

Right on!

Student's Book

Jenny Dooley

1



Express Publishing

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1

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CLIL

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The alphabet & Spelling

1  1.2 Listen and repeat.



Note!

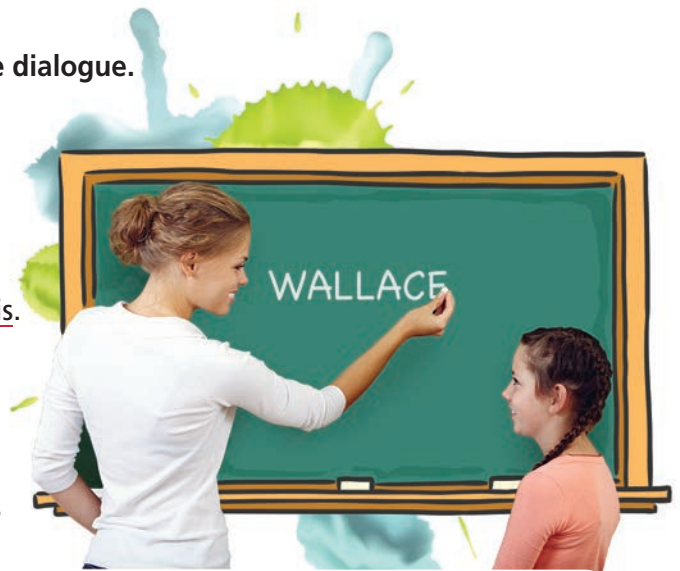
In English, when a name contains double letters, e.g. **ll**, we read them as **double l** not **2 l**, **Milles**.
M-I-double L-E-S
NOT: ~~M-L-2L-E-S~~

2  1.3 Listen and choose the correct name.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1 A Bil | B Bill |
| 2 A Maia | B Maya |
| 3 A Juan | B Huan |
| 4 A Teresa | B Tereza |

3 a)  1.4 Listen and read the dialogue.

- A** Hello, I'm Mrs Drake. I'm your new teacher. What's your name?
- B** Hello, Mrs Drake. I'm Alexis.
- A** And your surname?
- B** Wallace.
- A** How do you spell it?
- B** W - A - double L - A - C - E.



- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 Jennifer Matthews | 3 Emma Cooper |
| 2 Richard Hughes | 4 Ethan Davies |

b)  Act out similar dialogues. Use the names (1-4) in the box.



Numbers 1-20

4 1.5 Listen and repeat.

1 one	6 six	11 eleven	16 sixteen
2 two	7 seven	12 twelve	17 seventeen
3 three	8 eight	13 thirteen	18 eighteen
4 four	9 nine	14 fourteen	19 nineteen
5 five	10 ten	15 fifteen	20 twenty



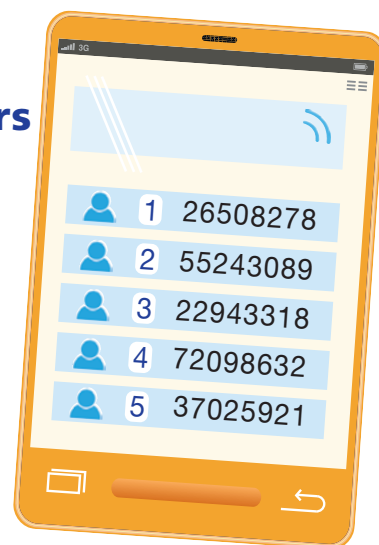
Note!

In English, when we use 0 (zero) in telephone numbers, we say *oh* NOT *zero*.

Asking about telephone numbers

5 Ask and answer, as in the example.

- 1 A: What's your telephone number?
B: It's two-six-five-oh-eight-two-seven-eight.



Numbers 21-100

6 1.6 Listen and repeat.

21 twenty-one	27 twenty-seven	60 sixty
22 twenty-two	28 twenty-eight	70 seventy
23 twenty-three	29 twenty-nine	80 eighty
24 twenty-four	30 thirty	90 ninety
25 twenty-five	40 forty	100 a/one hundred
26 twenty-six	50 fifty	

Note!

In English, when we write a compound number (any number made up of two words), we use a hyphen in between them.
46 forty-six





7 1.7 Listen and circle the number you hear.

- | | | | | | |
|------|-----|------|----|------|----|
| 1 12 | 20 | 3 50 | 15 | 5 30 | 13 |
| 2 10 | 100 | 4 42 | 24 | 6 8 | 80 |

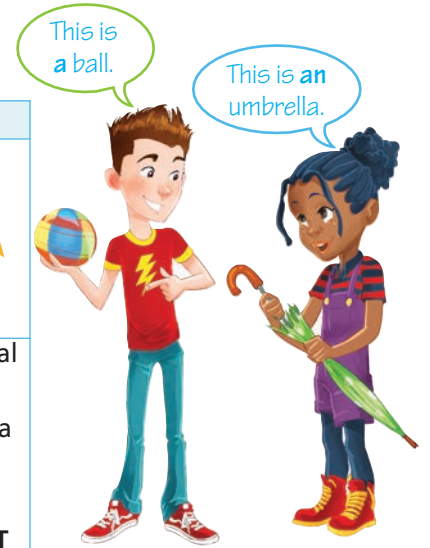


8 Read the theory.

alan

a		an	
a <u>s</u> martphone	a <u>b</u> all	an <u>i</u> pod	an <u>u</u> mbrella
			

- We use **a/an** when we talk about a person, animal or thing in general.
- We use **a** before singular nouns that begin with a **consonant** sound (b, c, d etc) **a book**
- We use **an** before singular countable nouns that begin with a **vowel** sound (a, e, i etc) **an egg** BUT **an hour**









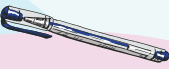


9 Fill in: a or an.

1 	2 	3 	4 
_____ alarm clock	_____ digital camera	_____ agenda	_____ scarf

Classroom objects

10 Label the pictures. Use: pencil case, glue, pen, rubber, pencil, ruler, notebook, blackboard, desk, whiteboard.

1.8 Listen and check, then repeat.

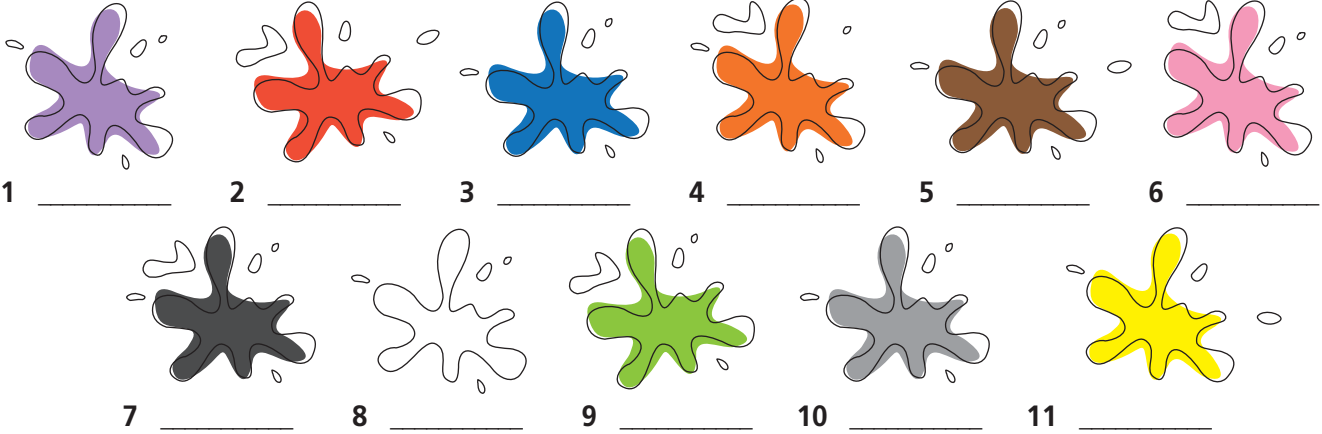
2 	3 	4 
5 	6 	7 
8 	9 	10 



Colours

11 a) Write the colours.

- brown • purple • pink • grey • green • red • yellow • black • orange
- blue • white



b) 1.9 Listen and check, then repeat. Complete the sentence.

My favourite colour is _____.

the

We use **the** when we talk about something specific or something mentioned before. **The pen on the desk is Mary's. This is a smartphone. The smartphone is black.**



12 Fill in *a/an* or *the*, then circle the correct colour.

1.10 Listen and check.

<p>1 </p> <p>This is ___ anorak. ___ anorak is pink/white.</p>	<p>2 </p> <p>This is ___ purse. ___ purse is green/purple.</p>	<p>3 </p> <p>This is ___ alarm clock. ___ alarm clock is yellow/black.</p>	<p>4 </p> <p>This is ___ watch. ___ watch is purple/blue.</p>
<p>5 </p> <p>This is ___ umbrella. ___ umbrella is red/black.</p>	<p>6 </p> <p>This is ___ e-reader. ___ e-reader is grey/brown.</p>	<p>7 </p> <p>This is ___ sharpener. ___ sharpener is orange/yellow.</p>	<p>8 </p> <p>This is ___ schoolbag. ___ schoolbag is pink/green.</p>

Greetings

13  1.11 Listen and repeat.



Greetings – Introducing yourself/others

14 a) Complete the dialogue with the phrases below.

- Goodbye
- Hello
- This is
- Nice to meet you

Note!

Use Mr/Mrs/Ms + person's surname to address your teacher. **Hello Ms Green.** (NOT: *Hello Kate* or *Hello teacher.*)

Mrs White: 1) _____, I'm Mrs White. What's your name?
Nat: Hello, Mrs White. My name's Nat.
2) _____ Barry.
Mrs White: 3) _____, Barry.
Barry: Nice to meet you, too. 4) _____!
Mrs White: Bye.

b)   1.12 Listen and check. Then, read the dialogue aloud.

Classroom language

15  1.13 Listen and repeat.




Note!

We use the imperative to give: an order **Stand up.**; instructions **Open your book on p. 25.**

Imperative

	form	example
affirmative	base form of the verb	Open your books.
negative	Don't + base form of the verb	Don't open your books.

16  Make imperative sentences. Then, your partner acts out what you ask him/her to do.

Student A: **Stand up, please.**

Student B: (*stands up*)

1 • Hello!



What's in this module?

- **Vocabulary**
 - countries
 - nationalities
 - sports
 - family members
 - appearance
 - character
- **Grammar**
 - definite article *the*
 - *can*
 - subject personal pronouns
 - possessive adjectives
 - *to be*
 - *have got*
 - possessive case (*'s/of the*)
 - adjectives
- **Speaking**
 - describe people
 - present a family
- **Writing**
 - a blog entry about yourself
 - an article about a superhero
- **CLIL (Geography):**
The UK
- **Culture:** A British superhero
- **Values:** Family



Vocabulary

Countries & Nationalities

1 Look at the map. Match the countries on the map to the nationalities.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <u>Canada</u> – Canadian | 8 _____ – Chinese |
| 2 _____ – British | 9 _____ – Russian |
| 3 _____ – Australian | 10 _____ – Spanish |
| 4 _____ – South African | 11 _____ – Egyptian |
| 5 _____ – American | 12 _____ – Greek |
| 6 _____ – a New Zealander | 13 _____ – Turkish |
| 7 _____ – Brazilian | 14 _____ – Argentinian |

Note!

We do not use *the* with most names of countries. **Poland** Countries with *State, Kingdom or Republic* in their name take *the*. **the USA**



2 Look at Ex. 1.
 🔊 1.14 Listen and repeat.

3  Act out dialogues, as in the example.

A: Where's Ann from?
 B: She's from Canada.
She's Canadian.

A: Where's John from?
 B: He's from the USA.
He's American.

4 Complete the sentences.

I'm from _____ (country). I'm _____ (nationality).



All around the world

Hello! I'm Vicky and I'm 11 years old. I'm from Sydney, Australia. Sydney is a big city, but it isn't the capital city of Australia. Canberra is the capital city of Australia! I'm good at basketball.

My e-friend is Jill. She's 11, too. She's not Australian. She's from Wellington – the capital city of New Zealand. Jill can play tennis very well. She's great!




Hello! My name's James and I'm 11 years old. I'm from Stitsville, Canada. Stitsville is a beautiful village. It's close to the capital city of Canada – Ottawa! Martial arts is my favourite sport.

This is my e-friend Alicia. She's 10 years old. She's from Worcester, South Africa. Worcester is a small town near Cape Town, the capital city of South Africa. Alicia can play basketball very well. She's in the school basketball team.




- capital city
- close to
- town
- near

Reading

- 1.15 Look at the pictures. Where is each person from? Listen and read to find out.
- Read the text. Decide if the sentences are **R (right)** or **W (wrong)**.

1 Vicky is 10 years old. <input type="checkbox"/>	3 James is Canadian. <input type="checkbox"/>
2 Jill is good at tennis. <input type="checkbox"/>	4 Alicia can play tennis. <input type="checkbox"/>

Speaking

- Complete the personal profiles. Choose a person and present him/her to the class.



Name: Vicky Age: 11 years old
 Nationality: Australian
 From (city/town/village): Sydney
 Country: Australia
 Sports: _____

Name: Jill Age: _____ years old
 Nationality: a New Zealander
 From (city/town/village): _____
 Country: _____
 Sports: _____

Name: James Age: _____ years old
 Nationality: Canadian
 From (city/town/village): _____
 Country: _____
 Sports: _____

Name: Alicia Age: 10 years old
 Nationality: _____
 From (city/town/village): _____
 Country: _____
 Sports: _____

... is ... years old. He/She is ... (nationality). He/She is from He/She can

Vocabulary

Sports

4 Complete the gaps. Use: *play, do*.



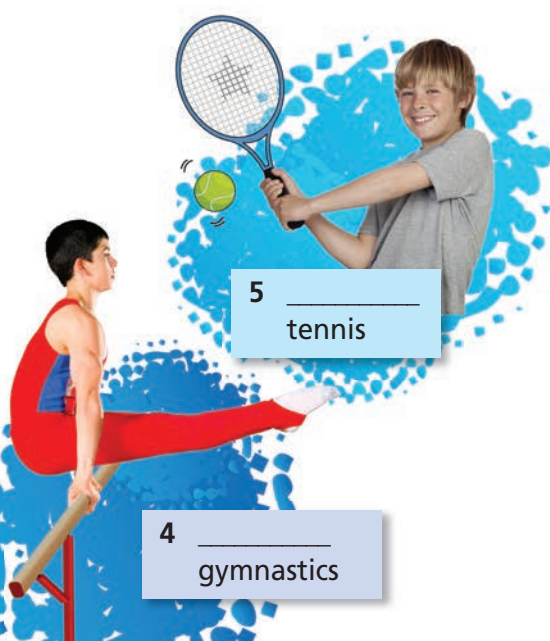
1 _____
football



2 _____
martial arts



3 _____
basketball



5 _____
tennis



4 _____
gymnastics

5  Read the table. Ask and answer questions about the sports in Ex. 4.

can


affirmative
I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they can play tennis.
negative
I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they can't do gymnastics.
interrogative & short answers
Can I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they ride a bike?
Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they can .
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they can't .



A: Can you play football? B: Yes, I can./No, I can't.

6 Tell the class what your partner can/can't do.

Peter can play football, basketball and tennis. He can't do martial arts or gymnastics.

Note! 
Linkers: *and, or*
and: links similar ideas
or: links two or more alternatives

Writing (a blog entry about yourself)

7 Complete the profile about yourself. Then, write a blog entry about yourself (30 words).

Name: _____
Age: _____ years old
Nationality: _____
From (city/town/village): _____
Country: _____
Sports: _____



Hello! I'm _____ and I'm _____ years old. I'm from _____. I'm good at _____.

Note!

- We use **it** for animals and things.
- We use **they** for people, animals or things.

Subject personal pronouns/Possessive adjectives

subject personal pronouns	possessive adjectives
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their



1 Read the theory box. Then, match the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I am Tony. ① | a Their teacher is Mr Brown. |
| You're Australian. ② | b Its colour is black. |
| He's Alan. ③ | c His friend is Laura. |
| She's 12. ④ | d Your friend is Australian, too! |
| It's my book. ⑤ | e My friend is Eric. |
| Paul and Mary are British. ⑥ | f Her name is Amy. |

2 Complete the gaps with the correct subject pronoun or possessive adjective.

- Julie and I are friends. _____ home is in London.
- This is Mario and Lyn. _____ friend is Rosa.
- We're Greek. _____ friends are Greek, too.
- This is Tom. _____ is from Canada.
- Jane is from the UK. _____ is 10 years old.

3 Look at the pictures. Read the sentences (1-5) and choose the correct item. Then, complete the gaps with the correct words (A-E).



- I'm Julie and this is her/my _____.
- This is Jake and this is his/your _____.
- I'm Anna and this is my/his brother Ben. This is your/our _____.
- This is Jessica and this is her/its _____.
- Tim and Paul are friends and this is your/their _____.

Our things



Hello, Helen!

I'm not Helen.
I'm Maria. Are you Ms Smith?

No, I'm not.
I'm Ms White.

The verb to be

affirmative	negative	interrogative	short answers
I am ('m)	I am not ('m not)	Am I ...?	Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
You are ('re)	You are not (aren't)	Are you ...?	Yes, you are./No, you aren't.
He/She/It is ('s)	He/She/It is not (isn't)	Is he/she/it ...?	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.
We/You/They are ('re)	We/You/They are not (aren't)	Are we/you/they ...?	Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they aren't.

4 Read the table. Then, match sentences 1-6 to sentences a-f. Then complete the gaps.

Pam isn't 10 years old. ①

They _____ Spanish. ②

I _____ British. ③

We _____ Russian. ④

London _____ in the USA. ⑤

You _____ 12 years old. ⑥

a We _____ Australian.

b I _____ Canadian.

c It _____ in the UK.

d She is 12.

e You _____ 10.

f They _____ Brazilian.

5 Read the text. Complete the questions, then answer them.

Hi! I'm Peter Knowles.
I'm 10 years old and
I'm from the USA.
This is my best friend, Kate.
She's 11 years old.
Our favourite sport is tennis.



1 Is Peter from the USA?

Yes, he is.

2 _____ he 11?

3 _____ Kate and Peter best friends?

4 _____ Kate 11 years old?

5 _____ basketball their favourite sport?

6 Make sentences that are true about you. Use the affirmative or negative.

1 I _____ 15 years old.

2 My best friend _____ from Greece.

3 My favourite sport _____ tennis.

4 My friends _____ 14 years old.

5 Our favourite colour _____ green.

6 I _____ good at tennis.



This is my family.



Anna

I my Family

Family members

1  1.16 Look at Anna's family tree. Listen and repeat.

2 Look at Anna's family. Complete the sentences with words from Ex. 1.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Bob is Anna's <u>granddad.</u> | 6 Lara is Alex's _____ |
| 2 Lara is Anna's _____ | 7 Mary is Nick's _____ |
| 3 Nick is Anna's _____ | 8 Helen is Anna's _____ |
| 4 Sue is Anna's _____ | 9 Alex is Anna's _____ |
| 5 Anna is Mary's _____ | 10 Tom is Anna's _____ |

Note!

dad = father
mum = mother
grandma = grandmother
granddad = grandfather


Note!

We use 's to express possession or relation.
Tony's book
Tony's dad

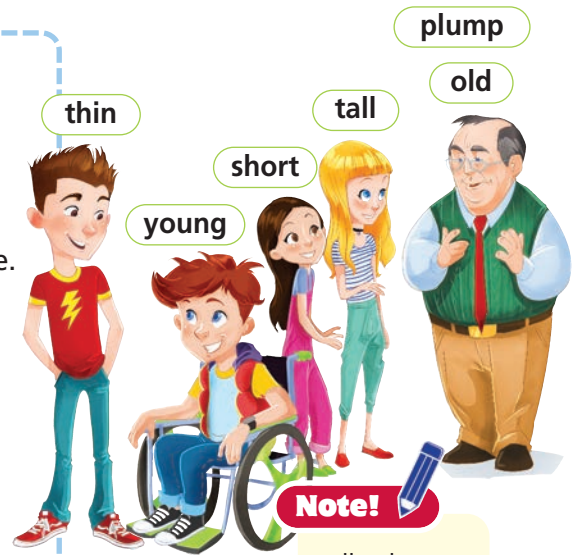
3 Draw your family tree. Present your family to the class.

Everyday English • 1d

Describing people

- 1  1.17 Look at the picture. Who are the girls? Listen and read the dialogue to find out.

Barry Hi, Nat. How are you?
Nat Hi, Barry. I'm great thanks. And you?
Barry Not bad. Hey, who's that girl over there?
Nat Who? ... The tall thin one?
Barry No, that's my cousin Jessica. The short one.
Nat Oh, that's my friend Mary.
Barry Where's she from?
Nat Australia. She's Australian.
Barry How old is she?
Nat She's 11. Come on, let's go and say hello.
Barry Cool!



Note!

tall ≠ short
thin ≠ plump
young ≠ old

Word

How old: asks for age
Where: asks about place
Who: asks about people

- 2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Who is Barry's cousin? _____
- 2 Where is Mary from? _____
- 3 How old is Mary? _____

- 3  Look at the picture. Complete the dialogue. Act it out in the class.


A Hi, _____. How are you?
B Hi, _____. I'm _____ thanks. And you?
A _____. Who's that _____ over there?
B Who? ... The _____ one?
A No, that's _____. The _____ one.
B Oh, that's _____.
A Where's _____ from?
B _____. He's _____.
A How old is _____?
B _____. Come on, let's go and say hello.
A Cool!



Peter
14 USA

Chris
10 UK

Pronunciation /ʃ/, /s/

-  1.18 Listen and tick (✓). Listen again and repeat.

	/ʃ/	/s/
short	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
sister	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	/ʃ/	/s/
son	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
she	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	/ʃ/	/s/
British	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sydney	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

have got (affirmative/negative)

affirmative	negative
I/You have got ('ve got)	I/You have not got (haven't got)
He/She/It has got ('s got)	He/She/It has not got (hasn't got)
We/You/They have got ('ve got)	We/You/They have not got (haven't got)



I've got a dog.
I haven't got a cat.
Maria has got a cat.



1

Read the theory. Then, look at the table and complete the sentences as in the example.

	Gary	Helen
hamster	✓	
parrot		✓
goldfish	✓	✓
rabbit		✓
frog	✓	



goldfish



hamster



frog



parrot



rabbit



- Gary has got a hamster.
- Gary _____ a parrot.
- Gary and Helen _____ a goldfish.
- Helen _____ a rabbit.
- Helen _____ a frog.
- Gary _____ a frog.

2 Correct the sentences as in the example.

- Kelly has got a cat. (a dog) No! Kelly hasn't got a cat. She's got a dog.
- Joey has got a brother. (a sister) _____
- They have got a daughter. (a son) _____
- I have got a parrot. (a frog) _____

Note!

's is the short form of the third person singular (*he/she/it*) of the verbs *have got* and *be (is)*.
He's got a cat. = He has got a cat.
He's eleven. = He is eleven.

3 Rewrite the sentences, as in the examples.

- Paul's from the UK. Paul is from the UK.
- Steve's got a rabbit. Steve has got a rabbit.
- Mary's American. _____
- Tony's got a hamster. _____
- Bob's got a sister. _____

have got (interrogative & short answers)

interrogative	short answers
Have I/you got ...?	Yes, I/you have./No, I/you haven't.
Has he/she/it got ...?	Yes, he/she/it has./ No, he/she/it hasn't.
Have we/you/they got ...?	Yes, we/you/they have./ No, we/you/they haven't.



4 Read the theory box. Complete the questions. Then answer them.

- " Have you got a cat?" "Yes, I have."
- " _____ Jack _____ a brother?" "Yes, he _____."
- " _____ they _____ a frog?" "No, they _____."
- " _____ Julie _____ a sister?" "No, she _____."
- " _____ Zack and you _____ a hamster?" "Yes, we _____."

5 Form complete questions, then answer them as in the example.

- you/a big family? Have you got a big family? Yes, I have.
- your best friend/brother? _____
- you/a sister? _____
- your parents/cat? _____

Whose is this notebook?



It's Nat's notebook.



Possessive case ('s - of the)

one person + 's	two people + 's
Mary's aunt	Bob and Al's dog
Note: We do not use 's for objects. We use of the . The colour of the book is blue. (NOT: The book's colour.)	

6 Read the theory box. Then, choose the correct item.

- It's the **book of the girl/girl's book**.
- The **bag's colour/colour of the bag** is red.
- Kate's sister/The sister of Kate** has got a frog.
- Mark and Sam's dog/The dog of Mark and Sam** is small.

7 Write questions and answers as in the example.

- book? Ann Whose is this book? It's Ann's book.
- hamster? Mario _____
- ball? Tom and Peter _____



Word

Whose: asks for possession

SUPER FAMILIES

Not all families are the same. Some are quite unusual!




Superman is from the planet Krypton. His home on Earth is in Smallville, USA, and his name is Clark Kent. His parents on Earth are Jonathan and Martha Kent. His best friend is Lois Lane. She's very kind. Superman has got a dog – Krypto the superdog. Superman has got a red and blue outfit with a big red "S" on the front. He is tall and strong. He can fly very fast and lift heavy objects. He's very kind. He's a great hero!

Supergirl is Superman's cousin. She is from Krypton, too! Her real name is Kara Zor-El. Her parents on Earth are Fred and Edna Danvers. She has got a sister. Her name's Alex. Supergirl is short, thin and beautiful. She has got a red and blue outfit, just like her cousin! She can fly very fast and become invisible. She is only a beginner superhero, but she's really clever!

Video

- outfit • strong
- fly • lift
- heavy objects
- become invisible
- beginner

Reading

- 1 Who is Supergirl? Is she Superman's sister? What can they do?
 1.19 Listen and read to find out.

- 2 Read the text. Decide if the sentences are **R (right)** or **W (wrong)**.

- 1 Superman's home is in the USA.
- 2 Superman's best friend is Alex.
- 3 Superman and Supergirl are from the same planet.
- 4 Supergirl can disappear.

Speaking

- 3 Use the nouns to make sentences about the superheroes.

- Krypton • Smallville • Clark Kent • Martha
- Lois • Kara Zor-El • Fred Danvers • Alex

Study skills

Understanding texts

Think of what you know about the topic. This helps you understand the text.



Culture Spot

Captain Britain is a famous superhero in the UK. His real name is Brian Braddock.



Who's a famous superhero in your country?

Note!

Adjectives

In English, adjectives do not change in gender or in number. They go before a noun but after the verb **to be**.
Ann is tall. She's got a clever parrot. Her parrot is clever.

Vocabulary

Character adjectives

4 1.20 Listen and repeat.



1 kind



2 funny



3 friendly



4 polite



5 clever

5 Write the names of four of your family members. Ask and answer as in the example.

A: Who's Paul?

B: He's my dad.

A: What is he like?

B: He's clever.

Paul
Mary

Helen
Ted

Listening

6 1.21 Listen and complete the gaps (1-5).

Name: The Flash

Where from: Missouri, 1) _____

Real name: 2) _____ Allen

Appearance: 3) _____ and strong

Character: 4) _____

Family: husband of Iris West, 5) _____ of Wally West (the third Flash)

Capital letters

We use capital letters:

- when we start a sentence. **We are 12.**
- with proper names. **Bob, Smith, Portugal**
- with the subject personal pronoun I. **Tim and I are friends.**
- with months/days of the week. **April, Sunday**

Writing (an article about a superhero)

7 Rewrite the sentences. Use capital letters where needed.

1 spider-man's real name is peter parker. _____

2 his aunt, may parker, is from new york. _____

3 peter's favourite day is sunday. _____

8 Use the information in Ex. 6 to write an article about The Flash (40 words). Pay attention to capital letters.

9 **Think** Create your own superhero. Present him/her to the class. Think about: *name – where from – appearance – character.*

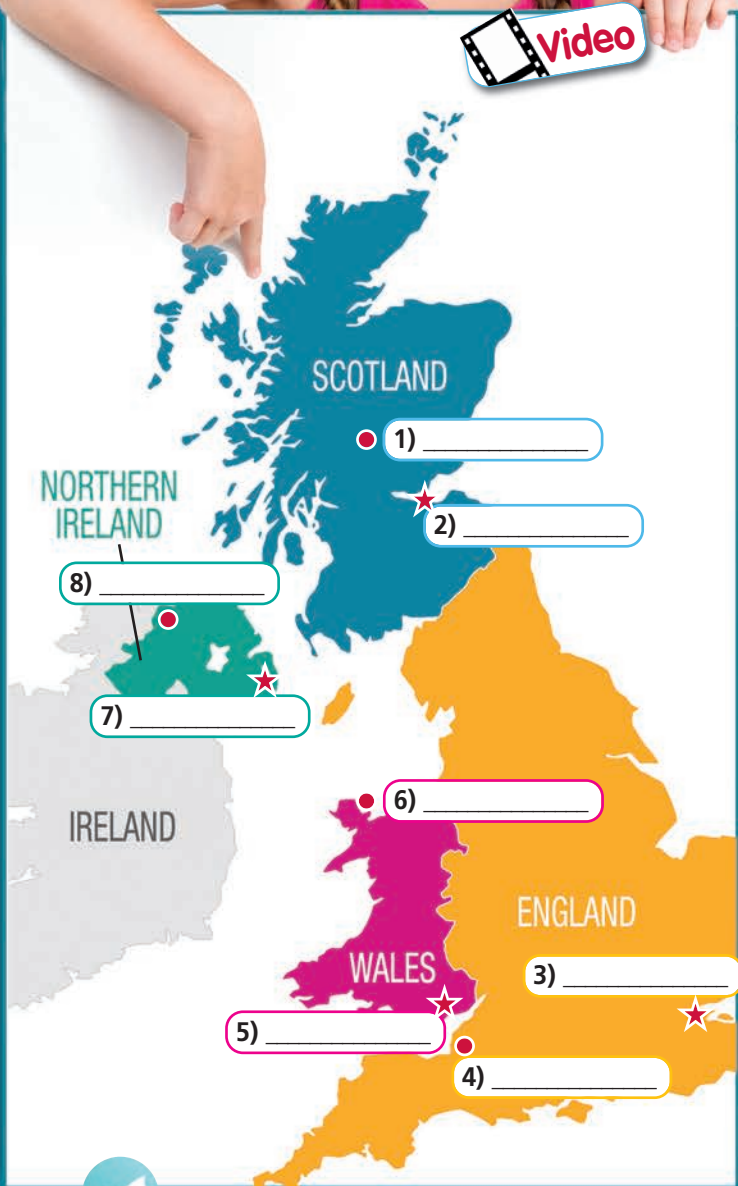
1 • CLIL (Geography)



The United KINGDOM

England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are parts of the United Kingdom (UK). London is the capital city. English is the official language. Great Britain is the island with England, Wales and Scotland.

- ★ Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland. A famous landmark in Edinburgh is Edinburgh Castle.
- Stirling is a city in Scotland. A famous landmark in Stirling is the William Wallace Monument.
- ★ London is the capital city of England. A famous landmark in London is the Palace of Westminster.
- Bath is a city in England. A famous landmark in Bath is the ancient Roman Spa.
- ★ Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. A famous landmark in Cardiff is the Millennium Stadium.
- Bangor is a city in Wales. A famous landmark in Bangor is the Menai Straits Bridge.
- ★ Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland. A famous landmark in Belfast is the Albert Clock.
- Derry is a city in Northern Ireland. A famous landmark in Derry is the old City Wall.



- official language • island • landmark • monument
- stadium • bridge • wall

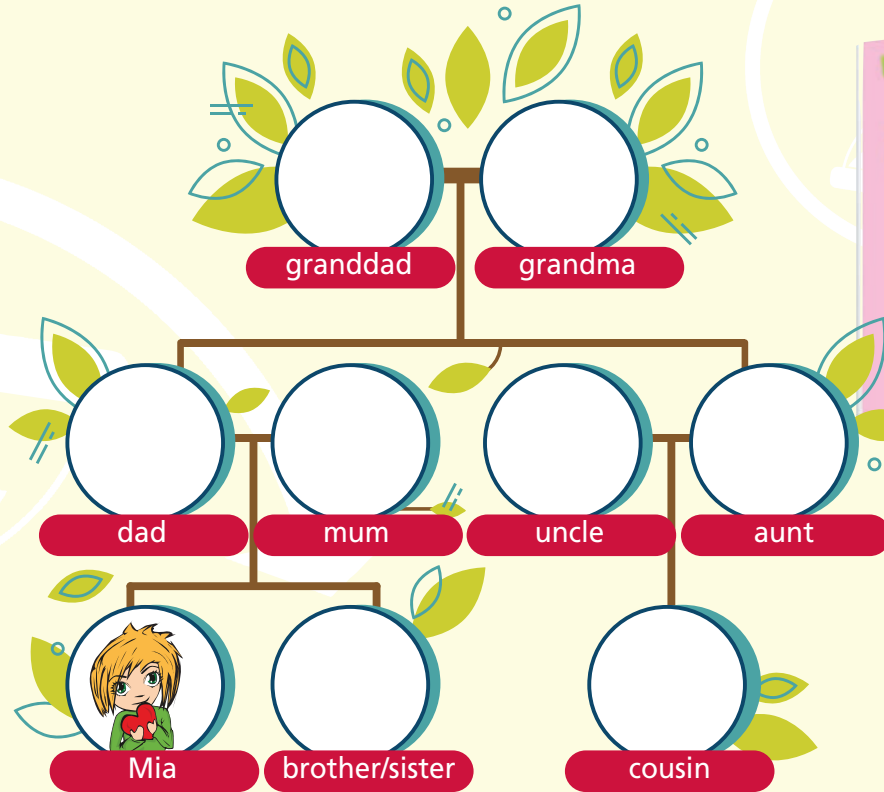
Note!

We do not use the with names of cities, towns or villages.

- 1 1.22 Look at the map. Which countries are in Great Britain? Listen, read and check.
- 2 Read the texts and complete the cities on the map. Choose one part of the UK and present it to the class.
- 3 Collect information about your country under the headings: *country – capital city – other cities – landmarks*. Present your country to the class.

Project Time 1

- Mia is the hero of your new book *A Day in the Life of Mia*. Create a family for Mia. Draw the pictures of the people in her family tree.



- Copy and complete the table below for each of Mia's family members in your notebook.

Family member	Name	Age	Appearance	Character
granddad	Jerry	63	tall and plump	funny

Presentation Skills

- Use the family tree in Ex. 1 and your notes in Ex. 2 to present Mia's family to the class.

This is Mia's family. Her granddad's name is Jerry. He is 63 years old. He is tall and plump. He is funny. etc.

VALUES

Family

- Think** Explain the sayings.

- Think** Complete the sentence. Use one of these words: *the best, everything, special*.

My family is _____.

Family is not an important thing. It's everything.

Michael J. Fox

In time of test, family is best.

Burmese Proverb

See Song Section p. 106

1 Progress Check

Vocabulary

1 Write the nationalities.

- 1 Canada – _____
 - 2 China – _____
 - 3 Brazil – _____
 - 4 the UK – _____
 - 5 the USA – _____
- 5 x 1 = 5

2 Complete the pairs.

- 1 mum – d _____
 - 2 grandma – g _____
 - 3 uncle – a _____
 - 4 brother – s _____
 - 5 wife – h _____
 - 6 son – d _____
- 6 x 1 = 6

3 Look at the pictures and choose the correct word.



- 1 Mark is a **polite/funny** boy.
 - 2 Sylvia is **friendly/clever**.
 - 3 Steve is very **funny/polite**.
 - 4 Julie is **funny/kind**.
 - 5 Sam is **kind/clever**.
- 5 x 1 = 5

4 Look at the picture and choose the correct words.

Amanda is 1) tall/short
and 2) thin/plump.
She's also very 3) old/young.

3 x 1 = 3



Grammar

5 Complete the sentences with *can* (✓) or *can't* (✗).

- 1 They _____ do martial arts. (✗)
 - 2 Ann _____ do gymnastics. (✓)
 - 3 We _____ play football. (✓)
 - 4 You _____ play basketball. (✗)
 - 5 I _____ run fast. (✓)
- 5 x 1 = 5

6 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb *to be*.

- 1 His sister _____ beautiful.
 - 2 I _____ in Canada.
 - 3 We _____ from New Zealand.
 - 4 They _____ British.
- 4 x 1 = 4

7 Complete the questions with *is* or *are*. Then answer them.

- 1 "_____ Steve your friend?" "Yes, he _____."
 - 2 "_____ her name Carol?" "No, it _____."
 - 3 "_____ you from the UK?" "Yes, I _____."
 - 4 "_____ Ted and Mary from Russia?" "No, they _____."
- 8 x 1 = 8

8 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *have got*.

- 1 Jane _____ two brothers. (✓)
 - 2 _____ Henry and Bob _____ a sister?
 - 3 We _____ a dog. (✗)
 - 4 I _____ a frog. (✓)
 - 5 _____ Jim _____ two cousins?
- 5 x 1 = 5

9 Choose the correct item.

- 1 **Ann's/Anns'** brother is tall.
 - 2 The **book's colour/colour of the book** is red.
 - 3 The **girl's cat/cat of the girl** is Fluffy.
 - 4 The **bike of the boy/boy's bike** is red.
- 4 x 1 = 4

Everyday English

10 Complete the dialogue. Use:

- Let's go and say hello.
- That's my friend Joey.
- Hey, who's that boy over there?
- The short thin one?

- A Hi Jade. 1) _____
 B Who? ... 2) _____
 A No. 3) _____ The tall one.
 B Oh, that's my cousin Eric. He's eleven and he's very kind. 4) _____
 A Cool!

4 x 2 = 8

Reading

11 Read and decide if the sentences are **R** (right) or **W** (wrong).

Sports LEGENDS

USAIN BOLT is a Jamaican athlete. He is the number one runner in the world. He is 195 centimetres tall. He can also play football very well. His nickname is "Lightning Bolt".

RAFAEL NADAL is a tennis player from Spain. He is a tennis legend with many trophies and medals from different countries. He can also play football very well. He can speak Spanish and English. His nickname is "King of Clay".

- 1 Usain Bolt can run very fast.
 2 Usain Bolt is tall.
 3 Rafael Nadal is Italian.
 4 Rafael Nadal is good at football.

4 x 4 = 16

Listening

12 1.23 Listen to Ann talking about her family. Complete the gaps (1-5).

Ann's family

Mother: Jane
 Father: 1) _____
 Brothers: Tom and Paul
 Mother's age: 2) _____
 Father's age: 3) _____
 Uncle: 4) _____
 Aunt: Kelly
 Cousins: 5) _____ and Sue

5 x 3 = 15

Writing

13 Write a blog entry about your e-friend (40 words). Write: *name – age – nationality – village/town/city – sport he/she can do – character – appearance.*

16 points

TOTAL: 100 points

Competences

Good ★ Very Good ★★ Excellent ★★★

Now I can ...

Vocabulary

- talk about countries & nationalities ★★★★★
- talk about sports ★★★★★
- talk about family members ★★★★★
- talk about people's appearance & character ★★★★★

Reading

identify R/W statements ★★★★★

Listening

listen for specific information (gap fill) ★★★★★

Speaking

- describe people ★★★★★
- present my country ★★★★★
- present a family ★★★★★

Writing

- write a blog entry about myself ★★★★★
- write an article about a superhero ★★★★★

2 • Home & Places

What's in this module?

- **Vocabulary**
 - rooms/places of a house
 - furniture & appliances
 - house features
 - ordinal numbers
 - places in a town
- **Grammar**
 - plurals
 - *this/these – that/those*
 - *there is/there are*
 - *a/an – some – any*
 - prepositions of place
 - possessive case ('s)
- **Speaking**
 - describe your house
 - present your dream house
- **Writing**
 - an email about your house
- **CLIL (Maths):** Draw a map to scale
- **Culture:** Buckingham Palace
- **Values:** Home



Upstairs

Downstairs



Vocabulary

Rooms/Places of a house

1 Match the rooms (1-5) to the pictures (A-E).

▶▶ 1.24 Listen and check, then repeat.

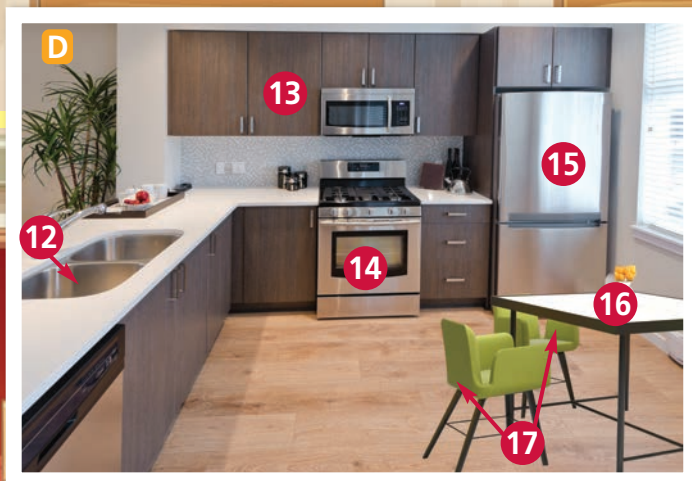
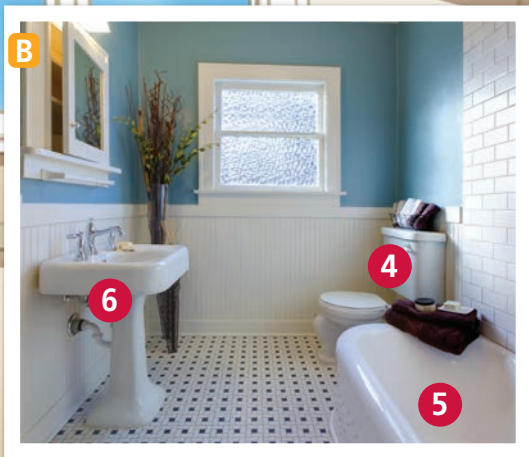
1 C child's bedroom

2 kitchen

3 bathroom

4 parents' bedroom

5 living room



Furniture & Appliances

2 1.25 Listen, point and say. What are these words in your language?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 curtains | 7 desk | 13 cupboards | 19 coffee table |
| 2 pillows | 8 wardrobe | 14 cooker | 20 armchair |
| 3 bed | 9 single bed | 15 fridge | 21 lamp |
| 4 toilet | 10 bedside cabinet | 16 table | 22 painting |
| 5 bath | 11 carpet | 17 chairs | 23 fireplace |
| 6 washbasin | 12 sink | 18 sofa | |

3 List the words in Ex. 2 under the headings.

furniture

appliances

other

bed

cooker

curtains

4 Ask and answer questions, as in the example.

A: Where's the single bed?

B: It's in the child's bedroom.

Reading

- 1 Look at the picture. What type of house is it?
🔊 1.26 Listen and read to find out.



There are all types of houses in London, but my house isn't an ordinary home – my house is a canal boat!
Canal boats are long, thin boats. My boat is red and green, and its name is "Paper Moon". It isn't very big, but it is very cosy. Inside, there are three rooms. There is a living room, with a small sofa and a table. My bed is under the sofa. There is a bathroom with a shower and a toilet. There is also a small kitchen with a cooker.
My house is small, but it is quiet and beautiful.
It's a great place to live!



- ordinary • canal boat • long
- cosy • shower • quiet

Hello, my name's Darren and I'm from London, England.

- 2 Read the text and complete the sentences.

- 1 Darren is from _____.
- 2 His house is _____.
- 3 Canal boats are _____.
- 4 The name of Darren's boat is _____.
- 5 Darren's bed is under _____.



3 Read the text again. Find two pieces of furniture and one appliance.

4 Find the adjectives in the text that are opposites to the adjectives below.

Study skills

Learning opposites

Learn words with their opposites. This helps you remember them.
thin ≠ plump

1 unusual home ≠ _____ home

4 noisy house ≠ _____ house

2 short boats ≠ _____ boats

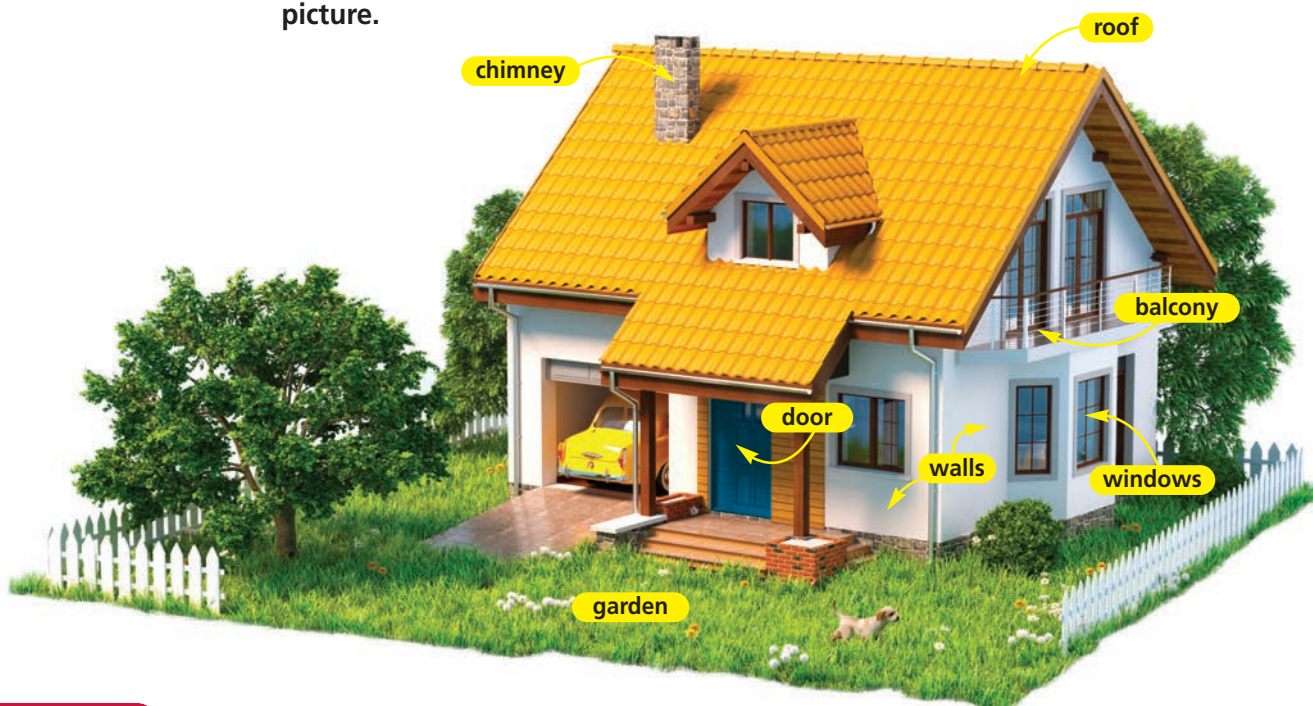
5 ugly house ≠ _____ house

3 big sofa ≠ _____ sofa

Vocabulary

House features

5  1.27 Listen and repeat. Then, complete the gaps with the words in the picture.



Ordinal numbers

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

Write the ordinal numbers for: 27, 30, 42, 56, 64.

1 The _____ are white.

2 The _____ is blue.

3 The _____ is yellow with a _____ on it.


4 There are beautiful flowers in the _____.

5 There are four _____ with a great view of the garden.

6 There's a big _____ upstairs outside the bedroom.

Speaking & Writing

6 Read the text in Ex. 1 again and make notes under the headings: *type of house – description – name – rooms & furniture*. Use your notes to present Darren's house to the class.











7  **Think** Write two reasons why Darren's house is special. Which house is better: Darren's or yours? Why?

2b Grammar

This is my room.
This is my bed and
those are posters of my
favourite singers.











Plurals – *this/these* – *that/those*

Nouns ending in	most nouns	-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o	vowel + -y	consonant + -y	-f, -fe
	+ -s	+ -es	+ -s	-y + -ies	f/fe + -ves
Singular	 cap	 dress	 key	 butterfly	 leaf
Plural	 caps	 dresses	 keys	 butterflies	 leaves

Irregular: person – people, man – men, child – children, woman – women, foot – feet, tooth – teeth

1 Read the theory box. Write the plurals.

- one brush – two  _____
- one baby – two  _____
- one box – two  _____
- one child – two  _____
- one bus – two  _____
- one boy – two  _____
- one scarf – two  _____
- one tooth – two  _____

Note!

We use *this/these* for people/things near us.
We use *that/those* for people/things far from us.

2 Look at the picture. Write what Mary says.

This is my cap.



there is – there are

	singular	plural
affirmative	There is/s ...	There are ...
negative	There isn't/is not ...	There aren't/are not ...
interrogative	Is there ...?	Are there ...?
short answers	Yes, there is./ No, there isn't.	Yes, there are./ No, there aren't.



Is there a sofa in your bedroom?

No, there isn't. There's an armchair.


3 Read the table. Complete the gaps with *is*, *isn't*, *are* or *aren't*.

In the living room, ...

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 there _____ a bed. (X) | 4 there _____ an armchair. (✓) |
| 2 there _____ a bookcase. (✓) | 5 there _____ books on the desk. (✓) |
| 3 there _____ four chairs. (X) | 6 there _____ two windows. (X) |

4 Complete the gaps with the correct form of *there is – there are*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 A: _____ a carpet in the room?
B: Yes, _____. | 3 A: _____ a bookcase in your room?
B: No, _____. |
| 2 A: _____ paintings on the walls?
B: No, _____. | 4 A: _____ four chairs in the kitchen?
B: Yes, _____. |

5  **Look at Paul's living room. Ask and answer questions as in the example.**

- two paintings • bookcase
- sofa • carpet • coffee table
- armchair • two windows
- cooker • curtains • fridge
- six cushions • lamp • desk



A: Are there two paintings?
B: No, there aren't.

A: Is there a bookcase?
B: Yes, there is.

6 Think Compare your living room to Paul's.

In my living room there is a sofa. In Paul's living room there is a sofa, too. In my living room there are three armchairs. In Paul's living room there is one armchair.

2C • Vocabulary

Study skills

Learn new words

Associate words with pictures. This helps you remember them.

Places in a town

- 1 a) Label the pictures with: *cinema, restaurant, park, museum, hospital, library, gym, supermarket, department store.*



- b) 1.28 Listen and check. Then, repeat. Are there similar words in your language?

Speaking

- 2 Find out which places there are/aren't in your partner's neighbourhood.

A: Is there a supermarket in your neighbourhood?

B: No, there isn't.

- 3 Tell the class what there is/isn't in your partner's neighbourhood.

In Tom's neighbourhood there is a supermarket, a ... and a ... There isn't a ... or a ...

- 4 **Think** Draw your ideal neighbourhood. What is there in it? Present it to the class.

Everyday English • 2d

Describing your home

1 a) Which is Barry's bedroom: A or B? Read through the dialogue to find out.



A



B

Barry Your house is awesome!

Nat 1) _____

Barry It's really big. There is a living room and a kitchen downstairs. The bedrooms and the bathroom are upstairs.

Nat 2) _____

Barry Yes, it is. There's a bed, a desk with a computer on it, a wardrobe and a carpet on the floor.

Nat 3) _____

Barry No, there isn't, but that's OK.

Nat 4) _____

Barry Because there's a big park opposite my house!

A Why's that?

B Thanks. What's your house like?

C Is your room big?

D Sounds nice. Is there a garden?

b) Complete the dialogue with the sentences (A-D).

1.29 Listen and check.

2 Act out the dialogue in pairs.

3 Complete the exchanges with the phrases below.

- What's your house like? • Is your room big? • Is there a garage?
- Is it near a park?

1 A: **What's your house like?**
B: My house is small and modern.

3 A: _____
B: No, it's small.

2 A: _____
B: No, there isn't, but there's a garden.

4 A: _____
B: Yes, it is.

4 Act out a dialogue similar to the one in Ex. 1 about your house and bedroom.

Pronunciation a /ɑ:/, /ɔ:/

1.30 Listen and tick (✓). Listen again and repeat.

	/ɑ:/	/ɔ:/
garden		
awesome		

	/ɑ:/	/ɔ:/
bathroom		
wardrobe		

	/ɑ:/	/ɔ:/
small		
carpet		

Note!

a/an + singular countable noun
some + plural countable noun in the affirmative
any + plural countable noun in the negative and interrogative

alan – some – any

	singular (a/an)	plural (some/any)
affirmative	There is a book.	There are some books.
negative	There isn't a poster.	There aren't any posters.
interrogative	Is there an armchair?	Are there any armchairs?

There are **some** books in the bookcase.

There is a book on the table, too.



1 Look at the picture. Complete the sentences (1-10). Use: *There is, There isn't, There are, There aren't, Is there, Are there* and *a/an, some or any*.



- 1 _____ bed.
- 2 _____ windows.
- 3 _____ wardrobe.
- 4 _____ pillows on the bed?
- 5 _____ armchair.
- 6 _____ books in the bookcase.
- 7 _____ cupboards.
- 8 _____ lamp.
- 9 _____ tables.
- 10 _____ desk?



Possessive case ('s/')

singular countable noun + 's **the boy's** guitar
 plural countable noun + ' **the boys'** bicycles
 irregular plural noun + 's **the children's** room

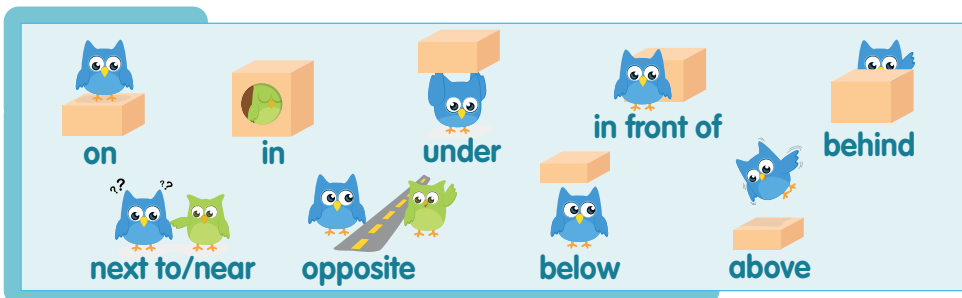
2 Use the words in brackets to complete the gaps as in the example.

- 1 These are the _____ **boys' watches** _____. (boys/watches)
- 2 This is the _____. (girls/room)
- 3 That is the _____. (men/office)
- 4 Those are the _____. (women/hats)
- 5 These are the _____. (children/caps)

Note!

We use prepositions of place to show where someone or something is.

Prepositions of place



3 Look at the drawings and say.

The blue owl is **on** the box.

4 Look at the picture. Read the text and choose the correct preposition.



This is my bedroom. It has got brown curtains and a carpet **1) under/in front of** the bed **2) in/on** the floor. There is a bedside cabinet **3) opposite/under** the window **4) next to/below** the bed. There is a lamp **5) on/in** the bedside cabinet. There is a poster **6) above/on** the bed **7) on/below** the wall and there is a box **8) in front of/under** the bed. My bedroom is great!

? Word


Where: asks about place

5  Look at the picture in Ex. 4. Ask and answer questions.

A: Where's the bedside cabinet?

B: It's next to the bed.

Writing

6  **Think** Post a description of your ideal bedroom (40-50 words). Use the text in Ex. 4 as a model.

Warning

Internet safety: Do not give your personal information to people you don't know.

IDEAL BEDROOM
Update Status
Add Photos/Video

Hello everyone!

My ideal bedroom is _____ . There is _____ . There are _____ .

It's great! What's your ideal bedroom like?

Friends only ▼
Post



British HOMES

There are many types of houses in the UK. Some are big. Some are small. Some are in the city centre and some are in the countryside.

detached

A detached house is on its own with a garden and a driveway. Detached houses are big and are usually in the suburbs. They are popular with families, but they are expensive.



semi-detached

Semi-detached houses are two houses together. They are popular with families, too. There are semi-detached houses in the suburbs and in a lot of big towns.

bungalow

Bungalows are small houses with gardens. They have only got one floor. There are bungalows in small towns and in the suburbs.



terraced

Terraced houses are houses in long rows. These houses are in city centres and in big towns. They are small and sometimes there is a small garden or a yard at the back.



cottage

In the countryside, there are cottages. These houses are small with big gardens. They are very pretty.



block of flats

In city centres, there are blocks of flats. These homes are on top of each other. Some blocks of flats are very tall with good views at the top. They are very popular with young people.



- countryside
- driveway
- suburb
- floor
- row
- yard

Reading

- 1 1.31 Look at the pictures. Which of these houses are in big cities in the UK? Read and listen to find out.
- 2 Read the text again and decide if the sentences are **R (right)**, **W (wrong)** or **DS (doesn't say)**.
 - 1 Bungalows have got two floors.
 - 2 Terraced houses have always got a garden in the back.
 - 3 Cottages are expensive houses.
 - 4 Blocks of flats are in city centres.



Culture Spot

Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the Monarch in the UK. It's got 775 rooms.



What is the official residence of the head of state in your country?

3 Answer the questions. What types of houses ...

- 1 are there in city centres? _____
- 2 have got a garden? _____
- 3 are expensive? _____
- 4 are in the countryside? _____

Speaking

4 Present one of the different types of British homes to the class.

Detached houses are big. They're in the suburbs. They've got gardens and driveways. They are expensive.

Listening

5 1.32 Listen and choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

1 Where's the sofa?



2 Which floor is Mark's house on?



3 What isn't there in his room?



Punctuation

Punctuation marks

We use:

- a **full stop** (.) at the end of a sentence. *My house is big.*
- **commas** (,) to separate elements in a list. *There is a sofa, a lamp, an armchair and a TV in the living room.*
- a **question mark** (?) at the end of interrogative sentences. *Is it small?*
- an **exclamation mark** (!) when we want to give emphasis in an affirmative or negative sentence. *I love my house!*

Writing (an email about your house)

6 Punctuate the sentences.

- 1 Is there a garden outside
- 2 My house has got a kitchen a living room two bedrooms and a bathroom
- 3 My house is great

7 Write an email to your English-speaking friend about your house (50 words). Write: *where it is* – *what there is outside/inside*.

Hi _____,

Thanks for your email. My house is great! It is in _____. Outside, there is _____. Inside, there is _____.

Write soon,

- 1 How can you draw a scaled map of your bedroom? Read through to find out.
- 2 1.33 Read the text and complete the missing words. Listen and check.

Draw a Map to Scale

A scale of a map is the relationship between the size of something on the map and its size in the real world. Let's draw a map to scale.

What you need:

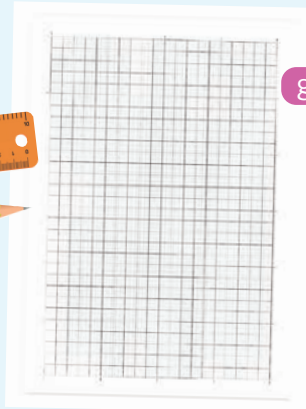
ruler



pencil

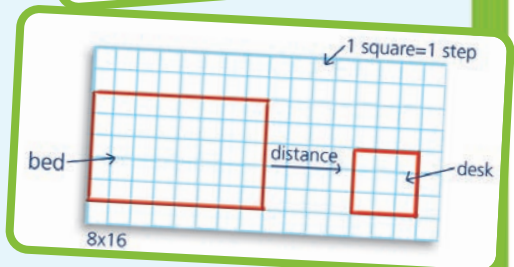


graph paper



What you do:

- Choose two objects **1)** i _ _ your bedroom, like your bed and the desk or the chair and the window.
- Use steps to measure the distance.
- Walk in a straight line. Place your feet from heel to toe. Count how many steps it takes to get from one object to **2)** t _ _ other. Write down the number of steps.
- Choose a scale, like one square on the graph is the same as one step. Use the ruler to draw a map of **3)** y _ _ _ room. Use the measurements in steps. Write the map scale at the bottom of the graph paper.
- This **4)** i _ _ a scaled map of your room.



- scale • relationship
- size • step
- measure • distance
- measurement

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 What is a scale of a map? _____
- 2 What are the things you need to draw a map to scale? _____

4 Use the information in the text to draw a scaled map of your room. Present it to the class.

Project Time 2

- 1 Look at Henry's dream house. Where is it? How many floors has it got? Is it big?



- 2 **Think** What is your dream house like? Complete the table below, then draw a picture of it. How similar is it to Henry's?

Where it is	Size	Outside	Inside	Furniture in each room
countryside <input type="checkbox"/>	small <input type="checkbox"/>	balcony <input type="checkbox"/>	kitchen <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
town <input type="checkbox"/>	big <input type="checkbox"/>	garden <input type="checkbox"/>	living room <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
suburbs <input type="checkbox"/>	huge <input type="checkbox"/>	garage <input type="checkbox"/>	bathroom <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
city centre <input type="checkbox"/>		driveway <input type="checkbox"/>	bedroom <input type="checkbox"/>	_____

Presentation Skills

- 3 Use your answers in Ex. 2 and your drawing to present your dream house to the class.

My dream house is in It is Outside the house, there is Inside the house, there are ... rooms. There is a In the living room there is ... etc.

VALUES

Home

- 4 a) Discuss the saying.

My home, my castle.



- b) **Think** Complete the sentence. Use one of these words: *big, beautiful, small, old, modern, cosy.*

My home is great because it's _____.

2 • Progress Check

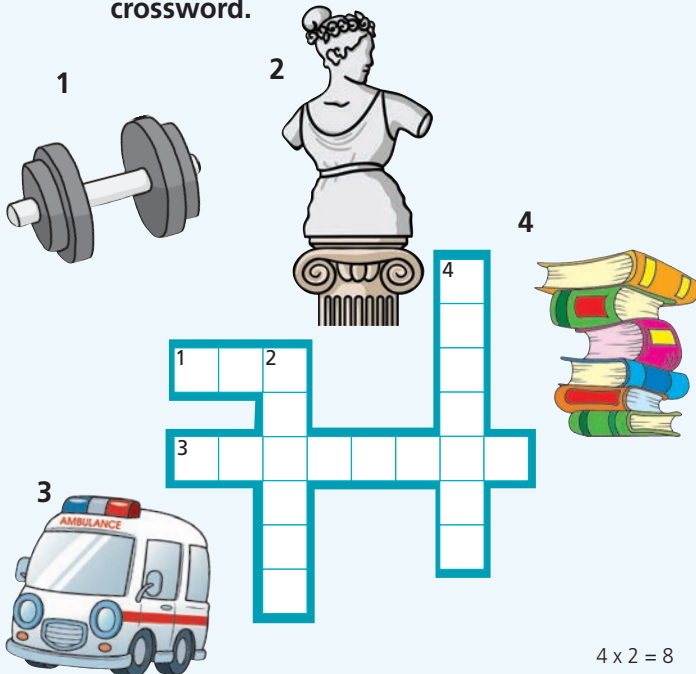
Vocabulary

1 Choose the odd word out.

- 1 kitchen – bedroom – bathroom – carpet
- 2 bookcase – wardrobe – library – cupboard
- 3 pillow – armchair – sofa – chair
- 4 floor – door – window – garden
- 5 hospital – garage – gym – cinema

5 x 2 = 10

2 Find the places and complete the crossword.



4 x 2 = 8

Grammar

3 Fill in: *there is* or *there are*.

- 1 _____ curtains in the bedroom.
- 2 _____ a cooker in the kitchen.
- 3 _____ two windows in the room.
- 4 _____ a table in the living room.

4 x 1 = 4

4 Fill in: *some* or *any*.

- 1 Are there _____ books on the desk?
- 2 There are _____ pillows on the bed.
- 3 There aren't _____ posters on the wall.
- 4 There are _____ cupboards in the kitchen.

4 x 1 = 4

5 Choose the correct item.

- 1 These are the **men's/mens'** hats.
- 2 The sofa is **under/opposite** the chair.
- 3 These are the **girls'/girl's** dresses.
- 4 The carpet is **above/in front of** the bed.
- 5 The wardrobe is **in/near** the bed.

5 x 1 = 5

6 Fill in: *this, these, that, those*.

- 1  
_____ is a chair and _____ is a desk.
- 2  
_____ are books and _____ are magazines.
- 3  
_____ is a guitar and _____ are glasses.
- 4  
_____ are shoes and _____ is a cap.

4 x 2 = 8

Everyday English

7 Complete the dialogue with:

- It's great! • Is there a balcony?
- What's your new house like?
- What's your room like?

A Hi, Paul! **1)** _____

B Hi, Jessie! **2)** _____
It's got a kitchen, a living room and a bathroom downstairs, and two bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs.

A **3)** _____

B It's not very big. There's a bed, a desk and a chair.

A **4)** _____

B Yes, there is.

4 x 3 = 12

Reading

8 Read the text and answer the questions.

Number 10



10 Downing Street or 'Number 10' is the office and house of the British Prime Minister. It is also the name of the building. There is a police officer in front of its black front door. The building is three hundred years old, and has got one hundred rooms. The Prime Minister's house is on the third floor. The other floors have got offices. There is a kitchen in the basement. At the back, there is a courtyard with a nice garden. 'Number 10' is near Buckingham Palace, the Queen's house, just a short walk from the Houses of Parliament.

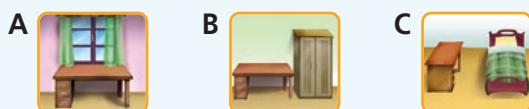
- Whose home is 10 Downing Street?
- How old is the building?
- Which floor is the Prime Minister's house on?
- Where is the kitchen?

4 x 5 = 20

Listening

9 1.34 Listen and choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

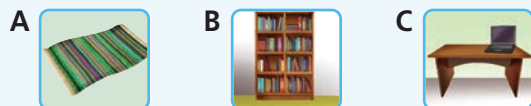
1 Where's the desk?



2 Which floor is John's house on?

A **2nd** B **5th** C **8th**

3 What hasn't Kate got in her bedroom?



4 Where's Peter?



4 x 3 = 12

Writing

10 Write an email to Mark about your neighbourhood. Write: *where it is* – *what there is/isn't in it* – *how you like it* (50 words).

MAILBOX
SEND

Hi Mark,
 My neighbourhood is _____ .
 It's got _____ .
 There isn't _____ .
 My neighbourhood is _____ .
 What about your neighbourhood?
 Write soon,

17 points

TOTAL: 100 points

Competences

Good ★ Very Good ★★ Excellent ★★★

Now I can ...

Vocabulary

- talk about rooms, furniture & appliances in a house ★★★
- talk about places in my town ★★★
- use cardinal numbers ★★★

Reading

- complete sentences ★★★
- identify R/W/DS statements ★★★

Listening

identify key information (multiple choice questions) ★★★

Speaking

- describe my house ★★★
- present my ideal house ★★★

Writing

- punctuate sentences ★★★
- write an email about my house ★★★