


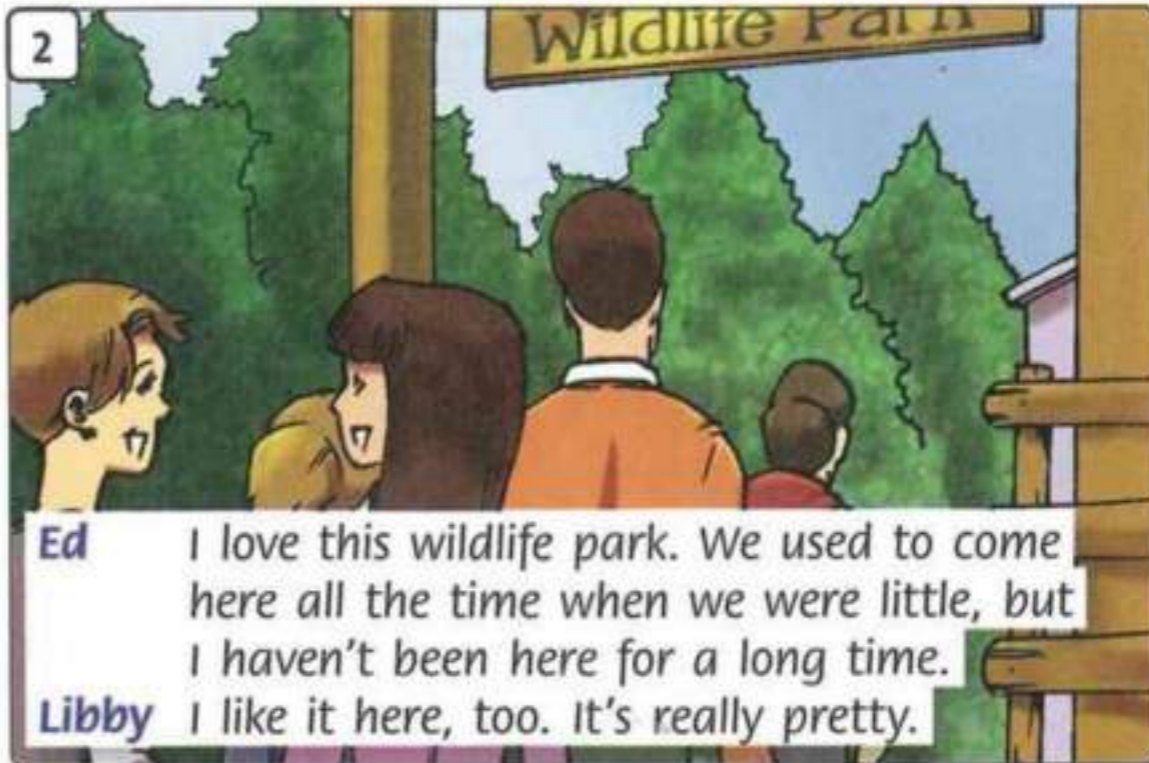
Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. Why do they go to the wildlife park?  27 They want to be on TV.

1 

Fin Hey, everyone. Guess what! A TV crew is making a programme about our local wildlife park today.

Kate Wow! Let's go to the wildlife park! We can be on TV.

2 


Ed I love this wildlife park. We used to come here all the time when we were little, but I haven't been here for a long time.

Libby I like it here, too. It's really pretty.

3 

Fin It doesn't look very pretty today. Look at all this litter!

Kate That's terrible. Litter really damages the environment. The wildlife park isn't a rubbish dump.

4 

Ed Oh dear. Those people look very upset.

Libby Are you OK?

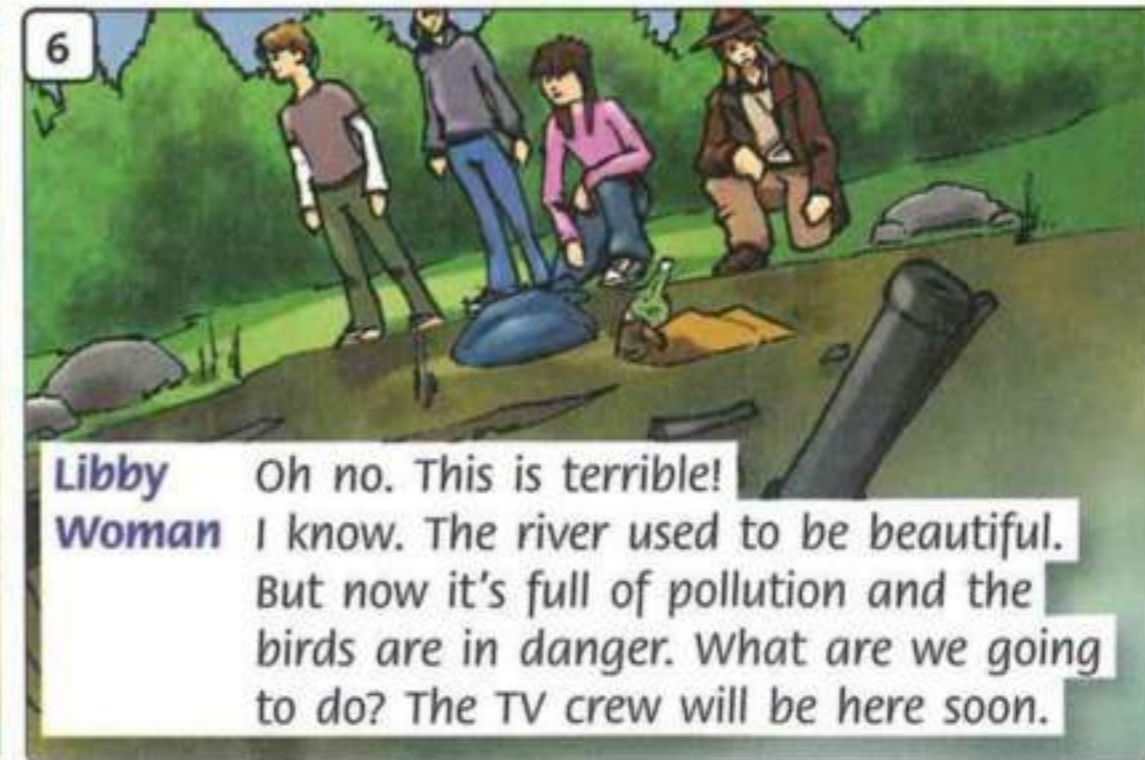
Woman No. We're in trouble. Someone dumped a lot of litter here last night. The park is a mess.

5 

Man We were checking the park this morning when we found all the litter.

Kate Who did this?

Woman We don't know. But they've dumped lots of rubbish in the river, too. Come and see.

6 

Libby Oh no. This is terrible!


Woman I know. The river used to be beautiful. But now it's full of pollution and the birds are in danger. What are we going to do? The TV crew will be here soon.

2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

3 Read again and write *True* or *False*.

- 1 The DSD Club visits a wildlife park. True
- 3 The park looks pretty today. False
- 5 The river is beautiful. False

- 2 The children don't want to be on TV. False
- 4 Someone has dumped litter in the park. True
- 6 The birds are in danger. True

1 Listen and repeat.  28

clean up *verb* to make a place clean and without litter and pollution

damage *verb* to hurt something or do something bad to it

the environment *noun* the world around us

litter *noun* paper and other rubbish on the ground

planet *noun* a very large, round rock in space that goes around the sun, for example Earth or Mars

pollution *noun* something that makes water, air or land dirty

rubbish dump *noun* a place for people to leave rubbish

wildlife *noun* the animals and birds living in a place

2 Write the words.

1 Litter and pollution can damage the environment.

2 The school decided to clean up the playground and make it beautiful again.

3 Cars and motorbikes make air pollution.

4 You can see lots of animals and birds at the wildlife park.

5 Please put your litter in the bin.

6 Earth is the planet we live on.



Working with words

Sometimes we put two words together to make compound nouns:

wildlife park

rubbish dump

swimming pool

police station


computer room

post office



Do help us to understand and read.

Dictionary
Workbook 5

3 Listen and repeat.  29

4 Write the words. dump office park room

1 We saw some amazing animals at the wildlife park.

2 I sometimes do my homework in the computer room.

3 Can you take these letters to the post office, please?

4 Don't drop litter in the park. It isn't a rubbish dump.



1 Listen and read. Where did they go? 30



They went to the park.

2 Read and learn.

Past simple

Use the **past simple** to talk about actions that interrupted other actions in the past. Some children were playing when we **arrived**.

Past continuous

Use the **past continuous** to talk about the actions that were interrupted. Some children **were playing** when we arrived.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

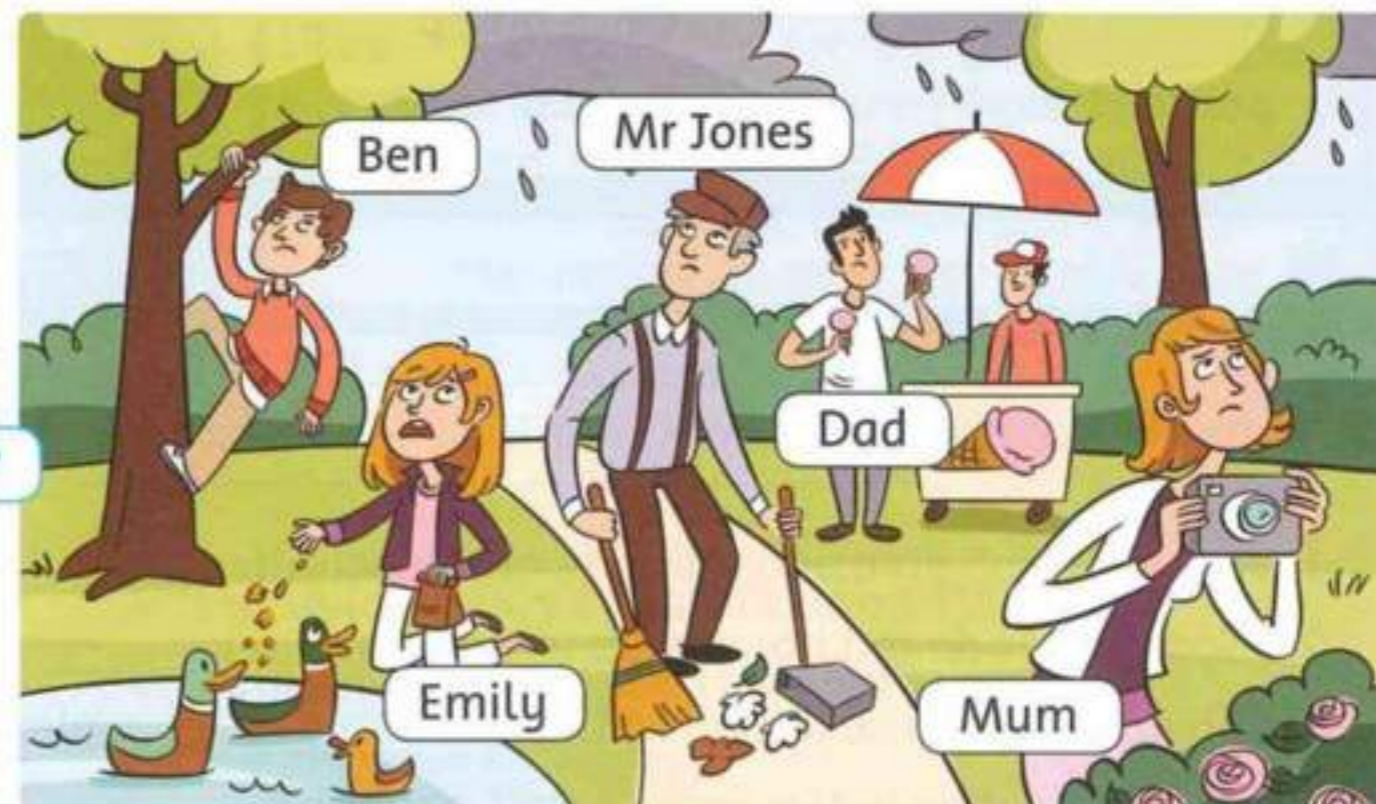
- We were watching (watch) TV when Dad came home.
- Steve was eating dinner when his friend called (call).
- I was sleeping (sleep) when the doorbell rang.
- The children were playing football when they broke (break) the window.
- You were talking (talk) to your friend when I met you in town.
- Emma was walking in the park when she saw (see) some boys drop some litter.

4 **Speaking** Ask and answer.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| climb / a tree | pick up / litter |
| take / a photo | buy / an ice cream |
| feed / the ducks | |

What was Emily doing when it started to rain?

She was feeding the ducks.



1 Listen and read. Has the park always looked great? 31

No, it hasn't. There used to be lots of litter.

Emma Wow! The park looks great!

Mike I know. There used to be lots of litter here, but it's all gone now.

Toby Yes, the park used to look horrible, but the local people worked together all last weekend. They've made it clean and beautiful again.

Mike That's great. Now the local children have got a lovely place to play.



2 Read and learn.



used to

Use **used to** to talk about habits and situations in the past that are not true now.

There **used to** be lots of litter here.

The park **used to** look horrible.

3 Read and circle.

موقع حلول

- 1 Clare has / used to have long hair.
- 2 She likes / used to like apples.
- 3 She watches / used to watch cartoons.
- 4 She has / used to have short hair.
- 5 She reads / used to read books.
- 6 She likes / used to like bananas.



4 Write sentences about Jack. Use **used to**.

- 1 (ride a bike)

Jack used to ride a bike.

- 2 (be short)

Jack used to be short.

- 3 (live in a small house)

Jack used to live in a small house.

- 4 (play the piano)

Jack used to play the piano.

- 5 (read comics)


Jack used to read comics.

- 6 (wear glasses)

Jack used to wear glasses.



Reading

- 1 Look at the pictures and the title. Who do you think lives in this house? student's answer
- 2 Listen and read.  32

 An eco home

Martin Harris and his family live in an interesting house. It's an eco home. Eco homes don't harm the environment. They use alternative energy. They don't use fossil fuels like coal or oil, so they don't use up the planet's resources or produce dangerous gases.



The eco home is in a hill in Wales, UK. It looks like a house in a film. Half of the house is underground. Martin and his family started to build the house in March and moved in at the end of July. The house was very cheap to build. It has wooden beams and wooden floors. It has stone and mud walls and it has a skylight in the roof. There are solar panels on the roof to make electricity for the lights, CD player and computer. The family gets water from a spring and they burn wood to heat the house.

Martin and his wife, Lara, were working in a forest when they decided to build their eco home. They wanted somewhere to live while they were working and they wanted to save energy. They thought their old house in the town was boring because it was the same as everyone else's house. They wanted to live somewhere different and they liked the idea of living close to nature. Now they don't want to live anywhere else. Martin's family loves their home because it helps the planet and it looks amazing. They think that eco homes are a great idea for everyone.



3 Read again and correct the words in bold.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Eco homes don't produce dangerous chemicals . | <u>Eco homes don't produce dangerous gases.</u> |
| 2 Eco homes don't use alternative fuels. | Eco homes don't use fossil fuels. |
| 3 Martin's home is in a forest in Wales. | Martin's home is in a hill in Wales. |
| 4 The house was expensive to build. | The house was cheap to build. |
| 5 The eco home has stone floors. | The eco home has wooden floors. |
| 6 The family gets wood from a spring. | The family get water from a spring. |

Words in context

1 Find the words in the text to match the definitions.



Dictionary Workbook 5

- 1 electricity *noun* the energy we use to make machines work
- 2 solar panel *noun* a flat piece of glass that catches the sun's energy
- 3 fossil fuels *noun* materials we can burn to make electricity, for example coal and oil
- 4 alternative energy *noun* a way of making electricity from, for example, wind, sun or water power
- 5 beam *noun* a long, thick piece of wood you use to hold up a roof
- 6 skylight *noun* a window in the roof to let light in
- 7 mud *noun* soft, wet earth
- 8 spring *noun* a place where fresh water comes out of the ground

Listening

موقع حلول

2 Listen. Who is talking? 33

3 Listen again and write *True* or *False*.

- 1 Tim's friends like his house. True
- 2 Tim and his sister go out to get wood every day. _____
- 3 Tim cuts wood from trees. _____
- 4 Tim goes to the spring every day to get water. _____
- 5 Tim's family saves rain water. _____
- 6 Tim's family uses rain water to clean the house. _____



Speaking

4 Ask and answer. Use the prompts or your own answers.

Do you try to help the environment?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

What do you do?

I _____.

save water / save electricity / travel by bus / pick up litter

What do you think of the eco home on page 40?


I think it looks _____.

cool / beautiful / funny / interesting / ugly


Writing

1 Look at the text. Where do you think it is from? A web page.

2 Read.



Getting back to nature



Do you want to enjoy an amazing holiday and help to protect the environment at the same time? Why not book a holiday at the Little Morocco eco hotel in Morocco?

The Little Morocco is a beautiful building. Builders used stone and mud to build the hotel. There are skylights in the roof so we save electricity. The skylights give us light in the day, so we don't use electric lights. We don't use chemicals to clean the rooms because we don't want to damage the environment.

You can walk in the mountains near the hotel and see lots of local wildlife. Enjoy a boat trip on the lake and see the amazing waterfalls, or visit the beautiful caves. Years ago, people used to live in the caves. You can still see some of the cave homes today.

At the Little Morocco hotel, you can have a great holiday and enjoy nature. **Come and visit us soon.**

3 Read again and answer the questions.

1 What did builders use to build the hotel?

2 What can you do on your holiday?

1- Stone and mud. 2- You can walk in the mountains and see wildlife. You can

Making writing more fluent

We can make our writing more fluent by using compound sentences. We can make a compound sentence by using *and*, *or*, *so* and *because* to join simple sentences together.

Simple sentences: There are skylights in the roof. We save electricity.

Compound sentence: There are skylights in the roof so we save electricity.

enjoy a boat trip on the lake and see the waterfalls, or visit the caves.

4 Match to make compound sentences.

1 There was a lot of litter in the park d

2 It's good to use alternative energy f

3 He rides his bike to work a

4 We grow our own vegetables c

5 There is a skylight in the roof b

6 I love animals e

a because cars pollute the environment.

b so the house is very light in the daytime.

c because it's healthy and cheap.

d so we decided to pick it up.

e so I often go to the wildlife park.

f because it doesn't damage the environment.

5 Complete writing page 36 of Workbook 5.



1 Complete the quiz.

1 (noun) paper and other rubbish on the ground
What is the word? litter

2 Why are the people worried in the story?
Because someone has dumped litter in the wildlife park.

3 Circle the correct word in this sentence.
You can see lots of animals and birds at the wildlife pool / park.

4 Correct the sentence.
We was watching TV when Dad came home.
We were watching TV when Dad came home.

5 Correct the sentence.
I was walking to school when it was starting to rain.
I was walking to school when it started to rain.

6 Correct the sentence.
Our street used be very quiet.
Our street used to be very quiet.

7 How does the Harris family heat their house?
They burn wood in a fire.

8 (noun) a place where fresh water comes out of the ground
What is the word? spring

9 Make a compound sentence.
We took our umbrellas. It was raining.
We took our umbrellas because it was raining.

10 Make a compound sentence.
I was tired. I went to bed early.
I was tired, so I went to bed early.

2 Listen and write. Sing. 34

wind sun electricity fuels planet work school solar

We can save our planet

Every day the ¹ sun shines
And gives us heat and light.
Let's use ² _____ power
To make our future bright.

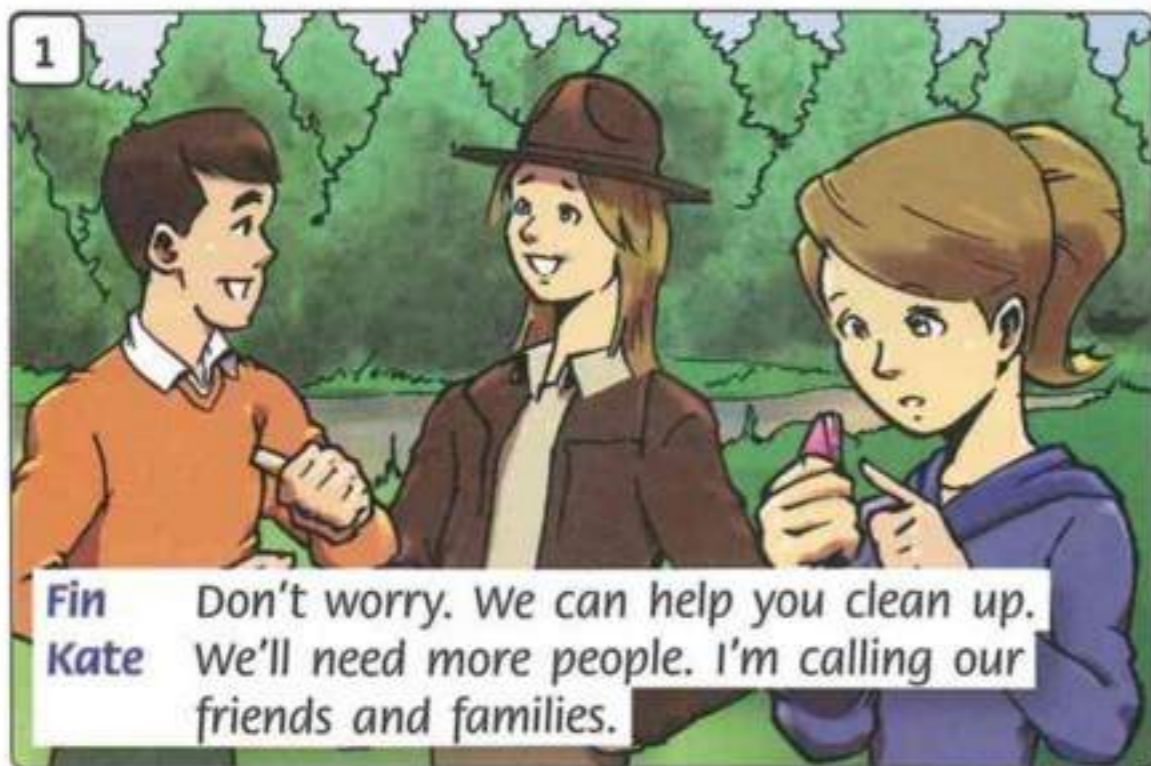
Chorus:
We can save our ³ _____
Why don't we start today?
We can ⁴ _____ together
And find a better way.



Every day the ⁵ _____ blows
Across the land and sea.
We can use wind power
For ⁶ _____.
Cars use lots of petrol.
Let's save on fossil ⁷ _____.
Let's use public transport
To go to work and ⁸ _____.

Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. How do the children help? 35 They pick up all the litter and clean up the river.



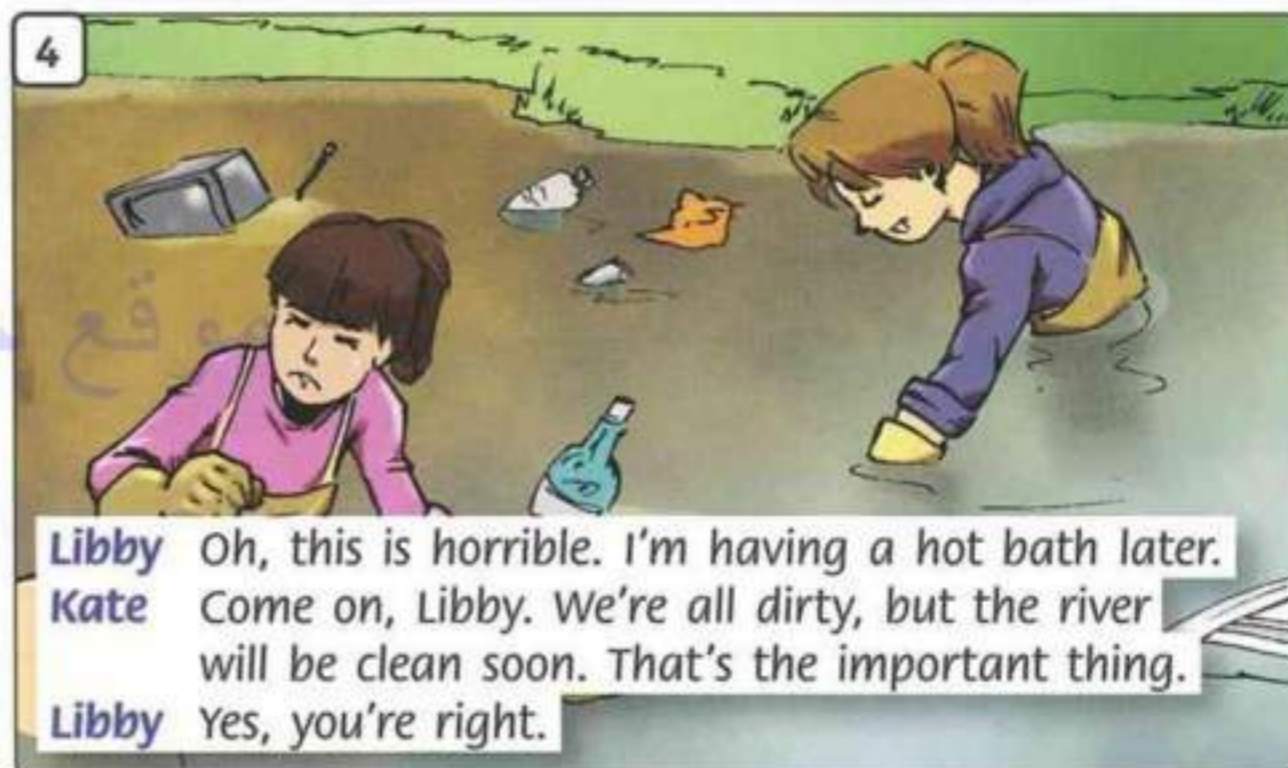
1
Fin Don't worry. We can help you clean up.
Kate We'll need more people. I'm calling our friends and families.



2 Soon ...
Libby Thanks for coming, everyone. We'll pick up all the litter and recycle it. There are bags here for plastic, metal, paper and glass.



3
Man Batteries are dangerous. They've got chemicals inside them. Chemicals can kill birds and fish.
Ed That's really sad. I'm glad the park will be safe again soon.



4
Libby Oh, this is horrible. I'm having a hot bath later.
Kate Come on, Libby. We're all dirty, but the river will be clean soon. That's the important thing.
Libby Yes, you're right.



5
Woman Look. This bird's trapped. It can't fly or swim.
Ed Poor thing. Can I help?
Woman Yes, you hold him still and I'll remove the carrier bag.



6
Fin Look! The TV crew is here!
Kate Oh no! They can't film yet!
Libby We're not ready!

2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

3 Read again and write the words.

kill holds pick film trap calls

1 Kate calls their friends and families.

3 Carrier bags can trap birds.

5 Ed holds the bird still.

2 They will pick up the litter and recycle it.

4 Chemicals can kill birds and fish.

6 The TV crew can't film yet.

1 Listen and repeat. 36



2 Write the words.

- 1 Dad got oil on his clothes when he was fixing the car.
- 2 My torch isn't working. I think it needs a new battery.
- 3 We take all our rubbish to the recycling centre every week.
- 4 Batteries have got chemicals in them.
- 5 Can you take these bottles and jars to the bottle bank, please?
- 6 We put all the shopping in a carrier bag.

Working with words

We add the prefix **re-** to some verbs to make a new verb:

remove **return** **recycle**
reuse **retell** **rewrite**

D

help us to understand and read.

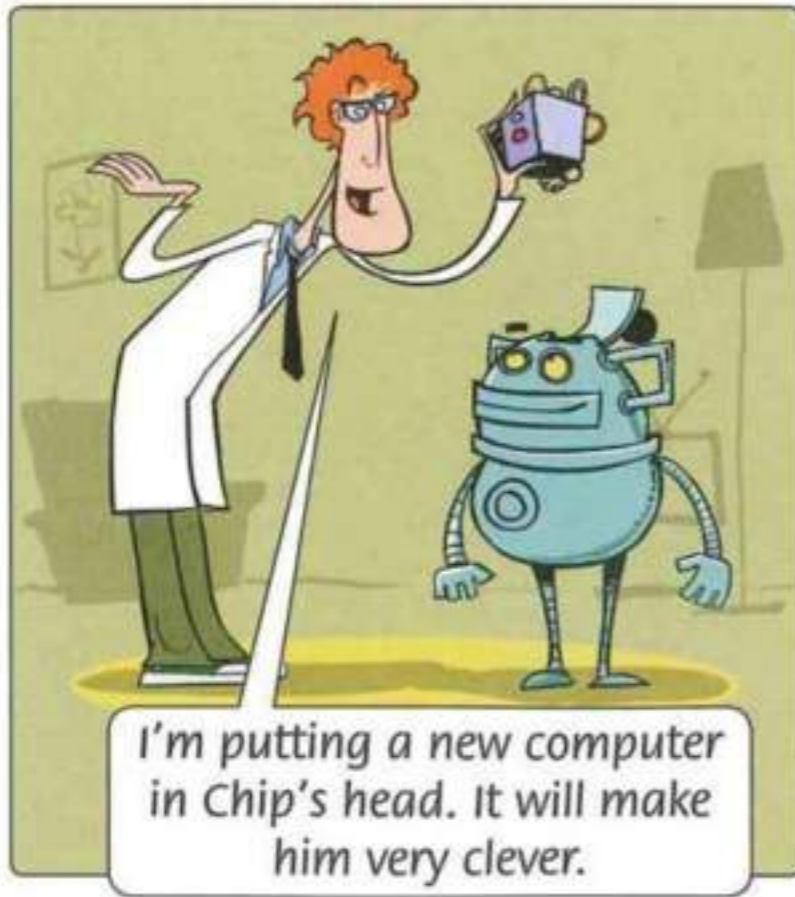
Dictionary Workbook 5

3 Listen and repeat. 37

4 Read and circle.

- 1 We try to *rewrite* / recycle all our rubbish.
- 2 You need to return / *reuse* this book to the library.
- 3 Don't throw your carrier bag away. You can reuse / *remove* it.
- 4 I want to rewrite / *remove* my story with a new ending.

1 Listen and read. Does Professor's new computer work? 38



2 Read and learn.

No, it doesn't.

will / won't

Use **will** and **won't** to make predictions about the future.

Now Chip **will** know how to do everything and he **won't** make mistakes.

Look! 'll = will won't = will not

3 Complete the sentences. Use **will** or **won't**.

- We will take (take) our rubbish to the recycling centre next Thursday.
- Jake won't come (not come) to the party because he is on holiday.
- More people will live (live) in eco homes in 50 years.
- Dad won't talk (not walk) to work today because it's raining.
- I will visit (visit) Paris one day.
- The children won't drop (not drop) litter in the park.

4 **Speaking** Ask and answer.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| drive a car | ride a bike |
| work in a shop | work in a school |
| read comics | read books |
| play the piano | play the guitar |

Will Karen drive a car when she's 24?

No, she won't. She'll ride a bike.



1 Listen and read. Where are they going?  39

Jack What are you doing this afternoon?

Ellie Dad and I are taking all our rubbish to the recycling centre.

Jack Can my sister and I come with you?
We've got lots of rubbish, too.

Ellie Sure. We're leaving at two o'clock. Let's meet outside your house.



They are going to the recycling centre.

2 Read and learn.

 Present continuous with future meaning

Use the **present continuous** to talk about future plans and arrangements.

Dad and I **are taking** all our rubbish to the recycling centre.

We're **leaving** at two o'clock.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present continuous. موقع

1 Harry isn't visiting (not visit) his grandparents on Monday.

He 's having (have) a guitar lesson.

2 Harry isn't doing (not do) his homework on Tuesday.

He 's playing (play) tennis with Gary.

3 Harry isn't cooking (not cook) dinner on Wednesday.

He 's cleaning (clean) his room.

4 Harry isn't having (not have) a guitar lesson on Thursday.

He 's cooking (cook) dinner.

Monday	have a guitar lesson
Tuesday	play tennis with Gary
Wednesday	clean my room
Thursday	cook dinner
Friday	
Saturday	



4 Write about Sally's plans for next week. Use the present continuous.

play / basketball
watch / TV

have / a picnic
play / computer games

visit / her grandparents
go / swimming

~~have / an English lesson~~

Monday 	Tuesday 	Wednesday 	Thursday 	Friday 	Saturday 	Sunday 
---	--	--	---	---	---	---

1 She's having an English lesson on Monday.

2 She's playing basketball on Tuesday.

3 She's watching TV on Wednesday.


4 She's going swimming on Thursday.

5 She's playing computer games on Friday.

6 She's having a picnic on Saturday.

7 She's visiting her grandparents on Sunday.

Reading

- 1 Look at the article. What do you think it is about? **student's answer**
 a) how to recycle b) making new products from recycled rubbish c) collecting rubbish
- 2 Listen and read.  40

As good as new

We all want to help the planet, but we want to look good, too. Now you can buy lots of great clothes and accessories and protect the environment at the same time.

Would you like some new shoes? They're colourful, fashionable and guess what! They used to be car tyres! It's easy for scientists to recycle car tyres and use the rubber to make new things.



Do you like this fun bag? It's bright and trendy, but can you guess what people made it with? Have a look ... this bag used to be old juice cartons!



This colourful T-shirt used to be plastic bottles. It takes five large plastic bottles to make one large T-shirt. You can buy baseball caps that used to be plastic bottles too!

Guess what! These beautiful bracelets used to be old newspapers, comics and bus tickets.

Next time you are out shopping, see how many recycled items you can find. Or why not try making something new from your old rubbish? You can make greetings cards from old paper, magazines or paper bags. You can make book covers from old carrier bags, posters, maps or even clothes. You can save wrapping paper, gift boxes and ribbons and use them again.

We want to hear about your ideas too, so we're having a competition. What can you make with your rubbish? Send us an email with a photo. We'll send a cool *As good as new* T-shirt to the ten readers with the best ideas and we'll print your photos in our next magazine.

3 Read again and write *True* or *False*.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1 The shoes used to be car tyres. | <u>True</u> |
| 2 It's difficult for scientists to recycle car tyres. | <u>False</u> |
| 3 The bag used to be milk cartons. | <u>False</u> |
| 4 It takes one large bottle to make five large T-shirts. | <u>False</u> |
| 5 You can make greetings cards from magazines. | <u>True</u> |
| 6 The prize for the competition is a T-shirt. | <u>True</u> |

Words in context

1 Find the words in the article to match the pictures.

D
 Understand and read.
 Dictionary Workbook 5



1 greetings card



2 ribbon



3 bracelet



4 bus ticket



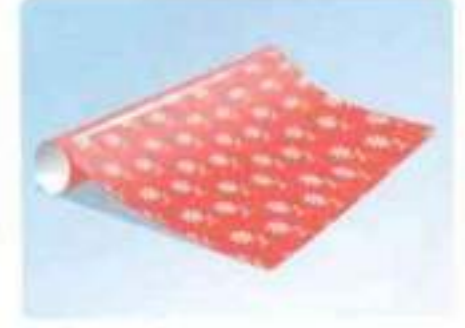
5 map



6 car tyre



7 juice carton



8 wrapping paper

Listening

موقع حلول

2 Listen. What did the children make? 41

3 Listen again and number the events in the correct order.

- The children sold pencil cases to their friends.
- The children sent their pencil cases to the magazine.
- The magazine sent the children two T-shirts.
- 1 The children read about the competition in a magazine.
- The children made pencil cases from old jeans.



Speaking

4 Ask and answer. Use the prompts or your own answers.

What do you recycle?	I recycle _____.	plastic bottles / metal cans / glass jars / newspapers / juice cartons
What do you think about the recycled items in the article?	I think they are _____.	cool / fashionable / colourful / fun
Have you ever made anything from your old things?	_____.	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
What did you make?	I made a _____.	bag / pencil case / greetings card / gift box / picture
What did you use?	I used some old _____.	clothes / cardboard / paper / ribbon / plastic / magazines

Writing

- 1 Look at the text. Where do you think it is from? A leaflet about recycling.
- 2 Read.



Give your rubbish a new home

Recycling is a great idea, but before you throw your rubbish into a recycling bin, stop and think. There are lots of other things you can do with your rubbish.

- How about giving your old books, toys or clothes to a charity? The charity will sell your old things to make money, or will give them to children who need them.
- Why not take old boxes, plastic bags, wrapping paper, greetings cards and ribbons to a local school? Teachers will use them for art and craft lessons.
- What about taking old boxes and newspapers to pet shops? They will use them to make beds for the animals.
- Why not take old magazines to a local doctor's surgery? They will put the magazines in the waiting room for patients to read.
- Some supermarkets recycle plastic bags, so you can return your carrier bags to them.

Your rubbish is useful to other people. Find a new home for your old things and help your town.

- 3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Where can you take your old toys? To a charity.
- 2 Where can you take your old newspapers? To pet shops.

Suggestions and reasons

We use these phrases to make suggestions:

Why not ...? How about ...? What about ...?

When we make a suggestion, we give a reason for the suggestion.

Why not take old magazines to a local doctor's surgery? They will put the magazines in the waiting room for patients to read.

- 4 Match the suggestions and reasons.

- 1 How about using rain water to clean the house? **b**
- 2 Why not visit the wildlife park? **c**
- 3 What about making book covers from old posters? **d**
- 4 Why not put solar panels on the roof? **e**
- 5 How about growing your own food? **a**

- a It will save you a lot of money at the supermarket.
- b You will save lots of water.
- c You will see lots of amazing animals.
- d They will look great and they will keep your books clean.
- e They will catch the sun's energy.

- 5 Complete writing page 44 of Workbook 5.



1 Complete the quiz.

1 (noun) a thin plastic bag you use to carry shopping
What is the word?
carrier bag

2 Why can't the bird fly in the story?
It's trapped.

3 Circle the correct word in this sentence.
I've forgotten my bag, so I need to return / remove home to get it.

4 Correct the sentence.
I think lots of people are living in eco homes in the future.
I think lots of people will live in eco homes in the future.

5 Correct the sentence.
Liam will meeting his friend at two o'clock.
Liam is meeting his friend at two o'clock.

6 Correct the sentence.
Do you think it is raining tomorrow?
Do you think it will rain tomorrow?

7 What is the prize for the As good as new competition?
A t-shirt.

8 (noun) a long, thin piece of shiny material that you can tie around a present
What is the word?
ribbon

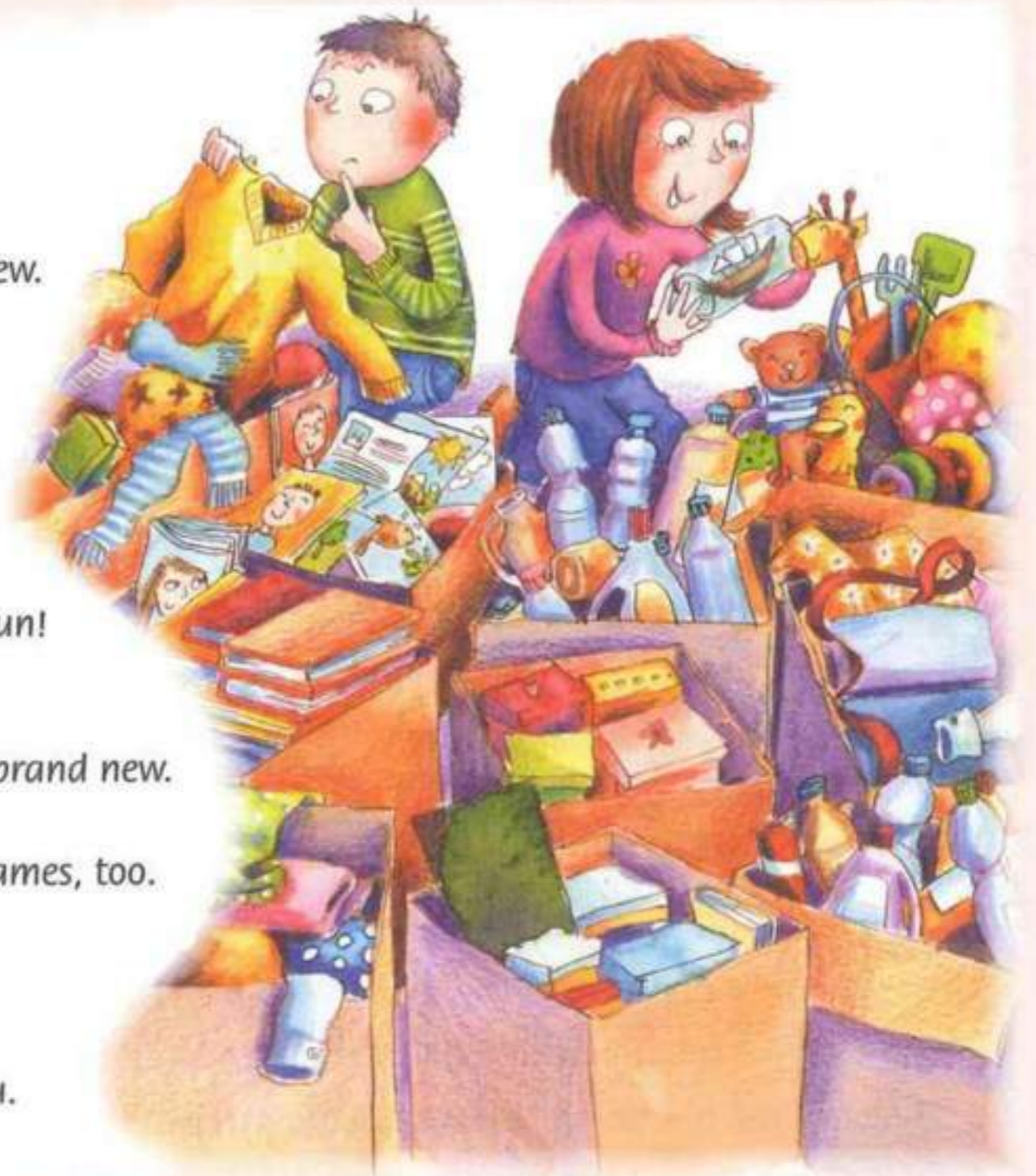
9 Write S (suggestion) or R (reason).
This will help save the planet. R

10 Write S (suggestion) or R (reason).
Why not recycle your rubbish? S

2 Listen and order the lines. Sing. 42

Reuse and recycle

- 1 Bottles and boxes and ribbons and jars.
- Recycle your rubbish and make something new.
- Old books and magazines, tyres from cars.
- There are so many great things you can do.
- Chorus:
- 1 Reuse and recycle, it's easy to do.
- You'll help save the planet and have lots of fun!
- Reuse and recycle, come on everyone!
- Let's use something old to make something brand new.
- 1 Keep your old clothes and your books and games, too.
- Recycle your rubbish, don't throw it away.
- Perhaps you can use it a different way.
- Friends will be happy to swap them with you.



Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. What is the TV programme about?  43 It's about how the children helped clean up the wildlife park.



1
Libby Please don't film the river yet. It isn't clean.
Fin Can you film the aquarium or the reptile house first?



2
Presenter I'm Karen. I'm the presenter. What happened to the river?
Kate Someone dumped lots of rubbish in it. We're helping the park keepers to clean up and save the birds.



3 Five minutes later ...

Presenter OK, we're going to make a different programme. We're going to film you cleaning up. It will be a great show.
Ed Really? That's so exciting! We're going to be on TV.



4 Later that week ...

Presenter The children have worked hard all afternoon.
Kate Oh, look! There I am!



5
Fin And there's Libby!
Libby We're very glad that the river is safe again. Now we're going to take all the litter to the recycling centre.



6
Woman Thanks to the DSD Club for all their help. They can have free visits to the wildlife park any time.
Ed Wow, that's great! I'm going to go next weekend.
Libby Me too. But this time I'm not going to go in the river!

2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

3 Read again and circle.

- 1 The children don't want the TV crew to film the river / aquarium yet.
- 2 The TV crew are going to make a different clean up / programme.
- 3 The children are going to take all the litter to the reptile house / recycling centre.
- 4 Ed is going to visit the park next month / weekend.

1 Listen and repeat. 44



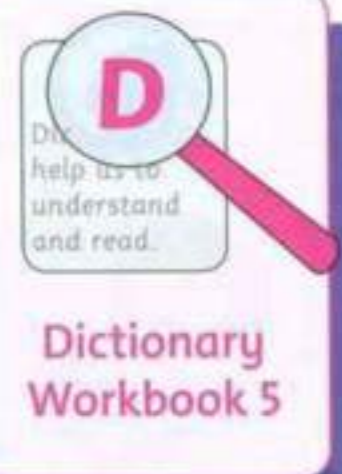
2 Write the words.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1 You can see lots of birds here. | <u>aviary</u> | 2 Penguins swim in this. | <u>aquarium</u> |
| 3 You can have lunch here. | <u>picnic area</u> | 4 You can see snakes and lizards here. | <u>reptile house</u> |
| 5 There are lots of fish here. | <u>aquarium</u> | 6 You can buy postcards and T-shirts here. | <u>gift shop</u> |

Working with words

We add the suffixes *-er* or *-or* to some verbs to make nouns:

verb	keep	present	sing	invent	act	visit
noun	keeper	presenter	singer	inventor	actor	visitor



3 Listen and repeat. 45

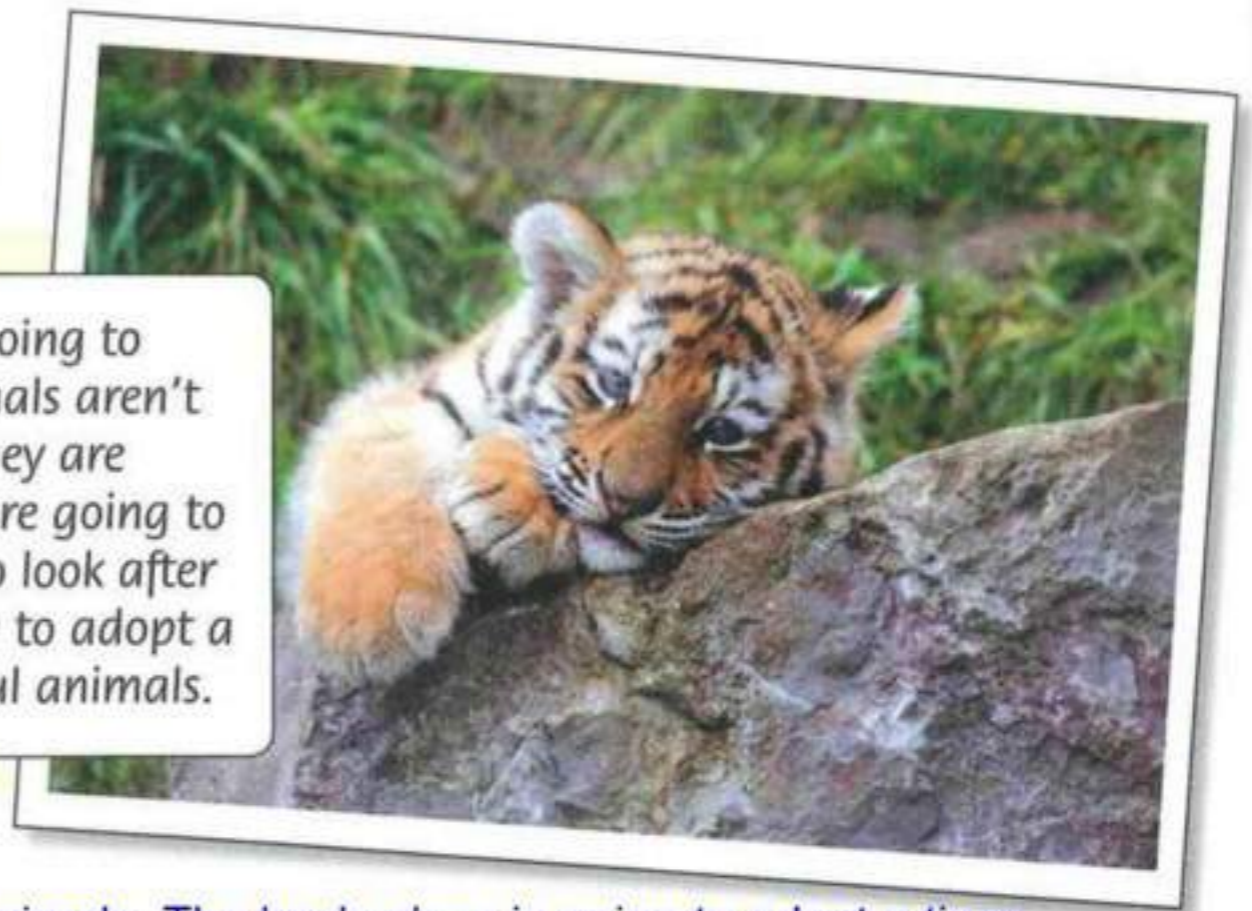
4 Write.

- Let's help the park keeper (keep) to clean up the litter.
- I'm going to invent (invent) a recycling machine.
- Welcome to the wildlife park. You're our first visitor (visit) today.
- I want to present (present) a TV show when I'm older.

1 Listen and read. What are they going to do? 46

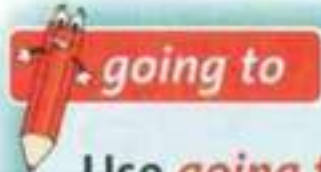


The classes in my school are going to adopt wild animals. The animals aren't going to live in our houses. They are going to stay in the zoo. We are going to give some money to the zoo to look after the animals. My class is going to adopt a tiger, because they're beautiful animals.



2 Read and learn.

The classes are going to adopt wild animals. The boy's class is going to adopt a tiger.



going to

Use **going to** to talk about future plans or intentions.

My class is **going to** adopt a tiger. The animals aren't **going to** live in our houses.

3 Complete the sentences. Use **going to**.

- 1 We are going to visit (visit) our cousins this weekend.
- 2 Harry isn't going to watch (not watch) a film tonight.
- 3 Mum and Dad aren't going to take (not take) us to the zoo on Saturday.
- 4 I 'm going to buy _____ (buy) a new CD tomorrow.
- 5 Katie isn't going to clean _____ (not clean) her room this evening.
- 6 You are going to have _____ (have) lots of fun at the party tomorrow.

4 Write sentences about Ellie and Carl. Use **going to**.

help their mum	send some emails	watch a film
have a piano lesson	visit a wildlife park	play basketball



Saturday



Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



Friday

1 Ellie and Carl are going to visit a wildlife park on Saturday.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2 Ellie is going to have a piano lesson on Monday. | 5 Ellie and Carl are going to watch a film on Thursday. |
| 3 Ellie and Carl are going to help their mum on Tuesday. | 6 Ellie is going to send some emails on Friday. |
| 4 Carl is going to play basketball on Wednesday. | |

1 Listen and read. Does Chip try to help? 47 Yes, he does.



2 Read and learn.

going to

Also use **going to** to make predictions about things we can see.

It's **going to** fall. He's **going to** climb the tree.

3 Match the sentences and pictures.

- 1 It's going to rain.
- 2 They're going to play football.
- 3 She's going to water the plants.
- 4 He's going to watch a film.

- c
d
a
b

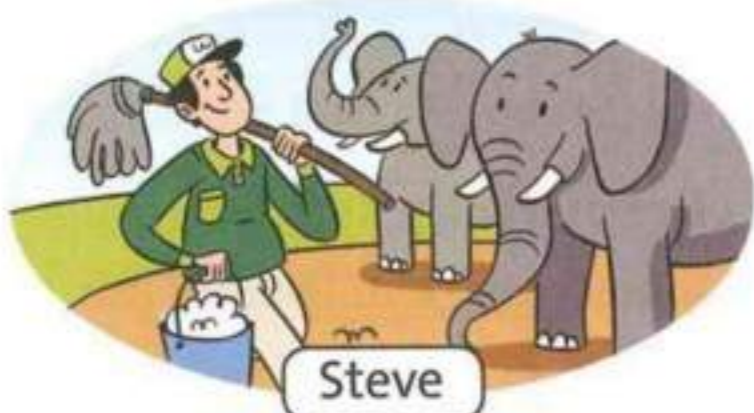


4 **Speaking** Ask and answer.


ride a camel feed the penguins wash the elephants
visit the reptile house jump into the pool buy a gift

What is Jenny going to do?

She's going to feed the penguins.



Reading

- 1 Look at the article and the photos. Where do you think the gorillas are? student's answer
- 2 Listen and read.  48



The Zoological Society of London (ZSL) tries to breed endangered species and prevent animals from becoming extinct. This is important work because we can learn a lot from animals but when they are extinct they are gone forever.

In 2007, the ZSL opened Gorilla Kingdom, a wonderful new gorilla enclosure at London Zoo, with waterfalls, warm rocks, hills, plants and birds. Today, four gorillas live in Gorilla Kingdom.

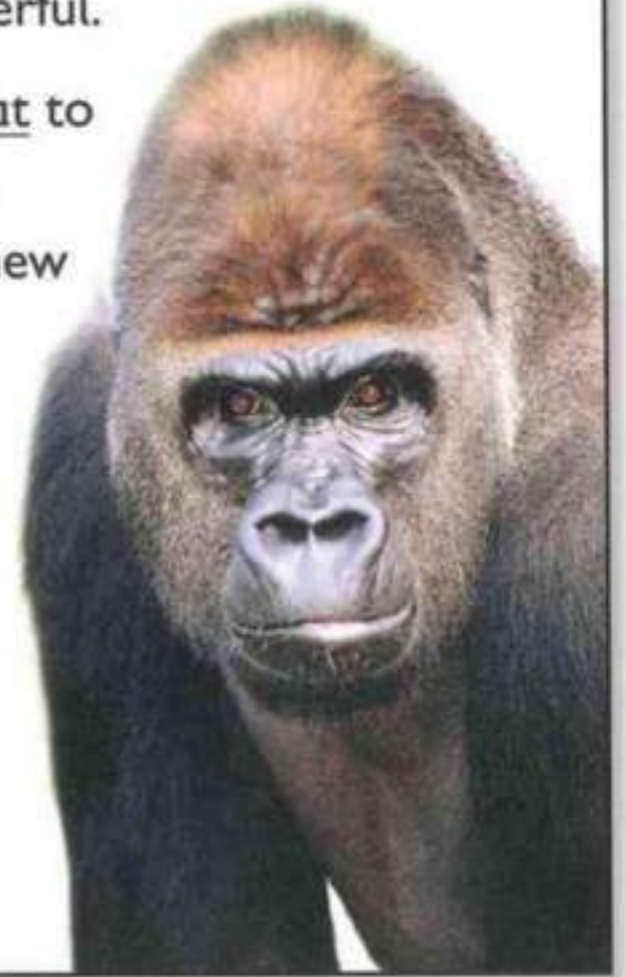
Bobby is 26 years old. He came to London Zoo from Rome Zoo in 2003. Bobby was a wild animal when he was a baby, but he performed in a circus until the late 1980s. It takes time for Bobby to get to know new people, but he always makes friends in the end!

Zaire is 34. She has been at London Zoo since 1984. She is very playful, but she is sometimes naughty, too.

Effie is 16. She used to live in Germany, but she arrived at London Zoo in 2007. Effie loves small children and she always greets them when they come and visit.

Jookie is the youngest gorilla at London Zoo. She's only ten years old. Jookie is very funny. She often steals Bobby's food, but Bobby doesn't mind. He thinks Jookie is wonderful.

In the wild the main threat to gorillas is loss of habitat. The ZSL hopes that the new enclosure will make the gorillas feel happy and safe. They are hoping to have a baby gorilla at Gorilla Kingdom soon. It will be the first step to increasing the gorilla population.

3 Read again and write *True* or *False*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 The ZSL tries to breed endangered species. <u>True</u> | 2 Three gorillas live at Gorilla Kingdom. <u>False</u> |
| 3 Bobby used to perform in a circus. <u>True</u> | 4 Effie is the youngest gorilla at London Zoo. <u>False</u> |
| 5 Jookie often steals Bobby's food. <u>True</u> | 6 There is already a baby gorilla at Gorilla Kingdom. <u>False</u> |

Words in context

1 Find the words in the article to match the definitions.

D
 Understand and read.
 Dictionary Workbook 5

- 1 extinct *adj* If a type of animal becomes this, all the animals die so there are no more.
- 2 species *noun* a type of animal, bird or plant
- 3 endangered *adj* If a type of animal, bird or plant is this, it is disappearing and in danger of becoming extinct.
- 4 prevent *verb* to stop something from happening
- 5 wild *adj* If an animal is this, it lives in nature, not in a zoo or a wildlife park.
- 6 population *noun* how many of a type of animal there are in the world
- 7 circus *noun* a show that a group of people does in a big tent, sometimes with animals
- 8 threat *noun* a danger to something, for example to a type of animal

Listening

2 Listen. What are the men talking about? 49 *موقع*

3 Listen again and complete.



1
Name: Giant Panda
Type of animal: mammal
Size: 150–¹180 centimetres long
Weight: 80–151 kilograms
Lives: hills and ² _____
Threat: loss of habitat



2
Name: Great Green Macaw
Type of animal: ³ _____
Size: 85–90 centimetres long
Weight: ⁴ _____ kilogram
Lives: rainforests
Threat: loss of habitat



3
Name: Southern Bluefin Tuna
Type of animal: fish
Size: up to ⁵ _____ centimetres long
Weight: up to 910 kilograms
Lives: ⁶ _____
Threat: fishing

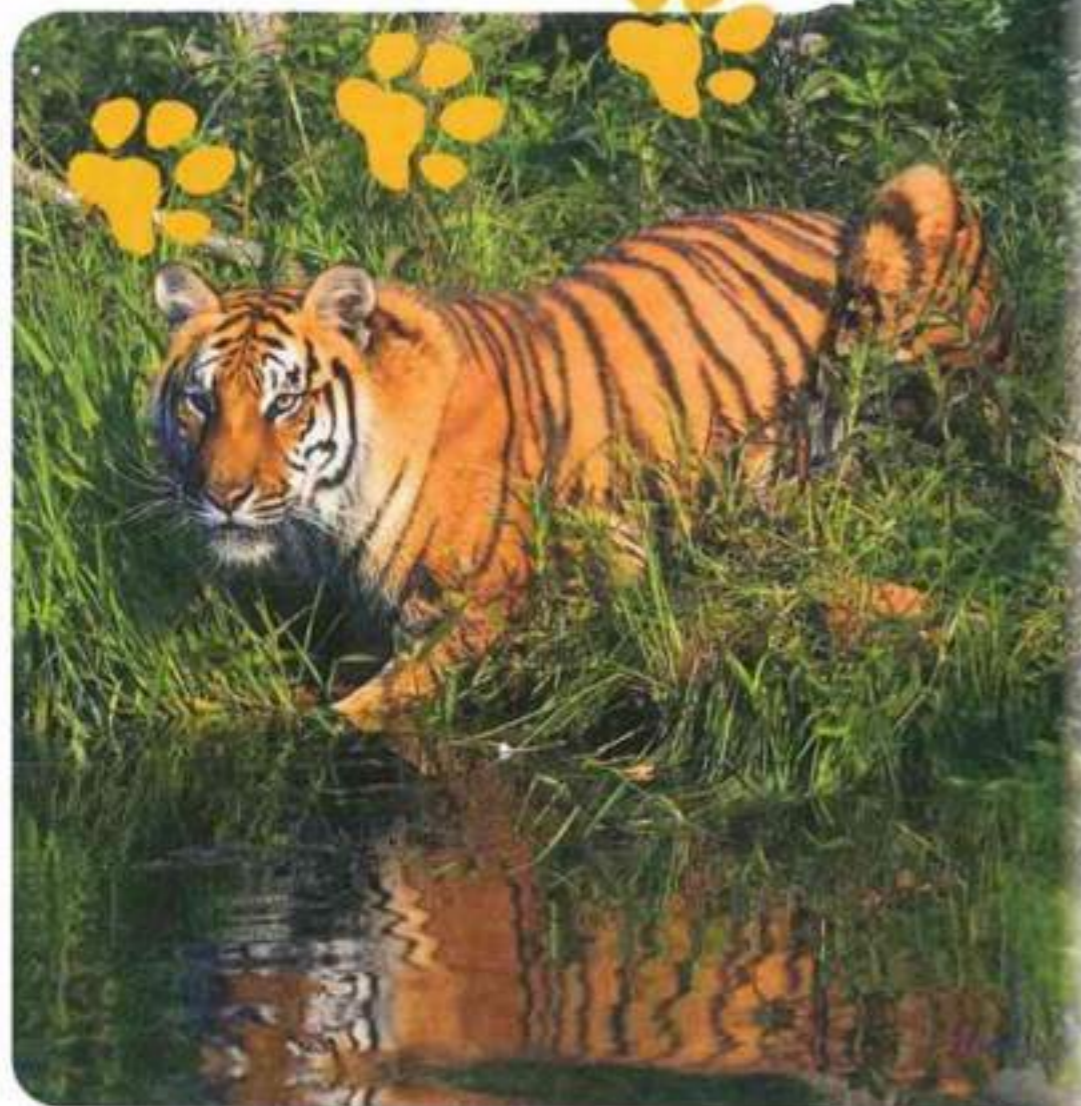
Speaking

4 Ask and answer. Use the prompts or your own answers.

Do you like animals?	<input type="text"/>	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
What's your favourite animal?	My favourite animal is the _____.	gorilla / parrot / panda
What does your favourite animal look like?	It's _____. It's got _____.	big / small / (black and white) / four legs / a (big) (body) / wings
Where does it live?	It lives in _____.	rainforests / mountains / the jungle

Writing

- 1 Look at the text.
Where do you think it is from?
- 2 Read. A wildlife magazine.



Save the tiger

Tigers are large, beautiful animals.

They are wild cats, with orange and black stripes. Tigers live in forests. They eat meat and they hunt other animals for food.

Tigers are an endangered species. 100 years ago, there were 100,000 tigers in the world. Today, there are only about 5,000 tigers left. They live in India, China, Indonesia, Russia and some other countries in Asia.

Sadly, there are many threats to the tiger population. People hunt tigers for their beautiful fur. Another threat to tigers is loss of habitat, because people cut down trees in the forests and the tigers have nowhere to live.

Organizations all over the world are trying to increase the tiger population. An organization called Save China's Tigers is going to take Chinese tiger cubs from zoos and teach them how to hunt. Then they are going to release the tigers into the wild.

- 3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 How many tigers are left in the world?
- 2 Why are tigers endangered?

Topic sentences and paragraphs

Look at the highlighted sentences in the text. These are topic sentences. We use a topic sentence at the beginning of a paragraph. It tells us what the paragraph is going to be about.

Tigers are large, beautiful animals. They are wild cats ...

- 3) 1- About 5,000.
- 2- People hunt them, and people cut down trees in the forests and the tigers have nowhere to live.

- 4 Match the topic sentences and paragraphs.

- 1 The Black Rhino is a very large animal. **b**
- 2 Sadly, Black Rhinos are endangered. **d**
- 3 The main threat to the Black Rhino is hunting. **a**
- 4 The World Wildlife Fund is working hard to save the Black Rhino. **c**

- a People kill the Black Rhino for its horn. Rhino horn is very expensive.
- b It is dark grey, with a large body and thick legs.
- c They are going to breed Black Rhinos and release them into the wild.
- d 30 years ago, there were 65,000 Black Rhinos in the world. Today, there are only about 4,000.

- 5 Complete writing page 52 of Workbook 5.



1 Complete the quiz.

1 (noun) a building in a zoo where you can see fish and other water animals
What is the word?

aquarium

2 Where do the children take all the litter in the story?

To the recycling centre.

3 Circle the correct word in this sentence.
A park keep / keeper looks after a park.

4 Complete the sentence with *going to*.
Mum is at the supermarket. She _____ (buy) some food.

is going to buy

5 Complete the sentence with *going to*.
The boys are in the garden. They _____ (play) tennis.

are going to play

6 Complete the sentence with *going to*.
You are very tired. You _____ (fall) asleep.

are going to fall

7 When did Bobby arrive at London Zoo?


2003

8 (noun) a type of animal, bird or plant
What is the word?

species

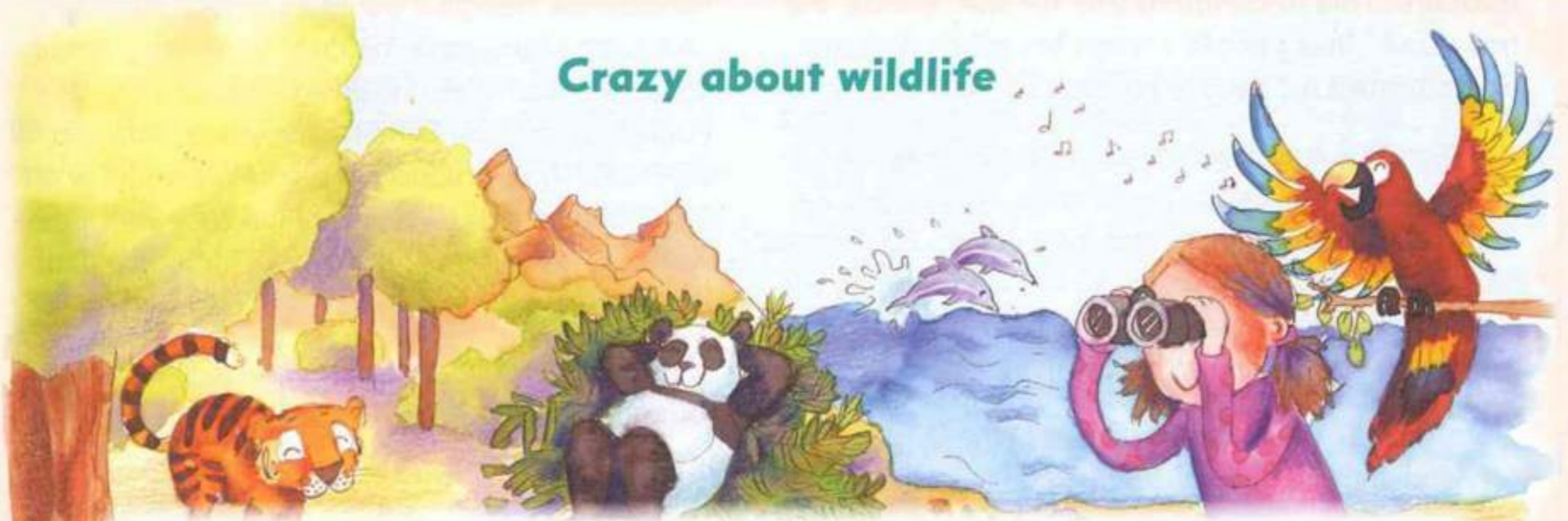
9 Order the sentences.
2 They can do tricks and they can learn new things.
1 Dolphins are very clever animals.

10 Order the sentences.
1 Penguins are very large birds.
2 Some penguins are over 100 centimetres tall.

2 Listen and write. Sing.  50

sing pandas take going jungle wildlife I'll species

Crazy about wildlife



Chorus:

I'm 'going to visit forests
To see tigers hunt and run.
Then ² _____ go to the mountains
To see ³ _____ in the sun.

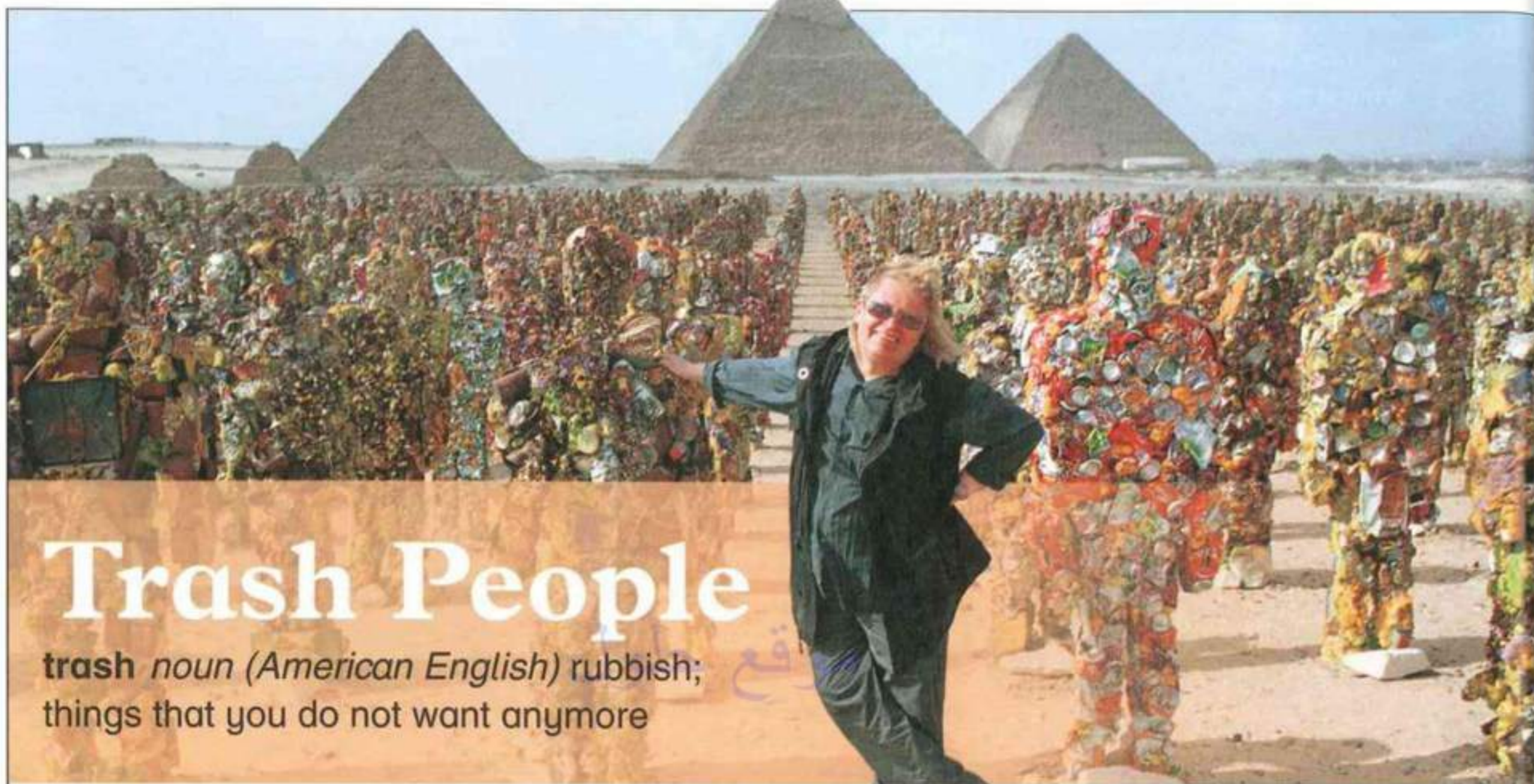
I'm crazy about ⁴ _____ !
All ⁵ _____ , big and small.
I think they're just amazing
And I want to see them all!

I'm going to ⁶ _____ a boat trip
To see dolphins swim and play
And when I'm in the ⁷ _____
I'll hear parrots ⁸ _____ all day.



1 Look at the pictures and the title. Where are the *Trash People*? student's answer

2 Read.



Trash People

trash *noun* (American English) rubbish; things that you do not want anymore

They say that one man's trash is another man's treasure. This is certainly true for H.A. Schult. He has used other people's trash to make a famous art sculpture for people all over the world to enjoy.

H.A. Schult is a German artist. He is 63 years old. Schult always wanted to be an artist. He started drawing pictures when he was very young. By the time he was six years old, he was an excellent painter. His parents found an art teacher for him so that he could learn more about different kinds of art.

From 1958 to 1961, Schult studied at the Düsseldorf Art Academy. He became interested in making art from rubbish. In 1969, he covered a street in Munich with rubbish and paper to make a huge work of art. In 1976, he filled St. Mark's Square in Venice with old newspapers during the night. When people saw the newspapers in the morning, they were very surprised. Some people thought Schult was making a mess, but other people realized that he was using rubbish to make something different and wonderful.

Schult moved to New York, USA in the 1970s because he thought it would be a good place to work on his art. Many modern artists have started their careers in New York, including Jackson Pollock. Pollock was one of Schult's favourite artists. Schult continued to use rubbish to create his works of art. In 1983, he used old copies of the *New York Times* newspaper to create a paper river through part of the city.

Later, Schult returned to Germany to live and work in Cologne. In the 1990s, he began to work on a huge project. He visited a rubbish dump in Cologne and paid €41,000 for lots of old cans, computer parts, used plastic and all kinds of other rubbish. Next, Schult worked with 30 assistants to clean all the rubbish. Then, they used the rubbish to create 1,000 life-size sculptures of people. It took them six months to complete the project. Schult called the sculptures *Trash People*.

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 When did Schult make the *Trash People*?
- 2 What did Schult use to make his sculptures?
- 3 Where did the *Trash People* stand last?
- 4 What does Schult want people to do?

4 Discuss.

- 1 Do you like the *Trash People*? Why (not)?
 - 2 Have you ever used rubbish to make something?
 - 3 Have you ever seen a famous work of art? How did it make you feel?
- 3) 1- In the 1990's
2- Rubbish, such as computer parts, used plastic and old cans.
3- He wants people to think about how much rubbish they create.

Schult showed his sculptures in Germany first. He placed them at the Amphitheatre of Xanten. The *Trash People* stood in rows, like an army of soldiers. The sculptures were very popular and Schult wanted to give more people the chance to see them. He decided to send the *Trash People* on a tour around the world. Between 1996 and 2008, the *Trash People* stood in parks in New York City, in front of the Pyramids at Giza and along the Great Wall of China. They visited Moscow's Red Square, Rome's Piazza del Popolo and La Grande Arche de la Défense in Paris. The *Trash People* don't look like rubbish. They are actually wonderful to look at and it is amazing to see them standing in front of ancient buildings, or next to world landmarks.

Over the years, Schult sold half of the *Trash People* and replaced them with new ones. The sculptures sold for €6,000 each. "Doctors and dentists like to put them in their waiting rooms," Schult said. The money from the sculptures paid for the *Trash People's* journey around the world. Their journey lasted for twelve years. Luckily the figures are very strong, so they could survive lots of journeys and they could stand outside in all kinds of weather. They stood in very hot, dry temperatures in the desert during their visit to Egypt in 2002. They stood in very salty air in the underground salt mines in Gorleben, Germany. In 2008, the *Trash People* visited the Antarctic, so they experienced very cold temperatures, too. Of course, Schult sometimes had to repair the *Trash People*. He often had to clean the sculptures, too. "You should have seen them when they got back from the desert," Schult says. "There was sand all over them!"



The *Trash People* attracted lots of visitors in every country. For example, when they visited Brussels, one million people came to see them. During their eight-day stay in Rome, in March 2007, two million visitors came to walk along the lines of *Trash People*. A visit from the *Trash People* brought a lot of money to a city, because tourists travelled to see the sculptures and they spent money in the city's hotels and shops.

The *Trash People* made their last journey in 2008. They visited the Antarctic and stood in the ice and snow. Then, their long tour of the world was finally over. Schult divided up the sculptures and gave them to three different cities in Germany.

Schult hopes that the *Trash People* will send an important message to the world. He wants people to think about how much rubbish we create. "We live in trash times," he says. It's important to remember that not all rubbish becomes art. Most rubbish ends up in rubbish dumps or landfills and it damages our environment. Schult wants people to create less rubbish and help protect the environment.



1 Look at the picture. Where are the animals? At the river.

2 Read.

The Elephant's Child



A long time ago, elephants did not have trunks. They had short, grey noses. There was a young elephant, the elephant's child, who was very curious. He was always asking questions. He lived in Africa and every time he met a new animal, he asked that animal a question. He asked the ostrich why her neck was so long. He asked the hippo why her eyes were red and he asked the baboon why his face was hairy. He asked questions about everything and he made all his friends and family very angry. They didn't like answering questions all the time.

One morning, the elephant's child asked a new question. "What does the crocodile have for dinner?" he asked. His family looked scared. "Be quiet!" they said. The elephant's child went for a walk. Soon, he met a parrot. "I want to know what the crocodile has for dinner," said the elephant's child. The parrot looked at him. "Go to the river and find out," it said.

The elephant's child walked and walked. At last, he came to the river. The elephant's child did not know what a crocodile looked like. The first thing he saw was a snake. The snake was sleeping on a rock, but it opened one eye and looked at the elephant's child. "Excuse me," said the elephant's child. "Is there a crocodile near here?" "What a silly question," said the snake.

"Excuse me," said the elephant's child. "But can you tell me what the crocodile has for dinner?" The snake shook its head slowly. "That is a very dangerous question," it said. "Go home to your family." So the elephant's child said goodbye to the snake, but he did not go home. He walked along the banks of the river until he saw what he thought was a large piece of wood lying in the mud. But it was not a piece of wood. It was the crocodile. The crocodile opened one eye and winked at the elephant's child.

"Excuse me," said the elephant's child. "Is there a crocodile near here?" The crocodile opened its other eye. "I am a crocodile," it said. The elephant's child sat down in the mud next to the crocodile. "I am so pleased to meet you," he said. "I want to know what you have for dinner." "Come here," said the crocodile, "and I will whisper the answer."

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did the elephant's child want to find the crocodile?
- 2 What did the crocodile want for dinner?
- 3 Did the snake help the elephant's child?
- 4 Why did all the elephants go to the river?

4 Discuss.

- 1 Do you think this is really how elephants got long noses?
- 2 Have you ever seen an elephant? Where?
- 3 Have you read any other stories about animals?
- 3) 1- He wanted to know what crocodiles have for dinner.
2- He wanted the elephant's child for dinner.
3- Yes, it did.
4- To get new noses from the crocodile.

The elephant's child moved closer to the crocodile and put his head next to the crocodile's mouth. But the crocodile caught the elephant's nose in its mouth. "I think I will have elephant's child for dinner today," it said.

The elephant's child was angry. "You're hurting me!" he said. He tried to pull his nose from the crocodile's mouth, but the crocodile held on tight. The crocodile pulled and the elephant's child pulled and the elephant's nose grew longer and longer.

The snake heard the fight and came down from its rock. It wrapped its tail around the elephant's child's legs. The crocodile pulled and the elephant's child pulled and the snake pulled and the elephant's nose grew and grew. But the elephant's child and the snake were strong and suddenly the crocodile let go of the elephant's child and fell back into the river with a loud splash!

The elephant's child fell backwards into the mud. He thanked the snake. "My nose is the wrong shape now," he said. It was a long trunk, like the noses that all elephants have today. A fly landed on the elephant's back. The elephant's child lifted his trunk and hit the fly with it. "Your new nose is very useful," said the snake. "Try and eat something now." The elephant's child pulled up some grass with his trunk and pushed it into his mouth. "You are lucky to have a nose like that," said the snake. "Now, go home to your family."

So the elephant's child walked home. When he was hungry he pulled fruit down from a tree with his trunk and he picked grass up from the ground with his trunk. When he felt lonely he sang through his trunk, and the noise was loud and wonderful.

When the elephant's child got home, his family was very pleased to see him. "Where did you go?" they asked, "and where did you get that wonderful nose?" "The crocodile gave it to me," said the elephant's child.

So all the elephants went to the river to get new noses from the crocodile. That is why all the elephants in the world today have long, useful noses like the elephant's child.

Based on a fable by Rudyard Kipling