<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Grammar</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starter unit</td>
<td>Introductions</td>
<td>Demonstrative pronouns</td>
<td>The alphabet and spelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 1 My world</td>
<td>Countries and nationalities</td>
<td>be: present simple</td>
<td>Word stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Parts of the body</td>
<td>Possessive 's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adjectives of physical description</td>
<td>Question words</td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthy living</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>have got</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Free-time activities</td>
<td>Singular and plural nouns</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Present simple</td>
<td>/h/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revision 1</td>
<td>Vocabulary</td>
<td>Grammar</td>
<td>Sketch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out and about</td>
<td>Places in town</td>
<td>there is / there are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Landscape features</td>
<td>Prepositions of place</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>a / an, some, any</td>
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<tr>
<td>School life</td>
<td>Daily routines</td>
<td>Adverbs of frequency</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School subjects</td>
<td>Word order: questions</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Adverbs of manner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sport for all</td>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>Present continuous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Adjectives of opinion</td>
<td>Present simple and continuous</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Revision 2</td>
<td>Vocabulary</td>
<td>Grammar</td>
<td>Sketch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House and home</td>
<td>Rooms and furniture</td>
<td>be: past simple</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gadgets</td>
<td>there was / there were</td>
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<td>Past simple: affirmative regular verbs</td>
<td></td>
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<td>was / were</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>Past simple: regular and irregular verbs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>/d/ /t/ /id/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Celebrate!</td>
<td>Clothes and accessories</td>
<td>be going to</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Weather and seasons</td>
<td>must / mustn’t</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revision 3</td>
<td>Vocabulary</td>
<td>Grammar</td>
<td>Sketch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>Listening</td>
<td>Speaking</td>
<td>Writing</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Times</td>
<td>Classroom objects</td>
<td>Colours</td>
<td>Classroom language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Around the world on a comic The name game</td>
<td>Stamps</td>
<td>Making friends Giving personal information</td>
<td>A personal profile Capital letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Really weird animals Create your own avatar!</td>
<td>Cats and dogs</td>
<td>Looking after pets Giving instructions</td>
<td>A description of a person Apostrophes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food myths Have you got a healthy lifestyle?</td>
<td>Healthy eating</td>
<td>At the café Ordering food</td>
<td>A blog Connectors: and, but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A place with a difference Tropical Islands</td>
<td>In town</td>
<td>A day out Making suggestions</td>
<td>A city guide Adding information: also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A day in the life of a child genius Redroofs</td>
<td>Hidden talents</td>
<td>At the box office Buying a ticket</td>
<td>A magazine article Connectors: because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street dancing in schools: is it PE? Snowboarding blog</td>
<td>Unusual sports</td>
<td>Going out Making arrangements</td>
<td>An email Connectors: so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History on an English street Useful gadgets: the toothbrush</td>
<td>16th-century houses</td>
<td>On a school trip Asking for information</td>
<td>A description Using adjectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unusual transport Bear Grylls</td>
<td>PowerBocking</td>
<td>Travelling by bus Asking for travel information</td>
<td>A story Time connectors: first, then, in the end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressing for the occasion Come to Glastonbury … but bring your umbrella!</td>
<td>Fancy dress</td>
<td>Going to a party Making and accepting invitations</td>
<td>A postcard Review</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introductions
1 Read and listen. What are the students’ names? What is the teacher’s name?

Demonstrative pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This is my English class.</th>
<th>That is my desk.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>These are my friends.</td>
<td>Those are my pens.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Look at the sentences in the table. How do you say the words in blue in your language?

3 INTERFACE Work in pairs. Introduce people in your class.

That’s Lucy. She’s my classmate.

The alphabet and spelling
4 Listen and repeat the alphabet.

5 Listen to the teacher taking the register. What’s Alex’s full name?

6 INTERFACE Work in pairs. What’s your partner’s full name? How do you spell it?

What’s your name? It’s Joanna Harrison.

How do you spell it, please? It’s J-O ...
My school bag

9 Look at Emily’s bag. Match objects 1–10 with the words in the box.

1 – book

book  dictionary  notebook  pen  pencil  pencil case  pencil sharpener  rubber  ruler  school bag

10  Listen and repeat.

Colours

11 Match the colours with the objects in exercise 9. Which colour can’t you see?

black  blue  brown  green  orange  pink  purple  red  white  yellow

The book is red.

Classroom language

12 Match questions 1–5 with answers a–e.

How do you say ‘kalem’ in English? It’s ‘pencil’.

1 How do you say ‘kalem’ in English?
2 Can you repeat that, please?
3 How do you spell that?
4 What page are we on?
5 Can I have a pen, please?

a) Yes, of course. It’s ‘pencil’.  
b) P-E-N-C-I-L  
c) Here you are.  
d) We’re on page 3.  
e) It’s ‘pencil’.

13  Listen and repeat.

Language Tip

Use these useful expressions in your English class. How do you say them in your language?
Vocabulary 1
Countries and nationalities

1 Look at the map. Match places 1–6 with the countries in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>Belgium</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Colombia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>the UK</td>
<td>the USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Now match all the countries in exercise 1 with the nationalities in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mexican</th>
<th>American</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>Romanian</td>
<td>Moroccan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Canadian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgian</td>
<td>Australian</td>
<td>Ecuadorian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Australia – Australian

4 Choose the correct answers.

1 More than 1.3 billion people live in ...
   a) China.   b) Japan.

2 Dracula is from ...
   a) Romania. b) Mexico.

3 Irish people aren’t from ...
   a) Europe. b) Asia.

4 English and French are the official languages of ...
   a) Canada. b) the USA.

5 Quito is the capital city of ...
   a) Ecuador. b) Colombia.

Pronunciation

Word stress

a How many syllables do these words have?
   1 a) Canada  b) Canadian
   2 a) Ecuador  b) Ecuadorian
   3 a) China  b) Chinese
   4 a) Japan  b) Japanese

b Listen and mark the stress on the words in exercise a.
   1 a) Canada   b) Canadian

Now say it!

5 Listen to Alex, Ben and Emily. Where are they from?

Hi! My name’s Katie.

Hi! I’m from Melbourne. It’s in Australia.

6 Work in pairs. Introduce yourself.

Hi! My name’s Katie.
Reading 1

7 Read the text quickly. What do you think it is about?
   a) Heroes in comics   b) Comics in different countries

Around the world on a comic

The two big American comic companies, DC Comics and Marvel, are from New York City in the USA. American comics are usually in colour and they’re full of superheroes like Superman, Batman and Spider-Man. Lex Luthor and the Joker are also American comic book characters but they aren’t heroes. They’re villains!

Manga comics are from Japan. They’re very different from American comics. Manga comics are small, you read the comic from right to left and they aren’t usually in colour, they are in black and white. The stories are for boys and girls: Shōnen manga, like Naruto or Dragon Ball, are action stories, but Shōjo manga are normally about people and romance.

The comic industry is also big in France and Belgium. Asterix is French and Tintin is Belgian. These characters are very popular all over the world.

Which comic book characters are popular in your country?

8  Read and listen. Then complete the sentences.
   1 Superman is from …
   2 Naruto is from …
   3 Tintin is from …

9 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?
   1 American comics aren’t in colour.
   2 Comic characters in the USA are all heroes.
   3 Manga comics aren’t big.
   4 Dragon Ball is an example of Shōjo manga.
   5 Asterix is Belgian.

Word Tip
Learn words with their antonyms so you’ve got a bigger vocabulary.

10 Read the text again. Match the antonyms.
   1 big a) black and white
      2 heroes b) small
      3 left c) villains
      4 colour d) right

11 Class Vote Who is your favourite comic book hero? Who is your favourite villain?
Grammar 1
*be: present simple*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>affirmative</th>
<th>negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘m</td>
<td>‘m not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French.</td>
<td>a villain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘re</td>
<td>aren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a hero.</td>
<td>French.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / She / It</td>
<td>He / She / It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘s</td>
<td>isn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big.</td>
<td>Belgian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We / You / They</td>
<td>We / You / They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘re Japanese.</td>
<td>aren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small.</td>
<td>small.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Look at the sentences in the table. What is the full form of the words in blue?

2 Complete the sentences about Superman with the affirmative form of *be*.
   1 Hi! My name ... Superman.
   2 My real name ... Clark Kent.
   3 I ... from a planet called Krypton.
   4 My friends ... Wonder Woman and Batman.
   5 This ... my newspaper, the *Daily Planet*.

3 Write sentences about Batman with the affirmative and negative form of *be*.
   Hello there! I / not / Superman. I / Batman.
   *Hello there! I’m not Superman. I’m Batman.*
   1 My real name / not / Batman. It / Bruce Wayne.
   2 I / not / from New York. I / from Gotham City.
   3 My assistant / not / Spider-Man. It / Robin.
   4 We / not / from the UK. We / from the USA.
   5 The Joker and the Penguin / not / my friends.
   They / my enemies!
   6 My car / not / the Batcar. It / the Batmobile.

4 Write true sentences about you with the affirmative and negative form of *be*.
   Spanish    *I’m Spanish.*
   1 from the UK  4 a football fan
   2 14 years old  5 Japanese
   3 in my maths class  6 a superhero

5 Look at the table. How do you say the words in blue in your language?

6 Choose the correct words.

   Hi! I’m Alex and this is my friend Lucy. (1) *Our / Your* favourite actor is Tobey Maguire. He’s from the USA. (2) *His / Her* real name is Tobias Vincent Maguire. (3) *His / Its* favourite hobby is basketball. Tobey Maguire is famous for the *Spider-Man* films. Spider-Man is (4) *my / their* favourite comic book hero!

7 *INTERFACE* Work in pairs. Who is your favourite actor?

   *My favourite actor is …*
be: present simple

questions and short answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes (answer)</th>
<th>No (answer)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Am I from Japan?</td>
<td>Yes, I am.</td>
<td>No, I’m not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you in the classroom?</td>
<td>Yes, you are.</td>
<td>No, you aren’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is he / she / it British?</td>
<td>Yes, he / she / it is.</td>
<td>No, he / she / it isn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are we / you / they students?</td>
<td>Yes, we / you / they are.</td>
<td>No, we / you / they aren’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Look at the sentences in the table. What is the correct word order for questions?

a) subject + verb + other words

b) verb + subject + other words

9 Order the words to make questions.

your name / Tobey / Is ?

Is your name Tobey?

1 I / 12 / Am ?
2 from Australia / Is / your best friend ?
3 your English teacher / from Canada / Is ?
4 you / British / Are ?
5 Superman / Is / favourite comic / your ?
6 your friends / Are / 24 ?

10 Write questions using the words and phrases in the boxes.

English  your best friend  you
Superman and Spider-Man  your friends

British  from China  superheroes
12 years old  your favourite class

11 INTERFACE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 10.

Is English your favourite class? Yes, it is.

Grammar guide page 16

Listening Stamps

12 Look at the stamp. Who is it?

13 Listen to Alex talking to Emily about his stamp collection. Put the names below in the order they talk about them.

Astro Boy
Snowy
Batman
Tintin
Osamu Tezuka

14 Listen again and choose the correct words.

1 The Batman stamp is / isn’t Alex’s favourite stamp.
2 The Batman stamp is / isn’t a British stamp.
3 Osamu Tezuka is / isn’t a manga artist.
4 Astro Boy is / isn’t a manga cartoon character.
5 The Tintin stamp is / isn’t from Belgium.
6 Tintin is / isn’t from France.

15 Do you collect things? Are you a stamp collector?

The word cartoon is from the Italian word cartone. This is strong paper which artists use.
**Speaking**

**Making friends**

**Listen**

1. Emily is at an after-school club. Look at the picture. Can you remember the names of her classmates?

2. Listen to Emily and Jonathan and answer the questions.
   - 1. How old is Jonathan?
   - 2. Where is Jonathan from?

3. Listen again and complete the dialogue.

   Hello, I’m Emily.
   - Hi Emily.
   - What’s your name?
   - My name’s Jonathan.
   - Nice to meet you, Jonathan. How old are you?
   - I’m (1) ... years old. What about you?
   - I’m 12. Where are you from?
   - I’m from (2) ... How about you?
   - Oh, I’m from (3) ...  

**Practise**

4. Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

5. Write true answers to the questions below.
   - 1. What’s your name?
   - 2. How old are you?
   - 3. Where are you from?

   What’s your name?
   - My name’s Jonathan.

   How old are you?
   - I’m 14 years old.

   Where are you from?
   - I’m from Ireland.
Speaking task
Prepare a dialogue between you and Emily.

**Step 1**
First, choose a character.

- **Name:** Jack
  - **Age:** 11
  - **Country:** Canada

- **Name:** Rosie
  - **Age:** 10
  - **Country:** the UK

**Step 2**
Think about what Emily says.
*Hello.*
*What’s your name?*
*How old are you?*
*Where are you from?*
*Nice to meet you.*

Think about what you say.
*Hi.*
*My name’s …*
*I’m … years old.*
*I’m from …*
*Nice to meet you too.*

**Step 3**
Write your dialogue.

**Step 4**
Work in pairs. Take it in turns to practise your dialogue.

---

**Culture**
After-school clubs

After-school clubs are a fantastic way to make friends. They are very popular in the UK. Here are some of them.

Sports clubs are a great way to do exercise and meet people. Swimming clubs are very popular with young people. Clubs meet every day and members swim in the morning before school and in the evening after school. There are lots of competitions too.

The Scouts is a big, international organization. Its name is ‘World Organization of the Scout Movement’. It is originally from Britain and is over 100 years old. Its members are from all over the world and they are 6–25 years old. More than 400,000 young people are Scouts in the UK today.

---

6 **Read and listen to the information about after-school clubs. Then answer the questions.**

1. Are after-school clubs popular?
2. Are there swimming classes every day?
3. Are there competitions?
4. How many members are in the Scouts in the UK?
5. How old are they?

7 What after-school clubs do you have in your country?
1 Look at Ben’s family tree and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

aunt brother cousin (x2) dad granddad grandma grandparents mum parents sister uncle

1 My little … is Mark. He’s seven.
2 My … is Louise, but her nickname’s Lou.
3 Chris and Max are my … They’re great!
4 Chris is my … His real name’s Christopher.
5 Maxine is my … Her nickname’s Max.
6 My … are Jonathan and Anna.
7 Jonathan is my … and Anna is my … She’s from Spain.
8 My … is Sam. He’s my dad’s brother.
9 My … is Amy.
10 My … is called Jon. His name’s Jonathan like my granddad.
11 My other … is Jonathan’s sister and her name’s Catherine.

2 Listen and repeat.

3 Write sentences about the people in Ben’s family.

brother
His brother’s name is Mark.

grandparents
His grandparents’ names are Jonathan and Anna.

1 sister 3 aunt 2 parents 4 cousins

4 Write about your family. Use the sentences in exercise 1 to help you.

My little sister is Marta. She’s ten.
5 Look at the pictures. What have they got in common? Read and listen to the text and check your answer.

Read the text quickly first to get a general idea. Then read the text again more slowly.

When is a name not a name? Is your name the same as your mum or dad’s name? Or a grandparent? Here in the West it’s common to give a baby the same name as a relative, but in the East, for example in China, it isn’t at all! It is disrespectful.

Is your name your parents’ favourite place? Where are Brooklyn, Orlando and Paris? Or who are they? They are beautiful places but they’re also first names! And what about fruit? How about Apple or Peaches? They are strange but they’re also real names!

And why is Metallica Sutton called Metallica? It’s a cool name for a heavy metal band … but for a girl? Metallica’s parents are Metallica fans but they say that Metallica is a combination of their names: Merrick and Natalia.

So, where is your name from? How did your parents choose it? Do you know?

6 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?

1 In China it’s common to name a baby after a relative.
2 Brooklyn is the name of a person and a place.
3 Apple is a name and a fruit.
4 Metallica Sutton is a heavy metal fan.
5 Metallica Sutton is a girl. Her mum’s called Natalia.

7 Look at the questions in the table. How do you say the words in blue in your language?

8 Complete the questions with question words. Then match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

1 What’s your name?
2 … are you from?
3 … is your favourite name? … is it special?
4 … do you spell your surname?
5 … is your best friend?
6 … is your birthday?

a) It’s on 24th September.
b) It’s D-A-V-I-D-S-O-N.
c) My best friend is Ryan.
d) My name’s Matthew.
e) I’m from Edinburgh.
f) It’s Julie. It’s my mum’s name.

9 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 8.

Grammar guide page 16
Writing
A personal profile

1. Read and listen. Then answer the questions.
1. When is Josh’s birthday?
2. How old is he?
3. Where is Josh from?
4. Who is his favourite relative?
5. What is his sister’s name?

Teen Magazine would like to know more about its readers. Tell us about you and your family to win great prizes!

Hi! My name’s Joshua but my nickname is Josh. My middle name’s Andrew. That’s my dad’s name. My birthday is the same as my dad’s birthday. It’s the 26th of June but I’m 11 and he’s 45. We’re an international family. We’re Canadian but in this picture we are in France. My uncle Dan’s from Washington DC in the USA. He’s my favourite relative because he’s so funny. My sister Emily is 10. She’s on her phone all the time. That’s enough for now.
Bye!
Josh

Language focus
Capital letters
Capital letters are for:
1) the beginning of a sentence
2) names (people, cities, countries)
3) nationalities and languages
4) the subject pronoun ‘I’
5) months and days of the week

2. Look at the Language focus and find examples in the text for each rule.
My name’s Joshua.

3. Write to Teen Magazine about you and your family. Follow these steps.

Writing a personal profile

Step 1 Plan
Make notes about your name, birthday and family. Look at Josh’s profile to help you with ideas.

Step 2 Write
Write a first draft. Use your notes from Step 1 and Josh’s profile to help you.

Step 3 Check
Check your work. Check the punctuation and capital letters.

Step 4 Write
Write your final copy and hand in your work.

Workbook Writing guide page 11
Charles Dickens was the most popular novelist of the 1800s and he wrote a lot of books. He was born in 1812 in Portsmouth, England, and he died in 1870 while writing his final novel.

Dickens wrote about poor people and the title of his most famous book is *Oliver Twist*. The main character is a boy called Oliver, and the setting for the story is 19th-century London. The plot is about Oliver's adventures with a group of boys who live together and steal on the streets of the capital. The villains are Fagin and Bill Sikes, a terrible, violent man with a dog called Bull's Eye. *Oliver Twist* has a happy ending – but not for all the characters.

**Vocabulary guide**

**Countries and nationalities**

- Australia – Australian
- Belgium – Belgian
- Canada – Canadian
- China – Chinese*
- Colombia – Colombian
- Ecuador – Ecuadorian
- France – French*
- Ireland – Irish*
- Japan – Japanese*
- Mexico – Mexican
- Morocco – Moroccan
- Romania – Romanian*
- Spain – Spanish *
- the UK – British
- the USA – American

* These words are also languages.

**Family**

- grandad
- grandma
- dad
- mum
- uncle
- aunt
- sister
- brother
- cousin
- cousin
- me!
Grammar guide

be: present simple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>affirmative</th>
<th>negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>‘m (am)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>‘re (are)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / She / It</td>
<td>‘s (is)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>‘re (are)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>‘re (are)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>‘re (are)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Japanese.

Irish.

questions

short answers

negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>affirmative</th>
<th>negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Am</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is</td>
<td>he / she / it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject pronouns</th>
<th>possessive adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he / she / it</td>
<td>our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possessive ’s

My mum’s name is Edith.
My friends’ names are Jack and Mark.

Question words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What’s your name?</th>
<th>My name’s Daniel.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where are you from?</td>
<td>I’m from Quito.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When’s your birthday?</td>
<td>It’s in March.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How are you?</td>
<td>Fine, thanks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How old are you?</td>
<td>I’m 13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who’s Carlos?</td>
<td>He’s my cousin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why is your name special?</td>
<td>It’s my grandad’s name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Progress check

Countries and nationalities
1 Copy and complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>country</th>
<th>nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the UK</td>
<td>British</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the USA</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives
4 Choose the correct words.
1 Superman is from the USA. He / His name is Clark Kent.
2 My / I favourite actor is Christian Bale.
3 The UK is England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Its / It’s flag is blue, red and white.
4 Our / We English teacher is from the UK.
5 Ben’s parents are from Ireland. They’re / Their Irish.

be: present simple
5 Complete the questions. Then answer the questions with short answers.
1 … your mum from Russia?
2 … Batman a villain?
3 … you at home?
4 … your best friend’s birthday in September?
5 … you and your friends 12?

Question words
6 Order the words to make questions.
1 real / name / What / Superman’s / is ?
2 are / you and your / classmates / Where ?
3 name / your / What / is / favourite ?
4 your / cousin’s / When / is / birthday ?
5 old / you / are / How ?
6 language / your / How / say / do / in / you / ‘villain’ ?

Grammar build up
7 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of be.
Emily Hi, Alex. How (1) … you?
Alex Hi, Emily. (2) I … OK. What about you?
Emily Fine. This (3) … Lucas and this (4) … Jack. They (5) … my friends from Sydney.
Alex Nice to meet you! (6) … Sydney the capital of Australia?
Emily No, it (7) … The capital (8) … Canberra.
Alex Ah, yes, you (9) … right.
Emily Oh no! That’s the bus. We (10) … late. Bye!
Alex Have a good weekend!

Family
2 Order the letters to make family words.
Write M (male), F (female) or B (both).
1 rgparandsten
2 roebrth
3 ounics
4 cnlue
5 dmraang
6 tuna
7 spraten
8 ssrtei

be: present simple
3 Complete the sentences.
1 I … from Japan.
2 British people … from the UK.
3 London … in the USA.
4 Canberra … the capital of Australia.
5 France and Belgium … in Europe.
6 Quito … the capital city of Colombia.
Vocabulary 1
Parts of the body

1 Match pictures 1–9 with the parts of the body in the box. Which ones aren’t numbered in the pictures?

arm ear eye face finger foot hair hand leg mouth neck nose tail thumb toe tooth

2 1.18 Listen and repeat.

3 Copy and complete the table with the words in exercise 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>head</th>
<th>body</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 1.19 Listen to Ben and Emily. Which animal in the pictures do they describe?

It’s grey and it’s got big ears.

Yes, it is.

Is it an elephant?

5 Work in pairs. Describe an animal to your partner.

Now say it!
Really weird animals
These animals are certainly strange, but they’re also real. Do you want one as a pet?

A
The star-nosed mole is a small, North American mole. It’s black and it’s got an unusual, pink nose. It’s also got big feet and a long tail.

B
The aye-aye is from Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean. It’s got huge ears, yellow eyes and a long middle finger.

C
Alpacas are from South America. They’re white and they’re similar to sheep but they have got a long neck. Alpacas are short and their ears are tiny.

D
Tarsiers live on islands in South-East Asia and their family is 45 million years old. They’ve got enormous eyes, long feet, very long fingers and a face similar to ET!

E
The chameleon is from Africa, Asia and also Spain and Portugal. It’s got strange feet, like a parrot. This chameleon is green. It’s got an incredibly long, red tongue but it hasn’t got ears.

7 Read the text again and answer the questions.
1 Is the star-nosed mole from North America?
2 Where is the aye-aye from?
3 Are alpacas and sheep different?
4 How old is the tarsier’s family?
5 Has the chameleon got ears?

8 Match adjectives 1–3 in the text with synonyms a–c.
1 unusual a) huge
2 very big b) tiny
3 small c) strange

9 Answer the questions.
1 What size are the aye-aye’s ears?
2 Has the alpaca got big ears?
3 Has the chameleon got normal feet?

10 CLASS VOTE Which is your favourite animal on this page? Which is your least favourite?
**Grammar 1**

**have got**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>affirmative</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / You</td>
<td>'ve got green eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / She / It</td>
<td>'s got long hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We / You / They</td>
<td>'ve got big ears.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>negative</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / You</td>
<td>haven't got a pet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / She / It</td>
<td>hasn't got ears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We / You / They</td>
<td>haven’t got four legs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Look at the sentences in the table. What is different about the *he / she / it* form?

2. Complete the sentences with *has got* or *have got*. What animal is it?

1. I … a small head, small ears and short hair.
2. My cousin is the dromedary. It … one hump.
3. I … two humps.
4. My relatives are llamas and alpacas but they … long hair.
5. In our family, we … long necks and long legs.

3. Read the fact file and correct the sentences using the numbers in brackets.

### Pronunciation

/h/

a. Listen and repeat.

- hair
- have
- head
- horse
- hump

b. Listen and repeat the sentences.

1. It has got a small head, small ears and short hair.
2. They haven’t got one hump, they’ve got two humps.

---

**The Amazing Animal World**

1. An insect has got two legs. (6)
2. A dolphin hasn’t got 32 teeth. (200)
3. Normal cats have got 20 toes. (18)
4. Most spiders have got two eyes. (8)
**Singular and plural nouns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A giraffe has got a long neck.</td>
<td>An octopus has got eight legs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Look at the sentences in the table. How do you normally form plural nouns in English?

6 Check the meaning of the nouns in the box. What is their plural form? Use the spelling rules on page 28 to help you.

animal  baby  child  elephant  eye  family  leg  man  mosquito  mouse  person  nose  sheep  tooth  body  woman

7 Complete the text about Alex’s favourite animal with the plural form of the words in brackets.

My favourite (1) … (animal) are (2) … (rat). They’re in the same family as (3) … (mouse) but they’re intelligent. They’ve got long (4) … (body), short (5) … (leg), pink (6) … (tail), pink (7) … (nose) and they’ve got very sharp (8) … (tooth). Their (9) … (baby) haven’t got hair. A lot of (10) … (person) think they’re horrible but I love them!

8 Use Alex’s text to write some sentences about your favourite animal.

My favourite animals are … They’re in the same family as … They’ve got …

9 **INTERFACE** Work in pairs. Compare your sentences. Have you got the same favourite animal?

10 Look at the pictures. What is unusual about the animals?

11 Listen to the radio programme and check your answers to exercise 10.

12 Listen again and choose the correct words.

1 Manx cats are from Ireland / the UK.
2 Manx cats have got long back legs / teeth.
3 Its legs are similar to a dog / rabbit.
4 Many kinds of dogs / Only Dalmatians have got two different colours of eyes.
5 Dalmatian puppies haven’t got spots / eyes.

In English, dogs bark and make the sound ‘woof’, and cats meow. What sound do dogs and cats make in your language?
Speaking
Looking after pets

Listen
1 Read the words in the box. How do you say them in your language?

hutch  water  toys  food

2 Ben is going to look after his neighbour’s pet. Look at the picture and find the words from exercise 1.

3 Listen to the dialogue. What type of animal is the pet?

4 Listen again and complete the dialogue with the words in exercise 1.

Practise
5 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

secondly  finally  firstly

1 …, remember to give it food twice a day.
2 …, change its water in the evening.
3 …, let it play with its toys.

Functional language

Giving instructions

Firstly, remember to give it food twice a day.
Secondly, change its water in the evening.
Then clean the hutch at the weekend.
Finally, let it play with its toys.
Speaking task
Prepare a new dialogue between you and Ben.

Step 1
First, choose a pet.

Cat
Give it water once a day.
Change the litter tray twice a week.
Give it food in the morning and the evening.

Hamster
Change its water.
Feed it in the morning.
Clean the cage at the weekend.

Step 2
Think about what you say.

Come and see the ...
Firstly, remember to ...
Secondly, change its ...
Then ...
Finally, ...

Think about what Ben says.
Alright. What next?
Fine.
OK.
Great. Thanks!

Step 3
Write your dialogue.

Step 4
Work in pairs. Take it in turns to practise your dialogue.

Workbook Speaking practice page 127
Vocabulary 2

Adjectives of physical description

1 Check the meaning of the adjectives in the box. Then copy and complete the table with the adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>blue</th>
<th>brown</th>
<th>curly</th>
<th>dark</th>
<th>fair</th>
<th>green</th>
<th>long</th>
<th>round</th>
<th>short (x2)</th>
<th>square</th>
<th>straight</th>
<th>tall</th>
<th>wavy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hair</th>
<th>length</th>
<th>a) long</th>
<th>b) ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>style</td>
<td>c) ...</td>
<td>d) ...</td>
<td>e) ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colour</td>
<td>f) ...</td>
<td>g) ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyes</td>
<td>h) ...</td>
<td>i) ...</td>
<td>j) ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>k) ...</td>
<td>l) ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>face shape</td>
<td>m) ...</td>
<td>n) ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Listen and repeat.

3 Look at pictures a–d. Match them with the descriptions below.

1 She’s got long, wavy hair. She’s got green eyes and she’s short.
2 She’s got straight, fair hair. Her eyes are blue and she’s tall.
3 He’s got short, curly hair. His hair is dark and his eyes are brown.
4 He’s got short, brown hair. His eyes are brown and he’s tall.

When we use an adjective with a noun, the adjective goes before the noun.

short hair ✓ hair short ✗

4 Order the words to make sentences.

1 got / long / I’m / hair / fair / I’ve / and / tall .
2 My / got / has / hair / blue / and / eyes / best / friend / curly .
3 Our / got / short / has / teacher / hair / and / he’s / wavy .
4 dark / My / eyes / mum / brown / got / long / has / hair / and .

5 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 4 so they are true for you.
Grammar 2

**have got: questions and short answers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>questions and short answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Have</strong> I / you got curly hair?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, I / you have. No, I / you haven’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Has</strong> he / she / it got blue eyes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, he / she / it has. No, he / she / it hasn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Have</strong> we / you / they got dark hair?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, we / you / they have. No, we / you / they haven’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 Look at the sentences in the table. Do you use got in the short answers?

10 Complete the questions with have or has.

   Have you got an avatar?
   1 ... you got any brothers or sisters?
   2 ... your best friend got curly hair?
   3 ... you and your friends got brown eyes?
   4 ... your classmates got computers?
   5 ... your teacher got a car?

11 INTERFACE Work in pairs. Choose a person in your class. Then ask and answer questions. Guess who it is.

   *Is he tall?*
   *No, he isn’t.*
   *Has he got curly hair?*
   *Yes, he has.*
   *Is it Alberto?*
Writing
A description of a person

1 Look at the picture and complete the description with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

brown      glasses      tall      white      short

This is my grandad, Marcus. He's from Germany but he lives near my house now. He's 77 years old and he's very (1) ... ; he's 1m 86.

His eyes are (2) ... and he's got (3) ... for reading. He's got (4) ... straight hair. It's grey and (5) ... now, but in old photos he's got long, black hair! His mouth is invisible because he's got a big, white moustache.

He's my mum's dad. I love my grandad and he loves his dog. His dog's name's Roxie and they are very similar in appearance. Look!

2 Look at the Language focus and correct the sentences below.

1 He's from Ecuador.
2 She's very tall.
3 Her eyes are green and she's got glasses.
4 He's got short wavy hair.
5 She's my cousin's mum.
6 Her cat's name's Ginger.

Language focus
Apostrophes
English hasn't got accents (é) but it's got apostrophes (she's). We use an apostrophe:
- when a letter is missing
  He's (is) tall. He's (has) got long fair hair.
- to indicate possession
  His father's name (the name of his father)

3 Write a description of someone in your family. Follow these steps.

Writing a description of a person

Step 1 Plan
Make notes about the person. Who is it? Think about their hair (length, style and colour), their eyes and their height.

Step 2 Write
Write a first draft. Use your notes from Step 1 and the description on this page to help you.

Step 3 Check
Check your work. Check the apostrophes.

Step 4 Write
Write your final copy and hand in your work.

Workbook Writing guide page 21
Some of the hills and mountains in the United Kingdom are ancient volcanoes.

There are three types of volcano – active, dormant and extinct. An active volcano is one that erupts frequently. This is when clouds of ash and very hot lava flow up the conduit and out of the crater. These volcanic eruptions can cause a lot of destruction and disruption. A famous example is Mount Vesuvius, which destroyed the Italian town of Pompeii in 79AD.

A dormant volcano, like Teide in the Canary Islands, is one that is active, but has not erupted in a very long time. An extinct volcano is one that will never erupt again.

What is the name of a volcano that is active but has not erupted in a very long time?

Adjectives of physical description

- brown
- curly
- dark
- fair
- green
- straight
- wavy

Parts of the body

- arm
- ear
- eye
- face
- finger
- foot
- hair
- hand
- leg
- mouth
- neck
- nose
- tail
- thumb
- toe
- tooth
have got

### affirmative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>’ve got (have got)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>’ve got (have got)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / She / It</td>
<td>’s got (has got)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>’ve got (have got)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>’ve got (have got)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>’ve got (have got)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Object | a pet. |

### negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>haven’t got (have not got)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>haven’t got (have not got)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He / She / It</td>
<td>hasn’t got (has not got)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>haven’t got (have not got)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>haven’t got (have not got)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>haven’t got (have not got)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Object | an avatar. |

### questions short answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have</th>
<th>affirmative</th>
<th>negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Yes, I have.</td>
<td>No, I haven’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>Yes, you have.</td>
<td>No, you haven’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he / she / it</td>
<td>Yes, he / she / it have.</td>
<td>No, he / she / it haven’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>Yes, we have.</td>
<td>No, we haven’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>Yes, you have.</td>
<td>No, you haven’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>Yes, they have.</td>
<td>No, they haven’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Spelling: singular and plural nouns

- for most nouns add –s
  
  *dog* → *dogs*

- for nouns that end in –ch, –o, –s, –sh, –x and –z add –es
  
  *branch* → *branches*  
  *potato* → *potatoes*  
  *bus* → *buses*

- for nouns that end in consonant +y, omit the –y and add –ies
  
  *fly* → *flies*

- irregular nouns
  
  *child* → *children*  
  *foot* → *feet*  
  *man* → *men*  
  *mouse* → *mice*  
  *person* → *people*  
  *sheep* → *sheep*  
  *tooth* → *teeth*  
  *woman* → *women*
Progress check

Parts of the body
1 Complete the words with vowels. How do you say them in your language?

1 __ y __  4 t __ l
2 n __ ck  5 t __ th
3 n __ s __  6 __ rs

Adjectives of physical description
2 Look at the pictures and choose the correct words.

Mick has got (1) straight / wavy hair. His eyes are (2) blue / brown.

Mia has got (3) short / long hair. It’s (4) curly / wavy and her eyes are (5) green / brown.

Molly is 12, she’s (6) short / tall and she has got (7) long / short hair. Martha is (8) tall / short and she has got (9) straight / curly hair. They’ve both got (10) dark / fair hair because they’re sisters!

have got
3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of have got.

Hi, I’m Nick and I (1) ... lots of pets because my parents (2) ... a farm. My sister Julie (3) ... a pet rat but I don’t like it. I hate rats! It’s black and it (4) ... a very long tail. It’s horrible! My friend James (5) ... any pets because he’s allergic to them.

Singular and plural nouns
4 Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>family</td>
<td>families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) ...</td>
<td>children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouse</td>
<td>(2) ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) ...</td>
<td>men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nose</td>
<td>(4) ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person</td>
<td>(5) ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) ...</td>
<td>babies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

have got
5 Write questions with have got. Then look at the pictures in exercise 2 and write short answers.

1 Mick / curly hair?
2 Mick / brown eyes?
3 Mia / green eyes?
4 Mia / short hair?
5 Molly and Martha / long hair?
6 Molly and Martha / small eyes?

Grammar build up
6 Complete the dialogue. Use the correct form of be or have got.

Emily (1) ... you ... a pet?
Alex No, I (2) ... but my granddad (3) ... a Scottish terrier.
Emily What is that? (4) ... it a cat?
Alex No, silly! It (5) ... a dog. It (6) ... long, dark hair and short ears.
Emily We (7) ... (not) a pet. I want a chameleon.
Alex A chameleon? Why?
Emily They (8) ... great.
Alex Chameleons (9) ... (not) ears, you know.
Emily Yes, but they (10) ... really long tongues!