

Lesson One Words

1 Listen, point and repeat. 89



2 Listen and read. 90

1

Mum Can you help me make some fruit smoothies, please? Leo, please get some milk from the fridge and pour it in the blender. Then add a little sugar.

2

Mum Here are some strawberries. Chop them up please, Amy.
Holly I'll help her.
Mum Leo's got the blender. Holly, give them to Leo when you've finished.

3

Mum Here Leo, ...
Leo I know, Mum! Now I turn on the blender. Ahh ...

4

Mum ... this is the lid which goes on the blender.
Leo Sorry, Mum. I'll clean it up.

1 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

2 Read and learn.

Object pronouns

I Please help **me**!

You I'll help **you**.

He I can see **him**.

She I'll help **her**.

It Pour **it** into the blender.

They Chop **them** up.

We They saw **us**.



The **object** of a sentence can be replaced by a **pronoun**.

Can you get **some milk** from the fridge? Then **pour it** in the blender.

3 Read and circle.

- I can hear my brother, but I can't see **him** / her / it.
- I've got a problem. Please help her / you / **me**.
- Are you lost? I live here. I can show us **you** / them the way.
- Is that your coat? Please put **it** / them / you in the cupboard.
- Please can you get the tomatoes out of the fridge and wash **it** / you / **them**?
- We want to make smoothies, Mum. Can you help **us** / you / them?

4 Write. **me them her you**



1 Look at **me**.
I've made a great smoothie!



2 You can go and play with **them** now.



3 Can I help **you**, Dad?



4 Where's your sister?
I can't find **you**.

1 Read and learn.

Relative pronouns



This is the boy. He didn't put the lid on.
 This is the boy **who** didn't put the lid on.
 This is the smoothie. It was in the blender.
 This is the smoothie **which** was in the blender.

Relative pronouns join two sentences together.
 Use **who** for people.
 Use **which** for things.

- Answer 2:
 1 This is the boy who made the smoothie.
 2 This is the mother who bought the bananas and milk.
 3 This is the supermarket which sold the bananas.
 4 This is the ship which carried the bananas.
 5 These are the bananas which grew on the trees.
 6 This is the farmer who looked after the trees.

2 **Speaking** The story of a smoothie. Say what happens in the pictures.

who which

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 boy / make / the smoothie | 2 mum / buy / bananas and milk |
| 3 supermarket / sell the bananas | 4 ship / carry the bananas |
| 5 bananas / grow on the trees | 6 farmer / look after the trees |



This is the boy who made the smoothie.

3 Now write your sentences.

4 Listen and sing. 91



This is the boy ...

This is the boy who dropped the milk,
 Dropped the milk, dropped the milk.
 This is the boy who dropped the milk,
 On the floor.

This is the cat which drank the milk, ...
 From the floor.

This is the dog which chased the cat, ...
 Out the door.

And this is the dog which drank the milk,
 From the floor.

1 Listen, point and repeat. 92

tunnel

camel
towel
travel



lentils


pencil
April
pupil



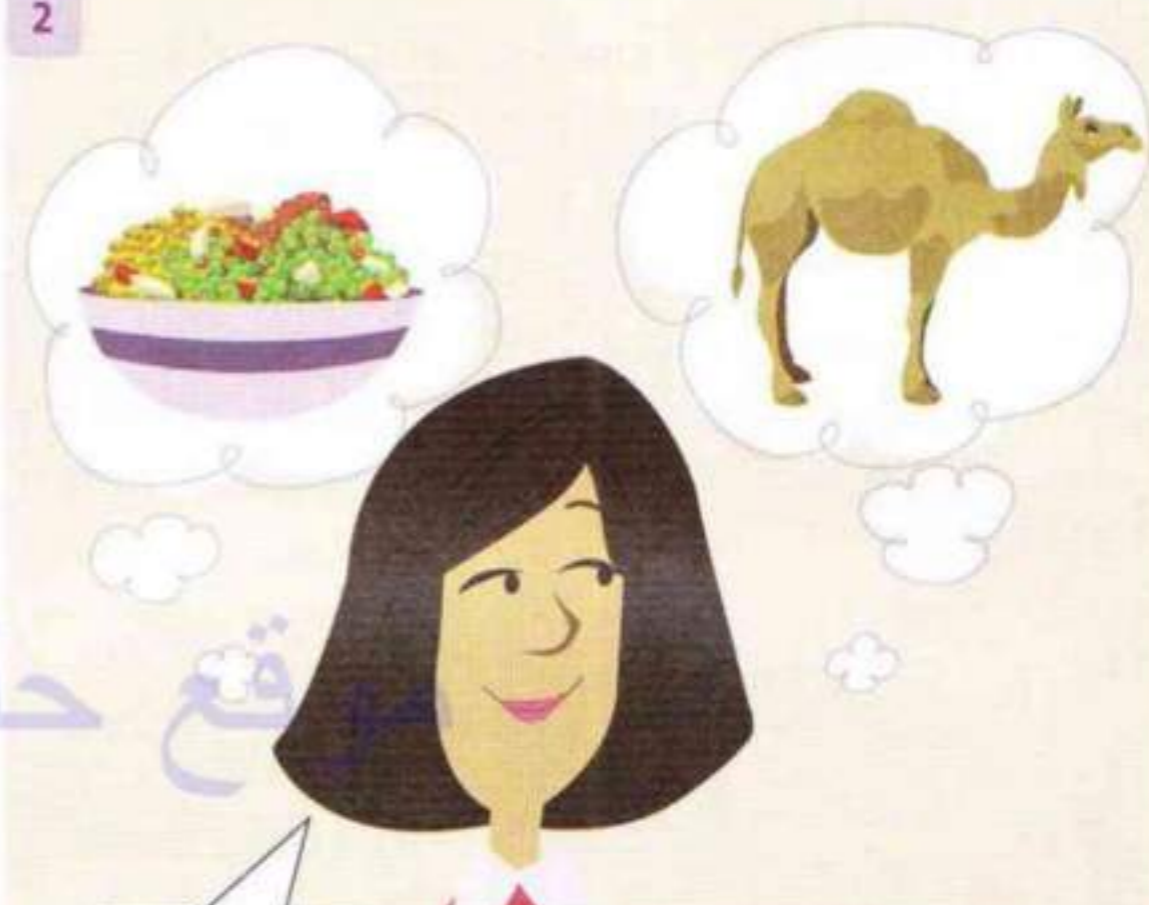
2 Listen and read. 93

1

I'm a pupil. Today I've got a sports lesson, so I've got my sports kit and towel in my bag as well as books and pencils. I go to school by bus. On the way to school the bus goes through a long tunnel.



2



My birthday was on April 19th. Mum made my favourite meal: lentils with chicken and rice. Then we went to the zoo and I rode on a camel.

3 Read again. Circle the words ending in *el* and underline the words ending in *il*.

1 el: towel, tunnel, camel

2 il: pupil, pencils, April, lentils

4 Complete the words with *el* or *il*.

1



camel

2



pencil

3



pupil

4



towel

5



travel

6



tunnel

7



lentils

8

THE 4TH MONTH

April

Reading

1 Look at the text. Where do the two events happen?

2 Listen and read.  94

Child Heroes

Boy rescues two classmates

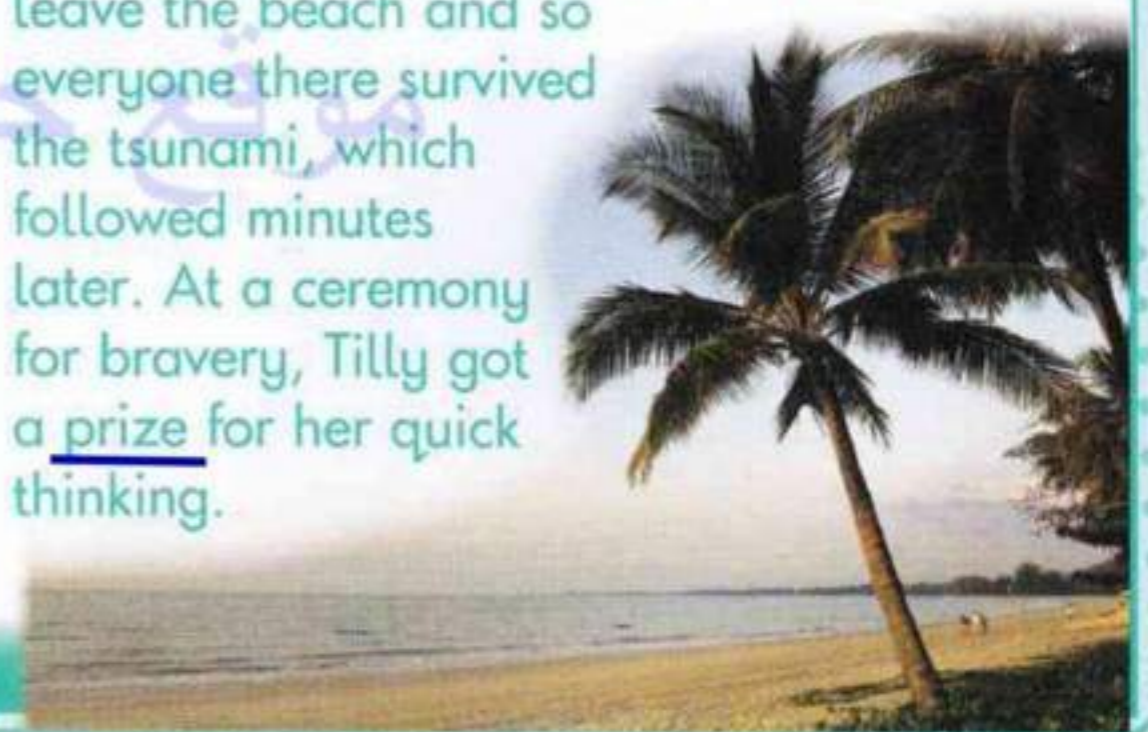
A very strong earthquake hit China on May 12th, 2008. Lin Hao, a ten year old pupil, was very brave when his school collapsed in the earthquake. After climbing out of his destroyed school, he pulled out two of his classmates. Lin's arm hurt a lot, but he



still carried them to safety. Because Lin was a hero of the earthquake, he carried the Chinese flag in the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games in August 2008.

Girl sees tsunami

Tilly Smith, from England, was on holiday with her family in Thailand in 2004. At the beach, Tilly saw lots of white bubbles in the sea and then the sea started to disappear. These events were something that Tilly had learnt about in a school lesson. She knew that there was an underwater earthquake called a tsunami and giant waves would soon crash onto the shore. Tilly told people to leave the beach and so everyone there survived the tsunami, which followed minutes later. At a ceremony for bravery, Tilly got a prize for her quick thinking.



3 Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary.

hero classmate earthquake collapse carry ceremony bubble prize

4 Read again. Circle the wrong word and write the correct word.

1 In May 2008, there was a strong tsunami. earthquake


2 Lin Hao carried three of his classmates to safety. two

3 Lin carried the English flag at the Olympic Games. Chinese

4 Tilly saw lots of white waves in the sea. bubbles

5 Tilly got a prize at a party for bravery. ceremony

Listening

1 Listen and number.  95

2 Listen again and match.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1 This person sometimes works in dangerous places. <input type="checkbox"/> c | a doctor |
| 2 This person helps 25 people every day. <input type="checkbox"/> b | b teacher |
| 3 This person helps to make our cities and roads safe. <input type="checkbox"/> d | c fireman |
| 4 This person likes making children smile. <input type="checkbox"/> a | d policeman |

Speaking

3 Think of a job. Ask and answer.

nurse teacher fireman housewife
pilot farmer actor singer waiter

Does he work with ...
(a computer / people)?

Does he work in a ...
(theatre / car)?

Does he wear a ...
(uniform / hat)?

Writing

We can use a **sub clause** in a sentence to give more information. Again, we use **which** for things and **who** for people. We put two **commas** around the new information.

Lin Hao, **who** is a ten year old pupil, was very brave ...

4 Underline the sub clause in these sentences.

Then say each sentence without the sub clause.

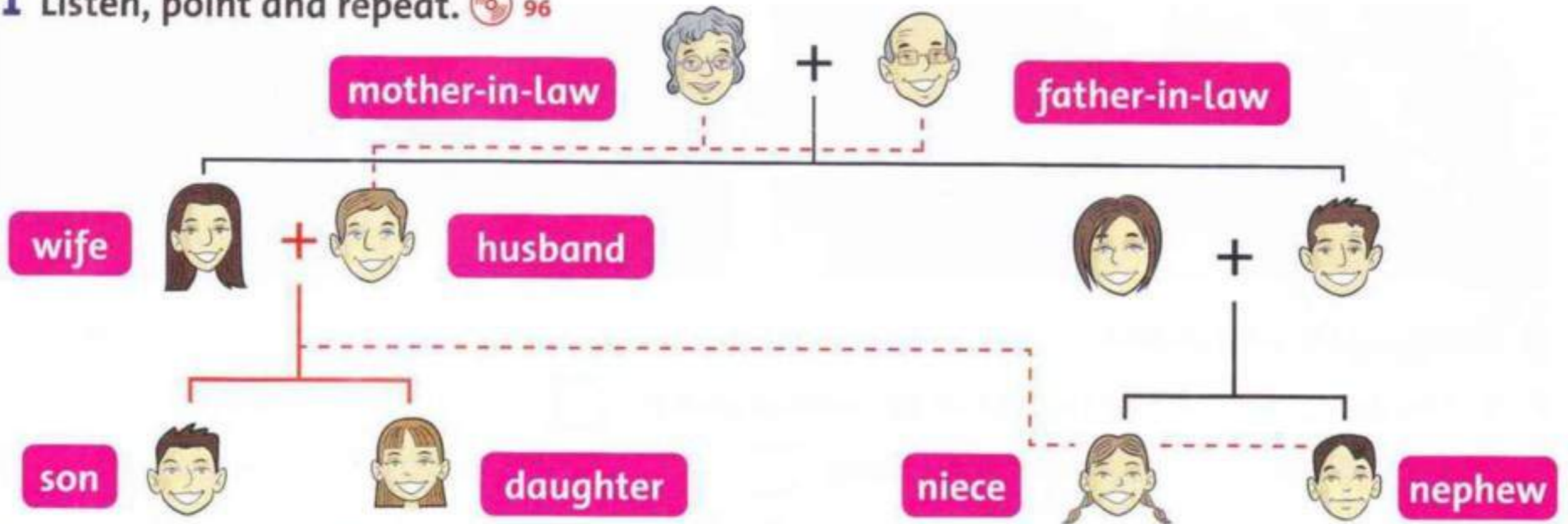
- This doctor, who works in a hospital, helps children.
- The earthquake, which was very strong, happened in China.
- This teacher, who teaches English, has got 25 pupils in her class.
- The fireman, who has a dangerous job, rescues people after storms.



14 We were fishing

Lesson One Words

1 Listen, point and repeat. 96



2 Listen and read. 97

1

Aunt Why are you crying, Holly?
Holly Because you're all going back to Australia in only two weeks' time!

2

Aunt Yes, it's sad. But let's think about something happy. We've got happy memories, so let's look at the photo album!

3

Aunt Look at my funny son! He wasn't making a smoothie. He was making a mess! Do you remember?
Holly Yes! The smoothie went all over him. Look at this one. We were fishing together.
Aunt And here, we were going to the theatre.

4

Holly I feel better now. But we'll miss you all so much.
Aunt And I'll miss my favourite niece and nephew too. And I hope you'll visit one day.

1 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

2 Read and learn.

Past continuous



What **were** you doing?
I **was** looking at photos.

He **wasn't** making a smoothie.
He **was** making a mess.

Were they going to the train station?
No, they **weren't**. They **were** going to the theatre.



Use the **past continuous** to describe an action happening at **a certain time in the past**.

3 Write.

ride visit look make read

What were the family doing at three o'clock yesterday afternoon?

- Holly and her aunt were looking at the photo album.
- Holly's parents were visiting a friend in hospital.
- Amy was making a photo album on the computer.
- Leo was riding his skateboard outside.
- Max was reading a new book.



4 **Speaking** Look at the pictures again. Ask and answer.

- Were Holly's parents going to the cinema? No, they weren't. They were visiting a friend in hospital.
- Was Max reading a new book? Yes, he was.
- Were Holly and her aunt taking photographs? No, they weren't. They were looking at the photo album.
- Was Amy making a photo album? Yes, she was.
- Was Leo riding his skateboard inside?

Were Holly's parents going to the cinema?

No, they weren't. They were visiting a friend in hospital.

No, he wasn't. He was riding his skateboard outside.

5 What were you doing at three o'clock yesterday afternoon?

1 Read and learn.

Dates

We **say** and **write dates** differently.

22nd June 1997 **the** twenty-second **of** June, nineteen ninety-seven

4th October 2009 **the** fourth **of** October, two thousand and nine

I was born ...

My dad **was born** in 1971.

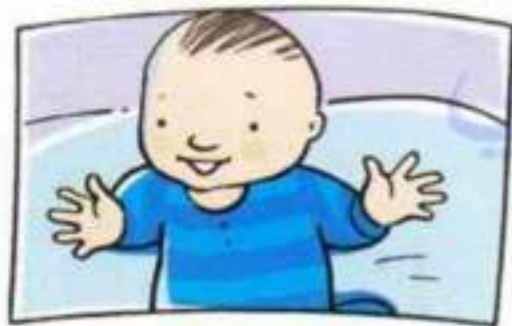


Use the correct **preposition** with years and months:

He was born **in** 1971.

He was born **on** 9th July 1971.

2 Speaking Read the dates. Ask and answer.

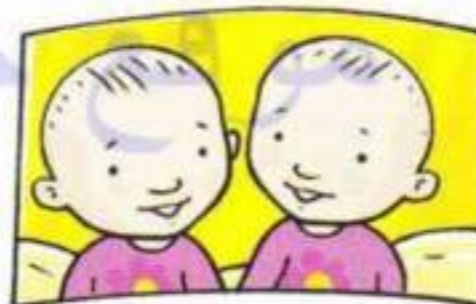


Paul:

3rd March 1999



Liz: 1950



Simon and Mat:

4th May 1997



Alf: 1932

When was Paul born?

He was born on the third of March, nineteen ninety-nine.

3 Write about when you and your family were born. Student's answer

4 Listen and sing. 98

When Sally was born

What was Jim doing when Sally was born?
 When Sally was born? When Sally was born?
 What was Jim doing when Sally was born?
 He was playing.

What was Kate doing when Sally was born ...? She was reading.

What was Mike doing when Sally was born ...? He was working.



1 Listen, point and repeat. 99

addition

8 + 9

subtraction
invitation

fashion

cushion

2 Listen and read. 100



At school we had a maths competition.
We had to do addition and subtraction.
Carl won.



Leila got an invitation to a fashion show.
There were lots of people there, so she sat
on the floor on a cushion.

1 tion: competition, questions, addition, subtraction, invitation

2 shion: fashion, cushion

3 Read again. Circle the words with *tion* and underline the words with *shion*.

4 Look at the pictures below. Write the words in the correct box.



tion

addition

subtraction


invitation

shion

fashion

cushion

Reading

- 1 Describe what is happening in the picture.
- 2 Listen and read the poem.  101

My relatives are coming!

We're getting ready
For a really special day.
My relatives are arriving
And this is where they'll stay.

My aunt and my uncle
And my cousins Bill and Kate
Will be here for a week,
And I just can't wait.

My cousin Bill's a toddler
Who has just turned two.
He likes to scream and shout,
Just like normal toddlers do.

But he's really fun and cute
And he's learning to be good,
And I'm going to help him
Do all the things he should.

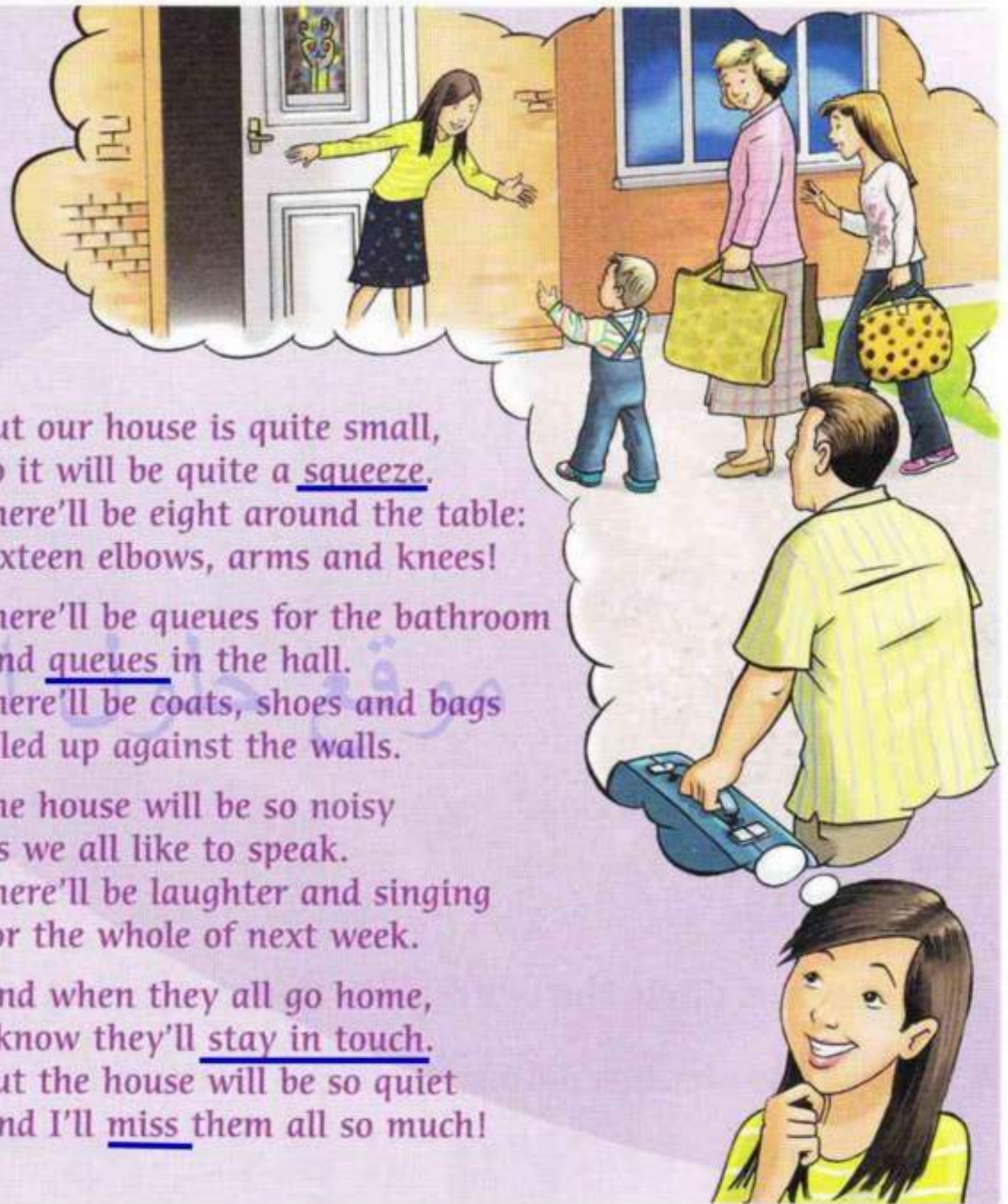
Kate will sleep in my room
On some cushions on the floor,
Aunt and Uncle in the lounge,
On a camp bed by the door.

But our house is quite small,
So it will be quite a squeeze.
There'll be eight around the table:
Sixteen elbows, arms and knees!

There'll be queues for the bathroom
And queues in the hall.
There'll be coats, shoes and bags
Piled up against the walls.

The house will be so noisy
As we all like to speak.
There'll be laughter and singing
For the whole of next week.

And when they all go home,
I know they'll stay in touch.
But the house will be so quiet
And I'll miss them all so much!




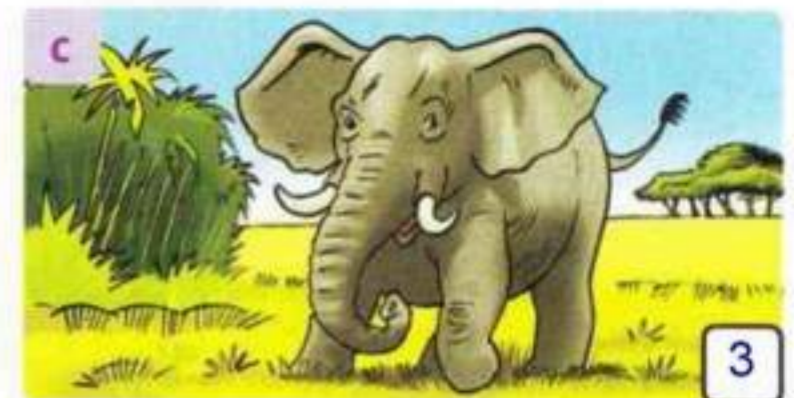
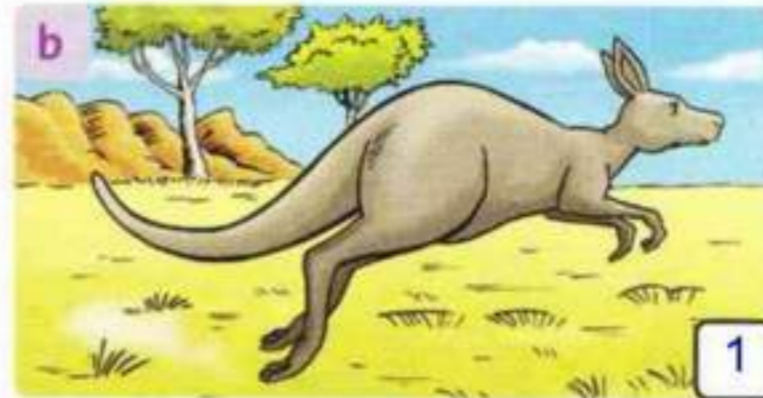
- 3 Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary.

relatives toddler normal cute squeeze
queue stay in touch miss someone

- 4 Read again and write short answers.

- 1 How long will the relatives stay? A week.
- 2 Is it a big house? No, it isn't.
- 3 What does everyone like doing? To speak.
- 4 Is Bill always good? No, he isn't.
- 5 How will the house be after the visit? Quiet.

Listening

1 Listen and number.  102

2 Listen again. Write S (Stuart), E (Emily) or A (Anna).

- 1 Who helped look after animals?
- 2 Who helped look after a child?
- 3 Who went to a new country?
- 4 Who usually has a party at home?
- 5 Who had a brother three years ago?
- 6 Who went surfing?

Speaking

3 Ask and answer. Talk about your happy memories. Student's answer

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 What is your happiest memory? | 2 When was it? |
| 3 Describe what happened? | 4 How did you feel? |

What is your happiest memory?

It's when I got my new bike ...

Writing

What can you find in a **poem**?

Look at the poem again. The lines are in different parts, or **verses**.

Some poems **rhyme**. This means there are words which sound the same.

4 Look at the poem again and answer the questions.

- 1 How many verses are there in the poem? nine
- 2 How many lines are there in each verse? four
- 3 Circle all the words that rhyme in the poem. day/stay, Kate/wait, two/do, good / should, floor / door, squeeze / knees, hall / walls, speak/week, touch/much.
What pattern can you see? the second and fourth line of every verse rhyme.

Complete writing pages 98–99 of Workbook 4.



Lesson One Words

1 Listen, point and repeat. 103



boss



office



builder



vet



journalist



secretary



dentist



receptionist



mechanic



author

2 Listen and read. 104

1

Mum Listen, both of you. Your dad has got something important to tell you.

Dad Well, when I was working this morning, the phone rang. It was my boss. I had to go to his office. I was a bit worried.

2

Dad But they were smiling when I went in. And that's because ... I've got a new job, a better one!

Max Great, Dad!

3

Dad There's some good news and some bad news.

Max Oh, no. What's the bad news?

Dad You'll have to change schools and say goodbye to your friends.

Holly Huh! Really?

4

Max And the good news?

Dad The good news is that the new job is in ... Australia! You will go to school with your cousins.

Holly So we'll all be together again!

Max Yippee!

1 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

2 Read and learn.

Past simple and past continuous



When I **was** working, the phone **rang**.



They **were** smiling when I **went** in.

When can go at the beginning or the middle of a sentence.
Use a **comma** after the first verb if a sentence **starts with When**.

*I was eating **when** he arrived. **When** I was eating, he arrived.*

3 Match and number the pictures.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| 1 I was waiting at the library | when | a the author came in. 1 |
| 2 He was walking to work | | b he fell over. 4 |
| 3 The secretary was typing | | c it started to rain. 2 |
| 4 The footballer was running | | d the customer arrived. 5 |
| 5 The mechanic was repairing the car | | e her boss phoned. 3 |



4 **Speaking** Point to the pictures and say.

I was waiting at the library when the author came in.

5 Now write the sentences with **When** at the beginning.

When I was waiting in the library, ...

1 Read and learn.

Grammar homophones: *there, they're, their*

There is some good news and some bad news.

They're very happy.

They will be with **their** cousins.

These three words sound the same but are spelt differently.

there – a place, or to say what is present

they're – short form of **they are**

their – shows possession by more than one person



2 Write.

there they're their

The family are going to Australia. Look, ¹ there are six suitcases. Max and Holly have a suitcase each for ² their clothes and special toys. ³ They're a bit nervous about living in Australia because everything will be so new and different. But ⁴ they're very happy, too, because ⁵ their cousins will help them. Together, they'll have lots of fun!



3 **Speaking** Now talk about the picture.

4 Listen and sing. 105

They're nearly there!

There's a boy and there's a girl.

They're going to see their cousins.

They've packed their bags. They're nearly there.

They're going to see their cousins.

They've got their passports in their bags.

They're going to see their cousins.

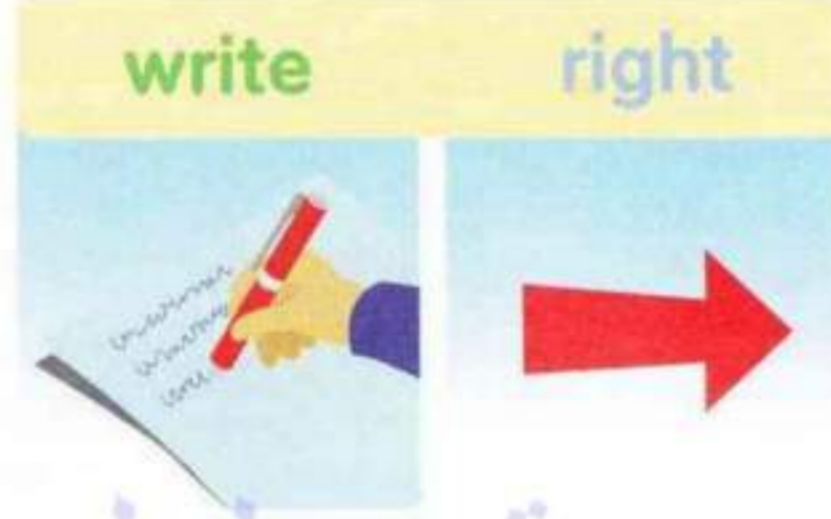
They're as happy as can be.

They're going to see their cousins.



1 Read and learn.

homophones



2 Listen and read. 106



1 What can you see?
I can see a boat on the sea.



2 Can you hear some birds?
Yes. They are here in this tree.



3 Where do you wear these clothes?
I wear them at school.



4 Which hand do you write with?
I write with my right hand.

3 Read again and circle the words from Exercise 1.

4 Write.



1 Excuse me. Where is the bus station?



2 We went to the beach and swam in the sea.




3 I can hear some lovely music.



4 Here is your passport.

Reading

1 Describe what is happening in the pictures.

2 Listen and read.  107

Three Wishes

Once upon a time there was a poor fisherman. The fisherman's wife was usually angry because he didn't catch many fish. One day, the man was fishing when suddenly a little fish jumped into his net. "My wife will be happy now," said the man, "we will eat this fish for dinner." But then the fish spoke. "Please throw me back in the sea," it said, "and I will give you three wishes."



The fisherman was very surprised. "Great!" he thought. "I can make my wife very happy with three wishes."

Later, he told his wife about the fish. She wasn't happy.

"Fish don't speak, you silly man!" she said. "And now there isn't any fish for dinner." The fisherman was hungry and he looked at his dinner of bread and water.

"I wish we had sausages instead of bread and water," he said.

Suddenly, three delicious sausages appeared on his plate. He was very happy and started to eat.



But his wife shouted angrily, "Why didn't you wish for something better, like money or gold? You silly man! I wish those sausages were on the end of your nose!" The man looked down at his nose and screamed. All the sausages were on the end of his nose.

The wife pulled and pulled, but she couldn't get the sausages off the man's nose. They had to use their last wish. "I wish," said the fisherman sadly, "for the sausages to go away." Suddenly, the sausages disappeared.




Now they had no sausages and no wishes. And the fisherman never saw the fish again.

3 Underline these words in the text. Guess their meanings and then check them in the Workbook 4 Dictionary.

fisherman speak (spoke) silly surprised sausage delicious wish for pull

Listening

1 What do they wish for? Listen and write L (Lucas), R (Rosy) or A (Akram).  108



1 go to England **A**

2 no hungry people in the world **A**

3 camcorder **R**

4 three more wishes **A**

5 brother **L**

6 no extinct animals **R**

7 no earthquakes **L**

8 MP3 player **L**

9 grandmother get better **R**



Speaking

2 Imagine the fish is giving you three wishes. What are they? And why?

My first wish is for ... a computer because ...
My second wish is to ... visit a rainforest because ...
My third wish is for / to ... because ...

Writing

We use **speech marks** to show that someone is speaking. A **comma** or a **question mark** is placed *inside* the speech marks.

“Fish don’t speak,” said the fisherman’s wife.

We can also cut the sentence into two parts. Look at the punctuation!

“Please throw me back in the sea,” the fish said, “and I will give you three wishes.”

3 Circle the commas and question marks before the speech marks. Then underline the different verbs used.

1 “I wish these were sausages,” he said.

2 “Why didn’t you wish for something better?” asked the woman.

3 “You silly man,” the fisherman’s wife said.

4 “I wish,” said the man sadly, “for the sausages to go away.”

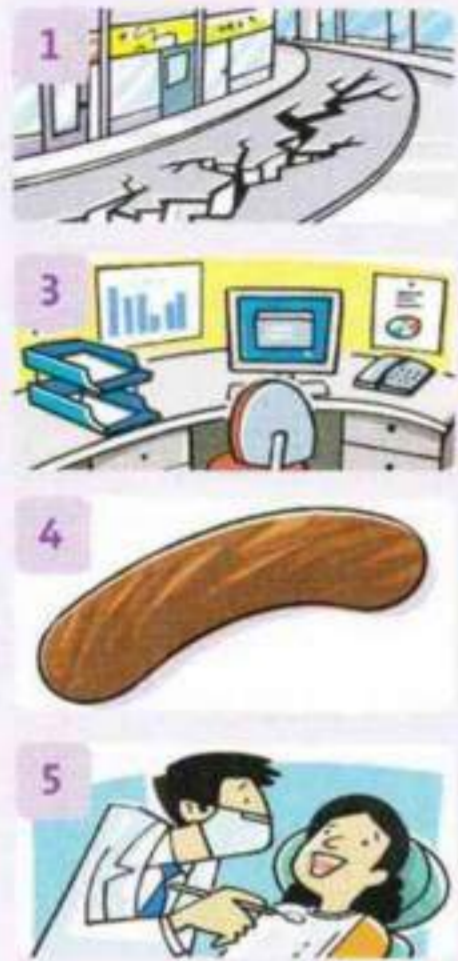
5 “My wife will be happy now,” said the man, “we will eat this fish for dinner.”





1 Complete the crossword.

Down



										1 e
									2 a	a
									u	t
									h	o
									3 o	r
									4 s	t
									f	h
									f	q
									i	u
									5 d	a
									6 v	k
									e	e
									t	
									n	
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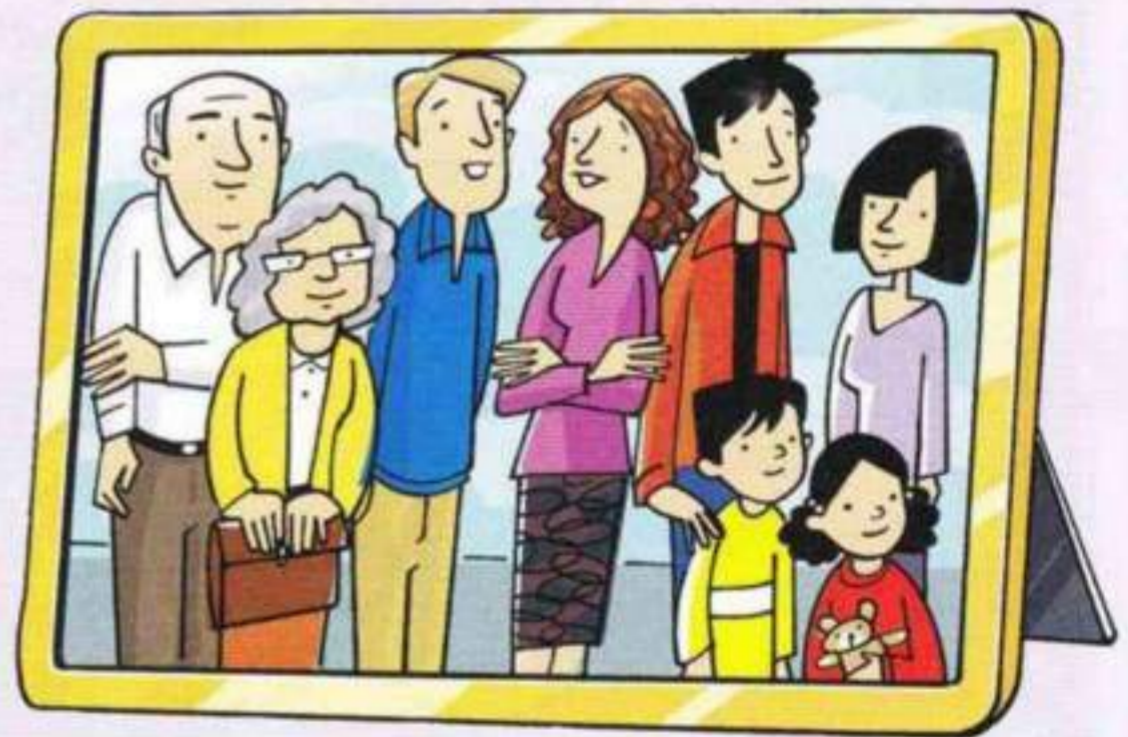
Across



2 Write.

niece mother-in-law husband father-in-law wife nephew

Look, this is me with my ¹ husband Len.
 These are Len's parents. Look, she is my ² mother-in-law and he is my ³ father-in-law.
 The man with black hair is my brother, Henry. He is standing with his ⁴ wife, Jane. Henry and Jane have got two children. This girl is my ⁵ niece and the boy is my ⁶ nephew. His name's Patrick.



3 Read and circle.

Grandma and Grandpa are visiting. Lucy and Peter ask their mum, "Can you help ¹ us / we make some smoothies for Grandma and Grandpa?" Peter chops up a banana and puts ² them it in the blender. Mum says, "Now you need to get the milk Lucy." So Lucy pours ³ they it into the blender. To help ⁴ she her Mum puts the lid on. When the smoothies are ready, Lucy and Peter take ⁵ they them into the living room. "Are these for ⁶ us we?" ask Grandma and Grandpa. "Thank you so much!"

4 Complete the sentences with *who* or *which*.

forty metres deep the race ~~the volcano~~ yesterday



This is the man who climbed the volcano.



This is the lake which is forty metres deep.



This is the girl who won the race.



This is the new library which opened yesterday.

5 Write.

- I was watching TV when my aunt arrived. (watch TV / arrive)
- She was laying the table when the phone rang. (lay the table / ring)
- When he was fishing, a fish jumped out of the water. (fish / jump)
- When I was printing my homework, the printer stopped. (print / stop)
- They were eating lunch when Lucy dropped her glass. (eat / drop)

6 Complete the words.

el tion il shion



1 Can you pass me my towel?



2 I am a pupil at Wood View Primary School.



3 This dress is the latest fashion.



4 My maths homework is to practise subtraction.



Extensive reading: gold

1 Describe the pictures.

2 Read.

Gold Treasures



Thousands of years ago people discovered gold in rivers. They learnt to make plates, cups and jewellery from this precious metal. There was a lot of gold in places around the Red Sea. Egypt was one of these places. In ancient times, the Egyptians buried their kings in tombs. They buried jewels and gold objects in the tombs along with their dead kings. The gold mask of *Tutankhamun* is a famous object from Ancient Egypt. It was not until 1922 that people found this mask in King *Tutankhamun's* tomb. The mask is now in the Gold Room at the Egyptian Museum, in Cairo.

The Inca people lived thousands of years ago in the Andes Mountains of South America. They were very clever people and built cities and roads. They also had a lot of gold which they found in rivers in the mountains. The Inca people made many beautiful things from gold. They made beautiful statues, masks, and jewellery. Today these things are in museums around the world. Some people think there is more Inca gold in the mountains of South America. Some people even think there is a lost city which is full of gold.



There is a place in South Africa called *Mapungubwe*. A thousand years ago, this place was a city. The people in the city had a lot of gold which they found in a river called *Shashe River*. In 1933, people found many things on top of a hill in this area. They found gold pots and gold jewellery and also a beautiful gold rhino. The rhino is about 12cm long and 6cm high and is about 800 years old. Today it is in a museum in South Africa. There is also a big model of the rhino in a South African city. This model is not gold. It is painted gold.

3 Read again and write the names of the places.

- 1 *Tutankhamen's* mask is from Egypt . 2 The Inca people lived in the Andes Mountains in South America.
- 3 The gold rhino is from Mapungubwe in South Africa.

4 Ask and answer. Student's answer

- 1 Would you like to see any of the gold things in the pictures? Why?
- 2 Do you like learning about ancient history? Why?

1 Describe the pictures. What is the story about?

2 Read.



Long ago, in Ancient Greece, there was a king named Midas. He lived in an enormous palace with his wife and his daughter. King Midas was very, very rich. He had more gold than any other king in the world. His palace was full of gold statues, gold jewellery and gold coins, but Midas was greedy and he always wanted more.

One day, the king was walking in the garden of his palace with his daughter. She was picking yellow flowers for her room. "Those yellow flowers are very beautiful," King Midas said, "but gold flowers are more beautiful."

The king's daughter ran back into the palace with her flowers and the king walked alone. Then Midas made a wish. He wished that everything he touched became gold. Soon he touched a flower. It became gold. He touched a tree and it became gold. He touched a plant and it too was gold. "My wish has come true!" he shouted.

The king touched many things in his garden and in his palace. He touched pictures and vases and plates and they all became gold. Soon Midas was hungry and thirsty. But, when he put some bread in his mouth, it turned to gold. And when he put some water to his lips, it also turned to gold.



The king sat in his garden. "I have all the gold in the world," he thought, "but I cannot eat and I cannot drink. What shall I do?"

At last, the king's daughter saw her father in the garden. She ran to him because he looked so sad. She touched his hand and suddenly she became gold, too. King Midas made another wish. He wished that he could have his daughter back and he wished to not have any more gold. Suddenly, all the gold was gone and his daughter was playing happily in the garden. King Midas had learnt his lesson and he never asked for more gold again.

3 Read again and write *yes* or *no*.

- 1 Does King Midas have a lot of gold? yes
- 2 Does King Midas want more gold? yes
- 3 Can King Midas eat the bread? no
- 4 What is the moral of this story? not to be greedy, and that being rich does not make you happy.

4 Ask and answer. Student's answer

- 1 Do you enjoy stories like this? Why?
- 2 What is your favourite story from your country?



Extensive reading

1 Look at the title and the pictures. What is the text about?

2 Read.

My Family and other Animals

When Gerald Durrell was ten years old, he lived with his family in England. His father was dead, but he lived with his mother, his older brothers, Larry and Leslie, and his older sister Margo. The family lived by the sea, but they didn't like the cold weather in England. One cold and rainy day in August 1935, they decided to go and live in a hotter place. They travelled to Corfu which is an island in Greece. They lived in a big, pink house on a hill. It had a lovely garden and they were very happy there.

While Gerald was living on the island, he learnt a lot about animals. He enjoyed watching the insects and the lizards in their garden. He explored the island and learnt about the fish, the birds and the plants. He liked spiders and snakes and even had some as pets, and he put them in a special room in the house. In this room Gerald kept books about plants and animals, as well as his collections of birds' eggs and insects in jars. Gerald didn't go to school on the island, but he had lessons with a teacher from England. He learnt French, maths and geography. He met many people on the island and he learnt Greek. He also started to write a book about his adventures on the island. This is one of his most exciting adventures.

3 Read again and write *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- 1 Gerald moves to Corfu when he is ten years old. T
- 2 Gerald doesn't have lessons. F
- 3 The family have a boat. T
- 4 Gerald and his family swim with the porpoises. F

4 Ask and answer. Student's answer

- 1 Would you like to swim with porpoises? Why?
- 2 Do you enjoy learning about animals? Why?