audio CDs**
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Digital Classroom Resources

Everybody Up is a seven-level course that motivates children by linking the English classroom to the wider world.

- ★ **Children connect** with the **Everybody Up Friends**, who motivate them to speak English.
- ★ **Colorful cross-curricular lessons** in every unit provide practical links to other school subjects.
- ★ **Great songs** by award-winning songwriters keep children practicing English – even at home.
- ★ **Fun stories** from real life highlight universal values such as being kind and polite.
- ★ **Skills** focus in this level prepares children for standardized tests such as the Cambridge YLE.

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Recommended Readers
Oxford Read and Discover
Level 5

CE	EF
B1	
A2	
A1	



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5

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Welcome

A Match.

1. I like canoeing a lot, but I'm not very good at it. I'm very good at grilling hamburgers.



2. I like to go snowboarding in my free time. I always wear a helmet and gloves when I go snowboarding.



3. I practiced the violin yesterday. I want to be a musician when I grow up.



4. I have wavy hair and brown eyes. I'm going to take my swimsuit and towel to the ocean.



B What about you? Write.

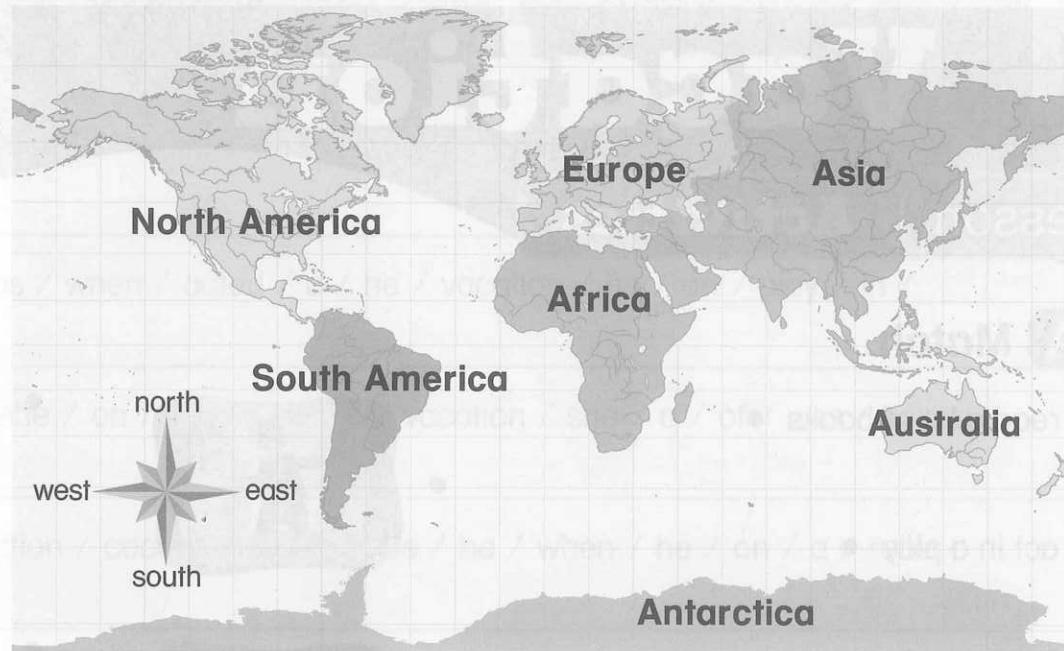
1. What do you like to do in your free time?

2. What do you want to be when you grow up?

3. What color is your hair? What color are your eyes?

4. What did you do yesterday?

C Circle.



- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. Africa is south of Europe. | True | False |
| 2. Asia is north of Australia. | True | False |
| 3. South America is north of North America. | True | False |
| 4. Australia is north of Antarctica. | True | False |
| 5. North America is east of Europe. | True | False |
| 6. Europe is west of Asia. | True | False |

D Unscramble and match.

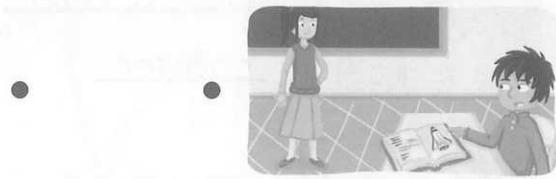
1. Could you say that again, please?

say / please / you / that / could / again



2. _____

a / water / I / of / drink / may / get



3. _____

this / do / in / how / English / say / you



4. _____

I / the / may / restroom / to / go

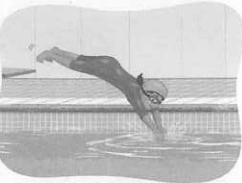


1 Vacation

Lesson 1 Activities

A Match.

1. read a lot of books •



2. act in a play •



3. ride a roller coaster •



4. sleep late •



5. learn how to dive •

6. win a competition •

B Write.



She wants to
ride a roller
coaster.

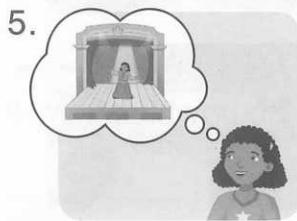


She wants to
ride a roller
coaster.





She wants to
ride a roller
coaster.





She wants to
ride a roller
coaster.

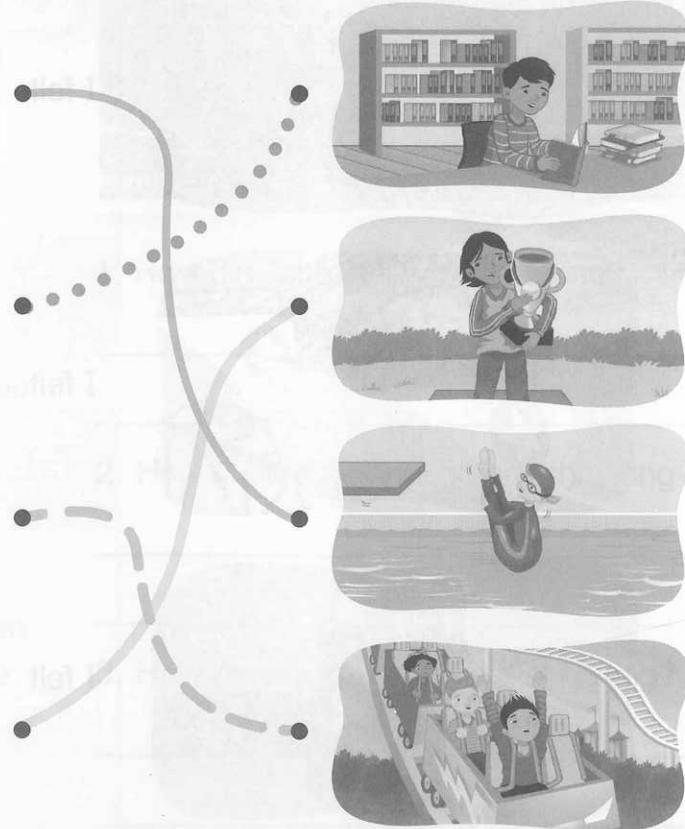
C Unscramble.

1. _____
was / when / acted / a / he / vacation / he / on / play / in /
2. _____
lot / she / on / read / books / vacation / she / a / of / was / when
3. _____
vacation / coaster / was / rode / he / when / he / on / a / roller
4. _____
when / on / slept / she / vacation / she / late / was
5. _____
he / a / when / competition / was / vacation / on / won / he
6. _____
how / she / to / she / vacation / was / learned / when / dive / on

D Find and write.

1. What did she do when she was on vacation?

She learned how to dive.



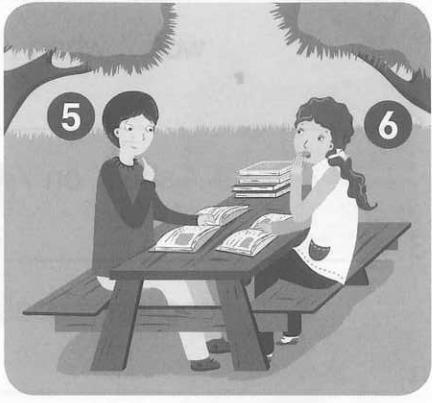
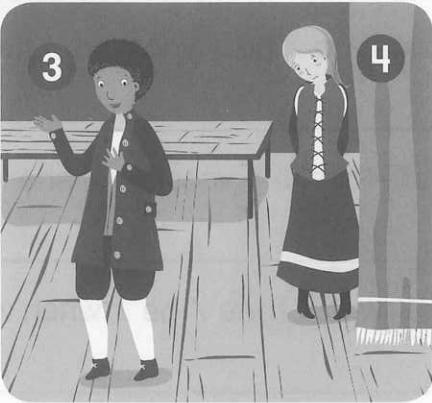
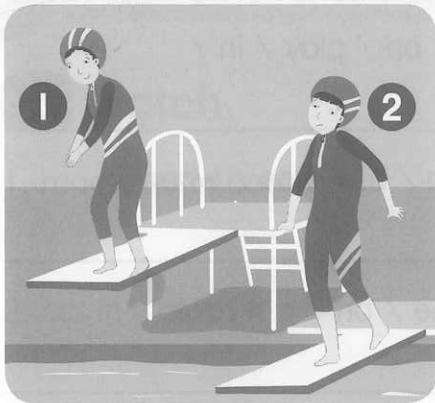
2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Lesson 2 **Feelings**

A Unscramble.



1. relaxed

alдрexe

3. fontdenci

fontdenci

5. dewi-kewaa

dewi-kewaa

2. vusoren

vusoren

4. hys

hys

6. espely

espely

B Circle.

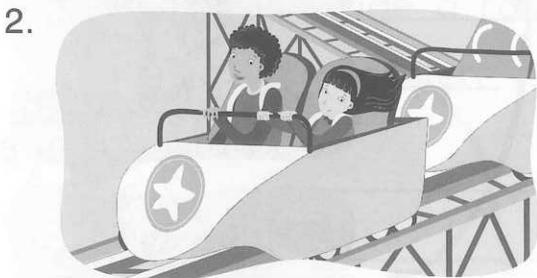


I felt

wide-awake,
sleepy,

but he felt

wide-awake.
sleepy.



I felt

relaxed,
nervous,

but she felt

relaxed.
nervous.



I felt

shy,
confident,

but he felt

shy.
confident.

C Write.

1.



How did you feel when you _____
but he felt _____

2.



3.



he _____
she _____

Skills Reading

D Read and write.

sing → sang

The Singing Competition

Megan and her older brother Jake are in a singing competition. Each singer sings a song to three music teachers. The best singer wins the competition. Jake sings his song to the teachers first.

“That was great!” says Megan. “How did you feel when you sang your song?”

“I felt relaxed,” says Jake.

“I feel nervous,” says Megan.

“Don’t worry,” says Jake. “Try to relax.”

Megan walks in front of the teachers. When she sings, she feels relaxed and confident. The teachers listen to every singer.

“Megan wins the competition,” they say.

“Good job!” says Jake.



1. How did Jake feel when he sang?

2. How did Megan feel before she sang?

3. How did Megan feel when she sang?

Lesson 3 Reading

A Write.

battery	-hot-
confident	learn
screen	giving
video games	afraid



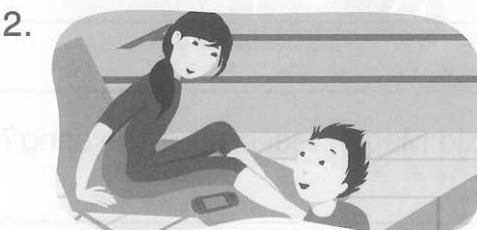
Tom and Sara are at the swimming pool. It's a hot (1)
and sunny day. Tom sees a man (2) diving lessons.
"Come on, Sara! Let's (3) how to dive," he says.
Sara is (4). She feels nervous. "No, thanks," she
says. "I'd rather play (5)."
Just then, they hear a loud beep. The (6) on Sara's
video game is black. The (7) is dead.
"Come diving," says Tom. "You can do it!"
Sara feels more (8). "OK," she says. "Let's try it!"

B Write and match.



Sara feels

- "No"



Tom sees

- "OK"



Sara feels

- "OK"

"Let's"

C Circle.

1. Tom and Sara are at the beach. True False
2. Sara is playing video games. True False
3. Tom wants to learn how to dive. True False

D Write.

Come on! I'd rather snowboard.
play tennis Let's learn how to ski.

I'm tired of playing basketball.

1.



 Come on!



No, thanks.



OK.

2.



 Let's learn how to



 Sounds fun.



 Great!



E What about you? Write.

1. What do you want to learn how to do?

2. What are you good at doing?

3. Are you a confident person or a shy person?

Lesson 4 Travel and Trade

A Write.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
d	o	q	a	p	w	f	v	j	t	b	z	s
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
c	h	x	e	i	g	n	u	r	m	y	l	k

1. difficult

2. _____

3. _____

ARGGRNUYJ

VQJUVT

SBBAM

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

KQNBWQ GDWBUM

MRYZ

VUYQV

B Read and write.

Skills Tip

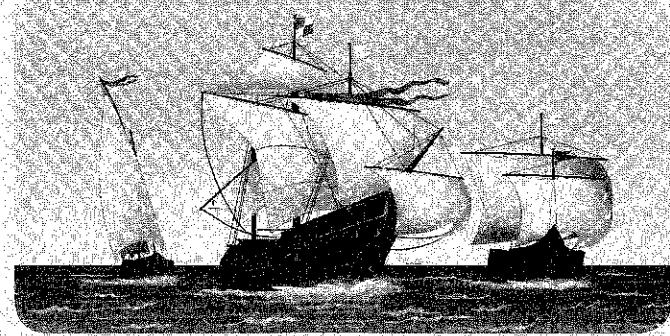
Scan the reading for numbers.

Christopher Columbus and North America

Christopher Columbus read about Marco Polo and the Silk Road. He wanted to bring silk and other goods to Europe, too.

Columbus traveled across the ocean from Spain in 1492, when he was 41. He went with three boats and ninety men. They traveled for seventy days before they saw North America in front of them. They stayed there for three months and then returned to Europe.

Columbus became famous. He traveled to North America three more times. He was 50 when he made his last trip.



1. Christopher Columbus traveled across the ocean with _____ boats and _____ men.
2. Christopher Columbus and his men traveled for _____ days before they saw North America.
3. Christopher Columbus and his men stayed in North America for _____ months.

C Write.

1. Who did Christopher Columbus read about?

2. What did Christopher Columbus want to bring to Europe?

3. What continent did Christopher Columbus travel to?

D Fill in the chart. Then write.

Marco Polo		Christopher Columbus	
Age	His age when he traveled on the Silk Road.	His age when he met the ruler of China.	His age when he traveled across the ocean from Spain.
Age	17	21	

1. What did Marco Polo do when he was 17?

He traveled on the Silk Road.

2. What did Christopher Columbus do when he was 41?

3. What did Christopher Columbus do when he was 50?

E Think and write.

Marco Polo was 17 when he traveled to Asia. Christopher Columbus was 41 when he traveled to North America. Is it better to travel when you're young or when you're old?

2 Camping

Lesson 1 In the Woods

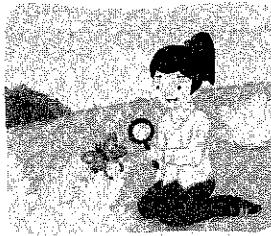
A Circle.

1.



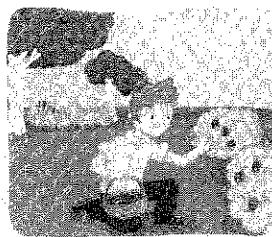
- find animal tracks
- collect leaves
- explore a cave
- study insects

2.



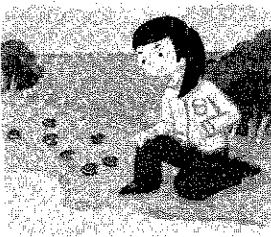
- collect leaves
- study insects
- pick wild strawberries
- identify trees

3.



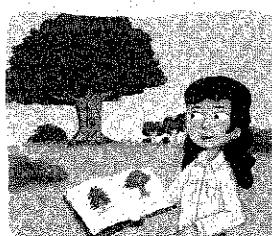
- pick wild strawberries
- identify trees
- find animal tracks
- explore a cave

4.



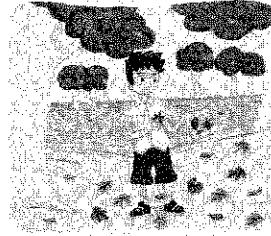
- study insects
- explore a cave
- find animal tracks
- collect leaves

5.



- explore a cave
- study insects
- identify trees
- pick wild strawberries

6.



- collect leaves
- identify trees
- pick wild strawberries
- find animal tracks

B Look at A. Write.

1. What can he do? He can explore a cave.

2. _____

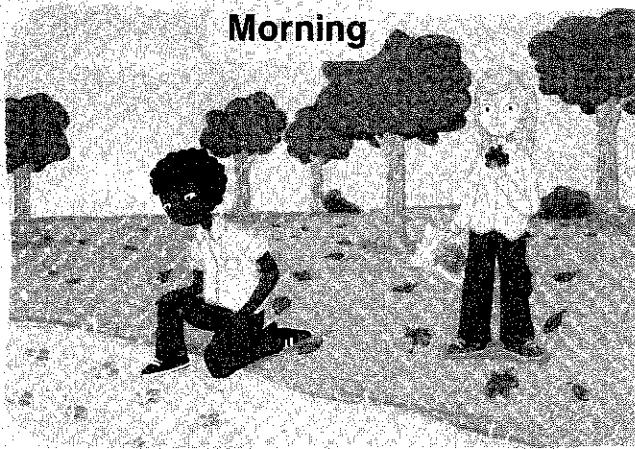
3. _____

4. _____

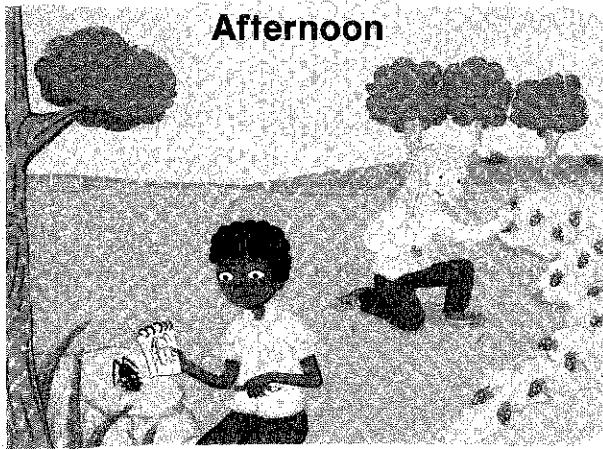
5. _____

6. _____

C Circle.



Morning



Afternoon

1. What was she doing in the morning?

He was exploring a cave.
She was collecting leaves.

2. What was he doing in the morning?
afternoon?

He was studying insects.
She

3. What was he doing in the morning?

He was identifying trees.
She was finding animal tracks.

4. What was she doing in the morning?
afternoon?

He was picking wild strawberries.
She

D Look at C. Write.

1. Was he finding animal tracks in the morning?

Yes, he was.

2. she trees morning?

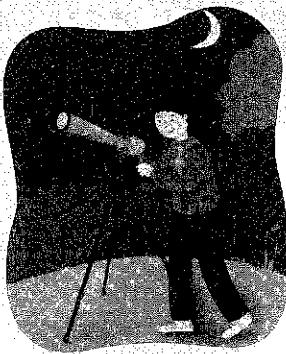
3. she strawberries afternoon?

4. he cave afternoon?

Lesson 2 Making Camp

A Match.

1. tell stories •



2. put out the campfire •



3. build a campfire •



4. roast fish •



5. set up the tent •



6. look at the stars •



B Look at A. Write.

1. She was telling stories when I arrived at the campsite.

2. When

3. He

4. When

5. She

6. When

C Unscramble.

1. What were you doing when you saw the deer?

I swa itestng pu hte entt

2. What were you doing when you saw the deer?

I asw kognloi ta hte atssr

3. What were you doing when you saw the deer?

I wsa ignuttp tuo het ricafemp

Skills Writing

D Add quotation marks.

1. John was telling stories when I arrived, said Mary.
2. I want to roast fish! said Jake.
3. Did you feel nervous when you explored the cave? asked Jane's mother.
4. No, I didn't, said Jane. I felt confident.

E Rewrite and add quotation marks.

Bella was camping in the woods
with her mom. Mom! she said. I saw
a deer!

Bella was camping in the woods
with her mom. "Mom!"

Really? What were you doing
when you saw it? asked her mother.

Really? What were you doing
when you saw it? asked her mother.

I was looking at the stars, said
Bella.

I was looking at the stars, said
Bella.

Lesson 3 Reading

A Write.

lost campsite way out
far shouts cave
way follow



Kelly and Beth are studying insects in the woods when they see a cave.
"Let's explore it!" says Kelly.

They go in the _____ and walk for a long time. (1)

Then Beth sees a _____. The girls walk out (2)

of the cave, but they can't tell where they are. They (3)

some tracks and see Kelly's mother. (4)

"Mom!" _____ Kelly. "We got _____!" (5)

Which way is the _____?" (6)

"It's that _____," says Kelly's mom. "I can go (7)

with you. It isn't _____."

(8)

"Thanks a lot!" says Kelly.

B Circle.

1. Kelly's mother are studying insects in the woods.

2. Kelly and Beth are collecting leaves in the woods.

2. They go in a woods and walk for a long time.

cave

time.

way.

3. Then Beth sees a campsite.

Kelly way out.

4. They follow some tracks and see Beth's mother.

explore Kelly's mother.

C Write.

1. What do Kelly and Beth explore?

2. What do Kelly and Beth follow?

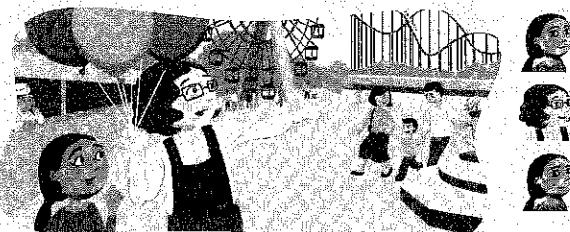
3. Who helps Kelly and Beth find the campsite?

D Write.

It's that way. Thanks, anyway. Which way is the cave?

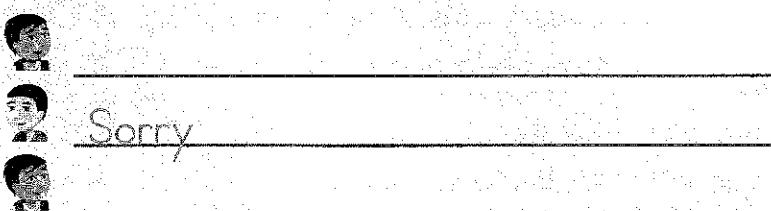
roller coaster Thanks a lot! I don't know

1.

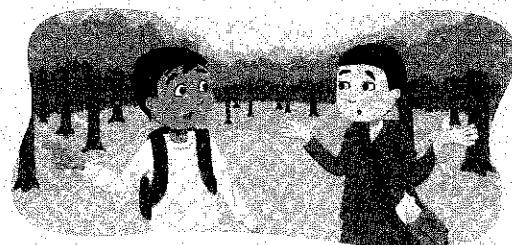


Which way is the _____

2.



Sorry



E What about you? Write.

1. Were you ever lost? Where were you?

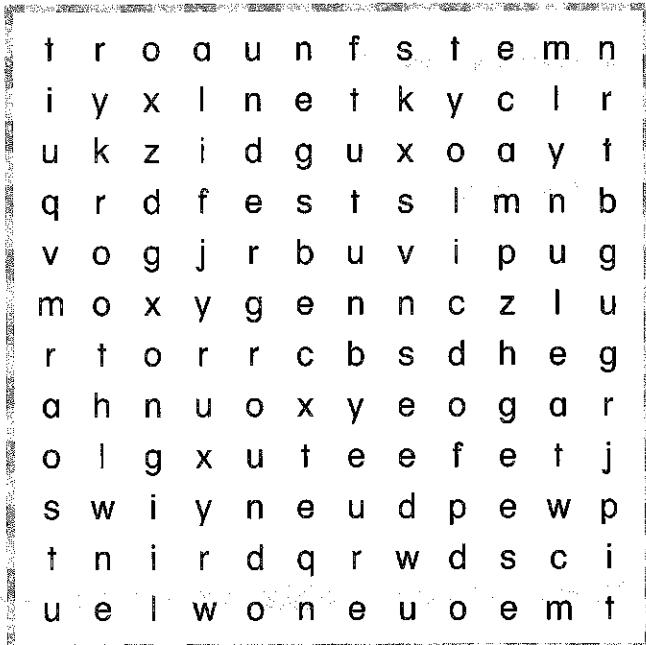
2. Did you ask someone for help? Who was it?

3. How would you help someone who is lost?

Lesson 4 Plants

A Find and circle.

stem
root
seed
oxygen
size
underground



B Read and write.

The Corn Plant

People eat corn in many countries. They also feed corn to animals like cows and chickens. The corn plant has many parts.

Stem

The corn plant has a strong stem that helps the plant to stand up. Most corn plants grow from one to three meters tall.

Leaves

The corn plant usually has twenty or more leaves. The leaves make food for the plant.

SKILLS Tip

Use headings to find information.

Roots

The roots of the corn plant can grow about two meters long underground. The roots take in food and water for the plant.



Seeds

Each corn plant makes one or two ears. The ears have hundreds of seeds, which grow and become new plants. There can be eight hundred seeds on one ear.

1. How many leaves does the corn plant have?

2. How long can the roots of a corn plant grow?

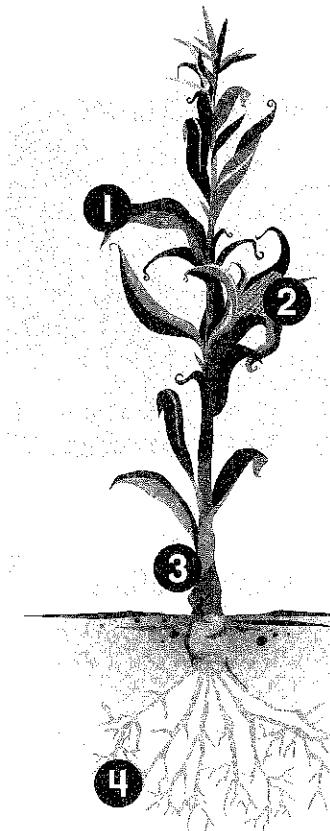
3. How many seeds can there be on one ear of corn?

C Circle.

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. People feed corn to cows and chickens. | True | False |
| 2. The roots of the corn plant grow underground. | True | False |
| 3. The leaves help the plant to stand up. | True | False |
| 4. Each corn plant has one or two seeds. | True | False |

D Write.

stem leaves roots seeds



1. Which parts of the plant are these? What do they do?

Those are the leaves. They make food for the plant.

2. Which parts of the plant are these? What do they do?

3. Which part of the plant is this? What does it do?

4. Which parts of the plant are these? What do they do?

E Think and write.

People grow corn on six continents. The corn plant grows best in warm places. Which continent do you think corn does not grow on?

Review 1

A Write.

1.



He _____ when he _____

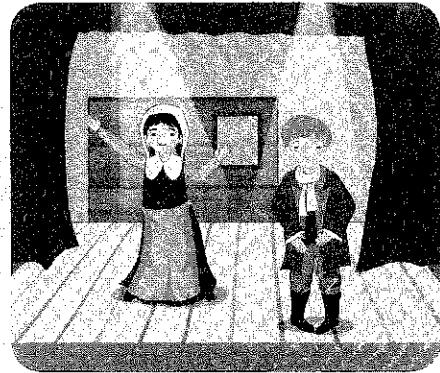
was on vacation.

What did she do when

She _____

2. How did you feel when you

I felt _____ but she _____ confident.



3.



What _____ doing in the morning?

She was _____

Was she exploring a cave in the afternoon?

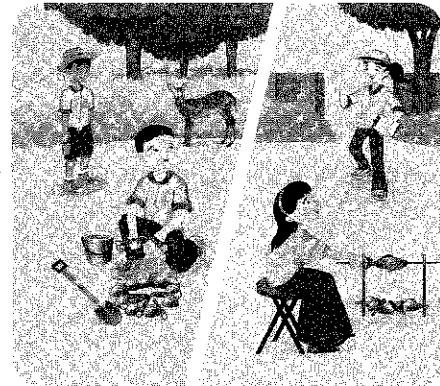
No _____ She was _____

4. What _____ when you saw
the deer?

I was _____

When I arrived

she _____



Reading and Writing

A Read and write.**Girl Scouts and Girl Guides**

Robert Baden-Powell wrote Scouting for Boys in 1908. In 1910, his sister Agnes started the Girl Guides, a scouting group for girls in England.

Two years later, Juliette Gordon Low started the first scouting group for girls in the USA. She called her group the Girl Scouts.

Today, there are Girl Scouts and Girl Guides in over 145 countries. The girls who join these groups learn how to camp and hike. They also learn how to be safe and confident in the woods.

1. When did the Girl Guides start?

2. Where did the Girl Scouts start?

3. What do the girls in these groups learn how to do?

**B** Underline the book titles.

1. Girl Scouts can read the Girl Scout Handbook to learn about scouting.
2. The writer Rustichello wrote a book called The Travels of Marco Polo.
3. Treasure Island is a great story by Robert Louis Stevenson.

C Write. Then underline the book titles.

What are some of your favorite books? Who wrote them?

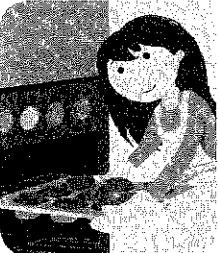
3 Class Party

Lesson 1 Planning a Party

A Unscramble and match.

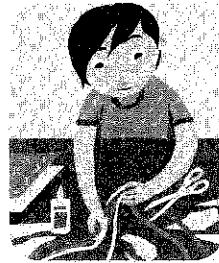
1. _____

kame scatedorino



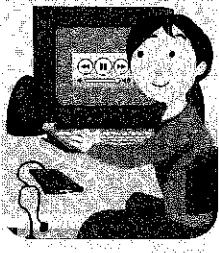
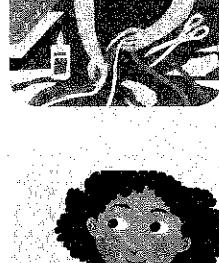
2. _____

grinb tufir cejui



3. _____

droer zipsaz



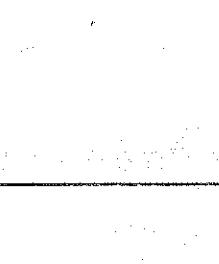
4. _____

yub slonboal



5. _____

osecoh hte scimu



6. _____

kabe kepscacu

B Look at A. Write.

1. He's going to make decorations.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

C Write.

for	order	bring	cupcakes	We'll	the	music
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

I'll	pizzas	bake	party	choose	juice	fruit
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

1. _____

8 12 6 7 1 6 11

2. _____

8 3 14 13 1 6 11

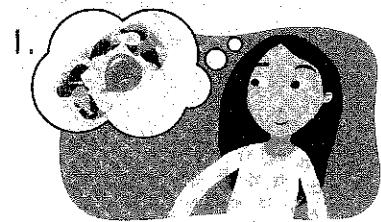
3. _____

5 10 4 1 6 11

4. _____

5 2 9 1 6 11

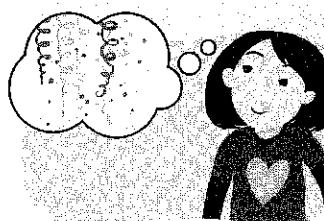
D Write.



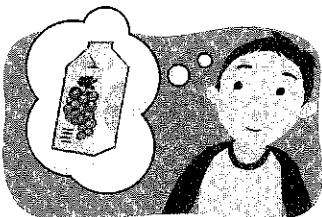
What will she do?

She'll buy balloons.

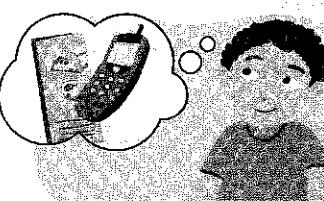
2. _____



3. _____

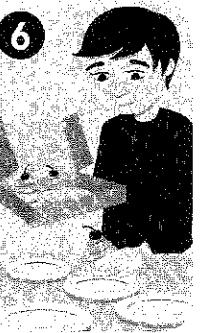
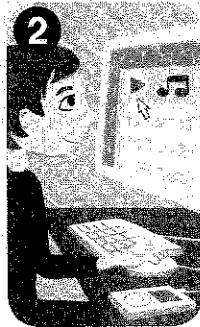
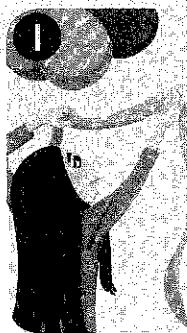


4. _____



Lesson 2 Starting a Party

A Match.



•

pour

the balloons

•

put out

the pizzas

•

put up

the music

•

set up

the decorations

•

serve

the juice

•

blow up

the cupcakes

B Look at A. Write.

1. Will she put up the decorations?

Yes, she will.

2. Will she put out the pizzas?

Yes, she will.

3. Will she serve the juice?

Yes, she will.

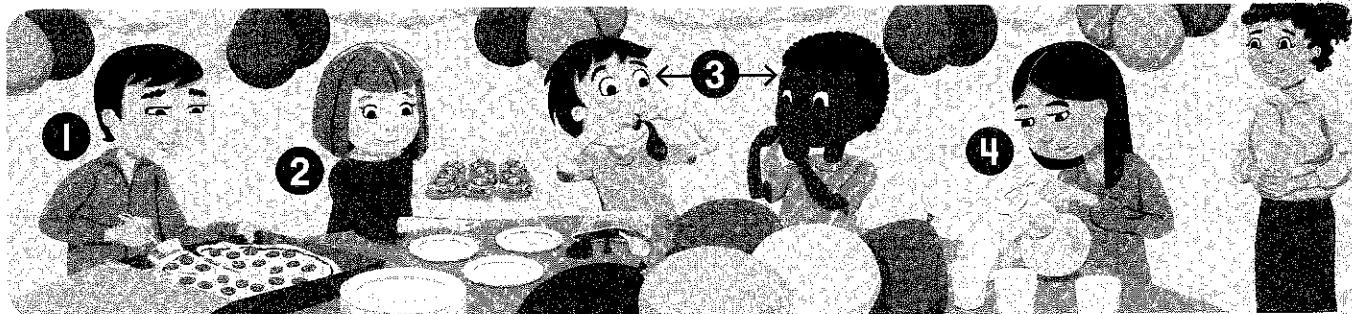
4. Will she blow up the balloons?

Yes, she will.

5. Will she pour the juice?

Yes, she will.

C Write.



1. Who will serve the pizzas? He will.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Skills Reading

D Read and write.

A Party for Bill

Linda's older brother Bill is coming home from basketball camp. Linda's mother wants to have a party for him.

"What will you make for Bill?" asks Linda.

"I'll make chicken and rice," says her mother.
"It's his favorite meal."

"What will Dad do?" asks Linda.

"He'll buy balloons at the store."

"Will he blow up the balloons?" asks Linda.

"Yes, he will, but you can help him," says her mother.

"I'll make some decorations," says Linda.

"That's a great idea," says her mother.

"We'll put them up together. It's going to be a great party!"



1. Who will make chicken and rice?

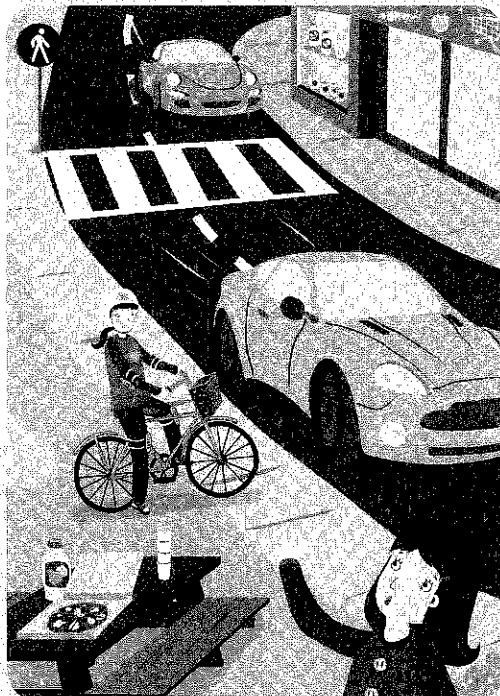
2. Who will buy the balloons?

3. Who will make the decorations?

Lesson 3 Reading

A Write.

highway out down
safe planning more
problem crosswalk



Maria will bring the pizza, and Carol will buy the juice.

On the day of the party, Maria looks in her bag.

"Carol, we're _____ of paper plates," says (2)

"Sure, no _____," says Carol. "The supermarket
(4)
is across the highway."

Carol gets on her bike to ride across the _____.
(5)

"Carol, it's not _____!" says Maria. "Go
(6)

the street and use the _____ " _____" (7) (8)

"You're right," says Carol. "Thanks, Maria."

B Unscramble.

planning / are / park / Maria / in / and / Carol / a / the / party

Maria / day / party / bag / on / the / her / looks / of / in / the

bike / the / gets / highway / Carol / ride / her / on / to / across

C Circle.

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. Maria and Carol are out of pizza. | True | False |
| 2. The supermarket is across the highway. | True | False |
| 3. Maria wants Carol to use the crosswalk. | True | False |

D Write.

- | | | |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| That's OK. | I can't right now. | Could you get some more? |
| Thanks. | Sure, no problem. | We're out of milk. |

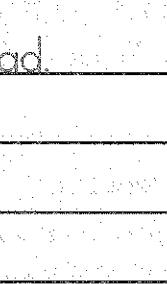
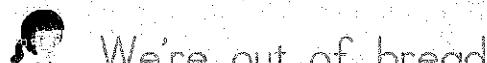
1.



Could you

get some more?

2.



I'm busy



E What about you? Write.

1. What do you do to get ready for a party?

2. What do you usually buy at the supermarket?

3. What do you and your friends like to do at the park?

Lesson 4 Celebrations

A Write.

children

season

samba parade

delicious

traditions

celebrate

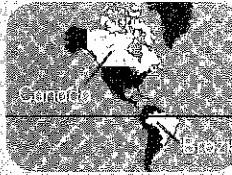
1. People around the world like to _____.
2. In each _____, there are different celebrations.
3. Every celebration has special _____.
4. In China, they serve _____ food for the Lunar New Year.
5. _____ will get a gift of money.
6. In Brazil, they'll watch singers and dancers in the _____.

B Read and write.

Celebrating Together

New Year's Day

Most people celebrate New Year's Day on January 1st. On this day, it's winter in Canada and summer in Brazil. Friends will meet to celebrate the coming year.



World Oceans Day

People celebrate World Oceans Day on June 8th. On this day, it's summer in South Korea and winter in Australia. People will give thanks for the world's oceans and the animals that live there.

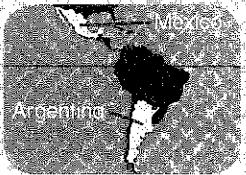


Skills Tip

Pictures can help you understand the reading.

Earth Day

People celebrate Earth Day on April 22nd. On this day, it's spring in Mexico and fall in Argentina. People will think of ways to take care of the Earth.



World Food Day

People celebrate World Food Day on October 16th. On this day, it's fall in Egypt and spring in South Africa. People will give thanks for their food and try to help others who are hungry.



1. Is Canada in North America or South America?

2. Is Egypt in the north or the south part of Africa?

3. Is South Korea north or south of Australia?

C Write.

1. When is Earth Day?
2. Do people in Egypt celebrate World Food Day in the spring or in the fall?
3. In what season do people in Australia celebrate World Oceans Day?

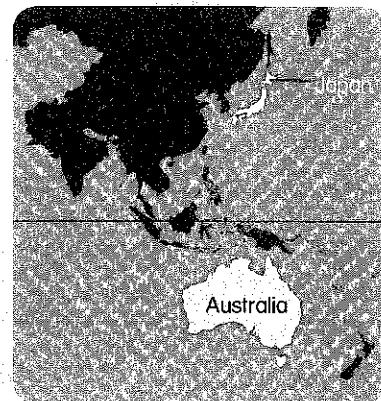
D Fill in the chart. Then write.

Celebration	New Year's Day	Earth Day	World Oceans Day	World Food Day				
Country	Canada	Brazil	Mexico	Argentina	South Korea	Australia	Egypt	South Africa
Season	winter	summer						

1. What will people in Brazil do in the summer?
They'll celebrate New Year's Day.
2. What will people in South Africa do in the spring?
3. What will people in Argentina do in the fall?
4. What will people in Australia do in the winter?

E Think and write.

How is New Year's Day in Japan and Australia the same? How is it different? People in Japan and Australia celebrate New Year's Day on the same day, _____, but they celebrate it in different seasons. In Japan, it's _____, but in Australia, it's _____.



H

The Amazon Rainforest

Lesson 1 Comparisons

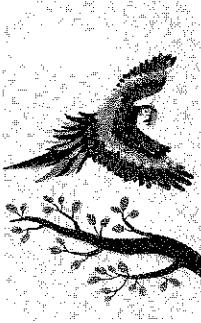
A Match.

1. energetic 2. colorful 3. dangerous 4. plain 5. friendly 6. calm

jaguar



sloth



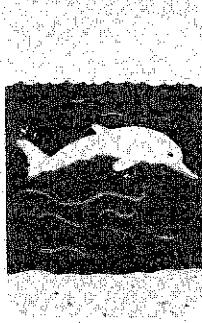
egret



river dolphin



macaw



spider monkey



B Unscramble.

1. _____

is / dangerous / jaguar / the

2. _____

river / is / dolphin / the / friendly

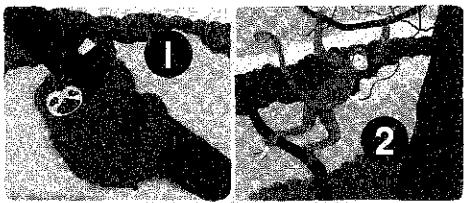
3. _____

colorful / the / is / macaw

4. _____

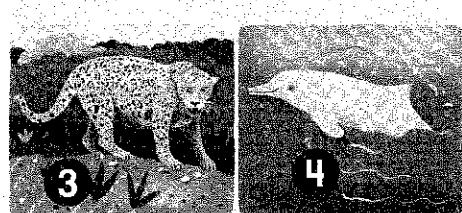
monkey / is / spider / the / energetic

C Write.

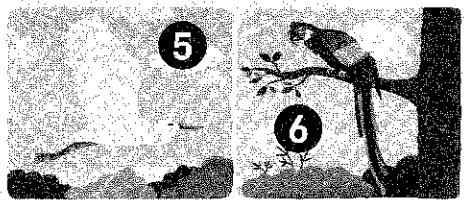


1. The sloth is monkey than the spider monkey.
2. The spider monkey is than the sloth.

3. _____
4. _____



5. _____
6. _____



D Circle.

friendlier

1. Is the jaguar

than the river dolphin?

Yes, it is.

more dangerous

2. Is the river dolphin friendlier than the jaguar?

Yes, it is.

3. Is the macaw

plainer

more colorful

than the egret?

No, it isn't.

4. Is the egret plainer than the macaw?

Yes, it is.

5. Is the spider monkey

calmer

more energetic

than the sloth?

Yes, it is.

6. Is the sloth more energetic than the spider monkey?

Yes, it is.

No, it isn't.

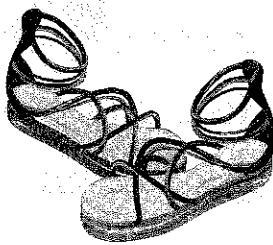
Lesson 2 Comparisons

A Write.

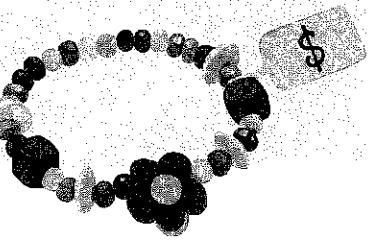
1.



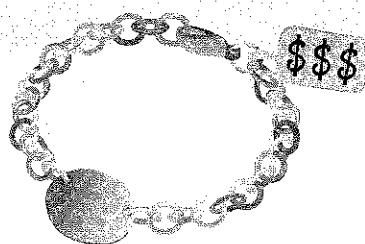
2.



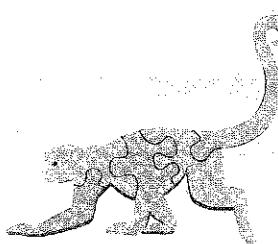
3.



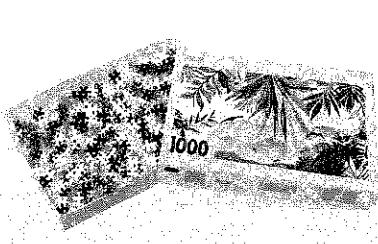
4.



5.

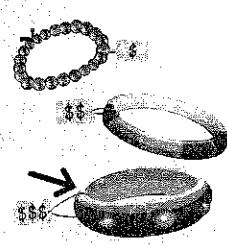


6.



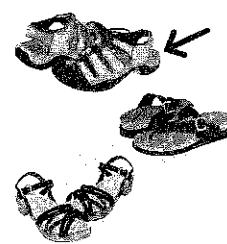
B Connect.

1.



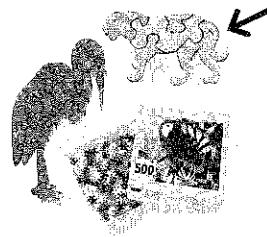
This puzzle is the cheapest one here.
These bracelet are the most expensive ones here.

2.



This bracelet is the most comfortable one here.
These sandals are the most uncomfortable ones here.

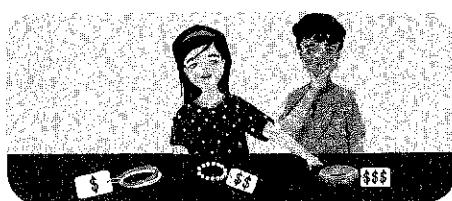
3.



This sandals is the most difficult one here.
These puzzle are the easiest ones here.

C Write.

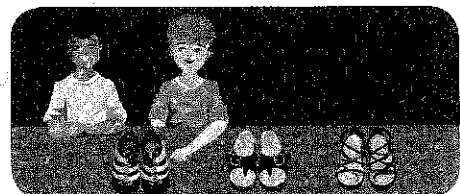
1.



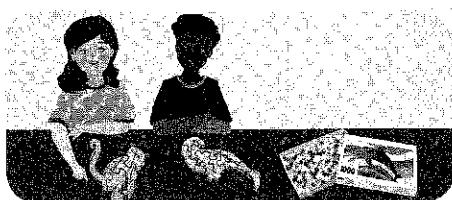
Which bracelet is the most expensive?

This bracelet.

2.



3.



Skills Writing

D Underline the superlative adjectives.

1. This sofa is the most comfortable one here.
2. Which skateboard is the cheapest?
3. Math is my easiest class.
4. Brian is the most excited about the new dog.

E Rewrite using superlative adjectives.

Jack is the (tall) boy on our basketball team, but he has the (cheap) shoes. I'm the (short) boy on the team, but I'm also the (fast). I have the (expensive) shoes.

Together, we make a great team!

Jack is the tallest boy

Lesson 3 Reading

A Write.

save instead
earn enough
guitar most colorful
want competition



Laura wants to win a music _____ in July, (1)
but her guitar is getting old. She needs to buy a new one.
Laura and her friend Paul visit a guitar shop. Laura points to a
colorful _____.

"I _____ that one," she says. "It's the
(3) _____ one here."

Paul points to a plain guitar. "How about this one,
(4) _____?" he asks. "It's cheaper."

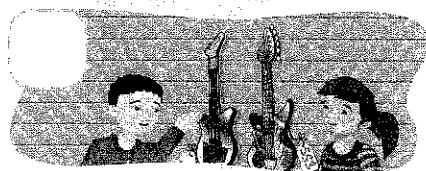
"It's OK," says Laura, "but I like the colorful guitar."

"Do you have _____ money?" asks Paul.
(6)

"Yes," says Laura. "I _____ money by helping my
(7) parents. I _____ all my money."

Laura buys the colorful guitar and wins the competition!

B Write and number.

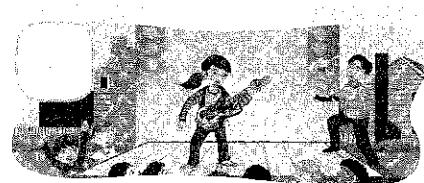


Paul points _____

"How _____" he asks.



Laura buys _____



Laura points _____

she says.

C Write.

1. What does Laura want to do in July?

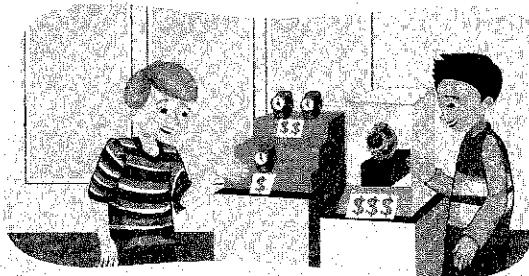
2. How does Laura earn money?

3. Which guitar does Laura buy?

D Write.

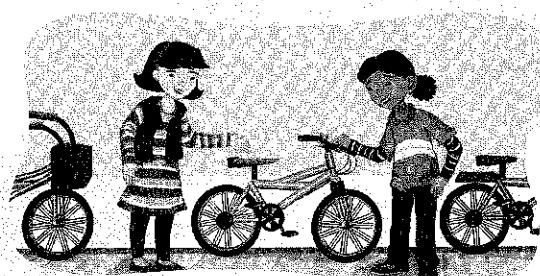
It's cheaper. Good choice! How about this one, instead? I want that one.

1.



I want that one.

2.



E What about you? Write.

1. What do you do to earn money?

2. What do you like to buy? How do you choose it?

3. Do you save your money?

Lesson 4 Birds and Biomes

A Write.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
d	o	q	a	p	w	f	v	j	t	b	z	s
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
c	h	x	e	i	g	n	u	r	m	y	l	k

1. _____

GVQMOFDJQV

2. _____

SVDDMMYDTA

3. _____

GBVQMJ

4. _____

AQMQVJ

5. _____

TDJUVDY NBWWUTRJX

6. _____

JUTAVD

B Read and underline the first sentence of each paragraph. Then write.

Birds of the Earth

The Earth has over ten thousand kinds of birds. Which bird is the smallest, the biggest, or the fastest?

The smallest bird is the bee hummingbird. It's only about five centimeters long. It lives in the forests of Cuba.



Skills Tip

The first sentence of a paragraph usually tells about the subject.



The biggest bird is the North African ostrich, which lives in the grasslands of Africa. It can weigh up to 157 kilograms, but it cannot fly.

The fastest flying bird is the peregrine falcon. This bird can fly up to two hundred kilometers an hour. It lives in many places, from the tundra to the desert.

1. How long is the bee hummingbird?

2. How much can the North African ostrich weigh?

3. Where does the peregrine falcon live?

C Circle.

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. The bee hummingbird lives in the forests of Cuba. | True | False |
| 2. The North African ostrich lives in the grasslands. | True | False |
| 3. The peregrine falcon is the biggest bird. | True | False |
| 4. The peregrine falcon can fly up to two kilometers an hour. | True | False |

D Fill in the chart. Then write.

	Bee hummingbird	North African ostrich	Peregrine falcon
Smallest	✓		
Fastest flying			
Biggest			

1. Which bird is the smallest?

The bee hummingbird.

2. Which bird can fly the fastest?

-
3. Which bird is the biggest?
-

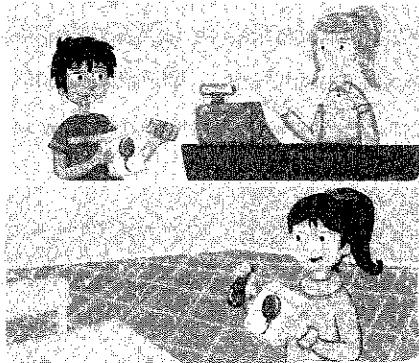
E Think and write.

The peregrine falcon and the North African ostrich are fast birds. The peregrine falcon is the fastest bird in the air. Where do you think the ostrich is the fastest?

Review 2

A Write.

1.



What _____ for the party?

He'll

Who will

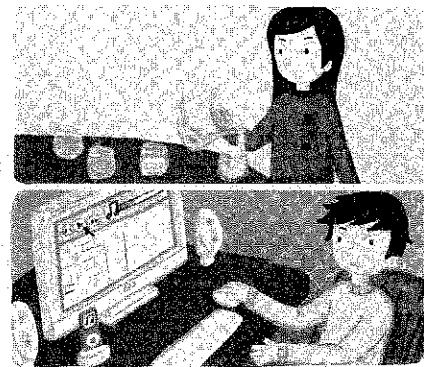
She will

2. Will she put up

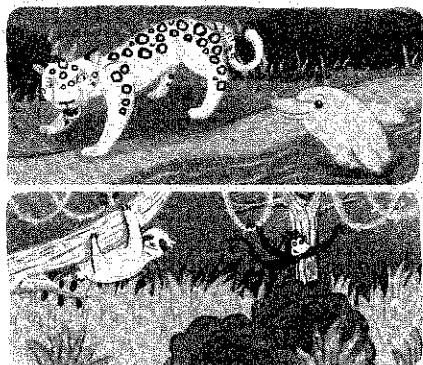
won't. She'll

What will he do?

set



3.



The jaguar _____ than

the

Is the _____ calmer than

No, it isn't.

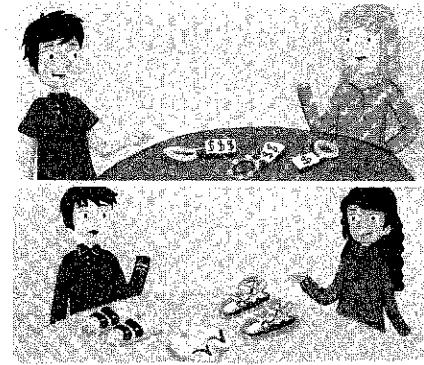
4. This

expensive one here.

Which _____ most

comfortable?

These



A Read and write.

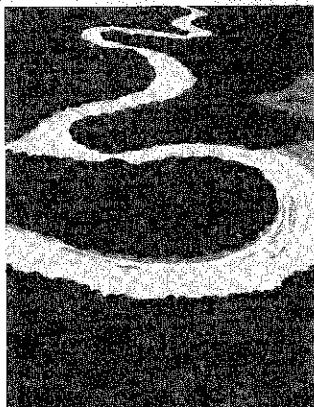
Reading and Writing

Freshwater

People will always need freshwater. Freshwater is water that is not in the world's oceans. You can find freshwater in rivers and lakes.

The world has many rivers. The Amazon River in South America has more water than any other river in the world, but the Nile River in Africa is the longest.

There are also many lakes in the world. Lake Superior, which is in the USA and Canada, is the biggest lake in North America. Lake Titicaca has more water than any other lake in South America.



1. What kind of water is not in the world's oceans?

2. What river has the most water?

3. Which is the longest river?

4. What is the biggest lake in North America?

B Underline the nouns.

1. The Mississippi River is the longest river in the USA.

2. I'm taller than my best friend.

3. Apples are healthier than candy.

C Write. Then underline the nouns.

What is the longest river in your country? What is the biggest lake?

5 Busy Students

Lesson 1 Activities

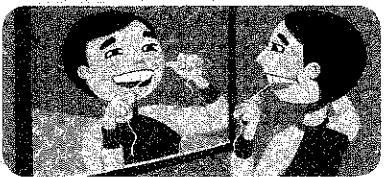
A Connect.

1.



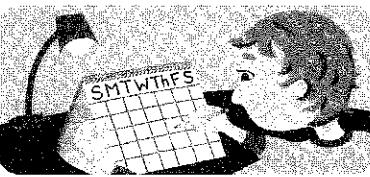
check my clothes
pack a schoolbag

2.



floss a hair
wash my teeth

3.



take my shower
check a calendar

4.



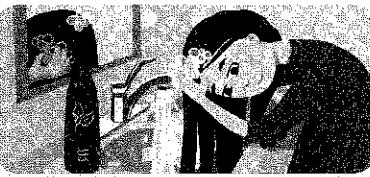
iron a schoolbag
pack my clothes

5.



floss my shower
take a calendar

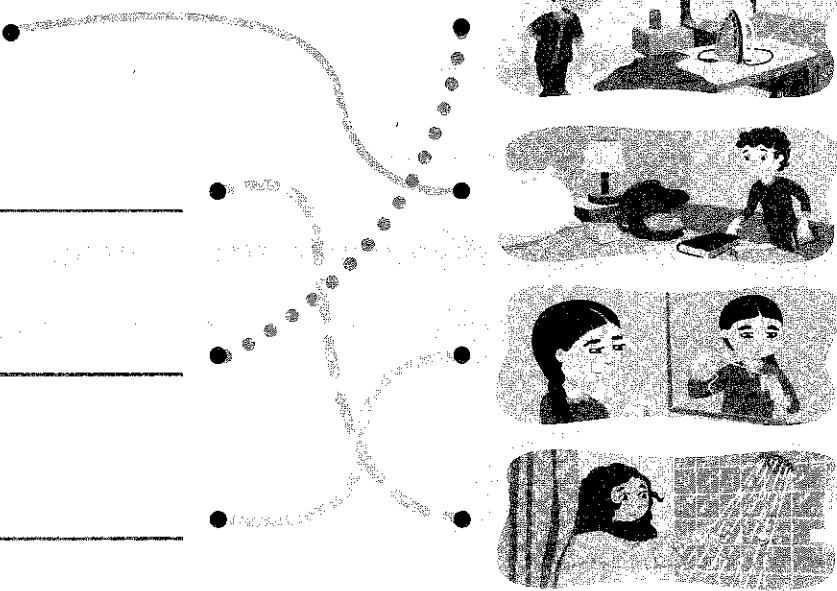
6.



wash a teeth
iron my hair

B Find and write.

1. I'll pack my schoolbag.



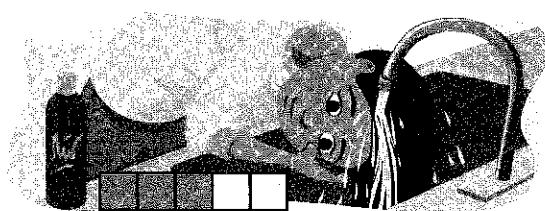
2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

C Write.

1.



I often wash my hair before I go to bed.

2.

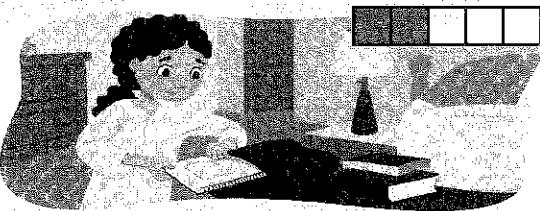


3.

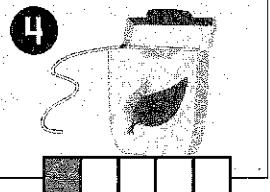
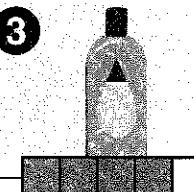
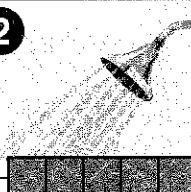
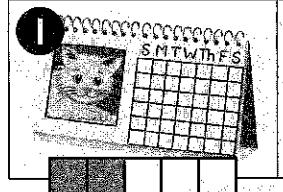


I check my calendar before I go to bed.

4.



D Write.



1. Do you check your calendar before you go to bed?

Yes, I sometimes do.

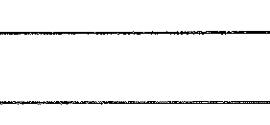
2.



3.



4.

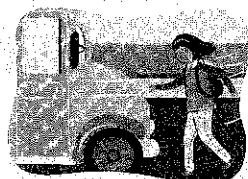


Lesson 2 Adverbs

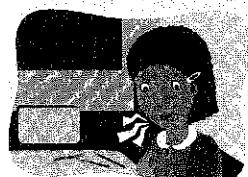
A Do the puzzle.

Across →

1.



2.

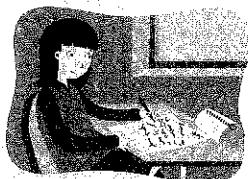


3.



Down ↓

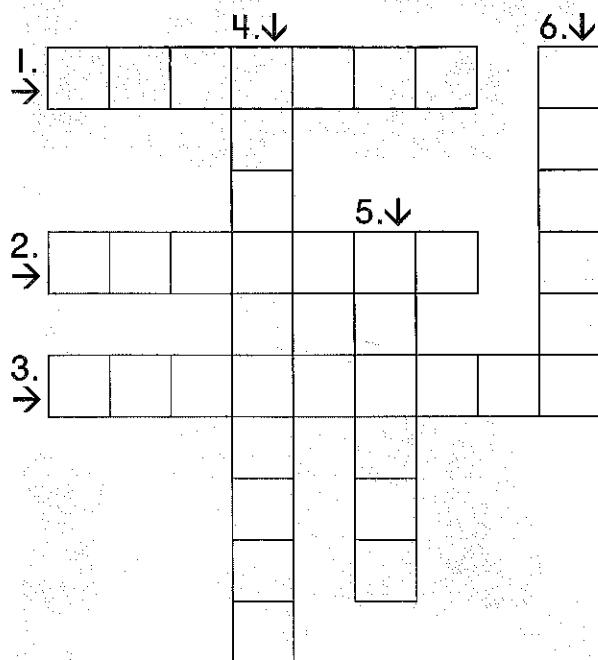
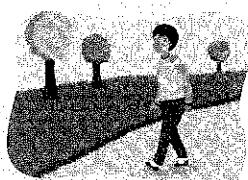
4.



5.



6.



B Look at A. Circle.

1. How is she
writing?
walking?

writing?
walking?

She's

writing
walking

quickly.
carefully.

2. How is she
walking?
talking?

walking?
talking?

She's

walking
talking

quietly.
slowly.

3. How is he
talking?
writing?

talking?
writing?

He's

talking
writing

carefully.
quietly.

4. How is she
walking?
writing?

walking?
writing?

She's

walking
writing

carelessly.
quickly.

5. How is he
talking?
writing?

talking?
writing?

He's

talking
writing

carelessly.
loudly.

6. How is he
walking?
talking?

walking?
talking?

He's

walking
talking

slowly.
loudly.

C Match and write.

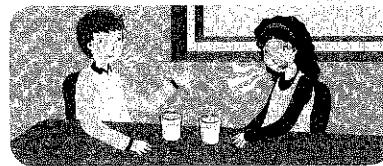
1.



2.



3.



she walking

Is he writing carefully
or carelessly?

he talking

slowly.

quietly.

He's writing

Skills Reading

D Read and write.

The Camping Trip

"Tim, do you want to go camping with me?" asks Tim's older brother. "We can set up the tent and look at the stars."

"OK!" says Tim. "I'll take a shower and pack my backpack."

"We'll go in thirty minutes," says Tim's brother.

Tim takes a shower quickly. He opens his backpack and puts in a soccer ball and some chocolate. His brother walks in and looks at Tim's backpack.

"Are you packing carefully?" his brother asks. "Did you pack pajamas? Did you pack your floss?"

"No," says Tim. "I'll pack more carefully."

"That's good," says his brother.



1. What will Tim and his brother set up?

2. How does Tim take a shower?

3. Is Tim packing carefully or carelessly?

Lesson 3 Reading

A Write.

almost practice still proud ready hour beautifully recital



Tomorrow is Jim's first violin recital. He's a little nervous.

"Are you _____ for your recital?" asks his father.
(1)

"No, I'm not," says Jim. "I _____ need to _____.
(2) (3)

One _____ later, Jim's father goes to Jim's room. He
(4)

sees Jim practicing his violin.

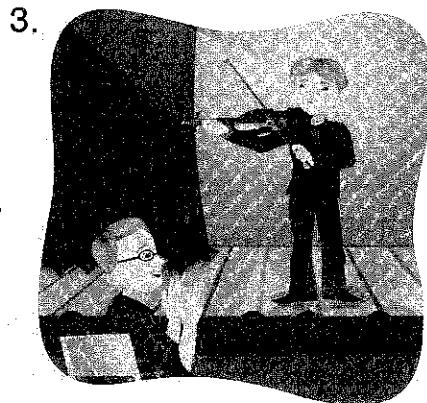
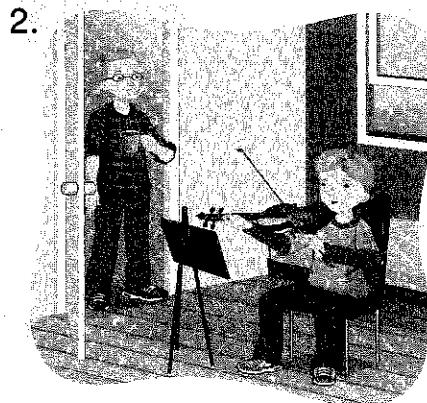
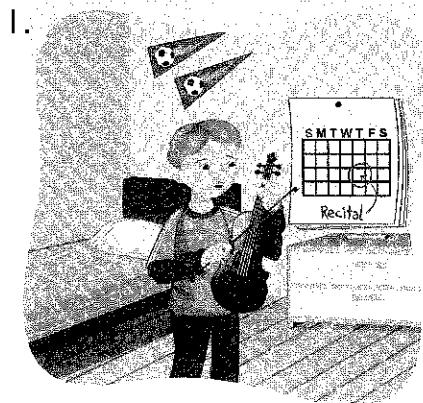
"Dinner is almost ready," says his father.

"And I'm _____ ready for my _____," says Jim.
(5) (6)

The next day, Jim plays _____. "I'm
(7)

_____ of you, Jim," says his father.
(8)

B Match.



One hour later, Jim's father goes to Jim's room.

The next day, Jim plays beautifully.

Tomorrow is Jim's first violin recital. He's a little nervous.

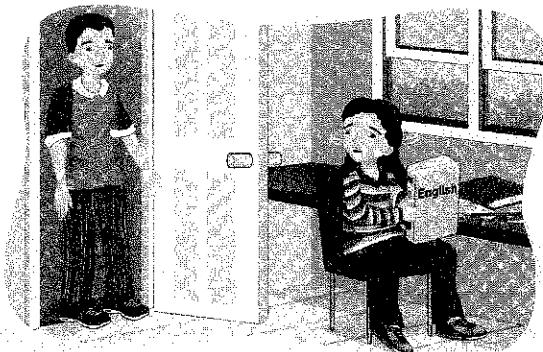
C Circle.

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. Tomorrow is Jim's first piano recital. | True | False |
| 2. Jim is nervous about his recital. | True | False |
| 3. Jim does not play well at his recital. | True | False |

D Write.

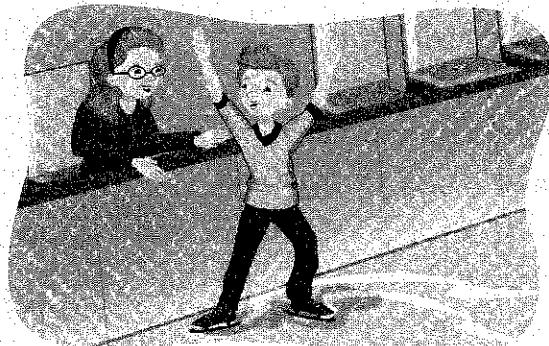
I practiced all week. Yes, I think so. English test
competition I still need to study. No, I'm not.

1.



Are you ready for your

2.



E What about you? Write.

1. What do you do to get ready for a test?

2. Where do you usually study?

3. What do you practice? How long do you practice every day?

Lesson 4 Your Health

A Circle.

1. Take a shower often and go to bed

early.

2. Try to get some

balanced meal
exercise

once or twice a day.

3. It's important to eat a

possible
balanced meal

three times a day.

4. Getting enough sleep is a healthy

habit.
exercise.

B Read and write.

Balanced Meals

Did you know that eating balanced meals is good for your health? A balanced meal has food from all six food groups. Your age and how much you exercise can tell you how much to eat from each group.



Skills Tip

Skim the reading for main ideas.

The first food group is called grains. Foods like bread, rice, and pasta are in this group. The next two groups are vegetables and fruits. Next comes the dairy group, which has foods like cheese and yogurt in it. After that is the meat and beans group. The last group is called oils. You can find oils in foods like nuts, fish, and some vegetables.

1. What kind of meals are good for your health?

2. How many food groups are in a balanced meal?

3. What can tell you how much to eat from each group?

C Write.

1. Where can you find oils?

2. What is the first food group called?

3. What are some foods in the dairy group?

D What about you? Fill in the chart. Then write.

The food groups	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner
grains			
vegetables			
fruits			
dairy			
meat and beans			
oils			

1. How often do you eat foods from the grains group?

I eat foods from the grains group a day.

2. How often do you eat foods from the dairy group?

3. How often do you eat foods from the meat and beans group?

E Think and write.

Do you eat balanced meals three times a day? What are some ways that your meals could be more healthy?

6 Making Things

Lesson 1 Quantities

A Unscramble and match.

1. _____ a ahfl upc fo etwra

2. _____ a podr fo odfo licronog

3. _____ a requatar pcu fo alst

4. _____ a sonoptelba fo kogocni ilo

5. _____ a puc fo loruf

6. _____ a eastonpo fo kaigbn osad



B Look at A. Write.

1. He'll put in a half cup of water.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

C Circle.

1.



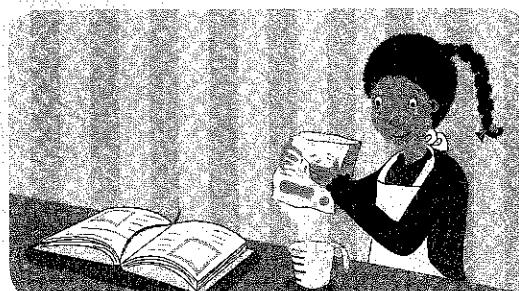
How much cooking oil
baking soda
He needs a quarter cup
a tablespoon
of cooking oil.
of baking soda.

2.



How much salt
food coloring
She needs a drop
a half cup
of salt.
of food coloring.

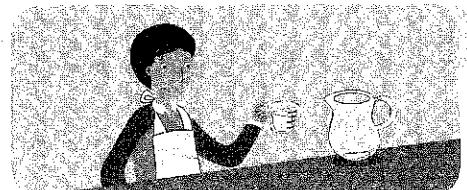
3.



How much flour
water
She needs a teaspoon
a cup
of flour.
of water.

D Write.

1.



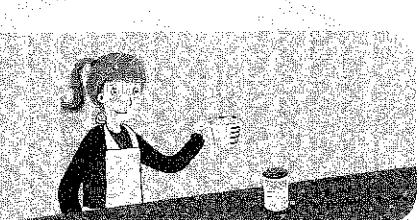
two and a half cups of water
Does he have enough water?
No, he doesn't.

a quarter cup of salt

2.



five teaspoons of baking soda

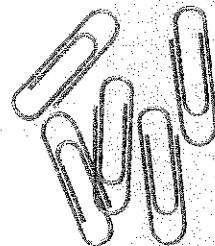


3.

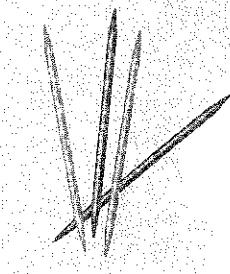
Lesson 2 Supplies

A Match.

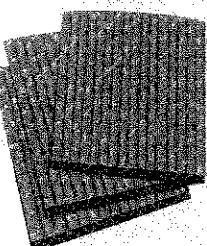
1. masking tape •



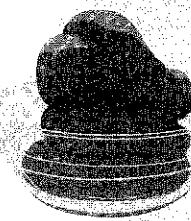
2. aprons •



3. paper clips •



4. modeling clay •

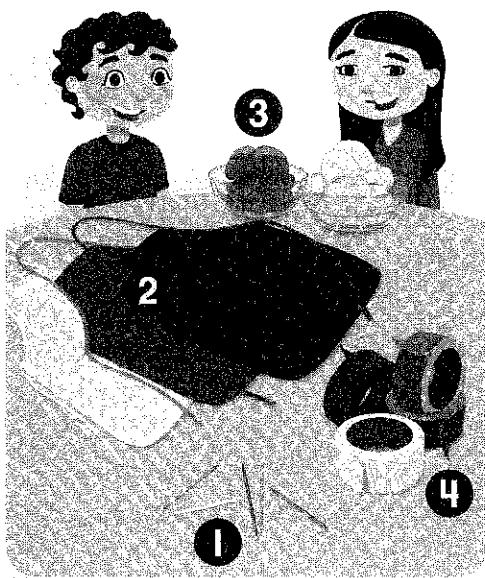


5. cardboard •



6. toothpicks •

B Write.



1. How many toothpicks do we have?

We have five toothpicks.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

C Connect.

1.



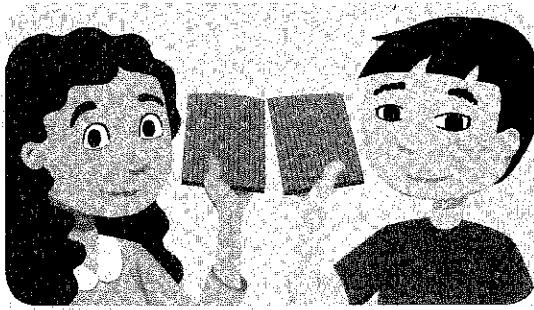
How much paper clips does she have?

How many modeling clay do they have?

She has a few paper clips.

They have a lot of modeling clay.

2.



How much cardboard does he have?

How many toothpicks do they have?

He has a little cardboard.

They have a lot of toothpicks.

Skills Writing

D Circle the quantifiers.

1. They're making a few / a lot of modeling clay.
2. They need a few / a little masking tape.
3. She's bringing a little / a lot of toothpicks.

E Rewrite using *a few*, *a little*, or *a lot of*.

At the class party, the students will serve (a few/a little) pizzas. They'll play (a few/a little) music, blow up (a little/a lot of) balloons, and put up (a few/a little) decorations.

One student baked (a little/a lot of) cupcakes. Another will bring (a few/a little) juice.

At the class party, the students will serve a few pizzas.

At the class party, the students will serve a few pizzas.

At the class party, the students will serve a few pizzas.

At the class party, the students will serve a few pizzas.

At the class party, the students will serve a few pizzas.

At the class party, the students will serve a few pizzas.

Lesson 3 Reading

A Write.

roof	seat
remember	bring
stop	driving
students	models



The _____ in Colin's class each made a model of a (1) _____ dinosaur. They're having a show of all the _____ at the (2) _____ science museum. Colin's parents are _____ him there. (3) _____

"Colin, did you _____ the map to the science museum?" (4) _____ asks his mother.

"I don't remember," says Colin.

"I _____," says his father. "It's here in your lunchbox." (5) _____

Colin looks around. "Mom, _____ the car! I think I forgot (6) _____ my dinosaur on the _____ of the car!" (7) _____

"Don't worry. It's here on the front _____ next to me," (8) _____ says his mother.

"Thanks, Mom," says Colin.

B Unscramble.

1. _____

a / all / the / they're / at / models / science / having / of / show / the / museum

2. _____

mother / next / on / here / says / me / seat / the / it's / his / front / to

3. _____

bring / museum / did / to / mother / Colin / asks / the / science / his / you / map / the

C Write.

1. Where are Colin and his parents going?

2. Where does Colin think his dinosaur is?

3. Where is Colin's dinosaur?

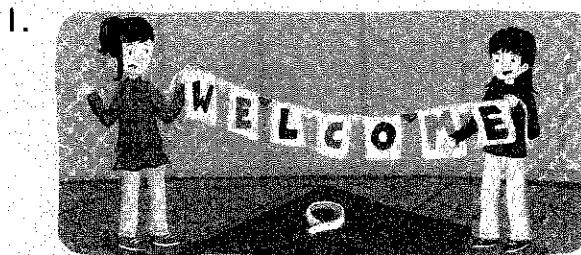
D Write.

It's on the table. I found it.

I'm not sure. I remember.

Did we bring the salt?

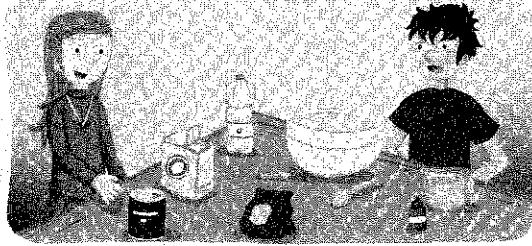
Did we bring the masking tape?



I don't remember.



Never mind



E What about you? Write.

1. Did you ever forget something important? What was it?

2. What did you bring to school today?

3. Do you use a calendar to help you remember things?

Lesson 4 Great Buildings

A Write.

take move farmer pull artisan site

1. Our teacher asked us to _____ our desks.
2. A _____ grows fruits and vegetables for us to eat.
3. It will _____ time to do my homework this evening.
4. Mary likes to _____ her toy car around the yard.
5. The building _____ is next to our school.
6. The _____ cut the stone for the pyramid.

B Read and write.

The Empire State Building

The Empire State Building in New York City is 381 meters tall. When it was put up in 1931, it was the tallest building in the world. It took a lot of people and supplies to build it, but it didn't take a lot of time.

People

Around thirty-four hundred people worked at the building site. Many of them came from Europe.

Supplies

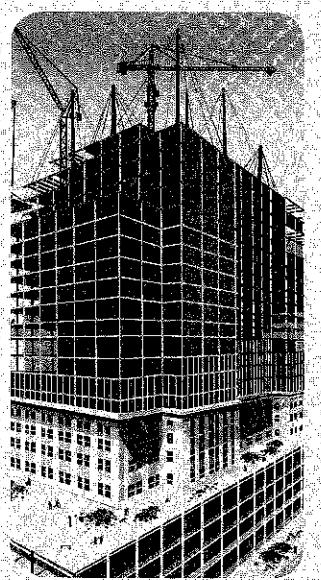
It took approximately ten million bricks to build the Empire State Building. It took a lot of steel, too. The builders moved the supplies to the site by train, and then pulled them to the top of the building by crane.

Time

It only took about fourteen months to build the Empire State Building.

Skills Tip

Pay careful attention to details when you listen and read.



1. How tall is the Empire State Building?
2. How did the builders move the supplies to the top of the building?
3. Did it take a lot of time to build the Empire State Building?

C Circle.

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. The Empire State Building was put up in 1381. | True | False |
| 2. It took approximately ten million bricks to build the Empire State Building. | True | False |
| 3. The Empire State Building took more than one year to build. | True | False |
| 4. The builders moved the supplies to the site by plane. | True | False |

D Fill in the chart. Then write.

about around approximately

The Empire State Building	People	Bricks	Time
How Many			
How Much			

1. How many people did it take to build the Empire State Building?

It took

2. How many bricks did it take to build the Empire State Building?

3. How much time did it take to build the Empire State Building?

E Think and write.

How are the Empire State Building and the Great Pyramid of Giza the same? How are they different?

Review 3

A Write.

1.



I always

before I

Do you iron

before you

rarely do.

2. Is she

carefully or

She's

he writing?

He's



3.



water does she need?

five cups

enough water?

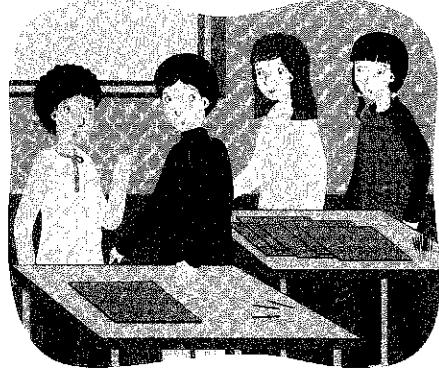
doesn't.

4. toothpicks do we have?

a few

cardboard do they have?

They have five



Reading and Writing

A Read and write.**Are You Ready for School?**

Tomorrow is a school day! Are you ready? Before you go to bed, follow these steps. In the morning, you will feel relaxed and ready for a great day!

First, check your homework. Did you do your homework carefully? Did you finish all of it? Next, check your calendar to see what classes and activities you have tomorrow. Do you need to bring your P.E. clothes or your swimsuit? Do you need to iron any clothes? Finally, pack your schoolbag. Do you have all of your textbooks?

Just thirty minutes each night is enough time to get ready. Have a great day at school tomorrow!

1. What is the first thing you should do before you go to bed?

2. What should you check for on your calendar?

3. How much time is enough to get ready each night?

**B** Underline the imperative verbs.

1. Do your homework carefully.

2. Check your calendar before you go to bed.

3. Have a great day at school!

C Write. Then underline the imperative verbs.

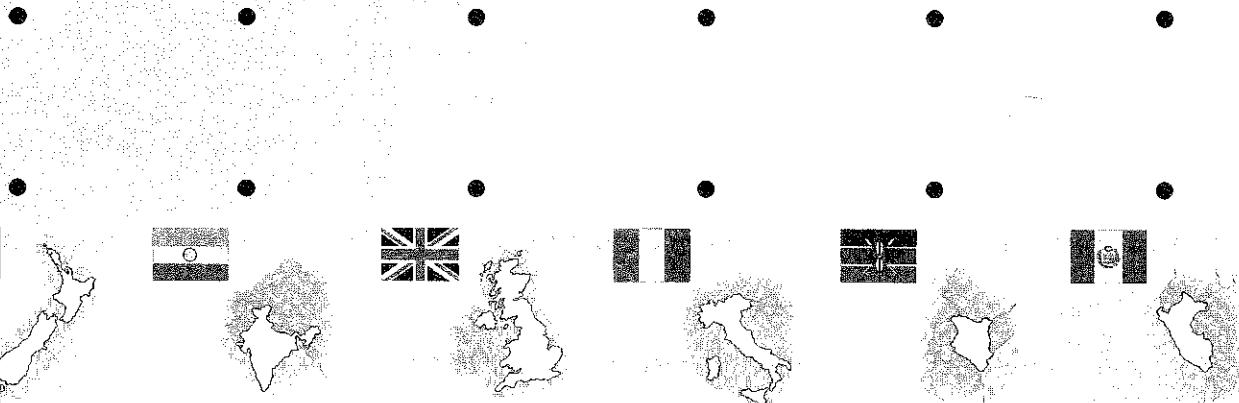
What are some healthy habits? Write three healthy habits using imperative verbs.

World Travel

Lesson 1 Countries

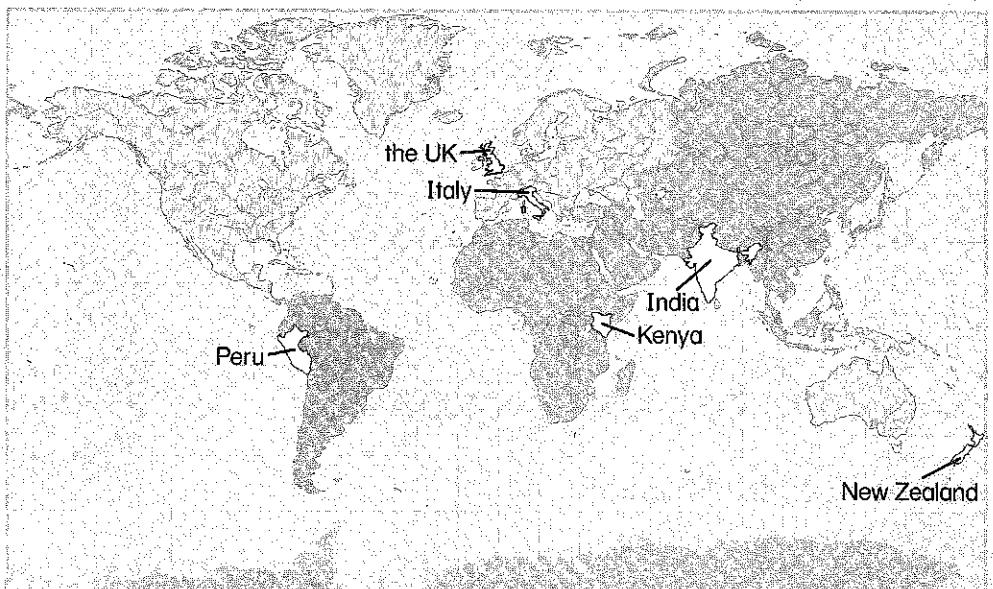
A Match.

1. the UK
2. Peru
3. New Zealand
4. Kenya
5. India
6. Italy



B Write.

Africa
Antarctica
Asia
Australia
Europe
North America
South America



1. Where's Italy? It's in Europe.

2. Peru?

3. Kenya?

4. India?

C Circle.

1.   
- I've been to X
2.   
- I've been to X
3.   
- I've been to X
4.   
- I've been to X
5.   
- I've been to X
6.   
- I've been to X

New Zealand.

Peru.

I've never been to

Peru.

Kenya.

the UK.

New Zealand.

Italy.

I've never been to

Italy.

the UK.

India.

India.

Kenya.

I've never been to

Kenya.

Peru.

New Zealand.

India.

the UK.

I've never been to

the UK.

Italy.

New Zealand.

Italy.

the UK.

I've never been to

the UK.

Kenya.

India.

Peru.

Kenya.

I've never been to

Kenya.

Italy.

Peru.

D Look at C. Write.

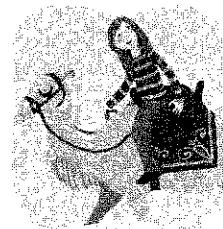
1. Has he ever been to New Zealand? Yes, he has.
2. Has he ever been to India? _____
3. Has he ever been to Peru? _____
4. Has he ever been to India? _____
5. Has he ever been to the UK? _____
6. Has he ever been to Italy? _____

Lesson 2 Experiences

A Unscramble and match.

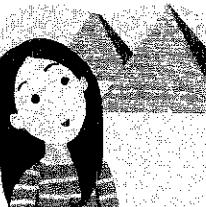
1. _____

edir a macel



2. _____

og csaub vidgni



3. _____

ihke ni a fasinerort



4. _____

ese eht mydapirs



5. _____

og tarigfn

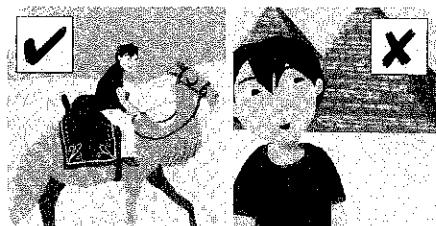


6. _____

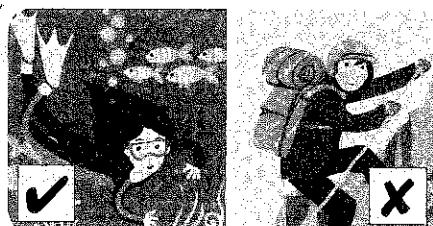
bilcm a naimnout

B Write.

1.



He has ridden a camel but he hasn't seen
the pyramids.



2.



3.



C Write.

	1 Ride a camel	2 Hike in a rainforest	3 See the pyramids	4 Go scuba diving
	✓	✗	✗	✓
	✗	✓	✓	✗

1. Has she ridden a camel before? Yes, she has.

2. _____ he

3. _____ she

4. _____ he

SKILLS Reading

D Read and write.

A Trip to Egypt

Jeff and Cody are good friends. They're in Egypt with Jeff's parents. Jeff has been to Egypt before, but it's Cody's first trip.

"Tomorrow, we'll ride a camel," says Jeff's father. "Then, we'll take a bus to see the pyramids."

Cody feels nervous.

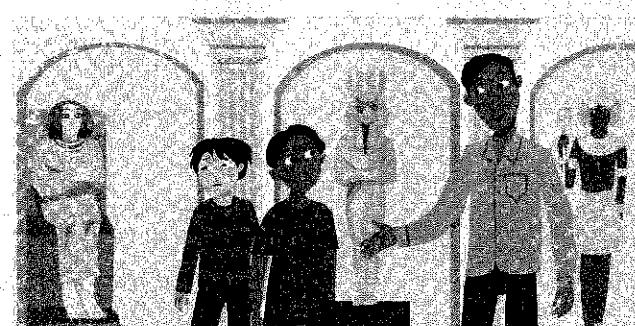
"Why do you feel nervous, Cody?" asks Jeff.

"I've seen camels at the zoo, but I haven't ridden a camel before," says Cody.

"Have you ridden a horse before?" asks Jeff.

"Yes, I have," says Cody.

"Camels are often calmer than horses," says Jeff. "Don't worry. We'll have fun!"



1. Where has Cody seen camels before?

2. What has Cody ridden before?

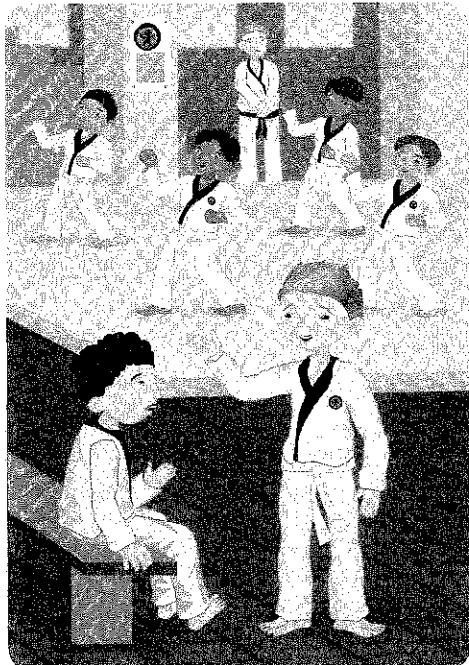
What hasn't he ridden?

3. What will Jeff and Cody do after they ride a camel?

Lesson 3 Reading

A Write.

skates like invites
good alone show
each other Taekwondo



Philip is a new student in _____ (1)
sits _____ and watches the other boys practice. (2)
One of the boys _____ Philip to practice with him. (3)

"I'm Ken," says the boy. "My dad teaches here."

Philip and Ken talk to _____. Ken likes (4)
making model cars, just like Philip. After class, Philip puts
on his in-line skates.

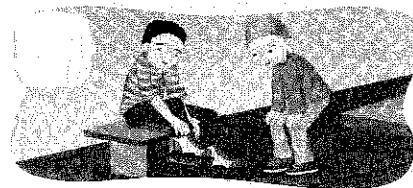
"Nice _____!" says Ken. (5)

"Do you _____ in-line skating?" asks Philip. (6)

"I'm not very _____ at it," says Ken. "Could you (7)
_____ me how?" (8)

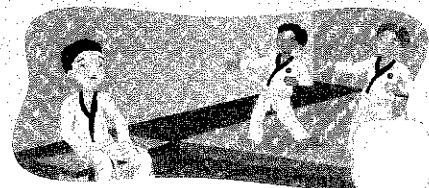
"Sure!" says Philip.

B Write and number.

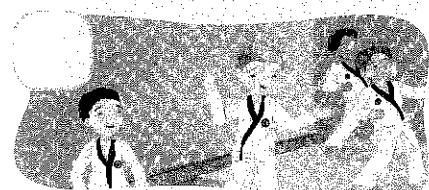


After class

Philip sits



One of the boys



C Circle.

1. Ken is good at in-line skating. True False
2. Ken's dad teaches Taekwondo. True False
3. Philip will show Ken how to in-line skate. True False

D Write.

Yes, I do.

rafting

very good at it

playing baseball

Could you show me how?

play baseball after school

1.



Do you like



I'm not



Sure!

2.



Do you like



Cool! Let's



E What about you? Write.

1. Are you good at some sports? What are they?

2. What hobbies do you like?

3. How did you learn your favorite sport or hobby?

Lesson 4 Explorers

A Find and circle.

high
leave
reach
grateful
British
lead

e	k	w	f	i	t	k	n	c	w	t	l
B	l	o	q	u	l	a	e	v	e	l	e
p	r	v	m	h	e	w	y	w	o	h	e
m	j	h	s	i	t	i	r	B	l	s	v
x	p	i	n	g	t	i	r	r	p	i	e
b	l	h	j	h	r	m	o	i	k	r	o
l	e	k	c	p	r	a	e	l	i	B	p
h	a	w	l	a	y	p	t	m	r	q	l
m	v	t	l	l	j	n	a	e	p	k	t
m	e	d	r	e	a	c	h	l	f	y	w
c	i	y	a	b	a	u	s	e	a	u	h
k	i	c	f	w	q	d	d	d	e	e	l

B Read and write.

Climbing K2

K2 is the second highest mountain in the world after Mount Everest. In 1939, Fritz Wiessner almost reached the top of K2, but he could not do it. Charles Houston tried to reach the top in 1938 and again in 1953, but he could not do it.

On July 31st, 1954, Lino Lacedelli and Achille Compagnoni from Italy became the first people to reach the top of K2. In 1977, a team from Japan became the second group to reach the top. In 1978, an American team became the third group to reach the top. In 1986, three women reached the top of K2.

Skills Tip

Scan the reading for dates.



1. When did Charles Houston try to reach the top of K2?
2. When did three women reach the top of K2?
3. On what day did Lino Lacedelli and Achille Compagnoni reach the top of K2?

C Write.

1. What country were Lino Lacedelli and Achille Compagnoni from?

2. Who tried to reach the top of K2 in 1939?

3. What mountain is higher than K2?

D Fill in the timeline. Then write.

1938			
Charles Houston tried to reach the top of K2.	Fritz Wiessner almost reached the top of K2.	Charles Houston tried again to reach the top of K2.	Lino Lacedelli and Achille Compagnoni reached the top of K2.

1. What happened in 1938?

Charles Houston tried to reach the top of K2.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

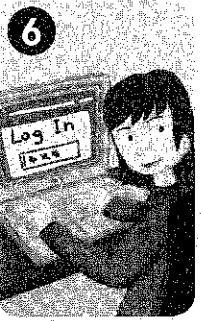
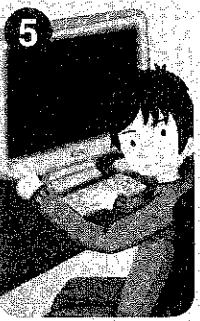
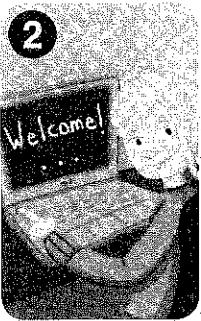
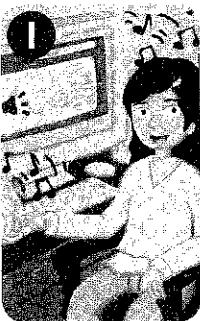
E Think and write.

Lino Lacedelli and Achille Compagnoni reached the top of K2 in the summer of 1954. Do you think it's better to climb K2 in the summer or the winter?

8 Computers

Lesson 1 Using Computers

A Match.



log out of

turn off

turn down

turn on

log in to

turn up

the volume

the website

the computer

the website

the volume

the computer

B Look at A. Write.

1. Did she turn up the volume? Yes, she did.

2. log in

3. turn down

4. turn on

5. turn off

6. log out

C Unscramble.

1.



turned / computer / the / I've / off / just

2.



logged / website / I / to / the / haven't / in / yet

3.



haven't / yet / turned / the / up / volume / I

4.



the / on / I've / computer / turned / just

5.



down / I / the / yet / haven't / volume / turned

6.



out / website / just / I've / of / the / logged

D Look at C. Write.

1. Has she turned off the computer yet? Yes, she has.

2. logged in

3. turned up

4. turned on

5. turned down

6. logged out

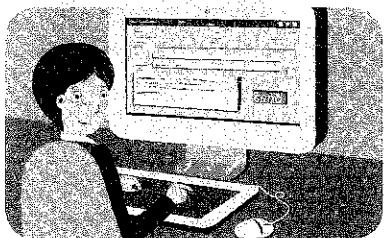
Lesson 2 Using Computers

A Write.

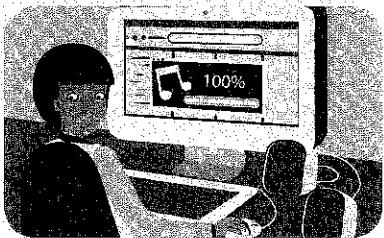
1.



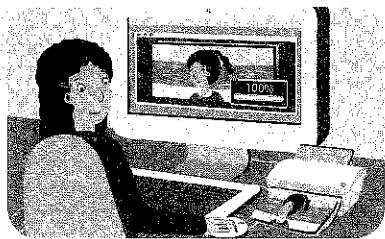
2.



3.



4.



5.

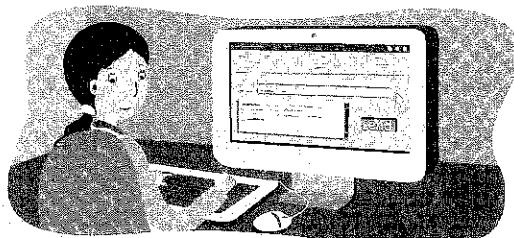


6.



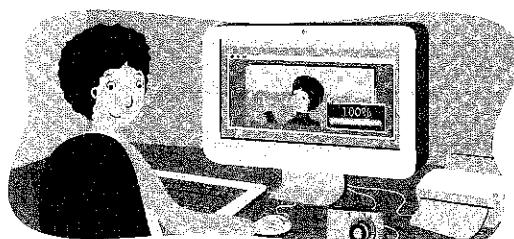
B Write.

1.



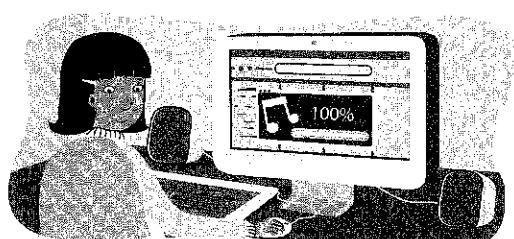
She's already written the email but
she hasn't sent it yet.

2.



She's already recorded the video but
she hasn't uploaded it yet.

3.



She's already downloaded the file but
she hasn't saved it yet.

C Look at B. Write.

1. Has she written the email yet?

Yes, she's written it.

2. printed the photos

3. downloaded

Skills Writing

D Circle greeting or closing.

1. Dear Kate, greeting closing

2. Write soon, greeting closing

3. Hi Aunt Linda, greeting closing

4. Your niece, greeting closing

E Write using greetings and closings from D. Then rewrite.

To: Kate Parker

Subject: Vacation

How was your vacation?

Aunt Linda

To: Aunt Linda

Subject: Re: Vacation

I had a great vacation! I went rafting
with my family.

Kate

To:

Subject:

To:

Subject:

Lesson 3 Reading

A Write.

done know haven't
online report minute
reminds research



Hana and Mary are sisters. Hana needs to write a

about mountain climbers. She's doing
(1) _____ on the computer when Mary walks in.
(2) _____

"Are you almost done with the computer?" asks Mary.

"Just a _____," says Hana. "I _____
(3) _____ finished reading this website yet."
(4) _____

"OK. Let me _____ when you're done,"
(5) _____ says Mary.

Thirty minutes later, Mary _____ Hana about
(6) _____ the computer. "I need to shop for a birthday present
_____," Mary says.
(7) _____

"I'm _____," says Hana. "Who is the birthday
(8) _____ present for?"

"It's for you!" says Mary.

B Unscramble.

1. Hana is doing _____ on the computer.

sechrae

2. Mary needs to shop for a birthday present _____.

lonien

3. Mary _____ Hana about the computer.

sminder

4. Hana needs to write a _____ about mountain climbers.

porert

C Write.

1. What does Hana need to write a report about?

2. What is Hana reading on the computer?

3. What does Mary need to use the computer for?

D Write.

Let me know when you're done.

Go ahead and use it.

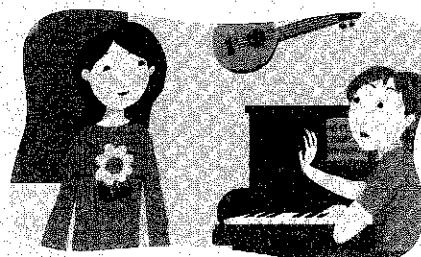
I just finished

Just a minute.

printer piano

Thanks!

1.



Are you almost done with the

OK

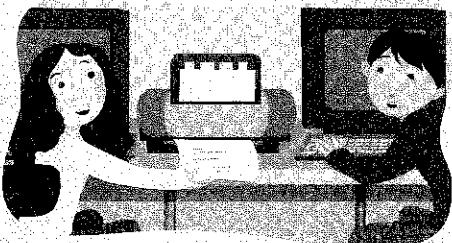
2.



Are you almost done with the



Yes



E What about you? Write.

1. How do you use the computer?

2. What things do you shop for online?

3. How many hours are you online each day?

Lesson 4 Energy

A Circle.

1. Wind is a **wind turbine** source of natural energy.
2. Some wind turbines can make enough **electricity** for one thousand homes. **dam**
3. A **solar panel** source turns energy from the sun into electricity.
4. A **energy** **dam** uses moving water to make electricity.

B Read and write.

Skills Tip

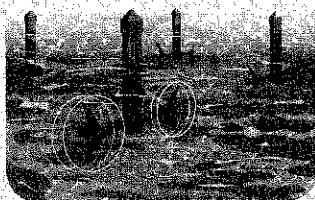
The introduction and conclusion of a reading tell you the topic.

Wave and Tidal Energy

Scientists are excited about two sources of energy that come from our oceans. Like wind and solar energy, these energy sources are clean and will never run out.

Wave Energy

Scientists have designed wave turbines that use ocean waves to make electricity. There are many kinds of wave turbines.

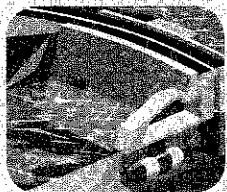


Tidal Energy

The water in the ocean goes up and down each day. This is called the tide.

Scientists have designed tidal dams that use the tides to make electricity. A tidal dam in Europe makes enough electricity for two hundred forty thousand homes.

Scientists know that the ocean waves and the tide can give us clean energy for a long time. They are working hard to get even more energy from these sources.



1. How are wave and tidal energy like wind and solar energy?

2. What do scientists know about the ocean waves and the tide?

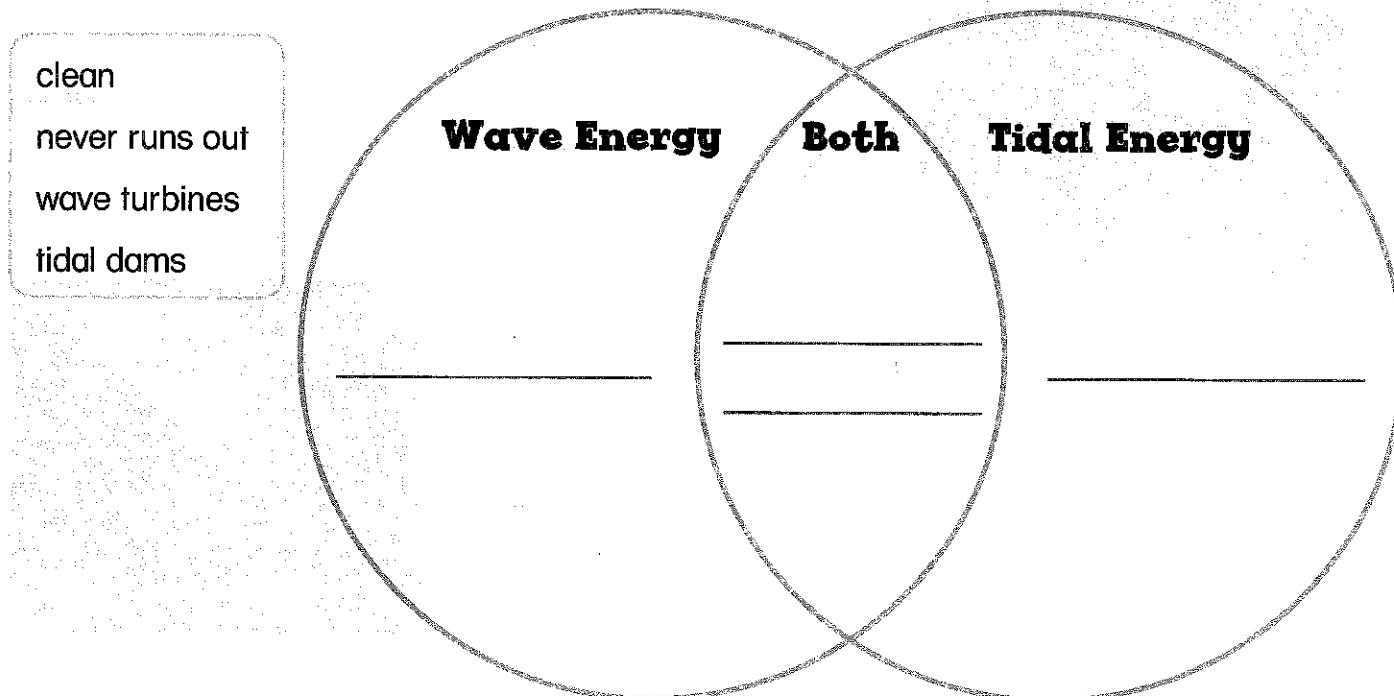
3. What are scientists working hard to do?

C Circle.

1. There is one kind of wave turbine.
2. Wave turbines use the tides to make electricity.
3. A tidal dam in Europe makes electricity for many homes.

True	False
True	False
True	False

D Fill in the diagram. Then write.



1. What have scientists designed to use wave energy?

Scientists have designed that make

2. What have scientists designed to use tidal energy?

E Think and write.

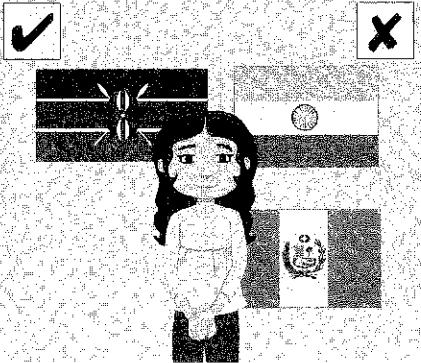
1. How do you use wind energy?

2. Solar energy comes from the sun. People use solar energy to make electricity. What do plants use solar energy to make?

Review 4

A Write.

1.



I've been to India never
to Peru?

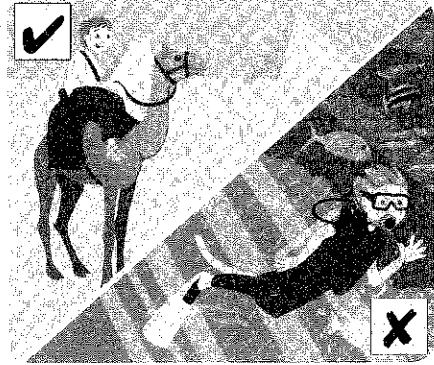
No. I haven't

2. He has seen

but he diving.

Has he ridden before?

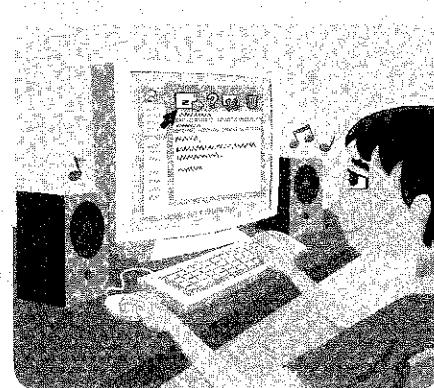
Yes



3.



I've just the volume.
I haven't logged yet.
she turned off yet?
she hasn't.



4. He's already written

but he yet.

Has he played yet?

Yes.

Reading and Writing

A Read and write.**Jenna Jones, Rainforest Hiker**

Jenna Jones is only 13 years old, but she's already hiked in five rainforests around the world.

"My dad is a scientist," says Jenna. "He studies birds, and he's been to many countries. When he goes to a rainforest, he sometimes takes me with him."

Jenna and her father have hiked in rainforests in South America, Africa, and Asia.

"Last month, we went to the Kakamega Rainforest in Kenya," says Jenna. "I saw so many colorful birds there, and I took a lot of photos. I've uploaded them to my computer, but I haven't printed them yet. All my friends want to see them."



1. What does Jenna's father do?

2. How many rainforests has Jenna hiked in?

3. What has Jenna uploaded to her computer?

B Circle *has* or *have*.

1. Jenna and her father has / have hiked in rainforests all over the world.
2. Jenna has / have uploaded her photos to her computer.
3. Jenna's father has / have been to many countries.

C Write. Then circle *has* or *have*.

What places have you been to? What places has your best friend been to?

Grammar Guide

Question Words

To make information questions, use these seven words.

Who: used with people

Who is that? / That's my brother.

What: used with things

What is that? / That's a giraffe.

When: used with time and time expressions

When does class start? / It starts at eight o'clock.

Where: used with places and locations

Where is the library? / It's on Main Street.

Why: used to ask for a reason or explanation

Why do you like scary movies? / Because they're exciting.

How: used to ask for a way to do something

How do you make a card? / You need to cut paper and fold it.

used to ask about the condition of something or someone

How does the bread taste? / It tastes delicious.

Circle.

1. Who / When is coming to the party? Where / What are they bringing?
2. What / Where does this bus go? When / Who does it arrive at Main Street?
3. How / What do you make pizza?
4. Who / Why do birds fly south for the winter?

Parts of Speech

Each word has a particular job to do. These jobs are the eight parts of speech.

Noun: a word for a person, place, or thing
student, park, house

Pronoun: a word that takes the place of a noun
he, she, it, they, me, us

Verb: an action word
run, jump, eat, drive
or a state of being
is, was, have, been

Adjective: a word that describes a noun or a pronoun
big, orange, soft, tall

Adverb: a word that modifies (changes) a verb, adjective, or adverb
quickly, carefully, very, always

Parts of Speech continued

Preposition: a word that begins a prepositional phrase, which gives information about location, time, space, description, or condition
in, on, for, to, about

Conjunction: a word that connects other words, phrases, or clauses together
and, or, but, because, while

Interjection: a word that is used to express extra emotion
Oh!, Wow!, Um, Uh-oh!

Definitions

Tip

A prepositional phrase is a preposition plus the words following it.
at seven o'clock, with me, for you, on the table, to the store

Label the underlined words.

interjection

1. Ouch! I hurt my leg.

2. John and I walked to the supermarket.

3. Where is my new, blue shirt?

4. They ride their bikes very quickly but walk very slowly.

5. We have to read this unit for homework.

6. Jon always takes a shower in the morning.

Plurals

Nouns can be singular or plural, depending on number.

Singular: refers to one person, place, or object
student, park, house

Regular plurals are formed by adding *-s* to the noun.
books, friends, eyes, boots

Plural: refers to more than one person, place, or object
students, parks, houses

Irregular plurals can be formed in many ways.
man → men, child → children, tomato → tomatoes, fish → fish, fly → flies

Write.

1. tree → trees

2. leaf → _____

3. _____ → cities

4. activity → _____

5. dictionary → _____

6. _____ → buses

7. sister → _____

8. _____ → feet

Articles

There are three articles in English: *a*, *an*, and *the*. Articles are a kind of adjective.

a: is used for common, singular nouns that begin with consonants

a car, a desk, a movie theater

an: is used for common, singular nouns that begin with vowels

an orange, an eraser, an answer

COMMON ARTICLE

Tip

Vowels are the letters *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *y*.

Consonants are all the other letters, including *b, c, g, r, s, and v*.

the: is used for a specific singular or plural noun. It could be either a common or a proper noun, but it will be a certain one.

the building on the corner (There is only one.)

the Eiffel Tower (There is only one.)

the books on the bookshelf (There are many, but you know which one.)

the boy in the green T-shirt (There may be more than one, but he can be identified.)

Remember that there are some exceptions to these rules.

an honor

COMMON ARTICLE

Tip

A **common noun** is a general word. It is usually not capitalized.

A **proper noun** is a specific title or name of someone, something, or some place. It is usually capitalized.

a museum (common)

the Museum of Natural History (proper)

a girl (common)

Julie (proper)

Remember that *the* is not used with people's names.

Write.

1. The Children's Day celebration happens in Japan every spring.

2. I would like _____ bowl of soup and _____ sandwich.

3. Do you have _____ eraser I can borrow?

4. She liked _____ camping trip they took last weekend.

5. He ate _____ apple for a snack.

6. _____ best park in this town is on Oak Street.

Comparatives and Superlatives

Comparatives: a form of adjective used to compare two nouns. Comparatives are formed by adding *-er* to the end of the adjective or by adding *more* or *less* before it.

small → *smaller*

comfortable → *more / less comfortable*

Superlatives: a form of adjective used to compare three or more nouns. Superlatives are formed by adding *-est* to the end of the adjective or by adding *most* or *least* before it.

small → *smaller* → *the smallest*

comfortable → *more / less comfortable* → *the most / least comfortable*

Write.

1. Whose bike is older, Danny's or Nick's?
old

2. This video game is the easy one I have ever played.
easy

3. These earrings are expensive than those. These are only \$20, but those are \$40.
expensive

4. Is the jaguar the dangerous animal in the zoo? I don't like dangerous animals.
dangerous

Adjective Order

Sometimes, more than one adjective is used to describe a noun.

In that case, the adjectives should be in a certain order.

1st is the article, if one is needed.

a, an, the

2nd is your opinion.

beautiful, scary, comfortable, friendly

3rd is the size.

big, short, small

4th is the age.

new, old, young

5th is the color.

red, blue, green, orange

6th is the nationality.

South Korean, American, Turkish, Vietnamese

7th is the material.

glass, metal, stone, paper

the beautiful, new, purple dress, the new Brazilian song, the pretty glass bowl

Unscramble.

1. l a r g e

 pizza a tomato large

2. new

 the new student friendly Brazilian

3. the b l u e

 beautiful sky the blue

4. h o u s e

 stone old house the

Word Order (Syntax)

Sentences in English are often in Subject – Verb – Object (S-V-O) order.

S V O

The girl can kick the ball.

Even if there is no object, the subject is usually first and the verb is usually after it.

S V

It is raining today.

Be careful with prepositional phrases. They are not the subject or the verb of a sentence.

S V O

In the morning, I always brush my teeth.

For questions in English, the subject and helping verb switch places. However, the main verb stays after the subject. Questions are often in Verb – Subject – Object (V-S-O) order.

V S O V S O

Can she kick a ball? Do they have their homework?

In questions, even if there is no object, the subject is usually first and the main verb is usually after it.

V S V S

Are they going to the park? What is her name?

Unscramble. Then label S, V, or O.

S V O

1. _____ He will order pizzas.

order / he / pizzas / will / .

2. _____

soccer / play / four o'clock / we / at / .

3. _____

help / parents / do / you / your / ?

4. _____

your / is / homework / where / ?