

# THEME 1 Education

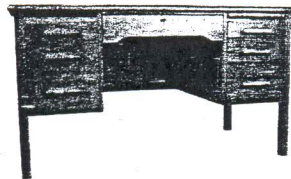
## Lesson 1: Reading

**A** Look and read the flashcards.

**B** Read and match.

- |           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 answer  | write   |
| 2 begin   | wrong   |
| 3 listen  | teacher |
| 4 student | speak   |
| 5 read    | ask     |
| 6 right   | end     |

**1** It's a desk.



**2** It's a pencil.



**3** It's a book.



**4** He's a teacher.



**C** Look and read. ⇨

- Right or wrong? Tick (✓) or cross (X) the sentences.
- Underline the nouns.
- Circle the pronouns.

**5** She's a student.



**6** They're students.



**D** Read and complete. Use a word from the box.

English Are ~~How~~ Ahmed  
Abu Dhabi What Where I

Hello. How are you?

I'm fine, thanks.

\_\_\_\_ you a student?

Yes, \_\_ am.

Are you \_\_\_\_\_?

No, I'm not. I'm Emirati.

\_\_\_\_ are you from?

I'm from \_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_'s your name?

My name's \_\_\_\_.

### Skills Check 1

Nouns, pronouns and verbs

- desk, pen, board = **nouns**
- it, he, she, they = **pronouns**
- am, is, are = **verbs**

### Skills Check 2

Punctuation marks

- Capital letters, full stops and question marks help us to find information quickly.
- Find the punctuation marks in a text.

?? ??

## Lesson 2: Reading

- A** Read texts 1 to 7. Match the cards.
- B** Read texts 8 and 9. Complete cards H and I.
- C** Look at text 1. Find and underline the capital letters.
- D** Look at text 2. Find and circle the full stops.
- E** Look at text 3. Find and tick (✓) the pronouns.

- F** Look at the instructions on this page. Find and circle the verbs.

- 1** I'm Esteban Cortes. I'm Spanish. I'm from Madrid.
- 2** I'm Xiu Xiu Li. I'm Chinese. I'm from Beijing. I'm going to talk to you today
- 3** Karli Bulent is 18. She is Turkish. She is from Ankara, which is the capital of the country.
- 4** My name's Ahmed Al Shaabi. I'm Emirati. I'm from Abu Dhabi. The Emirates are in the Gulf and
- 5** My name's Carla Rodriguez. I'm Spanish. I'm from Barcelona, which is in the east of the country.
- 6** I'm Chieko Adachi. I'm Japanese. I'm from Tokyo. Today I would like to tell you
- 7** Hello. I'm Mario. Mario Dionisi. I'm Italian. I'm from Rome. Have you ever been to Rome? It is
- 8** Dear Sir  
My name is Bassim Mohamed. I am Emirati. I am from Dubai. I am writing to you
- 9** Pierre Florian is French. He is from Paris. He is a student at Greenhill College and

**A**

First name: Xiu Xiu  
Family name: Li  
Nationality: Chinese  
Hometown: Beijing

Identity Card

**B**

First name: Ahmed  
Family name: Al Shaabi  
Nationality: Emirati  
Hometown: Abu Dhabi

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**C**

First name: Carla  
Family name: Rodriguez  
Nationality: Spanish  
Hometown: Barcelona

Identity Card

**D**

First name: Mario  
Family name: Dionisi  
Nationality: Italian  
Hometown: Rome

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**E /**

First name: Esteban  
Family name: Cortes  
Nationality: Spanish  
Hometown: Madrid

Identity Card

**F**

First name: Chieko  
Family name: Adachi  
Nationality: Japanese  
Hometown: Tokyo

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**G**

First name: Karli  
Family name: Bulent  
Nationality: Turkish  
Hometown: Ankara

Identity Card

**H**

First name:  
Family name:  
Nationality:  
Hometown:

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**I**

First name:  
Family name:  
Nationality:  
Hometown:

Identity Card

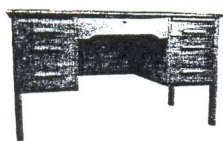
Greenhill College



## Lesson 3: Writing

### A Read and complete.

1



d \_ \_ sk

2



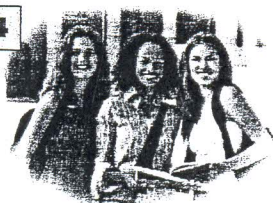
p \_ \_ n

3



p \_ \_ nc \_ \_ ls

4



st \_ \_ d \_ \_ nts

5



t \_ \_ \_ ch \_ \_ r

### B Look at the pictures again. Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- |                     |                                     |                          |                    |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 It is a desk.     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | They are desks.    |
| 2 It is a pen.      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | They are pens.     |
| 3 It is a pencil.   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | They are pencils.  |
| 4 She is a student. | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | They are students. |
| 5 He is a teacher.  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | They are teachers. |

### C Look at the boxes.

- Number the boxes in order.
- Copy the words to make sentences.

1	3	2	4
I	Chinese	am	.
a teacher	is	He	.
students	.	are	They

### D Read and complete. Write about yourself.

#### Skills Check 1

##### Spelling vowels

- We have 5 letters for vowels in English.  
**a e i o u**  
Underline the vowel(s) in a new word.
- Sometimes we can guess the vowel letter from the sound.  
**Examples:**  
/e/ = **e** in many words – *end, desk, pen*
- But sometimes we cannot guess the vowel letter.

What is the sound of **e** in these words?  
*begin, student, write*

#### Skills Check 2

##### Spelling consonants

- We have 21 consonants in English.  
**b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z**
- We can usually guess the consonant from the sound.  
**Examples:**  
/b/ = **b**, /p/ = **p**, /d/ = **d**
- Sometimes two sounds = one consonant.  
**Examples:**  
*books, pencils*

First name:

Family name:

Nationality:

Hometown:

Identity Card

Green  College

## Lesson 4: Writing

### A Look at each picture and sentence.

- 1 Choose a pronoun from the box.
- 2 Copy the pronoun into the sentence.

~~It~~ He She They



It is a chair.

2 ? ? ? ?

\_\_\_\_\_ are questions.



\_\_\_\_\_ is a teacher.



\_\_\_\_\_ is a teacher.



\_\_\_\_\_ are students.

### B Look at the sentence.

1 It 2 is 3 a desk.

- 1 Find the pronoun, the verb and the noun.
- 2 Write two more sentences.

### C Look at the sentence.

1 I 2 am 3 Chinese.

- 1 Find the verb, the pronoun and the adjective.
- 2 Write two more sentences.

### D Write the text again with capital letters and full stops. ⇒

### E Write about yourself.

### Skills Check 1

#### Pronouns

- **It** = 1 chair, 1 desk ...
- He** = 1 man
- She** = 1 woman
- They** = 2, 3, 4 ... chairs, desks. **or**  
= 2, 3, 4 ... teachers, students

### Skills Check 2

#### Sentence patterns

pronoun	verb	noun
It	is	a desk.
They	are	desks.

pronoun	verb	noun
I	am	Chinese.
He	is	Emirati.
They	are	French.

### Skills Check 3

#### Sentences

- Begin: a **capital letter**. End: a **full stop**.  
she is a teacher **X** She is a teacher. **✓**

### Skills Check 4

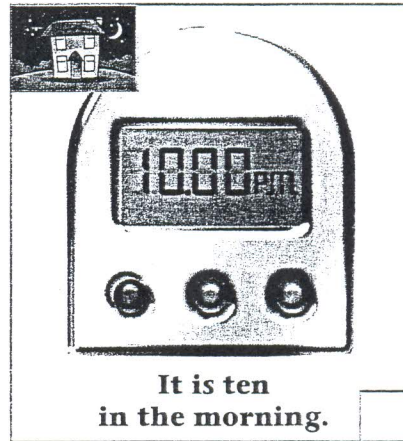
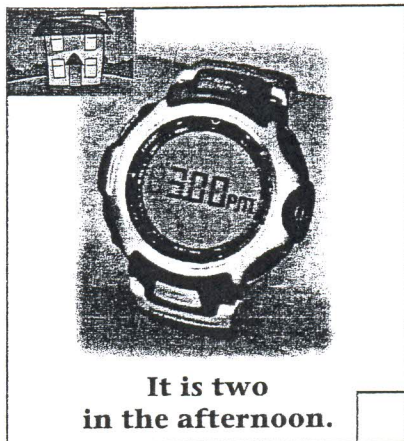
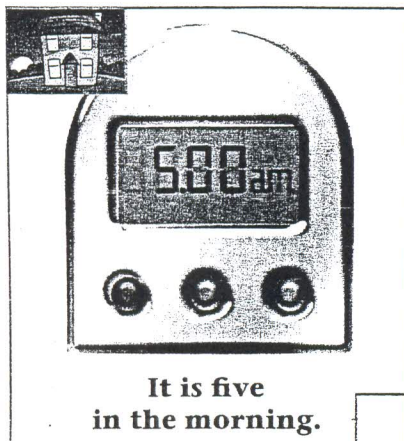
#### Names and nationalities

- Begin names and nationalities with a **capital letter**.  
john smith **X** John Smith **✓**  
beijing **X** Beijing **✓**  
turkish **X** Turkish **✓**

i am xiu xiu li i am chinese  
i am from beijing



Lesson 1: Reading



A Look and read the flashcards.

B Read and match.

- |                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| 1 Twenty-four hours are      | a year.  |
| 2 Four weeks are             | a day.   |
| 3 Seven days are             | night.   |
| 4 Twelve months are          | times.   |
| 5 The opposite of day is     | a week.  |
| 6 Ten a.m. and five p.m. are | a month. |

C Look at the times above.

- Right or wrong? Tick (✓) or cross (X) the sentences.
- Underline the nouns.
- Circle the pronouns.
- Box the numbers.

D Read. ⇨

- What is the text on the right?
- Underline the numbers.
- Copy the numbers into the table.

Date
Time
Telephone
Address
Age



We invite  
you to a  
party ...

for the 18th birthday  
of our daughter

**Jane Elizabeth**

on Saturday 1st July  
at 75 Brown Street, Hightown  
from 7.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.

Please reply to Jenny on 01 348 921



## Lesson 2: Reading

### A How do we write these numbers in English?

- 1 ages
- 2 the numbers 1 to 10
- 3 dates
- 4 times
- 5 telephone numbers
- 6 addresses

### B Look at the Skills Check. Check your answers to Exercise A.

### C What is each number here?

Example: 17/07 = It's a date.

- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 19/01            | 6 12/10/99   |
| 2 3.00             | 7 15.5       |
| 3 0207 845312      | 8 6 o'clock  |
| 4 102 North Street | 9 PO Box 439 |
| 5 5 a.m.           | 10 1st May   |

### D Read the text. ⇨

- 1 Find and underline all the numbers.
- 2 What is each number?
- 3 You are a Year 1 student. Circle the information for you.
- 4 Complete the table.

Students begin
Number of lessons each day
Number of days each week
Morning lessons
Afternoon lessons
Telephone number
Address

**Greenhill College**

## Information for new students

Students in Year 1 begin on Monday 22nd August. Students in Year 2 begin on Tuesday 23rd.

Students in Year 1 have six lessons each day. Students in Year 2 have five lessons each day.

Students in Year 1 and Year 2 have lessons on five days each week, from Monday to Friday.

In the morning, lessons begin at 9.00. They end at 12.00. In the afternoon, lessons begin at 1.00. They end at 4.00.

### For more information:

- Telephone the college office on 40389.
- Write to PO Box 3218, White Road, Greenhill.
- Email [info@greenhillcollege.com](mailto:info@greenhillcollege.com)
- Visit the college at 15 High Street, Greenhill.

## Skills Check

### Scanning for numbers

- We can find numbers quickly in a text.








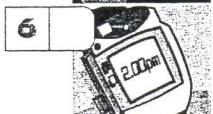

<b>Dates</b>	Tuesday 13th June 13.6 or 13/6 13/06/05
<b>Times</b>	10.00 10 a.m. or 10 p.m. 10 o'clock
<b>Telephone No.</b>	01 83542
<b>Address</b>	PO Box 275 96, Green Road
<b>Ages</b>	I am 18.

We often use **words** for numbers 1 to 10.  
**Example:** It is five in the morning.



## Lesson 3: Writing

### A Read and complete.

1 	f_v	4 	n_n	7 	wr_t
2 	f_ft_n	5 	n_gh	8 	r_gh
3 	s_x	6 	t_m	9 	l_st_n

### B Look at the timetable. Complete the sentences with a number in each space.

		Days					
Lessons	Begin	End	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
	8.00	9.00	English	English	English	English	English
	9.00	10.00	English	English	English	English	English
	10.00	11.00	Break				
	11.00	12.00	Maths	Maths	Maths	Maths	Maths
	12.00	1.00	Maths	Maths	Maths	Maths	Maths
	1.00	2.00	Lunch				
	2.00	3.00	Science	Science	Science	Science	Science
	3.00	4.00	Science	Science	Science	Science	Science

Note: Classes begin on 19/09

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Students have _____ lessons each day.          | 5 Lessons end at _____.                          |
| 2 Students have _____ English lessons each day.  | 6 Lessons are _____ hour.                        |
| 3 Students have _____ English lessons each week. | 7 Students have lessons on _____ days each week. |
| 4 Lessons begin at _____.                        | 8 Classes begin on _____.                        |

### C Look at the boxes.

- Number the boxes in order.
- Copy the words to make sentences.

lessons	begin	.	8.00 a.m.	at	
at	they	.	end	4.00 p.m.	
I	.	each day	have	lessons	six

### Skills Check

Spelling vowels /ɪ/ and /aɪ/

- We often spell /ɪ/ with *i*.  
Examples: six, it, is, begin, listen.
- We often spell /aɪ/ with *i...e* or *igh*.  
Examples: write, five, time, night, right.

### D Write three true sentences about your timetable.

## Lesson 4: Writing

### A Look at the table.

- 1 Complete the column headed *I*.
- 2 Ask your partner. Complete the column headed *you*.
- 3 Read Skills Check 1.
- 4 Is any information in the table the same?  
Write one or two sentences with *We*.

	<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>
Age		
Nationality		
Hometown		
School / College		
Occupation		

### B Look at the sentence.

**We** **have** **six** **lessons** **each day.**

- 1 Find:
  - the capital letter
  - the full stop
  - the pronoun
  - the nouns
  - the number
  - the verb
- 2 Read Skills Check 2. Check your answers.
- 3 Write two true sentences with the same pattern.

### C Look at the sentences.

**Lessons** **begin** **at** **8.00 a.m.**  
↓  
**They** **end** **at** **4.00 p.m.**

- 1 Find:
  - the capital letters
  - the full stops
  - the noun
  - the pronoun
  - the prepositions
  - the times
- 2 Write two true sentences with the same pattern.

### Skills Check 1

#### Pronouns 2

- Look!  
**I** am 18. + **You** are 18. = **We** are 18.  
**I + You = We**

### Skills Check 2

#### Sentence patterns 2

noun	verb	no.	noun	other
Students	have	six	lessons	each day.
I	have	two	English lessons	each day.

### Skills Check 3

#### Sentence patterns 3

noun	verb	prep.	time
Lessons	begin	at	8.00 a.m.
pronoun	verb	prep.	time
They	end	at	4.00 p.m.





# THEME 3 Work and Business

## Lesson 1: Reading

**A** Look and read the flashcards.

**B** Read and match.

- |                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| 1 doctor       | bank     |
| 2 lawyer       | court    |
| 3 teacher      | hospital |
| 4 secretary    | hotel    |
| 5 accountant   | office   |
| 6 receptionist | school   |

**C** Read the text. Name each person on the ID cards.

**D** Read and complete each ID card.

**Mona Ahmed** is 45. She's Bahraini. She's from Manama. She works at Greenhill Hospital now. She's a doctor.



**Dinara Almeida** is 32. She's from São Paulo in Brazil. She's an accountant. She works in First Western Bank.

**Lim Soo May** is Singaporean. She is from Singapore City. She is 21. She is a receptionist at the International Hotel in Easton.

**Maria Petrova** and **Anna Ivanov** are lawyers. They are Russian. They both come from Moscow but they work in England now at the Crown Court. Maria is 25 and Anna is 52.



**1**

First name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Surname: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hometown: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Job: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Age: \_\_\_\_\_


**2**

First name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Surname: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hometown: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Job: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Age: \_\_\_\_\_

**3**

First name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Family name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hometown: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Job: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Age: \_\_\_\_\_




Greenhill Hospital

**4**

First Western Bank


First name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Family name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Age: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hometown: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Job: \_\_\_\_\_



**5**

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

FIRST NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
 FAMILY NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
 NATIONALITY: \_\_\_\_\_  
 HOMETOWN: \_\_\_\_\_  
 JOB: \_\_\_\_\_  
 AGE: \_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson 2: Reading

Greenhill College

- A** How do we start these words in English?  
Circle the correct word.

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Andrew              | andrew              |
| 2 Hart                | hart                |
| 3 Canadian            | canadian            |
| 4 Toronto             | toronto             |
| 5 Canada              | canada              |
| 6 Accountant          | accountant          |
| 7 Hotel               | hotel               |
| 8 International Hotel | international hotel |
| 9 10 High Street      | 10 high street      |
| 10 Monday             | monday              |
| 11 February           | february            |

- B** Look at the Skills Check. Check your answers to Exercise A.

- C** Look at the text.

- Find and underline all the names.
- What is each name? Choose from the words in the box.

nationality	country	town	day	address
first name	family name	company name	month	

- D** Look at the first part of the text. Complete the sentences.

- The text is from ...
- The text is for ...
- The text is about ...

- E** Choose one of the students below.

- Find a summer job for your student.
- Make notes about the job.

- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lia Salgado wants to be a teacher.</li> <li>Manuel Fernandez wants to work with computers.</li> <li>Alan Roos wants to work in hotels.</li> <li>Agnetha Peterson can type.</li> <li>Aisha Hamed wants a job in July.</li> </ul> |
|--|

**Do you want a job this summer? Many local companies are looking for people in June, July and August. Choose the best one for you!**

*Do you like working with computers?*

First Western Bank needs assistants for the programmers. Call Natalie Brown on 704 569. Or go to the bank at 75-79 High Street, Greenhill.

*Do you like children? Do you want to be a teacher?*

Eastland Secondary School needs assistants for teachers. (Age group 11-14). Work for one, two or three months. Write to Mrs Hart at PO Box 53, Greenhill.

*Do you want to be a lawyer?*

Find out about a lawyer's work this summer. The Crown Court wants secretaries for morning work from June 15th to July 31st. Interviews on Friday 26th March from 10.00 a.m. at the court, 49 London Road, Westingham.

*Do you want to work in the hotel industry?*

The International Hotel in Easton wants you from August 1st to August 28th. Call Mario Gentile now on 304 578.

*Can you type?*

Greenhill Hospital needs typists to work in the general office in July. Do a typing test on Wednesday 3rd March.

### Skills Check

#### Scanning for names

- We can find names quickly in a text. They begin with a capital letter.

**Examples:**

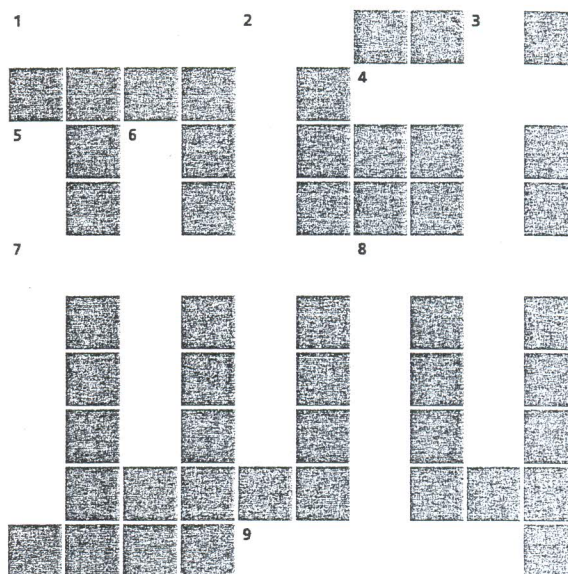
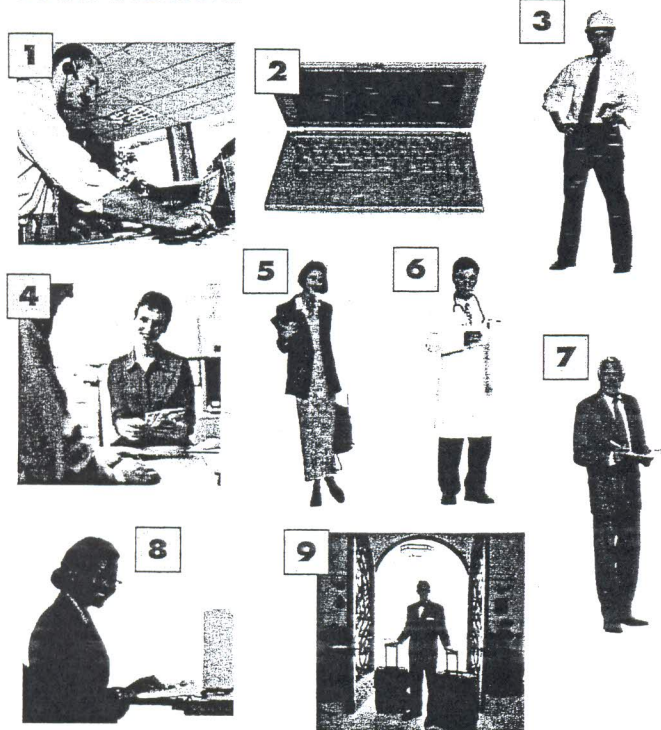
First / Family name	My name is <b>Jill Cast</b> .
Nationality	I'm <b>British</b> .
Town / Country	I come from <b>London, England</b> .
Workplace	I work at <b>Greenhill College</b> .
Address	I live at 101 <b>King's Road</b> .
Months / Days	My birthday is 28th <b>April</b> . That's <b>Tuesday</b> this year.

- F** Which job do you want to do? Why?



## Lesson 3: Writing

### A Do the crossword.



### B Look at the first job advert. Complete each sentence with a verb.

- 1 The International Hotel \_\_\_\_\_ a receptionist.
- 2 The job \_\_\_\_\_ on August 1st.
- 3 It \_\_\_\_\_ on August 31st.
- 4 The receptionist \_\_\_\_\_ from Wednesday to Sunday.
- 5 Work \_\_\_\_\_ at 7 in the morning.
- 6 Work \_\_\_\_\_ at 4 in the afternoon.
- 7 Lunch \_\_\_\_\_ from 12.00 to 1.00.

#### The International Hotel

Receptionist wanted • Period: Aug 1st–Aug 31st  
 • Working week: Wednesday–Sunday • Hours of work: 7.00 a.m.–4.00 p.m. (Lunch: 12.00 p.m.–1.00 p.m.) • Call Mario on 304 578.

#### Eastland Secondary School

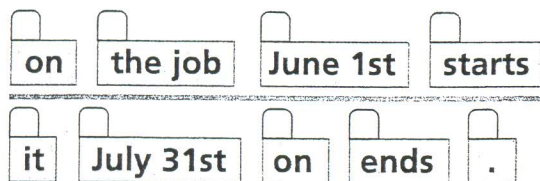
Assistants wanted • Period: June 1st–August 31st  
 • Working week: Monday–Friday • Hours of work: 9.00 a.m.–5.00 p.m. (Lunch: 1.00 p.m.–2.00 p.m.)  
 • Write to Mrs Hart at PO Box 53, Greenhill, Greenhill Hospital.

#### Typists wanted

## JOBS

### C Look at the boxes.

- 1 Number the boxes in order.
- 2 Copy the words to make sentences.



### D Look at the second job ad. Write three sentences.

### Skills Check

#### Writing job names

- Many jobs in English end in **er**.  
**Examples:**  
 teacher, programmer, engineer, lawyer.
- Some job names end in **or**.  
**Example:**  
 doctor
- Make job names from these verbs:  
*play, paint, work, write, drive.*
- Some job names end in **ist** or **ant**.  
**Examples:**  
 accountant, assistant, typist, receptionist.

## Lesson 4: Writing

### THE WORKING WEEK

The working week in Britain starts on Monday morning. Work in most offices ends on Friday evening. Shops open on Saturday and Sunday. Banks don't open at the weekend.

### WORKING HOURS

Work in offices and shops starts at 8.00 a.m.  
It ends at 6.00 p.m.  
Banks open at 9.00 a.m.  
They close at 5.00 p.m.

#### A Do you need *s* at the end of each verb?

- 1 Eastland Secondary School want\_\_ assistants.
- 2 The job start\_\_ on June 1st.
- 3 Assistants work\_\_ from Monday to Friday.
- 4 Lunch start\_\_ at 12.00 p.m.

#### B Read Skills Check 1. Check your work.

#### C Do you need *s* at the end of each verb?

- 1 The job starts on June 1st. It end\_\_ on August 31st.
- 2 Lunch starts at 12.00 p.m. It end\_\_ at 1.00 p.m.
- 3 Assistants start at 7.00 a.m. They end\_\_ at 4.00 p.m.
- 4 Lessons start at 8.00 at Eastland Secondary School. They end\_\_ at 3.00 p.m.

#### D Read Skills Check 2 and check.

#### E Read the information about Britain. Complete the *Britain* column.

	Britain	my country
working week	offices shops banks	
working hours	offices shops banks	

#### F Complete the *my country* column.

#### G Write about your country.

#### Skills Check 1

Present simple *s*

- You only need one *s*!

**Examples:**

The job\_\_ starts on June 1st.

Assistants work\_\_ from Monday ...

#### Skills Check 2

*It* and *They*

- *It* ⇒ noun; *They* ⇒ noun + *s*

The pronoun *it* replaces a singular noun.  
You need verb + *s* with *it*.

**Examples:**

The job\_\_ starts on June 1st.

It ends on August 31st.

- The pronoun *they* replaces a plural noun.  
You do not need verb + *s* with *they*.

**Examples:**

Assistants start\_\_ at 7.00 a.m.

They end at 4.00 a.m.

#### Skills Check 3

Sentence patterns

	verb	prep	date
The job	starts	on	June 1st.
It	ends	on	July 31st.



## Lesson 1: Reading

### A Look and read the flashcards.

### B Read and match.

The sun is	blue or black.
Grass is	cold.
Sand is	green or brown.
Clouds are	hot.
The sky is	red and orange and yellow and green and blue and indigo and violet.
Snow is	red or orange or yellow or white or grey.
A rainbow is	white or grey or black.

There are seven colours in Figure 1. There are also seven letters. There are two circles in the drawing. There is one square. There are no triangles. R means red. B means black. The drawing is called a figure. From the figure, we can learn about making colours with ink. For example, blue and yellow make green. Red and yellow make orange. Blue and red make yellow.

### C Look at Figure 1 (page 19). What can you see?

### D Look at the text in the blue box.

- 1 Scan for numbers.
- 2 Scan for names.
- 3 How many sentences are there?

### E Read the text in the blue box.

- 1 Right or wrong? Tick (✓) or cross (X) the sentences.
- 2 What is wrong with the (X) sentences? Correct them.

### F Cover Figure 1 (page 19).

- 1 Draw the figure from the information in the text.
- 2 Give the figure a caption. Use words from the text.

## Lesson 2: Reading

### A Read Skills Check 1 (page 19).

- 1 Look through this book. Find a figure. What can you see?
- 2 Make some notes.

### B Work in pairs.

- 1 Tell your partner about your figure.
- 2 Make sentences with *There is / There are ...* Can he / she find the figure?

### C Look at Figure 2 (page 19).

- 1 What can you see in the figure?
- 2 What does R, G, B mean?
- 3 What about M, Y, C?
- 4 What is the text about?

### D Look at the text (page 19). Find ten different colour words.

### E Read the heading and the first paragraph. What is the text about?

### F Work in pairs.

**Student 1:** Read paragraph 2.

**Student 2:** Read paragraph 3.

Tell your partner ...

- 1 the primary colours of ink or light.
- 2 the secondary colours.
- 3 some examples.

# Making colours with ink and light

Do you have a colour printer or a colour monitor? Printers and monitors can make all the colours of the rainbow. How can they do this?

Look at the colour ink cartridge of your printer. It has three colours. They are red, blue and yellow. Red, blue and yellow are the primary colours of ink. Two primary colours make a secondary colour. For example, red and yellow make orange. The other secondary colours are orange and violet. We can make black with red, yellow and blue. (See Fig. 1)

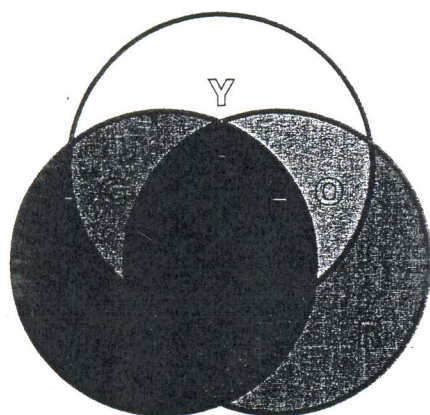


Figure 1: Making colours with ink

The correct name for a colour monitor is an RGB monitor. RGB means red, green, blue. Your monitor can make red light, green light or blue light. Red, blue and green are the primary colours of light. Two primary colours make a secondary colour. For instance, red and green make yellow. The other secondary colours are magenta and cyan. White light has all the colours of the rainbow. (See Fig. 2.)

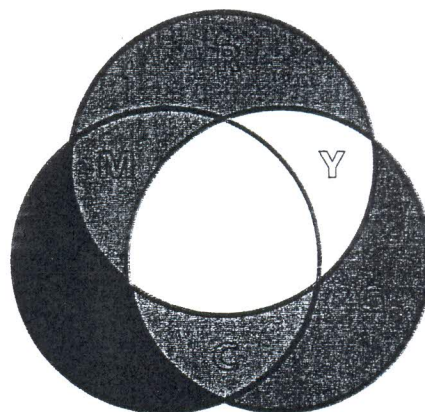
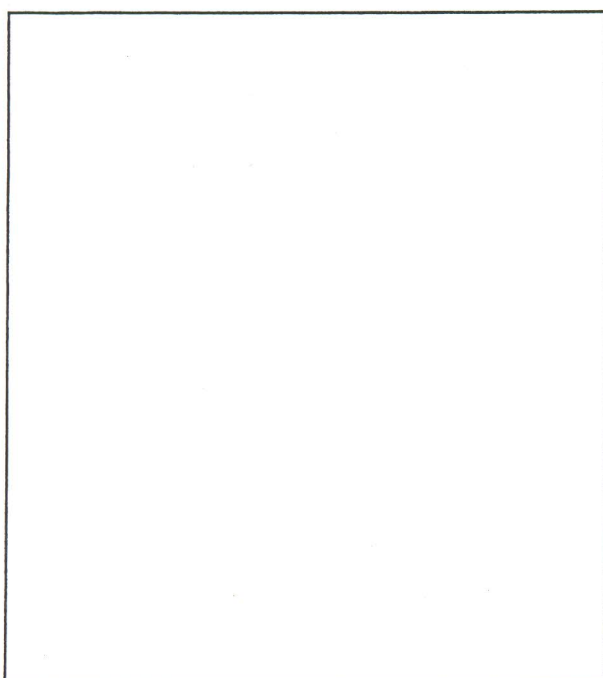


Figure 2: Making colours with light



## Skills Check 1

### Using figures

- There is sometimes a figure with a text. Figures are drawings, graphs or pictures. Look at the figure. Think:
  - What can I see in this figure?
  - What is this text about?

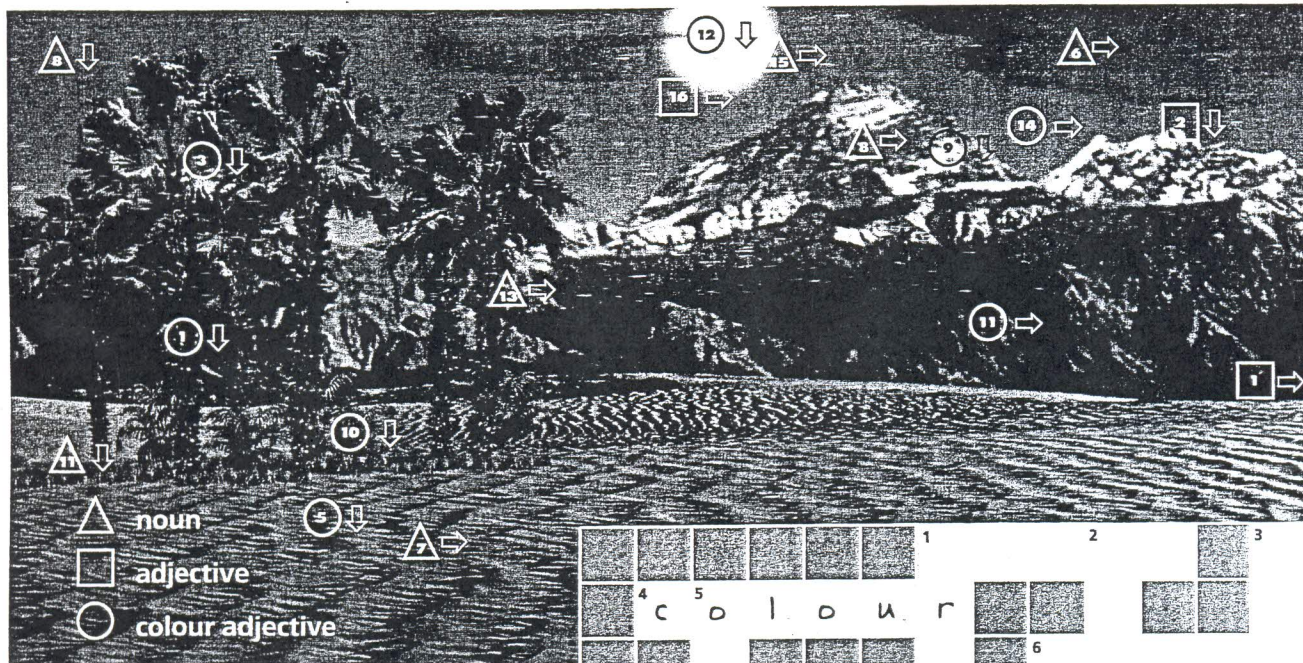
## Skills Check 2

### Finding and using examples

- There are often examples in a text. Examples help you understand the text. Look for:
  - For example,
  - For instance,
- Think of another example.



## Lesson 3: Writing



**A** Do the crossword.

**B** Look at the words in the box.

green	leave	mean	read
see	speak	tree	week

- 1 What do they all have in common?
- 2 Put the words into two groups.
- 3 Read the Skills Check and check.

**C** Look at the picture again. Complete each sentence.

It is 2.00 in the \_\_\_\_\_. The sun is hot and the sky is \_\_\_\_\_. There are \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky. They are \_\_\_\_\_. There are \_\_\_\_\_ mountains. There is white \_\_\_\_\_ on the mountains. I can see orange \_\_\_\_\_. I can also see six \_\_\_\_\_ trees. There are \_\_\_\_\_ flowers on the trees. There is green \_\_\_\_\_ around the trees.

**D** Write three sentences about your classroom.

### Skills Check

Spelling vowels: /i:/

- We often spell /i:/ with **ee** or **ea**.  
**Examples:** tree, green, speak, leave
- We often spell /i:/ with **y** at the end of a word.  
**Examples:** eighty, university
- Pronouns with /i:/ have one **e**.  
**Examples:** he, she, we, me
- The verb **be** has one **e**.



## Lesson 4: Writing

### A Do you need a / an with these words?

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a cloud        | 6 ___ orange sand    |
| 2 ___ tree       | 7 ___ sand           |
| 3 ___ grass      | 8 ___ snow           |
| 4 ___ mountains  | 9 ___ three clouds   |
| 5 ___ brown tree | 10 ___ orange flower |

### B Read Skills Check 1. Check your work.

### C Can you improve these sentences? They are grammatically correct but not very English.

- 1 A tree is in the picture.
- 2 Sand is in the picture.
- 3 Three clouds are in the sky.
- 4 Snow is on the mountains.
- 5 Red flowers are on the trees.

### D Read Skills Check 2 and check.

### E Complete the text. Use phrases from the box. Use capital letters if necessary.

there is    there are    it is    they are

In my picture, the sun is in the sky. \_\_\_\_\_ hot.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ white clouds in the sky. \_\_\_\_\_ mountains  
 in the distance. \_\_\_\_\_ black. \_\_\_\_\_ snow on  
 one mountain. \_\_\_\_\_ three trees at the front of the  
 picture. \_\_\_\_\_ green. \_\_\_\_\_ red flowers on the  
 trees. \_\_\_\_\_ grass around the trees. \_\_\_\_\_ brown.

### F Work in pairs.

- 1 Draw a picture with trees, clouds, etc., Write R for red, G for green, etc. Don't show your partner.
- 2 Write a paragraph about your picture.
- 3 Exchange paragraphs with your partner. Draw a picture from your partner's paragraph with R, G, etc.
- 4 Compare pictures.

### Skills Check 1

a / an / -

- Some singular nouns need a / an.  
**Examples:** a tree, a cloud, a mountain.
- Some singular nouns don't need a / an.  
**Examples:** sand, snow.
- Plural nouns don't need a / an.  
**Examples:** trees, clouds, mountains.

### Skills Check 2

Using there

- We can use *there* with singular and plural nouns.  
**Examples:**  
There is **a tree** in the picture.  
There is **sand** in the picture.  
There are **three clouds** in the sky.

### Skills Check 3

There is / are... vs It is / They are...

- We use: *There is / are ...* to talk about a new item.
- We use: *It / They* to give more information about the item.

**Examples:**

new item	more information
There is a tree in the picture.	It is brown.
There is sand in the picture.	It is orange.
There are clouds in the sky.	They are black.

### Skills Check 4

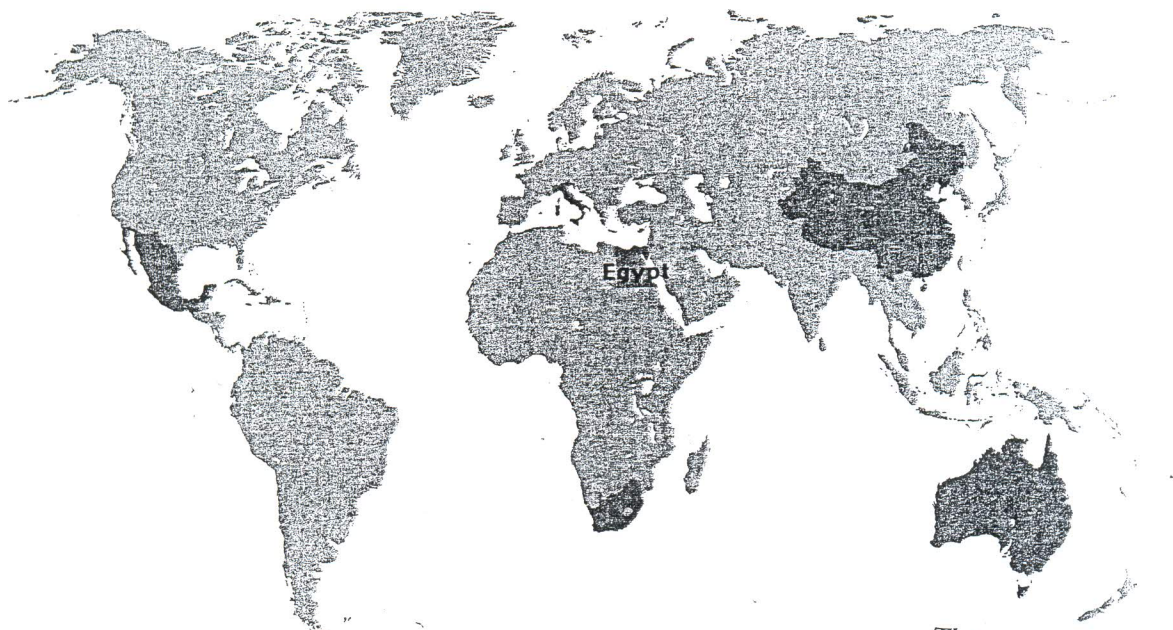
Sentence patterns

There	verb		adjective	noun
	is	a	brown	tree.
There			orange	sand.
	are	-	black	clouds.



# THEME 5 The Physical World

## Lesson 1: Reading



**A** Look and read the flashcards.

**B** Read the group of words in each row.

north	south	east
top	centre	right
mountains	rivers	islands
towns	cities	

left

- 1 Add another word to each group.
- 2 Find the word for each group from the box.

left lakes villages west

**C** Read the sentences. Label the map with the country names.

- 1 Italy is northwest of Egypt.
- 2 Mexico is southwest of Italy.
- 3 South Africa is south of Egypt.
- 4 China is northeast of South Africa.
- 5 Australia is southeast of China.

**D** What do you know?

- 1 Read each sentence or paragraph. It is about one of the countries on the map. Which country?
- 2 Look at the maps (page 23). Check your answers.

It is a very large island.

There are mountains in the centre of the country. There are also mountains in the north. There are two large islands.

There are mountains on the west coast. There is a large lake in the southwest of the country.

There is a large river. It starts in a large lake in the south. It goes to the coast in the north.

There are two very long rivers. They start in the mountains in the centre of the country. They go to the coast in the east.

There are mountains in the southeast. A large river starts in the mountains and goes to the coast in the west.

### Skills Check

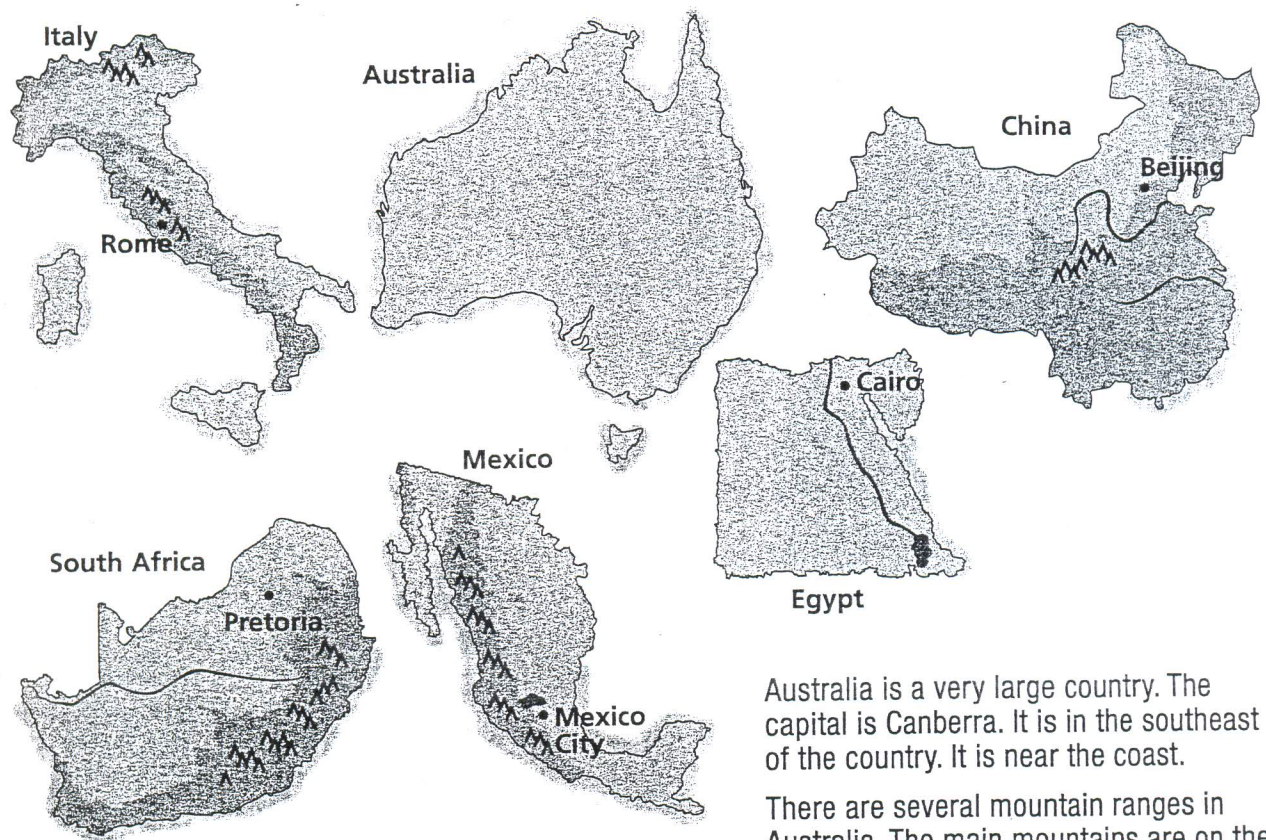
Preparing to read

Before you read a text, ask yourself:  
*What do I know about this subject?*

Make some notes.



## Lesson 2: Reading



### A Look at the maps. Answer the questions.

- 1 Which country is top left?
- 2 Which country is bottom centre?
- 3 Where is Egypt?
- 4 What about South Africa?

### B Cover the maps. Where are the countries?

### C Scan the text.

- 1 Find and underline the names.
- 2 What is the name? Is it a city, a mountain ...?

### D Read the text.

- 1 Draw mountains, etc., on the map of Australia.
- 2 Label the map.

### E Work in pairs. Test each other on the information about the countries.

Australia is a very large country. The capital is Canberra. It is in the southeast of the country. It is near the coast.

There are several mountain ranges in Australia. The main mountains are on the southeast coast. They are called the Australian Alps. There are also mountains on the east coast. They are called the Great Dividing Range.

In the southeast of the country, there are two rivers. The Murray comes from the Great Dividing Range. The Darling comes from the Australian Alps. The rivers join and flow to the coast in the south.

In the centre of the country, there is a large lake. It is called Eyre. A river flows into the lake from the Great Dividing Range.

There is a large island called Tasmania in the southeast. On the south coast, there is a city. It is called Hobart.

### Skills Check

What is each name?

- Find and underline each name.
- Ask yourself: *What is this name?*



## Lesson 3: Writing

### A Two letters are missing from each row of words.

- What are the letters?
- Read the Skills Check and check.

s \_ th    m \_ ntain    cl \_ d    h \_ r  
t \_ n    br \_ n    d \_ n    n \_  
yell \_    sn \_    fl \_    kn \_

### Skills Check

Spelling vowels: /aʊ/

- We spell /aʊ/ with **ou** or **ow**.

**Examples:** south, town, down, brown

- Be careful! Some words with **ou** and **ow** have different sounds.

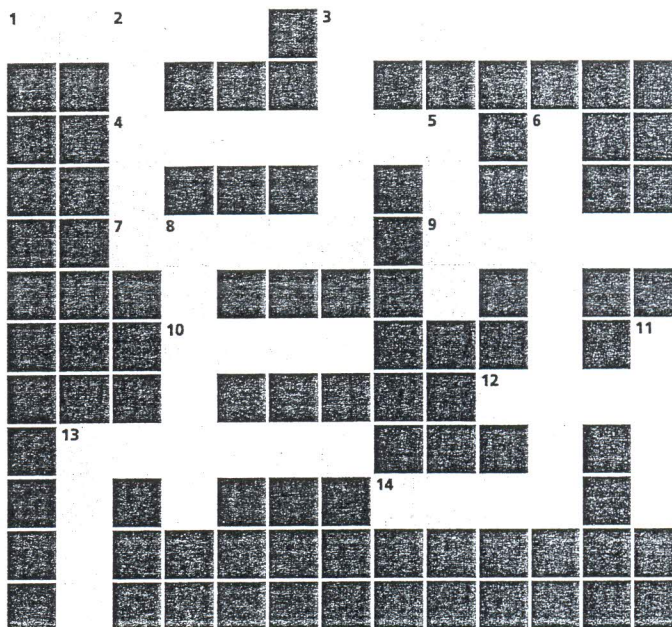
**Examples:** yellow, country

### B Do the crossword.

### C Complete the text. Use a preposition from the box.

in    on    of    from    to

Egypt is a large country. The capital is Cairo. It is \_\_\_\_ the north \_\_\_\_ the country. The second largest city \_\_\_\_ Egypt is Alexandria. It is \_\_\_\_ the coast \_\_\_\_ the north. Cairo is \_\_\_\_ the River Nile. The Nile flows \_\_\_\_ a large lake \_\_\_\_ the south \_\_\_\_ the country. It flows \_\_\_\_ the north. The lake is called Nasser. There are mountains \_\_\_\_ the southeast \_\_\_\_ the country. They are called the Red Sea mountains.



### D Look at the boxes.

- Number the boxes in order.
- Copy the words to make sentences.


on the coast    is    in the north

there    a city





of the country    there    mountains

are    in the south

### Across

- opposite of 'south'
- Egypt, China, South Africa etc.
- Small town
- opposite of 'left'
- opposite of 'north'
- opposite of 'right'
- 
- not top, bottom, left or right
- large village

### Down

- 
- 
- opposite of 'west'
- 
- 
- opposite of 'east'
- large town

### E Write three sentences about your country.

## Lesson 4: Writing

### A Do you need *is* or *are* in these sentences? Explain your answers.

- There \_\_\_\_\_ two rivers in the east of China.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ the Yangtze and the Yellow River.
- The Yangtze \_\_\_\_\_ south of the Yellow River.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ a range of mountains in the north of Italy.
- The mountains in the north \_\_\_\_\_ called the Alps.
- The Murray and the Darling \_\_\_\_\_ in the southeast of Australia.

### B Do you need an *s* with each verb?

- The River Nile flow\_\_ from Lake Nasser in the north.
- The Po start\_\_ in the Alps.
- The Barcoo River end\_\_ in Lake Eyre.
- Two rivers join\_\_ in the southeast of Australia.
- They flow\_\_ to the west.
- The Murray and the Darling join\_\_ and flow\_\_ to the west.

### C Read Skills Check 1. Check Exercises A and B.

### D Read Skills Check 2. Write sentences about the maps in Lesson 2. Use the two patterns.

### E Tick the sentences with correct word order.

- There is in the south a lake. ☐
- There in the south a lake is. ☐
- There is a lake in the south. ☐
- In the south, there is a lake. ☐
- There a lake is in the south. ☐

### F Add the information from the box to the correct sentences in Exercise E.

of Egypt    very large    called Nasser

### G Write a paragraph about your country. Use patterns from this lesson.

### Skills Check 1

#### Singular or plural verb?

Singular subject = singular verb.  
Plural subject = plural verb.

Ask yourself:

*What is / are the subject(s) of my sentence?*

The subject is usually **before** the verb.

**Examples:**

S	V
The Yangtze	is
They	are
The Po	starts
Two rivers	join

But be careful!

- *S* is **after** *V* in *There* sentences.
- singular + singular = plural!

**Examples:**

There	V	S
There	is	a mountain range ...
	are	two rivers ...

S	V
The Murray and The Darling	are ...
	join ...

### Skills Check 2

#### Sentence patterns

We can name something in a second sentence **OR** we can give the name after the noun.

**Example:**

What	Name
There is a lake.	It is called Nasser.
There is a lake.	<del>It is</del> called Nasser.



## Lesson 1: Reading



**A** Look and read.

**B** Number the words and phrases in order.

adult	baby	old person
young adult	child	young baby
young child	teenager	

**C** In your culture, when does:

- 1 a baby become a child?
- 2 a child become an adult?
- 3 a person become old?

**D** Write each word from the box in the correct place in the table.

male	adult	boy	child
girl	man	woman	female

adult	male
-------	------

**E** Read the text. ⇨

- 1 Circle the names.
- 2 Box the other nouns.
- 3 Join the names to the other nouns.

**F** Look at the picture. Name each person. ↑

I work for an international company. There are five people in my office, three women and two men. They come from different countries. Angela is the manager. She is about 45. She is from Spain. Monique is the accountant. She is about 30. She is from France. She has a new baby. He is called Pascal. He is about 3 months old. Anna is a typist. She is still a teenager. She is about 18. She is from Italy. The two men are Brian and Dave. They are computer programmers. Brian is about 40. Dave is the same age as Anna. Brian is from Canada and Dave is from the USA.



## Lesson 2: Reading

### A When can you do these things in your country?

- 1 leave school?
- 2 leave home?
- 3 drive a car?
- 4 get married?

### B When can you do the things in Exercise A in Britain? Scan the text and find the answers. ➡

### C There is a picture for each of these words / phrases.

law	farm	pet
newspaper	cigarettes	
moped	vote	
lorry	adopt	

- 1 Find each word or phrase in the text. Is it a noun or a verb? Write *n* or *v*.
- 2 Join each word to a picture.
- 3 Cover the text. Ask and answer about the words above.
- 4 Check your ideas in a dictionary.

### D What can you do in Britain at your age? Can you ...

- 1 smoke?
- 2 open a bank account?
- 3 buy a pet?
- 4 ride a motorbike?

### E Work in pairs. Test each other on the information in the text.

### Skills Check

#### Scanning for specific information

- You can sometimes find a word or phrase in a text quickly without reading the whole text.
- Write the information you want to find, then look for that phrase in the text.



## Know the Law!

What can you do at your age, according to the law? Use our easy guide to find out.

**At 11** • You can work for a few hours on a farm.



**At 12** • You can buy a pet.



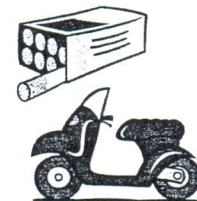
**At 13** • You can get a part-time job. You can only do light work. For example, many children deliver newspapers.



**At 14** • You can work in a shop or a supermarket. For example, some children stack shelves.



**At 16** • You can leave school.  
• You can leave home.  
• You can smoke and buy cigarettes.  
• You can ride a moped.



**At 17** • You can drive a car.



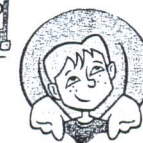
**At 18** • You can vote.  
• You can marry.  
• You can have a credit card.



**At 19** • You can drive a lorry.



**At 21** • You can adopt a child.





## Lesson 3: Writing

### A One letter is missing from each row.

1 What is the letter?

2 Read the Skills Check and check.

- \_\_\_dult wom\_\_\_n b\_\_\_by teen\_\_\_ger
- m\_\_\_n wom\_\_\_n fri\_\_\_nd p\_\_\_rson
- ch\_\_\_ld ch\_\_\_ldren fr\_\_\_end r\_\_\_ght

### B Do the crossword.

### C Complete the text. Use a preposition from the box.

for in on at from to before after

You can get a job \_\_\_\_\_ Britain  
\_\_\_\_\_ 13, but there are many laws. You  
cannot work \_\_\_\_\_ seven \_\_\_\_\_ the  
morning, or \_\_\_\_\_ seven \_\_\_\_\_ the  
evening \_\_\_\_\_ a school day. Children  
go \_\_\_\_\_ school \_\_\_\_\_ Britain  
\_\_\_\_\_ Monday \_\_\_\_\_ Friday. You  
can only work \_\_\_\_\_ two hours  
\_\_\_\_\_ a school day. You can only work  
for five hours \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday and two  
hours \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday.

### D Look at the boxes. ↓

- 1 Number the boxes in order.
- 2 Where can you put the phrases in the green boxes – before, after or in the centre of the sentence?

3 Copy the words to make sentences.

can	school	children	leave
at 16	in Britain		

### E Write three sentences about your country in the same way. Use different patterns.

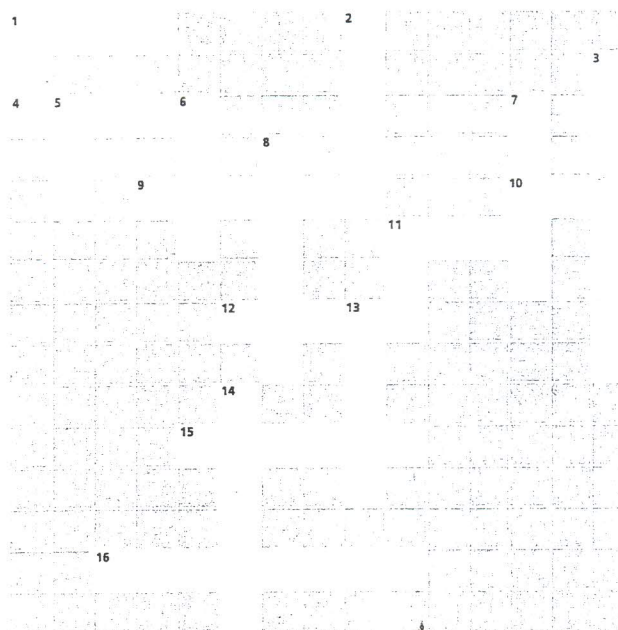
### Skills Check

Spelling with *a, e, i*

- One letter = many sounds.

**Examples:**

a	man, baby, woman, was, grass
e	men, person, she, they
i	child, children, right



#### Across

- 1 under 2 years old
- 4 opposite of *old*
- 9 a person that you like
- 10 plural of *man*
- 11 boy or man
- 12 opposite of *man*
- 15 girl or woman
- 16 plural of *child*

#### Down

- 1 a male child
- 2 aged 2 to 13
- 3 aged 13 to 19
- 5 opposite of *young*
- 6 a female child
- 7 plural of *woman*
- 8 a man, woman, boy or girl
- 11 a male adult
- 13 not a child
- 14 plural of *person*

## Lesson 4: Writing

### A There is one mistake in each sentence. Find it and correct it.

- 1 In Britain, childs do not go to school on Saturday and Sunday.
- 2 There are three mans in my office.
- 3 How many womans can you see in the picture?
- 4 A lot of persons in Britain don't smoke.

### B Read Skills Check 1. Check your work.

### C Study this sentence.

Teenagers can leave school at 16.

- 1 Find and underline the nouns.
- 2 What can we call the first noun?  
What about the second noun?
- 3 What can we replace the first noun with?
- 4 Read Skills Check 2 and check.

### D Study the text.

- 1 How many sentences are there in the text?
- 2 Mark each subject with an S.
- 3 Mark each object with an O.

In Britain, children can work at 14. Many children have jobs. Some children work in shops or deliver newspapers. At 16, children can leave school. They can also leave home. Teenagers can ride a moped at 17 and drive a car at 18. Children become adults in Britain at 18. They can vote, marry and have a credit card.

### E Write a paragraph about your country. Use patterns from this lesson.

### Skills Check 1

#### Irregular plurals

- Most nouns in English are regular. The plural is noun + s / es / ies.
- However, some nouns have irregular plurals. You must learn them!

#### Examples:

Singular	plural
child	children
man	men
woman	women
person	people

### Skills Check 2

#### Subject and object

- All verbs need a **subject**.

#### Examples:

subject	verb	other
Teenagers	can	work in a shop.
They	vote	at 18.

- Many verbs need an **object**, too.

#### Examples:

subject (S)	verb (V)	object (O)
Teenagers	have	a job.
They	can leave	school.
Many children	have	jobs.
Some children	deliver	newspapers.

- **S** and **O** = **nouns** or **pronouns**.
- Often **S** = **people** and **O** = **things**.

### Skills Check 3

#### Joining sentences (1)

- We can join sentences with the same S but different V (and O).

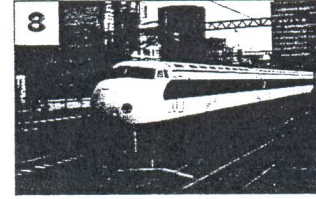
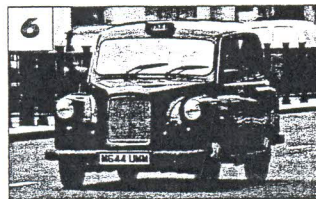
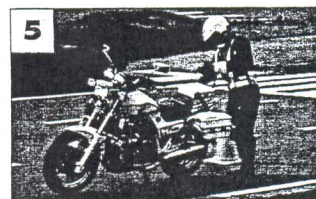
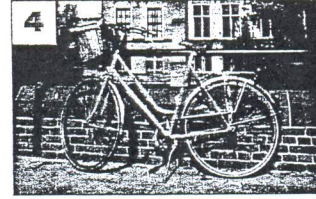
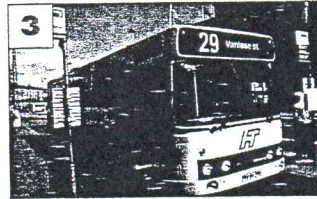
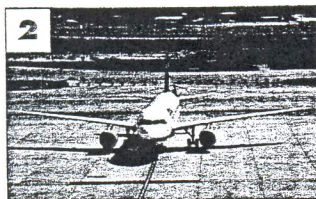
#### Example:

Teenagers can ride a moped at 17 and  
~~Teenagers can~~ drive a car at 18.



# THEME 7 They Made Our World

## Lesson 1: Reading



bicycle

plane

walk

taxi

boat

bus

train

motorbike

**A** Read and number. ↑

**B** Read and match the verbs and the nouns.  
Some verbs can go with more than one noun.

ride

a bicycle

a boat

drive

a bus

a car

fly

a motorbike

a plane

sail

a ship

a train

**C** Look at the text. ⇒

1 Find and underline the names.

2 What is each name?

**D** Read the text. Answer the questions.

1 How does Juan get to work? Join the ways in the photographs.

2 How long does it take Juan to get to work?

3 How far is it from Juan's home to work?

Juan lives in the town of Gandessa but he works on the island of Cabrera. It takes Juan a long time to get to work.

First, he rides his bicycle to the train station at Gandessa. It is about 3 kilometres and it takes 10 minutes. Then he gets a train to Adra. The city is about 30 kilometres from Gandessa and the train takes 45 minutes on a good day. From Adra Station, he gets a bus to the ferry stop. It is about 2 kilometres, but the bus takes a long time – 20 minutes at least.

A ferry is a kind of boat. It goes from one side of a river to the other side, or from the coast to an island.

Cabrera is about 4 kilometres from the coast. The Cabrera ferry takes 15 minutes.

Finally, Juan walks to the office. It is about half a kilometre, so it only takes 5 minutes.

In the evening, he does it all again, in the opposite direction.



## Lesson 2: Reading

### A Discuss these questions.

- 1 Is there a problem with traffic in the capital city of your country?
- 2 What about other towns and cities?
- 3 When is the rush hour in the morning?
- 4 What about in the evening?
- 5 How do most people go to work in the big cities in your country?

### B Look at the heading of the article on the right. It is in red. Can you think of an answer?

### C Look at the heading of the table. It is in red.

- 1 What does the table show?
- 2 What time is the rush hour in London?

### D Look at the table. How fast can you go in the rush hour ...

- 1 in a car?
- 2 on a bicycle?

### E The article on the right has three paragraphs.

- 1 Find and underline the first sentence of each paragraph.
- 2 Which paragraph tells you:
  - the answer to the question in the heading?
  - the reasons for driving?
  - the speed of a car?

### F Read the text. Find answers to the questions in red.

### G Does any information in the article surprise you? Which information? Why does it surprise you?

## When is a bicycle faster than a car?

**How fast can cars go?** Most cars can do 120 kilometres per hour. Some cars can do 150. What about bicycles? Most people can ride a bicycle at about 18 to 20 kilometres per hour.

**How can a bicycle be faster than a car?** The answer is easy. Go to the capital city of any country in the world. Look at a busy road in the rush hour. The bicycles are going faster than the cars.

**Why do people drive to work in capital cities?** Some people are too lazy to go by bicycle. Some people do not want to get wet or cold or hot. Most people want to be comfortable in a little 'room on wheels'.

Table 1: *Average speed in rush hour (from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m.) in London, UK*

method	speed (in kph)
the underground	33
bicycles	18
buses	18
cars	15

### Skills Check

#### Preparing to read

- Read the **heading**.
- Look at any **tables**.
- Read the **first sentence** of each paragraph.



## Lesson 3: Writing

### A One letter is missing from each row.

1 What is the letter?

2 Read the Skills Check and check.

- wh\_\_ sh\_\_w n\_\_w w\_\_rk
- wh\_\_t m\_\_p pl\_\_ne c\_\_r
- wh\_\_ch dr\_\_ve f\_\_rst fr\_\_end
- wh\_\_n \_\_vening riv\_\_r p\_\_rson

### Skills Check

Spelling with a, e, i, o

- One letter = many sounds.

Examples:

- a what, map, plane, car
- e when, evening, river, person
- i which, drive, first, friend
- o who, show, now, hot, work

### B Do the crossword.

#### C Complete the text. Use a preposition from the box.

about from in of at on to top under

Ruta lives \_\_\_\_\_ the island \_\_\_\_\_ Salla, but she works \_\_\_\_\_ the town \_\_\_\_\_ Rantsilla. The town is \_\_\_\_\_ the coast. Every morning, she walks \_\_\_\_\_ the bus station and catches a bus \_\_\_\_\_ Pori. She gets off \_\_\_\_\_ the hovercraft stop. A hovercraft is a kind \_\_\_\_\_ boat. There is air \_\_\_\_\_ the boat. Hovercrafts go very fast on \_\_\_\_\_ of the water. Ruta takes the hovercraft \_\_\_\_\_ Pori \_\_\_\_\_ Rantsilla. It is \_\_\_\_\_ 3 kilometres. It takes \_\_\_\_\_ 15 minutes. \_\_\_\_\_ Rantsilla, she walks \_\_\_\_\_ the office.



Across

3



4



7



9



10



Down

1



2



3



5



6



8



9



### D Look at the boxes.

1 Number the boxes in each row in order.

2 Write the sentences.

3 What do you notice about each sentence?

gets a train from gandessa to adra . juan

his bicycle . he to the train station rides

a bus to pori catches ruta .

from pori to rantsilla the hovercraft . she takes

### E Write three sentences about your journey to college in the same way.

## Lesson 4: Writing

### A Do you need *a* or *the* in each space?

Ellie lives in \_\_\_\_ small village. It is on \_\_\_\_ Isle of Wight. \_\_\_\_ village is called Totland. Ellie doesn't work on \_\_\_\_ island. She works in \_\_\_\_ large town. It is on \_\_\_\_ coast. \_\_\_\_ town is called Lymington. Every morning, Ellie walks to \_\_\_\_ bus stop. It is near \_\_\_\_ bank. She catches \_\_\_\_ bus to Yarmouth. She gets off at \_\_\_\_ ferry stop. There is \_\_\_\_ ferry every hour. She catches \_\_\_\_ ferry to Lymington. \_\_\_\_ journey takes 30 minutes. In Lymington, she walks to \_\_\_\_ office.

### B Read Skills Check 1. Check your work.

### C Study these sentences.

He wants a car.

She wants to get a bicycle.

- 1 Find and underline the nouns.
- 2 Find and circle the verbs.
- 3 Read Skills Check 2 and check.

### D Complete these sentences with true information for you.

- 1 I want ...
- 2 I do not want ...

### E Join each pair of sentences to make one sentence.

- 1 a Ellie lives in a small village.  
b It is on the Isle of Wight.
- 2 a She works in a large town.  
b It is on the coast.
- 3 a Ellie walks to the bus stop.  
b It is near the bank.

Read Skills Check 3 and check.

### F Ask your partner about his / her journey to college. Then write a paragraph. Use patterns from this lesson.

### Skills Check 1

#### Using *a* and *the*

- We often use *a* or *the* with **singular nouns**.

#### Examples:

noun phrase	
article	singular noun
a	bus
the	train

- We use *a* the first time we talk about something. Then we use *the*.

#### Examples:

Juan gets **a train** to Adra.

**The train** takes 45 minutes.

- We use *the* when there is only one.

#### Examples:

Juan lives in **the town** of Gandessa.

He gets a bus to **the ferry** stop.

### Skills Check 2

#### Using *want*

- We can use *want* with an **object**.

#### Example:

S	V	O
I	want	a car.

- We can use *want* with a **second verb** in the **infinitive**.

#### Example:

S	V	inf	O
I	want	to ride	my bicycle.

### Skills Check 3

#### Joining sentences (2)

- Study these sentences.

*Ellie lives in a small village. → It is on the Isle of Wight.*

Sentence 1 O = Sentence 2 S

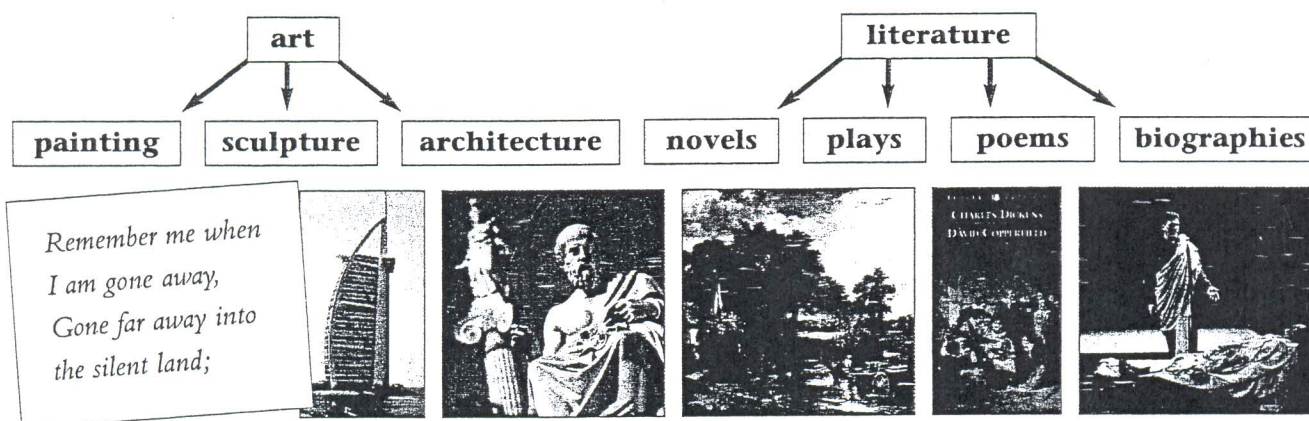
Sentence 2 V = *be (is)*.

- We can join pairs of sentences like this:

*Ellie lives in a small village. It is on the Isle of Wight.*



## Lesson 1: Reading



**A** Study the diagram. Join the words and the pictures. ↑

**B** Cover the diagram. Which nouns below describe people? Which nouns describe things? Mark each word **P** or **T**.

architect architecture art artist biographer  
biography literature novel novelist painter  
painting play playwright poem poet  
sculptor sculpture writer writing

**C** Look at the biography. ⇔

- Find and circle the dates and time reference phrases. Work out the actual date for the time reference phrases.
- Find and underline the names. What is each name?
- Why are some names in **blue**?

**D** Read the text. Make notes of the important events in Monet's life. Write ? if you are not sure about a date.

1840 born in Paris  
1850 moved to Le Havre

**E** Find and box all the past tense forms. What is the verb in each case?

**Monet, Claude** b. 1840; d. 1926, painter

Claude Monet was born in **Paris, France**, in 1840. Ten years later, Monet's family moved to **Le Havre**, a small town on the northern coast of France. His father, Adolphe, started a shop, but Monet didn't want to work in it. He wanted to paint.

Monet went to school, but he didn't like it. He painted pictures of the teachers. People laughed at them. He sold some paintings at the age of 15. A year later, a painter called **Eugène Boudin** taught him about painting landscapes.

In 1857, Monet's mother, Louise, died. Monet went to the School of Fine Arts, a university in Paris. But he didn't like it and he left. He had to join the army, but he became very ill and left after one year.

In 1862, Monet started work in a studio with the painter, **Renoir**. He met a woman at the studio called Camille Doncieux. He married her and they had two children.

From 1870 to 1871, there was a war between France and **Prussia**. Monet moved to **London**. He returned to France after the war and moved to a village near Paris.

Camille died in 1879. Monet moved again to a town called Giverny.

Monet died in 1926. He is buried in Giverny.

## Lesson 2: Reading

- A** What can you remember about Claude Monet?  
Work in pairs. Don't look back at your notes!

- B** Look at your notes from Lesson 1.

- 1 What information do you need to check?
- 2 What extra information would you like to find out? Add questions to your notes.

1862? met Camille Doncieux  
? married CD  
? had two children - names?

- C** Read the text below.

- 1 Check the information in your notes.
- 2 Add extra information.

- D** Read pieces of information from your notes.  
Is the information in Text 1, Text 2 or both?

### Skills Check 1

#### Recognising past forms

- Most English verbs are **regular**.

##### Examples:

started, wanted, died  
Take off the final -ed or -d.  
Do you recognise the verb?

- Many common verbs are **irregular**.

##### Examples:

became, met, had, left  
Look at the first two or three letters. Do you recognise the verb?

- Sometimes the past form is **very different from the infinitive**.

##### Examples:

sold, taught, went, bought, was  
You must learn these!

### Skills Check 2

#### Doing research (1)

- When you read a biography, think:  
*What happened? When did it happen?*
- Make notes. Write ? if you are not sure. Do some more research.



Claude Monet was  
a very famous  
French painter. He  
is called the Father  
of Impressionism.

He was born on November 14th, 1840. His father had a shop. It sold supplies for ships and boats. Monet didn't want to work in it. He wanted to paint. In 1859, he went to a university in Paris to study art.

At 19, he joined the army and went to Algeria, a country in North Africa. He became ill and returned to France in 1860.

Monet started work in a studio with Pierre Auguste Renoir. He met Camille Doncieux at the studio and they married in 1870. They had two children. The first boy was called Jean and the second

boy was called Michel.

After the Franco-Prussian War, Monet and Camille moved to Argenteuil. His wife died in 1879. In 1883, Monet moved again, to a town about 40 miles from Paris. Monet married again in 1892. His second wife was called Alice Hoschede.

Monet liked to paint flowers, trees, rivers and boats. He bought a boat and used it as a painting studio. He also liked to paint trains and architecture.

Monet died on December 5th, 1926.



## Lesson 3: Writing

- A** How can each word end? Copy and complete, adding one or more letters. (There are often two ways.)

1 art, artist \_\_\_\_\_ 6 nove\_\_\_\_\_

2 pain\_\_\_\_\_ 7 pla\_\_\_\_\_

3 sculp\_\_\_\_\_ 8 poe\_\_\_\_\_

4 architect\_\_\_\_\_ 9 biograph\_\_\_\_\_

5 litera\_\_\_\_\_ 10 writ\_\_\_\_\_

- B** Do the crossword.

- C** Complete the text. Use a verb from the box in the correct form in each space. You can use the same verb more than once.

be become continue die drown fall go  
have leave marry meet run send write

Mary Shelley \_\_\_\_\_ born in 1797. In 1812, her father \_\_\_\_\_ her to live in Scotland. She \_\_\_\_\_ the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley there and she \_\_\_\_\_ in love with him. At 16, she \_\_\_\_\_ away from home with Shelley. He already \_\_\_\_\_ a wife called Harriet, but he \_\_\_\_\_ her for Mary. Harriet \_\_\_\_\_ in 1816, and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ Percy in the same year. They \_\_\_\_\_ to live in Italy. Mary Shelley \_\_\_\_\_ a novel called *Frankenstein* in about 1817. It \_\_\_\_\_ probably the first science fiction story. It \_\_\_\_\_ a huge success. Percy Shelley \_\_\_\_\_ in 1822. Mary Shelley \_\_\_\_\_ to write novels, short stories and biographies for the rest of her life. She \_\_\_\_\_ in 1851.

- D** Make notes of the important events in Mary Shelley's life.

- E** Write 5 sentences about Mary Shelley's life from your notes.

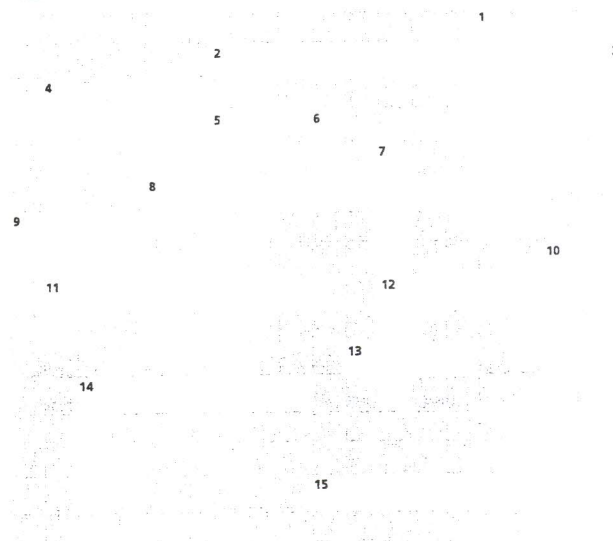
### Skills Check

Spelling /schwa/ at the end of words

- We can spell this sound in three main ways at the end of words.

Examples:

-er painter, writer, teacher  
-or sculptor, doctor, advisor  
-ure literature, picture, architecture



#### Across

- 2 ... includes poems, plays, novels and biographies.
- 8 I love the modern ... in Dubai – all the banks, hotels and office buildings.
- 9 *Romeo and Juliet* is a famous ... by Shakespeare.
- 11 Do you like all the ... in this garden?
- 12 Do you like this landscape ...?
- 13 Shakespeare was a playwright and a ...
- 14 Monet was a famous French ...
- 15 A ... writes the story of a real person's life.

#### Down

- 1 Dickens and Shakespeare were ...
- 3 William Shakespeare is probably the most famous ... in the world.
- 4 Dickens was a famous English ...
- 5 Mehmet Aga was the ... of the Blue Mosque in Turkey.
- 6 Monet studied ... at university for a short time.
- 7 Michelangelo was an Italian painter and ...
- 10 A ... is the story of a real person's life.
- 14 A ... often has words rhyming words like *moon* and *June*.

## Lesson 4: Writing

Monet went to school, but he didn't like the school. He painted pictures of the teachers. People laughed at the pictures.

**A painter called Eugène Boudin taught Monet about painting landscapes.**

Monet's father had a shop. The shop sold supplies for ships and boats.

Monet liked to paint flowers, trees, rivers and boats. Monet also liked to paint trains and architecture.

Mary Shelley was born in 1797. In 1812, her father sent Mary to live in Scotland. Mary met the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley there and Mary fell in love with Shelley.

Mary continued to write novels, short stories and biographies for the rest of her life.

### A Study the extracts from the texts in this theme.

- 1 Find and underline all the plural nouns.
- 2 Is there an article in front of each plural noun?
- 3 Why is / isn't there an article?
- 4 Read Skills Check 1 and check your ideas.

### B Look at the extracts again. Some of the sentences are strange because they do not have pronouns.

- 1 Rewrite the sentences. Change some of the nouns to pronouns.
- 2 Read Skills Check 2 and check.

### C Look back at your sentences about Mary Shelley (Lesson 3).

- 1 Check the plural nouns. Do you need an article?
- 2 Change some of the nouns to pronouns.

### Skills Check 1

Using zero article and *the*

- We often do not use an article with **plural nouns**.

noun phrase	
article	plural noun

— pictures  
the pictures

- We don't use an article if we are talking about **people or things in general**.

**Examples:**

**People** laughed at the pictures.

The shop sold **supplies** for **ships**.

- We use *the* when there is **only one group**.

**Examples:**

He painted pictures of **the teachers**.

(at the school)

People laughed at **the pictures**. (of the teachers)

### Skills Check 2

Using object pronouns

- We use object pronouns **after a verb**.

**Examples:**

S	V	O	
He	didn't like	the school.	
		it.	
He	sent	Mary	to Scotland.
		her	
She	met	Shelley	in Scotland.
		him	
He	liked to paint	flowers.	
		them.	

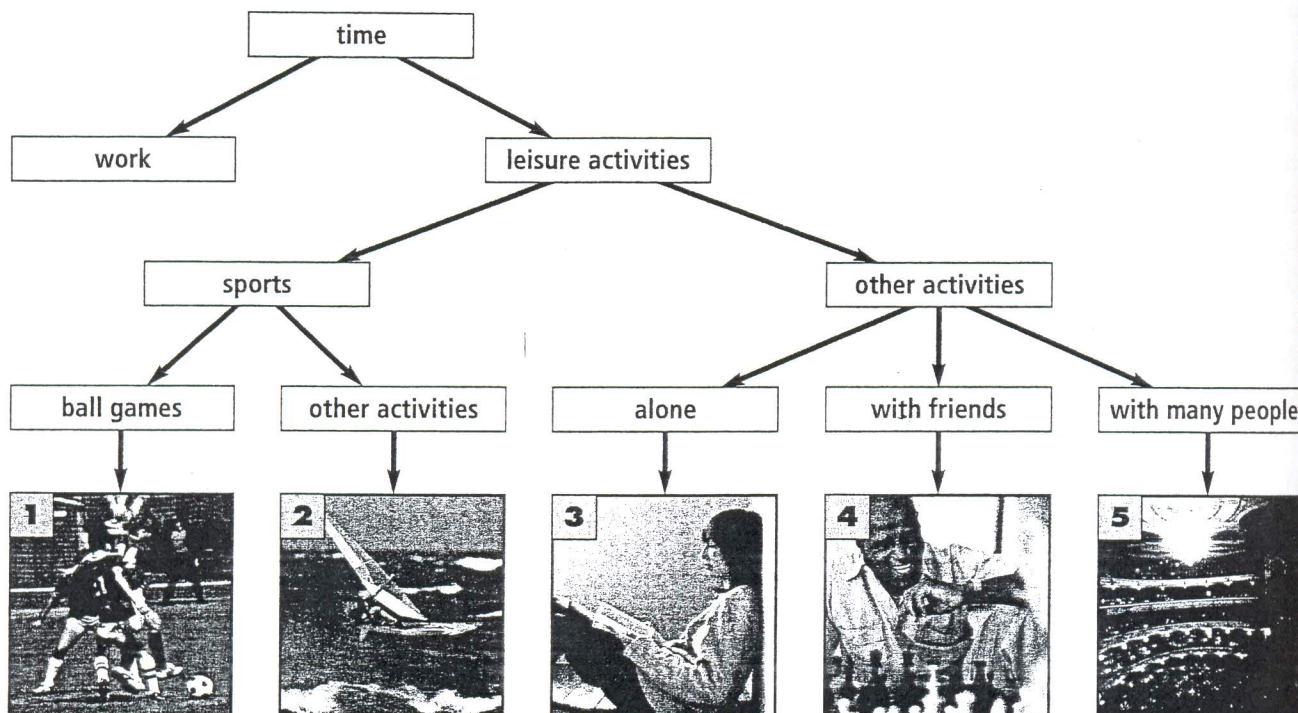
- We use object pronouns **after a preposition**.

**Examples:**

S	V	prep	O
She	fell	in love	with him.
I	wrote	a letter	to her.
He	got	a call	from them.



# Lesson 1: Reading



**A** Study the diagram above. Think of examples of each type of activity, 1 to 5.

**B** Number the phrases below 1 to 5 to fit them into the diagram.  
Some phrases can go in more than one place.

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| listening to a Walkman      | 3 |
| playing chess               |   |
| playing tennis              |   |
| reading a novel             |   |
| watching a film at a cinema |   |
| going surfing               |   |

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| playing football               |  |
| shopping at the mall           |  |
| playing handball               |  |
| going to the theatre           |  |
| going swimming                 |  |
| watching football at a stadium |  |

**C** The texts on page 39 are from an encyclopedia.  
Don't read them. Scan and find:

- 1 eight countries
- 2 seven nationalities
- 3 four names
- 4 eight dates
- 5 ten numbers
- 6 five other words with capital letters

## Skills Check

### Marking text (1)

- Mark target items in a text:

– with **different** coloured **highlighters**

OR

– with underlining, **boxes**, **circles**, **clouds** and **arrows**.

- Marking helps with active reading.

## Lesson 2: Reading

- A** The texts 1 to 6 below have the same structure. Which paragraph answers each question below?

- 1 How popular is the activity today?
- 2 What is this activity?
- 3 When did the activity first appear?
- 4 Where does the name come from?

### Skills Check 1

#### Reading encyclopedia entries

- A text in an encyclopedia often has this structure:  
1 definition                      3 history  
2 origins of the name        4 the present day

- B** Work in groups of 6.

- 1 Choose one of the texts each.
- 2 Make notes in your notebook.
- 3 Report back to your group on your research.

### Skills Check 2

#### Making notes

- Make sure you record:  
names    dates    places    numbers

#### The Novel

1

A novel is a long story. Most novels have more than 40,000 words.

The name comes from the Italian word *novella*. The word means 'new'.

There were long stories in Ancient Greece in about 500 BCE. Perhaps the first novel was *The Education of Cyrus*.

Over 5,000 new novels appear every year in the USA.

#### The Walkman

2

A Walkman is a personal cassette or CD player. You listen to music through headphones.

The name comes from two English words, *walk* and *man*. You can walk and listen to the cassette or CD.

The Japanese company, Sony, made the first Walkman in 1979.

There are more than 300,000,000 Walkmans in the world.

#### Tennis

3

Tennis is a ball game for two or four people.

The name comes from the French word *tenez*. The word means 'hold'.

Major Wingfield played the first game of modern tennis in 1873 in Britain. However, there was a much older game. It was called 'royal tennis'. It started in France in the 12th century.

Sixty million people play tennis worldwide.

#### Chess

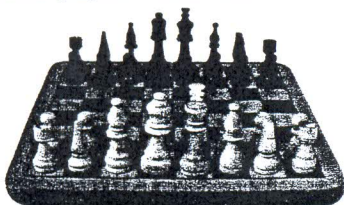
4

Chess is a game for two players. You use a board with 64 black and white squares.

The name comes from the Persian word for king – *shah*.

The game appeared in India in about 600 CE.

There are over 550 million chess players worldwide.



#### Films

5

A film is a story at the cinema.

The name comes from the film in the camera. In the USA, films are called *movies* because the pictures move.

William Friese Greene made the first film in 1889 in Britain. However, the American, Thomas Edison, showed the first film to people in 1891. People started making films in Hollywood in about 1910.

India now makes about 800 films every year. This is more films than Hollywood.

#### Surfing

6

Surfing is a kind of skiing on the sea. You ski on waves to the beach.

The name comes from the word *surf*. It means the waves near the coast.

The sport probably started in Hawaii in 1400 or 1500 CE. In 1915, Duke Kahanamoku, a Hawaiian, took the sport to the USA and Australia. The sport arrived in Europe in the 1950s.

There are over 3,000 good surfing beaches worldwide.

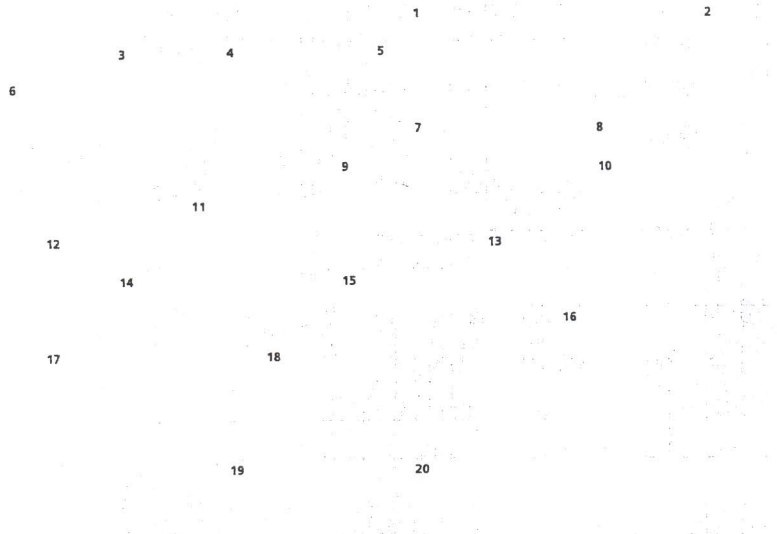


## Lesson 3: Writing

- A** Each word can end in two ways.  
Copy and complete to make the  
country (C) and the nationality (N).

	C	N
--	---	---

- |   |           |     |     |
|---|-----------|-----|-----|
| 1 | Engl...   | and | ish |
| 2 | Fr...     |     |     |
| 3 | Gree...   |     |     |
| 4 | Ind...    |     |     |
| 5 | Brit...   |     |     |
| 6 | Jap...    |     |     |
| 7 | Austra... |     |     |
| 8 | Amer...   |     |     |



- B** Do the crossword. ✎

- C** Correct and complete the text.

- Change lower case letters to capitals as necessary.
- Use a verb from the box in the correct form in each space. You can use the same verb more than once.

be   come   play   put   write

basketball \_\_\_\_\_ a kind of ball game. you  
\_\_\_\_\_ it in two groups of five players.

*the name* \_\_\_\_\_ *from two english words*  
*basket and ball.* you \_\_\_\_\_ the ball into a  
basket to get points.


in 1891, a canadian, dr james naismith,  
\_\_\_\_\_ the rules of the game. students in  
springfield, massachusetts, \_\_\_\_\_  
the first game on january 20th, 1892.

four hundred million people \_\_\_\_\_  
basketball worldwide.

- D** Make notes about basketball in the table.

definition
origins of name
history
the present day


### Across

- Do you watch films on the television, or do you go to the ...?
- There's a Shakespeare play on at the ....
- 
- Do you ... television a lot?
- I hate going ... . I don't spend a long time at the mall.
- I'm listening to a play on the ...
- There's a new ... on at the cinema.
- You can watch football here.
- Can you ... chess?
- What's on ... this evening?

### Down

- Do you want to ... to my new CD?
- I'm listening to ... on my Walkman.
- You need it for football and tennis.
- My house is near the ... . I go surfing and swimming every day.



- E.g., football, tennis, swimming
- A kind of skiing on the sea.
- Not work.
- 
- What kind of books do you ...?
- I always go shopping at the ... on Thursdays.

- E** Cover the text. Write 5 sentences about basketball from your notes.

## Lesson 4: Writing

Surfing is a kind of skiing on the sea.

A novel is a long story.

A film is a play at the cinema.

The name comes from the Persian word for king – *shah*.

The game appeared in India in about 600 CE.

However, there was an older game.

Tennis is a ball game for two or four people.

The Japanese company, Sony, made the first Walkman in 1979.

Major Wingfield played the first game of modern tennis in 1873 in Britain.

There are 550 million chess players worldwide.

Over 5,000 new novels appear every year in the USA.

### A Study the extracts. ↗

- 1 Find and highlight all the nouns.
- 2 What words appear in front of each noun?
- 3 Read the Skills Check. Find and circle the noun phrases in the extracts.
- 4 Find one more noun phrase of each kind in the extracts. Write it in your notebook.

### B Some nouns in the text below are highlighted.

- 1 Choose one or more words from the table to complete each noun phrase.
- 2 Write the word(s) in the space. Use capital letters if necessary.

a	first	Indian
an	2,000	real
the	37	great
–	20,807	longest-running

### Skills Check

#### The noun phrase

noun phrase			
article	number	adjective	noun
–	–	–	tennis
a	–	–	novel
the	–	–	name
a	–	long	story
the	–	Persian	word
the	first	–	Walkman
–	550 million	chess	players

\_\_\_\_\_ play is \_\_\_\_\_ story at \_\_\_\_\_ theatre.

\_\_\_\_\_ name comes from \_\_\_\_\_ word for 'take part in' – *dleg*.

There were \_\_\_\_\_ theatres in Ancient \_\_\_\_\_ Greece before the 6th century

BCE. However, there were no \_\_\_\_\_ plays at that time. \_\_\_\_\_ people told

\_\_\_\_\_ stories but they did not pretend to be other people. \_\_\_\_\_ things

changed on 23rd November, 534 BCE. On that day, Thespis, a Greek, became a person in

\_\_\_\_\_ story. He was \_\_\_\_\_ actor. \_\_\_\_\_ years later,

Shakespeare wrote about \_\_\_\_\_ plays in English.

The \_\_\_\_\_ play in the world is *The Mousetrap* by Agatha Christie. It opened in 1952 in

\_\_\_\_\_ theatre in London. On 25th November, 2002, it completed \_\_\_\_\_ performances.



## Lesson 1: Reading

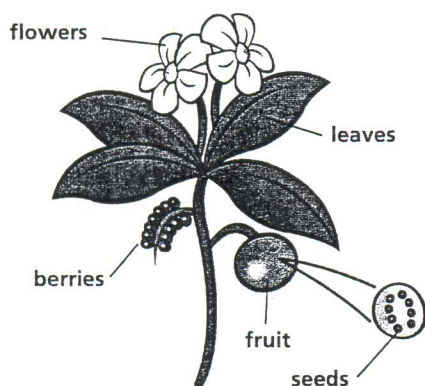
### 1 Find a connection between each group of words.

- |              |          |        |
|--------------|----------|--------|
| 1 bread      | butter   | eggs   |
| 2 coffee     | milk     | sugar  |
| 3 vegetables | fruit    | juice  |
| 4 coffee     | tea      | juice  |
| 5 milk       | butter   | cheese |
| 6 chicken    | potatoes | rice   |
| 7 ice-cream  | milk     | sugar  |

### 2 In this theme, you are going to read about plants.

- Study Figure 1.
- Close your book. Draw and label a diagram of a plant.

Figure 1: The main parts of a plant



### 3 The texts on page 43 are from an encyclopedia. Don't read them. Scan and find:

- ten countries
- four continents
- three nationalities
- one name
- two towns / cities
- ten dates

### 4 The texts on page 43 have the same structure. There are four main topics. Read Skills Check 1 and follow the advice.

## Lesson 2: Reading

### 1 What do you know about coffee and tea?

- What part of the plant do you use to make each drink?
- Where do the names *coffee* and *tea* come from?
- Where did each drink first appear?
- When did each drink first appear?
- Where does each plant grow today?

### 2 Work in pairs. Read one text each. ⇌

- Find answers to the questions in Exercise A.
- Draw lines with dates on the world map on page 43 to show the spread of the drink. Make notes of other important information.
- Cover the texts. Exchange information.

### Skills Check 1

#### Marking text (2)

- One text often has several topics.
    - Draw a line between topics.
    - Write the topic of each section in the margin.
- Remember!** Marking helps with active reading.

### Skills Check 2

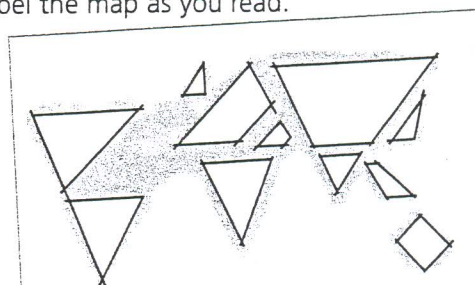
#### Doing research (2)

- Do research with a partner or with a group of people. Read some of the information each. Make notes. Report back to your partner / group.

### Skills Check 3

#### Using maps

- Learn to draw a sketch map of the world. Label the map as you read.



# Coffee

Coffee is a kind of hot drink. It is made from the berries of a small bush. The name comes from Kaffa, a town in Ethiopia.



There is a story about the first cup of coffee. In about 850 CE, an Ethiopian man called Kaldi had some goats. They ate some berries from a bush. Then they started jumping up and down. Kaldi made the berries into a drink. He drank it. Suddenly, he was full of energy. He told everyone about the new drink. Coffee became very popular in the Arab World.

In the 16th century, Arabs brought coffee to Europe. The first coffee house in London opened in 1652. British people took coffee to America in the 1690s.

At first, coffee only came from Yemen. Then, at the end of the 17th century, people took some bushes to Indonesia. At the beginning of the 18th century, sailors took some bushes to South America.

Coffee grows now in Central and South America, Africa and Indonesia. ■

# Tea

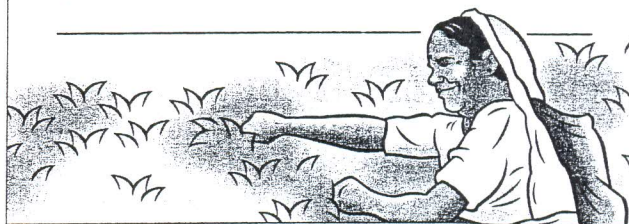
Tea is a kind of hot drink. It is made from the leaves of a small bush. The name comes from a Chinese word, *thai*.



There is a story about the first cup of tea. In about 2700 BCE, the ruler of China felt tired. He sat down under a tree. He boiled some water to drink. Some leaves fell from the tree into the pot. He drank the water. Suddenly, he didn't feel tired anymore.

It was 3,000 years before the drink became popular in China. In 800 CE, the Chinese took some bushes to Japan. Tea arrived in Europe at the beginning of the 18th century. In the 1820s, people found tea bushes in Burma (now Myanmar) and India. The British took some bushes to Sri Lanka.

Now there are tea bushes in countries in Asia, Africa and South America. ■



## TEA AND COFFEE AROUND THE WORLD

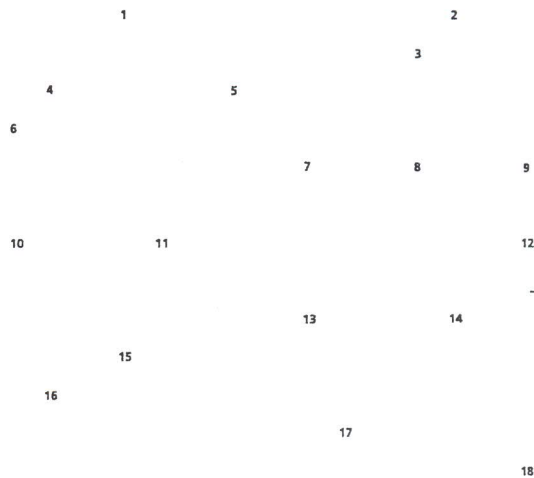




## Lesson 21 Writing

- 1 Can you add *s / es* to these words?  
Write the plural or leave the word.

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 juice    | 8 rice       |
| 2 potato   | 9 meat       |
| 3 fruit    | 10 bread     |
| 4 tea      | 11 coffee    |
| 5 butter   | 12 vegetable |
| 6 egg      | 13 water     |
| 7 sandwich | 14 milk      |



- 2 Do the crossword. ⇨

- 3 Complete the text with *a, an, the* or *-* in each space.

Coca-Cola is \_\_\_\_ kind of \_\_\_\_ cold drink. The name comes from two plants. At first, it was made from \_\_\_\_ leaves of \_\_\_\_ coca bush and \_\_\_\_ fruit of \_\_\_\_ kola bush.

In 1883, \_\_\_\_ man called Angelo Mariana made \_\_\_\_ coca drink. Three years later, on May 8th, 1886, \_\_\_\_ American, Dr John Pemberton, took \_\_\_\_ drink and added \_\_\_\_ kola fruit. \_\_\_\_ doctor started selling \_\_\_\_ drink \_\_\_\_ year later. In \_\_\_\_ first year, he sold \$50 worth of \_\_\_\_ Coca-Cola, but he spent just under \$74 on \_\_\_\_ advertising.

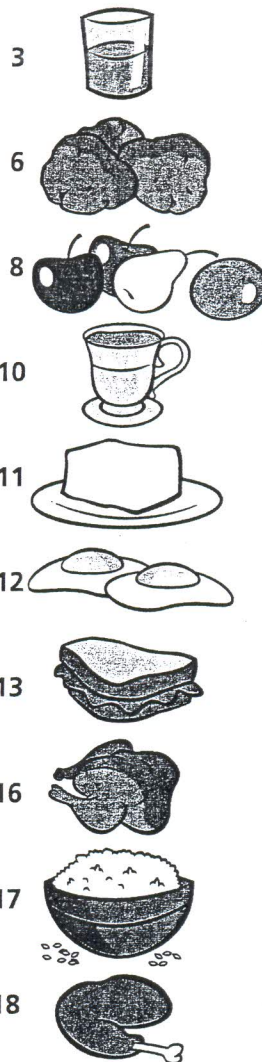
In 1888, another American, Asa Candler, bought Pemberton's company. He said \_\_\_\_ drink was good for \_\_\_\_ headaches. In \_\_\_\_ next 25 years, Candler made \$50 million from \_\_\_\_ Coca-Cola drink.

Coca-Cola is \_\_\_\_ most popular soft drink in \_\_\_\_ world. Every year, \_\_\_\_ company sells nearly 10 million litres.

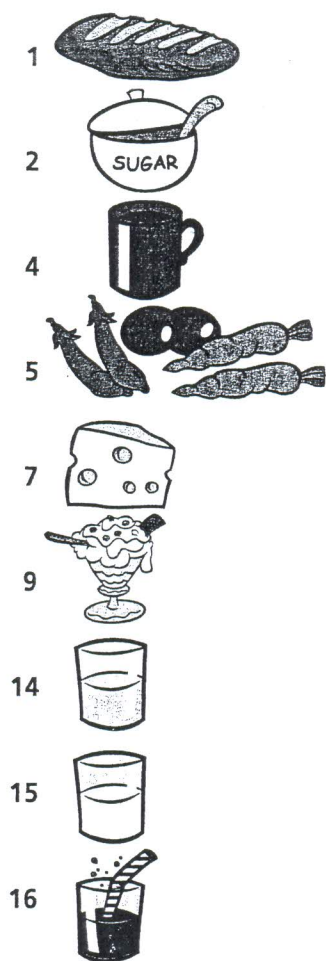
- 4 Make notes about Coca-Cola.

- 5 Cover the text. Write five sentences about Coca-Cola from your notes.

### Across



### Down



## Lesson 4: Writing

In about 850 CE, an Ethiopian called Kaldi had some goats. The goats ate some berries from a bush and started jumping up and down. The man picked some berries and made them into a drink.

Coffee grows now in Central and South America, Africa and Indonesia.

A Chinese ruler sat down under a tree. The man boiled some water in a pot. Some leaves fell from the tree into the pot. He drank the water.

In 800 CE, sailors took some bushes to Japan.

Tea arrived in Europe at the beginning of the 18th century.

### Study the extracts above.

- Find and highlight all the nouns.
- Read Skills Check 1.
- Circle the countable nouns, and box the uncountable nouns in the extracts above.

### What can you use in front of each kind of noun?

- Make a list of words.
- Read Skills Check 2 and check.

### Skills Check 1

#### Nouns

- There are two kinds of noun:

countable	uncountable
eggs, vegetables, goats	water, rice, tea

- Every time you write a noun, think:  
*Is this noun countable?*

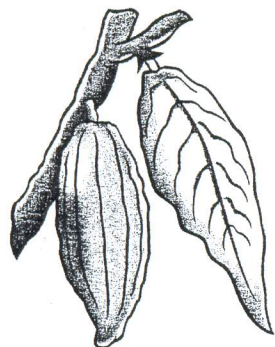
### Skills Check 2

#### Countable and uncountable nouns

singular			
countable		uncountable	
a	drink	–	water
	sandwich	some	tea
the	goat	the	coffee
plural			
–			drinks
some			sandwiches
the			goats

Some nouns in the text below are highlighted. Write a word in front of each noun, if necessary.

## Cocoa



Cocoa, or hot chocolate, is \_\_\_\_\_ kind of hot drink. It is made from \_\_\_\_\_ seeds of \_\_\_\_\_ tree.

\_\_\_\_\_ names come from a Mayan word, *xocalatl*.

\_\_\_\_\_ Mayans lived in Mexico from 2000 BCE to 1524 BCE. They made

\_\_\_\_\_ drink from \_\_\_\_\_ seeds in about 1500 BCE. They believed

\_\_\_\_\_ drink gave them \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge. They took it to Central America in about 600 CE. Christopher

Columbus had \_\_\_\_\_ cocoa in 1502 in the West Indies. \_\_\_\_\_ sailors from Spain took the drink back home in 1544. They added \_\_\_\_\_ sugar to it. It became popular with \_\_\_\_\_ people in many countries. The first chocolate house opened in London in 1657.

There are now \_\_\_\_\_ bushes in West Africa, Indonesia and Brazil. Hot chocolate drinks are very popular with young people in many countries. \_\_\_\_\_ people buy nearly 900 million kilograms of \_\_\_\_\_ cocoa drinks every year.