

H. Q. Mitchell – Marileni Malkogianni

TOP STARS

Student's Book



Academic Year 2020–2021

GRADE **6** SEMESTER 2



TOP STARS **6b**

Student's Book



School

Name

Class

H. Q. Mitchell – Marilena Malkogianni

Academic Year 2020–2021





حضره صاحب السمو الشيخ تميم بن حمد آل ثاني
أمير البلاد المفدى

النشيد الوطني

قَسَمًا بِمَنْ نَشَرَ الضِّيَاءَ
قَطَرٌ سَتَبْقَى حُرَّةً
سِرُّوا عَلَى نَهْجِ الْأَلَى
قَطَرٌ بِقَلْبِي سِيرَةً
قَطَرٌ الرِّجَالِ الْأَوَّلِينَ
وَحَمَائِمُ الْفِدَاءِ
قَسَمًا بِمَنْ نَشَرَ الضِّيَاءَ
تَسْمُو بِرُوحِ الْأَوْفِيَاءَ
وَعَلَى ضِيَاءِ الْأَنْبِيَاءَ
عِزٌّ وَأَمْجَادُ الْإِبَاءَ
حُمَّاتُنَا يَوْمَ النِّدَاءِ
جَوَاحِ يَوْمَ الْفِدَاءِ

	Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics	QNCF competencies
Module 6 What's it like? <i>p. 67</i>	the -ing form too/ enough Comparative and Superlative form Comparison (not) as + adj + as	Sports Amazing facts Technological features Units of measurement	silent e ride a bike be careful bicycle lane line	     
Module 7 Did you know? <i>p. 79</i>	Prepositions of time Relative clauses (who/that) Relative clauses (which/that) Relative clauses (where)	Natural phenomena People and Places Occupations	oa /əʊ/ soap coach ow /əʊ/ blow elbow grow	    
Module 8 Go green! <i>p. 91</i>	Future will may/might Conditional sentences Type 1 Zero Conditionals	Environmental issues Endangered species Scientific facts	silent consonants hour sign spaghetti island knife half	    

	Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics	QNCF competencies
Module 9 Life experiences p. 103	Present Perfect Simple Have you ever...? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. I haven't... yet. I've never... before. How long have you...? I've... for / since... I haven't... so far.	Space Geographical features Places and activities	u /ʌ/ /u:/ /ʊ:/ sunny umbrella lunch u /ju:/ /u:/ computer uniform museum u /ɜ:/ turtle surf turn	     
Module 10 The world around us p. 115	Present Simple vs Past Simple Past Simple vs Present Perfect Simple Revision of tenses What is your opinion of...? / What do you think about...? I think/believe it is (interesting / boring / exciting / funny / etc.) In my opinion it is/was (interesting / boring / exciting / funny / etc.) I (really) / (don't) like...	Materials Food and food processing Clothes Books	ei /eɪ/ /aɪ/ /eɪ/ eight weight snail rain straight	     
p. 127 Story - Gulliver in Lilliput				     
p. 131 Grammar Reference				
p. 137 Irregular Verbs				
p. 138 Word List				

QNCF COMPETENCIES

 Creative and critical thinking	 Literacy	 Numeracy	 Communication
 Cooperation and participation	 Inquiry and research	 Problem-solving	

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What's it like?

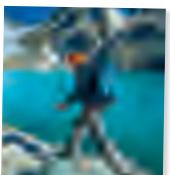


SONG

1 🔍 🔊



waterskiing



trekking



scuba diving



canoeing



mountain
biking



snowboarding

warm

2 Listen and match the verses with the photos. Then say. 🎵 🔊



A



B

Try something new!

In the spring, I go trekking.
It's the best time to go.
I like looking at nature
And seeing plants start to grow.

Try something new! Try something fun!
Come along, everyone!

In the summer, I go scuba diving
When the sea is not very cold.
I love swimming with the fish;
They're silver, green and gold.

Try something new! Try something fun!
Come along, everyone!

In the autumn, I go mountain biking
On a trail through the trees,
And everything is orange and red
From the falling leaves.

Try something new! Try something fun!
Come along, everyone!

In the winter, I go snowboarding.
I'm good at jumping high.
Wearing winter clothes
Helps you stay warm and dry.

Try something new! Try something fun!
Come along, everyone!



C



D

Playing tennis is my favourite free-time activity.
My cousins go canoeing every summer.
Start doing your homework!

My brother hates / can't stand snowboarding.
Jake likes/enjoys/loves mountain biking.
Tom is good/bad at waterskiing.

LOOK! p. 131

3 Use the prompts to talk about summer and winter. 🎤

summer winter	hate can't stand like enjoy love	waterskiing swim in the sea be cold be hot go skiing wear warm clothes be ill
------------------	--	---

Do you like summer?

Not really. I hate being hot.
But I like swimming in the sea.



1 🔍 🔊



spot



spotted



stripe



striped



seat



learn

teach

2 Read and answer. Why doesn't Khaled want to try his new bike?  

1 At a bike shop...



Mr Omar: OK, Khaled. There are many bikes in here. You can choose any one you like. What about that spotted bike?

Khaled: Oh, Dad! I don't like spots. You know that!

2



Mrs Layla: Can you see that striped bike over there? It looks nice.

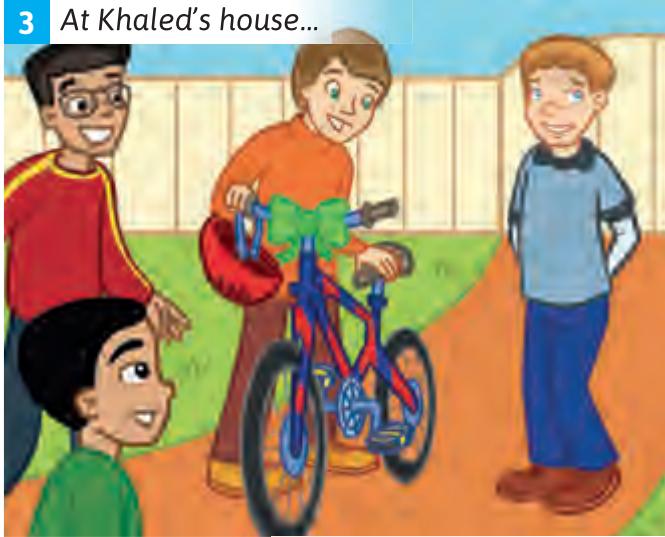
Khaled: Let me see...

Shop assistant: This is a great bike and it isn't very expensive. Let me show it to you. What do you say, Khaled?

Khaled: I like it.

Mr Omar: Let's get it then. Now you can learn how to ride a bike.

3 At Khaled's house...



Sami: Wow! Is that your new bike, Khaled?

Saleh: It looks amazing!

Majed: Come on, Khaled. Try it! Is the seat high enough for you?

Khaled: Yes, it's great! It's just that...

4



Saleh: What Khaled?

Khaled: Well, you see, I don't know how to ride a bike.

Sami: Don't worry! We can teach you!

Khaled: I think I'm too old to learn.

Saleh: You can always learn new things, Khaled! Come on!

Khaled: Thanks! You are all great friends!

LOOK!

p. 131

I can't buy this T-shirt. It's **too** expensive.
This T-shirt is **too** expensive **to buy**.

I can't buy this T-shirt. It isn't cheap **enough**.
This T-shirt isn't cheap **enough to buy**.

3 Read again and write the names. 

Who ...

1. doesn't like spots?

2. sees the bike with the stripes first?

3. says the bike is not very expensive?

4. thinks Khaled's bike is amazing?

5. thinks he's too old to learn new things?

4 Listen and tick (✓) A or B.  

1. Where does Gary invite Barry?



A

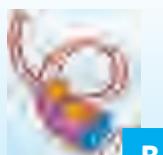


B

2. What does Barry say they are old enough to do?



A



B

3. What does Barry say they're too old to do?



A



B

5 Talk in pairs. Use the ideas in the box to make suggestions and find excuses. 

Let's go sailing on Saturday!



OK. Let's...

- go sailing
- go to the amusement park
- go mountain climbing
- play volleyball
- buy a new laptop
- make a pie

cold
old
young
hard
easy
expensive
cheap
noisy
dangerous
scary
windy
boring

We can't. It isn't going to be windy enough.



No, it's...

1 🔑 🔍 🔊



speed



falcon

create
decide
record (n.)
come out

2 Read and answer. Which is the most poisonous ant in the world?  

Amazing Records

In 1951, Sir Hugh Beaver decided to create a book with many records and amazing facts. In 1955, the Guinness Book of World Records came out. Records change all the time, so a new edition comes out every year. Here is some information you can find in the book:

People

In 2006 the tallest man in the world was Bao Xishun from Mongolia (2.36 metres). In 2009 Sultan Kösen, from Turkey, became the tallest man in the world (2.46 metres).



© Maarten/flickr/CC BY 2.0



- The fastest bird in the world is the peregrine falcon. It can fly at a speed of 270-350 km per hour.
- Two of the most dangerous insects are the bull ant and the bullet ant. But the bullet ant is more dangerous than the bull ant. In fact, it's the most poisonous ant in the world.

Animals



Buildings

The Petronas Towers in Kuala Lumpur are the world's tallest matching pair of buildings. The towers have got 88 floors and are 451.9 metres tall. A skybridge connects the two towers at the 41st and 42nd floors.



3 Read again and write **T** for True or **F** for False. 

1. The first Guinness Book of World Records came out in 1951.
2. Records aren't the same every year.
3. Bao Xishun was the tallest man in the world in 2009.
4. Sultan Kösen is shorter than Bao Xishun.
5. The bull ant is more dangerous than the bullet ant.
6. The Petronas Towers are the same height.

Look!

p. 131-132

The cheetah is **faster than** the lion.Snakes are **more dangerous than** lizards.The giraffe is **the tallest** animal in the world.Football is **the most popular** sport in the world.4 Listen and circle **A** or **B**. 

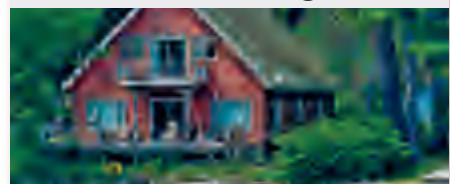
1. Which building is older? **A** Empire State Building **B** Tokyo Skytree
2. What is the smelliest flower? **A** Titan Arum **B** Rafflesia
3. Which is the most dangerous snake? **A** Black Mamba snake **B** Inland Taipan snake
4. Who wins the quiz show? **A** Jack **B** Derek

Tip!

Before you listen, read the questions and options carefully.

5 Look at the information about the houses below, and then talk about them with your partner using the adjectives in the box. 

- big
- small
- expensive
- cheap
- modern
- old
- large

Acorn Estate**Location:** Kensington, UK**Date built:** 2017**Floors:** 4**Rooms:** 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, dining room, kitchen, library, 2 pools, gym, garden (300 m²)**Price:** £900,000**Felix Court****Location:** Bath, UK**Date built:** 1990**Floors:** 2**Rooms:** 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, garden (100 m²)**Price:** £700,500**Rose Cottage****Location:** Stratford, UK**Date built:** 2002**Floors:** 2**Rooms:** 3 bedrooms with balconies, living room, kitchen, large garden (500 m²)**Price:** £655,000

Felix Court is more expensive than Rose Cottage.

Acorn Estate is the most expensive house.



1 🔍 🔊



heavy



light



weight



length

width

centimetre (cm)
gram (g)

LOOK!

p. 132

My smartphone is as modern as my brother's.
Mina's laptop isn't as heavy as Linda's.



2 Listen to two people talking. Which smartphone does the man decide to buy?
Write the correct answer in the box. 🔍 🔊

MyTOUCH 3

★★★★★

Colours:
 Black
 White
 Grey
 Blue
 QAR ~~299.00~~**QAR 279.00**

- Weight: 128 g
- Length: 13 cm
- Width: 6 cm

TOUCH AND GO 5

★★★★★

Colours:
 Black
 White
 QAR ~~300.00~~**QAR 279.00**

- Weight: 160 g
- Length: 15 cm
- Width: 8 cm

SMART TALK 4

★★★★★

Colours:
 Black
 White
 Grey
 QAR ~~420.00~~**QAR 379.00**

- Weight: 135 g
- Length: 15 cm
- Width: 8 cm

3 Work in pairs. Use the information in activity 2 and the adjectives below. Discuss the smartphones and decide which one each of you would like to buy. 🗣️ 🗣️

SMART TALK 4 isn't as heavy as TOUCH AND GO 5.

Yes, but TOUCH AND GO 5 is cheaper than SMART TALK 4.

- **heavy**
- **cheap**
- **light**
- **big**
- **expensive**
- **small**



1 Below is a description Ron wrote about his country. Which is the tallest mountain in Australia? Read and answer.  

Draw the map and flag of your country.

My country profile:

Australia

Paragraph 1:
Write some general information about your country (e.g. where it is, size, climate, etc.).

Paragraph 2:
Write about the geographical features.

Paragraph 3:
Write about the wildlife.



Australia is one of the largest countries on earth. It is also a continent. The weather in Australia is usually warm in the north but cooler in the south. The capital of Australia is Canberra, and the people speak English.

Australia is a beautiful country with mountains, beaches, forests and deserts. The Great Barrier Reef is the biggest coral reef in the world. The highest mountain is Mount Kosciuszko. It is 2,228 m high. Ayers Rock or Uluru is the largest standing rock in the world! More than half of the country is desert. The Great Victoria Desert is the biggest desert in Australia.

There are many animals that live only in Australia. There are kangaroos, koalas, wombats, dingoes and many kinds of lizards and insects. Many of the most poisonous animal species in the world live in Australia too.

Writing tip



- When describing a country, try to expand on the information you give. Don't just list names. You can do this by trying to answer questions like:

geographical features:

- What are the most important geographical features?
- What's the highest mountain / largest lake / longest river? Where are they?
- How high/large/long are they?

the wildlife:

- Are there many plants and animals?
- What are some of the most important plants and animals?
- What do you know about them?

- Before you begin writing, **make notes** of the information you want to include. **Write your first draft.** Then **revise** your writing (structures and vocabulary). After that, **edit** it (punctuation) and exchange it with a partner to make new suggestions. Finally, **write** your final draft. **Remember:** Use a variety of grammatical structures and adjectives/vocabulary, and make sure you have used the tenses correctly.

Tip!

 **Remember!**

- Use commas (,) to separate items in a list, and use the conjunction and before the final item.



2 Read and answer. What are the most important rules in scuba diving? 

1  



equipment



instructor



wetsuit



mask

bright
breathe

SAFETY FIRST!

1

When Fred and Tom were at the beach, Tom pointed to a scuba diving centre. 'Look! Let's try scuba diving! Come on!' he shouted. 'Wait a minute, Tom! You can't just dive into the water! We need equipment and lessons,' said Fred. 'OK! Let's start now!' said Tom. 'Let's get the information we need and then decide, OK?' said Fred. 'Oh, OK!' Tom agreed.



2

The next day, the boys went to the scuba diving centre. 'I can't wait to begin!' said Tom. 'Oh, Tom! I don't know. Is it safe?' Fred asked. 'Well, all sports are safe, but you must use the right equipment and follow the safety rules!' said Mr Dyes, the scuba diving instructor. 'You can learn everything here. We have got lessons for everyone.'



3

A few weeks later, Mr Dyves told the boys that they were ready to go scuba diving. 'You can choose equipment from here,' he told them. Fred chose a black and grey wetsuit. Tom wanted a striped mask, but it was too big. He chose a bright blue one. 'This is bright enough for all the fish to see me!' he said happily. Fred and Mr Dyves laughed.



4

At the beach...

'OK, boys. You know all the safety rules,' said Mr Dyves. 'But what are the top two rules?' 'Stay together and breathe normally!' said the boys happily! 'Well done! Let's jump in! And remember: I am going to be by your side the whole time!' said Mr Dyves. When they dived into the sea, they saw shells and different fish, and they learnt a lot about underwater life in the sea. It was a great day!

3

Read again and put the sentences in the correct order. Write 1-6.

A
B

1. The boys explored the sea with their instructor.
2. Tom was excited about trying a new sport.
3. The boys got the equipment they needed.
4. The boys told Mr Dyves the top two rules of scuba diving.
5. Fred and Tom visited the scuba diving centre.
6. The boys had lessons with Mr Dyves.

<input type="checkbox"/>

Let's
chat

Do you like doing water sports? Would you like to try scuba diving or waterskiing? Why? Why not? Why is it important to have the necessary equipment for certain sports? Why is it important to follow the safety rules?

1 Listen and say. 

silent e

ride a bike



be careful



bicycle lane



line

2 Listen and say. Then circle the words with a silent e.  

Be careful!

Be careful, Dane!

Ride your bike
In the bicycle lane!

Be careful, Jack!

Park your bike
In the bicycle rack!Be careful, Jason!
Remember! Change lines
At this underground station!

1



dinosaur



fossil



horn



climate

carnivore
herbivore
sharp
extinct

2

Read and answer. When did dinosaurs become extinct?  

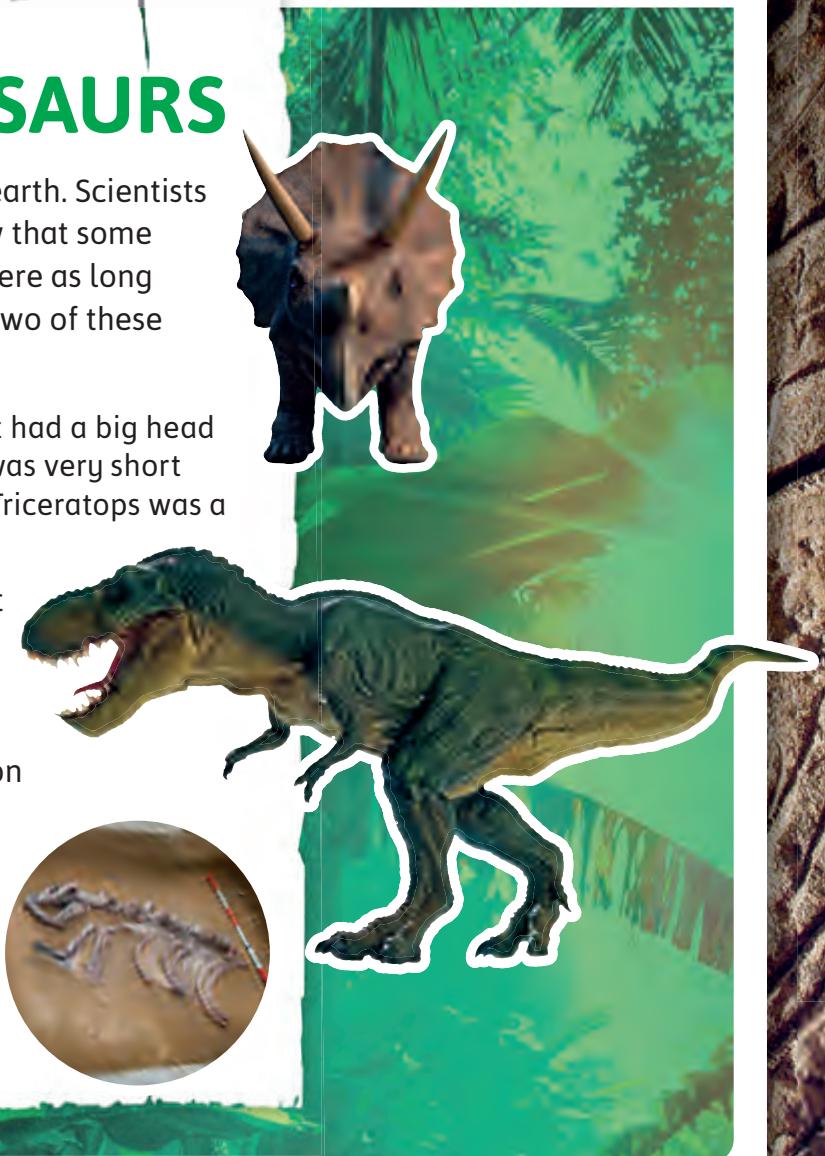
AMAZING DINOSAURS

Millions of years ago, dinosaurs lived on earth. Scientists study dinosaur fossils, and today we know that some were as small as chickens, while others were as long as two buses. Here are some facts about two of these amazing animals!

Triceratops was about eight metres long. It had a big head with three horns, and it had a long tail. It was very short and heavy, so it couldn't walk fast or run. Triceratops was a herbivore. It ate plants and leaves.

Tyrannosaurus rex was one of the largest and scariest dinosaurs. It had a big head and about sixty long, sharp teeth. It was a carnivore, so it hunted other dinosaurs. It had a long tail and walked on two legs, but it could run fast.

Dinosaurs became extinct about sixty-five million years ago. Some scientists believe that the climate on earth changed. It became too cold and these animals couldn't survive.



3

Read again and write **T** for True or **F** for False. 

1. Dinosaurs lived on earth one million years ago.
2. Some dinosaurs were as long as three buses.
3. Triceratops had three horns.
4. Triceratops was a carnivore.
5. Tyrannosaurus rex was scarier than other dinosaurs.
6. Tyrannosaurus rex had a lot of teeth.
7. The earth wasn't cool enough for dinosaurs to survive.

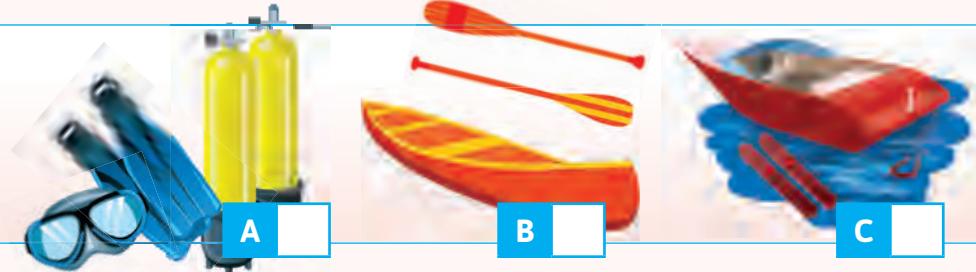
Listening

Tip!

Before you listen, look at the pictures carefully.

1 Listen and tick (4) the correct picture. 🎙️ 🎤 🔊

1 Which activity are the boys going to do?



2 Which activity does Jeff prefer?



3 What do the children buy for their mum?



Speaking

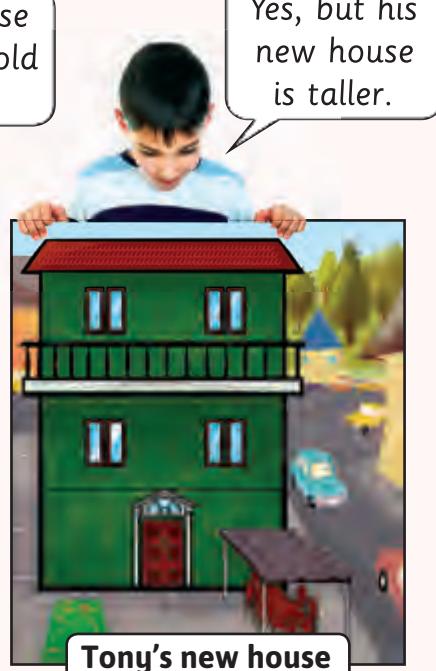
2 Tony moved to a new house. Look at the pictures of his old house and the new one below, and make comparisons. Use the **comparative form**, the **superlative form** and **(not) as ... as**. Use the adjectives in the box as well as others. 🎙️

- big
- far
- high
- long
- large
- short
- small



Tony's old house

Tony's new house is as big as his old house.



Tony's new house

Yes, but his new house is taller.

Did you know?

7

QUIZ

1



tornado



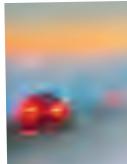
thunderstorm



cloud



wind



fog



ground



spin



air

thick
reach
form

2 Read and match. Then listen and check your answers.

1. What is fog?

Jim, 12

2. Why do leaves change colour?

Kate, 11

3. How do tornadoes form?

Julie, 12

A They usually form in the clouds during a thunderstorm. Cold air from the north meets warm air from the south. The air inside the clouds starts to spin and it reaches the ground. It can destroy cars, houses and sometimes whole cities.



B It's like a cloud that forms near the ground. One type usually happens in winter when there are clear skies. During the night, the air near the ground becomes colder, and something like a thick cloud appears. When the sun comes out in the morning, the ground becomes warmer, and it goes away.



C In spring and summer, they catch sunlight and make chlorophyll, which is green. This is food for the tree. In autumn and winter, there isn't much sunlight, and the tree 'goes to sleep' and stops making chlorophyll. The green disappears and we see yellow and orange colours.



LOOK!

p. 133

I always get up early **in** the morning. My parents and I always go on holiday **in** July. It's very hot in Spain **during** summer. The museum is open **on** Mondays **from** nine **to** six o'clock. The shop opens **after** eight o'clock.

3 Look at the pictures and, in pairs, talk about them. Use the information in the boxes.



leaves / green /
spring – summer



1 leaves / yellow /
autumn – winter



tornadoes /
usually / form /
4 p.m.–9 p.m.



2 tornadoes /
usually / form /
summer



3 fog / usually /
form / morning or /
night

Leaves are green
from spring to
summer.

Leaves are yellow
from autumn to
winter.



1 🔍 🔊



team



deep



winner



scissors

invent

2 Read and answer. What is the final score? AT
B 🔊

1 The children are taking part in a quiz at school.



Mrs Aysha: OK, teams. Ready? Let's start with team A. First question. Where's the deepest lake?

Alya: In the USA!

Mrs Aysha: Sorry, Alya. It's Lake Baikal, which is in Russia. No point for you, team A.

2 Later...



Mrs Aysha: The score is 7-5. Next question for team A. Who invented the telephone?

Alya: Alexander Fleming!

Mrs Aysha: No! Alexander Graham Bell is the man that invented the telephone.

Fatima: Oh, no! We're losing!

Amal: It's OK. There are more questions.

3 The score is 10-10...



Mrs Aysha: Last question for team A. Answer this question and win the game! Who invented scissors?

Fatima: I think it was Leonardo da Vinci, but I'm not sure...

Alya: No! It was the ancient Romans!

Afaf: Are you sure, Alya?

Alya: Yes, I am! Trust me, please!

Amal: OK. The ancient Romans.

Mrs Aysha: That's right! It was the ancient Romans who invented scissors.

4



Mrs Aysha: Team A is this year's winner! Well done!

Hasna: Congratulations! You are a really good team!

Alya: Thanks! You did really well too!

LOOK!

p. 133

Thomas Edison was the man **who/that** invented the electric light bulb.

Scissors are something **which/that** we use to cut paper.

3 Read again and circle. 

1. Lake Baikal is the **largest / deepest** lake in the world.
2. Lake Baikal is in **the USA / Russia**.
3. **Alexander Graham Bell / Alexander Fleming** is the man who invented the telephone.
4. Alya thinks **Leonardo da Vinci / the ancient Romans** invented scissors.
5. **Team A / Team B** wins the game.

4 In what order did Oliver see these exhibitions at the museum? Listen and number 1-4. A B C D 5 Match and then say in pairs. 

1. the astronaut / first walked on the moon
2. the men / first flew a plane
3. a dinosaur / ate plants
4. the artist / painted the Mona Lisa
5. the writer / wrote Romeo and Juliet

 D B C D E

A William Shakespeare

B Leonardo da Vinci

C Stegosaurus

D Neil Armstrong

E the Wright Brothers

Name the astronaut who first walked on the moon.

Neil Armstrong.



1 🔍 🔊



underground



castle



gift shop



jewellery



souvenirs



station

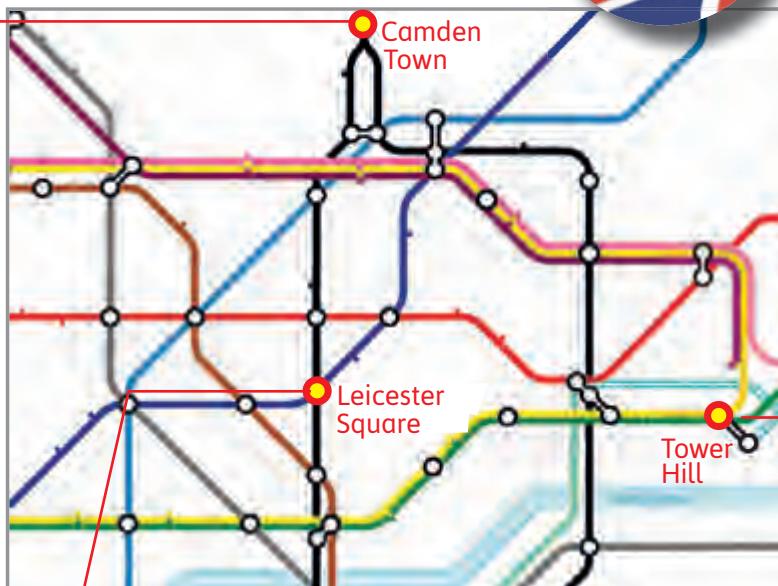
2 Read and answer. Where is the National Gallery?

Exploring London



Camden Market

Camden Market is a place where you can go for a walk and do some shopping. You can find clothes, furniture and souvenirs at cheap prices. Take the underground (Northern line) and get off at Camden Town station.



National Gallery

The National Gallery is a gallery with beautiful exhibitions. It is in London's famous Trafalgar Square, where you can take a walk, relax and take great photos. In the gallery, you can see paintings by great artists like Leonardo da Vinci, Van Gogh, Monet and many more. The National Gallery is near Leicester Square station (Northern or Piccadilly line).



Tower of London

The Tower of London is near Tower Hill station (District or Circle line). It's a castle where you can learn about the history of London. There are exhibitions with jewellery, coins and much more. Don't forget to visit the gift shop. You can find great souvenirs for your friends and family there.

LOOK!

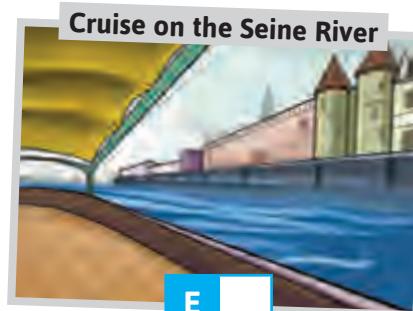
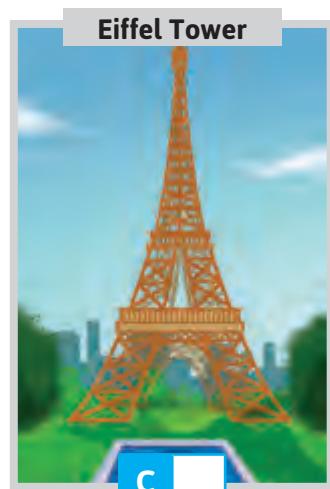
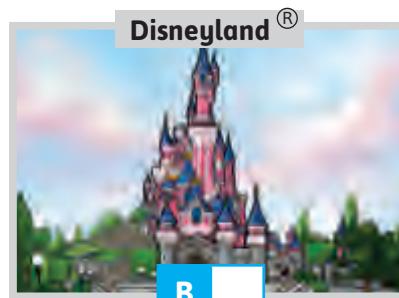
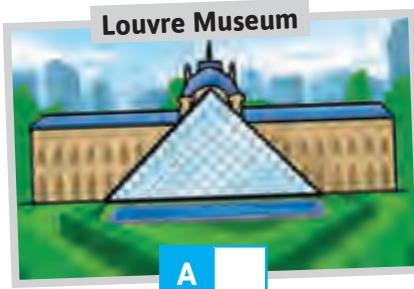
p. 133

A gallery is a place **where** you can see many paintings.
That's the restaurant **where** we had lunch yesterday.

3 Read again and write **CM** for Camden Market, **NG** for the National Gallery or **TL** for the Tower of London. AT B

1. It's a place where you can see paintings. _____
2. It's a place where you can learn more about the past. _____
3. The closest station to this place is Leicester Square. _____
4. It's a place where you can find cheap clothes and furniture. _____
5. It's near a place where you can relax and take beautiful photos. _____
6. You should take the Circle line to get to this place. _____

4 What did Lisa do in Paris? Listen and tick (✓) the correct pictures.  



5 Play a guessing game. Use your own ideas and the ideas in the box to help you. 

- buy souvenirs
- see paintings
- go shopping
- buy pets
- see animals
- buy clothes
- have a picnic

It's a place where you buy souvenirs.

A gift shop.



1 🔎 🔊



designer



architect



author



sculptor



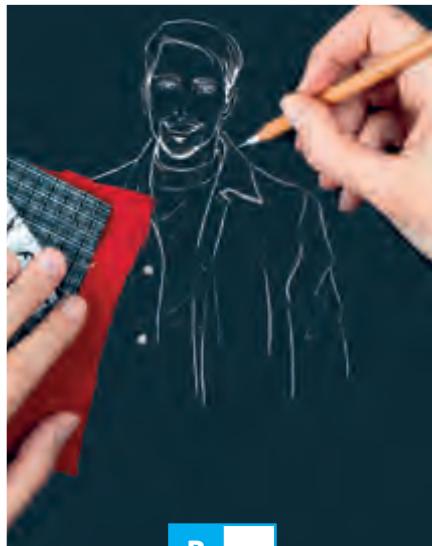
statue

poet

2 What did Luke's brother study to be? Listen and tick (✓) A, B or C. 🎧



A



B



C

3 Read and match the information to the occupations. Then talk about them in pairs. 🗣

1. designer

 B

be creative / know a lot of words

2. sculptor

 C

design nice clothes / use different materials

3. architect

 D

write poems / work on his own

4. author

 E

design modern buildings / be good at maths

5. poet

 F

create statues / work with different materials

Are designers people who design nice clothes?

Yes, they are. They also use different materials.



1 Below is a table with information about a film, and a film review about it. Did the writer enjoy the film? Read and answer. 

Title of film:	Kung Fu Panda 3
Year:	2016
Type of film:	Animated, Adventure
Main character(s):	Po, Li, Shifu, Tigress, Kai, Monkey
Director(s):	Alessandro Carloni and Jennifer Yuh
Opinion:	fantastic, funny, full of action, amazing ending



Kung Fu Panda 3 (2016) is an animated adventure film, the third in the Kung Fu Panda series. The directors of the film are Alessandro Carloni and Jennifer Yuh.

The main characters are Po, Li, Shifu, Tigress, Kai and Monkey. In this film, Po meets his father, Li, for the first time after many years. However, a bad kung fu master, Kai, also appears. He tries to harm everyone. Po becomes a true master of chi, which is the energy in living things. Then he meets with Kai to fight him and save everyone.

Kung Fu Panda is a fantastic film. It is very funny and full of action. Although I thought the film was short, the ending is amazing. It's a wonderful way to spend an evening, so you should watch it with your family and friends. Don't miss it!

What's the title of the film?
When did it come out?
What type of film is it?
Who directed it?

Name the main character(s).
What's the film about?

Why do you like it?
Why should people watch this film?

Writing tip



When you write a film review:

1. Use relative pronouns (who/which/that) to avoid repeating the noun you are referring to.
e.g. *The actor who plays in the film is...*
2. Use adjectives (fantastic, popular, interesting, terrible, boring, etc.) to describe the main events in the film.
e.g. *Kung Fu Panda is a fantastic film.*
3. Use **although** or **however** to contrast ideas.
e.g. *The film was very good, although it was quite long.*
The film was very good. However, it was quite long.
4. Use **so** to show reason.
e.g. *It's a wonderful way to spend an evening, so you should watch it with your family and friends.*

1 🔎 🔊



artwork



visitor



roof garden

2 Read and answer. Where can you find the museums below?

Museums of the world

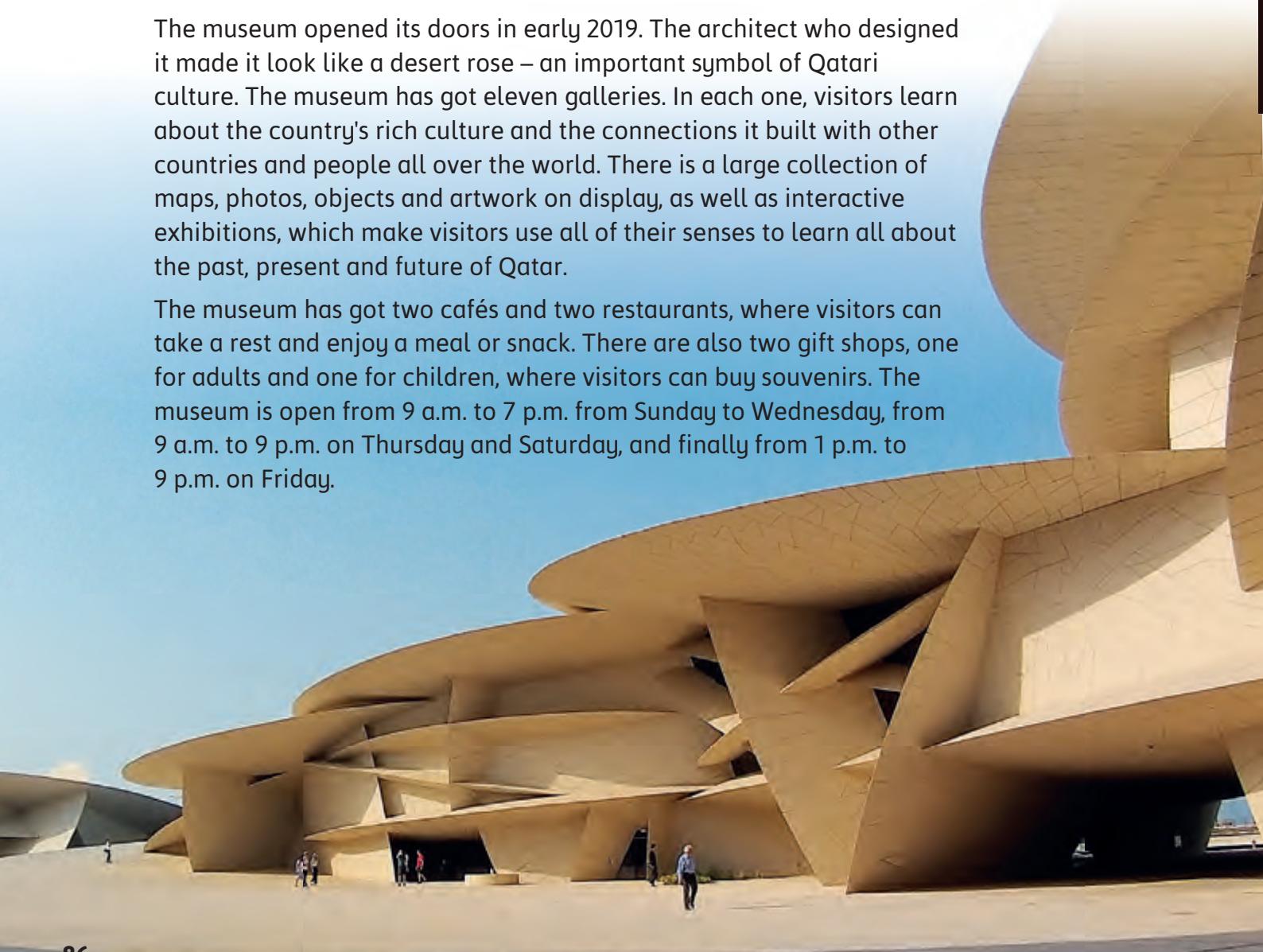
Art is all around us. There are many museums all over the world where people can see beautiful artwork. Here are two very popular museums, which millions of tourists visit every year.

The National Museum of Qatar

The National Museum of Qatar is in the country's capital, Doha. The museum brings to life the unique story of Qatar and its people.

The museum opened its doors in early 2019. The architect who designed it made it look like a desert rose – an important symbol of Qatari culture. The museum has got eleven galleries. In each one, visitors learn about the country's rich culture and the connections it built with other countries and people all over the world. There is a large collection of maps, photos, objects and artwork on display, as well as interactive exhibitions, which make visitors use all of their senses to learn all about the past, present and future of Qatar.

The museum has got two cafés and two restaurants, where visitors can take a rest and enjoy a meal or snack. There are also two gift shops, one for adults and one for children, where visitors can buy souvenirs. The museum is open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. from Sunday to Wednesday, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Thursday and Saturday, and finally from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Friday.





The Metropolitan Museum of Art

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, or the Met, is the largest museum in the USA, with paintings, drawings, photographs and much more! It's in New York City and it opened in 1870.

Visitors can see artwork from every continent. They can explore 5,000 years of art. There are more than two million objects to see. The museum has also got a café, a gift shop, a library and a roof garden where you can enjoy the beautiful view of Central Park.

The Met is open from Sunday to Thursday from 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and on Friday and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Tip!

Decide in which part of the text you can find the information you need.

3 Read again and complete with a word or short phrase.

1. The design of the National Museum of Qatar is a(n) _____ of Qatari culture – it's a desert rose.
2. The Met is _____ museum in the USA.
3. The Met opens every day _____.
4. The National Museum of Qatar has got eleven _____.
5. Visitors to both museums can buy _____ at the gift shops.
6. The National Museum of Qatar first opened _____.

Let's chat

Have you ever visited a museum? Which one? What was special about it? What did you see there? Are there any museums in your city? What can visitors see there? Do you believe museums are important? Why? Why not?



1 Listen and say. 

/əʊ/

soap



coach



/əʊ/

blow



elbow



grow

2 Listen and say. Then, circle the /əʊ/ sounds.  

Coach Marlow

Look at Coach Marlow.
He's washing his skateboard.
There's soap on his hands.
There's soap on his elbows.

His yellow cat Flow
is watching him too.
It's sitting at the window,
eating food.
And all of a sudden,
the wind blows.
Oh no! Oh no!
There its bowl goes!

1 

humid



sandstorm

2 Which of the cities below hasn't got winter? Read and answer.    

The weather around the world!

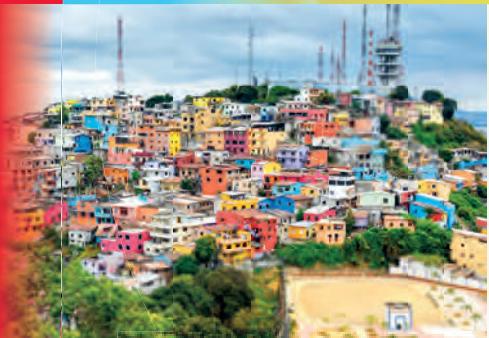


Doha, Qatar

Doha has got a dry, desert climate. In spring and in autumn, temperatures are warm, but it isn't too hot. In summer, temperatures can sometimes reach 50 °C, and it is usually very humid and dry. In winter, average temperatures are about 23 °C. It doesn't rain very often, however, sometimes there are serious sandstorms that make it hard to see.

Montreal, Canada

Montreal has got a cool and wet climate. The air is very humid all year round, which means there is a lot of water in the air. Summers in Montreal are warm at about 23 °C, and it is the sunniest season, although it often rains. Winters in Montreal are cold at about -8 °C and sometimes much colder. It is windy and it snows a lot in winter, which can be dangerous sometimes.



Guayaquil, Ecuador

Guayaquil has got a tropical climate, which means it has only got two seasons: the rainy season from January to April, and the dry season from May to December. The temperature is very warm all year round at about 27 °C, and it is humid all year too. Every few years, the sea gets warmer than it usually is and there is much more rain, and sometimes there are floods.

3 Read again and write **D** for Doha, **M** for Montreal or **G** for Guayaquil.  

1. It is warm all year round. _____
2. The weather is the same during two seasons. _____
3. People have to wear warm clothes when they go outside in winter. _____
4. Too much rain sometimes causes serious problems. _____
5. There are sandstorms there sometimes. _____
6. It often rains there in summer. _____

Listening

1 Listen and tick (4) the correct picture. 🎧 🔊

1 How are they going to get to the museum?

 Russell Square Station A

 Russell Square Station B

 Russell Square Station C

2 How much is the ticket for the Art in Ancient Greece exhibition?

£70.00    Art in Ancient Greece exhibition A

£7.50    Art in Ancient Greece exhibition B

£17.00    Art in Ancient Greece exhibition C

3 What time is the museum open on Fridays?

 Open on FRIDAYS 10 a.m. to 8.20 p.m. A

 Open on FRIDAYS 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. B

 Open on FRIDAYS 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. C

Speaking

2 Read and match the items, occupations and places (A-G) to the information (1-7). Then ask and answer questions with your partner. 🎤

1. someone / designs buildings
2. place / you see artwork
3. place / you buy souvenirs
4. place / buses and trains stop
5. place / you can buy fresh fruit
6. person / makes statues
7. something / you use to cut things

<input type="checkbox"/> D	<input type="checkbox"/> A	sculptor
<input type="checkbox"/> E	<input type="checkbox"/> B	scissors
<input type="checkbox"/> F	<input type="checkbox"/> C	market
<input type="checkbox"/> G	<input type="checkbox"/> D	architect
<input type="checkbox"/> H	<input type="checkbox"/> E	museum
<input type="checkbox"/> I	<input type="checkbox"/> F	gift shop
<input type="checkbox"/> J	<input type="checkbox"/> G	station



It's someone who designs buildings.

Is it an architect?

Yes, it is.

Go green!

SONG

1 🔍 🔊



atmosphere



rainforest



pollution

endangered
species
habitat
protect

environment
pollute
grow up

2 Read and complete with the words in the box. Listen and check your answers.

Then say. 🎤 🎵 🔊

habitats protect pollution rainforests
grow up atmosphere

When we grow up

Let's think about our future

And see what we can do.

Let's learn about (1) _____

And how to stop it too.

Go green, go green.

Help the planet and keep it clean!

When we (2) _____,

We'll find ways to be green.

We won't pollute the (3) _____

We'll keep the air clean.

Go green, go green!

Help the planet and keep it clean!

When we grow up,

We'll keep endangered species alive.

We won't destroy the (4) _____

That they need to survive.

Go green, go green!

Help the planet and keep it clean!

When we grow up,

We'll (5) _____ the rivers and seas.

We will save the (6) _____

By not cutting down trees.

Go green, go green!

Help the planet and keep it clean!

LOOK!

p. 134

I'll help you tidy your room.

I won't do it again, I promise.

When I grow up, I won't drive a car. I'll ride a bike.

3 Work in pairs. Talk about things that you will/won't do to help the environment when you grow up. Use the ideas in the box to help you. 🗣

- plant trees/flowers
- clean beach/forest/park
- help endangered species
- protect rainforests and wild animals
- not drive / car
- take bus/underground/ train

What will you do to help the environment when you grow up?

I will plant some trees.



1 🔎 🔊



mug



ranger

donate

wildlife rescue centre

adopt

2 Read and answer. What does Amal take home?  🔊**Fatima:** What's that, Amal?**Amal:** It's the website of the wildlife rescue centre. My parents and I may visit it on Saturday. Would you like to come?**Fatima:** I might, but what can we do there?**Amal:** We can learn about endangered species and how we can help them.**Fatima:** Really? Then I will come!

2 At the wildlife rescue centre...

**Ranger:** This is where we keep the animals safe.**Fatima:** Great! How can we help?**Ranger:** Well, you can donate money or buy something from the gift shop.**Fatima:** I might donate money or buy a mug, but I'll ask my parents first.

3 At the panda habitat...

**Ranger:** Oh, you can also adopt an animal.**Amal:** That's amazing! I'll adopt a panda!

4 After a while...

**Mrs Aysha:** Let's go, girls. It's late.**Amal:** But when will I take my panda home with me?**Ranger:** I'm afraid you can't. It must stay here to be safe, but you can visit it whenever you like!**Amal:** Oh, OK... I might take this home with me then.

Look!

p. 134

We **may** visit our cousins later.We **might** go to the park tomorrow, but we don't know yet.3 Read again and complete. 

1. Amal is looking at the _____ of the wildlife rescue centre.
2. Amal might go to the centre with her _____.
3. The girls can learn about _____ and how they can help them at the wildlife rescue centre.
4. The girls can _____ money, _____ something or _____ an animal to help the centre and the animals.
5. Amal wants to take the _____ home.

4 Listen and circle the correct answers.  

1. The children found a **fish** / **turtle** on the beach.
2. The children thought it was **dangerous** / **hurt**.
3. The children **called** / **visited** Oakridge Wildlife Rescue Centre.
4. The ranger from the wildlife centre **cut** / **didn't cut** the net.

5 Imagine that you find an injured animal. What will you do to help? Discuss in pairs. Use **might/may/will**, the verbs in the box and your own ideas. 

touch feed call run away help protect adopt hold



I won't touch it, because it might be ill.



I may call the vet.

1 

filter



rubbish

turn off
the lights

factory

oxygen
energy
organisation
waste

2 Read and tick (4) the best title for the article. 

Tip!

Read the text quickly to understand the main idea.

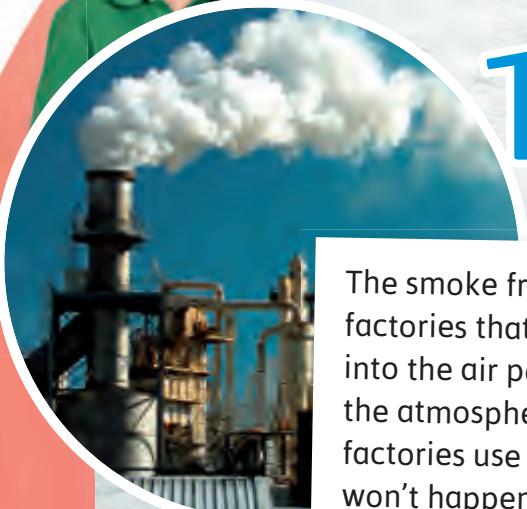
Help kids! Save the environment!
Stop factories! Help the animals!



People pollute the environment in many ways.

What can we do to make things better?

**Read and find out what our young readers
say we can do to stop pollution!**



1

The smoke from factories that goes into the air pollutes the atmosphere. If factories use filters, this won't happen. It also won't be dangerous for people and animals.

Derek Broody, 12

2

There are many organisations that plant trees and pick up rubbish in forests. They also tell people what they can do to help the environment. If we all join these organisations, we can help protect our forests. If there are lots of trees, there will be more oxygen for everyone.

Jay Styler, 13

3

When people leave the lights on all day, they waste energy. If we turn off the lights when we leave a room, we will save energy. If we save energy, we will have a better future!

Carl Peters, 12



LOOK! p. 134

If we **pollute** the sea, we **won't have** any clean beaches.
You **won't be** late for school **if you get** up early.

3 Read again and write the names of the children. 

Who says...

1. smoke in the air is bad for people's health? _____
2. we can work with others to protect the environment? _____
3. factories should use filters? _____
4. something about planting trees? _____
5. we will have a better future if we save something? _____

4 Listen and complete. 

1. Ian must turn off his _____ to take part in Earth Hour.
2. Earth Hour started in Sydney, Australia in _____.
3. Earth Hour takes place from _____ to _____.
4. If more people take part in Earth Hour, they can help the _____.
5. During Earth Hour, people turn off the lights that they don't _____.

5 Work with a partner and think about solutions to the problem of pollution in your town/area. Use the ideas in the box and your own ideas. 

- recycle more – less rubbish
- walk to school – less air pollution
- turn off the lights – save energy
- factories use filters – not pollute the atmosphere
- pick up rubbish – help keep the environment clean

If we recycle more, there will be less rubbish.

If we ...



1 

boil



freeze



heat



ice



tap

2 Listen and circle A or B. 

1. If you heat water at the top of Mount Everest, it starts to boil at _____.

A 100 °C
B 71 °C



2. Water that freezes at -2 °C _____.

A is not salty
B is very salty



3. We waste about _____ litres of water when we brush our teeth with the tap on.

A eight
B eighteen



4. Lana says we can use _____ to water plants.

A rainwater
B salt water



Look! p. 134

When/If you recycle, you help the environment.



When/If you leave the tap on, you waste a lot of water.

3 Work in pairs. Discuss the facts about water. Use the ideas in the box to help you. 

leave / tap / on / waste / water
heat / water / 100 °C / boil
heat / ice / melt
not water / plants / die
rain / ground / get / wet
pollute / lakes and rivers / fish / die

If we leave the tap on, we waste water.



1 Below is a leaflet a student made about World Environment Day. Why should we protect endangered species? Read and answer.  

If we protect endangered species, they won't become extinct.

If more people use their bikes, there won't be so much traffic.

Writing tip

How to design a leaflet:

1. Use a large piece of paper or card.
2. Choose a special day to write about, and write a title at the top in large letters.
3. Draw pictures or stick photos, and write sentences next to or under them. Use **Conditional Sentences Type 1** for your ideas.
4. Present it to the class.

97

1 

wood



plastic



furniture



vase



pencil holder



bird feeder

empty
throw away2 Read and answer. Why is upcycling important?  

Use it again!

Before you throw away old bottles, cans or furniture, think again! There are many things you can do with them! Upcycling is a new, creative way to make new things from old things. Here are a few fun ideas!

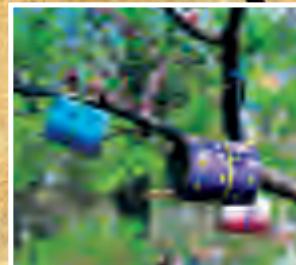


Glass bottles and jars

You can use old bottles and jars to decorate your house. You can paint them and use them as glasses or vases. They can also become great presents for your friends. If you surf the Net, you will find many great ideas.

Cans

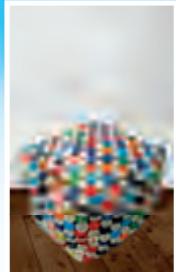
If you have got empty cans, you can make some really interesting things. For example, pencil holders, vases and bird feeders. You can also use them in the garden or on the balcony to grow small plants. There are so many things that you can do with old cans.



Plastic bottles and wood

Plastic is a material that we can't recycle easily, but it is very strong. If you have got a lot of plastic bottles, you can make amazing things like tables and chairs.

Wood is also a great material. For example, if you have got an old bed, you can make a table, some chairs or even a bookcase!



The most important thing about upcycling is that it helps protect the environment because there is less rubbish!

You can also save money and have fun with your family and friends.

3 Read again and complete. AT QB

1. Upcycling is a way to make _____ from old things.
2. You can make _____ and _____ from glass jars and bottles.
3. If you decorate old bottles, you can give them to people as _____.
4. You can use cans to grow _____ on your balcony.
5. Plastic is a(n) _____ material.
6. An old bed can become a(n) _____, some _____ or a(n) _____.

Let's chat

Do you think upcycling is a good idea? Why? Why not?
 What else can you create from glass bottles, cans and plastic bottles?
 Would you like to try any of the ideas in the text?
 Why is it important to reduce the amount of rubbish we create?

1 Listen and say. 

silent consonants



spaghetti



sign



silent consonants



island



knife



half

2 Listen and say. Then circle the words with silent consonants.  



Spaghetti Island

On the island by the bay,
They eat spaghetti every day.
They eat spaghetti for an hour
and a half.
One plate of spaghetti has got
a lot of good stuff.
On every street there is a sign:
'Use your fork, don't touch a knife!'

1



land



fin



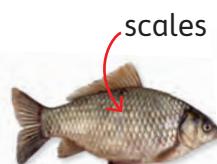
penguin



feather



butterfly



scales

lay
belong
backbone

2

How many animal groups are there? Read and answer.  

Animals everywhere!

There are six animal groups, and each animal belongs to one group. Do you know them? Let's take a look...

Mammals

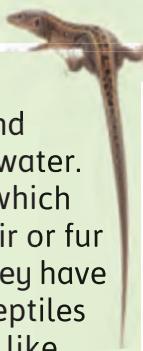
Most mammals have got fur or hair on their bodies. Some mammals, like pandas and leopards, live on land, and other mammals, like dolphins, live in water.

Mammals have babies. They don't lay eggs.



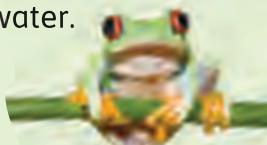
Reptiles

Reptiles live on land and sometimes in water. They are animals which haven't got any hair or fur on their bodies. They have got scales. Some reptiles have got four legs, like turtles, and some haven't got any legs, like snakes. Reptiles lay small eggs.



Amphibians

Amphibians haven't got scales. Some have got four legs and others haven't got any legs. Amphibians, like frogs, can live on land or in water. They also lay a lot of eggs in the water.



Birds

Birds, for example, parrots, are animals with feathers and wings. Most birds can fly, but there are some birds that can't fly, like penguins. You can see birds everywhere: in forests, mountains and cities too. Birds lay eggs.



Fish

Fish live in water. They have got fins and they lay many eggs. Some fish are large with big teeth, like sharks, and some are very small and colourful, like goldfish.



Invertebrates

Invertebrates are sea animals or insects that haven't got a backbone. Invertebrates lay eggs and some can fly. Some invertebrates live in the sea, like octopuses or starfish, and some others live on land, like butterflies.



3

Read again. Write the names of the animals in the correct groups. 

snake	parrot	butterfly	dolphin	panda	octopus	shark
frog	starfish	goldfish	leopard	turtle	penguin	

Mammals

Reptiles

Amphibians

Birds

Fish

Invertebrates

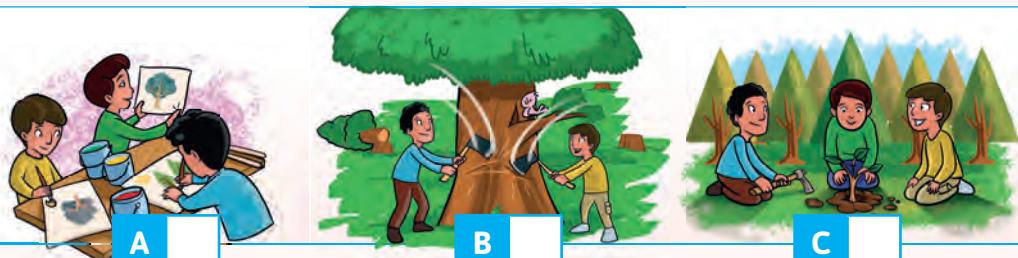
Listening

1 Listen and tick (4) the correct picture. 🎵 🔊

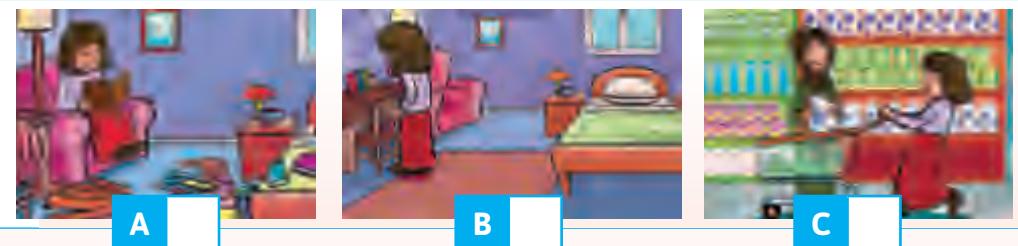
1 What is Harry going to do on Earth Day?



2 What are the children in Ryan's class going to do?



3 What is Fatima going to do?



Speaking

2 Look at the environmentally friendly actions and their effects below and match. Then discuss them with your partner. 🗣️ 🧠

1. people / upcycle

F

A not waste / energy

2. people / recycle

B not become / extinct

3. people / help / endangered species

C be / less / rubbish

4. people / not pollute / rivers/lakes

D be / more clean water / everyone / less animals / die

5. people / turn off / lights

E help / wildlife rescue centres

6. people / donate money

F not throw away / old things

If people upcycle, they won't throw away old things.

If people...

Life experiences

SONG

1



athlete



snail



dangerous



strange



travel

2

Listen and tick (✓) what the boy has done. Then say.

New experiences

I've travelled by bus and by train
But when will I travel by plane?
I have flown in a red hot-air balloon
But when will I fly to the moon?

New experiences – there's so much to do!
Today I'm going to try something new!

I've taken part in a competition
But when will I see an art exhibition?
I've played basketball with my friend Maxime
But when will I play for my favourite team?

New experiences – there's so much to do!
Today I'm going to try something new!

You know, I have swum in a lake
But when will I see a big snake?
I have seen an ant and a snail
But when will I see a blue whale?

New experiences – there's so much to do!
Today I'm going to try something new!

LOOK!

p. 135

I have visited Mexico.
He/She has seen an elephant.
They've been to Asia.



3 Talk in groups of three about your experiences. Use the ideas in the box as well as your own.

- meet / favourite / poet/author
- be / Argentina / Mexico / France / the UK
- see / giraffe / elephant / camel
- win / competition/race
- swim / lake/river
- try snowboarding / scuba diving / skiing

I've been to Argentina.

I've seen a giraffe.

I've met my favourite author.





1 🔍

telescope



lid



space



planet



dark



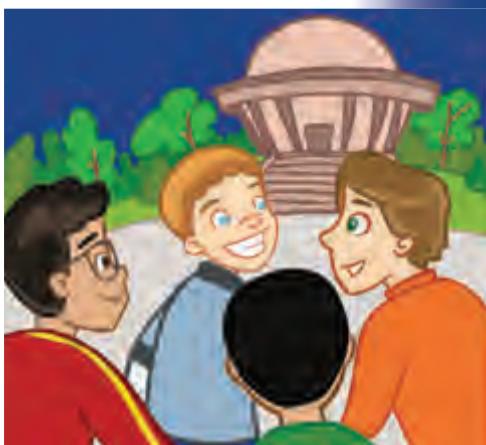
sunset



sunrise

2 Read and answer. Why can't Khaled and Saleh see anything through the telescope? 

1 Outside the planetarium on Saturday evening...



Khaled: I'm so excited. I haven't been to the new planetarium yet.

Majed: It's my first time too, Khaled!



Dr Spencer: Well, children, this is the biggest telescope in our city.

Sami: Wow! It's so big!

Dr Spencer: Have you ever seen the sky through a telescope?

Saleh: No, I haven't. I really want to see the stars!

Dr Spencer: How about using those telescopes over there to see a planet?

Khaled: That sounds great!



Dr Spencer: Have you ever seen Venus? We can see it in the sky at both sunrise and sunset. That's why people call it the 'Morning' and the 'Evening Star'.

Sami: I've never seen it before! Wow! It's great!

Saleh: Well... it's a bit dark...

Majed: Yes, there it is! It's so bright! When you see it, you think it's a star. But it's a planet!



Khaled: Let me see, Saleh. I can't really see it.

Majed: But it's right over there, Khaled!

Sami: Um... guys. The lid is on the telescope. That's why you can't see anything!

Khaled: Oops!

All: Ha ha ha!

Have you ever seen a camel? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

I haven't tried scuba diving yet.

I've never tried skiing.

I've never been to an aquarium before. It's my first time.

3 Read again and write **T** for True or **F** for False. AT

1. Khaled has been to the planetarium before.
2. One of the telescopes in the planetarium is the biggest in the city.
3. Saleh has seen the sky through a telescope before.
4. You can see Venus in the sky at sunrise and at sunset.
5. Venus looks like a bright star.

4 Listen and circle **A** or **B**. Speaker icon

1. Has Dan ever visited a museum in Gary's town?

A Yes, he has.

B No, he hasn't.

2. Where has Dan never been?

A the planetarium

B the zoo

3. Who has seen Mercury through a telescope before?

A Dan

B Gary

4. Has Gary tried all the rides at the amusement park yet?

A Yes, he has.

B No, he hasn't.

5 Work in pairs. Ask your partner, and put a **✓** or an **✗** in the boxes. Write a short paragraph about your partner in your notebook. Then report to the class. Speaker icon

Have you ever met a famous basketball player?

No, I haven't. I've never met a famous basketball player, but I have met a famous football player.



try canoeing

meet a famous basketball/football/tennis player

climb a mountain

see an elephant / a tiger / a lion

win an award

ride in a hot-air balloon

Ali has met a famous football player, but he hasn't met a famous basketball player.



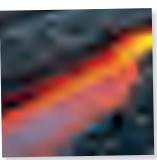
1 🔎 🔊



volcano



crater



lava



cave



erupt



tour

2 Read and answer. When did the volcano Mauna Loa last erupt?

Interview with a Junior Ranger



Our class reporter, **Malik Sahid**, interviews **Jack Stevens**, a Junior Ranger at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Malik: What do Junior Rangers at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park do exactly?

Jack: Well, there are about two million visitors every year. All of the rangers are guides too, so Junior Rangers help them. We give visitors information about the tours they can take and we also tell them about the plants and animals they can see here.

Malik: How long have you been a Junior Ranger?

Jack: I've been a Junior Ranger for almost two years.

Malik: What did you have to do to become a Junior Ranger?

Jack: First, I watched a film at the visitor centre. It showed a lot of the things people can see here at the park. Then, I had to complete two explorations from this list and finally make a poster about the things I learnt.

Malik: I see. Which explorations have you done?

Jack: I've done the Kilauea Treasure Hunt. I learnt all about the plants in the park during that one, and I've also done the Jaggar Museum Observation Deck exploration. I learnt about how the active volcanoes in the park erupt. Of course, Mauna Loa hasn't erupted since 1984!

Malik: Cool! What else have you done?

Jack: So far, I've visited the crater of Kilauea and watched hot lava flow into the sea, and I've walked through a long cave that a river of lava created six hundred years ago.

Malik: Wow! That all sounds so amazing! I want to become a Junior Ranger too!





active

flow

Look!

p. 135

How long have you **been** a teacher?
 I've been a teacher **since** 2015.
 I've been a pilot **for** three years.
 I **have visited** only one volcano **so far**.

3 Read again and correct the sentences. 

1. Jack has been a Junior Ranger for more than a year.
2. Junior Rangers are tour guides at the national park.
3. Jack hasn't completed two explorations.
4. Jack watched hot water flow into the lava at Kilauea volcano.
5. Malik doesn't want to become a Junior Ranger.

4 Listen and circle A or B.  

1. How long has the man walked so far?



A



B

2. Which place has the man visited?



A



B

3. When did the man arrive on the island?



A

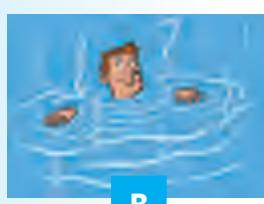


B

4. What has the man done so far?



A



B

5 Ask and answer questions with your partner using **How long...?** and the ideas in the box. 

- live in your house/flat
- live in this town
- have your rucksack/jacket/tablet/computer
- know your best friend

How long have you lived in your house?

I've lived in my house for seven years.



1 🔍 🔊



sushi

2 Choose nine of the experiences below and write each one on the bingo card. 

ride a camel



eat sushi



travel by plane



visit a volcano



see a rainbow



swim in a lake



visit a planetarium



be late for school



sail a boat



have a toothache



visit an aquarium

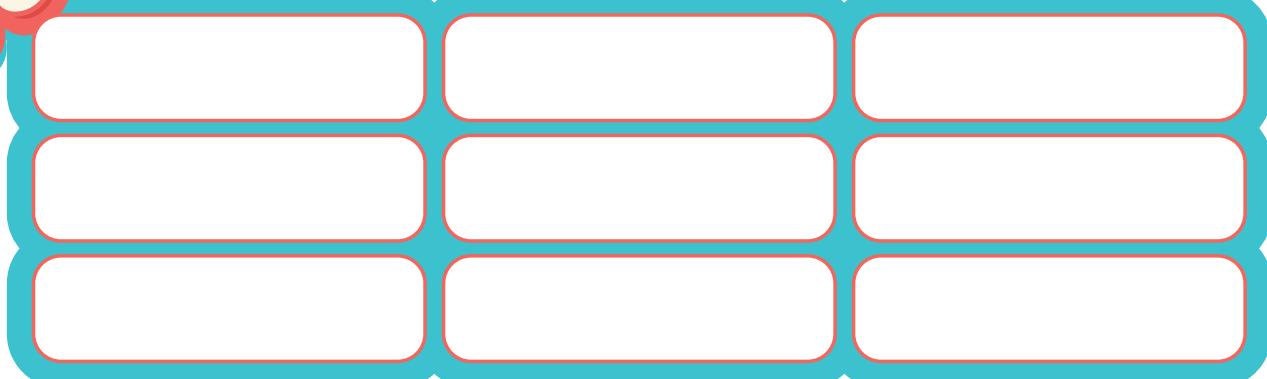


meet a famous person



visit a museum

BINGO!



3 Go round the classroom and ask your classmates questions using **Have you ever...?** about the experiences on your bingo card. When you find a person who has had one of the experiences, write his/her name in the box. When you have written a name in every box, shout 'BINGO!' 

Have you ever travelled by plane, Amy?

Yes, I have. I've travelled to Spain by plane.



1 Below is a poster that Tom has made about his life experiences so far. Has he tried scuba diving before? Read and answer.  



My 'Life Experiences' Poster

Things I have done so far



I have travelled to the UK.



I have seen an elephant.



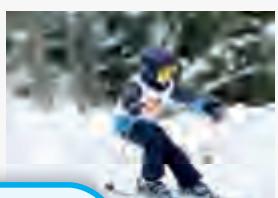
I have ridden a horse.



I have met a famous football player.



I have tried skiing.



Things I haven't done yet



I haven't travelled to China.



I haven't seen a tiger.



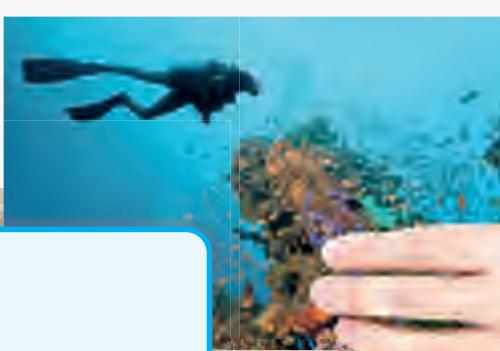
I haven't ridden a camel.



I haven't met a famous basketball player.



I haven't tried scuba diving.

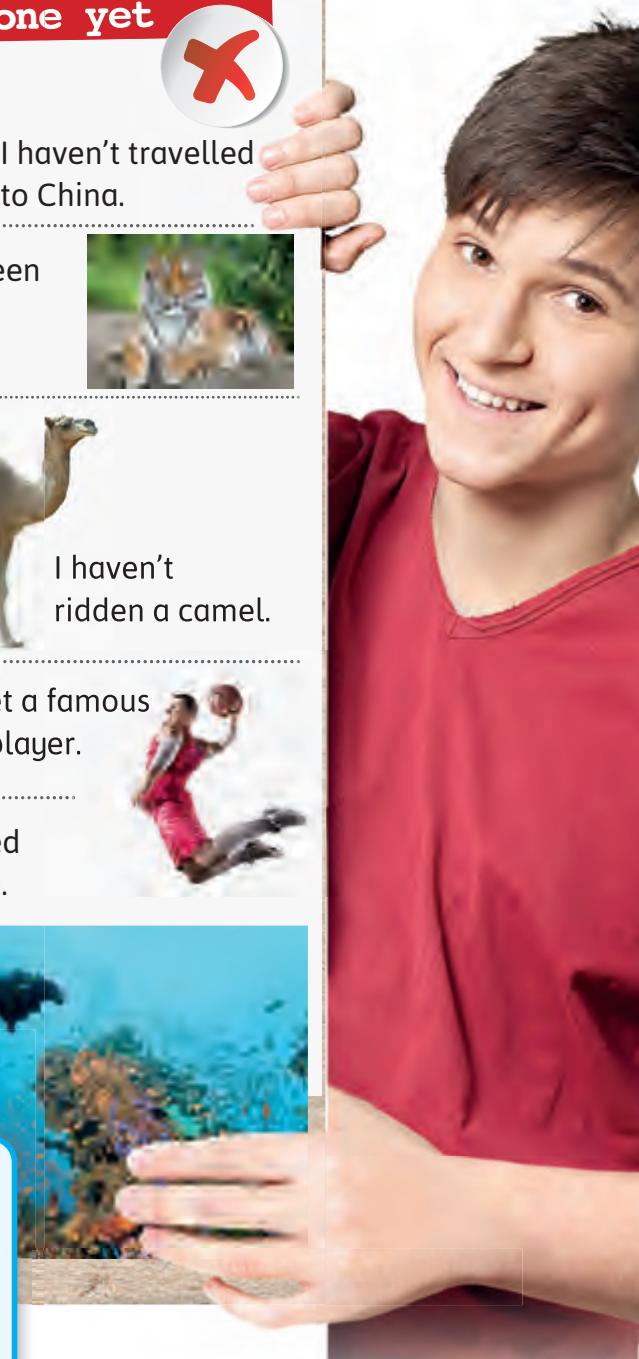


Writing tip



How to make a poster:

1. Use a large piece of card.
2. Write in pencil so that you can correct any mistakes.
3. Put a title at the top in large letters.
4. Write neatly.
5. Add photos, pictures or graphics.
6. When you are ready, write over your letters using markers or coloured pencils.



1 🔎 🔊



gold



golden



treasure



dust



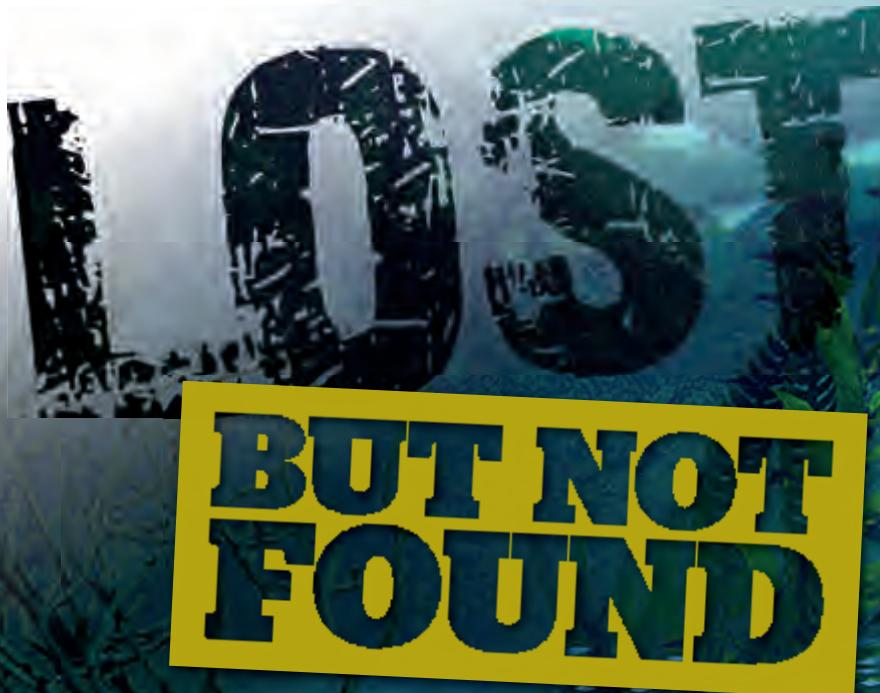
rich



sink

king

2 Read and answer. What does 'el dorado' mean?



ATLANTIS

Plato, an ancient Greek philosopher, once told the story of Atlantis. Atlantis was a large island in the Atlantic Ocean. The name of the island and the ocean around it came from Atlas, the first king of Atlantis. Atlantis was a beautiful place with lots of trees and interesting animals, like elephants. The people who lived there were rich and happy. Plato said that earthquakes and floods destroyed Atlantis. In the end, it sank into the ocean. Since Plato's time, many explorers have tried to find Atlantis, but nobody has found it. So, was the story about the island true or did Plato just invent it?

EL DORADO

In English, 'el dorado' means 'the golden one'. People believed that El Dorado was a rich city in South America, and some of them tried to find its treasures. However, nobody has discovered El Dorado or 'the lost city of gold' yet. Today some archaeologists think that 'El Dorado' isn't a place, but a man. They say that each king of the Muisca people, who lived in the Andes Mountains, used to put gold dust all over himself and swim in a lake! Maybe he was 'El Dorado'!





AZTLAN

Some archaeologists say that the Aztec people came from Aztlan, a beautiful island in a lake. In Nahuatl, the Aztec language, Aztlan means 'White Land' because lots of white birds lived there. In Aztlan, people lived in caves and planted peppers, corn, beans and tomatoes in their gardens. They say that the Aztec people lived there and later moved to Mexico, but explorers have never found Aztlan.

3 Read again and write **AT** for Atlantis, **ED** for El Dorado or **AZ** for Aztlan. 

1. The people of this place lived in caves. _____
2. People thought that this place was in South America. _____
3. Floods and earthquakes destroyed this place. _____
4. Some archaeologists believe that this place was not a place, but a man. _____
5. This place was an island in a lake. _____
6. This place took its name from a king. _____

Let's
chat

What did you think of these stories? Which of these places do you like the most? Why? Do you know of any other 'lost' places? Would you like to become an explorer and try to find them?

1 Listen and say. 

/ʌ/

sunny



umbrella



uniform



computer



museum



/ɜ:/

turtle



surf



turn

2 Listen and say. Then circle the /ʌ/ sounds with red, the /ju:/ sounds with blue and the /ɜ:/ sounds with yellow. 

Summer fun!

It's summer and it's sunny.
 Let's have fun under the sun!
 No school, uniforms or computers.
 Let's ride our scooters!

Look at the turtle in the sea.
 Let's swim and surf all day, Lee!
 Let's have lunch under the umbrella
 With my uncle Bob and my aunt Ella!



1 🔎 🔊



cantilevered swimming pool



observation deck

2 Which building is the tallest? Read and answer.

Have you ever seen it?

Aspire Tower

Aspire Tower is in Doha, Qatar. It is three hundred metres tall. It is the tallest building in Qatar. It has got fifty-one floors and seventeen lifts, and people can enjoy doing many activities there. They can visit the sports museum or the health club, and even swim in the **cantilevered** or *hanging* swimming pool which is eighty metres above ground. Visitors can also have a delicious meal at one of the three restaurants or take photos from the observation deck on the **top** floor.



Al-Khazneh

Al-Khazneh is one of the most beautiful **sites** in the ancient city of Petra in Jordan. It is also called *The Treasury*, but it was actually a tomb, and not a place where the people kept treasure. The people of ancient Petra built Al-Khazneh in the side of the mountain by carving the red stone by hand. Al-Khazneh is about forty metres tall and every year, many people visit the ancient city of Petra, or the Rose City, as they also call it because of the red stone, just to see it.

The Tokyo Skytree

The Tokyo Skytree is in Sumida, Tokyo in Japan. It is six hundred and thirty-four metres tall and it has got thirteen lifts and thirty-three floors! Many people visit the Tokyo Skytree every day to enjoy the beautiful view of the city. People can do many other things too. They can eat at the **famous** Sky Restaurant 634 (Musashi) or take photos of their friends or family at the top of the tower.



3 Read the texts again and complete the sentences.

- Aspire Tower has got _____ floors.
- Visitors can take photos from the _____ on the top floor of Aspire Tower.
- Al-Khazneh is in the _____ city of Petra in Jordan.
- Another name for the city of Petra is _____ because of the red stone.
- There are thirteen _____ in the Tokyo Skytree.

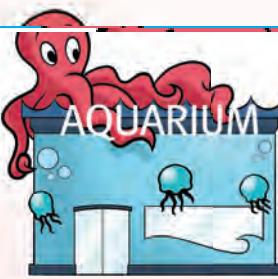
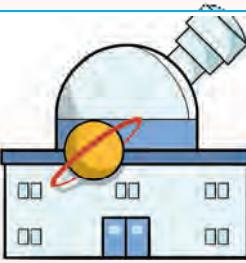
Listening

1 Listen and tick (4) the correct picture.  

1 What hasn't Fred tried yet?

A B C

2 Where has James been before?

A B C

3 Which country hasn't Brad visited before?

Australia Canada Italy

Speaking

2 Talk in pairs. Have you done any of the following?
Ask and answer questions with your partner. 

- travel by train/plane/ship
- see a lion / an elephant / a panda
- visit a zoo / a volcano / an amusement park
- try canoeing / skiing / mountain biking
- meet a famous athlete/author/poet

Have you ever travelled by train?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Have you ever...?



The world around us

QUIZ

1



necklace



bracelet



ring



belt



wool



silk



cotton



leather



silver

2

Do the quiz. Read and circle. Then listen and check your answers.   

Materials Quiz: Then and Now

1 People made these with wood and used them to eat food like soup.

A forks **B** knives **C** spoons

2 People used this material to make sandals, clothes and even buckets.

A cotton **B** wool **C** leather

3 In 1849, people travelled to California to find this material in the ground.

A gold **B** cotton **C** wool

4 We still use this material to build houses today.

A silver **B** wood **C** silk

5 People wear this around their waists. They usually use leather to make it.

A bracelet **B** ring **C** belt

6 Today people use this material to make jewellery, forks, knives and spoons.

A silver **B** silk **C** leather

LOOK!

p. 136

Present Simple

Today ...

we **use** cotton to make clothes.
we **don't use** wood to make ships.

Do you **wear** a belt every day?
Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Past Simple

Five hundred years ago, ...

people **used** leather to make clothes.
people **didn't live** in tall buildings.

Did people **wear** bracelets and rings in the past?
Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

3

Play in pairs. Look at the photos, say and guess. 

cotton
silver
wool
leather
silk
metal
wood



Do we **wear** it or **use** it?

We **wear** it.

Is it **cotton**?

Yes, it is.

Is it a **skirt**?

Yes, it is.



1 🔎 🔊



washing machine



peel

2 Read and answer. What's the surprise for the children at the tomato factory? AT B 🔊

1 The children are on a school trip.

They are at a tomato factory.



Mr Ali: Welcome to our tomato factory! Let me explain how we make our famous tomato juice and tomato sauce. Yesterday our farmers picked these tomatoes and brought them to the factory. We have only kept the best ones!

Majed: What has happened to the other ones, Mr Ali?

Mr Ali: We have given them to farmers to feed their animals.

2



Mr Ali: Then we wash the tomatoes.

Sami: Wow! Who washes them all?

Mr Ali: Ha ha! It isn't a person. That huge washing machine washes them.

3



Mr Ali: After that, another machine dries, peels and then cuts the tomatoes into small pieces. Finally, we use our special ingredients to make the sauce and juice, and these machines fill the cans and bottles. Now I've got a surprise for you! We've made tomato sandwiches, and we've got tomato juice for everyone!

Khaled: Great! I love tomatoes!

Majed: Don't eat too much, Khaled!

4

At home...



Khaled: Mum! Dad! I'm home!

Mrs Layla: Great! Look! I've made your favourite food! Spaghetti with tomato sauce!

Khaled: Oh, not for me, Mum! I've had enough tomatoes today!

LOOK!

p. 136

Past Simple

My mum **made** my favourite food yesterday.
 We **didn't live** in this house three years ago.
 Did you **peel** the potatoes in the morning?
 Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Present Perfect Simple

I **have** already **eaten** lunch.
 We **haven't travelled** to Paris yet.
 Have you ever **visited** a factory?
 Yes, I **have**. / No, I **haven't**.

3 Read again and write **T** for True or **F** for False. 

1. The factory keeps all of the tomatoes.
2. A washing machine washes the tomatoes.
3. A machine peels the tomatoes first and then dries them.
4. The people at the factory have made tomato sandwiches for the children.
5. Khaled has lunch at home with his parents.

4 Listen and complete.  

1. About _____ countries grow potatoes.
2. Farmers in _____ grow more potatoes than farmers in other countries.
3. Scientists are planning to grow potatoes on the _____.
4. Bees don't visit potato _____ because they haven't got much nectar.
5. There are lots of _____ in the potato fruit, but people can't eat it because it is poisonous.

5 Look at the items below. Put a tick (4) next to the things you have done, and then write when you did them. Then ask and answer in pairs. 

plant vegetables	
see a wild animal	
visit another country	
eat sushi	
watch a scary film	
meet a famous person	

Have you ever planted vegetables?

Yes, I have. I planted some beans last year.



1  

fabric



linen



pattern



decorate

turn into
wedding

2 Look at the pictures, and match the names of the costumes (A-B) with the places they come from (1-2). Then read and check your answers.  

1. India 2. Japan

Clothes now and then

In the past, people didn't wear the same clothes they wear now. Here are some traditional costumes that people wore in the past and which they still wear today on special occasions.

A. KIMONO

The kimono is a traditional Japanese costume. Both men and women wore it in their everyday lives in the past. Most kimonos had flowers, butterflies and lots of colours on them. The Japanese used silk, linen or cotton to make them. They used thick fabric to make kimonos for winter, and a lighter fabric for summer kimonos. They never threw old kimonos away. They usually turned them into bags, cases or clothes for children. Japanese people haven't stopped wearing kimonos. Today they usually wear them on special days, like when there is a wedding or a traditional event.



B. SARI

The sari is the traditional dress for women in India. People made saris from cotton or silk in the past, and Indian women wore them in more than one hundred different ways! Indian people always decorate saris with lots of different colours and patterns too. Some women wore saris every day, but they wore other special saris on special days, like when there was a wedding. Many Indian women still wear saris today in India and all over the world.

In the past, most women in India **wore** saris. Many women in villages **haven't stopped** wearing them, while other women **don't wear** them every day. They usually only **wear** them on special days.

3 Read again and write **KM** for kimono or **S** for sari. 

1. Men don't wear them. _____
2. They made them with different kinds of fabric in summer and winter. _____
3. Men and women wore them. _____
4. They have got many different patterns on them. _____
5. They used them to make bags and children's clothing. _____
6. They wore them in more than one hundred ways. _____

4 Listen and write **T** for True or **F** for False. 

1. Ancient Greeks used silk to make men's clothes.
2. Women wore a long dress called a *peplos*.
3. Women wore the *peplos* in many different ways.
4. Ancient Greeks didn't wear shoes.
5. Clothes were expensive in ancient Greece.

5 Work in pairs. Try to guess the correct answers. Then ask and answer questions with your partner. 

1. _____ wore togas.

A. Romans

B. Ancient Greeks



2. The Wright brothers, who flew the first plane, were from the _____.

A. USA

B. UK



3. The first shopping centre to sell clothes was in ancient _____.

A. Mexico

B. Rome



Did ancient Greeks wear togas?

4. The _____ have made silk for centuries.

A. Chinese

B. Japanese



No, they didn't. Romans wore togas.

5. The ancient _____ used feathers to decorate their hats.

A. Maya

B. Romans



1 

fiction



biography



adventure



mystery



fairy tale

2 Look at the book titles and read the summaries. Then match each book (A-E) with the type of book it is. There is one extra book type.   

A



The One and Only Ivan After twenty-seven years in a glass cage, Ivan the gorilla doesn't miss life in the jungle. One day Ivan meets Ruby, a baby elephant, and everything begins to change.

B

Jassim The Leader: Founder of Qatar Qatar is one of the richest countries in the world. This is the result of one amazing man – Jassim bin Muhammad Bin Thani. Read about his life and work.



C



Mystery of the Pink Owl Flu Who turned the school mascot pink? Romy wants to solve the case, but he quickly argues with his friends. Can Romy solve the mystery and keep his friends?

D

Island of the Blue Dolphins Alone and afraid, 12-year-old Karana must learn how to survive on a desert island. She learns how to build a shelter, find food and protect herself from wolves.



E



The Amazing Spider-Man Peter Parker is back! Follow him as he fights Electro and the Black Cat, and finds the way to become the friendly superhero everyone knows and loves.

I believe it's interesting and funny.

3 Work in pairs. Exchange opinions about the books in activity 2. Use the expressions and adjectives in the boxes to ask for and express your opinions.  

Asking someone for their opinion

What's your opinion of... ?

What do you think about... ?

Expressing opinions

I think...

I believe...

In my opinion...

I (really) / (don't) like...

Adjectives

interesting
boring
adventurous
scary
sad
exciting
funny
cool

What's your opinion of *The One and Only Ivan*?



1 Below is a biography Khaled has written about his favourite athlete. At which club did Khaled's favourite athlete begin playing professionally? How old was the footballer when he moved to Al Arabi Sports Club again? Read and answer.  

Who is the biography about?

What is he/she famous for?

When and where was he/she born?

Describe an event in his/her life.

What are some of his/her important achievements?

What has he/she done lately?

Khalfan Ibrahim Khalfan



Khalfan Ibrahim Khalfan is a famous footballer from Qatar. He plays for Al Arabi and the Qatari national team. In 2006, he won the Asian Player of the Year award. He was the first Qatari footballer to win this award.

Khalfan Ibrahim Khalfan was born in Doha, Qatar on 18 February 1988. His father was a famous footballer and Khalfan has followed in his father's footsteps. He began his football career as a youth player for Al Arabi Sports Club. In 2004, he started playing professionally for Al Sadd. He played an important part in helping the team win many titles during his time there.

Khalfan missed the 2007-2008 season because of an injury. However, he returned for the 2008-2009 season stronger than ever. He scored eight goals in Al Sadd's first six games. In 2011, Khalfan and his team, Al Sadd, won the AFC Champions League. A great achievement for any footballer.

In July 2017, at the age of twenty-nine, Khalfan moved to Al Arabi Sports Club, which his father played for too. He has shown me that with hard work, anything is possible. He is the best athlete ever! ↪

Writing tip



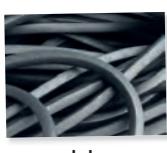
When you write a biography:

- 1 Give your biography a title.
- 2 Separate your text into four paragraphs. Answer specific questions in each paragraph, and list the events of the person's life in chronological order.
- 3 Use the **Present Perfect Simple** to talk about the things the person has done or has achieved at an unspecified time.
e.g. *Khalfan has followed in his father's footsteps.*
- 4 Use the **Past Simple** to talk about the things the person did or achieved at a specific time or age. Don't forget to use time expressions, like *a few years ago*, *at the age of*, *in 2014*, etc.
e.g. *In July 2017, at the age of twenty-nine, Khalfan moved to Al Arabi Sports Club.*

How are you affected by this person?



1 🔍 🔊



rubber



tyre



liquid



temperature



silkworm



cocoon



tube

2 Read and answer. Are rubber, glass and silk natural materials? 🔊

Natural and man-made materials



Look around you! We use natural materials to make some of the things in the world around us, and man-made materials to make other things. Natural materials come from the ground, from animals or from plants. When people use natural materials to make new materials, we call them man-made materials.

Rubber

Rubbers, balloons and tyres are all made from rubber. But where does rubber come from? Natural rubber comes from the liquid inside the rubber tree. This liquid is white – in fact, it looks like milk. Natural rubber isn't very strong. When people started using it, they had lots of problems. One of these problems was that it became very hard in the winter, but it melted in the summer. Scientists and engineers discovered how to make natural rubber stronger, but also how to create man-made rubber.





Glass

Glass is a man-made material. People make it from sand. They heat the sand at high temperatures to make glass. The first people to make glass in ancient times were from Mesopotamia. They used it to make jars and vases. During the first century CE, people started making glass objects by blowing air down a tube. Today we use glass to make lots of things, like bottles or dishes.

Silk

Silk is a natural material. In fact, it is a fibre that comes out of silkworms' heads when they build cocoons. The ancient Chinese used silk more than 4,500 years ago. They sold silk, but they didn't tell people how they made it. In around 500 CE, some explorers visited China and took some silkworms back to Europe, and people there started making silk too. Silk is a light and soft material and it is usually very expensive.



3 Read again and answer the questions.

1. Where does natural rubber come from?

2. What problem did people have with natural rubber?

3. How do we make glass?

4. What did people make with glass in the past, and what do they make now?

5. How do silkworms make silk?

6. When did people in Europe start making silk?

Let's
chat

What else can we make from rubber, glass and silk? What other materials can you think of? Are they natural or man-made? What do we use them for?

1 Listen and say. 

/eɪ/

ei^{ght}

8

wei^{ght}



/eɪ/

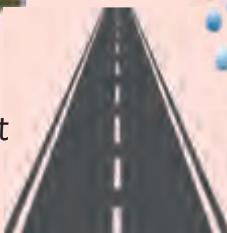
snai^l



raiⁿ



straig^t



2 Listen and say. Then circle the /eɪ/ sounds.  



Eight snails

Eight snails in the rain.
Look at their trails!
They aren't straight.

Eight snails in the rain
Are moving so slow.
They're waiting to see
the rainbow.

1 🔎 🔊



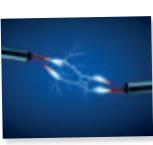
coal



gas



petrol



electricity



mud



burn

die

2 Read and answer. Where can we find fossil fuels?

Fossil fuels

Coal, oil and natural gas are fossil fuels. We find them deep inside the earth. Plants and animals that died millions of years ago sank into mud or sand and turned into coal, oil or natural gas. People burn fossil fuels to create energy, or they use them to make different things.



A. Oil Oil is a liquid fossil fuel. Another name for oil is petroleum. It means 'rock oil' because we find this oil inside rocks. Another name for it is 'black gold' because it is expensive and it is dark in colour. People use oil to make plastic, petrol and medicine. We also burn it to heat houses and to create electricity. However, when we burn it, it creates gases which can be dangerous for people and the environment.

B. Coal

Coal is a kind of black or brown rock. Plants buried under other plants and mud a long time ago created this fossil fuel. The people of ancient China used coal first. They used it to cook food and to heat their homes. Later many people burnt coal to create electricity, and as fuel for ships and trains. Coal is not very expensive, but when we burn it, it pollutes the atmosphere.



C. Natural gas



We usually find natural gas near oil. People use it for heating homes and for cooking. Today there are also cars that use natural gas, which is usually cheaper than petrol. Natural gas is 'greener' than oil and coal. It doesn't pollute the environment very much when we use it.

3 Read again and tick (4). There may be more than one answer for each sentence.

1. People use it to cook food.
2. It doesn't pollute the atmosphere very much when we burn it.
3. People use it to make medicine.
4. It is the most expensive of all.
5. It creates electricity when burnt.
6. The Chinese used it first.

Oil	Coal	Natural gas

Listening

1 Listen and tick (4) the correct picture. 🎧 🔊

1 What does Linda's dad buy for her mother?



A



B



C

2 What is Peter talking about?



A



B



C

3 What happened to Jack?



A



B



C

Speaking

2 Talk in pairs. Have you ever done any of the following? Discuss the details. 🎧 🎤

make something from different materials

What?
When?
Was it a gift?
How / feel?

meet a famous person

Who?
When?
Where?
How / feel?
ask / autograph?

Have you ever made something from different materials?

Yes, I have.

What did you make?

I made a bracelet for my best friend.

read an interesting book

What kind?
Which one?
What / about?
Why / like it?

1 Read the story.      

Gulliver in Lilliput

Gulliver was born in a village in England and became a doctor when he grew up. He needed money, so he decided to become a ship's doctor. He went to the London docks and met Captain William Pritchard. 'I am looking for a doctor to work on my ship. We are going to travel to the East Indies,' said Captain Pritchard. 'I will be happy to work for you,' answered Gulliver. Captain Pritchard told Gulliver that they were leaving from the port in Bristol on 4 May. Gulliver was at the **port** early in the morning, ready to sail off to the East Indies.



It was a long **journey**. One day, the ship ran into a terrible storm. 'Look out! There's a big rock ahead of us!' shouted one of the sailors. The sea was very rough. The ship hit the rock and sank. Everybody drowned, except for Gulliver.

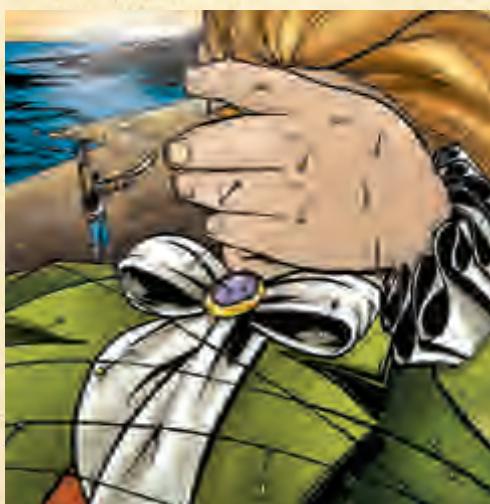
When the storm passed, Gulliver saw that the sea wasn't very deep and that he could touch the bottom. He walked a long way until he got to the shore. When he came out of the water, he lay down and fell asleep immediately. Gulliver slept for a long time. When he woke up, he was lying on his back and couldn't move. He was tied to the ground.

Then he felt something moving on his body. He looked down and saw some very small men, about twelve centimetres tall. 'Oh no!' shouted Gulliver. 'What are these strange little creatures?' he asked himself. Gulliver pulled his left hand free, but suddenly... 'Ouch!' he cried.

Hundreds of little arrows hit his hands and face. Gulliver stopped moving and no more arrows hit him. He watched the little people build a platform next to his head. Then one of them climbed onto the platform and spoke to him. Gulliver couldn't understand the language he spoke, but he understood that the people on the island were friendly. He decided to lie still and not hurt them.

Gulliver was very hungry and very thirsty, so he used **gestures** to ask for food and drink. The little people immediately placed ladders against his

sides. They climbed up with baskets of food and barrels of water. 'Thank you very much. This food is delicious!' said Gulliver. After he ate and drank, the little people put Gulliver on a big platform to move him. Then they untied Gulliver and put a big chain round his leg so he could stand up. When he stood up, everybody was amazed at how tall he was. 'Please take this chain off. I won't hurt you,' said Gulliver. However, they didn't take the chain off.





When Gulliver stood up, he could see the strange country, which was called Lilliput. Suddenly, Gulliver saw a lot of people outside the city gates. The king and the great lords and ladies of Lilliput were coming to see Gulliver. Gulliver lay down and put his head on the ground. Then the king went near him. He was taller than the rest of the people and very **handsome**. The king spoke to Gulliver, and Gulliver answered, but

neither of them could understand the other.

The king ordered six teachers to teach Gulliver the language of Lilliput. Very soon, he could understand a lot of Lilliputian. 'You are a very good student,' his teacher told him. 'Thank you. I like languages,' said Gulliver. 'Now I know six languages!'

Every time he saw the king, Gulliver asked him to set him free. One day, the king spoke to his lords about this. 'Gulliver wants to be free. Should we take the chain off his leg?' he asked his lords.

Most of the lords trusted Gulliver and agreed to take the chain off. But some didn't agree because they didn't like Gulliver. Skyresh Bolgolam was one of them. 'You mustn't set him free, Your Majesty. He is very dangerous. He might step on us and kill us!' shouted Skyresh Bolgolam.

In the end, the king decided to set Gulliver free, but he made Gulliver promise to be very careful when he walked round the city.

2 Read the story again and answer the questions. 

1. Where was Captain Pritchard's ship going?

2. Why did the ship sink?

3. What happened to the people on the ship when it sank?

4. What did the king of Lilliput make Gulliver promise him?

3 Read the story again. Look up the words in bold in a dictionary and write their meanings below. 

1. port _____

2. journey _____

3. gestures _____

4. handsome _____

4 Listen and circle A or B. 

1. Who liked the people from Lilliput?

A Joe

B Alan

2. Who says that the king of Lilliput is kind?

A Joe

B Alan

3. Why does Joe think Gulliver is a good person?

A Because he is polite.

B Because he helps the people of Lilliput.

4. What is Joe's opinion of Skyresh Bolgolam?

A He doesn't like him.

B He's afraid of him.

5 Choose a book you like from your class/school library. Read the first chapter and present the main character to the class.  

Grammar Reference

Module 6

-ing forms

We use -ing forms:

- as subjects of verbs
e.g. **Drinking** a lot of water is good for you.
- after certain verbs: like, love, enjoy, hate, etc.
e.g. **I hate watching** TV.
- after prepositions
e.g. **I'm good at cooking.**
- after the expression can't stand
e.g. **I can't stand skiing.**
- after the verb go to indicate activities
e.g. **go swimming/shopping/fishing**, etc.



e.g. In summer, John **goes fishing** every day.

too / enough

too + adjective

► I don't want to visit the Sahara Desert. It's **too hot**.

enough + noun

► There is **enough snow**, so I can go skiing.

adjective + enough

► The weather is **warm enough**. Let's go swimming!

too + adjective + to + verb

► The birds are **too young to fly**.

adjective + enough + to + verb

► The giraffe is **tall enough to reach** the top of the trees.

Comparative/Superlative form

We use the **Comparative form** of adjectives when we compare two people, animals or things.

Comparative form	
Formation	
adjective (1 or 2 syllables) + -er more + adjective (more than 2 syllables)	} + than The rhino is heavier than the lion.

We use the **Superlative form** when we compare one person, animal or thing with several of the same kind.

Superlative form	
Formation	
the + adjective (1 or 2 syllables) + -est the most + adjective (more than 2 syllables)	} + of/in The Inland Taipan snake is the most dangerous snake in the world .

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

Adjectives		Comparatives	Superlatives	Irregular		
old	older	the oldest	Adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives	
dry	drier	the driest	good	better	the best	
long	longer	the longest	bad	worse	the worst	
big	bigger	the biggest	far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest	
busy	busier	the busiest		Comparative	Superlative	
modern	more modern	the most modern	much/many	more	the most	
important	more important	the most important	An elephant is bigger than a lion. The blue whale is the biggest animal in the world.			

Other forms of comparison: (not) as + adjective + as

We use the structure **(not) as + adjective + as** to make comparisons and to describe similarities and differences.



e.g. **John is as tall as** Matt.



e.g. **The green dinosaur isn't as big as** the yellow dinosaur.

Module 7

Prepositions of time: **during, from ... to, on + day of the week, in, after**

Prepositions of time allow you to talk about or refer to a specific time period, such as a date on the calendar, a day of the week, or the actual time something takes place. Prepositions of time are the same words as prepositions of place, however, they are used in a different way. **In, on** and **at** are the most common prepositions of time, while other prepositions of time, such as **during, from... to...** and **after** are also used to talk about a specific time or duration.

Prepositions of time		
in	Followed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> months years seasons length of time centuries parts of the day 	e.g. The book fair is in October. He died in 2007. I like fishing in summer. We are leaving in ten minutes. The artist painted this in the fifteenth century. I always watch TV in the evening.
on	Followed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> days of the week exact dates 	e.g. I do karate on Mondays. The food festival is on 5 December.
at	Followed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> specific times specific words: <i>night, the weekend</i> 	e.g. My art lesson is at five o'clock. I never go out at night. I spend time with my family at the weekend .
during	used to refer to the duration between the beginning and end of something	e.g. My family and I visited many places during summer.
from... to...	used to show the exact time that something begins and finishes	e.g. The library is open from seven o'clock to five o'clock every day.
after	used to refer to something happening at a later time	e.g. That shop always opens after nine o'clock.

e.g. I took art lessons **during** the summer.
I did my homework **from** 6 p.m. **to** 8 p.m. yesterday.
I woke up at six o'clock **on** Monday.
I went on holiday **in** July.
The museum opens **after** nine o'clock every day.



Defining Relative Clauses

Defining Relative Clauses give necessary information about the person or thing we are referring to. They are introduced by the **relative pronouns** **who** or **which**, or the **relative adverb** **where**.

Who is used for people.

Which is used for animals, things and abstract nouns.

Where indicates place.

who / that (as subject) ► That's the man **who / that** works at the library.

which / that (as subject) ► I bought a painting **which / that** costs more than £30,000.

where ► That's the museum **where** you can see the Mona Lisa.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

Module 8

Future will

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
I will eat. You will eat. He will eat. She will eat. It will eat. We will eat. You will eat. They will eat.	I won't eat. You won't eat. He won't eat. She won't eat. It won't eat. We won't eat. You won't eat. They won't eat.	Will I eat? Will you eat? Will he eat? Will she eat? Will it eat? Will we eat? Will you eat? Will they eat?	Yes, you will. Yes, I will. Yes, he will. Yes, she will. Yes, it will. Yes, you will. Yes, we will. Yes, they will.
			No, you won't. No, I won't. No, he won't. No, she won't. No, it won't. No, you won't. No, we won't. No, they won't.

won't = will not

We use Future **will** to:

1. make requests and offers and to refuse help: e.g. – **Will** you please help me carry these bags?
– **Of course, I will.** / **I'm sorry, I can't.**
2. make promises: e.g. **I promise I'll help you tidy the living room later, Mum!**
3. make on-the-spot decisions: e.g. **I'll buy that car.**

The verbs **may** / **might**

We use **may** and **might** to express possibility in the present or future.

e.g. **It may** rain today.

We use **might** to express slighter possibility. We usually add the phrase **but I'm not sure yet** to show the slighter possibility.

e.g. **He might** be at work, but **I'm not sure.**

Conditional Sentences Type 1

Conditional Sentences Type 1 refer to something which may possibly happen in the present or future.

If - clause	Main clause
If + Present Simple	Future will

e.g. **If** we **pollute** the sea, we **won't** have any clean beaches.

The **If** - clause and the main clause can change places without affecting the meaning of the sentence.

e.g. **Wildlife will** disappear **if** people **destroy** forests.

Zero Conditional

When we talk about things that are generally or always true, we can use the Zero Conditional.



If - clause	Main clause
If/When + Present Simple	Present Simple

e.g. When you **don't water** plants, they **die**.

Module 9

Present Perfect Simple

We use the **Present Perfect Simple** for actions which happened in the past, but the exact time that they happened is not important. The results of these actions are obvious in the present.

Affirmative		Negative	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I have played.	I've played.	I have not played.	I haven't played.
You have played.	You've played.	You have not played.	You haven't played.
He has played.	He's played.	He has not played.	He hasn't played.
She has played.	She's played.	She has not played.	She hasn't played.
It has played.	It's played.	It has not played.	It hasn't played.
We have played.	We've played.	We have not played.	We haven't played.
You have played.	You've played.	You have not played.	You haven't played.
They have played.	They've played.	They have not played.	They haven't played.

Questions	Short answers	
Have I played?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have you played?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has he played?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Has she played?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it played?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have we played?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have you played?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have they played?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

They **have travelled** to many countries around the world.

Time expressions		
ever	► We use ever in questions.	► e.g. Have you ever visited Paris? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
never	► We use never in affirmative sentences, but with a negative meaning.	► e.g. I've never seen a blue whale.
How long	► We use How long...? when asking about the duration of an action.	► e.g. How long have you lived in London?
for	► We use for to refer to the duration of an action.	► e.g. I have lived in London for five months.
since	► We use since to refer to the time when an action started.	► e.g. I have lived in London since last May.
so far	► We use so far to give information about what has happened until the present point in time.	► e.g. I've written four books so far .
yet	► We use yet in questions and negative sentences. It goes at the end of the sentence.	► e.g. Have you packed everything? No, I haven't packed everything yet .

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

Module 10

Present Simple vs Past Simple

We use the **Present Simple** for habits and permanent states.

We use the **Past Simple** to talk about something that happened at a specific time in the past.

Time Expressions	
Present Simple	Past Simple
every morning / day / week / year / etc. on Monday / Tuesday / Friday afternoon / etc. in the morning / afternoon / evening in January / February / summer / winter / etc. at 7.00 / night / the weekend / etc.	yesterday morning / afternoon / evening / etc. last Monday / night / week / month / year / May / etc. a week / two days / three months / a few hours ago
Adverbs of frequency	
always sometimes usually never often	

e.g. Mr Hendricks usually **drives** to work in the morning, but yesterday he **got** a flat tyre and **had to** take the bus.

My brother **didn't live** in London four years ago. He **lives** and **works** there now, but he **doesn't like** it very much.

– **Did** you **tidy** your room yesterday, Ralph?

– No, I **didn't**, Mum. I **always** **tidy** my room at the weekend.

Past Simple vs Present Perfect Simple

We use the **Past Simple** to talk about something that happened at a specific time in the past. It is common to state when the event took place.

We use the **Present Perfect Simple** for an action which happened in the past, but we don't say exactly when it happened, because it is not important. The results of the actions are obvious in the present.

Time Expressions	
Past Simple	Present Perfect Simple
yesterday morning / afternoon / evening / etc. last Monday / night / week / month / year / May / etc. a week / two days / three months / a few hours ago	ever for never since so far How long...? yet

e.g. I **have visited** my cousins in the UK many times, but I **didn't visit** them last year.

Jason **hasn't done** all his homework yet. He **didn't understand** the maths homework and it **took** him a long time.

– **Have** you ever **seen** a giraffe?

– Yes, I **have**. I **saw** one at the zoo last month!



Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was / were	been	know	knew	known
beat	beat	beaten	lay	laid	laid
become	became	become	learn	learnt	learnt
begin	began	begun	leave	left	left
bleed	bled	bled	let	let	let
blow	blew	blown	light	lit	lit
break	broke	broken	lose	lost	lost
bring	brought	brought	make	made	made
build	built	built	meet	met	met
burn	burnt	burnt	pay	paid	paid
buy	bought	bought	put	put	put
can	could	could	read	read	read
catch	caught	caught	ride	rode	ridden
choose	chose	chosen	ring	rang	rung
come	came	come	run	ran	run
cut	cut	cut	say	said	said
dig	dug	dug	see	saw	seen
do	did	done	sell	sold	sold
draw	drew	drawn	send	sent	sent
drink	drank	drunk	shoot	shot	shot
drive	drove	driven	sing	sang	sung
eat	ate	eaten	sit	sat	sat
fall	fell	fallen	sleep	slept	slept
feel	felt	felt	speak	spoke	spoken
fight	fought	fought	spend	spent	spent
find	found	found	stand	stood	stood
fly	flew	flown	sting	stung	stung
forget	forgot	forgotten	swim	swam	swum
freeze	froze	frozen	take	took	taken
get	got	got	teach	taught	taught
give	gave	given	tell	told	told
go	went	gone	think	thought	thought
grow	grew	grown	throw	threw	thrown
hang	hung	hung	understand	understood	understood
have	had	had	wake	woke	woken
hear	heard	heard	wear	wore	worn
hide	hid	hidden	win	won	won
hold	held	held	write	wrote	written
keep	kept	kept			

Word list

Abbreviations

(v.) = verb

(n.) = noun

(adj.) = adjective

(phr. v.) = phrasal verb

(phr.) = phrase

Module 6 Song

waterskiing (n.)
trekking (n.)
scuba diving (n.)
canoeing (n.)
mountain biking (n.)
snowboarding (n.)
warm (adj.)

Top Stars

spot (n.)
spotted (adj.)
stripe (n.)
striped (adj.)
seat (n.)
teach (v.)
learn (v.)

Our world

speed (n.)
falcon (n.)
create (v.)
decide (v.)
record (n.)
come out (phr. v.)

Let's talk

heavy (adj.)
light (adj.)
weight (n.)
length (n.)
width (n.)
centimetre (cm)
gram (g)

Reading time

equipment (n.)
instructor (n.)
wetsuit (n.)
mask (n.)

bright (adj.)
breathe (v.)

CLIL 3 (Modules 5-6)
dinosaur (n.)
fossil (n.)
horn (n.)
climate (n.)
carnivore (n.)
herbivore (n.)
sharp (adj.)
extinct (adj.)

**Module 7
Quiz**
tornado (n.)
thunderstorm (n.)
cloud (n.)
wind (n.)
fog (n.)
ground (n.)
spin (v.)
air (n.)
thick (adj.)
reach (v.)
form (v.)

Top Stars
team (n.)
deep (adj.)
winner (n.)
scissors (n.)
invent (v.)

Our world
underground (n.)
castle (n.)
gift shop (n.)
jewellery (n.)
souvenirs (n.)
station (n.)

Let's talk

designer (n.)
design (v.)
architect (n.)
author (n.)
sculptor (n.)
statue (n.)
poet (n.)

Reading time

artwork (n.)
visitor (n.)
roof garden (n.)

TOP TIME! 4

humid (adj.)
sandstorm (n.)

Module 8

Song
atmosphere (n.)
rainforest (n.)
pollution (n.)
endangered species (phr.)
habitat (n.)
protect (v.)
environment (n.)
pollute (v.)
grow up (phr. v.)

Top Stars

mug (n.)
ranger (n.)
donate (v.)
wildlife rescue
centre (phr.)
adopt (v.)

Our world

filter (n.)
rubbish (n.)
turn off the lights (phr.)
factory (n.)
oxygen (n.)
energy (n.)
organisation (n.)
waste (v.)

Let's talk

boil (v.)
freeze (v.)
heat (v.)
ice (n.)
tap (n.)

Reading time

wood (n.)
plastic (n.)
furniture (n.)
vase (n.)
pencil holder (n.)
bird feeder (n.)
empty (adj.)
throw away (phr. v.)

CLIL 4 (Modules 7-8)

land (n.)
fin (n.)
penguin (n.)
feather (n.)
butterfly (n.)
scales (n.)
lay (v.)
belong (v.)
backbone (n.)

Module 9

Song
athlete (n.)
snail (n.)
dangerous (adj.)
strange (adj.)
travel (v.)

Top Stars

telescope (n.)
lid (n.)
space (n.)
planet (n.)
dark (adj.)
sunset (n.)
sunrise (n.)

Our world

volcano (n.)
crater (n.)
lava (n.)
cave (n.)
erupt (v.)
tour (n.)
flow (v.)
active (adj.)

Let's talk

sushi (n.)

Reading time

gold (n.)
golden (adj.)
treasure (n.)
dust (n.)
rich (adj.)
sink (v.)
king (n.)

TOP TIME! 5

cantilevered swimming pool
(phr.)
observation deck (n.)

Module 10

Quiz
necklace (n.)
bracelet (n.)
ring (n.)
belt (n.)
wool (n.)
silk (n.)
cotton (n.)

leather (n.)
silver (n.)

Top Stars

washing machine (n.)
peel (v.)

Our world

fabric (n.)
linen (n.)
pattern (n.)
decorate (v.)
turn into (phr. v.)
wedding (n.)

Let's talk

fiction (n.)
biography (n.)
adventure (n.)
mystery (n.)
fairy tale (n.)

Reading time

rubber (n.)
tyre (n.)
liquid (n.)
temperature (n.)
silkworm (n.)
cocoon (n.)
fibre (n.)
tube (n.)

CLIL 5 (Modules 9-10)

coal (n.)
gas (n.)
petrol (n.)
electricity (n.)
mud (n.)
burn (v.)
die (v.)

**Top Stars 6b
Student's Book**

H. Q. Mitchell - Marilena Malkogianni

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TOP STARS

In exciting print
and motivating e-



For students:

- Student's Book
- Full-colour Workbook
- Student's CD-ROM

For teachers:

- Teacher's Book
- Class Audio Material (Online)
- Resources for Teachers (Online)
- Interactive Whiteboard Material
- Flashcards
- Phonics Cards

CEFR		Pre-A1	A1 Low	A1 Mid	A1 High	A2 Low
Top Stars	1	2	3	4	5	6



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