

Contents

Learning Outcomes for Grade 5A	page	ii
unit 1	Having Fun!	page 2
unit 2	Food and Health	page 12
unit 3	Our Wonderful World	page 22
unit 4	Inventions	page 32
unit 5	Technology	page 42

This is my book.

My name is

UWU
Knowledge Is Power

UNIT 1

Having Fun!

Reading and Understanding








1 Read and match.

Read the text.

Tick (✓) the activities the children like doing and cross (✗) the activities they don't like doing.

After School

After school, Hamad likes playing computer games and reading books. He doesn't like playing football, but his friend Salim does. Hamad also likes riding his bike and watching television. Salim likes riding his bike too, but he doesn't like watching television. Hamad's sister, Muna, likes watching television, but she doesn't like playing computer games. Muna's friend Fatma likes drawing after school. Muna doesn't like drawing, but she likes cooking. Fatma and Muna both like reading books.

Name							
Hamad	✗	✓		✓	✓		✓
Salim	✓			✗			✓
Muna		✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	
Fatma			✓		✓		

2 Ask and Answer.

Look at the text in Activity 1 again.

Ask and answer questions about what the children like doing.

Does Hamad like playing computer games?

Does Hamad like watching TV?



Yes, he does.

No, he doesn't.

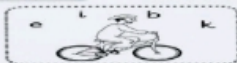
Working with Words

3 Read and write.

Look at the pictures and sort the letters in each word to make a hobby.



1 Fishing



2 riding a bike



3 playing football



4 playing chess



5 cooking



6 taking photos

4 Read and complete.

Complete the sentences.
Use the words from Activity 3.

- 1 I like riding horses.
- 2 My father likes going to the beach. He likes playing football.
- 3 When we go on trips, my brother likes taking photos.
- 4 Salma likes cooking. She sometimes helps her mother in the kitchen.

5 Write.

Write a sentence about activities you like doing after school.

After school I like playing computer games and drawing but I don't like cooking.

Grammar

Let's Look at Grammar

I / You / We / They

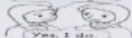
I like playing football.
 I don't like playing football.
 Do you like playing football?
 Yes, I do. No, I don't.

like / enjoy / love / hate

He / She / It

He enjoys reading stories.
 He doesn't enjoy reading stories.
 Does he enjoy reading stories?
 Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.

I like drawing.
 Do you like drawing?



When we talk about what we like/don't like doing

we add ing to the verb after like/enjoy/love/hate

1 Look and write.



Nasser (love)



Fahad (enjoy)



Maha (like)



Rana (don't like)

Write sentences about the activities these children like or don't like doing.



- 1 Nasser loves playing chess.
 2 Fahad enjoys fishing.

- 3 Maha likes taking photos.
 4 Rana doesn't like singing.

2 Read and correct.

Find the mistakes. Correct the sentences and write them correctly.

- 1 I like read comics.
 2 Ali doesn't enjoying playing football.
 3 Muna hates to playing computer games.
 4 I doesn't like watching TV.
 5 We loving listening to music.

I like reading comics.

Ali doesn't enjoy playing football.
Muna hates playing games.
I don't like watching TV.
We love listening to music.

Talking about likes and dislikes

- * We use **love**, **enjoy**, **hate**, **like** and **don't like** to talk about our likes and dislikes.
- * We add **-ing** to the verb after these words.

e.g.

I	love/enjoy / like	watch ing videos.
	hate / don't like	

Like, hate, love, don't like + gerund

- I like reading books.
- She doesn't like helping me.
- He loves going to the cinema.
- Do you like travelling? Yes. I do.
- They hate playing games



ride



riding

write



writing

When we add -ing to a verb ending in -e we remove the e.

3 Read and complete.

Complete these sentences using the words below.

ice skate

dive

write

use

ride

drive



- 1 She likes using the computer.
- 2 He enjoys riding his bike.
- 3 They love ice skating.
- 4 She doesn't like writing letters.
- 5 It likes riding the car.
- 6 He likes driving.



4 Complete the charts.

make

making

using / use

using

ride

ridingdive

diving

ice skate

ice skatingtake

taking

drive

drivingwrite

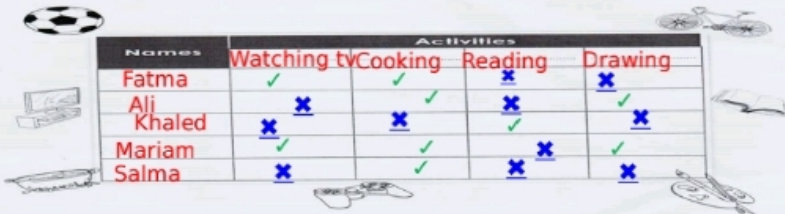
writing

+ ing	double letter	-e removed
singing	sitting	dancing
playing	swimming	smoking
barking	getting	writing
learning	running	typing
watching	stopping	phoning
sleeping	spelling	practising
drawing	putting	coming
doing	cutting	closing

Pronoun	verb to be	"ing" form of the verb
I	am	singing
You	are	playing
He	is	dancing
She	is	smoking
It	is	barking
We	are	learning
They	are	watching

4 Do a survey.

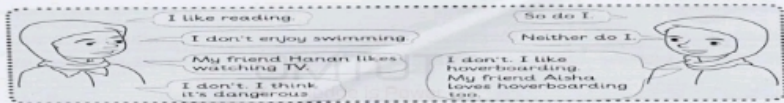
Ask your friends about the things they like doing after school. Record the information in the chart. Use a tick (✓) or a cross (×).



Names	Watching tv	Cooking	Reading	Drawing
Fatma	✓	✓	✗	✗
Ali	✗	✓	✗	✓
Khaled	✗	✗	✓	✗
Mariam	✓	✓	✗	✓
Salma	✗	✓	✗	✗

5 Ask and answer.

Read the example dialogue below. Work in pairs and talk about the information from your survey.



I like reading.
 I don't enjoy swimming.
 My friend Hanan likes watching TV.
 I don't. I think it's dangerous.

So do I.
 Neither do I.
 I don't. I like hoverboarding.
 My friend Aisha loves hoverboarding too.

3 Read and complete.

Complete the table about yourself.

Name	Ahmed
Age	12
Country	Oman
Love	Fishing
Like	Riding bikes
Don't like	Reading
Best friend's name	Ali
Best friend likes	Shopping

4 Write.

Use the information from Activity 3.
Write a paragraph about yourself.

My name is Ahmed. I am 12 years old. I am from Oman. I love fishing. I have a boat and I go fishing every weekend with my father. I also like riding bikes but I don't like reading books. My best friend is Ali. He likes shopping. We go together shopping every week.

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Working with Sounds

Silent Letters

In some words we don't say every letter. Some letters are silent.

wrist



knee



Listen to how we say these words. Can you hear every letter?

1 Look, match and listen.

Match each word to a picture.

1 lamb

2 knife

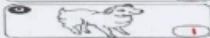
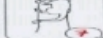
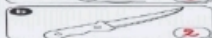
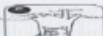
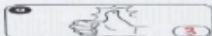
3 thumb

4 write

5 comb

6 knee

7 climb



2 Read and complete.

Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box. Draw circles around the silent letters.

lamb

knee

write

knife

thumb

climb

- 1 A baby sheep is alamb.....
- 2 Youclimb..... a mountain.
- 3 Yourthumb..... is part of your hand.

- 4 A knife..... is something you cut with.
- 5 Your knee..... is part of your leg.
- 6 You write..... a letter.

3 Read and sort.

Write each word into the correct space.

silent k

knee
knife

knee

lamb

climb

knife

silent b

comb
lamb
climb
thumb

comb

write

thumb

wrist

silent w

write
wrist

Grammar

1 Sort and write.

- 1 drea read reading
2 cler ride ing
3 layp play playing
4 cleyc cycle cycling

Sort the letters in each word to make a verb.
Write the verb and the gerund.

- 5 llcmb climb climbing
6 isht fish fishing
7 kaset skate skating
8 koco cook cooking

Score

7

Vocabulary

2 Read and complete.

Complete each sentence with the correct verb.

travelling walking watching using reading going climbing playing

- 1 I don't like ...going... to the cinema.
2 My dad loves ...travelling... to new countries.
3 My brother likes ...walking... to school and so do I.
4 I enjoy ...climbing... Jebel Shams.
5 I hate ...playing... basketball.
6 My brother enjoys ...reading... stories.
7 Do you like ...watching... football matches?
8 My mom doesn't like ...using... computers.

Score

7

1 Read and answer.

- 1 What helps keep your bones strong?
- 2 What kinds of food contain 'healthy fats'?
- 3 How many servings of fruit and vegetables should you eat a day?
- 4 Which two kinds of food give us energy?
- 5 Which foods contain protein?

Read the texts on page 15 of your Classbook and answer the questions below.

Milk and egg keep my bones strong.
The fat in the nuts
5 to 7 servings
Meat and chicken
Chicken

2 Read and complete.

The healthy eating pyramid

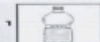


A food pyramid shows how much food from each food group you should eat every day to stay healthy. Use the information from the texts on page 15 of your Classbook to complete the pyramid.

Working with Words

3 Read and match.

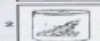
Match the pictures to the phrases.



a bottle of water



a bag of crisps



a tin of peas



a jar of honey



a carton of juice

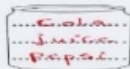
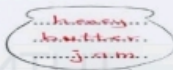
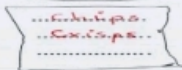
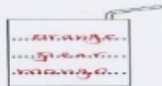
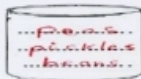
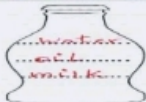


a can of cola

a can of cola
a bag of crisps
a tin of peas
a bottle of water
a carton of orange juice
a jar of honey

4 Think and write.

Think of more types of food for each container.



Knowledge is Power

Grammar

Let's Look at Grammar

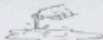
Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Nouns we can count are called countable nouns. For example:

I like bananas. Are bananas good for you? Yes, they are.

Nouns we cannot count are called uncountable nouns. For example:

I like water. Is water good for you? Yes, it is.



1 Read and Sort.

Look at these food and drink words. Sort them into countable and uncountable. Write the plural of the countable words.

Countable

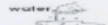


.....Carrot.....
.....banana.....
.....apple.....
.....cucumber.....
.....tomato.....
.....

Uncountable



.....rice.....
.....tea.....
.....butter.....
.....cheese.....
.....water.....
.....beef.....



2 Think and complete.

Look at these two sentences. Complete them using the words can and can't.

Nouns wecan..... count are called countable nouns.
Nouns wecannot..... count are called uncountable nouns.

COUNTABLE

They can be singular or plural

an apple



some apples



UNCOUNTABLE

They are always singular

coffee



milk



money



pasta



There is / are + A/AN, SOME, ANY



A / An



USE: with COUNTABLES in Singular.

Example: There is A plum.
There is AN apple.

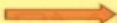
Some



USE: With Countables and Uncountables in AFFIRMATIVE sentences.

Example: There is SOME sugar.
There are SOME apples.

Any



USE: With Countables and Uncountables in NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE sentences.

Example: There isn't ANY sugar.
There aren't ANY apples.
Is there ANY sugar ?
Are there ANY apples ?

Uncountable nouns

Milk
Water
Cheese
Bread
Coffee
Tea
Cola
Chocolate

~~milks
waters
cheeses
breads
coffees
teas
Colas
chocolates~~



3 Read and match.



- 1 Is sugar good for you?
- 2 Are oranges good for you?
- 3 Is ice-cream good for you?
- 4 Are sweets good for you?
- 5 Is spinach good for you?

Read these questions about food and match the questions to the answers.

- 2 Yes, they are.
- 1 No, it isn't.
- 5 Yes, it is.
- 3 No, it isn't.
- 4 No, they aren't.

4 Think and write.

Look at these pictures of food. Write questions and answers about each one.

Example:



...Are carrots good for you?.....

...Yes, they are.....



...Is chicken good for you?

...Yes, it is.....



...Is sugar good for you?

...No, it isn't.....



...Is chocolate good for you?

...No, it isn't.....



...Are apples good for you?

...Yes, they are.....

Listening and Speaking

1 Discuss.



This is Kareem. What kind of food does he like?
Do you think he has a healthy diet?



2 Listen and complete.

Listen to Kareem taking the healthy eating quiz.
Circle his answers.

Do you ...		Yes	Sometimes	No
1	eat at least two servings of cheese, milk or yoghurt every day?	2	1	0
2	eat two or more servings of fruit every day?	2	1	0
3	eat three or more servings of vegetables every day?	2	1	0
4	eat three or more servings of bread, cereal, rice or pasta?	2	1	0
5	eat two or more servings from the meat, fish, beans, eggs and nut group every day?	2	1	0
6	eat more than one serving from the fat and sugar group every day?	0	1	2

What is Kareem's score?

Look at page 19 in your classbook. How healthy is his diet?

QMTUT
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Writing

1 Discuss.

Here is Kareem's food diary for Wednesday to Saturday. Talk about what he ate with a partner.

Day	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Snacks
Wednesday	A fruit salad and a glass of milk.	Chicken, broccoli and carrots.	Fish, rice and salad and a glass of orange juice.	Two apples.
Thursday	Cereal and milk, and a banana.	Tomato soup and two pears.	Beef, potatoes and tomatoes, and a bottle of water.	A packet of nuts and an orange.
Friday	Yoghurt and honey, and a glass of orange juice.	A salad with chicken, lettuce, cucumber and tomatoes.	Fish and a can of cola.	A packet of crisps.
Saturday	Eggs and beans, and a glass of milk.	A cheese sandwich and an apple.	Meat and rice, and salad.	An apple and a packet of nuts.







2 Order and write.

Kareem has written about his food diary, but his sentences are in the wrong order. Write the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 Wednesday, / ate / a glass of milk, / For / on / a fruit salad / breakfast / I / and /
For...breakfast on Wednesday, I drank a glass of milk and ate a fruit salad.
- 2 For / apple, / lunch / and / on / a cheese sandwich / I / Saturday, / ate / an
For lunch on Saturday, I ate a cheese sandwich and an apple.
- 3 I / Thursday, / four / fruit, / On / servings / of / ate /
On Thursday, I ate four servings of fruit.
- 4 healthy / like / I / snacks / fruit / ate / nuts / and /
I like healthy snacks and I ate nuts and fruit.
- 5 Friday, / On / not / healthy / did / eat / food, / I /
On Friday, I did not eat healthy food.

Knowledge is Power

Sentence Scramble Write the Room
Set 1

<p>1. snake green The is</p> 	<p>2. ducks Can ? fly</p> 
<p>3. ice cream like I pink</p> 	<p>4. cold is ice The</p> 
<p>5. kick ball He will the</p> 	<p>6. three see We bees</p> 

- 1- The snake is green
- 2- Can the duck fly
- 3- I like pink ice-cream.
- 4- The ice is cold
- 5- He will kick the ball.
- 6- We see three bees.

OMTUT
Knowledge Is Power

3 Write.

Complete the sentences about Sheikha's food diary, then write two more sentences of your own.

My Food Diary



Day	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Snacks
Sunday	Oats and milk, and a glass of orange juice.	A cheese sandwich and a packet of crisps.	Spicy beef and rice, and an ice cream.	Two biscuits.
Monday	Eggs on brown toast and an orange.	A tuna salad with lettuce, tomatoes and olives.	Fish and vegetables.	An apple and some nuts.
Tuesday	Cereal and milk. A cup of hot chocolate.	Vegetable soup and an apple.	Chicken with potatoes and salad.	A pot of yoghurt.

- 1 Last week, Sheikha's diet was balanced.
- 2 For breakfast on Sunday she ate oats and milk and juice.
- 3 For dinner on Monday she ate tuna salad.
- 4 She ate three servings of vegetables last week.
- 5 She ate three servings of dairy last week.
- 6 She ate snacks like biscuits and nuts.
- 7 She ate cereal, fruits and vegetables.
- 8 She ate beef, chicken and fish for dinner.

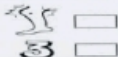
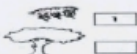
4 Write.

Write a paragraph describing your food diary and diet.

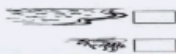
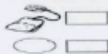
Knowledge Is Power

Working with Sounds

1 Listen and number.



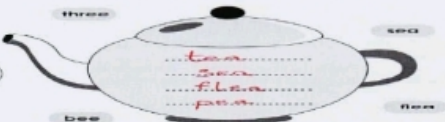
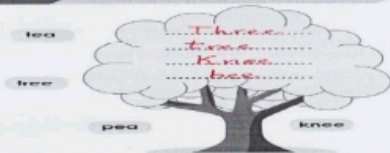
Listen to the words on the tape.
Write the number of each word next to the matching picture.



Words that are spelt differently can sound the same.

2 Sort and write.

Read these words and sort them into two groups.
Write the words in the pictures below.



3 Say the tongue twister.

Three bees in some trees eating cheese and peas on their knees.



Grammar

1 Read and complete.

- 1 Is water bad for you?
- 2 Are..... oranges good for you?
- 3 Is..... ice cream good for you?
- 4 Are..... sweets bad for you?
- 5 Are..... apples bad for you?
- 6 Is..... fish good for you?
- 7 Are..... carrots good for you?
- 8 Is..... spinach bad for you?

Complete each question with 'is' or 'are', and each answer with if 'is/Isn't' or they 'are/aren't'.

- No, it isn't.
- Yes, it is.....
- No, it's.....
- Yes, it is.....
- No, it isn't.
- Yes, it is.....
- Yes, it is.....
- No, it isn't.

Vocabulary

2 Read and circle.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 rice | pasta | cereal | bread | <u>orange</u> |
| 2 potatoes | carrots | <u>chocolate</u> | onions | cabbages |
| 3 apple | date | banana | <u>cheese</u> | orange |
| 4 yoghurt | <u>bread</u> | cheese | milk | <u>ice cream</u> |
| 5 <u>strawberry</u> | egg | fish | beef | chicken |
| 6 <u>salad</u> | chocolate | burger | pizza | sweets |
| 7 butter | apples | <u>water</u> | rice | beef |
| 8 tomatoes | carrots | <u>sweets</u> | potatoes | <u>cheese</u> |

Circle the odd word out give your reason.

Reason

Not a carbohydrate
 Not a vegetable
 Not a fruit
 Not dairy
 Not a protein
 Not fat
 Not carbohydrate
 Not vegetable

Score 7

1 Read and answer.

Read the texts.
Circle the countries and cities.

Sultan

Last month, I went on safari in Rwanda. I saw lots of different animals. My favourite was the giraffe. Giraffes are the tallest animals in the world. They can grow up to 5.5 metres and weigh up to 900 kilograms.

Last winter, I went to Paris. It is a beautiful city, but it was much colder than Oman. The best part of the holiday was a boat trip on the River Seine. We sailed for about 5 kilometres and saw many famous buildings.



Sali

Last week my class visited the Royal Opera House. I think it is the prettiest building in Muscat. It opened in 2011. I really enjoyed the visit and took some nice pictures for my English project.



Dana

Last summer, I went to China with my family. We visited the Shanghai Tower. It is the tallest building in China. It is 632 metres tall. I bought some presents for my friends from the gift shop.

Dana

2 Read and match.

Read the texts in Activity 1 again.
Match the pictures to the children from Activity 1.
Write the correct name under each picture.

Sali



Sultan



Dana



Hind

3 Read and complete.

Read the texts in Activity 1 again.
Complete the table.

giraffe's height	
giraffe's weight	
length of Hind's boat trip	
height of the Shanghai Tower	

5.5 metres
900 kilograms
5 kilometres
632 metres

4 Do a reading race.

Look at these questions.
Work in groups and find the answers.



World facts quiz

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. What's the capital of the UAE? | Abu Dhabi |
| 2. Where's the Eiffel Tower? | Paris |
| 3. What's the capital of China? | Beijin |
| 4. Where's Arizona Desert? | USA |
| 5. What's the capital of England? | London |
| 6. Where's Mount Fuji? | Japan |
| 7. What's the capital of Jordan? | Amman |
| 8. Where's The Great Wall? | China |
| 9. What's the capital of Nigeria? | Abuja |
| 10. Where's the River Nile? | Egypt |

Working with Words

5 Complete the puzzle.

Sort the letters to make words.

a nationum m o u n t a i n a n i m

e rakp p a r k

b aretd d e s e r t

f oze z o e

c vreir r i v e r

g twatrolel w a t e r f a i l

d eowrt t o w e r

h gulbidnt b u i d i n g

Use the letters to find the hidden message. Write it in the space.

The hidden message o u r w o r l d o u r w o r l d

Grammar

Let's Look at Grammar

When we compare 2 things, we usually add -er to the end of the adjective and use the word than.

The cat is small.
The mouse is smaller than the cat.



When we compare 3 or more things, we usually put the word the before the adjective, and add -est to the end of the adjective.

The cat is small.
The mouse is smaller than the cat.
The spider is the smallest.



1 Read and complete.

Complete the chart.

Adjective	Compare 2 things	Compare 3 things or more
small	smaller than	the smallest
long	longer than	
tall	taller than	the tallest
short	shorter than	the shortest
slow	slower than	the slowest
fast	faster than	the fastest

2 Look and complete.

Compare the animals. Write sentences with comparatives and superlatives.



(rabbit)



(cheetah)



(giraffe)

- (cheetah/giraffe) — strong The cheetah is stronger than the giraffe.
- (rabbit/cheetah) — short The rabbit is shorter than the cheetah.
- (giraffe/rabbit) — slow The giraffe is slower than the rabbit.
- rabbit — small The rabbit is the smallest.
- cheetah — fast The cheetah is the fastest.
- giraffe — tall The giraffe is the tallest.

Knowledge is Power

COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Comparatives & Superlatives



COMPARATIVE: A dog is **faster** than an elephant.
A comparative compares two things.

SUPERLATIVE: The horse is **the fastest** (of the three animals).
A superlative compares one thing to all the others in the same group.

Comparatives & Superlatives

ADJECTIVE **COMPARATIVE** **SUPERLATIVE**

ONE syllable
Ending in -Y
Consonant + Short Vowel + Consonant

ADJECTIVE: big
COMPARATIVE: bigger
SUPERLATIVE: the biggest

COMPARATIVE: Sunday was **bigger** than Monday.

SUPERLATIVE: Tuesday was **the biggest** day.



Comparatives & Superlatives

ADJECTIVE **COMPARATIVE** **SUPERLATIVE**

ONE syllable
Ending in -E

ADJECTIVE: nice
COMPARATIVE: nicer
SUPERLATIVE: the nicest

COMPARATIVE: Harry is **nicer** than Frank.

SUPERLATIVE: Dean is **the nicest**.
Which is the strangest?



Comparatives & Superlatives

ADJECTIVE **COMPARATIVE** **SUPERLATIVE**

Common Exceptions

ADJECTIVE: good
COMPARATIVE: better
SUPERLATIVE: the best

COMPARATIVE: You are a **better** singer than John.

SUPERLATIVE: It was **the worst** decision she had ever made.



ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

COMPARATIVES - SUPERLATIVES

Woodward
ENGLISH

The dog is **faster** than the elephant.
The horse is **the fastest**.
The horse is **bigger** than the dog.
The elephant is **the heaviest**.
The dog is **more energetic** than the elephant.



	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
ONE syllable	fast young	-ER faster younger	-EST the fastest the youngest
ONE syllable Ending in -E	nice strange	-R nicer stranger	-ST the nicest the strangest
ONE syllable Consonant + Short Vowel + Consonant	big hot	Double the last consonant and add -ER bigger hotter	Double the last consonant and add -EST the biggest the hottest
TWO syllables Ending in -Y	happy crazy	Remove the -Y and add -IER happier crazier	Remove the -Y and add -IEST the happiest the craziest
TWO or MORE syllables	famous beautiful	MORE + more famous more beautiful	THE MOST + the most famous the most beautiful
Common Exceptions	good bad	better worse	the best the worst

www.grammar4all.com

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary4all.com

www.woodwardenglish.com

kanz3.com

كنز العلم

موقع

3 Read, think and write.

Look at the picture. Order the words to make questions. Then write the answers.



1 tall / fort / How / the / is / ?
How tall is the fort?

It's 40 metres tall.

2 road / the / wide / How / is / ?
How wide is the road?

It's 4 metres.

3 long / falaj / How / is / the / ?
How long is the Falaj?

It's 15 km.

4 is / the / tree / How / tall / ?
How tall is the tree?

It's 19 m.

4 Write.

Look at the picture in Activity 3.
Use the words to write comparative sentences.

1 short tree / fort
The tree is shorter than the fort.

2 fast car / camel
The car is faster than the camel.

3 old fort / car
The fort is older than the car.

4 small ball / tree
The ball is smaller than the tree.


5 wide road / falaj
The road is wider than the Falaj.

Knowledge Is Power

3 Listen and complete.

Look at the country fact files.
Listen and complete the gaps.

Australia Fact File



Population
24.1 million people

Interesting facts
Uluru is the biggest (1)..... **rock**..... in the world.
Australia has some of the world's largest (2).....
They can grow up to 5m long.


China Fact File



Population
1.4 billion people

Interesting facts
The Yangtze is the longest (3)..... **river**..... in Asia.
Mount Everest, between China and Nepal, is the highest (4)..... **mountain**..... in the world.
It is 8,848 metres high.

Malaysia Fact File



Population
31.2 million people

Interesting facts
The largest (5)..... **flower**..... in the world grows in Malaysia. It can weigh up to 10 kilograms.
The first World (6)..... **Hotel**..... is the biggest hotel in the world. It has 7,351 rooms.

4 Read and complete.

Use the information from the fact files to complete the questions below.

- How many rooms does thebiggest.... hotel in the world have?
- What is thelongest.... river in Asia?
- Where is thebiggest.... rock in the world?
- How high is the world'shighest.... mountain?
- How much does thelargest.... flower in the world weigh?
- Which country has thepopulation, China, Malaysia or Australia?

5 Ask and answer.

Ask and answer the questions from Activity 4 in pairs. Use the fact files to find the answers. Think of three more questions to ask your partner.



How many rooms does the biggest hotel in the world have?

The biggest hotel in the world has 7,351 rooms.



Writing

1 Think and speak.

Discuss the question in groups.

Can you name any famous

mountains?

rivers?

buildings?

deserts?

waterfalls?

2 Read and speak.

Read Dana's description of two mountains in Oman. Discuss the questions in pairs.

- 1 Which two mountains did Dana write about?
- 2 Which mountain is higher?
- 3 Which mountain is closer to Muscat?

Mountains in Oman

Jebel Shams and Jebel Adhkar are two famous mountains in Oman.

Jebel Shams is 243 kilometres from Muscat. Jebel Shams means 'Mountain of the Sun'. Tourists like to visit Jebel Shams and camp on the mountain.

Jebel Adhkar is 185 kilometres from Muscat. Jebel Adhkar means 'Green Mountain'. Farmers grow roses and fruit on Jebel Adhkar.

Jebel Shams is 3,028 metres high. Jebel Adhkar is 1,074 metres high. Jebel Shams is higher than Jebel Adhkar. It is the highest mountain in Oman.



3 Read and order.

Read the text from Activity 2 again.
Order the information included in the text.

- 4 Jebel Adhkar's location
- 9 Concluding sentence
- 6 Jebel Shams' height
- 3 Interesting facts about Jebel Shams

- 5 Interesting facts about Jebel Adhkar
- 2 Jebel Shams' location
- 7 Jebel Adhkar's height
- 1 Topic sentence

4 Speak.

Look at the information about your river, building or waterfall. Discuss it with a partner.

Wonderful Places Fact File			
Buildings in Asia: The Big Buddha		Buildings in Asia: The Shanghai Tower	
Height	153 m	Height	632 m
Location	Shanghai, China	Location	Shanghai, China
Interesting facts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the tallest building in the world. It is the tallest building in the world. It is the tallest building in the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the tallest building in the world. It is the tallest building in the world. It is the tallest building in the world. 	

5 Think and write.

Write sentences about the rivers, buildings or waterfalls you selected.

- Location
1. Burj Khalifa is the biggest tower in the world.
 2. The Burj Khalifa is in Dubai, U.A.E.
- Height (m)/ Length (km)
1. It is 828 m high.
 2. The Shanghai Tower is 632 m.
- Interesting facts
1. Many tourists visit the observation deck.
 2. The Shanghai Tower is the second tallest building.
- A sentence comparing the two things
1. The Burj Khalifa is taller than the Shanghai Tower.
 2. The Shanghai Tower is shorter than the Burj Khalifa.

6 Write.

Write an informative text about your rivers, buildings or waterfalls.

A river is the path that water takes as it flows downhill towards the ocean. Rivers can be long or short, wide or narrow and they often join together on their way downstream to make bigger rivers. Lots of animals live in or by rivers and people often find them a good place to live too.

Rivers can be used for lots of good things, like sailing boats on them to trade goods with other towns on the river, and farming on land that has been made fertile by the river, but when there are heavy rains and the river is very full they can be dangerous and do a lot of damage.

Working with Sounds

Soft and hard 'c' sound



Muscat is a capital city.

When the letter c is followed by e, i or y, it makes a soft 'c' sound.

When the letter c is followed by any other letter, it makes a hard 'k' sound.

1 Listen and repeat.



face



car



crocodile



pencil

Soft and hard 'c' sounds.



ice-cream



cake

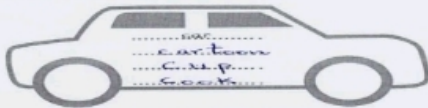


clown



centimetres

2 Sort and write.



Write the words with the same 'c' sound together.



3 say the tongue twister.

A clown saw colored pencils in a car and drew circles on his face.

Read the tongue twister.

Underline the soft 'c' sounds and circle the hard 'c' sounds.



Grammar

1 Read and complete.

- 1 Mariam is taller than Muna.
Mariam is the tallest (tall)
- 2 Muscat is hotter than Paris. (hot)
- 3 The pink dress is the prettiest (pretty)
- 4 A turtle is slower than a horse. (slow)

Read the sentences. Complete each one using the word in brackets

- 5 The blue whale is the biggest animal. (big)
- 6 An elephant is heavier than a goat. (heavy)
- 7 The cheetah is the fastest animal. (fast)
- 8 A frog is smaller than a bear. (small)

Score

	7
--	---

Vocabulary

2 Circle.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | Rwanda | <u>Pyramids</u> | China | Brazil | Oman |
| 2 | sadder | thinner | <u>trailer</u> | fatter | bigger |
| 3 | cake | clown | car | <u>face</u> | coffee |
| 4 | Amman | Abu Dhabi | England | Beijing | <u>Sydney</u> |
| 5 | centimetres | metres | kilometres | grammes | <u>height</u> |
| 6 | ice | pencil | rice | <u>cat</u> | dice |
| 7 | big | short | long | <u>holiest</u> | high |
| 8 | crocodile | panda | <u>England</u> | cat | camel |

Score

	7
--	---

1 Read and match.

Look at these pictures of inventors and inventions. Match each one to the information below. Write the number into the correct box.



1 The first clock was a sun clock. Somebody in Egypt invented this clock in about 3500 BC, but we don't know the inventor's name. A sun clock was a very tall tower. People could tell the time by looking at the shadow the tower made on the ground.

2 An Arab called Al Idrisi made the first globe in about 1100 in Spain. The globe was a huge ball of silver and it was very heavy. It weighed 400 kilograms.

3 Charles Babbage and his friend, Ada Byron, invented the first computer in about 1820 in England. Early computers were very big. They filled a whole room. The first computers were like calculators. They could only do mathematics.

4 Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in Canada in 1876. Alexander Graham Bell was a teacher. He taught deaf children in a special school. He wanted to help people communicate, so he invented the telephone.

5 Karl Benz was a German. In 1885 in Germany, he invented the first car that used petrol. In 1886 another German called Gottlieb Daimler invented a better car. Early cars had big, thin wheels and they moved very slowly.

3 Read and complete.

Can you remember when the telescope was invented?
Complete the sentences below with the correct information.

1



The telescope was invented in 1604.

2



The computer was invented in 1836

3



The car was invented in 1885.

4



The telephone was invented in 1876.

5



The globe was invented in 1100.

4 Find and write.

Look at the objects below. Find information about when they were invented. Write a sentence about each one.

1



The bike was invented in 1839.

2



the first wristwatch was the invention of a British watch repairer named John Harwood in

3



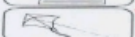
1023. Windmill was invented in Persia.

4



Paper was invented around 100 BC in China.

5



The first kite was made 2,800 years ago.

Grammar

Let's Look at Grammar

Read the sentences in the chart below.

Past active	Past passive was + past participle
The Wright brothers invented the aeroplanes.	The aeroplane was invented by the Wright brothers.
Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.	The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.
Lazio Biro made a new pen.	A new pen was made by Lazio Biro.

Remember! We use by to show who did an action



We use the past passive when

- We want to emphasize the subject of a sentence. The aeroplane was invented in 1908.
- We don't know who did an action. The sun clock was invented in Egypt.

1 Read and circle.

Read the sentences below.
Circle the correct option for each one.

Example: The telescope invented / was invented in 1604.

- 1 The Wright brothers invented / was invented the aeroplane.
- 2 Paper invented / was invented in China.
- 3 A new kind of pen made / was made by Lazio Biro.
- 4 The first windmill made / was made in Persia.
- 5 The light bulb invented / was invented by Thomas Edison.

2 Read and answer.

- Who invented the first globe?
- Who invented the telephone?
- Where was the sun clock invented?
- When was the first car invented?
- What did Charles Babbage invent?

Read the texts in Activity 1 again.
Answer the questions as quickly as possible.
Write the answers on the lines below.

Al-Idrisi invented it.
Graham Bell.
In Egypt.
In Germany.
The first computer.

3 Read and complete.

Read the texts in Activity 1 again.
Complete the table below.

	What?	Who?	Where?	When?
	Invention	Name of inventor	Country	Date
1	sun clock	we don't know	Egypt	about 3500 BC
2	globe	Al-Idrisi	Spain	1100
3	Computer	Charles Babbage Ada Byron	England	1830
4	Telephone	Alexander Graham Bell	Canada	1876
5	The car	Karl Benz	Germany	1886

Working with Words

4 Read and find.

Work in groups to complete the reading race.

Inventions Word Check Sheet

Invention	Read it or write it	Invention	Read it or write it
the telephone		the car	
the CD player		the computer	
the television		the clock	
the computer			

1 Karl Benz invented the car in 1885.
2 The car was invented in 1885.
3 Lazo Biro invented the Biro.
4 Charles Babbage invented the first computer
in about 1830.
5 Thomas Edison invented the bulb.
6 Cai Lun invented paper in China.
7 The Persians invented the windmill.
8 Somebody invented the first clock in about
3500BC.

Vocabulary

2 Complete.

1 We can look at the stars through this.
2 Al Idrisi invented this.
3 This uses wind to make energy.
4 The biro is a kind of this.
5 Edison invented this. (two words)
6 Children like to fly this.
7 This was first invented in China.
8 People called this a 'horseless carriage'.

You can

Rewrite the active sentences as passive sentences, and the passive sentences as active sentences.

The car was invented by Karl Benz in 1885.
The first globe was made by Al Idrisi.
The...Bira...was...invented by Lax
The first computer was invented in 1936.
The light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison in the USA.
Paper was invented by Cai Lun
Windmills were invented by the Persians in about 700 BC.
The first clock was invented...
in 3500 BC.

Score

7

Score		7
-------	--	---

T	E	L	E	S	C	O	P	E
			² g	l	o	b	e	
	¹ w	i	n	d	m	i	l	l
					⁴ p	e	n	
i	g	n	t	b	u	l	b	
			⁶ k	i	t	e		
	⁷ p		a	p	e	r		
			⁸ c	a	r			

2 Read and circle.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Early computers were | (a) tiny | (b) <u>very large</u> | (c) not expensive |
| 2 Alan Turing's idea was about | (a) a game | (b) the microchip | (c) <u>programming</u> |
| 3 The microchip was invented by | (a) Alan Turing | (b) <u>Jack Kilby</u> | (c) Tim Berners-Lee |
| 4 People could buy computers in the | (a) 1930s | (b) 1970s | (c) <u>1980s</u> |
| 5 Computer games became very | (a) <u>popular</u> | (b) useful | (c) cheap |
| 6 Tim Berners-Lee invented the | (a) computer | (b) internet | (c) <u>World Wide Web</u> |

For each item, choose the best option.
Circle the letter next to it.

3 Read and match.

Match each of the sentence halves on the left with one on the right.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 A smartphone is | a as big as a room. |
| 2 Early computers were | b in the 1980s. |
| 3 The 'father of computer science' was | c a lot of information. |
| 4 People started to like computer games | d the internet. |
| 5 A microchip can store | e Alan Turing. |
| 6 The World Wide Web is different from | f a very small computer. |

Working with Words

4 Look and match.

Match the name of each item in the box with the correct picture. Write the name under the picture. Note: There is one extra word.

smartphone keyboard	laptop computer game	calculator mouse	e-mail desktop computer printer
A 	B 	C 	D 
...printer...	...mouse...	...smartphone...	...calculator...
E 	F 	G 	H 
...keyboard...			...game

UNIT 5

Technology

Reading and Understanding

Read think and find.

Read the text below.

As you read, think about these questions and find the answers.

What are computers used for?

What are the differences between early and modern computers?

The History of Computers

Computers are everywhere in our daily lives. They are on our desks, on our laps, in our cars and in our phones. A smartphone is really just a tiny kind of computer.

What computers can do

Computers can store information, do maths, play films and music and send e-mails. You can play games on them too.

Early computers

Early computers were huge. They were the size of a large room! They were also very expensive and needed a lot of electricity.

Early computers could do only one simple thing. Then in the 1930s, a man called Alan Turing had an idea. People sometimes call Alan Turing the 'father of computer science.' His idea was to programme a computer so that it could do lots of different things.

The microchip

In 1958, Jack Kilby invented the microchip. Microchips are like tiny plates which can store lots of information. After the microchip was put into computers, they became much smaller.

Computers at home

By the 1970s, computers became cheaper so ordinary people could afford to buy them. In the 1980s, computer games started to become popular. Lots of people bought computers just because they wanted to play computer games!

The World Wide Web

In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web, a way of organising information on the Internet so that we can look



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Grammar

Let's Look at Grammar

The Future with 'Will'

We use **will + verb (infinitive)** to predict what will happen or what we think will happen in the future.

Examples: People **will travel** to other planets.

It **will be** sunny tomorrow.

To predict something that will not happen, we use **will not (won't)**.

Examples: In the future, children **will not go** to school.

My uncle **will not visit** London next year.



Affirmative

I	will	help.
He	'll	
She		
It		
We		
You		
They		

Negative

I	will not	help.
He	won't	
She		
It		
We		
You		
They		

Interrogative

Will	I	arrive early?
	he	
	she	
	it	
	we	
	you	
	they	

We can also make questions with **will** and **Wh-** question words.

Examples: Where **will** people live?
What **will** you do?
How **will** she go to school?

1 Read and underline.

Experts predict that in 100 years from now, there will be 11 billion people on earth. So there won't be enough space for us all to live in the world. We won't live in cities like today. We'll build cities under the sea or underground. People will travel through space to look for new homes. Perhaps we'll live on the Moon or on Mars!

Read the text below.

Underline the short forms of will and will not.



Use will for affirmative or won't for negative sentences

will study English.

won't eat ceviche.

Use **WILL I ; WILL SHE ; WILL HE** ... for interrogative sentences

will you study English? Yes, I will

will she eat ceviche?. No, She won't

OMTUT
Knowledge Is Power

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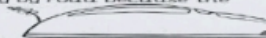
2 Think, speak and complete.

- a Do you think flying cars are a good idea?
b Would you like to buy one? Why/why not?

cost faster car travel sky traffic interested

Flying Cars Will Soon Be in the Sky

A company in the USA is developing a flying (1) ...*car*..... The car can (2) ...*travel* up to 40 kilometres an hour. Until now, it can only fly over lakes and other areas of fresh water. The company are making a list of people who are (3) ...*interested* in buying their flying car. But they have still not told people the price. So people don't know how much it will (4) ...*cost*..... Flying cars can get to places much (5) ...*faster*... than cars travelling by road because the skies are not crowded with (6) ...*traffic*...



Source: <https://voanews.com/a/flying-car>

3 Write, ask and answer.

- 1 With a partner, choose one of the topics below. Think of three things you would like to know about the future of this topic. Write three questions on the lines below.

cars space travel cities robots schools computers

Example: Will cars have wings?

- 1 ..*will cars use petrol?*.....
2 ..*will cars be comfortable?*.....
3 ..*will cars have lights?*.....

2 Find another pair of students and ask your questions. Then answer their questions.



Will cars have wings?

Yes, I think so. Will robots do our homework?



Read, write and listen.

Read the text, then write the words.

Most sounds in English can be spelled in more than one way.

The sound 'k' as in the word 'kite' is called 'hard c'. The words below all begin with the 'hard c' sound but start with 'c' or 'k'.

Put each word in the box under the correct picture. Say the words, then listen to them on the CD.

car

kangaroo

cake

computer

kite



computer



kite



car



kangaroo



cake

Listen and repeat.

Listen to these words, then repeat them.

chocolate

cheese

Sometimes the letters 'ch' are pronounced like 'k'. Listen and repeat.

technology

school

Sort and listen.

Sort the words in the box into the correct column. Then listen and check.

chocolate

each

school

technology

stomach

China

cheese

mechanic

chocolate

each

cheese

china

technology

stomach

mechanic

school

Think of more words.

Grammar

1 Think and write.

After 100 years time, maybe:

- 1 Peoplewill live..... in underground cities. (live)
- 2 There ..won't be..... enough land for everyone to live on Earth (not be)
- 3 Some people ...will leave.... Earth and live on Mars. (leave)
- 4 People...will have..... holidays in space. (have)
- 5 Children won't go..... to school. (not go)
- 6 They ...will learn... on computers at home. (learn)
- 7 People won't use..... paper any more. (not use)
- 8 Cars ...will fly..... through the air. (fly)

Score

	7
--	---

Vocabulary

2 Complete..

Complete each gap with one of the words in the box below. Note: There is one extra word.

smartphone robots computer towers mouse astronaut space keyboard control

- 1 The cities of the future will have many (1) towers.
- 2 A computer (2) keyboard has letters and numbers.
- 3 In the future, (3) robots will probably do all the housework.
- 4 The first woman to go into (4) space was Russian.
- 5 You use a (5) mouse to move things around a computer screen.
- 6 In the future, people will (6) control computers with their voice.
- 7 You have to do special training to be an (7) astronaut.
- 8 A (8) smartphone can do many more things than a mobile phone.

Score

	7
--	---

Spelling

3 Listen and write.

Listen to the words and write them onto the lines.

- | | | | |
|---|-------|----|-------|
| 1 | ..... | 6 | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| 3 | ..... | 8 | ..... |
| 4 | ..... | 9 | ..... |
| 5 | ..... | 10 | ..... |

How did you do?

Total score	Very good	OK	Not very good		
<table><tr><td></td><td>24</td></tr></table>		24			
	24				
Grammar	4 - 5	3	less than 3		
Vocabulary	4 - 7	4 - 5	less than 4		
	6 - 7	6 - 7	less than 6		

Let's Read Activities

UNIT 1

The Summer Camp

Classbook

Skills Book Activities

page

page

12

56

UNIT 2

Super Healthy Smoothies

Classbook

Skills Book Activities

page

page

24

57

UNIT 3

A Wonderful World Cruise

Classbook

Skills Book Activities

page

page

36

58

UNIT 4

The Boy Who Caught the Wind

Classbook

Skills Book Activities

page

page

48

59

UNIT 5

The Time Machine

Classbook

Skills Book Activities

page

page

60

60

The Summer Camp

1 Read and check.

Check the boxes with Right (✓) Wrong (✗) or I don't know (?)

- 1 On the first day, Ben woke up late.
- 2 Ben wants to go camping everyday.
- 3 Ben likes playing computer games.
- 4 Ben went camping in the mountain.
- 5 At the camp, there was no chips and pizza.
- 6 On Monday, Ben and his friends went hiking.

✓
✗
✓
✗
✓
✗

2 Read and match.

Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 Ben spent his holiday | a | three boys. |
| 2 Jim was | b | a computer game. |
| 3 On Monday, they went | c | cycling. |
| 4 Ben made a team with | d | in a summer camp. |
| 5 Ben made a model of | e | the camp leader. |
| 6 Ben's team won | f | a fort. |

Super Healthy Smoothies

1 Read and think.

For each item, shade the bubble ☐ next to the correct option.

- 1 A Zesty Burst is full of ☐ vitamin C ☒ vegetables ☐ dairy
- 2 The Green Machine is ☐ sweet ☒ healthy ☐ creamy
- 3 Drink a Banana Dream if you want something ☐ fruity ☐ green ☒ sweet
- 4 Drink a Strawberry Shaker if you feel ☐ cold ☐ tired ☒ hot

2 Read and think.

Read the sentence. Write (T) if the sentence is true and (F) if the sentence is false.

- 1 Zesty Burst and Strawberry Shaker are the best smoothies if you do not like bananas. ☐ T
- 2 Green Machine is the only smoothie that contains fruit and vegetables. ☐ F
- 3 Banana Dream is the only smoothie that does not contain ice. ☐ F
- 4 Zesty Burst is the sweetest smoothie. ☐ F
- 5 Strawberry Shaker contains two types of fruit. ☐ T

3 Design.

Design your own healthy smoothie. Think of a name. Write the ingredients and a short description. Draw a picture of your smoothie.

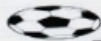
Smoothie name

Ingredients

Description

4 Do a survey.

doing after school. Record the information in the chart. Use a tick (✓) or a cross (✗).




Names	Activities			



5 Ask and answer.

Read the example dialogue below.
Work in pairs and talk about the information from your survey.




I like reading.

I don't enjoy swimming.

My friend Hanan likes watching TV.

I don't. I think it's dangerous.



So do I.

Neither do I.

I don't. I like hoverboarding. My friend Aisha loves hoverboarding too.

1 Read and complete.

Use the information from the table and the sentences to complete the gaps.

1	Name	Susan
2	Age	11
3	Country	Spain
4	Love	Gardening
5	Like	Skateboarding
6	Don't like	watching TV
7	Best friend's name	Erica
8	Best friend likes	Painting

1 My name is

...Susan...

2 I...am.....

11 years old.

3 I am from

...Spain...

4 I...love....

gardening.

5 I...like....

skateboarding.

8 She...likes
painting.

7 My best friend
name's is

...Erica...

6 I don't like

watching tv

2 Read and complete.

Read the text and complete the missing words.

My (1)....name..... is Susan. I am 11 (2)....years..... old. I am from (3)....Spain..... . I love gardening. I have a small garden in my house and I look after the flowers. I also like (4)....skateboarding..... I usually go skateboarding with my friends after school. My best (5)....friend..... , Erica, is eleven years old too. She likes (6)....painting..... . She doesn't like (7)....watching tv..... , and neither do I.

Knowledge is Power