



Hello!
I'm Smarty.

Know your book!

My book has _____ units.

Each unit has _____ activity pages.

My book has _____ pages.

The Games are on pages _____, _____, and _____.

The Integration activities are on pages _____, _____,
and _____.

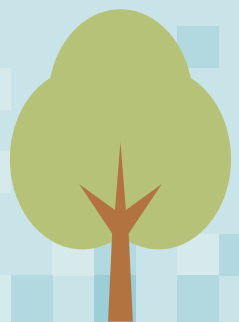
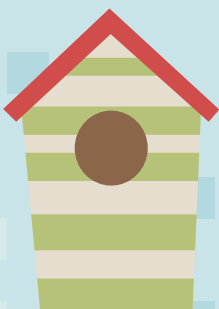
There are _____ Extra Activities pages.

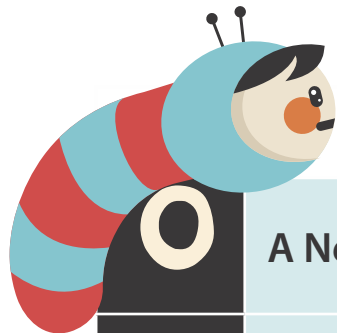
The unit about painters and writers is unit _____.

The unit about toys is unit _____.




The Research Project is on page _____.

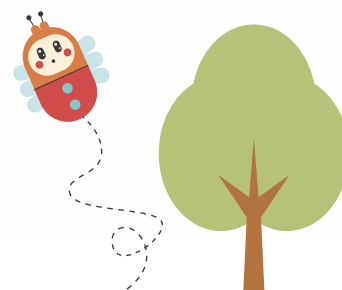
The Grammar Reference is on pages _____ and _____.










Contents Map

		Functions	
0	A New School Year (6–11)	Introducing yourself and exchanging personal information Talking about the classroom	
1	Our Planet (12–19) Activities (20–21)	Describing people's appearance and character Talking about dolphins Writing an e-mail	
2	Day and Night (22–29) Activities (30–31)	Describing routines and frequency Telling time Writing a diary	
	Game and Integration (32–35)		
3	Art (36–43) Activities (44–45)	Talking about artists Describing artwork Writing a poem	
4	Origins (46–53) Activities (54–55)	Talking about the past Describing life in the past Writing a biography	
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5	Inventions (60–67) Activities (68–69)	Talking about the past Describing inventions, toys, and gadgets Writing a story	
6	The Environment (70–77) Activities (78–79)	Talking about natural disasters Describing nature Writing a report	
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	Grammar Reference (110–111)		



	Grammar	Vocabulary	CLIL
	Simple present <i>Have/has</i>	School objects Nationalities Members of the family	
	Simple present <i>Be/Look like</i>	Adjectives Fishing Animals	Natural and social science
	Simple present Frequency adverbs	Everyday activities Latitude and longitude	Social science
			
	Simple past: <i>was/were</i>	Adjectives	Social science
	Simple past: regular verbs <i>To be made of</i>	Indigenous objects and materials	Natural and social science
			
	Simple past: irregular verbs <i>To be made of</i>	Inventions Toys Home devices	Social science
	Simple past Interrogative pronouns	Weather Natural disasters	Natural and social science
			



A New School Year

A Listen and read.



TRACK 2



Brian: Hi. My name's Brian. I'm the new student.

Teacher: Nice to meet you, Brian.



Teacher: Let's see... Hmm. I can't see your name on the list...

Brian: Oh. My first name is Brian, and my last name is Porel. That's P-O-R-E-L.

Teacher: Porel! That's a French last name, isn't it?



Brian: Yes. My father is French. He's from Cannes. He's a teacher.

Teacher: Really?

Brian: Yes. And my mother is American. She's from California. She's an astronomer.

Teacher: Interesting. But Brian...



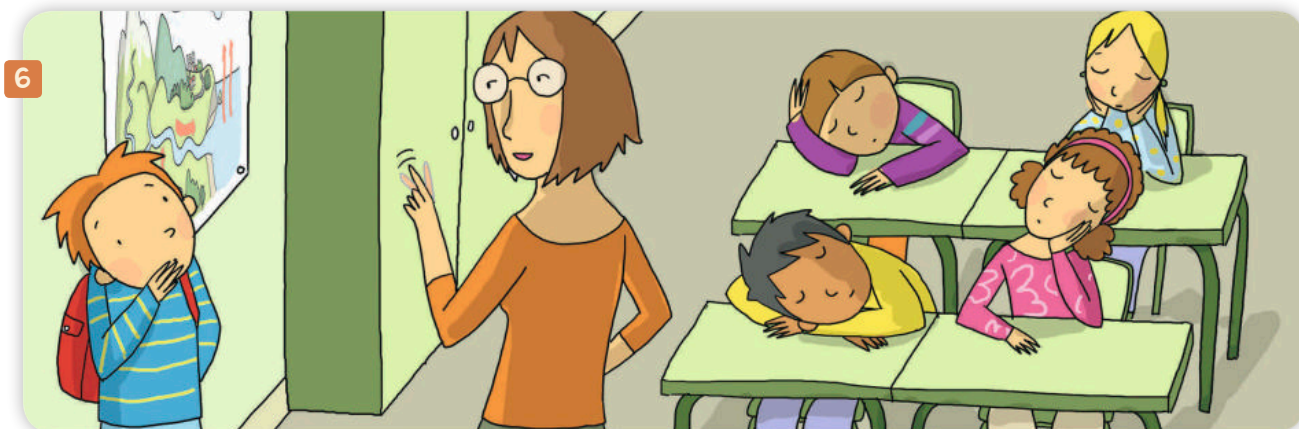


Brian: And at home I speak English with my mom and French with my dad. Sometimes I...



Teacher: That's very interesting, Brian, but...

Brian: My twin sisters only speak English. They're very young, only 4 years old, and they...



Teacher: You're in the wrong class. Your class is in room 5B.

B Say the missing words.




1. Brian's last name is...
2. Brian's mother is...
3. His father is...
4. He has... sisters.
5. Brian's class is in room...

My mom's first name is... She's from...
My dad's first name is... He's from...

C Talk about your family.



A Listen and sing.  TRACK 3

This Word Is New For Me

The word bagpipes is new for me.
How do you spell it?
What does it mean?
Is it with an E,
Or with an A?
Or can you spell it any way?
In my language,
How do you say it?
Do you eat it or do you play it?
The word bagpipes is new for me.
Can you draw a picture?
Let me see.



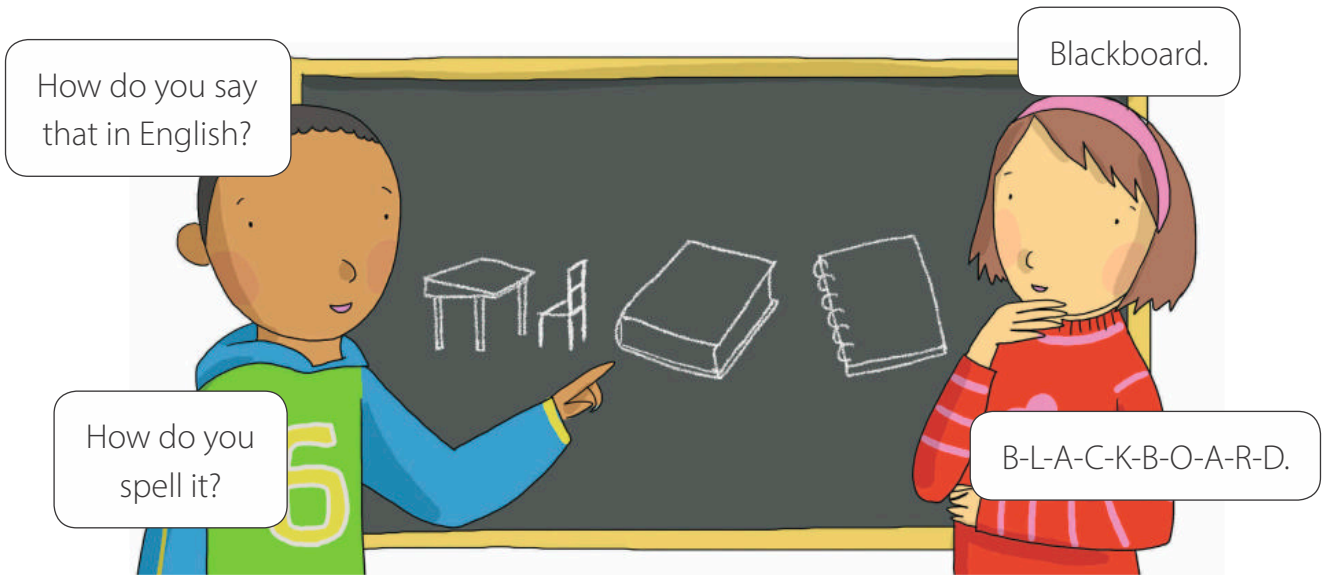
B Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Do kids like playing? | S-M-A-R-T |
| 2. What does <i>kids</i> mean? | It means children. |
| 3. How do you spell <i>smart</i> ? | Yes, they do! |

C Write and spell your name, your last name, and your city.



D Read and ask a classmate.



E Ask and answer questions about objects in this classroom.



F Take the quiz using a dictionary.



DICTIONARY QUIZ

1. What's the first word in the dictionary?
2. What's the word before *smart*?
3. What's the last word in the dictionary?

A Read the text. 

Comets


Comets are visitors from space. They are small, celestial bodies that orbit the sun. Comets have a center made of rock and ice, the nucleus, and a long tail made of dust and gases. The tail can be more than 100 million kilometers long! We can only see comets when they pass near the sun, so usually we cannot see them.

Hale-Bopp is a famous comet. It is very big and bright, and it is easy to see. It has two tails: a blue tail of gas and a yellow tail of dust. Hale-Bopp is about 50 kilometers across.



It travels between 69,000 km/h and 160,000 km/h.

Astronomers can name about 4,000 comets, but there are many more; no one knows exactly how many.

• Write *True or False*. 

1. Comets orbit around Earth. _____
2. Comets are celestial bodies. _____
3. The center of the comets is also the tail. _____
4. The tail is normally shorter than 10 million km. _____
5. The center of the Hale-Bopp comet is made of fire and ice. _____
6. We can always see comets. _____
7. The Hale-Bopp comet has two tails. _____
8. There are exactly 4,000 comets. _____

B Read the text and complete the fact file.



Halley's Comet

Halley's comet is big and bright, and it is the most famous of all comets! The tail of Halley's comet is about 160 million kilometers long, longer than the distance between Earth and the sun.

Halley's comet orbits the sun approximately every 75 years. Its visits go very far in the past, as far back as the year 240 BCE. It has the name of English astronomer Edmond Halley. The next visit of Halley's comet will be in 2061. How old will you be then?



Halley's Comet

Tail: _____ million kilometers long

Orbits the _____ every _____ years

Name: Edmond Halley from _____

First visit recorded: _____

Next visit: _____

C Read about Saturn.



Saturn

Saturn is 4,427,000,000 km away from the sun. It is made of hydrogen and helium, and it is the lightest planet we know. It is not perfectly round.

Saturn is famous for its beautiful and bright rings, which measure about 250,000 km across. But they are only 1.5 km wide. The rings are made of ice, dust, and rocks. More than 50 moons orbit Saturn.

Saturn

distance from the sun
made of
rings made of
across wide moons

• Now make your own fact file.





Our Planet

Where does the story take place?
How many characters are there?

A Listen and read.



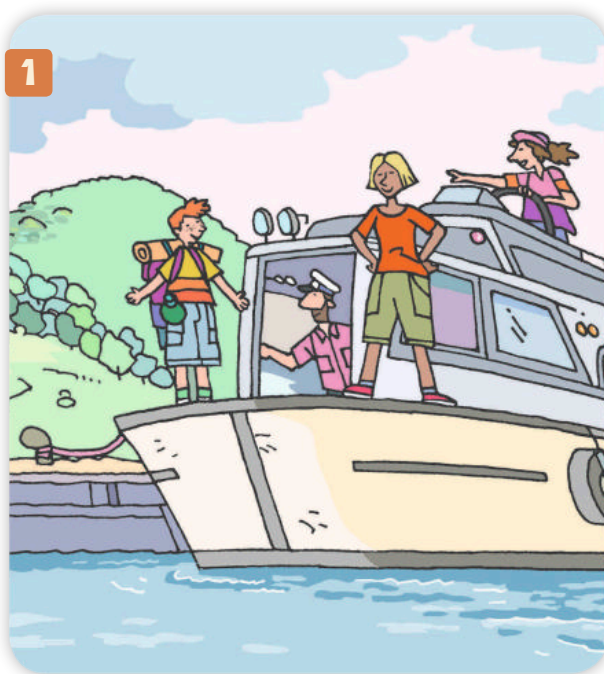
TRACK 4

Paul, Laura, and their parents are on vacation. Laura is a tall, thin girl of 16, with fair hair. She is tanned and strong. One day, they sail into a bay.

"Why don't we camp here tonight?" asks Paul, the younger brother.

"Yes, let's put up the tent over there!"

Paul is as tall as Laura, but he has curly, red hair and pale, freckled skin. The brother and sister look different, but their personalities are very similar. They are both active and adventurous. They love sailing and camping, and they are good swimmers.



B Choose the correct answer.

- Who are Paul and Laura?
 - They are brothers.
 - They are friends.
 - They are brother and sister.
- Where do they plan to sleep?
 - in a house
 - in a tent
 - in a hotel
- What happens to the baby dolphin?
 - It is alone.
 - It is sick.
 - It is trapped in a net.
- Who helps the baby dolphin?
 - Paul
 - Laura
 - Laura and Paul



"Oh, look, a dolphin!" cries Laura suddenly.

"No. Two dolphins," says Paul. "And one of them is a baby!"

"The baby dolphin is trapped... Is that a fishing net?" says dad.

"Yes, I think so... We have to help it!" says Paul.

But Laura is already in the water, swimming quickly to the baby dolphin.

"Be careful, Laura!" says mom.



Then Paul dives in too, and together they free the baby dolphin.

"Bye, baby dolphin. Bye, mommy dolphin," says Laura.

But the dolphins don't go. They stay and swim around Paul and Laura. They want to play.

"I think they're saying thank you!" laughs Paul.

C Say True or False.



1. Laura is older than Paul.
2. Paul is taller than Laura.
3. They have very different personalities.
4. They like sailing and camping.
5. They don't like adventure.

D Read the two endings for the story. Choose one.



1. Later, as they put up their tent and cook their dinner on the fire, the dolphins are still in the bay. The baby dolphin stays close to its mother as night comes.
2. Laura and Paul use their mobile phone to call the TV station. Soon, there are TV cameras and reporters in the bay. They film Laura, Paul, and the dolphins and talk about the dangers of fishing nets.

- Listen and find out which one the writer uses.



TRACK 5



A Listen and decide who is singing the song.



My Family

My mother is tall,
And my dad is tall, too.
My brothers grow every day.
Why can't I grow, too?
A family of giants,
As you can see.
But I am so little,
What's wrong with me?

My daddy has blue eyes,
And my mommy does, too.
My brothers and sisters,
Yes, their eyes are blue.
But my eyes are not blue.
How can it be?
Oh, why am I different?
What's wrong with me?



B Read the descriptions and name the boys in the picture.



1. Andy has short, curly, fair hair and pale, freckled skin. He's tall and thin.
2. Nick's tall and thin. He has long, dark brown hair and tanned skin.
3. Alan has curly, red hair and tanned skin. He's short and chubby.
4. David's tall and chubby. He has long, light brown hair and tanned skin.



LOOK



Be like / Look like

What's he like?

He's active.

What **does** he look like?

He's tall and tanned.

What's she like?

She's clever.

What **does** she look like?

She's short.

What **are** they like?

They're kind.

What **do** they look like?

They're short and thin.

C Read and listen.



TRACK 7



Anna: Hi, Lisa. There's a new boy in our class.

Lisa: Hi, Anna. Oh, what does he look like?

Anna: Look, he's over there. Can you see him? He's tall and thin, and he has dark, curly hair.

Lisa: Oh, yes. And what's he like? Is he nice?

Anna: Yes, he is. He's very nice. I think he's clever. He answered all the questions in math!


D Point and discuss!



Use **What's ... like?** to ask about character.

Use **What does ... look like?** to ask about appearance.



A Take the quiz. 

Fun Quiz

What do you know about dolphins?

Are dolphins fish?

Where do they live?

Can they breathe under water?

B Read and match the pictures with the descriptions. 



Bottlenose Dolphins

These are the most common dolphins. They have a beak that looks like a bottle. They are about 3 meters long. They are very smart and sociable. They live all over the world. They eat fish, squid, and shrimp. Their backs are usually dark gray and their bellies are usually light gray.



Boto

Boto, or Amazon River dolphins, live only in the Amazon River. They do not have a dorsal fin. Amazon River dolphins have much longer beaks than sea dolphins, and they cannot see very well. They eat fish, crab, and small turtles. They are about 2.5 meters long, and they are pink.



Killer Whale

Killer whales eat fish, octopus, squid, seabirds such as penguins, or other marine mammals. Killer whales come up to the surface and breathe through the blowhole they have on top of their head. A killer whale can be 9 meters long and can weigh 5 tons.

C Find these words in a dictionary and share with a classmate.



overfishing fisherfolk nets threatened catch pollution extinct

D Read the texts. Use the words from exercise C to complete the summaries.



1 Dolphins

There is something special about dolphins. Most people love them. But some things that people do can be dangerous for dolphins. Today, in the 21st century, some species of dolphin are threatened. The main dangers to dolphins today come from three things: overfishing, nets, and pollution.



2 Fishing Nets

Many fisherfolk today use long nets called *drift nets* to catch fish. These nets can be one or two kilometers long. The fisherfolk drop the drift nets into the ocean and leave them. They come back later to collect the fish. But sometimes, dolphins, whales, and turtles swim into the nets. When these animals are in a net, they cannot go up to the surface to breathe, and sometimes they die.



3 Overfishing

Fisherfolk today often catch many fish every time they go fishing. This means that there is less food for dolphins. Dolphins need to travel longer distances to find fish, and sometimes, weaker dolphins cannot swim a long way.



4 Pollution

Pollution of oceans and rivers is another danger to dolphins.

Sometimes, pollution kills fish, and dolphins do not have food to eat. Pollution in some places is so bad that dolphins cannot live there.



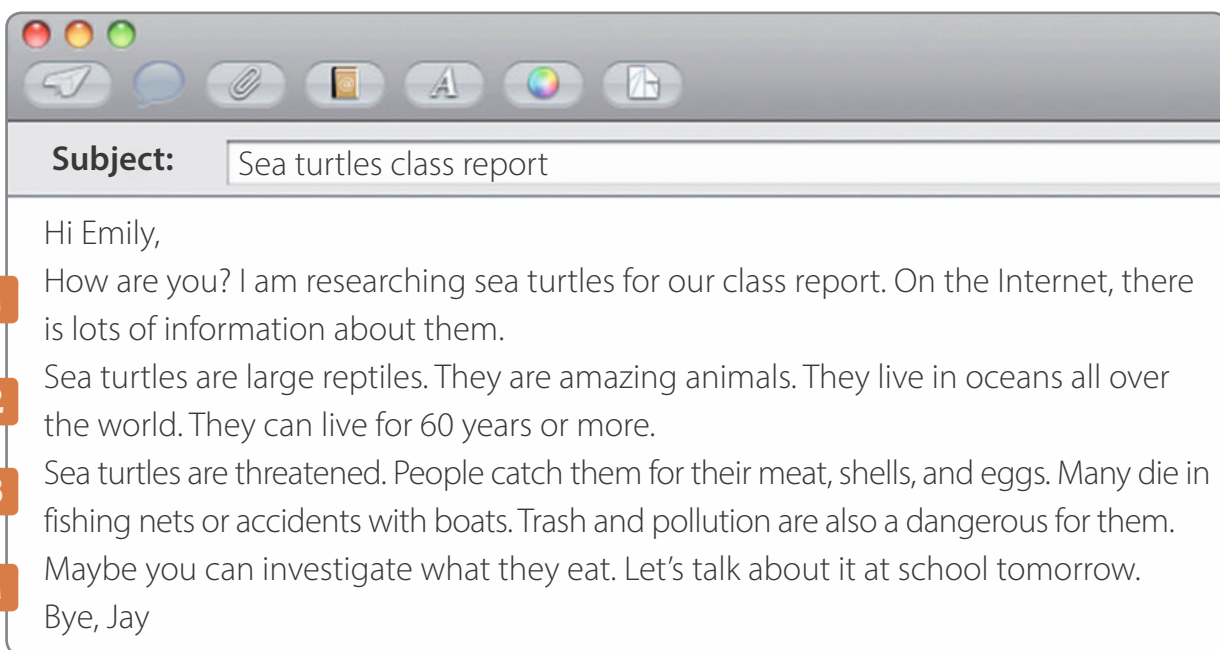
Summaries



1. Most people love dolphins, but today dolphins are _____ by _____, _____, and _____.
2. Fisherfolk use very big _____, called drift nets, to _____ fish. Sometimes, dolphins swim into these _____.
3. Overfishing means that fisherfolk _____ too many fish. Sometimes, dolphins can't find food to eat.
4. _____ in rivers and oceans can be dangerous for fish and dolphins.

WRITING

Writing an E-mail



Subject: Sea turtles class report

Hi Emily,

- 1 How are you? I am researching sea turtles for our class report. On the Internet, there is lots of information about them.
- 2 Sea turtles are large reptiles. They are amazing animals. They live in oceans all over the world. They can live for 60 years or more.
- 3 Sea turtles are threatened. People catch them for their meat, shells, and eggs. Many die in fishing nets or accidents with boats. Trash and pollution are also a dangerous for them.
- 4 Maybe you can investigate what they eat. Let's talk about it at school tomorrow.

Bye, Jay

A Match paragraphs 1–4 with the headings.

facts and habitat dangers a suggestion reason for writing

• Look at the beginning and the end of the e-mail and answer.



1. What can you see at the top of the e-mail?
2. How does Jay start the e-mail?
3. How does Jay end the e-mail?

B Write an e-mail to a friend about one of these animals.



Fact File 1

Poison Dart Frog

Size: 1.5–5 cm

Diet: spiders, small insects

Habitat: South and Central America

Special information: poisonous skin

Dangers: disappearing habitat



Fact File 2

Mountain Gorilla

Weight: 90–180 kg

Diet: plants, some insects

Habitat: mountain jungle in Africa

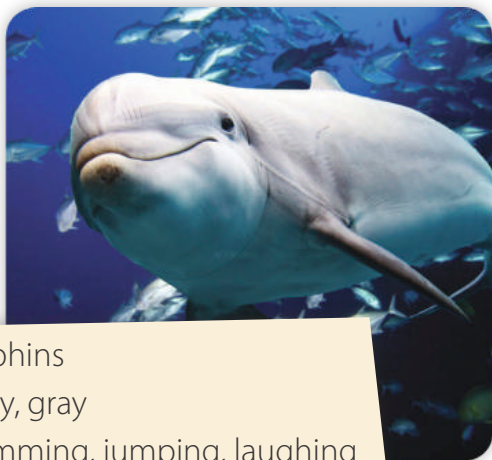
Special information: lives in family groups

Dangers: disappearing habitat, war, hunting



ROUNDUP

A Read the cinquain poems and complete the chart.



Dolphins
Shiny, gray
Swimming, jumping, laughing
Dolphins love the ocean
Mammals



Kangaroos
Soft, strong
Jumping, eating, sleeping
Their babies in pouches
Mammals

Line 1	One word	Topic of the poem
Line 2	_____ words	Words describing the animal's _____
Line 3	_____ words	Words describing what they _____
Line 4	_____ words	Words giving some _____ about them
Line 5	_____ word	Another _____ for them

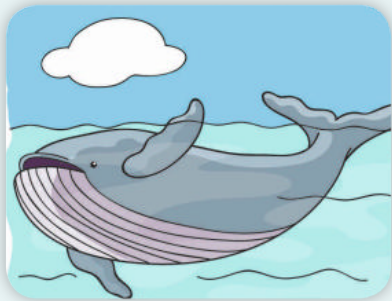


I can

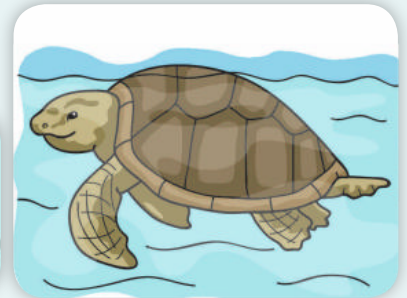
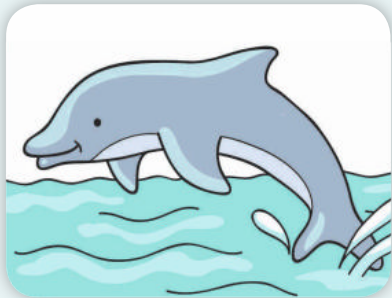
1. I can talk about...
 - a. someone's character.
 - b. trips.
2. I can name...
 - a. parts of a dolphin's body.
 - b. members of the family.
3. I can write...
 - a. descriptions.
 - b. e-mails.

ACTIVITIES

1 Find eight words for the pictures.



N	E	T	R	C	P	B	T	P
L	D	A	T	D	O	N	R	N
M	O	B	U	Z	L	X	A	S
C	L	C	R	X	L	W	S	O
O	P	N	T	P	U	S	H	X
W	H	A	L	E	T	M	Z	P
C	I	T	E	F	I	S	H	N
X	N	R	G	J	O	I	H	A
S	O	C	E	A	N	N	L	V



2 Complete the definitions with words from the box, and then match them to the words on the right.




fisherfolk water fish animals

Definitions


- a. Contamination of _____, land, or air
- b. Fisherfolk drop this into the ocean, and it catches lots of _____, but also dolphins and turtles.
- c. A danger to people, _____, or other living things
- d. When _____ catch too many fish, and there are not enough for other animals to eat

Words

- threat
- pollution
- overfishing
- drift net

3 Match the questions with the answers. 

- a. What does he look like?
 - b. What's she like?
 - c. What does she look like?
 - d. What do they look like?
 - e. What's he like?
- He's very active. He's clever, too.
 - She has long, dark hair, and she's tall.
 - They both have freckled skin and red hair.
 - She's fun, and she loves animals!
 - He's short, and he has dark hair.


4 Put the questions in order. 

a. your / does / look / Jim / What / like? / friend

b. your / are / like? / What / parents

c. like? / your / What's / sister

d. Peggy / your / like? / What / look / does / cousin

• Write the questions next to the correct answers. 



They're very active.
They go cycling everywhere.



She's a little bit taller than me,
with black hair and glasses.



She's older than me. She's fun.
She's always laughing.



He has dark, curly hair, and he's
really tall.



2 Day and Night

Where are the children in the pictures from?
Do you think their routines are similar?

A Listen and read.



Every morning, I get up at 6:45, never later! I take a shower, I get dressed, and then I have breakfast. I go to school by car, with my mom or dad. I leave school at 2 p.m. I often rest or read, and then I do my homework. On Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, I play basketball. I usually go to bed at 10 p.m.

Pierre, 11, Paris, France



I usually get up at 7:30 a.m. I take a shower and make my breakfast. School starts at 9 a.m. and finishes at 3:30 p.m. After school, I always do my homework.

I sometimes go swimming with my brother – but not very often. We have dinner at about 7:30 p.m. I often do the dishes with my mom or dad, but I hardly ever clean my room! I usually go to bed at about 9:30 p.m.

Anne, 10, Oxford, England

• Read again. Match the pictures to the texts.



1



3



5



2



4




6



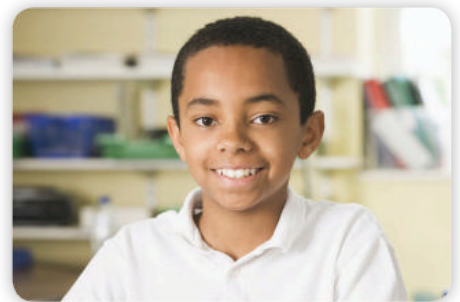
B Answer the questions about Anne and Pierre in your folder. 

1. Who wakes up before 7 a.m.?
2. Who goes to bed before 10 p.m.?
3. Who plays more sports?
4. Who makes breakfast?
5. Who does homework?

C Listen and circle the correct answers. 

TRACK 9

1. Adusa gets up at 7 / 9:30.
2. He makes breakfast with his *brother* / *mother*.
3. He *goes to school by bus* / *walks to school*.
4. He likes *science* / *math* best.
5. He goes to bed at 8 or 9 / 9 or 10.



D Decide which routine is like yours. Say why. 

E Read and say *True* or *False*.  

Along the Greenwich Meridian

Anne, Pierre, and Adusa all live in countries on the Greenwich Meridian. A meridian line (or line of longitude) is an imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole.

The Greenwich Meridian (0°) passes through many countries, including the United Kingdom, France, and Ghana.



1. Meridian lines go from north to south.
2. They are not real lines.
3. The Greenwich Meridian only crosses three countries.



A Listen and sing.



TRACK 10



My Routine

- I wake up at seven and have breakfast at eight.
- I take a shower. I don't want to be late.
- I say goodbye, and I go off to school.
- Oh me, oh my, this is just what I do.
- I do my homework and then watch TV.
- I have my dinner, and later I read.
- I go to bed. What else can I do?
- I never have time to clean my room!



B Put these activities in order for your routine.

wake up take a shower have breakfast go to school do my homework
rest wash my hands brush my teeth do the dishes wash the clothes



Frequency Words

How often do you help with the housework?

I **always** help with the housework.

I **don't often** clean my room.

Do you **always** clean your room?

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



Remember!

Frequency words come just **before** the verb.

0% never hardly ever sometimes often usually always 100%

C Listen and read.



Interviewer: How often do you help with the housework?

Boy: I always help with the housework.

Interviewer: Do you always help with the housework?

Boy: Well, not always. But I often help.

Interviewer: Ah, you often help.

Boy: Well, I sometimes, ... er, I hardly ever help with the housework.

Girl: No! He never helps with the housework!



D Say where the frequency word *usually* goes in the sentences.



1. We sing songs in our English class.

4. Do Leticia and Max go swimming?

2. Oscar does his homework.

5. I don't watch TV at night.

3. Do you help at home?

E Make true sentences about yourself. Use frequency words.



1. I _____ play sports in the afternoon.


4. I _____ help at home.

2. I _____ speak English in class.

5. I _____ clean my room.

3. I _____ do my homework.

6. I _____ go to bed at 9:30.

A Look at the map and read. 

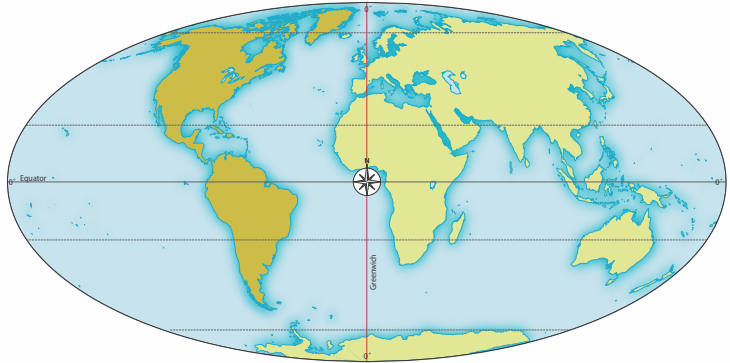
Latitude and Longitude

The imaginary horizontal lines are lines of latitude. We also know them as parallels, like the equator.

The imaginary vertical lines going from the North Pole to the South Pole are lines of longitude. We also know them as meridians, like the Greenwich Meridian.

We use these lines to describe exactly where places are on a map.


For example, New York City is 40° North, 74° West. We say: "Forty degrees north, seventy-four degrees west".



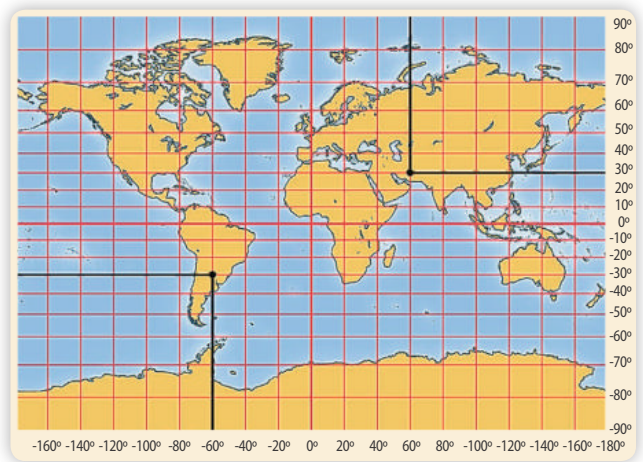
1. Point to lines of latitude and longitude on the map.
2. What continents do the Greenwich meridian and the equator cross?

B Find these three cities on the map.

- Oxford: 51°N, 1°W
- Valencia: 39°N, 0°W
- Tamale: 9°N, 0°W

C Answer the questions in your folder. 

1. Which city is closest to the North Pole?
2. Which city is closest to the equator?



D Read and answer: What is the total distance around Earth?



Meridian Lines

Meridian lines are half circles which go around half the surface of Earth. They are all 2,000,393 kilometers long!



E Read and complete the sentences.



The Meaning of a.m. and p.m.

The word meridian comes from a Latin word, *meridianus*. This means *midday* (12:00). The sun crosses a meridian exactly halfway between the times of sunrise and sunset. When we talk about time, we use *a.m.* (ante meridiem) for the morning and *p.m.* (post meridiem) for the afternoon and evening.

1. The Latin word *meridianus* means _____.
2. For the morning, we use _____ and for the afternoon and evening, we use _____.

F Say the times using *a.m.* and *p.m.*



1. 09:00

3. 19:00

5. 01:00

2. 13:00

4. 20:30

6. 23:30

WRITING

Writing a Diary

A Read about Carla's routine. 

My Routine – by Carla Green

I get up at 10:30 a.m. I have breakfast and play games. School starts at 11 a.m. and finishes at 1 p.m. In the afternoon, I never stay at home. I always go out with my friends. I hardly ever have homework. We have dinner at about 8:30 p.m., and it's always pizza. I sometimes do the dishes with my mom or dad, but I never clean my room. I always go to bed late and listen to music. Do you believe me?

• Circle the correct option.

1. She gets up *early* / *late*.
2. She has breakfast and *reads* / *plays games*.
3. The school day is very *short* / *long*.
4. She *eats* / *doesn't like* pizza.
5. She *does* / *doesn't* clean.
6. I *believe* / *don't believe* Carla.



B Make notes about your routine. It can be true or imaginary! 

I get up at _____

After breakfast, I _____

School starts at _____ and finishes at _____

After school, I _____

We have dinner at _____

After dinner, I _____

I go to bed at _____

ROUNDUP

A Complete the poems. Then, share with a classmate.



Along The Line

Along the line,
People _____ at different times.
_____ it's rainy.
Sometimes it's fine.

Along the line,
Families _____ different foods
In different homes,
And in different moods!

Some people walk to school.
Others go by _____.
Some _____ TV at night.
Others watch the stars.


Along the line,
People say the same things in different ways
And go to sleep at _____,
To wake up the same way, on different days.

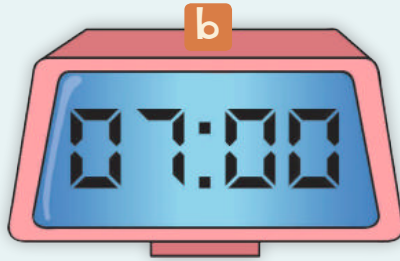
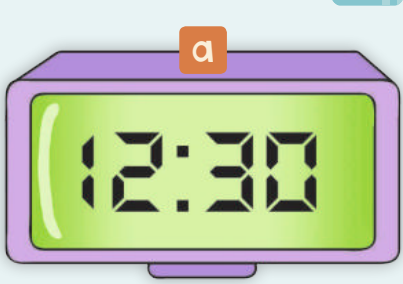


I can

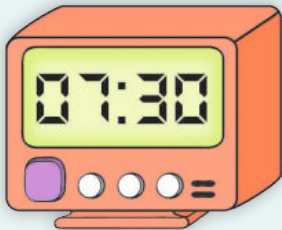
- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I can use... | a. three frequency words. | b. five frequency words. |
| 2. I can talk about... | a. my routine. | b. my vacation. |
| 3. I can write... | a. my schedule. | b. my diary. |

ACTIVITIES

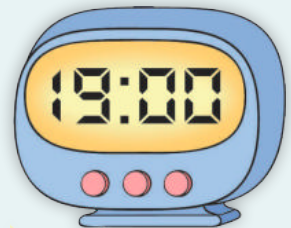
1 Write *a.m.* or *p.m.* 




2 Match the words with the pictures.



- a. equator
- b. afternoon
- c. sunset
- d. evening
- e. morning
- f. sunrise



3 Put the sentences in order. 

a. brother. / I / with / my / go / swimming



b. school / by / go / to / car. / I

c. gets / at / up / Albert / usually / 7 a.m.

d. watch / never / TV. / They

e. always / shower. / take / a / I / don't

f. your / do / you / clean / How / often / room?

4 Ask a classmate about his / her routine and then write a paragraph.  

● *My friend's name is...*

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
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-
-
-
-
-

GAME

Start



1

Spell your friend's name.



2

Describe your family.

3

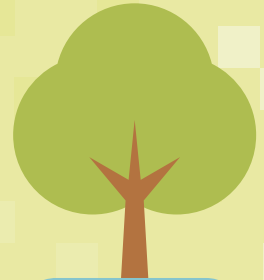
Name five occupations.

4

What does *bagpipes* mean?

5

What are comets?



17

Ask: Does your mother/father...?

21

What are drift nets?

20

Go back two spaces.



19

Cross the bridge.

18

What do fisherfolk do?

22

Go forward two spaces.



24

Describe your routine.

25

Name four frequency words.

26

Ask a friend about his/her routine.



27

What does *a.m.* mean?

23

Miss a turn.



6

Cross the bridge.



7

How many comets are there?



8

Ask a classmate about Saturn.



9

Why is Hale-Bopp famous?

10

Go back three spaces.

11

What does your friend look like?

12

Name three parts of a dolphin.

16

Name three animals in danger of extinction.



14

What is your friend like?



13

Ask: Is your pet...?

15

What does a killer whale eat?



30

The equator is...



31

Name one meridian line.



32

What is a diary about?

29

Describe your ideal routine.

28

Ask: How often...?



33

What does *p.m.* mean?


Finish





INTEGRATION


Units 1-2

A Complete the sentences. 

1. I _____ a new soccer T-shirt.
2. Max _____ a younger sister.
3. David _____ eight years old.
4. Ana _____ from Italy.
5. We _____ homework today.
6. Julia and Cynthia _____ sisters.

B Complete the missing letters in these routine actions. 

1. wake _ _ _
2. _ _ a _ _ e a sh _ _ w _ _ r
3. h _ _ _ e br _ _ _ k _ _ _ st
4. go to sc _ _ _ _ _ l
5. _ _ _ your home _ _ _ _ _
6. p _ _ _ y ga _ _ _ s
7. c _ _ ea _ _ your r _ _ _ _

C Complete the bingo chart with times. Use *a.m.* or *p.m.* 

D Answer the questions.



1. What's the ninth word in your dictionary?

2. What's the third word after *smart* in the dictionary?

3. What's the tenth letter in the word *dictionary*?

4. What's the fifth letter in the word *Canadian*?

5. What's the eighth letter in the word *Australian*?

6. What's the second word after the word *dictionary* in the dictionary?

E Circle the correct option.

1. In the story, the baby dolphin gets trapped in a...

- a. boat b. fishing net c. tent

2. These words from the story describe...: *curly, fair, red*.

- a. skin b. hair c. height

3. Dolphins and killer whales are...

- a. mammals b. reptiles c. fish

4. What is the question for this answer: "He is tall and has long hair."

- a. What's he like? b. Who is he? c. What does he look like?

5. Amazon River dolphins... a longer beak than sea dolphins.

- a. have b. doesn't have c. can't have

6. Overfishing is a... to dolphins.

- a. threats b. dangerous c. threat



3 Art

What is art for you?
Do you enjoy doing art?

A Read about poetry and poems.

The word *poetry* comes from a Greek word that means *to make*. A poet is a maker, and the poem is his or her creation. There isn't only one definition of poetry, but these are some characteristics:

- Poems have musical quality with rhythm and meter.
- Poems use metaphors.
- There are different kinds of poems. Some poems rhyme, others don't.

a *Girl and Boy*

*There was a little girl and a little boy,
They were in an alley.
Says the little girl to the little boy,
"Shall I, oh, shall I?"
Says the little boy to the little girl,
"What shall we do?"
Says the little girl to the little boy,
"I will race you."*



b *Fear*

*The stars
Were soft and sweet
Shiny above the sky
But I was down on the dark ground
Alone.*

c *Night*

*Clouds appear
And bring to men a chance to Rest
looking at the moon.*



d *Old Woman*

*There was an old woman,
She was under a hill,
And if she's not gone,
She lives there still.*

e *Old Man*

*There was an old man who said, "How
Shall I flee from that horrible cow?
I will sit on the stile,
And continue to smile,
Which may soften the heart of the cow."*



B Read about different kinds of poems and match the poems in A. 

1. A *cinquain* is a short poem with five lines that usually don't rhyme. The lines have two, four, six, eight, and two syllables. There are *cinquains* in unit 1.
2. A *haiku* is a Japanese three-line poem, usually with seventeen syllables, that expresses a single thought.
3. A *nursery rhyme* is a short poem or song for little children.
4. A *limerick* is a humorous verse of five lines: the first, second, and fifth lines rhyme with each other, and the third and fourth lines also rhyme.

C Say the titles of the poems. There can be more than one correct answer. 

1. The author of this poem probably likes the night sky.
2. The person in this poem probably feels scared.
3. The person in this poem is not in the city.
4. This poem is about nature.
5. There is more than one person in this poem.



A Read and sing the poem. Invent the melody!



Clouds

White sheep, white sheep,
On a blue hill,
When the wind stops,
You all stand still.
When the wind blows,
You walk away slow.
White sheep, white sheep,
Where do you go?



Christina Rossetti, 1830 - 1894

• Draw a picture of the poem.



• Describe your picture to a classmate.





Simple Past - to be

I / He / She / It
We / You / They

was / was not at home yesterday.
were / were not at home yesterday.

Was I / he / she / it
Were we / you / they

at home yesterday?
at home yesterday?

Remember!

was not = wasn't
were not = weren't

Were you at school
this morning?



No, I wasn't. We were
at the theater!

B Complete the sentences. Use *was*, *wasn't*, *were*, or *weren't*.



1. Yesterday morning, I _____.
2. Yesterday afternoon, my friend _____.
3. Two summers ago, my family and I _____.
4. Last Saturday, my friends _____.
5. A year ago, I _____.

C Ask a classmate about his or her last weekend.



A Look at the pictures and read about the painters. 



Diego Velázquez was a 17th century Spanish painter. He was born in 1599, in Seville, Spain. He started painting when he was 11 years old. His first paintings were about religious themes. He was married to Juana Pacheco, a painter's daughter.



The Surrender of Breda. 1625.



Vincent van Gogh was born in 1853, in the Netherlands. Van Gogh was a post-impressionist painter. His work was notable for its beauty, emotion, and color, but he wasn't famous when he was alive. His brother's name was Theo.




The Starry Night. 1889.



Joan Miró was a Catalan painter, sculptor, and ceramicist. He was an abstract and surrealist artist. He was born in 1893, in Barcelona, Spain. He started painting when he was 7 years old. He was married to Pilar Juncosa, and their daughter's name was Dolors.



Ceramic Mural. Palma de Mallorca, España.

• Answer the questions. 

1. Where was Velázquez from?
2. When was Velázquez born?
3. What were Van Gogh's paintings like?
4. Who was Theo?
5. Was Miró Spanish?
6. Were Pilar and Dolors sisters?
7. What painting do you prefer? Why?

B Choose one of the paintings and describe it for a classmate to guess.  

WRITING

Writing a Poem

A In your folder, write words or phrases that these pictures inspire in you.



Tiger in a Tropical Storm (Surprised!),
Henri Julien Rousseau, 1891



Wild Poppies, Near Argenteuil,
Claude Oscar Monet, 1873

- Which of the words or phrases rhyme?



B Decide what kind of poem you want to write using the words or phrases in A.



● *My poem is a...* _____

● _____

● *Title:* _____

● _____

● _____

● _____

● _____

● _____

● _____

● _____

● _____

● _____


ROUNDUP

A Choose among these artists. Find information and write a paragraph. 

Frida Kahlo Oliverio Girondo Andy Warhol Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Brönte

1. Who were they?
2. Where were they born?
3. When were they born?
4. Who were their parents?
5. What's their most famous work?

Handwriting practice area with 10 horizontal lines and a vertical line on the left side.

B Exchange paragraphs with a classmate and correct each other's writing. 



I can

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. I can read... | a. poems. | b. biographies. |
| 2. I can talk about... | a. writers. | b. painters. |
| 3. I can write... | a. verses. | b. a story. |



ACTIVITIES

1 Circle the correct option.

- a. María Elena Walsh *was* / *were* an Argentine writer.
- b. There *was* / *were* many photographs in the museum.
- c. *Was* / *Were* they on vacation last week?
- d. I *wasn't* / *weren't* at home yesterday evening.
- e. My grandparents *wasn't* / *weren't* European.

2 Complete the poems.

There _____ *a Little Girl*

There _____ a little girl
Who had a little curl
Right in the middle of her forehead.
When she _____ good,
She _____ very good indeed.
But when she _____ bad,
She _____ horrid.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Where _____ *you?*

Where _____ you?
I was here alone!
I wasn't happy
Because you _____ with me.
But I _____ with my puppy.
We had some tea!

3 Complete the dialogue.

Journalist: _____ you born?

Writer: I was born in Germany.

Journalist: _____ you _____ in Germany now?

Writer: No, I don't. I live in Brazil.

Journalist: _____ your parents German?

Writer: Yes, they were.

Journalist: What _____ you like to write?

Writer: I like poetry.

Journalist: _____?

Writer: _____.

4 Create your own artwork using the materials and the technique you like.



• Describe your artwork.



- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____