

Teaching tip

Roleplay is a fun and productive way to practise language. By acting out simple dialogues, students learn to associate words, structures and expressions with real-life situations. To make roleplay more dynamic, have a few props available for different contexts, such as a hat, a pair of sunglasses, a plate and a cup and a telephone. You can also bring puppets for students to use to perform a dialogue. Not only do these make classroom activities more fun, but they can provide additional support for shy children.

Before you begin a roleplay, practise silly sentences with the class to help them to use different tones of voice: I love chocolate ice cream in the morning! Encourage them to emphasize different words in the sentence to change the meaning: I love chocolate ice cream in the morning! or I love chocolate ice cream in the morning! They can also warm up using different voices. Have them talk like a giant or talk like a mouse.

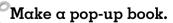
In addition, when a group of students is doing a roleplay for the rest of the class, find ways to involve the other students. They can make sound effects or pretend to be part of the scenery like doors or trees, depending on the situation. At the same time, keep in mind that roleplays should be short in order to maintain students' attention, either as participants or observers.

Lastly, be sure to give everyone a chance to do the part that they like at some point. Developing a fair way to assign roles and parts promotes student involvement and makes the activity beneficial for everyone. You can have students pick numbers from a bag to determine the order of choosing a role, or you can have them choose in the order of their height or their birthday.

Whatever you do, remember that roleplay is a form of play. It is a fun way for students to use English and imagine what it would be like to use it in a real situation.

Value: Enjoying learning

Enjoying learning means having fun when you learn new things and finding more ways to learn.









Basic competences

In this unit, students will develop:

- Competence in Learning to learn by using roleplay and mime as a communicative resource (TB p. 97).
- Linguistic competence by reading different descriptions of places to visit on a school trip and matching the correct names (SB p. 74).
- Autonomy and personal initiative by playing a mime game in pairs that allows them to practise freer speaking skills and develop fluency (SB p. 75).
- Mathematical competence by listening for specific times on the clock when different events took place during a school trip to the planetarium (SB p. 76).
- Interpersonal and civic competence by working in teams to play Noughts and Crosses using past tense regular and irregular verbs (SB p. 77).
- Linguistic competence by reading a passage describing a school trip and filling in the gaps with the verbs in the past (SB p. 78).
- Processing information and digital competence in the classroom by correcting mistakes in an e-mail and re-writing it (SB p. 79).
- Linguistic competence by recognizing vocabulary of objects found at a port (SB p. 80).
- Artistic and cultural competence by creating a pop-up book (SB p. 81).
- Knowledge and interaction with the physical world by identifying information about Colombia (SB p. 82).
- Artistic and cultural competence by learning about different festivals in Colombia and completing a puzzle to find some of the different types of music that originate in Colombia (SB p. 83).

School trip

Warm-up: School trip 20'

Materials: One sheet of poster paper per group, felt-tip pens, sticky tape.

Write the unit title on the board and explain to the class what it means: an excursion with your class. Invite students to tell you things they can learn about outside the classroom: space, fish, art, plants, animals, etc. Encourage them to tell you what they would like to learn about. Next, divide the class into groups of four. Hand out the materials and tell them to make a poster that shows what they like to learn about on school trips. When they finish, display their work around the classroom and invite volunteers to say what the pictures show.

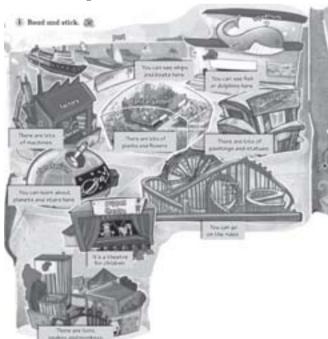
Read and stick. 28 15'





Have the class identify the places in the pictures and read their names silently. Then, tell students to use the stickers for Activity 1 on page 74. Invite a volunteer to read a description aloud and say the name of the place they think it describes. After that, tell students to read the rest of the descriptions and choose where they go. Make sure they do not put the stickers in the spaces. Check by saying the names of each place and inviting volunteers to read the corresponding description aloud. Finally, have students put the stickers in the spaces.

Answer Key:



Listen and repeat. 2.12 10'





Play track 2.12 and invite students to repeat the new words. Encourage them to point to the pictures in their books as they say them. Next, ask students what their favourite school trip place is.

TRACK 2.12

NARRATOR: LISTEN AND REPEAT.

NARRATOR: PORT.

AOUARIUM. FACTORY. BOTANICAL GARDEN.

THEME PARK. PUPPET THEATRE.

PLANETARIUM.

ART GALLERY.

Assign homework (5) Additional homework



AB page 74 ex. 1

Students draw their favourite school trip place in their notebooks and label it.



Ask the class to look at the photos of the boy and the girl. Invite a pair of volunteers to read the dialogue. Write the names of three school trip places on the board and ask volunteers Where do you want to go? Encourage them to point to one of the places. Then, explain that we use this question to ask what place you want to visit. We say Let's go to... to suggest a place. After that, divide the class into pairs and have them take turns asking and answering questions about different places. Encourage them to do an action to mime the place they want to visit.

Assign homework (5) Additional homework





AB page 74 ex. 2

Students stick a piece of black card into their notebooks and draw stars and planets on it with chalk. Finally, they label it: planetarium.

Listen and number. 2.13 10'



Invite the class to look at the picture and describe it: It's an aquarium. There's a turtle. There are lots of children, etc. Next, invite a volunteer to read the children's activities aloud. Then, play track 2.13 and tell students to listen to the guessing game and point to the activities. Play the CD again and have them number the activities in the order that they hear them. Check as a class by saying the number and inviting volunteers to name the corresponding activity.

TRACK 2.13

NARRATOR: LISTEN AND NUMBER. NARRATOR: NUMBER ONE.

WHAT AM I DOING? I'VE GOT COLOURED PENCILS GIRL:

AND SOME PAPER. LOOK, IT'S A DOLPHIN.

BOY: ARE YOU DRAWING A PICTURE?

GIRL: YES, I AM. NARRATOR: NUMBER TWO.

WHAT AM I DOING? I'VE GOT SOME MONEY AND BOY:

I WANT TO HAVE SOMETHING TO REMEMBER THE

GIRL: ARE YOU BUYING A SOUVENIR?

YES, THAT'S RIGHT. BOY: NARRATOR: NUMBER THREE.

OK, WHAT AM I DOING? SMILE! SAY "CHEESE!" BOY:

ARE YOU TAKING PHOTOS? GIRL:

BOY: YES!

NARRATOR: NUMBER FOUR.

IT'S MY TURN! THE GUIDE IS TALKING. I WANT BOY:

TO HEAR WHAT HE'S SAYING.

GIRL: ARE YOU LISTENING TO THE GUIDE?

YES, I AM. BOY: NUMBER FIVE. NARRATOR:

NOW ME! WE ARRIVE AT THE AQUARIUM. GIRL:

ARE YOU GETTING OFF THE BUS? BOY:

YES, I AM. GIRL: NARRATOR: NUMBER SIX.

OK, WHAT AM I DOING? WOW! THIS IS GIRL: INTERESTING. IT'S ALL ABOUT DIFFERENT FISH.

BOY: ARE YOU READING INFORMATION?

GIRL:

NARRATOR: NUMBER SEVEN.

GIRL:

MY TURN! I'VE GOT MY NOTEBOOK AND PEN.

I'M WRITING THE NAME OF A FISH.

BOY: ARE YOU TAKING NOTES? GIRL:

YES, I AM. NUMBER EIGHT. NARRATOR:

BOY: NOW ME. THERE'S SOMETHING I DON'T

UNDERSTAND SO I'M TALKING TO THE GUIDE.

ARE YOU ASKING A QUESTION? GIRL:

BOY: YES, THAT'S RIGHT. NARRATOR: NUMBER NINE.

WHAT AM I DOING? THE AQUARIUM IS CLOSING GIRL:

AND IT'S TIME TO GO BACK TO SCHOOL.

BOY: ARE YOU GETTING ON THE BUS?

GIRL: YES!

Answer Key:

1. draw a picture 6. read information 2. buy a souvenir 7. take notes 3. take photos 8. ask a question 4. listen to the guide 9. get on a bus 5. get off a bus

Listen and repeat. 2.14 10'



Play track 2.14. Students repeat the new phrases. Then, say the first word: listen. Invite the class to finish the phrase: to the guide.

TRACK 2.14

NARRATOR: LISTEN AND REPEAT.

NARRATOR: LISTEN TO THE GUIDE. GET OFF A BUS.

GET ON A BUS. TAKE PHOTOS. BUY A SOUVENIR. TAKE NOTES. DRAW A PICTURE.

ASK A OUESTION.

READ INFORMATION.



Tell a friend where you want to go. 10'

Have the class look at the symbols and name the places. Then, ask a volunteer Where do you want to go? Encourage him / her to answer. Next, he / she asks another student about one of the symbols. Finally, divide the class into pairs and tell them to take turns asking and answering questions about the places.



Play a mime game with a friend. 10'



Point out the photos of the children and ask what they are doing: The girl is miming taking a photo. The boy is guessing. Invite a volunteer to read the boy's guess aloud. Then, divide the class into pairs and have them take turns miming and guessing things people do on school trips.

Assign homework (5') Additional homework



AB page 75

Pictionary pages 108 and 109. Students identify the pictures and write the corresponding words or phrases. Then, they write a sentence for each. Finally, they listen to the words and phrases in this unit's section of the Student's CD.

We went to the planetarium



Listen and write the times. 2.15 15'



Invite the class to describe the pictures. Next, have students read the words in the pictures. Play track 2.15 and have students put up their hands when they hear these words. Ask what the text is about: It's about a school trip to the planetarium. Then, write 7.30 on the board and elicit the time: seven thirty. Repeat with some other times. Play the CD again and tell students to write the times for each activity in the corresponding picture. Finally, check as a class by inviting volunteers to say the activity and time.

TRACK	2	15
TRACK	4.	.IJ

NARRATOR: LISTEN AND WRITE THE TIMES. BOY 1: HELLO MIKE, HI ANDREA.

CHILDREN:

BOY 1: YOU WENT ON A SCHOOL TRIP YESTERDAY, RIGHT?

воу 2: YES, YESTERDAY, WE WENT TO THE PLANETARIUM

WITH OUR TEACHER. WE ARRIVED AT TEN

O'CLOCK.

THE PLANETARIUM, COOL! BOY 1:

AND AT TEN THIRTY, WE LISTENED TO THE GUIDE. CIRI .

HE TALKED ABOUT THE PLANETS AND THE SUN.

BOY 1: OH, THAT'S REALLY INTERESTING.

воу 2: THEN, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, WE ASKED

QUESTIONS ABOUT SPACE.

BOY 1: OH, GREAT!

CIRI . AT ELEVEN THIRTY, WE LOOKED AT THE MOON

THROUGH A BIG TELESCOPE. DO YOU KNOW

THERE ARE MOUNTAINS ON THE MOON?

BOY 1: OH, REALLY?

BOY 2: YES, AND THEN AT ONE O'CLOCK, WE WATCHED

A PROGRAMME ABOUT THE PLANETS.

BOY 1: I LOVE THE PLANETS, ESPECIALLY SATURN.

SATURN'S MY FAVOURITE, TOO! FINALLY, AT TWO THIRTY WE PAINTED PICTURES OF THE MOON AND

STARS. IT WAS GREAT!

BOY 1: WOW! I WANT TO GO TO THE PLANETARIUM, TOO!

Answer Key:

GIRI.:





Read and underline. 10°

Have a volunteer read the title of the text aloud. Then, read the beginning of the first sentence aloud and elicit the correct word: visited. Next, have students read the rest of the text and underline the correct options. Finally, invite volunteers to read the text aloud.

Answer Key:

visited / listened to / looked at / watched / painted / liked

Assign homework (5) Additional homework



AB page 76 ex. 1

In their notebooks, students draw three activities they did on a school trip.



Point out the table and read the headings. Elicit how the verbs change in their past form: They have -ed or -d at the end. Ask when we use the present simple: When we talk about actions that happen regularly. Explain that -(e)d shows that we are talking about an action in the past. The verbs that end this way in the past are called regular verbs. Say the verb in the present and its form in the past for the class to repeat. After that, encourage students to give examples of past tense forms from the previous activity.

Write the past forms of the verbs. 10'

Get the class to look at the verbs. Elicit the past form of jump. Help students with pronunciation by modelling how to say the word. Next, have them write the verbs in the past tense individually. When they finish, invite volunteers to write the verbs on the board.

Answer Key:

jumped / visited / looked / arrived / played / asked / watched / painted

Assign homework (5' Additional homework



AB page 76 ex. 2

In their notebooks, students write Yesterday and three sentences with regular verbs from page 76: I listened to the teacher. I asked questions.

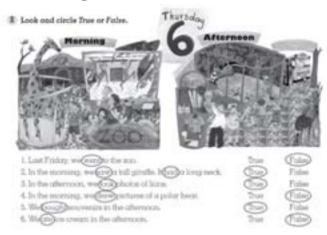
Look and circle True or False. 10'

Invite the class to look at and describe the pictures: It's the zoo. There are some monkeys, etc. Point out the calendar page and explain that it is when the school trip took place. Tell students to identify the morning picture and the afternoon picture. Then, invite a volunteer to read the first sentence aloud. Encourage the class to say whether it is true or false: False. Ask when they went to the zoo: Last Thursday, Next, have students read the rest of the sentences and circle True or False according to the pictures. Check by reading the sentences aloud to elicit the answers.

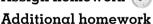
Circle the verbs. 10'

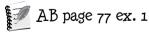
Have students look at the sentences again and invite a volunteer to identify the verb in the first sentence: went. Ask what time it talks about: the past. Tell students to circle the rest of the verbs and compare answers with a friend to check. Check as a class by getting volunteers to write the verbs on the board.

Answer key:



Assign homework (5)





Students make two of their favourite animals out of modelling clay and bring them to school to display as part of a class zoo.



Listen and chant. 2.16 10'



Read the title of the chant aloud. Invite students to look at the picture and guess where the children went on their school trip: To the zoo. Then, get the class to find three activities in the chant. Play track 2.16 and have students follow along in their books. Play the CD again and invite them to chant along. Next, divide the class into two groups. One group chants the first part of the chant and the other group chants the second part. When they finish, switch roles and do the chant again.



Get volunteers to read the sentences aloud and have the rest of the class point to the highlighted words. Explain that these verbs are irregular because they do not end in -ed in their past forms. Encourage the class to say their present forms. After that, elicit examples of irregular verbs from the previous two activities.

Bead and match. 10°

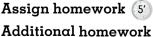
Invite a volunteer to read the beginning of the sentence aloud: On the school trip... Then, point out the activities and the objects. Tell students to read and match to make three sentences. Next. read the first sentence aloud and get students to act out the meaning. Do the same with the other two sentences. Finally, elicit the present forms of the verbs: draw, eat, buy.

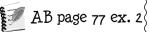
Answer Key:

On the shool trip... we drew pictures of animals. we ate ice cream. we bought toy animals.

Noughts and Crosses (see page 10) Now play Noughts and Crosses with regular and irregular past tense verb forms from this unit. Have fun!

Assign homework (5)





Students find five regular verbs and five irregular verbs in this unit and write them in their notebooks in their present and past forms: (see - saw).

Time to practise!

Warm-up: Bingo! 20'

Material: One sheet of white paper per student. Elicit the past forms of six regular and six irregular verbs and write them on the board. Then, hand out the paper and ask students to draw a 3 x 3 grid. Have them choose nine verbs from the board and write one in each space. Say the present forms of the verbs in random order. Students mark the past forms in their grid as they hear them. The first student to mark all nine squares on his / her grid shouts Bingo!



Look and complete. 20'

Have the class look at the picture of the girl and say what she's doing: writing. Explain that she's writing a letter about a trip. Then, have students look at the pictures and say where she went: to the mountains. Elicit some things she did there: take photos, have a picnic, etc. Next, invite a volunteer to read the first sentence from her letter aloud. Tell him / her to say the correct form of the verb in brackets: went. After that, get students to read and complete the rest of the letter individually. When they finish, invite a volunteer to read the completed text aloud and spell the forms of the verbs. Finally, ask students about any interesting trips they have been on and what they did.

Answer Key:

Last Friday, my class and I went to the mountains. There were some big caves in the mountains. We saw some bats in a cave. They were black and made lots of noise. Next, we listened to the guide, and I asked questions. Then, we took photos and bought souvenirs at the shop. Finally, we had a picnic and ate ham sandwiches! I loved that school trip!

Assign homework (5) Additional homework



* AB page 78 ex. 1

Students stick a magazine cutout of a holiday destination to the back of an index card and imagine that they visited it. On the other side, they write three sentences about what they did there. They can use a dictionary to help them find the verb forms: I ate cake. I swam in the sea. I listened to music, etc.



Sing a song. 2.17 15'



Have students close their books. Then, play track 2.17 and ask them what the song is about: school trips, the theme park, the aquarium, the planetarium, the port, the zoo. Play the CD again for them to follow along in their books. Then, divide the class into three groups. One group sings the chorus and the other groups each sing one of the verses. When they finish, switch roles and sing the song again.

Pair work



Divide the class into pairs: student A and student B. Student A looks at page 115 and student B looks at page 120. Tell them to make sentences using the list of activities for Carl and Olivia. They should circle the pictures that represent the other person's activities. When they finish, encourage them to compare books to check.

Assign homework (5')



AB page 78 ex. 2

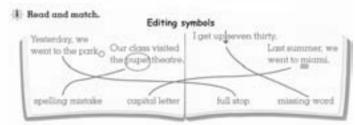
Additional homework In their notebooks, students use magazine cutouts to make a collage about the places and activities from one of the verses of the song.

Time to write

Read and match. 10'

Tell students to look at the four sentences and point to the editing symbols in red. Ask what the symbols mark: types of mistakes. Then, have the class look at the four types of mistakes: spelling mistake, capital letter, full stop, missing word. Elicit the sentence with a spelling mistake: Our class visited the pupet theatre. Ask what the correct spelling is: P-U-P-P-E-T. After that, have students match the marked sentences with the types of mistakes. Check by reading the sentence to elicit the type of mistake.

Answer Kev:



Mark nine mistakes. 10'

Have the class look at the text and ask what it is: an e-mail. Ask students if they write e-mails and who they write to. Then, get students to read the information and say where Paula went the puppet theatre. Next, tell them to find and mark nine mistakes in the e-mail. using the editing symbols. When they finish, have them compare answers with a friend to check. Then, elicit the mistakes: dear - capital letter, etc.

Answer Key:



Φ Rewrite the e-mail correctly. 10'

Get students to point to the To and From boxes and elicit the information that goes there. Then, have them rewrite Paula's e-mail correctly. Check by inviting volunteers to write the corrected text on the board.

Answer Key:

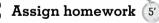


Bulletin board idea 15'

Materials: One sheet of poster paper per group, crayons, magazine cutouts of places, scissors, glue.

Note: Invite students to bring in photos, tickets and other paper souvenirs from a favourite trip.

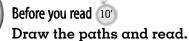
Encourage students to show each other their photos and souvenirs. Then, divide the class into groups of four and hand out the materials. Tell them to write the names of the places and stick the photos and souvenirs onto the poster. They can decorate it with magazine cutouts or drawings of places and activities. When they finish, remind them to write their names on the poster. Then, display the posters on the bulletin board. Finally, have the class vote on the poster with the trips that they like most.





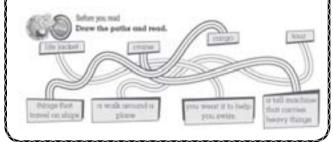
AB page 79

The lighthouse keepers' story



Read the vocabulary items aloud and ask students whether they know these words. Then, tell them to draw the paths to find the meanings of the words. Check by saying the words to elicit their meanings. Encourage students to say where they have seen these items before.

Answer Key:



Listen to the first part of the story. 2.18 (15)

Invite students to read the title of the story and look at the pictures. Encourage them to guess what happens. Accept all answers. Then, have them close their books. Write these questions on the

Who goes to the port and why? Who works at the port? When does the tour start? Where is Julie's dad? What do the girls see?

Play track 2.18 and have students listen for the answers to the questions. Elicit their answers and write them on the board. Then, play the CD again for them to follow along in their books. Correct the answers as needed. Finally, ask students what they think is in the box. Accept all answers.

Now read the story in groups. 10°



Divide the class into groups of four and assign the roles of the narrator, Julie, Nancy and Mrs. Anderson. Have them read the story aloud and imitate the voices of the characters. When they finish, ask them if they have ever been to a port and if they saw the same things that appear in the story.

Assign homework (5) Additional homework



AB page 80

In their notebooks, students draw the box and a picture of what they think is inside it.

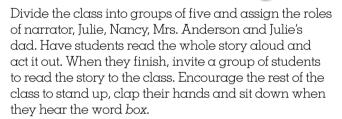


Listen to the second part of the story. 2.19 15

Invite students to compare the pictures that they drew for Additional homework with a friend. Then, play track 2.19 and ask students what was in the box: necklaces. Play the CD again for them to follow along in their books. After that, ask students about each part of the story:

What do the girls find? What do they do with the necklace? What does Julie's dad say? What do the girls do at the end of the story? Finally, encourage students to tell you if they have ever found something valuable. If so, ask what they did with the item.

* Now read the story in groups. 10'





After you read 10' Discuss with a friend.

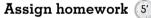
Have students read the questions silently and give help with meaning as needed. Then, divide the class into pairs. Tell them to talk about their answers to the questions. When they finish, ask volunteers to share their answers with the class.



Value: Enjoying learning Make a pop-up book. 15'

Materials: One photocopy of craft templates 8a, 8b and 8c per student (see the Values Section on the Teacher's Resource CD-ROM), crayons, scissors, alue, a stapler.

Ask students whether or not they like school and what interests them. Point out that they should investigate the things that interest them because that helps them to learn new things. Hand out the templates and ask what the children are learning about in the pictures. Then, have them colour and cut out the scenes and pop-up items. They should fold each scene in half along the line. Next, get them to put the folded scenes in a pile. Help them to staple the scenes along the fold. After that, have them match the pop-up items with the scenes. Show them how to stick the pictures onto the scenes using the tabs so that they will pop up when their book is opened. Finally, encourage them to show their pop-up book to their friends and to remember to enjoy learning new things.







AB page 81



10' Warm-up: Let's talk about Colombia

Materials: A map of the world, photos of coffee trees, ajiaco, people in Colombia.

Write Colombia on the board and invite volunteers to find it on the map. Then, invite a student to find the capital city and write it on the board: Boaota. Ask different volunteers to find the five neighbouring countries: Panama, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil and Venezuela. Explain that Colombia is named after Christopher Columbus. The country has got many different climates. There are

mountains, coastal regions and rainforest. Part of the Amazon rainforest is in Colombia, so there are many types of animals and plants. Pass around the photo of the coffee trees and explain that Colombia produces lots of coffee.

It grows on trees, like fruit. Colombian coffee is famous all over the world. Colombia also produces potatoes. Pass around the photo of aiiaco which is a Colombian dish. It is a soup with chicken, potatoes and cream. Finally, pass around the photos of people in Colombia.

Read and match.



Get the class to describe what they can see on the map. Then, divide the class into pairs and have them read the texts and match them with the pictures on the map. When they finish, check by saying the names of the items in the text and asking what pictures they refer to: The Caño Cristales River - the river of five colours. Finally, invite a volunteer to read the Do you know? text aloud and encourage the class to tell you other types of poisonous animals or insects they know about.

Answer Kev:



Read and colour the flag.



Have students read the description of the flag and colour the picture in their books. When they finish, encourage them to compare their flag with a friend's. Finally, have them guess what the different colours represent. Then, explain that yellow represents the different states, blue represents independence from Spain and red stands for courage.

Answer Key:

Students colour the flag yellow, blue and red.

Solve the crossword puzzle.



Have the class look at the crossword puzzle. Invite a volunteer to read the first clue aloud and unscramble the letters to find the answer: Spanish. Tell them to write it in the spaces. Then, and have them solve the rest of the crossword together. When they finish, invite a volunteer to read the clues aloud and say the answers.

Answer Kev:



Find the name of a famous Colombian singer.



Point out the highlighted boxes and elicit the name of the singer: Shakira. Finally, ask students if they know the names of any songs by Shakira.



AB page 82 10°)



Check what you know! 🖾 🕮





Elicit the names of the school trip places and write them on the board. Then, invite a volunteer to mime being at that place. The rest of the class guesses the place. Continue with other school trip places. After that, write on the board the present tense forms of five regular verbs and five irregular verbs that the children have learned. Invite volunteers to say their past forms. Finally, ask the class to complete the faces according to how they feel about what they know.

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Listen and stick.



Tell the class to look at the names of the different festivals Colombia is famous for. Then, tell students to use the stickers for Light up the world on page 83 and have them describe what they see: flowers, a singer, etc. Play track 2.20 twice and have students listen and point to the picture that corresponds to each description. Check by saying the name of the festival and getting students to hold up the stickers. Ask what each festival celebrates and when it happens. Finally, have them stick the picture next to the correct festival.

TRACK 2.20

NARRATOR: LISTEN AND STICK.

NARRATOR: IN FEBRUARY OR MARCH, PEOPLE IN THE CITY OF BARRANQUILLA CELEBRATE CARNIVAL. THEY SING, DANCE AND PLAY MUSIC IN THE STREETS FOR FOUR DAYS, CHILDREN WEAR COLOURFUL COSTUMES AND PAINT THEIR

> IN JULY, PEOPLE GO TO THE FESTIVAL OF ORI-NOCO IN BOLIVAR CITY. ORINOCO IS THE NAME OF AN IMPORTANT RIVER IN COLOMBIA. AT THE FESTIVAL, PEOPLE PLAY WATER SPORTS AND HAVE FISHING COMPETITIONS.

IN THE CITY OF MEDELLIN IN AUGUST, THERE IS A FLOWER FESTIVAL. PEOPLE CARRY BIG CIRCLES OF FLOWERS THROUGH THE STREETS. THE CIRCLES OF FLOWERS ARE CALLED SILLETAS AND SOME ARE FOUR METRES IN DIAMETER.

IN DECEMBER, THERE IS A CANDLE FESTIVAL IN QUIMBAYA. PEOPLE DECORATE THE STREETS WITH CANDLES AND PAPER LANTERNS. IN SOME STREETS, THERE AREN'T ANY CARS, BUSES OR TRUCKS - ONLY CANDLES!

Answer Key:



Decode the names of popular Colombian music. 10'

Invite a volunteer to read the text in the box aloud. Next, have students look at the symbols in the chart. Say a letter and get the class to name the shape.

Then, get them to decode the symbols in each box and write the name of the type of music on the line. When they finish, invite volunteers to read their answers to the class.

Answer Key:

salsa / cumbia / champeta / bambuco

Listen and check.





Play track 2.21 and get students to check their answers. Invite different students to spell the words aloud as you write them on the board. Encourage them to tell you which types of music they know. Finally, play the CD again and invite the class to dance along.

TRACK 2.21

NARRATOR: NARRATOR: LISTEN AND CHECK. SALSA. S-A-L-S-A. CUMBIA. C-U-M-B-I-A. CHAMPETA, C-H-A-M-P-E-T-A.

BAMBUCO. B-A-M-B-U-C-O.

Assign homework (5) Additional homework



AB page 83

My project



Make a tissue paper fish.

Materials: One piece of cardboard, a ruler, different coloured tissue paper per student. Invite the class to look at My project and tell them the main materials for the craft. Point out the icons and explain the additional materials that they need. Then, go through each step with them. Finally, remind them that they can do their project with the help of their family.

🌉 A friendly reminder 🥌



It is advisable to create a stress-free and supportive environment for taking a test. Before students are assessed, they should review the unit vocabulary with My spelling practice on page 99 and the Time to check section on page 82 in the Activity Book. During the evaluation:

- read the instructions for the first activity with students
- read the example and clarify doubts
- ask a volunteer for another example
- assign time to complete the activity
- read the instructions for the next activity, etc.



Objectives:

- learn words to talk about dinosaurs
- learn verb collocations to describe actions related to dinosaurs
- practise ways to describe the size of something
- ask Yes / No and Wh-questions in the past simple



Dinosaurs

bone	/bəun/	
claw	/klɔ:/	
dinosaur	/ˈdaɪ·nə·sɔ:/	
fossil	/ˈfɒ·səl/	
horn	/hɔ:n/	
palaeontologist	/pæ·li·pn·tp·lə·dʒist/	
skeleton	/ske·li·tən/	
tail	/teɪl/	
wing	/wɪŋ/	

Collocations 3

O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		
build a nest	/bild ə 'nest/	
dig up bones	/dig vp 'ponz/	
eat grass	/i:t 'gra:s/	
hatch from eggs	/hæt∫ frəm 'egz/	
hunt	/hʌnt/	
live in a herd	/liv in ə ˈhɜːd/	
measure a bone	/me·ʒə ə ˈbəʊn/	
roar	/rɔ:/	
study a fossil	/stx·di ə 'fo·səl/	



Yes / No questions (past simple)

We use Yes / No questions in the past simple to ask whether or not an action or situation happened. We use the structure Did + subject + the base form of the verb: Did that dinosaur eat plants? The answers can only be Yes, (it) did or No, (it) didn't. In this unit, we use Yes / No questions to ask about dinosaurs.

Wh-questions (past simple)

We use Wh- questions in the past simple to ask for specific information about things in the past. We usea question word + did + subject + the base form of the verb: Where did they go? The answers give additional information.



In this section, students will learn phrases and short exchanges used in everyday life. In this unit, students will learn ways to talk about the size of something.

- This dinosaur is tiny.
- This dinosaur is huge!
- And this one is enormous!



The lighthouse keepers' story

Hoppy's wish

Unit 9



Teaching tip

Teaching mixed-ability students can be challenging. There are strategies, however, that can help everyone to stay on track and make the most of classroom activities:

For strong students, plan an adaptation of activities that they can do when they finish, such as inventing sound effects or gestures to accompany a text, reading answers with silly voices, or saying sentences from memory. By providing them with an engaging related activity, they are more likely to stay interested in the lesson. This also benefits students in another way because, knowing that there will be additional work, they are less likely to finish a task quickly without quality.

You can also vary how you check an activity to encourage shy or weak students to participate more and keep strong students from dominating classroom interaction. One simple way to do this is to change your position in the room. Stand near students who should talk more, and stand farther away from students who participate a lot. You can also get students to write their answers on the board in pairs or individually. This way, weaker students have more time to provide and even correct their answer.

By doing what you can to involve all students, lessons will be more enjoyable and productive.

Value: Being happy with yourself

Being happy with yourself means accepting yourself and thinking of all the good things in your life.

Make a Happy me mobile.





Basic competences

In this unit, students will develop:

- Interpersonal and civic competence by working in a mixed ability setting where they learn to take turns and work in different ways that match their abilities as faster or slower learners (TB p. 109).
- Linguistic competence by identifying body parts and vocabulary used to talk about Dinosaurs (SB p. 84).
- Competence in Learning to learn by drawing students' awareness to using mnemotechnic strategies such as using colours, sizes and drawings to help memorise vocabulary (SB p. 85).
- Processing information and digital competence in the classroom by listening for specific information in an interview about different types of dinosaurs and their habits (SB p. 86).
- Linguistic competence through integrated skills practice (SB p. 87).
- Mathematical competence by working with factual information about dinosaurs such as measurements, weight, the quantity of teeth, claws, horns, etc.(SB p. 88).
- Competence in Autonomy and personal initiative by writing a descriptive text about an imaginary dinosaur based on the model provided in their books (SB p. 89).
- Linguistic competence by revising and extending vocabulary describing dinosaurs in the story Hoppy's wish (SB p. 90).
- Interpersonal and civic competence by becoming more aware of themselves and valuing their own self worth by defining what makes them happy about themselves (SB p. 91).
- Artistic and cultural competence by reading about the traditional lifestyle of people in Mongolia (SB p. 92).
- Competence in Knowledge and interaction with the physical world by identifying information about Woolly Mammoths and how they possibly became extinct (p. 93).

Lost worlds

Warm-up: Dinosaur puzzle 10'

Materials: A picture of a dinosaur on a large sheet of card, sticky tape.

Note: Cut the picture into sixteen squares and stick them to the board in random order.

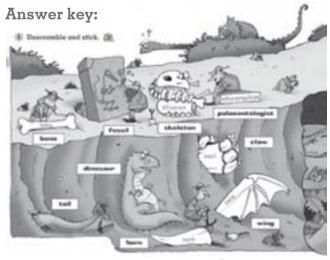
Invite the class to look at the puzzle on the board and guess what it shows. Then, invite a volunteer to come to the board and find two pieces that go together. Stick them together and ask if the class agrees. If so, the student chooses another volunteer to find two pieces that go together. They can include the first two pieces. Continue with new volunteers until students have completed the puzzle. Finally, encourage the class to guess what is in the picture. Accept all answers.



Unscramble and stick. 10'



Have the class look at the pictures and invite a volunteer to read the unit title aloud. Encourage students to guess what it means. If they have doubts, explain that this unit will talk about things and places that do not exist anymore. Then, have them point to the scrambled words in the pictures. Tell students to use the stickers for Activity 1 on page 84 and get students to compare the scrambled words to the stickers to find the names of the items. Check by slowly spelling the scrambled words to elicit the names. Next, have students put the stickers in the corresponding spaces. Finally, ask the name of the creature in the puzzle: a dinosaur.



Listen and repeat. 2.22 20'



Material: One half-sheet of white paper per student. Play track 2.22 for the class to repeat the dinosaur vocabulary items. Then, play the CD again and get students to point to the pictures in their books. Next,

hand out the paper and assign each student a word. Tell them to draw their item on the paper. On the back, they should copy the other dinosaur words. After that, they walk around and try to find people with pictures of the *dinosaur* words on their list. They write the name of the student with the picture next to each word. The first student to find all of the items and sit down is the winner.

TRACK 2.22

NARRATOR: LISTEN AND REPEAT.

NARRATOR: BONE. FOSSII.. SKELETON.

HORN. PALAEONTOLOGIST. WING. DINOSAUR.

Assign homework (5) Additional homework



AB page 84 ex. 1

CLAW.

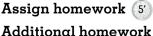
Students draw and label the dinosaur words.



Materials: A long strip of card cut out to look like a city skyline, one sheet of white paper per student.

Have students look at the pictures and say what they can see: dinosaurs, a palaeontologist. Invite volunteers to read what the palaeontologist says aloud. Then, write tiny, huge and enormous on the board and encourage the class to guess what they mean: tiny - very small, huge - very big, enormous – very, very big. After that, stick the city skyline to the board and invite volunteers to draw a dinosaur walking in the city. It can be tiny, huge or enormous. Encourage the class to say how big the dinosaur is. Continue with other volunteers. After that, divide the class into six groups and hand out the paper. Have them draw a dinosaur in a city on their sheet of paper. Then, they show it to the other students in their group to elicit the size. Finally, get volunteers to show their pictures to the class.

Assign homework (5')



AB page 84 ex. 2

Students draw a tiny, a huge and an enormous dinosaur on card and cut them out. Then, they should label them.

Listen and point. 2.23 10'



Have students look at the two scenes – the one above and the one below – and say what the difference is between them: In the first scene, there are people who study dinosaurs in the present. The other scene shows the past, when dinosaurs were alive. Invite the class to point to the phrases that describe actions that are taking place in the picture. Play track 2.23. Students point to each phrase and listen to what it means.

TRACK 2.23

NARRATOR: LISTEN AND POINT.

NARRATOR: NUMBER ONE, HUNT, WHEN ANIMALS CATCH

OTHER ANIMALS TO EAT THEM.

NUMBER TWO, EAT GRASS, WHEN ANIMALS EAT

PLANTS IN THE FIELD.

NUMBER THREE, BUILD A NEST, WHEN ANIMALS

MAKE A PLACE TO PUT THEIR EGGS. YOU

KNOW! LIKE BIRDS DO!

NUMBER FOUR. HATCH FROM EGGS. WHEN A BABY ANIMAL COMES OUT OF AN EGG. NUMBER FIVE. ROAR. WHEN A BIG ANIMAL OPENS ITS MOUTH AND MAKES A LOUD NOISE.

LIKE THIS: RRROOOOAR!

NUMBER SIX. LIVE IN A HERD. WHEN ANIMALS

LIVE IN BIG GROUPS.

NUMBER SEVEN. DIG UP BONES. WHEN PEOPLE

TAKE BONES OUT OF THE GROUND.

NUMBER EIGHT. STUDY A FOSSIL. WHEN WE LOOK AT A FOSSIL TO LEARN SOMETHING NEW. NUMBER NINE. MEASURE A BONE. WHEN

PEOPLE CHECK HOW BIG A BONE IS.

Listen again and number. ^{2.23} 15[′]





Play track 2.23 again and pause it after the first action. Ask students to find it in the picture. Encourage them to explain: The blue dinosaur wants to eat the brown dinosaur. After that, play the rest of track 2.23 and tell students to number the actions in the picture as they hear them. Check as a class by reading the actions aloud to elicit the numbers. Invite students to explain the actions for each item.

Answer Key:

- 1. hunt
- 2. eat arass
- 3. build a nest
- 4. hatch from eggs
- 5. roar
- 6. live in a herd
- 7. dig up bones
- 8. study a fossil
- 9. measure a bone

Listen and repeat. ^{2.24} ⁵







Play track 2.24 several times for students to repeat the words. Mime the actions and encourage the class to imitate you.

TRACK 2.24

NARRATOR: LISTEN AND REPEAT. NARRATOR: MEASURE A BONE.

DIG UP BONES. STUDY A FOSSIL. LIVE IN A HERD.

EAT GRASS.

BUILD A NEST. HUNT. ROAR. HATCH FROM EGGS.



Colour the words. 10'



Have the class look at the words and compare their sizes. Ask which two pairs of words are the same size: little – small / big – large. Tell students that the words in each of these pairs mean the same. Invite them to colour each pair the same colour. Finally, get students to colour the remaining pairs of words using different colours.

Answer Key:

Students colour the pair words the same colour and the rest of the words any colour they want.

Wrαp-up: Stretch! 5'



Ask students to stand up. Say tiny and get them to crouch down to appear very small. Say enormous and get them to stand on their toes and stretch their arms in each direction to appear very, very big. Do the same with other size adjectives. Invite volunteers to choose the size for the rest of the class to mime.

Assign homework (5)

Additional homework





AB page 85

Pictionary pages 110 and 111. Students identify the pictures and write the corresponding words or phrases. Then, they write a sentence for each one. Finally, they listen to the words and phrases in this unit's section of the CD in class.

Did they eat plants?



Listen and complete. 2.25 15'





Ask the class to say what they see in the pictures: three different dinosaurs. Invite volunteers to read their names aloud. Next, have students look at the headings. Read the first one aloud and say that this is when the different dinosaurs lived. Have students say which dinosaur is the oldest: Plateosaurus. Next, invite a volunteer to read the incomplete description of Plateosaurus. Then, play track 2.25 and have students listen and complete the information. Repeat for the other dinosaurs. Check as a class by saying the name of the dinosaur to elicit its characteristics. Finally, get the class to vote for their favourite dinosaur of the three.

TRACK 2.25

GIRI.:

NARRATOR: LISTEN AND COMPLETE.

CIBI . HI, I HAVE SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DINOSAURS.

PLEASE TELL ME ABOUT THETYRANNOSAURUS REX.

PALAEONTOLOGIST: THE TYRANNOSAURUS REX WAS AN ENORMOUS DINOSAUR. IT HAD A HUGE HEAD AND

TINY ARMS. WHERE DID IT LIVE?

PALAEONTOLOGIST: IT LIVED IN THE FOREST. IT HUNTED AND

ATE OTHER DINOSAURS. IT DIDN'T LIVEIN A HERD.

AND WHAT ABOUT THE PLATEOSAURUS?

PALAEONTOLOGIST: IT ATE PLANTS AND LIVED IN A HERD, IT WASN'T VERY BIG, BUT IT HAD A LONG NECK. IT

COULD EAT LEAVES IN THE TREES.

LIKE A GIRAFFE! WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE GIRL:

ALLOSAURUS?

PALAEONTOLOGIST: IT HUNTED IN GROUPS AND ATE OTHER

DINOSAURS.

DID IT HAVE LONG TEETH? GIRI .:

PALAEONTOLOGIST: YES, IT DID. AND IT HAD SHORT ARMS. THANKS A LOT. IT'S REALLY INTERESTING TO LEARN

ABOUT THE DINOSAURS

Answer Key:

Plateosaurus:

It ate plants. It lived in a herd.

It had a long neck.

Allosaurus:

It hunted in groups.

It ate other dinosaurs.

It had short arms and long teeth.

Tyrannosurus Rex:

It had a huge head and tiny arms.

It lived in the forest.

It hunted and ate other dinosaus.

$^{\pm}$ Listen again and colour the answers. $^{2.25}$



Have students read the questions aloud and mark the $_{10^{\prime}}$ answers in pencil. Then, play track 2.25 again and tell

them to colour the correct answers. When they finish, get them to compare answers with a friend. Check as a class by inviting volunteers to read the questions aloud and say which answer they coloured.

Answer Key:

- 1. No, it didn't.
- 2. No, it didn't.
- 3. Yes, it did.
- 4. No, it didn't.
- 5. Yes, it did.
- 6. No, it didn't.

Assign homework 5' AB page 86 ex. 1





In their notebooks, students copy three of the questions and answers from Activity 1 and draw pictures to illustrate them.



Ask a pair of volunteers to read the two questions and answers aloud and get the class to point to the highlighted words. Explain that Did is the past form of Do and we use it to begin Yes / No questions about past actions or situations. Point out that we use the base form of the verb after the subject. Next, have students point to the answers. Explain that we use short answers to answer these questions. We do not need to repeat the verb. After that, invite students to give examples of Yes / No questions from Activity 1 and say what the verb is.

b Circle the correct options. [5]

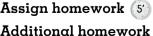


Get students to look at the two sentences and circle the correct options to form questions about the past. After that, invite volunteers to read the completed questions aloud.

Answer Key:

Did the Allosaurus have sharp teeth? Did the Plateosurus live in the forest?

Assign homework (5)





AB page 86 ex. 2

Have students make a dinosaur out of modelling clay and give it a name. Encourage them to bring it to the next class to put on display.

Word scramble! (see page 10) Play Word scramble! with Yes / No questions about dinosaurs. Have fun!



2 Decode the text. 15'

Invite a volunteer to read the title of the text aloud. Ask the class what they think Glen Rose means. Accept all answers. Then, point out the pictures next to the title and ask what they are called: dinosaur tracks. Next, have students read the first sentence silently and guess what the picture represents. Ask a volunteer to read the completed sentence aloud: Roland Bird and Barnum Brown were palaeontologists from the USA. After that, divide the class into pairs and tell them to read and decode the rest of the text. Check by inviting volunteers to read the texts aloud. Finally, ask students what Glen Rose is: A place in Texas where people found dinosaur tracks.

Answer Key:

Roland Bird and Barnum Brown were palaeontologists from the USA. They worked in a museum in New York. They studied dinosaur bones. Sometimes they went on expeditions to look for fossils and dinosaur eggs. In 1938, they went on an expedition to Glen Rose, Texas. They found fossils of dinosaur tracks next to a river. That was a very important discovery. In 1972, they opened a big park. It's called Dinosaur Valley State Park.

♣ Read and match. 10°

Have students read the questions and answers. Get a volunteer to read the first question aloud and choose the correct answer: In New York. Next, invite students to read the rest of the questions and match them with the answers. Check as a class by getting volunteers to read the questions and answers aloud.

Answer Key:

- 1. Where did Roland Bird and Barnum Brown work? In New York.
- 2. What did they study? Dinosaur bones.
- 3. When did they go to Texas? In 1938.
- 4. Where did they see the dinosaur tracks? Next to a river.
- 5. What is there now? A state park.

Assign homework (5)



Students make dinosaur tracks out of modelling clay and label them Glen Rose, Texas.



3 Listen and chant. 2.26 10'





Invite students to say what they can see in the picture and ask a volunteer to read the title aloud. Then, have students close their books. Play track 2.26 and encourage them to put up their hands when they hear a question about dinosaurs. Play the CD again for them to follow along in their books. After that, divide the class into two groups. Play the chant again and have each group chant alternate lines. When they finish, switch roles and do the chant again.



Invite a pair of volunteers to read the first question and answer aloud and get the class to point to the highlighted words. Ask what time we refer to with this question: the past. Then, get volunteers to read the other questions and answers aloud. Point out that the order of the auestions is the same as Yes / No auestions. We begin the question with a question word. After that, ask which question word we use to know about places: where. Ask which question word we use to find out any kind of information: what. Finally, invite the class to say when we use when: to know the time something happened.

Write a question for each answer. 10'

Have the class read the answers to the missing questions silently. Then, ask what question word goes with the first answer: Where. Invite a volunteer to make a question for the first answer: Where is Glen Rose? Where did they find the tracks?, etc. After that, have students write the three questions. Check by getting volunteers to read their questions aloud.

Answer Key:

Where did they live? When did they open a park? What did they study?

Assign homework (5')



AB page 87

Time to practise!



Unscramble the questions. 15'



Have the class describe the picture. Then, ask the name of these dinosaurs: Triceratops. After that, point out the first question and get students to unscramble it: Did they live in a herd? Next, get students to unscramble the rest of the questions and write them on the lines. When they finish, ask volunteers to write their questions on the board.

Answer Key:

- 1. Did they live in a herd? Yes, they did.
- 2. Did they eat other dinosaurs? No, they didn't.
- 3. Did they have three horns? Yes, they did.
- 4. Did they have big teeth? No, they didn't.
- 5. Did they build nests? Yes, they did.

b Look and answer the questions. 10'

Invite a volunteer to read the first question aloud. Then, point out the notes in the picture and elicit the answer: Yes, they did. After that, divide the class into pairs and have them look at the picture and answer the rest of the questions. Check as a class by asking the questions to elicit the answers.

Assign homework (5)

Additional homework





AB page 88 ex. 1

In their notebooks, students draw a family of dinosaurs and write notes about them: one horn, 500 big teeth, nests, etc.

2 Sing α song. **3** 2.27 15'

Play track 2.27 and elicit the name of the dinosaur: Tyrannosaurus Rex. Explain that we can also call it T-Rex. Then, play the CD again and encourage students to say the words that they heard: tree, tail, tall, head, etc. Accept all answers and write them on the board. After that, play the CD for them to follow along in their books. Check the answers on the board. Finally, divide the class into three groups. One group sings the first verse, another sings the second verse and the last group sings the chorus. When they finish, switch roles and sing the song again.

Pair work



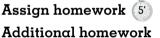
Divide the class into pairs: student A and student B. Student A looks at page 116 and student B looks at page 120. Tell them to look at the dinosaurs in the pictures. Elicit the names: Pteranodon, Liopleurodon. Then, point out that some of the information is missing about one of the dinosaurs. Elicit a question to ask about the information: Where did it live? After that, have them ask and answer questions to complete the information. When they finish, get them to compare books to check their answers. Finally, elicit the information for each dinosaur.

Dance it! (see page 10)



Now play Dance it! with questions about dinosaurs: Did they have big teeth? Have fun!

Assign homework (5)



AB page 88 ex. 2

In their notebooks, students write three questions about their dinosaur family: Did they have big teeth? What did they eat?, etc.

Time to wi



Read and complete. 15'

Have students look at the picture and say whether it shows a real dinosaur or an invented one: an invented one. Then, read the title aloud and ask the class what the dinosaur did: played basketball. Next, point out the table of the nouns, verbs and adjectives and have students read the words silently. Ask what each one is: nouns - the names of things, verbs – action words, adjectives – words to describe things. After that, have students look at the first line of the text and ask what type of word is missing: a verb. Tell them to look at the verbs in the table and choose a word to complete the sentence: lived. Then, divide the class into pairs and get them to complete the rest of the text. Check by inviting volunteers to read the text aloud. Ask some auestions to check understanding:

When did baskosauruses live?

Did they run fast?

Were they tall?

What did they eat?

Finally, ask whether they think it is fun to imagine things that did not exist in real life.

Answer Key:

Baskosauruses lived 100 million years ago. They had two legs, four arms and a long tail. They jumped very high and ran very fast. They weren't short, they were very tall. They had lots of big teeth, but they only ate pasta and bananas. Baskosauruses were very good at playing basketball. They didn't have basketballs, so they played with big rocks. They weren't scary. They were very silly.



Draw your dinosaur and write a description. 10'

Invite students to imagine a dinosaur and what it likes to do. Then, tell them to draw a picture of their dinosaur and write its name in the picture: Spaghetticeratops, Telephonasaurus, Bananasaurus Rex, etc. After that, have them write a description of their dinosaur: It had long legs. It ate lots of bananas, etc. When they finish, get them to compare pictures and descriptions with a friend. Finally, invite volunteers to read their descriptions to the class.

Answer Key:

Student's drawing and answers.

Bulletin board idea 15'

Materials: One large card dinosaur footprint per group, one guarter-sheet of letter-sized white paper per student.

Divide the class into six groups and hand out the white paper. Have students imagine that they and their family members are dinosaurs. Then, have them draw and colour the dinosaurs on their piece of paper. Remind them to give the type of dinosaur a name. They can use their last name as a guide: Garciasaurus, Guerreroceratops, etc. After that, hand out the footprints and get students to stick their pictures onto their group's footprint. Finally, display the footprints on the bulletin board and encourage students to look at other groups' pictures. Vote on the best dinosaur family.

Assign homework (5)





AB page 89

The lighthouse keepers' story



Before you read 10'

Colour one egg in each nest to answer the question.

Read the question aloud and get a volunteer to read the options on the first set of eggs. Draw the two eggs on the board and write the options on them. Ask the question again and point to each option. Have students put up their hands to indicate the option that they like. Say the option that you like and colour it in. Then, tell students to colour one egg in each nest to answer the questions for themselves. When they finish, say the numbers and invite volunteers to read the option that they chose to the class.

Answer Key:

Student's own answers.



Listen to the first part of the story. 2.28 15'

Get a volunteer to read the title aloud: Hoppy's wish. Have them look at the pictures and say who Hoppy is, and encourage them to guess what his wish is. Accept all answers. Then, have them close their books. Write these questions on the board: How does Hoppy feel?
What does he want to do?
What does his mother say?
What does Hoppy decide to do?
Play track 2.28 and have students listen for the answers to the questions. Encourage them to say what they think the answers are. Then, play the CD again for them to follow along in their books. Finally, elicit the answers to the questions.

δ Now act out the story in groups. 15'

Divide the class into groups of three and have students take turns reading parts of the story aloud. When they finish, have them take the roles of Hoppy, Hoppy's mother and the T-Rex. Ask them to act out the story. Finally, invite a group to act out the story for the class.

Assign homework 5 Additional homework



AB page 90

In their notebooks, students draw a picture of something that they wish for.

2 Listen to the second part of the story. 2.29 15'

Have the class look at the first part of the story again and say what happened. Ask what Hoppy's wish is: to be big and strong like a T-Rex. Then, get them to show each other the picture of their wish that they drew for Additional homework.

Next, invite the class to look at the pictures in the second part of the story and guess what happens to Hoppy. Accept all answers. Then, play track 2.29 for students to follow along in their books. Finally, ask the class these questions:

How did Hoppy feel with his new family?

How did Hoppy feel with his new family? What did Father T-Rex do? What did Hoppy eat? What happened after lunch? What did Hoppy do? What did Hoppy learn?

b Now read the story in pairs. 10'

Divide the class into pairs and have them choose parts to read. After that, get them to read the whole story aloud. Encourage them to imitate the voices of the characters. Finally, invite a pair of students to read the story to the class.



After you read 10'

Read and circle True or False.

Ask the class to look at the first sentence and invite a volunteer to read it aloud. Then, ask whether it is true or false. Get students to say where they found the information in the story: Hoppy ate some plants. He didn't like the meat. After that, tell students to do the rest of the items individually. When they finish, get volunteers to read the sentences and the answers aloud. Encourage them to say where they found the information in the story.

Answer Key:

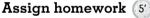
- 1. F
- 2. F
- 3. T
- 4. F
- 5. F



Value: Being happy with yourself

Make a Happy me mobile. 15'

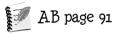
Materials: One photocopy of craft templates 9a and 9b (see the Values Section on the Teacher's Resource CD-ROM) per student, crayons, scissors, glue, string, a clothes hanger. Write BEING HAPPY on the board and ask students to say what makes them happy: family, friends, birthdays, sunshine, playing, dancing, etc. Then, ask them what they like about themselves. Point out the different answers to the class and explain that we've all got different and unique qualities. After that, hand out the materials. Have the class look at the templates and invite volunteers to read the titles aloud. Encourage them to give examples according to the categories on the templates. Next, have them colour the frames and draw a picture in each frame according to the title. After that, have them cut out the shapes and match them front to back. Get them to stick the sides together. When they finish, help students punch holes in the tops of the frames and thread string through them.





Finally, tell them to tie the ends of the string to a

hanger to make a Happy me mobile.



Warm-up: Let's talk about Mongolia 10' Materials: A map of the world, photos of a snow leopard and Mongolian nomads.

Write Mongolia on the board and invite volunteers to find it on the map. Help with clues if necessary: It's in Asia. It's near China, etc. Point out that only 2.9 million people live in Mongolia. Invite a student to find the capital city and write it on the board: Ulan Bator. Explain that Mongolia is very dry and there are lots of very high mountains. Summers are very hot and winters are very cold. Mongolia does not

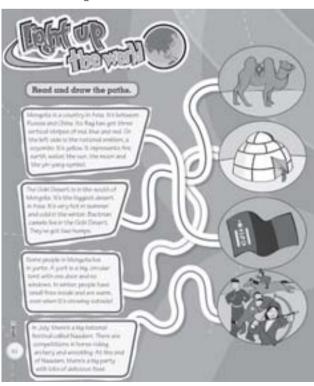
touch any oceans. Add that a very beautiful and unusual animal, the snow leopard, lives in the mountains of Mongolia. Pass around the photo and ask what kind of animal it is: a cat. Snow leopards only live in this part of the world and there are only about 5,000 left in the wild. Pass around the photo of the nomads. The traditional way of life in Mongolia is to be a nomad. That means that people walk from place to place with their animals. They haven't got a fixed home. Because of this, they eat lots of meat and dairy products from their animals. Now many people live in the city.

Read and draw the paths.



Invite the class to look at the pictures and describe what they see: a camel, a flag, etc. Then, have them read the texts silently and draw the paths to the corresponding pictures. Check as a class by asking what each picture shows according to the text: Camels live in the Gobi Desert. Encourage students to give additional information in their own words: These camels have got two humps. Continue with the rest of the pictures and texts.

Answer Key:



Colour the pictures.

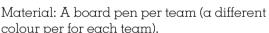


Get students to colour the pictures. When they finish, have them compare pictures with a friend. Then, point out the Do you know? text and pictures and invite a volunteer to read the text aloud. Ask what they found in the Gobi Desert: Dinosaur egg fossils. Finally, ask students if they have ever seen a fossil in real life. Encourage them to say where.

AB page 92 📆

Check what you know! 🗐 🕮





Write this unit's words and phrases on the board. Then, divide the class into two teams. Describe one of the items. The first student to put up his / her hand circles the correct word on the board with his / her team's board pen. Continue with the rest of the words. The team with the most circles at the end wins. Next, write four scrambled Yes/ No questions about dinosaurs on the board and invite volunteers to unscramble them. Do the same with Wh- questions. Finally, ask the class to complete the faces according to how they feel about what they know.

Listen and stick.



Get the class to look at the picture of the animal and say what it looks like: An elephant. Then, invite a volunteer to read the text aloud. Elicit the name of the animal: It's a Woolly Mammoth. After that, tell students to use the stickers for Light up the world on page 93 and invite a volunteer to read the prompts aloud. Then, play track 2.30 for students to listen and decide which sticker goes where. Play the CD again and pause it after each answer. Get students to hold up the correct sticker. Then, they put the stickers in the spaces.

TRACK 2.30

NARRATOR. LISTEN AND STICK

NARRATOR: WOOLLY MAMMOTHS ARE AN EXTINCT ANIMAL

SPECIES. THEY WERE A LOT LIKE ELEPHANTS. THERE ARE LOTS OF MAMMOTH FOSSILS IN

MONGOLIA. NARRATOR 2: NUMBER ONE.

MAN: WOOLLY MAMMOTHS DON'T EXIST ANYMORE, THOUGH. BOY: WHAT HAPPENED TO THEM? WHY DON'T THEY EXIST NOW?

MAN: WELL, HUMANS HUNTED MAMMOTHS FOR FOOD AND USED THEIR HAIR TO MAKE CLOTHES. THEY DIDN'T PROTECT THEM. NOW THEY DON'T EXIST ANYMORE.

GIRL: THAT'S VERY SAD.

MAN: YES, IT IS.

NARRATOR 2: NUMBER TWO.

GIRL: WHY ARE THEY CALLED WOOLLY MAMMOTHS?

MAN: WELL, MAMMOTHS LIVED IN VERY COLD PLACES. THEY HAD A WOOLLY, HAIRY COAT TO KEEP THEM WARM.

NARRATOR 2: NUMBER THREE.

BOY: OH! AND WHAT DID THEY EAT?

MAN: THEY ATE LEAVES FROM TREES, AND OTHER PLANTS. THEY USED THEIR TRUNKS LIKE HANDS TO HELP THEM EAT.

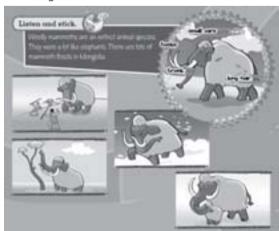
NARRATOR 2: NUMBER FOUR.

GIRL: HOW DID MAMMOTHS LIVE?

MAN: THEY LIVED IN A HERD, LIKE ELEPHANTS DO.

THEY HAD FAMILIES, AND THE MOTHER MAMMOTHS TOOK CARE OF THE BABIES.

Answer Key:



Decode the name of another prehistoric animal. 10'

Get students to look at the symbols and identify some of the shapes they can see: a bone, a hand, a person, etc. Then, invite a volunteer to read the information in the box. Explain that it is about a prehistoric animal. Point out the code at the bottom of the page and ask what letter the first symbol represents: S. Elicit the next letter: A. After that, have the class decode the name individually. Finally, invite a volunteer to write the name of the animal on the board: sabretooth tiger.

Answer Key:

Sabretooth tiger

Assign homework (5) Additional homework



AB page 93

My project



Make a dinosaur puzzle.

Materials: One sheet of card and a paintbrush per student.

Invite the class to look at My project and tell them the main materials for the craft. Point out the icons and explain the additional materials that they need. Then, go through each step with them. Finally, remind them that they can do their project with the help of their family.

A friendly reminder

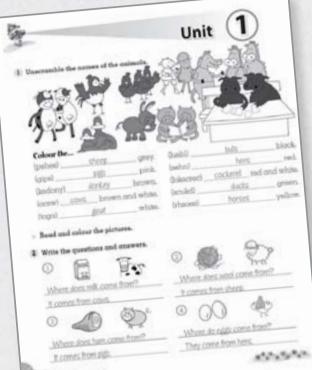


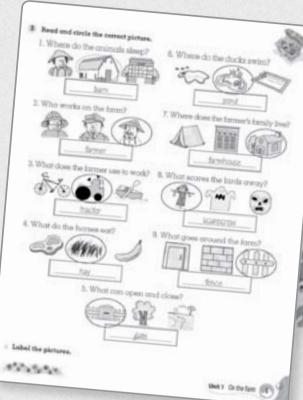
It is advisable to create a stress-free and supportive environment for taking a test.

Before students are assessed, they should review the unit vocabulary with My spelling practice on page 100 and the Time to check section on page 92 in the Activity Book. During the evaluation:

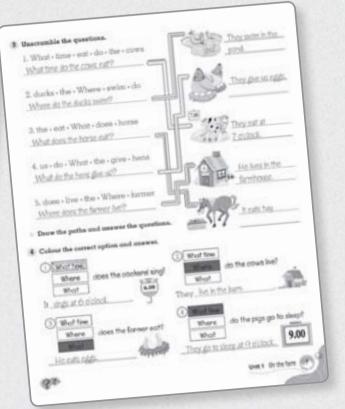
- read the instructions for the first activity with students
- read the example and clarify doubts
- ask a volunteer for another example
- assign time to complete the activity
- read the instructions for the next activity, etc.

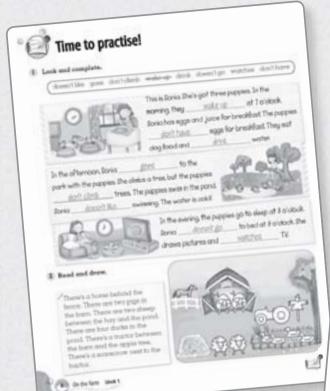
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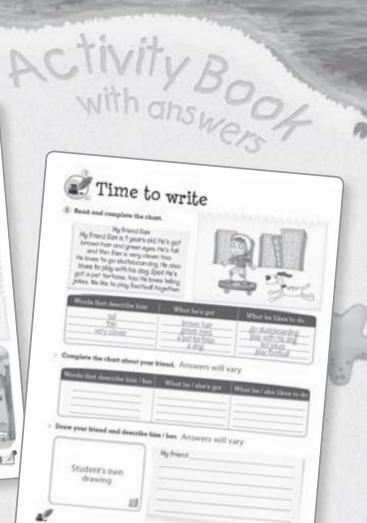


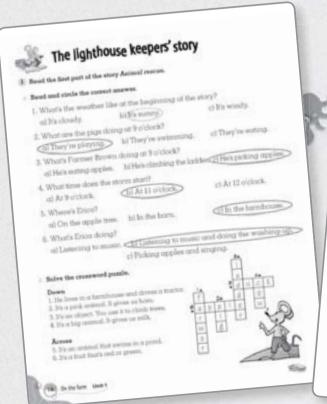


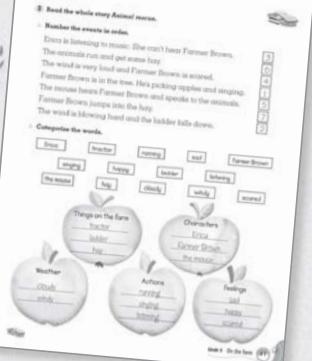






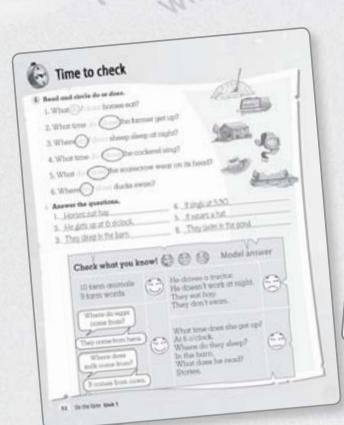




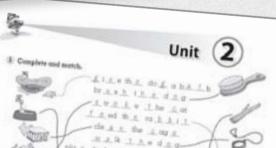


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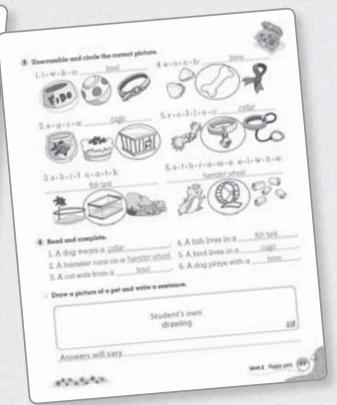


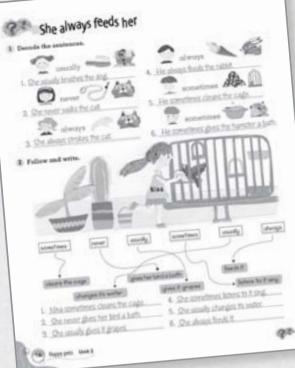


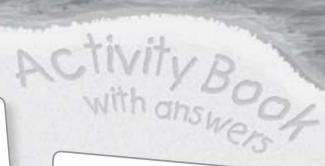


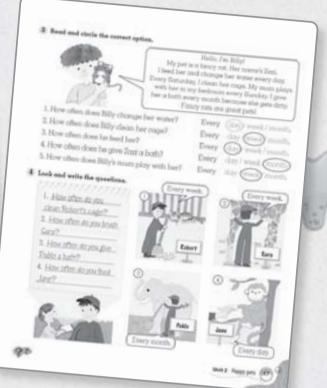


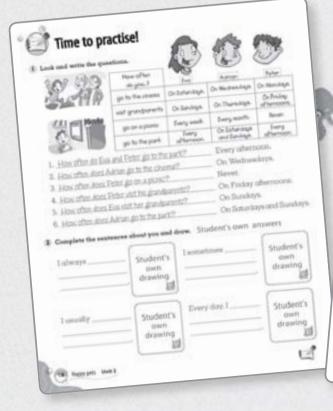


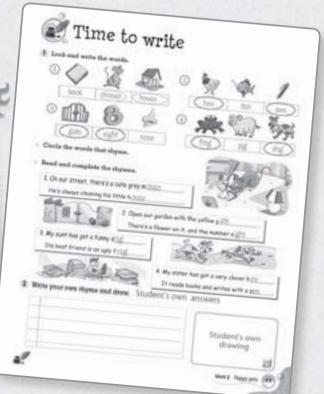








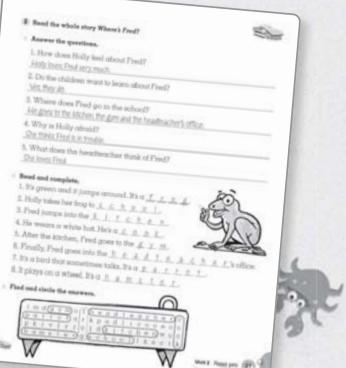


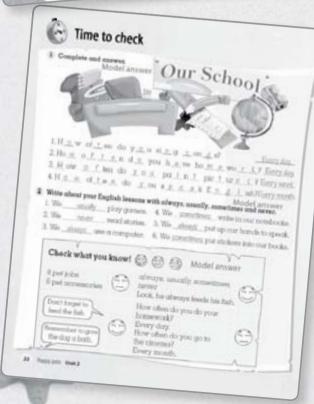


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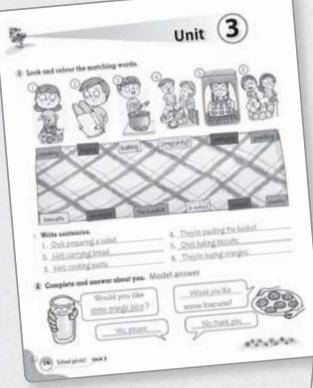
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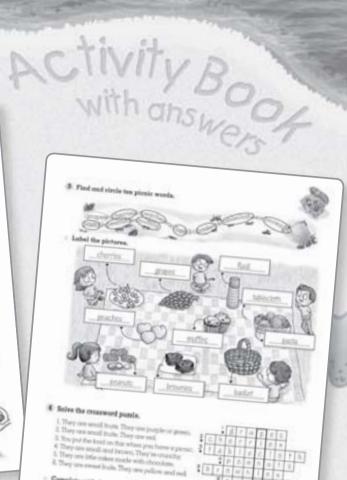








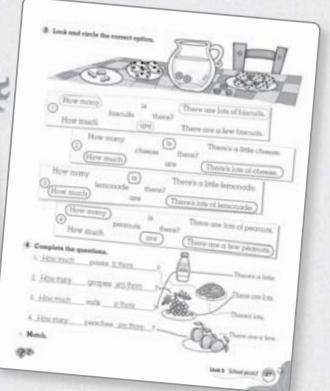




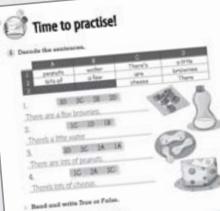
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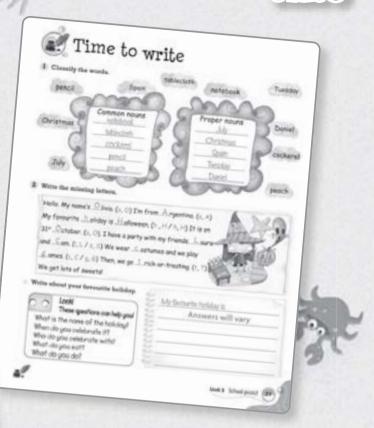


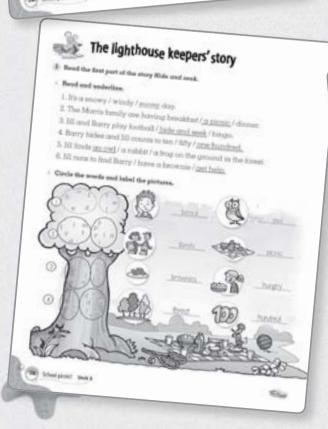
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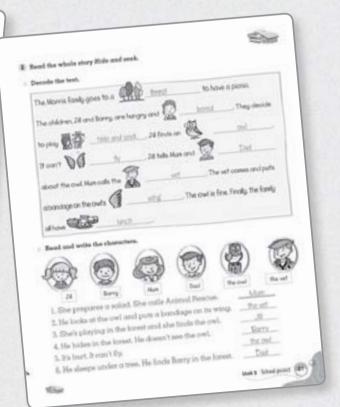


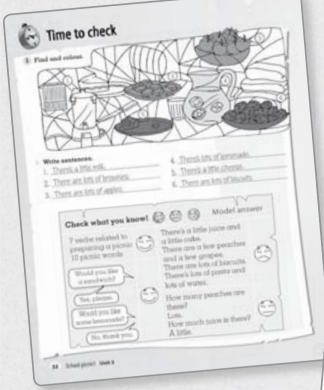
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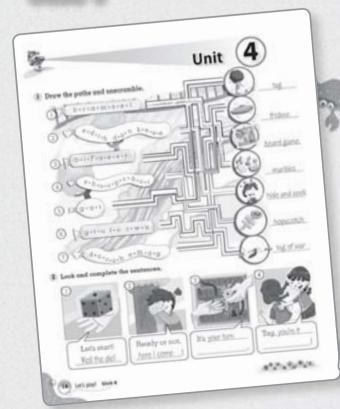


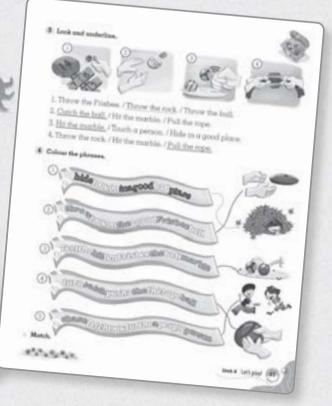






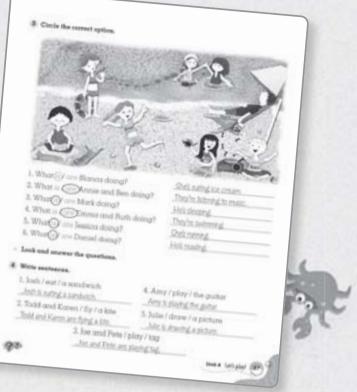
Unit 4

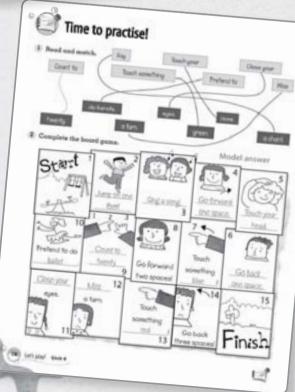




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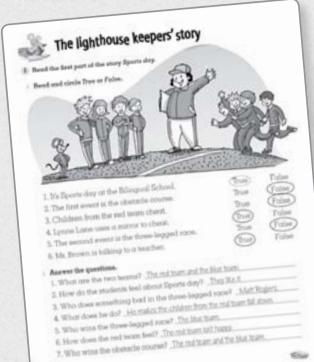


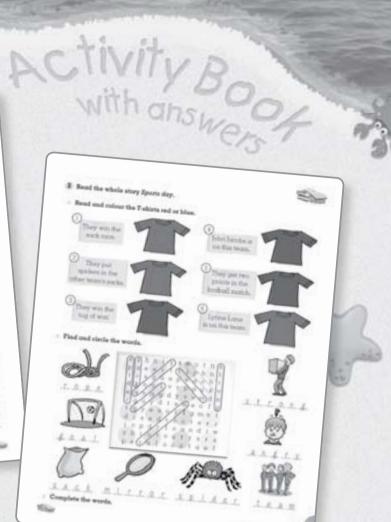


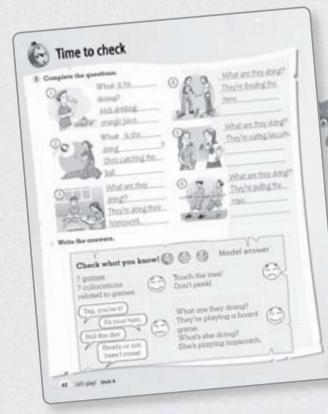


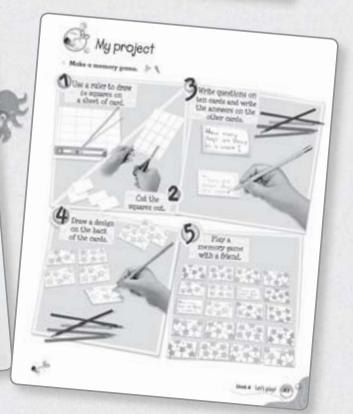


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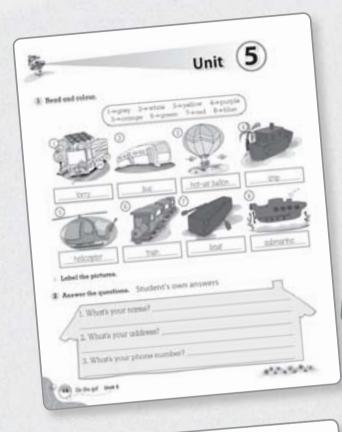


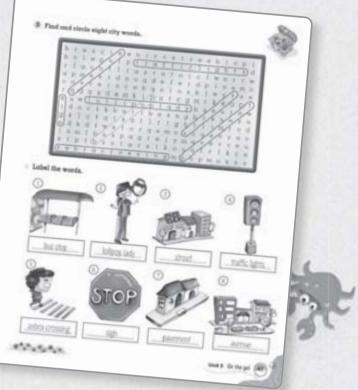




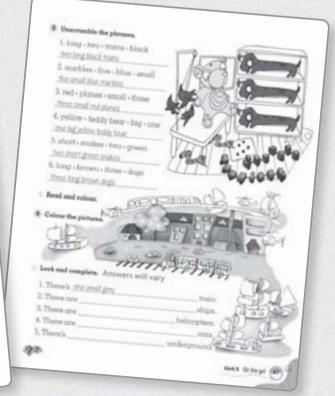
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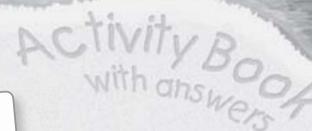
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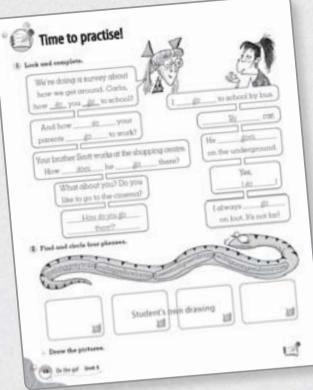




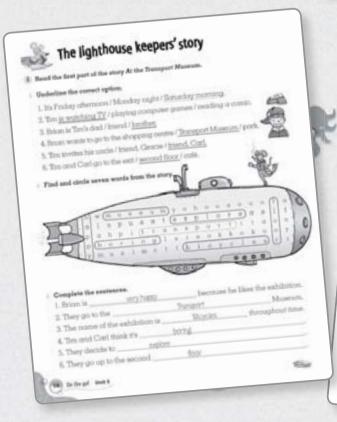


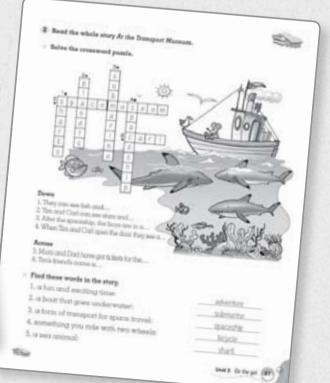














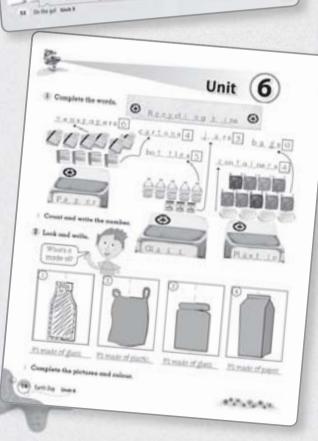
Check what you know! (2) (3) Model answer

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three big white ships



Unit 6

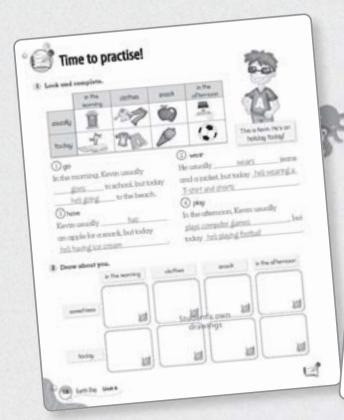


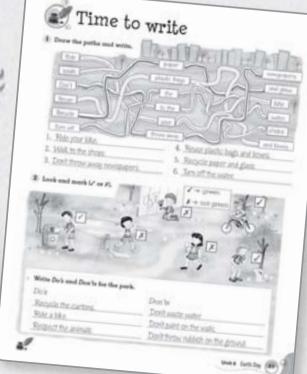








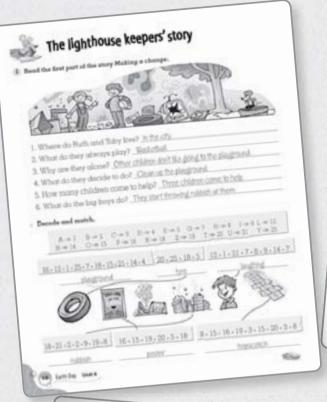




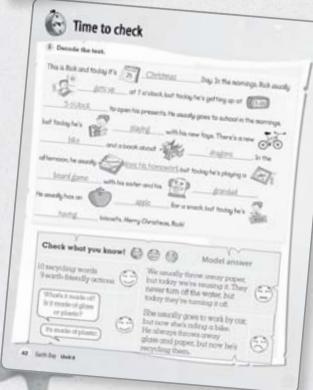


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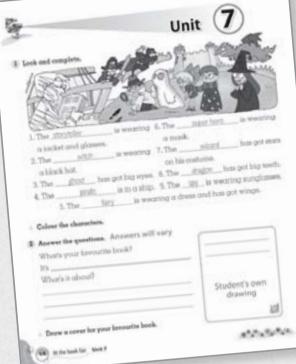
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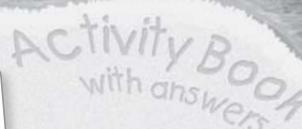






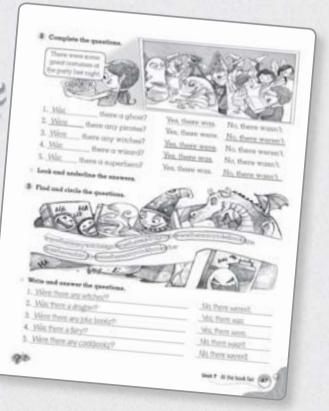






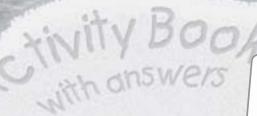






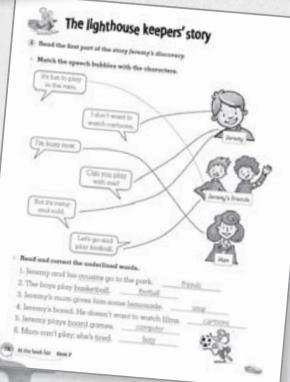
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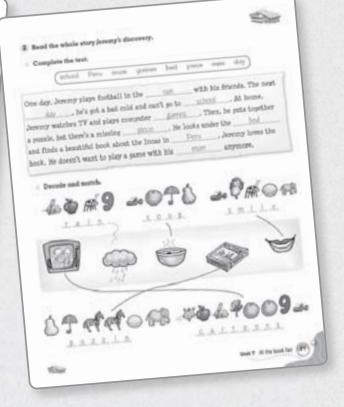
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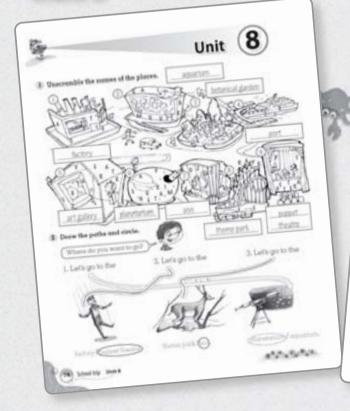


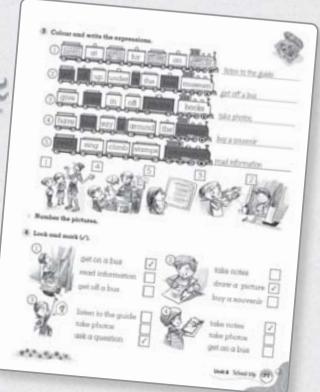






Unit 8

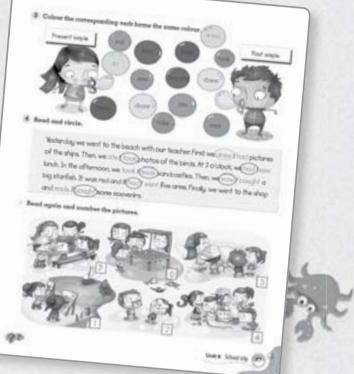


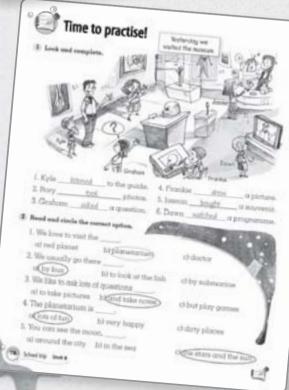




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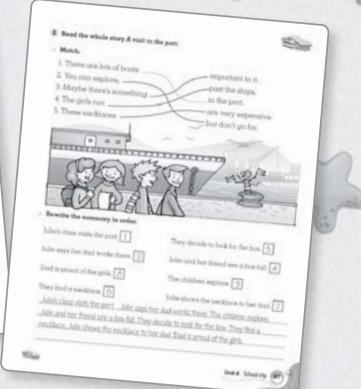












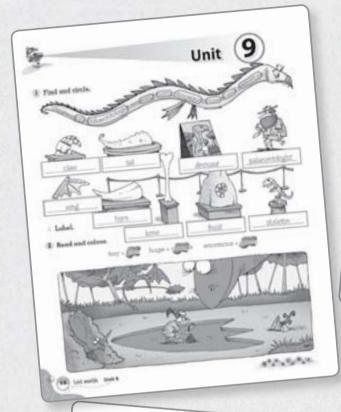


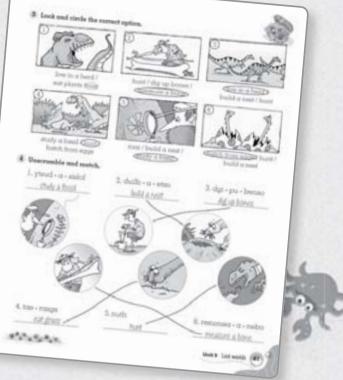


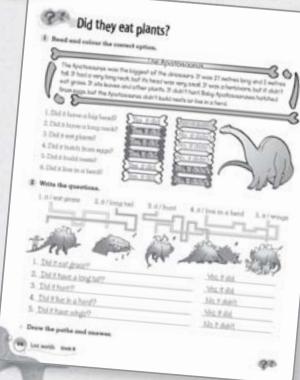




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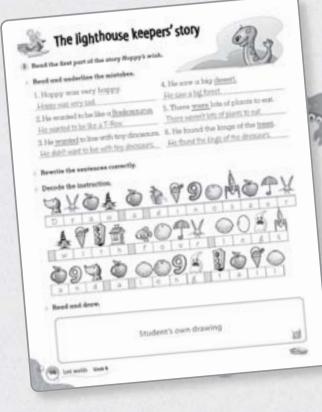


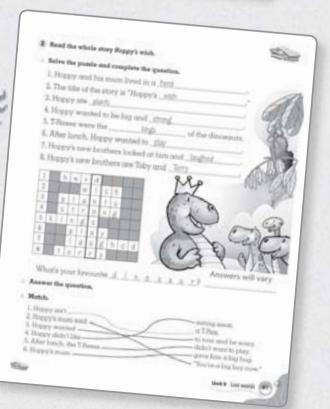


Activity Book











My spelling practice

Unit 1 On a farm

Time to check

Solve the crossword puzzle.

1. sheep	6. duck
2. donkey	7. hen
3. cockerel	8. horse
4. goat	9. pig

5. cow





Unit 2 Happy pets

Find and circle eight phrases.

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My spelling practice

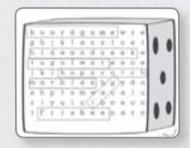
Unit 3 School picnic!

Solve the crossword puzzle.

1. muffins	6. flask
2. basket	7. pasta
3. peaches	8. grapes
4. peanuts	9. tablecloth
5. cherries	10. brownie:

Unit 4 Let's play!

Find and circle seven words.



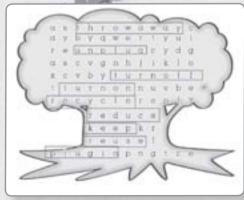
Unit 5 On the go!

Solve the crossword puzzle.

l. submarine	5. underground
2. ship	6. train
3. boat	7. helicopter
4 lorry	

Unit 6 Earth Day

Find and circle nine phrases.



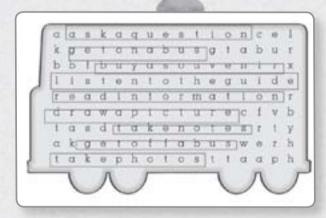
Unit 7 At the book fair

Solve the crossword puzzle.

1. wizard	6. witch
2. storyteller	7. spy
3. ghost	8. superhero
4. fairy	9. pirate
5. dragon	

Unit 8 School trip

Find and circle nine phrases.



Unit 9 Lost worlds

Solve the crossword puzzle.

2. dinosaur
3. fossil
4. tail
5. skeleton

1. bone

- 6. wing 7. horn
- 8. palaeontologist

144

1.57

1.58

1.60

Sing a song.

Listen and complete.

Listen to the first part of the story.

Listen to the second part of the story.

Track List CD 1 Unit Track Rubrics Listen and stick. 1.1 1.2 Listen and repeat. 1.3 Listen and point. 1.4 Listen and repeat. 1.5 Sing a song. 1 1.6 Listen and chant. 1.7 Listen and complete. 1.8 Listen to the first part of the story. 1.9 Listen to the second part of the story. 1.10 Listen and underline. 1.11 Listen and repeat. 1.12 Listen and point. Listen and mark. 1.13 Listen and underline the answers. 1.14 Listen and chant. 1.15 2 1.16 Sing a song. Listen and check. 1.17 1.18 Listen to the first part of the story. 1.19 Listen to the second part of the story. 1.20 Listen and check. 1.21 Listen and underline. 1.22 Listen and find the people. 1.23 Listen and repeat. 1.24 Listen and repeat. 1.25 Sing a song. 1.26 Listen and check. 3 1.27 Listen and unscramble the questions. 1.28 Listen and chant. 1.29 Listen and circle the correct picture. 1.30 Listen to the first part of the story. 1.31 Listen to the second part of the story. 1.32 Listen and point. 1.33 Listen and number the games. 1.34 Listen and repeat. Listen and check. 1.35 1.36 Listen and chant. 1.37 Listen and complete. 4 1.38 Listen and circle the correct picture. 1.39 Listen to the first part of the story. 1.40 Listen to the second part of the story. 1.41 Listen and stick. Listen and write the name. 1.42 1.43 Listen and complete the chant. 1.44 Listen and repeat. Listen and complete. 1.45 1.46 Listen and repeat. 1.47 Sing a song. 1.48 Listen and circle the correct option. 1.49 Listen and chant. 1.50 Listen to the first part of the story. 1.51 Listen to the second part of the story. 1.52 Listen and repeat. 1.53 Listen and underline 1.54 Listen and repeat. 1.55 Listen and chant. 6 1.56 Listen and complete

TT	m 1	CD 2
Unit	Track	Rubrics
	2.1	Listen and number.
	2.2	Listen and stick.
	2.3	Listen and repeat.
	2.4	Listen and repeat.
_	2.5	Sing a song.
7	2.6	Listen and chant
	2.7	Listen and mark.
	2.8	Listen and circle the correct option.
	2.9	Listen to the first part of the story.
	2.10	Listen to the second part of the story.
	2.11	Listen and stick.
	2.12	Listen and repeat.
	2.13	Listen and number.
	2.14	Listen and repeat.
	2.15	Listen and write the times.
8	2.16	Listen and chant.
·	2.17	Sing a song.
	2.18	Listen to the first part of the story.
	2.19	Listen to the second part of the story.
	2.20	Listen and stick.
	2.21	Listen and check.
	2.22	Listen and repeat.
	2.23	Listen and point.
	2.24	Listen and repeat.
	2.25	Listen and complete.
9	2.26	Listen and chant.
	2.27	Sing a song.
	2.28	Listen to the first part of the story.
	2.29	Listen to the second part of the story.
	2.30	Listen and stick.
Diagnostic test	2.31	Sing a song.
ost.	2.32	Sing the karaoke version.
gnes	2.33	Listen and write the names of the clothes.
ğ	2.34	Listen and complete the text.
Д	2.35	Listen and mark.
	2.36	Unit 1. Farm animals.
	2.37	Unit 1. Farm.
	2.38	Unit 2. Pet jobs.
	2.39	Unit 2. Pet accessories.
	2.40	Unit 3. Verbs 1.
	2.41	Unit 3. Picnic.
	2.42	Unit 4. Games.
ιγ	2.43	Unit 4. Collocations 1.
Pictionary	2.44	Unit 5. Transport.
¥	2.45	Unit 5. Street.
Pic	2.46	Unit 6. Recycling.
	2.47	Unit 6. Verbs 2.
	2.48	Unit 7. Characters.
	2.49	Unit 7. Books.
	2. 50	Unit 8. School trip.
	2.51	Unit 8. Collocations 2.
	2.52	Unit 9. Dinosaurs.
	2.53	Unit 9 Collocations 3.





For centuries, lighthouses have guided ships in their travels and they continue to light the way in our modern world. Similarly, the six-level series aims to guide primary students through the sometimes-rough seas of their adventure in learning English. It seamlessly integrates modern language teaching practices with traditional classroom needs, helping students successfully navigate through reading, writing, listening, speaking and grammar, to be able to use English in real life.

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