

Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. What do the children have to do in the competition?  28 They have to make a drawing of a future form of transport.



Fin Hello, everyone. Mr Martin is from the Museum of Inventions. He'd like to talk to you about a competition for local clubs and schools.



Mr Martin Hello! Our competition is about transport! We've been travelling in cars, helicopters and planes for many years. But what will transport be like in the future?



Mr Martin We want you to do a drawing of a future form of transport.

Libby How long have we got?

Mr Martin You've got two weeks.



Ed What's the first prize?

Mr Martin It's a ride in a hot-air balloon.

Tom Wow! Fantastic!



Tom How about a car that travels at a thousand kilometres an hour?

Ed Or a motorbike that doesn't need petrol?

Kate Or a lorry that can travel on water?



Libby I'm not sure. Maybe we should look round the Museum of Inventions.

Tom Good idea! But we'll have to hurry. We've only got two weeks and I really want to win that trip!

2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

3 Read again and write the answers.

1 Is Mr Martin from a museum?

Yes, he is.

2 Is he talking about a visit to the museum?

No, he isn't.

3 Do the children have to draw a form of transport?

Yes, they do.

4 Have they got two weeks to complete their work?


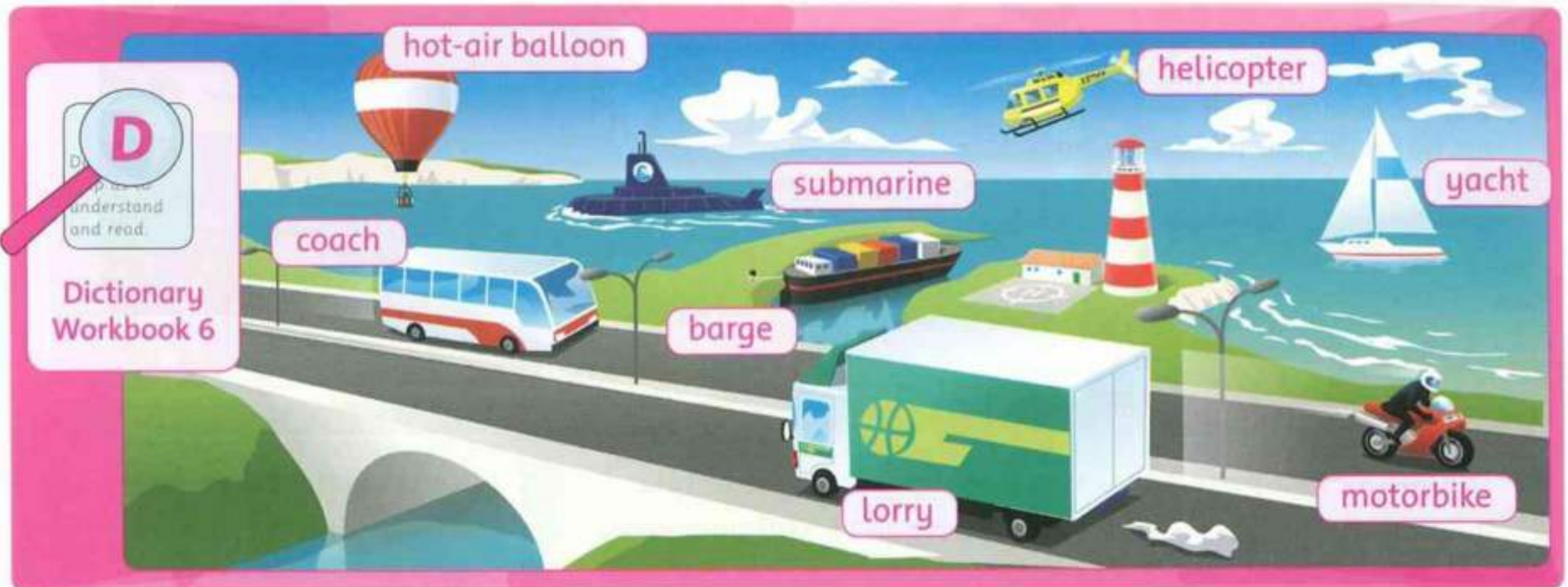
Yes, they do.

5 Is the first prize a ride in an aeroplane?

No, it isn't.

6 Do the children decide to go to the library?

No, they don't.

1 Listen and repeat.  29

2 Write the words.

- 1 submarine *noun* a type of closed boat that travels under the water
- 2 yacht *noun* a boat with a sail, often used for racing
- 3 motorbike *noun* a motor vehicle with two wheels, that one or two people can ride on
- 4 barge *noun* a type of long, flat boat used in the past to carry things along canals and rivers
- 5 coach *noun* a bus that travels long distances
- 6 lorry *noun* a big, strong motor vehicle used for carrying things by road
- 7 helicopter *noun* a flying vehicle with no wings, but with two long, thin parts on top that go round very fast
- 8 hot-air balloon *noun* a very big, round, light object full of hot gas, that carries people through the air

Working with words

Phrasal verbs

- look after** *verb* to stay with someone and make sure they are safe
- look up** *verb* to find a word in a book or on a computer to learn its meaning
- look round** *verb* to walk around a place looking at things
- look forward to** *verb* to feel excited about something that is going to happen in the future

3 Listen and repeat.  30

4 Write the words.

- 1 I can't go out this evening because I'm looking after my little brother.
- 2 My parents looked round a lot of houses before they bought this one.
- 3 I'm really looking forward my birthday party tomorrow!
- 4 Can you look up this word in your dictionary, please?

1 Listen and read. Why can't the planes fly?  31

News just in! There is a group of lions lying on the runway at a small airport in South Africa. Planes can't leave because the lions are in the way! The lions have been lying there since 9 a.m. But no one wants to move them! Passengers have been waiting for five hours! The manager of the airport says that it is too dangerous to move the lions. He thinks they are enjoying the sun and will move when the sun goes down. Until then, everyone must wait!



2 Read and learn.

Because there are lions on the runway.

 Present perfect continuous

Use the **present perfect continuous** with *for* and *since* to talk about something that started in the past and is still happening.

The lions **have been lying** there **since** 9 a.m.

Passengers **have been waiting** **for** five hours.

Present perfect continuous = *have / has + been + ing form*

Use these time expressions with the present perfect continuous, too:

all morning, all day, all week

We've been doing our homework **all morning**.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect continuous.

- 1 Mum has been cutting (cut) onions for the last ten minutes.
- 2 Jenny has been tidying (tidy) her room all morning. It looks much better now.
- 3 Jon has been doing (do) his homework all evening.
- 4 They have been swimming (swim) since twelve o'clock.
- 5 Tim has been running (run) for an hour now. He's training for the race.
- 6 We have been watching (watch) the film since eight o'clock. It's nearly finished.

4 Write sentences. Use the present perfect continuous.



1 make a cake / all morning
She's been making a cake all morning.



2 play the piano / all afternoon
He's been playing the piano all afternoon.



3 play tennis / since one o'clock
They've been playing tennis since 1 o'clock.



4 sleep / since 12 p.m.
He's been sleeping since 12 p.m.



5 run / for two hours
He's been running for two hours.



6 talk on the phone / for three hours
She's been talking on the phone for three hours.

1 Listen and read. What has Professor invented? 32

A special car that cleans itself.



Professor & Chip



2 Read and learn.



Present perfect continuous

We use the **present perfect continuous** to talk about something that started in the past and has recently stopped. There may be evidence for the activity.

I'm tired because I've been working on a new invention.

I'm wet because your special car has been spraying water at me!

What have you been doing?

Have you been swimming?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect continuous.

- 1 Max is tired because he has been playing (play) football.
- 2 The boys are cold because they have been swimming (swim) in the sea.
- 3 The children aren't hungry because they have been eating (eat) chocolate.
- 4 I'm wet because I have been cleaning (clean) my dad's car.
- 5 We're dirty because we have been working (work) hard in the garden.
- 6 Ella's happy because she has been making (make) cakes.


4 Speaking Ask and answer.



play / tennis ride / his bike
do / homework run / a race
make / a cake play / football

He's been riding his bike.
It's Ben.

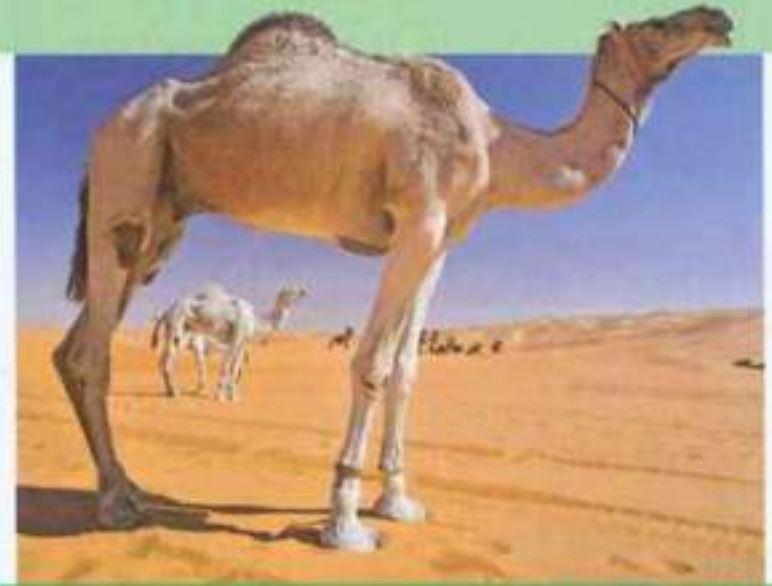
Reading

- 1 Look at the pictures and the text. What are the three types of transport? Camels, gondolas and elephants.
- 2 Listen and read.  33

Transport around the world

The environment is different all around the world. Some people live in places where there is lots of snow, some people live in deserts and some people live near the water. People in all these different places around the world have developed all kinds of transport to help them travel around the environment they live in.

In desert areas, camels have traditionally been used as a form of transport. They are ideal for travelling across the desert because they can survive for a week or more without water. Also, their ears and noses can shut tightly to stop sand going into them and their feet don't sink into the sand either. They are known as 'the ship of the desert' because of their ability to carry heavy loads for long distances. There isn't any other animal that could survive so long in the desert, carrying heavy things.



The city of Venice was built on a group of 118 islands. There are 150 canals and about 400 bridges which connect the islands. The only way to get around is on foot or on the water. There are no cars or trucks. The gondola is a traditional Venetian rowing boat and for centuries gondolas were the main form of transport. Today, they are still popular with tourists but most local people travel by motorized waterbuses or private boats. These are faster than gondolas and carry more people.



Large areas in Asia have thick forests that are difficult to explore on foot. For thousands of years, humans have used elephants to help them go into these places for farming and clearing land. Elephants walk on their toes which means they can keep their balance even on wet mud. They are strong, so they can clear a path through plants and bushes. Today, people still use elephants to transport logs in areas where it's difficult for machines to go.



3 Read again and correct the words in bold.

- 1 People used **horses** to travel across the desert. People used camels to travel across the desert.
- 2 Camels can survive for a **year** without water. Camels can survive for a week without water.
- 3 You can explore Venice **by car** and on the water. You can explore Venice on foot and on the water.
- 4 Local people in Venice travel by motorized waterbuses or by private **gondolas**.
- 5 Elephants help people in Asia farm and clear land in the **mountains**.
- 6 People also use elephants to transport **machines**. 4- Local people in Venice travel by motorized waterbuses or by private boats.
5- Elephants help people in Asia farm and clear land in the forests.
 People also use elephants to transport logs.

Words in context

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

D

Dictionary Workbook 6

verb to join two places so that you can go from one to the other

1 connect



5 mud

adj not for everyone to use

2 private



6 log

adj the best possible thing


3 ideal



7 balance

adj they live in the place you are talking about

4 local



8 load

Listening

2 Listen. What does Mr Jones do? 34

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

- 1 Mr Jones has been flying helicopters since he was 18. False
- 2 He sometimes takes people to hospital. _____
- 3 He dislikes working with famous people. _____
- 4 He took an African prince to his house. _____
- 5 He hates being so high in the sky. _____
- 6 Some of his work starts very early. _____



Speaking

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

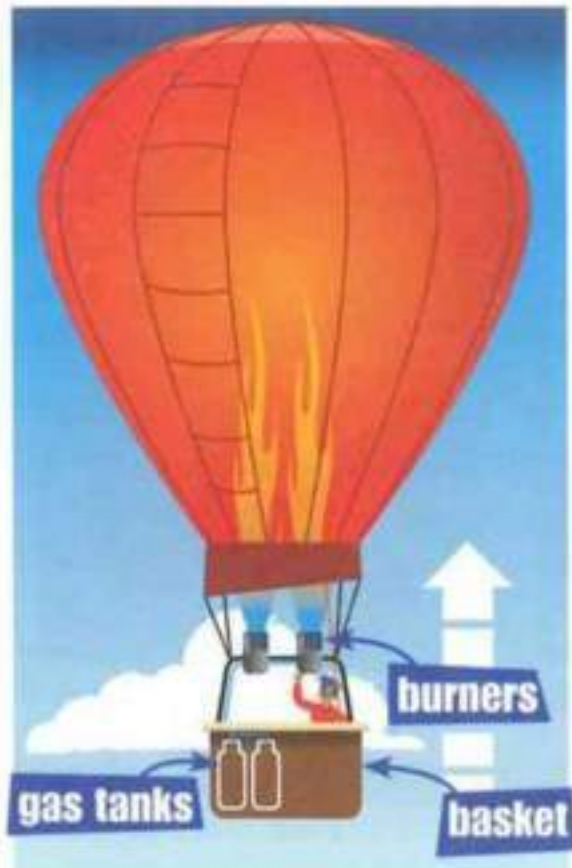
Which form of transport would you like to travel on?	I'd like to travel on _____.	a camel / a gondola / an elephant / a helicopter / a hot-air balloon / a camel
Why?	Because it would be _____.	fun / amazing / exciting / fast / interesting
How do you normally travel to school?	I normally travel _____.	on foot / by car / by bus / by train / by bike
What other forms of transport have you travelled on?	I've travelled on a _____.	boat / ship / plane / train / bike / horse / motorbike

Writing

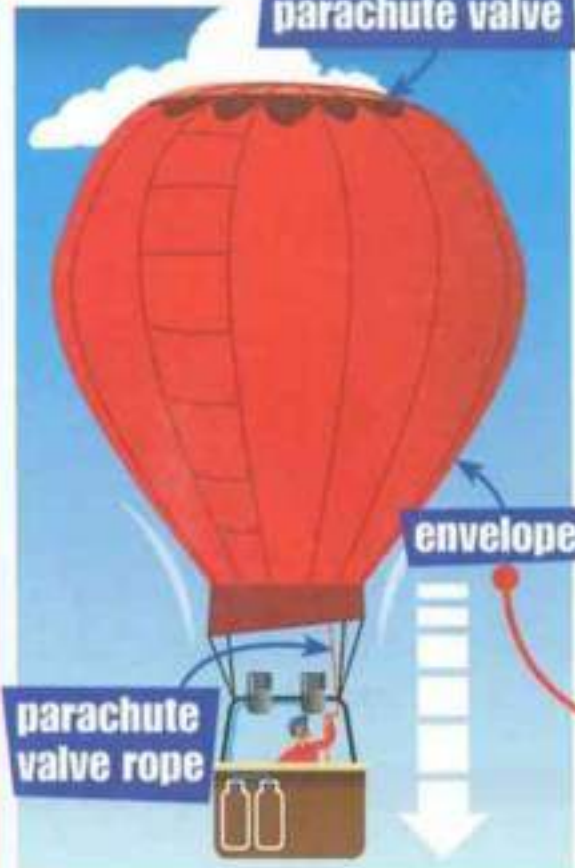
- 1 Look at the diagram and text. What type of transport is it?
- 2 Read. Hot-air balloons

Hot-air Balloons

People have been flying hot-air balloons for over 200 years. But how do they work?



Step 1: To move the balloon up, the pilot releases gas. The burner heats it. Hot air rises and so the hot air lifts the balloon off the ground. The more gas that is released, the higher the balloon goes.



Step 2: To move the balloon down, the pilot pulls the parachute valve rope. It pulls down the parachute valve and hot air goes out of the envelope. When there is less hot air in the envelope, the balloon goes down.



Step 3: A pilot can't steer the balloon. The balloon goes in the same direction as the wind. **However**, the wind blows in different directions at different heights. **So**, if the pilot wants to move one way, he can go up or down until he finds a wind blowing in that direction.

A process diagram

We can use process diagrams to show how something complicated works.

Write an introduction to explain what the subject is.

Draw a diagram to show something that is explained in the text. Use different diagrams to explain different things.

Write labels on the diagram to show what things are called.

Use connectors *so* and *however* to explain in more detail.

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 How does the pilot move the balloon up? 2 How does the pilot move the balloon down?

4 Complete the sentences with *So* or *However*.

- 1 The milk from camels is full of lots of different vitamins that are good for our bodies. So, this milk is a very healthy drink.
- 2 Barges were built to move things around the country by river. However, now lorries are used more often.
- 3 Submarines can travel under the water or on top of the water. However, they travel faster when they are underwater.
- 4 Wind speed is very important when flying hot-air balloons. So, the pilot must always check wind speeds and general weather before flying.

5 Complete writing page 36 of Workbook 6.



1 Complete the quiz.

1 (noun) a type of boat that travels under the water
What is the word?

submarine

2 What is first prize in the museum's competition in the story?

A hot-air balloon trip

3 (verb) to walk around a place looking at things
What is the verb?

look round

4 Correct the sentence.
We've been learn about transport this morning.

We've been learning about transport this morning.

5 Correct the sentence.
I've been waiting here since twenty minutes.

I've been waiting here for twenty minutes.

6 Correct the sentence.
He's all morning been playing tennis.

He's been playing tennis all morning.

7 What's the name of the traditional boats in Venice?

gondolas

8 (adj) not for everyone to use
What is the word?

private

9 What can you use a process diagram for?

To show how something complicated works.

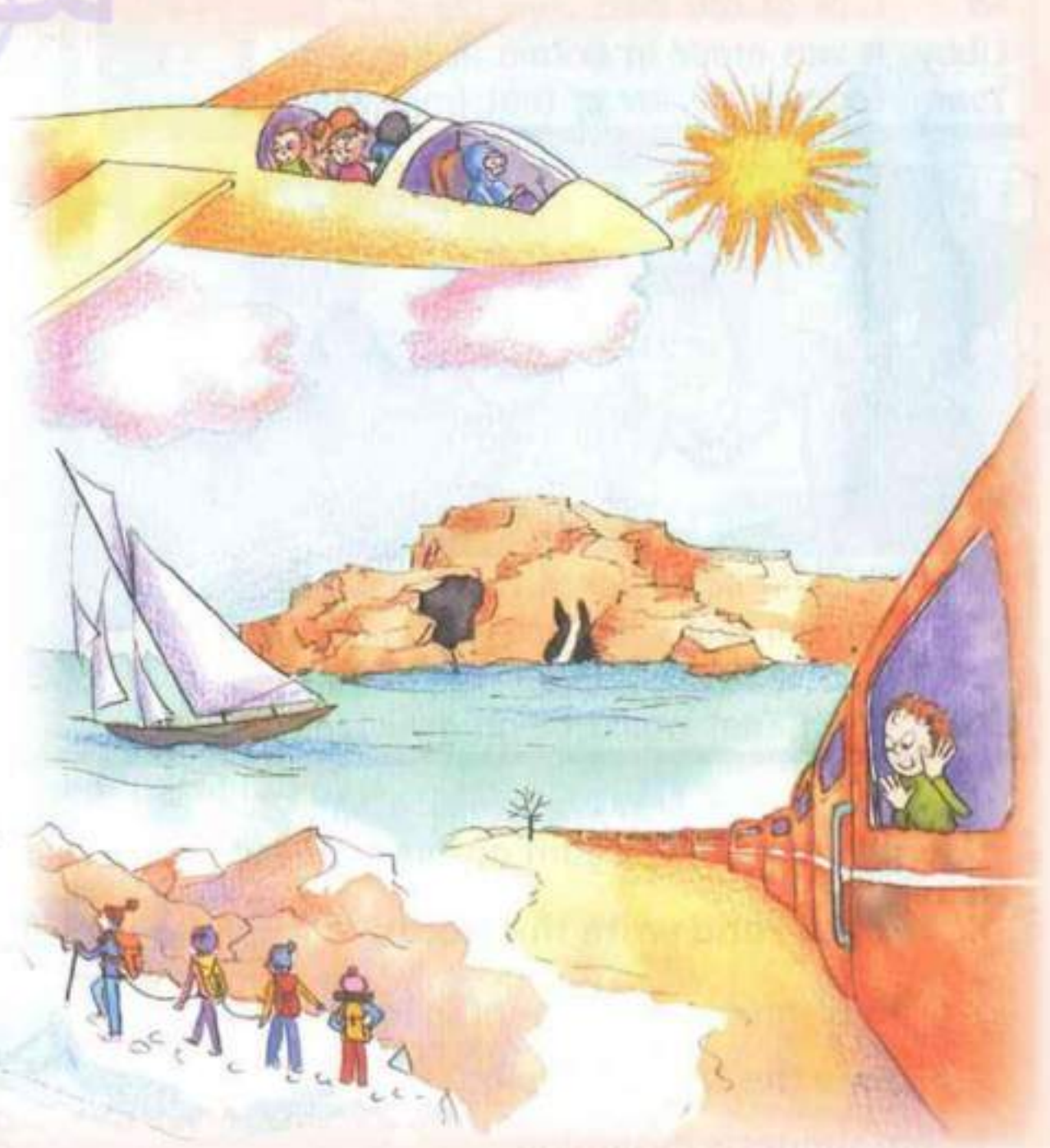
10 In a hot-air balloon, can the pilot steer the balloon?

No, but he can go up or down to find a wind that blows in the direction he wants to go.

2 Listen and order the lines. Sing. 35

We've been travelling

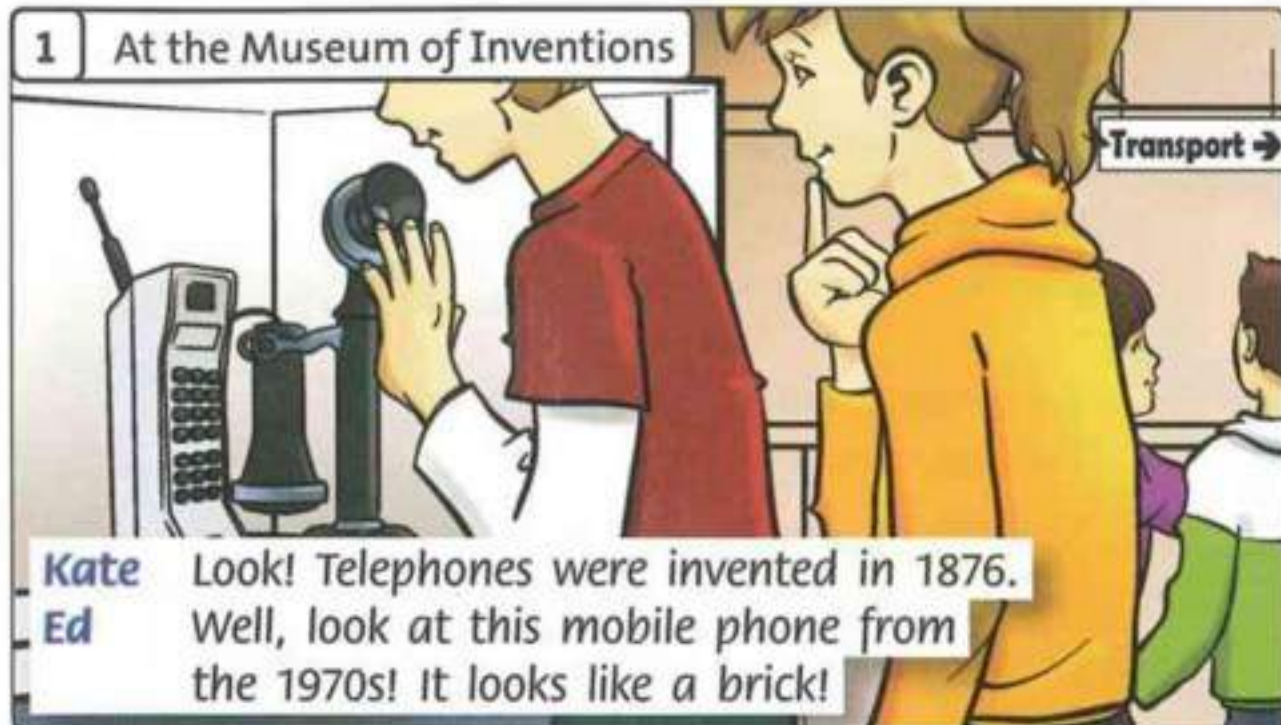
- 1 We've been travelling
- We've flown in a plane and had lots of fun.
- Across the sky,
- We've seen the clouds and felt the sun.
- 1 We've been travelling
- We've sailed in a boat and looked for old caves.
- We've felt the wind and seen the waves.
- Across the sea,
- 1 We've been travelling
- We've ridden in trains, some fast and some slow.
- Across the hills,
- We've seen the fields and touched the snow.



Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. What kinds of transport do the children see in the museum?  36 A car and a bike.

1 At the Museum of Inventions




Kate Look! Telephones were invented in 1876.
Ed Well, look at this mobile phone from the 1970s! It looks like a brick!

2



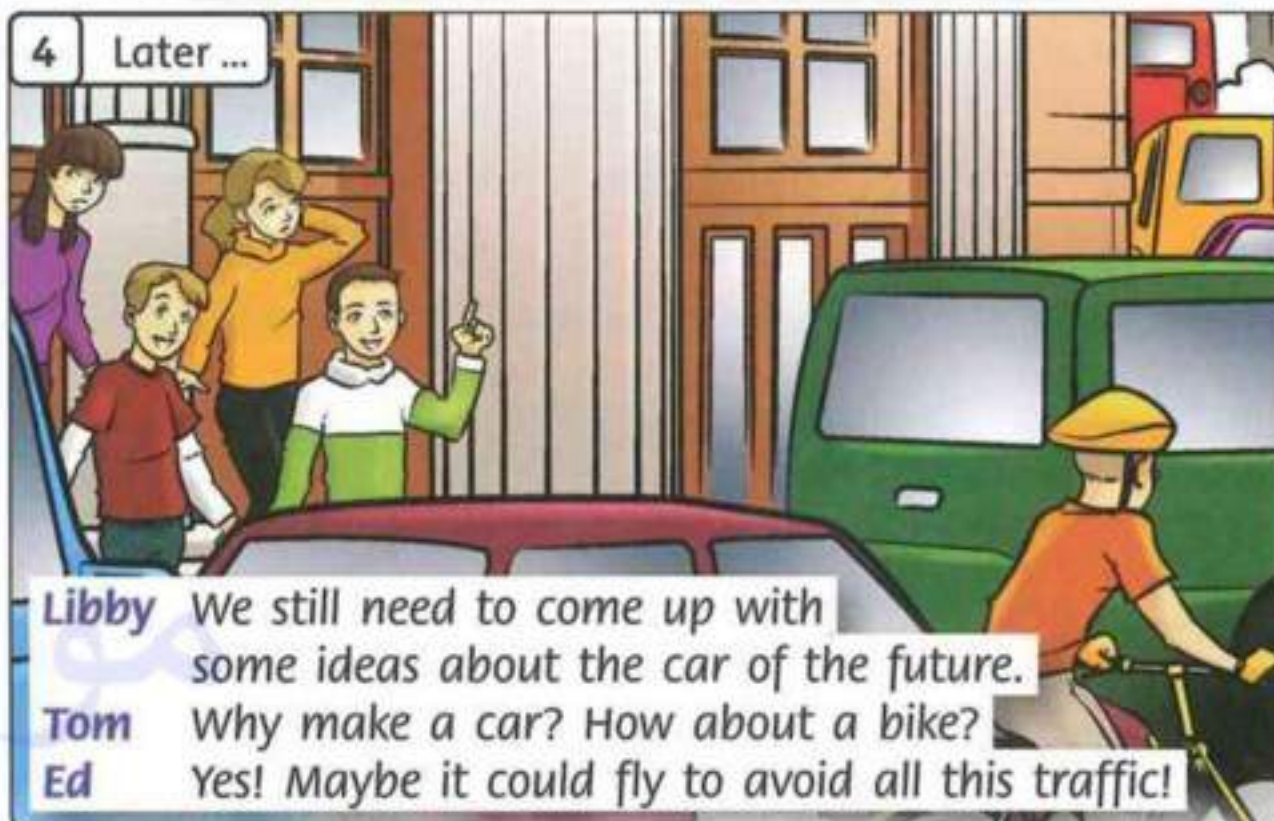
Ed Look at this car. It was made in the 1880s.
Libby It's only got three wheels!
Kate Wow! Things have really changed.

3



Ed Look at this bike! How old is it?
Libby It was made in Britain in the 1870s.
Tom Look at the size of that front wheel!

4 Later ...



Libby We still need to come up with some ideas about the car of the future.
Tom Why make a car? How about a bike?
Ed Yes! Maybe it could fly to avoid all this traffic!

5



Kate It could be attached to a hot-air balloon and when you push on some kind of device, the balloon fills up.
Libby Wow! That would be an achievement!

6



Tom Come on! We've still got to do our design! Think of that hot-air balloon ride!

2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

3 Read again and write the words.

a brick a bike a hot-air balloon **telephones** front 1880s

1 **Telephones** were invented in 1876.


3 Bikes in the 1870s had big **front** wheels.

5 Tom suggests designing **a bike**.

2 The first mobile phones were as big as **a brick**.

4 The car with three wheels was made in the **1880s**.

6 Their bike will be attached to **a hot-air balloon**.

1 Listen and repeat.  37

build *verb* to make something by putting pieces together

design *verb* to draw your idea for how something will be made

device *noun* a simple tool or piece of equipment that is made to do a job

discover *verb* to be the first person to find a place or thing

experiment *noun* a scientific test to see how something works or if something is true

inspiration *noun* a good idea that you think of quickly

invent *verb* to be the first person to make a new type of thing

machine *noun* something with moving parts, that is made to work for people

2 Write the words.

1 Let's invent a new ice cream flavour!

2 I'd love to discover a new island in the sea.

3 Today, there are machines that make cars in factories.

4 They're going to build a new school in our town.

5 We're doing an experiment in our science lesson today.

6 For my school project, I looked for inspiration in the museum.

7 This device is so useful! It makes the job much easier!

8 Scientists want to design a car that is good for the environment.

Working with words

We add the suffix *-ment* to some verbs to make nouns.

verb

excite

equip

achieve

arrange

move

agree

noun

excitement

equipment

achievement

arrangement


movement

agreement

D

Do
help us to
understand
and read.

Dictionary
Workbook 6

3 Listen and repeat.  38

4 Read and circle.

1 Can you move / movement your books, please? I need to use my desk.

2 There was a lot of excite / excitement when the children went on their trip.

3 There is an agree / agreement to work together on the problem.

4 Let's arrange / arrangement to meet on Friday at 6 o'clock.

5 I've got a helmet. What other equip / equipment do I need for rock climbing?

6 My sister won a science competition. It was a great achieve / achievement.

Lesson Three Grammar 1

- 1 Listen and read. Where does chewing gum come from?  39 It can be made of trees, but some companies use artificial substances instead.

In ancient times, people from different cultures chewed gum from trees, but the gum had little flavour. In the 1880s, the Fler brothers tried to make it taste better. Experiments were done on gum from a tree called the chicle tree. The gum was covered with sugar and named *Chiclets*. Although the brothers' friends and family liked it, the gum wasn't advertised so other people didn't know about it.

Chewing gum wasn't sold until the mid-1880s. Factories were opened. Then chewing gum became popular. Today, many kinds of chewing gum flavours are made and chewing gum is bought by people all around the world. However, today chewing gum isn't always made from trees. Some companies use artificial substances instead.



2 Read and learn.

The passive (present simple and past simple)

Use **the passive** when you don't know the subject of a sentence (who does an action).

Many kinds of chewing gum **are made**.

Or when the object of a sentence is more important than the subject.

Factories **were opened** by companies.

Negative sentences:

The gum **wasn't advertised**.

Chewing gum **isn't made** from trees.

Present simple passive = *is / are (not) + past participle*

Past simple passive = *was / were (not) + past participle*

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present passive. Irregular verb list

1 Tea isn't grown (not grow) in England.

3 Jeans are worn (wear) by a lot of people.

5 A lot of pizza is eaten (eat) in Italy.

2 Magazines don't sell (not sell) here.

4 Thousands of emails are sent (send) every day.

6 These T-shirts aren't made (not make) in China.

4 Write the sentences. Use the past passive.

1 the first chocolate bar / not eat / in Europe

The first chocolate bar wasn't eaten in Europe.

2 televisions / invent / in the 20th century

3 our school / not build / this century

4 the first video games / make / in the 1970s

5 ice lollies / create / in the USA

6 the present / not deliver / on his birthday



2- Televisions were invented in the 20th century.

3- Our school wasn't built in this century.

4- The first video games were made in the 1970s.

5- Ice lollies were created in the USA.

Professor & Chip

1 Listen and read. Why can't Chip work? 40
Because the mechanical mop isn't working.



2 Read and learn.

The passive (present continuous)

Use the passive with the present continuous.
My computer **is being repaired**.
The floor **isn't being cleaned**.

Present continuous passive =
is / are (not) + being + past participle

3 Read and circle.

- 1 My jeans *are washing* / **are being washed** at the moment.
- 2 The boys **are cleaning** / *being cleaned* the car.
- 3 The boat **isn't being sailed** / *is sailing* right now.
- 4 A new train station *is building* / **is being built** in our town.
- 5 Tom **is using** / *being used* the computer at the moment.
- 6 The class *is teaching* / **is being taught** the passive tense.

4 Speaking Talk about the pictures. Irregular verb list





a hospital / build
a motorbike / fix
a rocket / launch
some jeans / wash
a house / paint
a car / wash

A hospital is being built.

It's Picture 3.

Reading

- 1 Look at the text. Find the names of four types of pens. Quill pens, fountain pens, ballpoint pens and space pens.
- 2 Listen and read.  41



The History of the Pen

Over 10,000 years ago

People used stones to draw pictures on the walls of caves. They also used sharp objects or bones to make marks on clay.

7,000 years ago

The Egyptians invented paper and also pens to write on it. Pens were made from reeds. Reeds are hollow plants. One end of the reed was cut into a point, or a nib. Then the pen was filled with ink by dipping it into an ink pot to fill up the inside. People squeezed the pen when they wanted the ink to come out.

In the 7th century

People started using quill pens. Quill pens were made from the feathers of birds. The part which the feathers are attached to is hollow. They worked better than reed pens because they were softer and you could squeeze them more easily to make the ink come out. They could also be washed and dried and used lots of times.

In the 10th century

The first fountain pen was made in Egypt. The pen held ink in a reservoir inside the pen and the ink travelled down to the nib. It wasn't necessary to dip the nib into an ink pot, so they were cleaner to use. However, sometimes big drops of ink came out of the pen and ruined the paper.

1938

László Bíró invented the ballpoint pen. It had a tiny ball in its tip which rotated as it moved along the paper and picked up ink from a cartridge inside. It worked well because big drops of ink couldn't come out so it was better because the paper could not be ruined.

1965

The Space Pen was invented. The Space Pen can write underwater, upside down, in extreme temperatures and at zero gravity! For this reason astronauts use them in space. This pen can do everything! But who knows what pens will be invented in the future!

3 Read again and write True or False.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 People used stones to draw pictures in caves. | <u>True</u> |
| 2 Reed pens were made from bones. | <u>False</u> |
| 3 Quill pens were made from plants. | <u>False</u> |
| 4 Fountain pens were invented in Egypt. | <u>True</u> |
| 5 The first ballpoint pen had no ink. | <u>False</u> |
| 6 Space Pens only work in space. | <u>False</u> |

Words in context

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

D
 Understand and read.
Dictionary Workbook 6

- 1 cartridge *noun* a container that holds things like ink for printing or films for a camera
- 2 clay *noun* heavy earth that is soft when wet and becomes hard when baked.
- 3 rotate *verb* to go round and round
- 4 hollow *adj* with a hole or empty space inside
- 5 nib *noun* the point at the end of a pen that you write with
- 6 sharp *adj* with an edge or point that cuts or makes holes easily
- 7 ink *noun* coloured liquid that is used for writing and drawing
- 8 reservoir *noun* a place where liquids are stored

Listening

2 Listen to the children. Which four inventions do they talk about? 42

3 Listen again and match.

- Speaker 1 d
- Speaker 2
- Speaker 3
- Speaker 4

- a It has changed the way people work.
- b It has helped us learn about history.
- c It lets you see different and interesting places.
- d It lets you contact your friends and family easily.



Speaking

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

- Which do you think is the most important invention?
- Why do you think it is so important?
- What do you think are other important inventions?
- What do you think will be the important inventions of the future?

- _____
- Because it _____.
- _____
- I think there will be _____.

- TVs. / Pens. / The telephone. / The aeroplane. / The computer. / Fridges.
- teaches us about history / helps communication / lets people travel / improves work / is fun / keeps food fresh
- Cars. / MP3 players. / CDs. / DVDs. / Bikes. / Space rockets.
- more trips to the moon / flying cars / robots in everyone's home

Writing

1 Look at the text. Who invented 'night writing'? Charles Barbier.

2 Read.

Write the dates when the person was born and died.

Write the most important things that happened in the person's life.

Use *to begin with* to introduce a subject.

Use *soon after* or *later* to say what happens next.

Use *during* to show what happened over a period of time.

Finish by writing the person's most important achievement.

A biography

We write a biography to talk about the main events of someone's life.

Louis Braille (1809-1852)

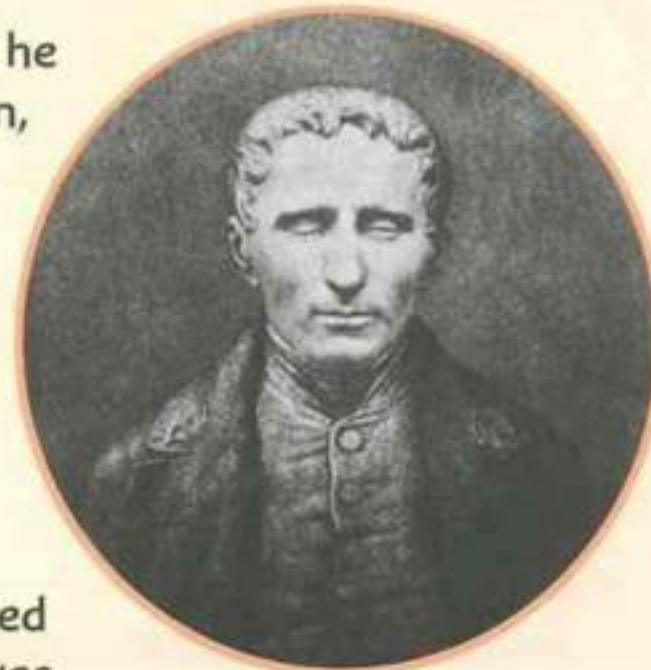
Louis Braille was born in France in 1809. In 1812, he had an accident and went blind. When he was ten, he went to a school for blind children.

To begin with, Louis was very unhappy. The school had books with raised letters made with metal, which blind people could feel with their fingers. But it was very difficult to read and there were only 14 books in the school.

Soon after, a man called Charles Barbier visited the school. He showed the boys his invention, called 'night writing'. It was a code of 12 raised dots. It was also very difficult to read, but it gave Louis an idea!

During the next three years, Louis invented a new code, which only used six raised dots. Today we call it 'Braille'. It was very simple and easy to use. *Later*, Louis became a teacher for blind people. He also translated many books into Braille.

Now, Braille is used in almost every language all over the world!



3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 How many special books for blind people did the school have? 14.
- 2 What did Louis do when he finished school? He became a teacher for blind people, and he also translated many books into Braille.

4 Read and circle.

- 1 Trainers were invented *to begin with* / during the 1960s.
- 2 Mobile phones were first sold in the 1970s. To begin with, / *Soon after*, they were as big as bricks.
- 3 Black and white TVs were becoming popular. Soon after, / *During* colour TVs were invented.
- 4 The first plane flight was in 1903. Soon after, / *During* aeroplanes became popular.

5 Complete writing page 44 of Workbook 6.



1 Complete the quiz.

1 (verb) to be the first person to make a new type of thing
What is the word?

invent

2 What two forms of transport do the children see in the museum in the story?

a bike and a car

3 Make the verb into a noun. arrange

arrangement

4 Correct the sentence.
The Pyramids built by the Ancient Egyptians.

The Pyramids were built by the Ancient Egyptians.

5 Correct the sentence.
Tea grown in India.

Tea is grown in India.

6 Correct the sentence.
My homework is marking right now.

My homework is being marked right now.

7 What did Louis Braille invent?

A new writing code for blind people which only uses six dots.

8 (noun) coloured liquid that is used for writing and drawing
What is the word?

ink

9 Complete with the correct words. I started learning Spanish. _____ it was easy.

Learning

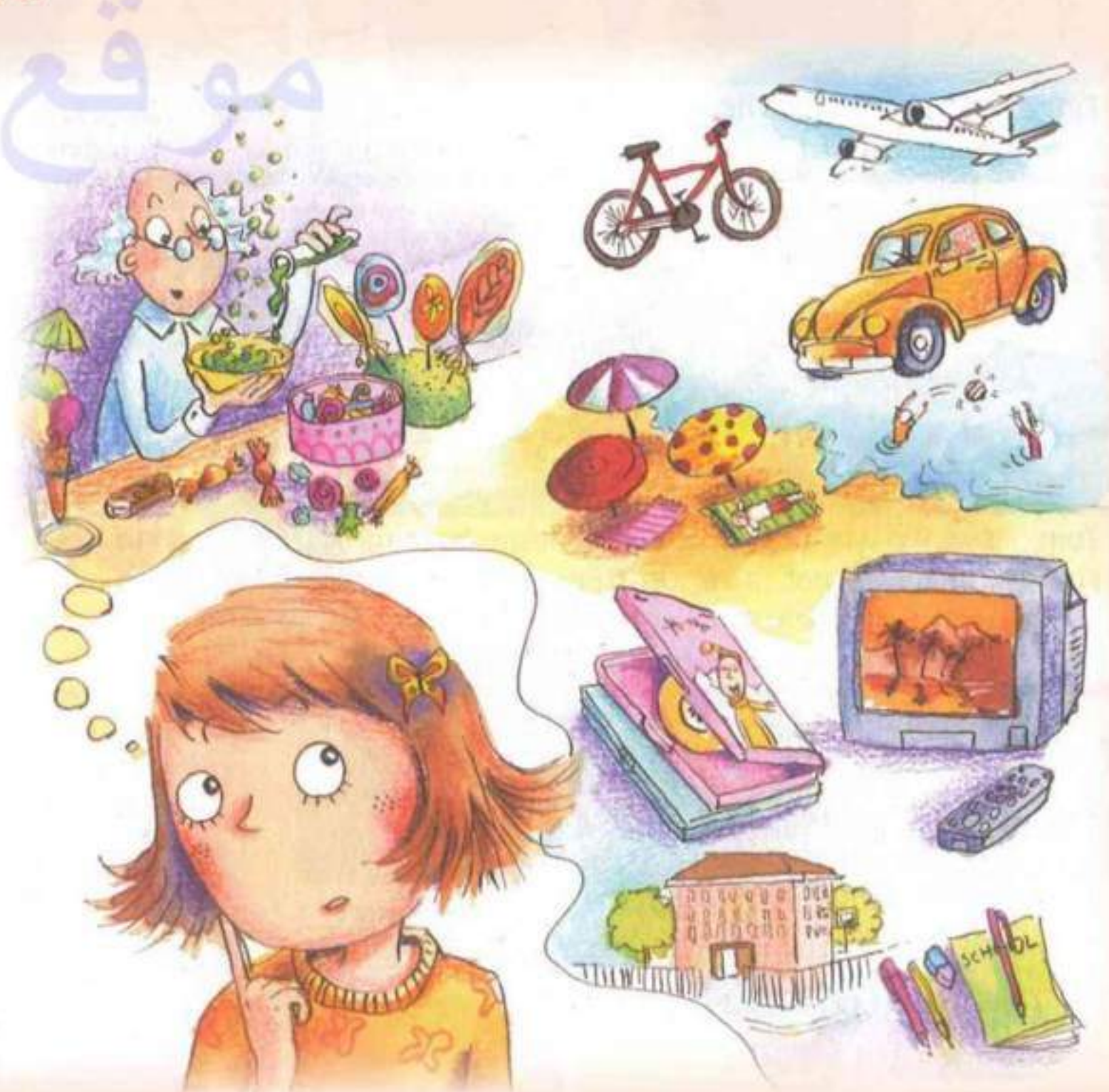
10 Complete with the correct word. My parents lived in Egypt _____ the 1990s.

since

2 Listen and order the lines. Sing. 43

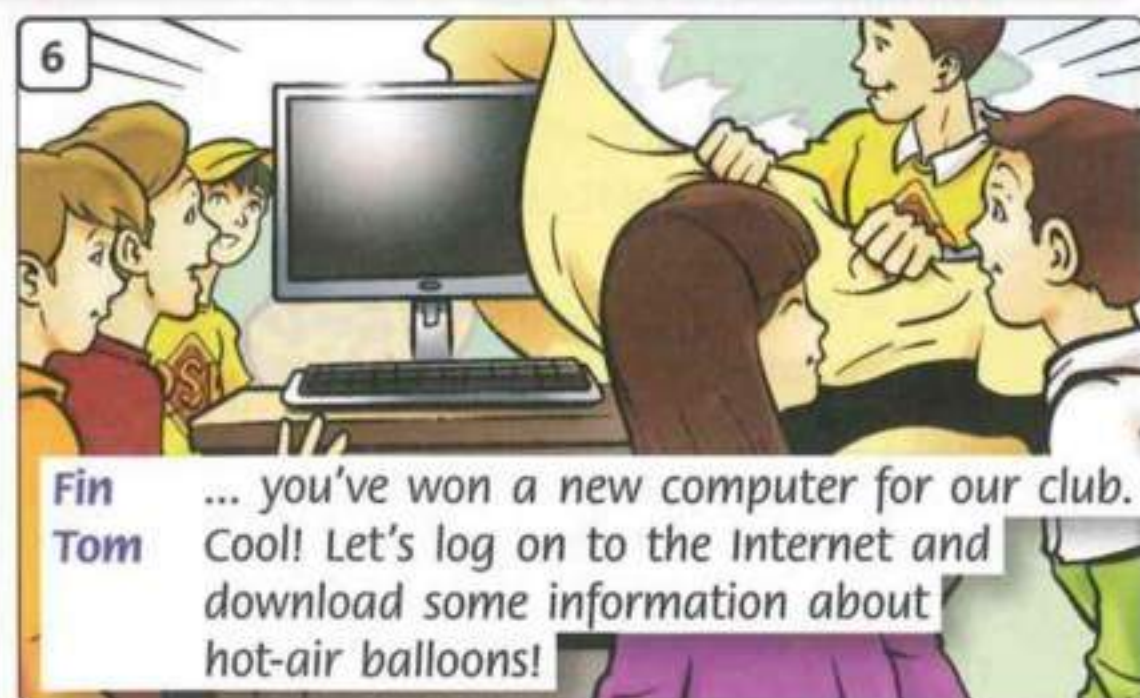
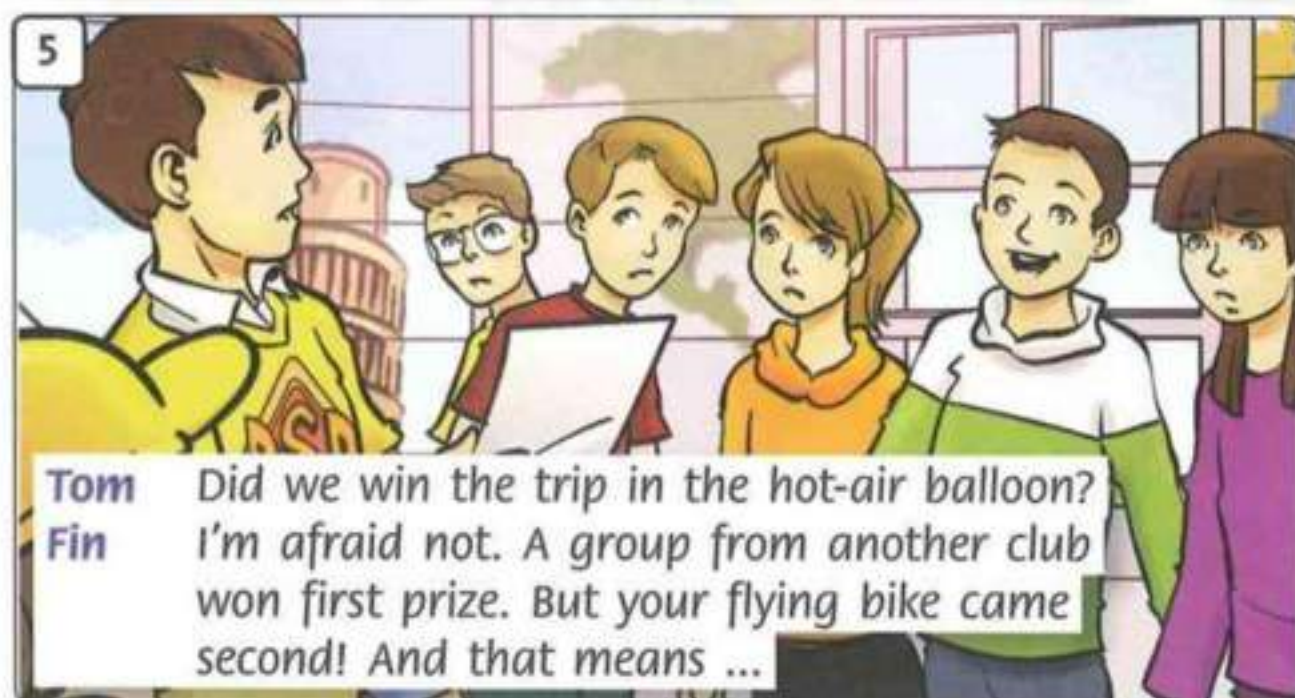
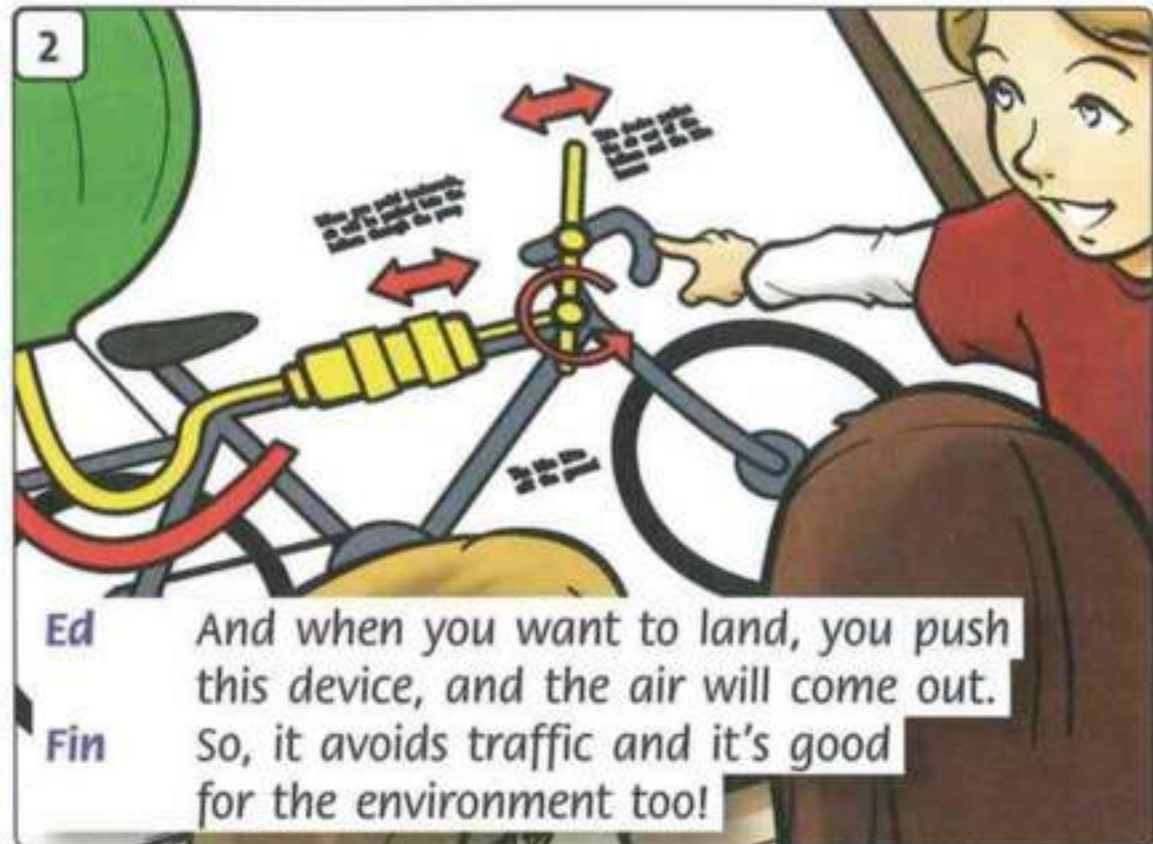
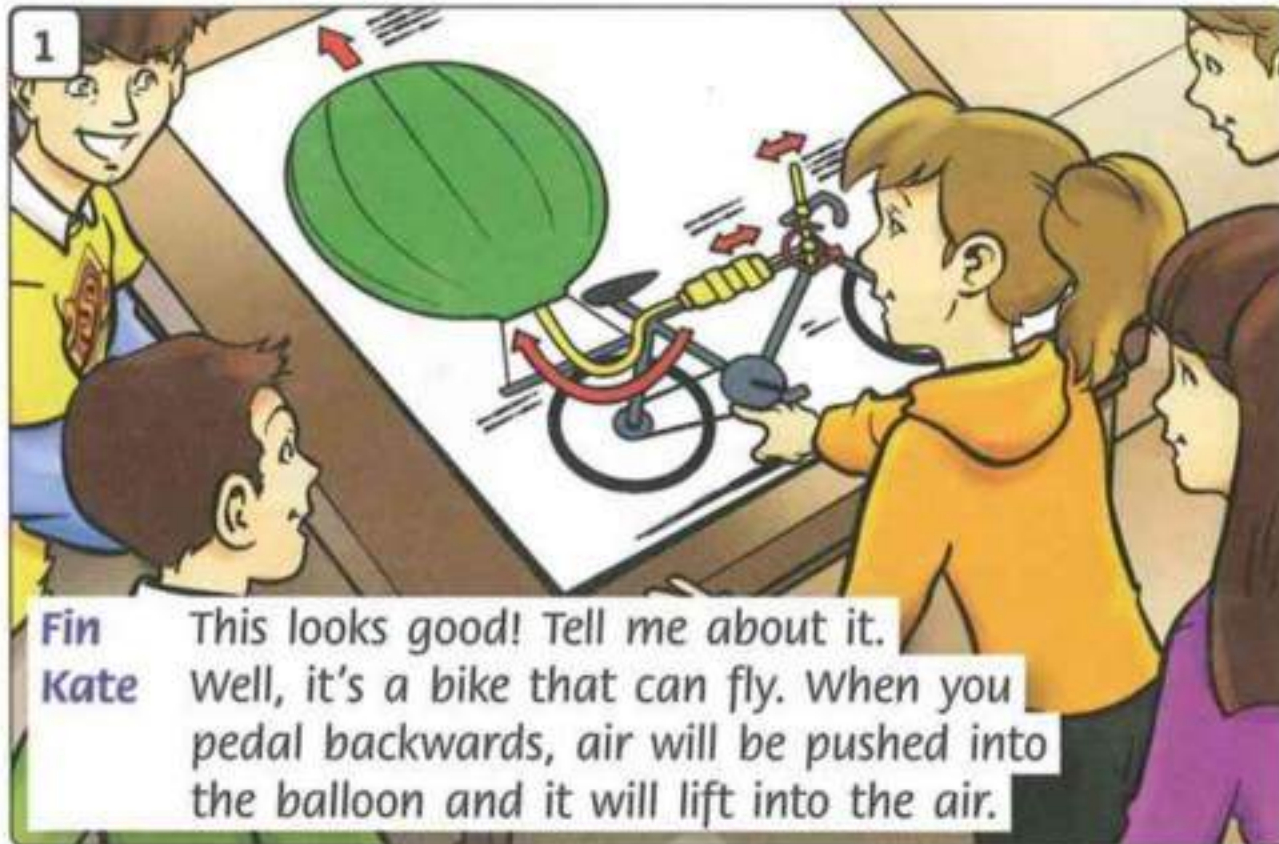
Great inventions

- 1 Who invented ice cream,
Who designed the bicycle
And planes and trains and cars?
Sweets and chocolate bars?
- 1 Who discovered holidays
Who invented DVDs
And visits to the sea?
And programmes on TV?
- 1 Who built all the hospitals,
The shops and all the schools?
Because I'd like to say thank you!
Who did all these things?



Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. Do the children win first prize in the competition?  44 No, they don't.



2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The bike can fly. <u>True</u> | 2 The bike is good for the environment. <u>True</u> |
| 3 Mr Martin has written to the club. <u>True</u> | 4 The DSD Club have won first prize. <u>False</u> |
| 5 The second prize is a trip in a helicopter. <u>False</u> | 6 Tom wants to use the computer to write to his friends. <u>False</u> |

1 Listen and repeat. 45

- attach** *verb* to send a photo or file with an email
- connect** *verb* to join your computer to the Internet so that you can use it
- disconnect** *verb* to stop your computer being joined to the Internet
- download** *verb* to copy a file from the Internet onto your own computer
- log off** *verb* to stop using a computer, email, etc.
- log on** *verb* to give a password to start using a computer, email, etc.
- surf** *verb* to look at lots of different websites on the Internet
- upload** *verb* to copy a file from your own computer on to the Internet

2 Write the words.

- 1 I always disconnect the computer when I've finished using the Internet.
- 2 I always log off when I've finished reading my email.
- 3 I can't connect to the Internet. Is it working?
- 4 I'll send you an email and attach the file you need.
- 5 I'm going to upload some photos onto my webpage so my friends can see them.
- 6 I often surf the Internet. I like finding interesting music websites.
- 7 When I travel, I can log on to my email in Internet cafés.
- 8 I want to download some music from the Internet.

Working with words

Homonyms are words that have the same spelling but different meanings:

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| nail <i>noun</i> | right <i>adj</i> | left <i>pp</i> | match <i>noun</i> | saw <i>pp</i> | sweet <i>noun</i> |
| nail <i>noun</i> | right <i>adv</i> | left <i>adv</i> | match <i>noun</i> | saw <i>noun</i> | sweet <i>adj</i> |



Dictionary Workbook 6

3 Listen and repeat. 46

4 Match the homonyms.

1	2	3	a	b	c
4	5	6	d	e	f

1 Listen and read. What are the three prizes? 47 Ten new laptops, language software, a printer

Competition time!!

Answer this question and win some exciting prizes for your school!

What did Tim Berners-Lee invent?

- A the first computer
- B the World Wide Web
- C the telephone



- First correct answer**
Your school will be given ten new laptops!
- Second correct answer**
Your school will be sent some exciting new language software!
- Third correct answer**
Your school won't be given any laptops or software, but it will be provided with a printer!

Good luck!

2 Read and learn.

The passive (future)

Use **the passive with the future**.

You **will be given** ten new laptops for your school.

You **won't be given** any software.

Will the computers **be sent** to our school?

Future passive = **will / won't + be + past participle**

3 Read and write A (active) or P (passive).

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1 Children will be given lunch on the school trip. | <u>P</u> |
| 2 Trains won't be used in the future. | <u>P</u> |
| 3 People will travel in flying cars in the future. | <u>A</u> |
| 4 The class will be taught to swim. | <u>P</u> |
| 5 People will go on holiday to the moon in the future. | <u>A</u> |
| 6 Astronauts will be sent to Mars in the future. | <u>P</u> |

4 Write the words in the correct order.

- 1 will / at 9 a.m. / by coach / the children / be collected
The children will be collected by coach at 9 a.m.
- 2 be provided / will / each student / with a packed lunch
- 3 on a tour / the class / be taken / of the museum / will
- 4 be given / a booklet / will / each student
- 5 by the teachers / will / the trip / be filmed
- 6 will / the film / be shown / to the school

INFORMATION


School trip to the Computer Museum

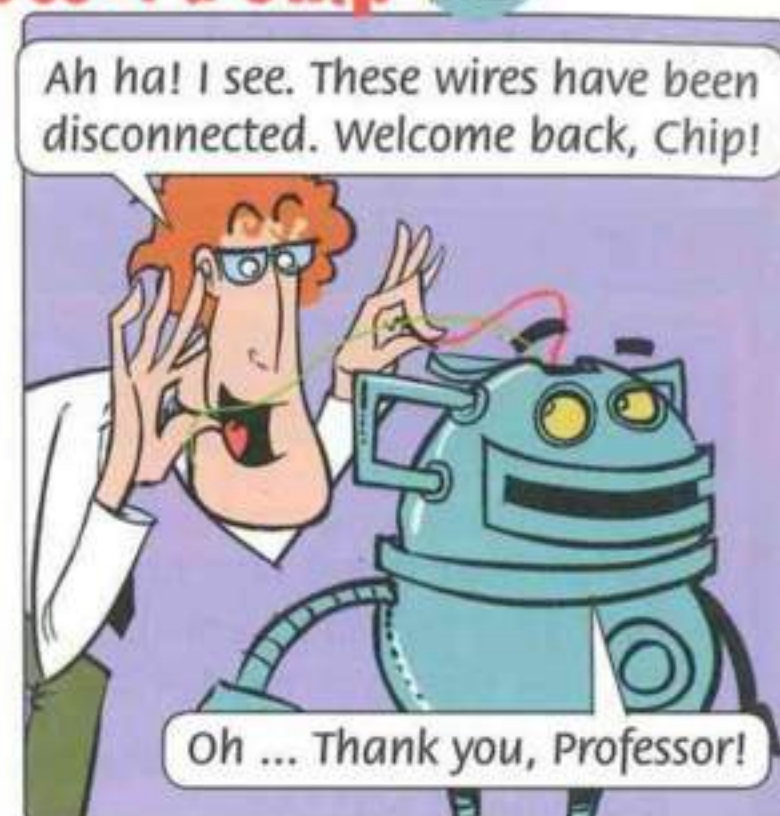
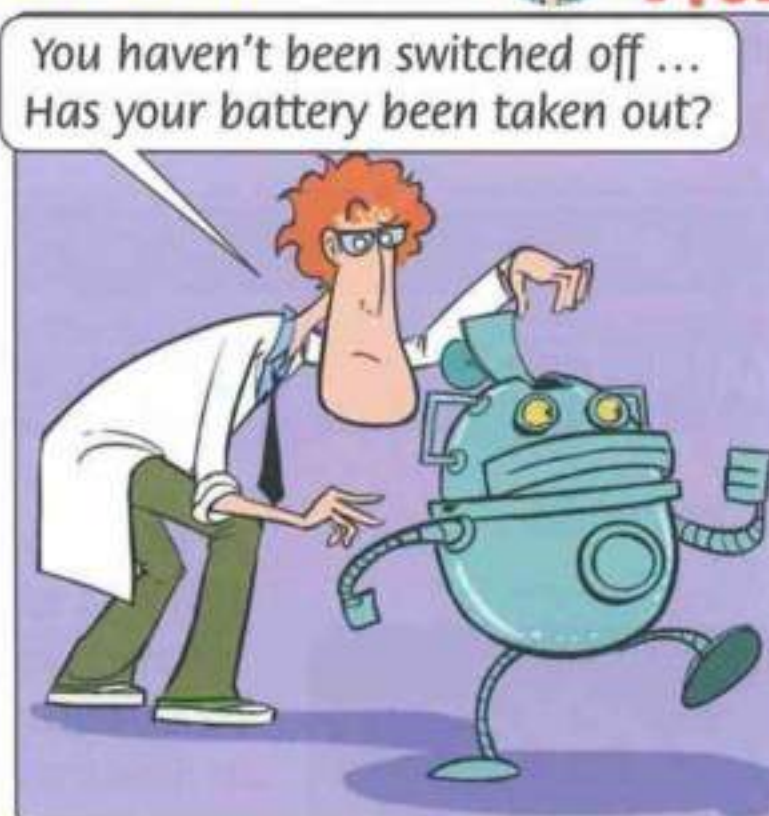
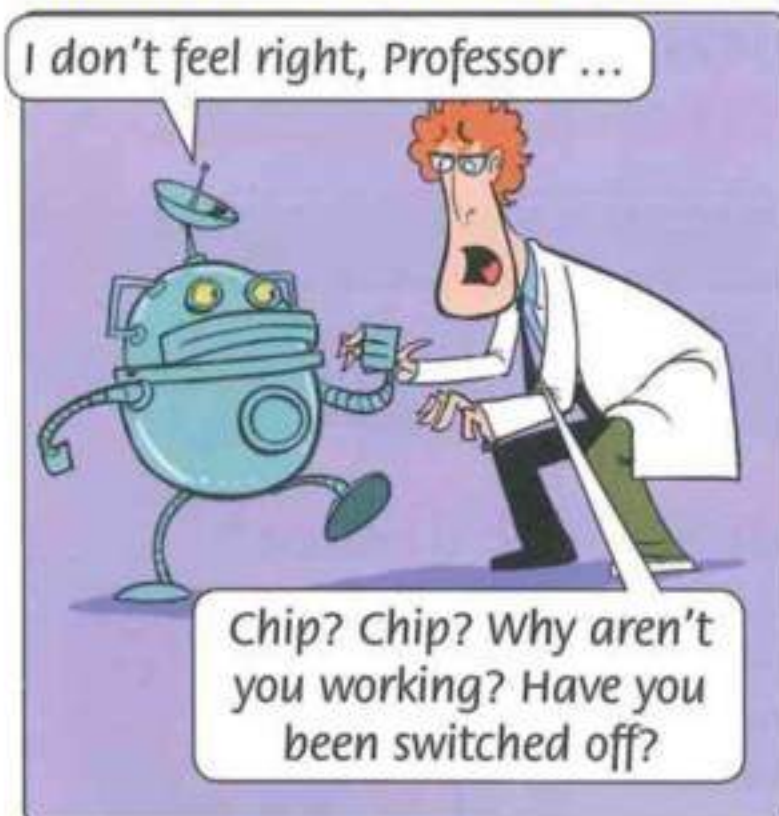


Please arrive at school by 8.45 a.m.


- | | |
|---|---|
| 2- Each student will be provided with a packed lunch. | 5- The trip will be filmed by the teachers. |
| 3- The class will be taken on a tour of the museum. | 6- The film will be shown to the school. |
| 4- Each student will be given a booklet. | |

Professor & Chip 

1 Listen and read. Why does Chip stop?  48
Because the wires have been disconnected.



2 Read and learn.

 **The passive (present perfect)**

Use **the passive with the present perfect**.

You **haven't been switched off**.

These wires **have been disconnected**.

Has your battery **been taken out**?

3 Read and circle.  Irregular verb list

- Computers *have used* / have been used in offices for many years now.
- A bag *has found* / has been found in the classroom. Is it yours?
- Has someone disconnected / *been disconnected* the Internet?
- They haven't eaten / *haven't been eaten* breakfast today.
- I *'ve given* / 've been given a new laptop. Do you like it?
- Have you / *Have you been* grown? You look really tall.

4 **Speaking** Talk about the pictures.


the Internet / disconnected the litter / not collected the cakes / eaten
the window / broken the shop / closed the floor / not cleaned

The Internet has been disconnected.

It's Picture 3.



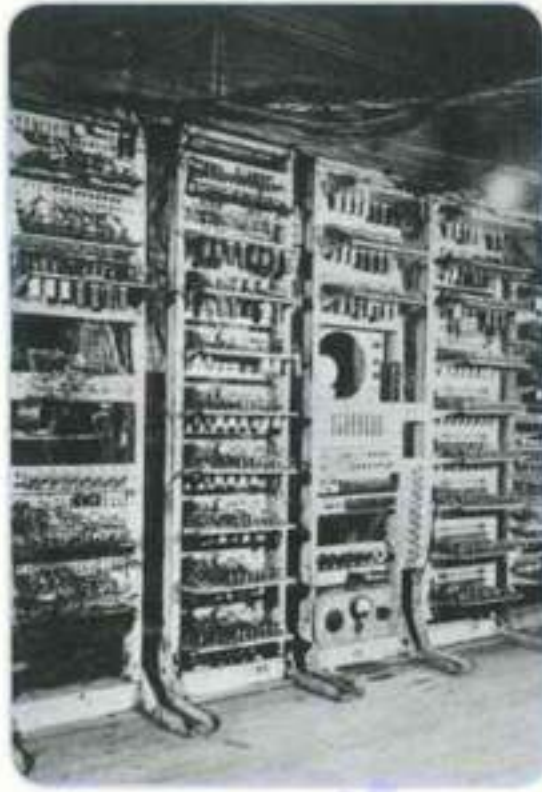
Reading

- 1 Look at the text. What was invented on these dates? a) 1964 b) 1990
- 2 Listen and read.  49 a) The first computer mouse was invented in 1964. b) The World Wide Web was invented in 1990.

COMPUTERS - FUN FACTS

Who invented the computer?

In 1833, a British inventor, Charles Babbage made plans for a mathematical machine. It was the beginning of the first computer. Babbage spent 37 years trying to build his machine, but there were many complications and he died before he finished it. The first computer was finally created in 1946. It was called The Small-Scale Experimental Machine.



Why is a mouse called a mouse?

The first computer mouse was invented by Douglas Engelbart in around 1964. It was a little wooden box on wheels that



could move an on-screen cursor. It was called a mouse because the wire that connected it to the computer looked like a tail. Luckily, a computer mouse is much smaller now and is usually made of plastic. However, it still looks like the first mouse that was made.

When did the World Wide Web begin?

The World Wide Web was invented by Tim Berners-Lee and Robert Cailliau in 1990. It was immediately successful and in four years, 50 million people were using it! Today, billions of email messages are sent across the world every day. It is difficult to imagine life without it as the World Wide Web has changed the world!

How many computers are there in the world today?

In the early 1940s, the president of the computer company IBM said, "I think there is a world market for about five computers." However, today there are more than a billion computers in the world! Computers became much more important in the world than anyone ever expected!

How big was the first computer?

The first computer was huge. It filled a large room and weighed over 30,000 kilos. That's the same as six adult male elephants! Luckily, as technology has grown, computers have got smaller. Today, you can even buy a computer that's the size of a small mobile phone.



3 Read again and match.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--|
| 1 Charles Babbage | d | a was very, very heavy. |
| 2 The first computer | a | b became popular very quickly. |
| 3 The first computer mouse | f | c invented the World Wide Web. |
| 4 Two men | c | d never built a computer. |
| 5 The World Wide Web | b | e didn't think computers would be popular. |
| 6 In the 1940s, the President of IBM | e | f was a box on wheels. |

Words in context

1 Find the words in the article. Write.

complication **create** huge experimental cursor immediately president market



Dictionary Workbook 6

- 1 Chefs like to **create** new dishes when they cook.
- 2 Harry's house is **huge**! It's much bigger than ours.
- 3 The new robot is **experimental**. We're not sure what it can do yet.
- 4 There is a big **market** for chocolate. Lots of people buy it.
- 5 I moved the **cursor** around my computer screen.
- 6 There was not a single **complication**. It went very well.
- 7 We were talking, so the teacher asked us to be quiet **immediately**.
- 8 The new **president** gave a talk to everybody in the company.

Listening

2 Listen. How many people does the radio presenter talk to? 50

3 Listen again and ✓ what they use a computer for.

Uses the computer to ...	look for information	play computer games	download music	send emails	do homework	write stories
Colin					✓	
Emma						

Speaking

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

How often do you use a computer?	I use a computer _____.	every day / quite a lot / very little
Do you enjoy using a computer?	_____	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
What do you use your computer for?	I use my computer for _____.	sending emails / surfing the Internet / doing my homework / playing CDs / downloading music
What kind of websites do you like best?	I like _____ websites best.	music / film / fashion / shopping / news / wildlife information

Writing

- 1 Look at the research report. What is it about? How the internet works
- 2 Read.

A research report

We write research reports to show what we have discovered through research.

First, we write an introduction explaining what the research report is about.

We can write headings for each section of the report.

We can use questions as headings when we want to give the answers in a section of the report.

We can give quotes from people who know a lot about the topic.

We can put facts or figures in the report, but we must check that they are true!

My research project by Jen Thomas

For my research project, I wanted to find out how the Internet works. Everyone around the world can access the World Wide Web. But how is this possible?

Internet cables

Computers around the world are connected to the World Wide Web by cables that go to every country and bring them the Internet.

Where are the cables?

The cables need to reach all the countries, but there are huge oceans in between the countries. So, the cables lie on the bottom of the sea!

Do the cables ever break?

Yes, the cables break quite often, but the Internet doesn't stop working. The scientist, Brad Jennings, explains why. "There are lots of cables, so when one cable breaks, it isn't a problem. It's only when they all break at the same time that the Internet stops working."

Why do the cables break?

They can break because of earthquakes, fishing nets or even shark bites! Normally, a cable breaks every year at some point and needs to be repaired.



- 3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Where are the Internet cables? At the bottom of the sea.
- 2 How often do the Internet cables break? Every year.

- 4 Match.

- 1 Robots b
- 2 Every cable has seven layers of plastic to protect it. c
- 3 My research report is on how Internet cables are repaired. e
- 4 Ken Smith says: "Robots are very important in repairing breaks." a
- 5 How do robots repair breaks in the cable? d

- a a quote
- b a heading
- c a fact
- d a question as a heading
- e an introduction

- 5 Complete writing page 52 of Workbook 6.



1 Complete the quiz.

1 (verb) to send a file or photo together with an email
What is the word?
attach

2 What do the children win in the story?
A new computer

3 Complete the sentences with the same word. I went to a football match yesterday. I used a match to light a fire.

4 Complete the sentence with the future passive. The class _____ (give) a test tomorrow.
will be given

5 Complete the sentence with the present perfect passive. My mobile phone _____ (find).
was found

6 Look at the sentence. Is it active or passive? The children have eaten an ice cream.
active

7 What did Douglas Engelbart invent?
The computer mouse

8 (noun) something you move around a computer screen
What is the word?
cursor

9 Circle the correct word. We can write quotes / headings for each section of a report.

10 Is this a question or a fact? 20% of people use them.
a fact

2 Listen and write. Sing. 51

free email homework surf upload book attach download

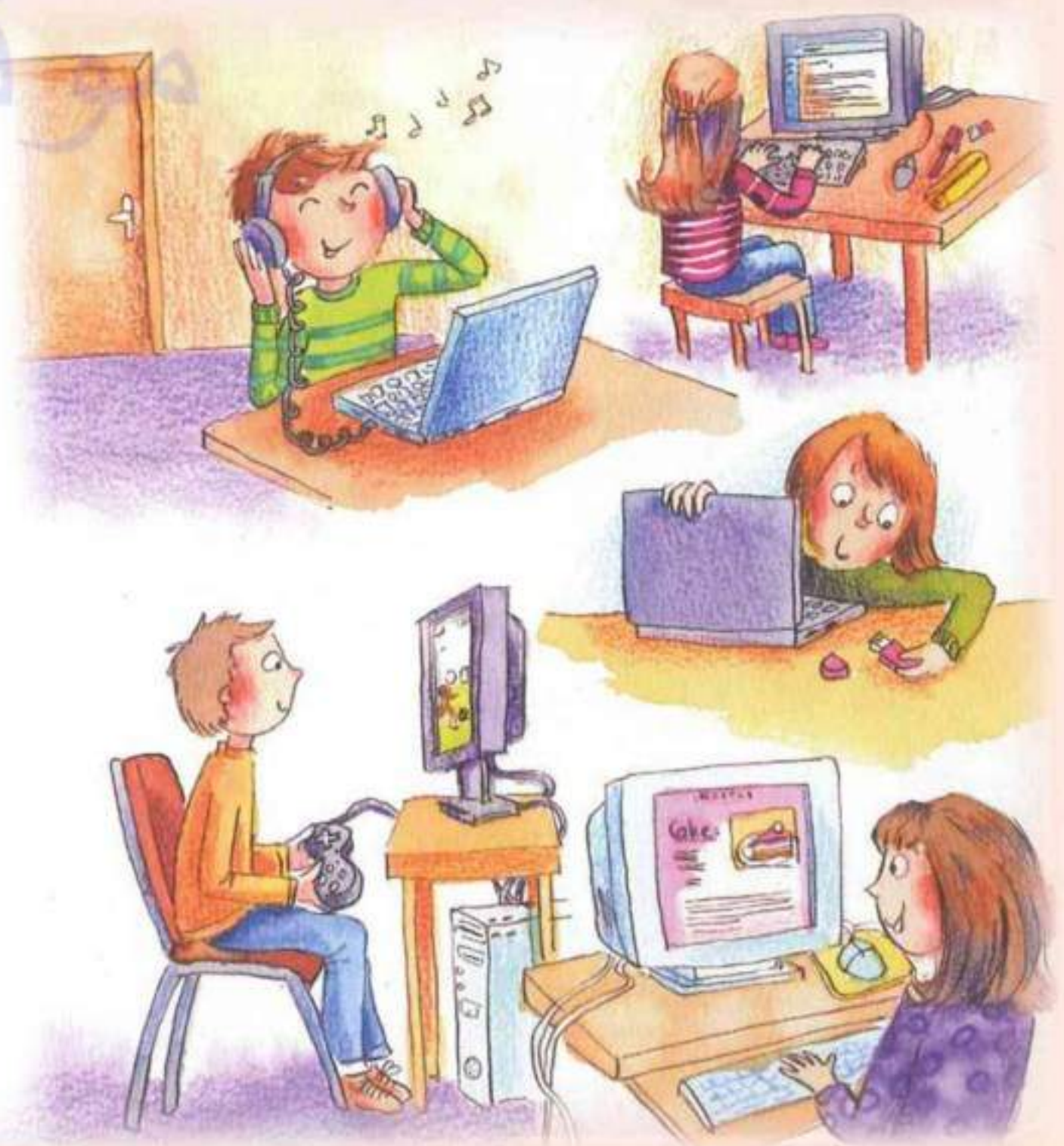
What can you do on your computer?

You can ... ¹ surf the Internet,
Chat to a friend,
Write an ² _____,
And then press send.

You can ... ³ _____ music,
Find a recipe,
Do a fun quiz,
And all for ⁴ _____!

You can ... do your ⁵ _____,
Buy a ⁶ _____,
Open a website,
And take a look.

You can ... ⁷ _____ a file,
Make up a song,
⁸ _____ a photo,
It doesn't take long.





- 1 Look at the pictures. What can you see? One of the photos shows a man making glass with the glass blowing method. The other photo shows a glass decoration.
- 2 Read.

The History of Glass Making

Glass is a hard, transparent material that is used for all kinds of things. So, how is it made? Glass is made by melting sand or stone in a fire until it becomes a liquid. When the liquid cools and hardens, it becomes glass.

Early history

Thousands of years ago, people didn't know how to make glass, and so they used natural glass. Natural glass is made in two ways. Firstly, glass can be made during a storm. When lightning hits sand, thin glass tubes are produced in the heat. These kinds of glass are called fulgurites. Secondly, glass can be made when a volcano erupts. The rock that comes out of the volcano is very hot so it is liquid. It cools very quickly and becomes glass. These kinds of glass are called obsidian. You can find this kind of natural glass in the islands between Greece and Turkey where there are lots of volcanoes.

Ancient Egypt

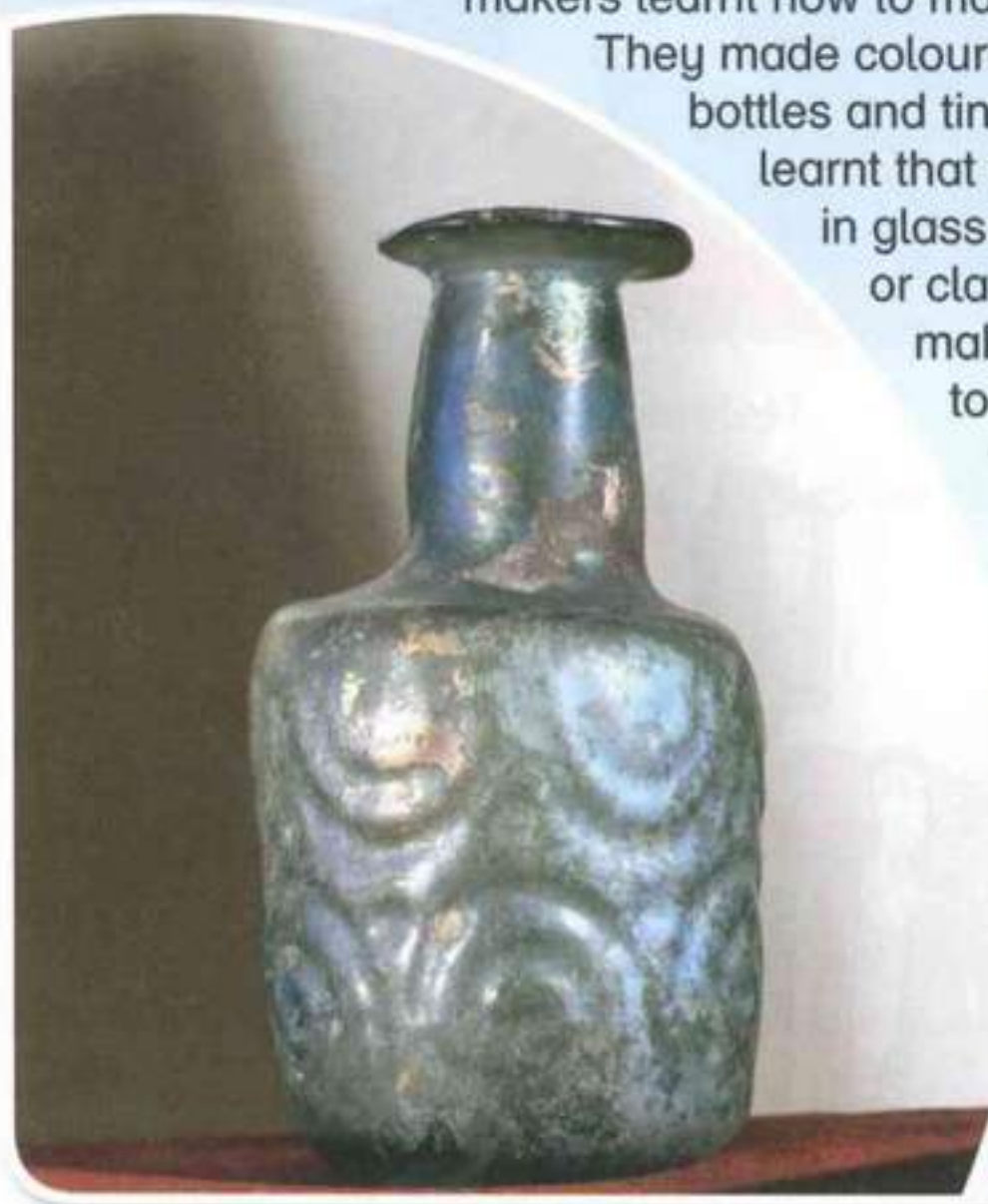
Glass blowing

People first discovered how to make glass in Ancient Egypt and in other countries along the eastern Mediterranean coast, more than 5,000 years ago. They made simple objects with glass, like beads. Gradually, glass makers learnt how to make more complicated things.

They made coloured glass jewellery, perfume bottles and tiny jugs and jars. Soon, people learnt that honey and oils lasted longer in glass bottles rather than in wood

or clay pots. In time, Egypt and Syria became the most important glass making centres in the ancient world. However, glass was very difficult to make and so it was very expensive. Only rich people could buy it.

Then, in 100 BC, people in the ancient region of Phoenicia discovered a new way to make glass objects. They put a piece of hot glass onto a long metal pipe and then blew through the pipe so the glass blew up like a balloon. While the glass was still hot, they could change the shape or decorate it. This method of glass production was easier and faster and so it was also cheaper. For the first time, ordinary people could buy objects made of glass too. This changed life in many ways. People could store food and drink in glass objects so it kept fresh longer. Also, glass was more beautiful, so people had glass objects to decorate their houses.



3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 What were the earliest glass objects?
- 2 When did ordinary people have glass?
- 3 What did Abbas Ibn Firnas invent?
- 4 Who were the best glass makers in the 13th century?

4 Discuss.

- 1 Do you think glass is an important invention? Why (not)?
 - 2 What is the most useful glass object in your home? Why?
- 3) 1- They made simple objects, like beads.
2- In 100 BC.
3- He invented clear, color free glass. He also invented corrective lenses.
4- Glass makers on the Venetian Island of Murano.

The Roman Empire

Glass making was very important during the Roman Empire. The Romans started to use glass in windows in buildings. Glass windows were fitted in the most important buildings in Rome. They made beautiful windows with complicated designs. Having beautiful buildings with beautiful windows in them was very important in Roman times. The Romans also used glass to create pieces of art. Some of the art they made can still be seen in museums today. During the Roman Empire, glass making became popular all across Europe.

The Islamic World

When the Roman Empire collapsed, glass making stopped in Europe. However, glass was still very important in the Islamic world and there were many developments there. In the 9th century, the inventor and scientist, Abbas Ibn Firnas invented the first clear glass, without any colour in it. Before that, glass was a blue

or green colour. Abbas Ibn Firnas was a very famous inventor, who invented many different things. He invented corrective lenses, which helped people with bad vision. These were made of clear glass. Then, by the 11th century, clear glass mirrors were produced in Islamic Spain and the first glass factories were built. The glass made in factories was sent all over the world.

Europe

Later on, in the 13th century, glass making became popular again in Europe. The Venetian island of Murano became the most important centre for glass making. The Murano glass makers used local materials to develop the finest, clearest glass. They created beautiful patterns in vases, bowls and glasses. Their art was famous around the world. On the island of Murano, you can go and see the glass makers at work, creating beautiful glass objects. It is very interesting to watch them.

The Modern World

Today glass is a very important part of our lives. We use it for making objects such as bowls, vases, jewellery and works of art. But it is also important for technology. We use it for TV screens, car windscreens, computer monitors, microscope lenses, mobile phone screens and all kinds of other machines and devices. Our lives would be very different without it! Think about it! Can you imagine a world without glass?

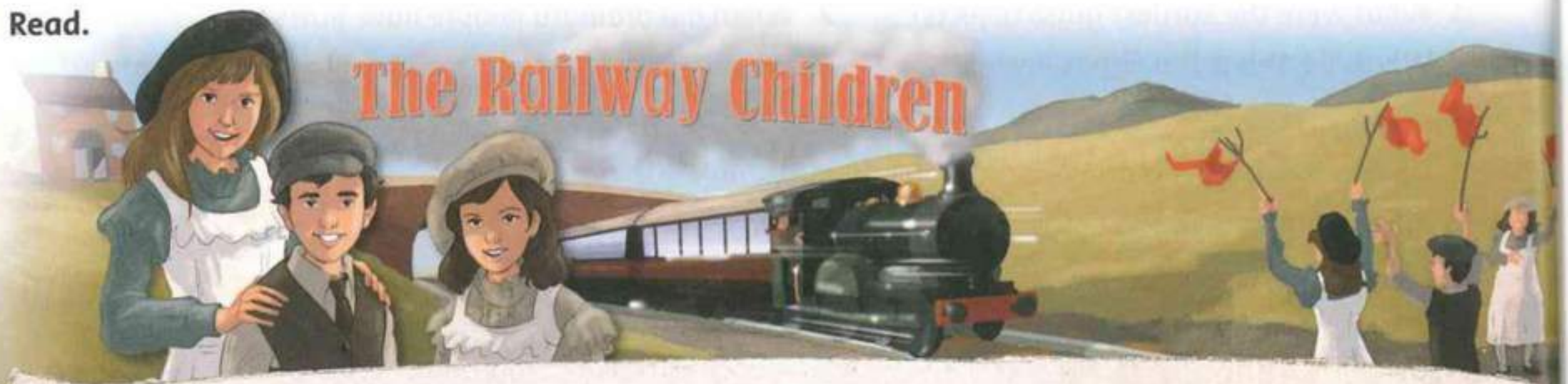




1 Look at the pictures. What do you think the story is about?

student's answer

2 Read.



Once there were three children that lived happily with their parents in a nice, big house in London. Their names were Roberta, who was always called Bobbie, Peter and Phyllis. Then, one day, their lives changed. Their father was taken away for a crime he didn't commit.

While the children's father was away, the family became very poor. Their mother wrote stories and sold them to magazines but they didn't pay her much money. At last, the family were so poor they didn't have enough money to live in London in a big house. They moved to the countryside and lived in a much smaller house.

Their new house was on a hill near the railway line. The children explored the area around the railway and found out lots of things about trains. They met the people that worked at the station and made friends with one of the passengers. They had many adventures there. And on one very important day, they even saved a train from having an accident ...

One day, the children were walking along the top of the hills beside the railway line. It was very rocky on the hill, but flowers, plants and trees grew among the rocks. The children were standing and looking down at the railway below when suddenly they heard a noise.

Peter pointed to the other side of the railway line. "Look!" he shouted. "The trees are moving!" The girls looked and saw that part of the hill on the other side of the railway line was falling away. Rocks, stones, earth and trees were moving down the hillside. Soon, a big rock crashed down onto the railway line below. "There are rocks and trees all over the railway line!" said Phyllis. "If a train comes now, there will be a terrible accident!"

"You're right," said Peter. "And look at the time. It's already 11 o'clock. There's always a train here at 11.29. We must go to the railway station and tell them."

"But there isn't time," said Bobbie. "The station's too far away. The train will be here in thirty minutes." The children looked at each other. They were frightened.

3 Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why do the children move to the countryside?
- 2 What falls onto the railway track?
- 3 What do they use to warn the train?
- 4 What are the children given to say thank you?

4 Discuss.

- 1 Did you enjoy the story? Why (not)?
 - 2 Do you think the children were brave? Why (not)?
 - 3 Do you think it's a happy story? Why (not)?
- 3) 1- Because they didn't have enough money to live in their big house in London.
 - 2- A big rock.
 - 3- They tore a red scarf into pieces and tied to sticks.
 - 4- Gold watches.

"Right," said Peter. "We need to warn the train driver when he comes. We need to tell him to stop the train. How can we do that?" "We could wave your red scarf," said Phyllis. "Everyone knows that red means danger." "Good idea!" said Peter. He took off his scarf and tore it into pieces. Then the children collected some sticks and tied the red material onto them. Now they had red flags to wave. They went down the hill, stood next to the track and waited for the train to come.

At last, they heard the train coming. "Wave your flags!" shouted Peter. "But be careful! Don't stand on the line!" The train came very fast along the track. The children jumped up and down. They waved their flags and screamed and shouted at the big, black engine. "It's not going to stop!" screamed Bobbie. "They can't see us!" But the train driver did see the red flags in the distance and then he saw the rocks and the trees on the line. He stopped the train and all the passengers looked out of the windows.

The children put down their flags and sat down beside the railway. They were tired but they were happy. "You're very brave," said the driver. "You have saved this train and all the people inside." A few weeks later, a letter from the railway company arrived for the children. It asked them to come to the station at 3 o'clock on Saturday. The children were very excited.

On the day, they wore their best clothes and went down to the station with their mother. When they got there, they were taken into the waiting room. Usually the waiting room was a gloomy place, but today there was a red carpet on the floor and there were flowers on the tables. There were many important people from the railway company in the room. The town mayor gave them each a beautiful, gold watch. "These are to say thank you for your bravery," he said.

The children were very pleased and happy and their mother was very proud.

Based on a story by Edith Nesbit

