

ORAL COMPREHENSION

1. LISTEN TO THE SONGS.

<http://www.esl4kids.net/songs.html>

2. READ AND LISTEN TO THE POEMS.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/wordsandpictures/longyow/poems/poems/foem.shtml>

3. READ AND LISTEN TO THE STORIES.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/laac/story/sbi.shtml>

4. OTHER INTERESTING WEBS.

<http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/es/fun-games/job-mixer>

<http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/es/songs/people-work>

<http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/es/fun-games/face-match>

ALL ABOUT ME

Name: Michael Brown

Age: 12

Hair: short, brown

Eyes: blue

Character: friendly

Hobbies: play tennis, play computer games

Family: two sisters, one brother

Pets: dog, rabbit

Like: go to the cinema, play with friends.

Dislike: get up early

Favourite subject: English

Best friends: Martin and Lisa

My town: one sport centre, one theatre, one market.

No hospital.



My name is Michael Brown. I'm twelve years old. I've got short brown hair and blue eyes. I'm a very friendly person and happy.

My favourite hobbies are playing tennis and playing computer games. I normally play tennis three times per week and I play computer games during the week-ends at home.

I've got two sisters and one brother. My oldest sister is Helen and she is 16 years old. My second oldest sister is Mary and she is 10 years old. John is the youngest and he is 4 years old.

I love animals and we have two pets in my house. One pet is a dog called Blacky and one rabbit called White.

I like to go to the cinema in my free time with my friends. I love horror films. Also, I like to spend some time with my friends playing in the park. But I don't like to get up early in the morning. I hate when my mum wakes me up every day at 7 o'clock. During the week-end, I normally get up at 10 o'clock. It's great!

I go to Hopwas Primary School in Hopwas, near Birmingham. My favourite subject is English. I don't like Arts and craft. I'm not very good at doing arts.

I have lots of friends but my best two friends are Martin and Lisa. We live near the school and we walk every day together.

In my town Hopwas, there are one theatre, one cinema, one sports centre and one big market to buy all kind of food. But there isn't any hospital.

ALL ABOUT ME

Thanks for getting to know me! What about you?

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Answer the following questions:

1. What's his name?
2. Describe his physical appearance:
3. What sport does he practice?
4. How often does he play this sport?
5. Has he got any brothers or sisters?
6. How old is his oldest sister?
7. How old is his brother?
8. What does he do in his free time?
9. Where is his school?
10. Is there any hospital in Hopwas?

2. Say true or false:

1. Michael is older than eleven years old.
2. He's got brown eyes.
3. He plays tennis three days per week.

ALL ABOUT ME

- 4. He's got a dog called White.
- 5. He doesn't like to get up at seven o'clock
- 6. Martin and Lisa live close to Michael.
- 7. Martin can visit his doctor in Hopwas.

VOCABULARY

Classify the following adjectives into the two categories:

tall short friendly ugly brown eyes blond hair cheerful
 generous hard working lazy thin curly hair

Physical appearance	Personality

GRAMMAR:

Remember:

- I'm / I'm not (name, age, description)
- I've got/ I haven't got (family, pets)
- I like/ I don't like (hobbies,....)
- There is / there are / there isn't/aren't (city, places)

PEOPLE AND PROFESSIONS

I WANT TO BE A FIREFIGHTER

My name is Terry. I want to be a firefighter. Why do I want to be a firefighter? I have many reasons. I like all the important things that firefighters do. Firefighters are heroes.

Sometimes buildings catch on fire. Firefighters put out fires. I want to put out fires.

If someone is trapped in a burning house, firefighters save them. I want to save people.

Sometimes people have accidents. Sometimes people get sick or hurt. Firefighters help them. I want to help people.

Firefighters drive big trucks. Fire trucks have loud sirens. I want to drive a big truck.

Firefighters put out fires. Firefighters save people. Firefighters help sick people and hurt people. I want to be a firefighter and do all those things. Then I would be a hero, too!

**READING COMPREHENSION**

1. - Answers the following questions about "I want to be a fireman"

1. Why does Terry want to be a firefighter? a. Terry wants to put out fires.
b. Terry wants to help people.
c. Terry wants to drive a big truck.
d. All of the above

2. What do fire trucks have? a. loud sirens
b. televisions
c. dogs
d. whistles

3. Terry thinks firefighters are... a. busy
b. heroes
c. good looking
d. popular

PEOPLE AND PROFESSIONS

4. Do you want to be a firefighter? Why or why not?

Use complete sentences to answer the questions below.

1. Why do fire trucks have sirens?

2. What are the main reasons Terry wants to be a firefighter?

3. What sentence in the text best shows that Terry admires firefighters?

VOCABULARY

Find 10 words from the text and look up the meaning in the dictionary. Write the meaning .

Jobs and what people do

Instructions: Choose the job that matches the definition.



- _____ 1) "drives a bus"
 A. waiter B. doctor C. bus driver D. waiter
- _____ 2) "teaches students in a school"
 A. student B. dentist C. teacher D. bus driver
- _____ 3) "sings songs"
 A. singer B. firefighter C. waiter D. truck driver
- _____ 4) "drives a truck"
 A. Police officer B. doctor C. postal worker D. truck driver
- _____ 5) "cooks food in a restaurant"
 A. chef B. Police officer C. student D. teacher
- _____ 6) "works at the police station and fights crime"
 A. Police officer B. student C. singer D. postal worker
- _____ 7) "serves food in a restaurant"
 A. waiter B. student C. singer D. chef
- _____ 8) "studies at school"
 A. truck driver B. singer C. student D. dentist
- _____ 9) "takes care of teeth"
 A. postal worker B. chef C. dentist D. firefighter
- _____ 10) "works in a hospital and treats sick people"
 A. doctor B. teacher C. student D. truck driver
- _____ 11) "works in a post office and brings letters"
 A. student B. postal worker C. firefighter D. waiter
- _____ 12) "fights fires and drives a fire engine"
 A. postal worker B. chef C. firefighter D. chef



“Jobs.” True/False Quiz

Directions: Decide if each statement below is TRUE or FALSE. If it is TRUE, put a "T" in the blank provided. If it is FALSE, write an "F".

- _____ 1) "singer" sings songs
- _____ 2) "chef" takes care of teeth
- _____ 3) "postal worker" fights fires and drives a fire engine
- _____ 4) "dentist" takes care of teeth
- _____ 5) "student" studies at school
- _____ 6) "teacher" cooks food in a restaurant
- _____ 7) "firefighter" fights fires and drives a fire engine
- _____ 8) "bus driver" drives a bus
- _____ 9) "doctor" works in a post office and brings letters
- _____ 10) "Police officer" works at the police station and fights crime
- _____ 11) "waiter" studies at school
- _____ 12) "truck driver" works at the police station and fights crime





Read.

Chocolate

Would you like a piece of chocolate? Most of us enjoy a bar of chocolate – or we like the taste of chocolate in cakes or ice cream. However, not many of us know the history of chocolate. Let's look back in time ...

People first made chocolate 3,000 years ago, in Central America and Mexico. They grew cacao trees and used the beans from the trees to make chocolate. The Aztecs used cacao beans as money, because there were no coins or banknotes then. A turkey cost 100 cacao beans and a piece of fruit cost three beans.

At first, people only used chocolate to make a drink. They called the drink *xocolatl*. This means 'bitter water' in an Aztec language because cacao beans have a very bitter taste on their own. Later, people used chocolate as an ingredient in various dishes. They believed that chocolate was good for you, so they used chocolate to treat some illnesses. They also learnt that chocolate will give you energy if you are tired.



FOOD

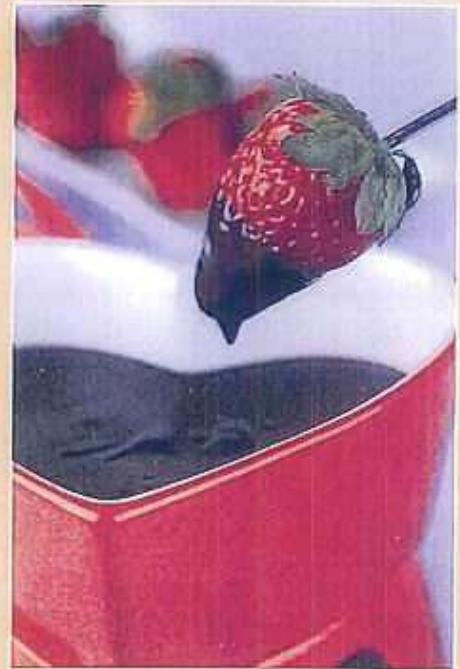
During the 16th century, Spanish people travelled to Mexico and were introduced to chocolate. They took chocolate home with them and soon people in Europe started to use chocolate, too. At first, only rich people could enjoy chocolate, because it was very expensive.

In England, people visited special chocolate shops to drink chocolate drinks. They found out that if you add **vanilla** and sugar to chocolate, it tastes a lot nicer. In about 1690, a doctor called Hans Sloane made a new drink with chocolate and milk. This drink was **sweet** and **tasty**, so it was very popular.

Today, chocolate is one of the most popular foods in the world. There are hundreds of different chocolate bars and sweets. We give chocolate as gifts on special occasions. A special treat is

chocolate fondue. We heat the chocolate until it **melts** and then **dip** fruit into the chocolate. Strawberries are delicious when they are covered in melted chocolate.

There are different kinds of chocolate: dark chocolate, milk chocolate and white chocolate. If you like chocolate, you will be pleased to know that dark chocolate can be healthy. Unlike milk chocolate, dark chocolate does not have a lot of milk and sugar in it. Dark chocolate is good for your **heart** and helps your **blood** to move around your body. Eating a small amount of dark chocolate every day can even help protect you from some illnesses.



Vocabulary

Match the words from the text to the definitions.

- 1 blood (noun) the red liquid inside your body
- 2 _____ (noun) the part of your body that makes your blood go round
- 3 _____ (verb) to use medicine to make a sick person well again
- 4 _____ (adjective) having the taste of sugar
- 5 _____ (adjective) having a sharp, unpleasant taste
- 6 _____ (adjective) nice to eat
- 7 _____ (noun) the tree that gives us seeds to make chocolate
- 8 _____ (verb) to put something into a liquid and take it out again
- 9 _____ (noun) a plant that gives a taste to some sweet foods
- 10 _____ (verb) to get warmer and become liquid

Reading comprehension

Write *True* or *False*.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| 1 | Long ago, people used cacao beans as money. | <u>True</u> |
| 2 | Cacao beans have a very sweet taste. | _____ |
| 3 | People learnt that you get tired if you drink chocolate. | _____ |
| 4 | English people took chocolate to Europe. | _____ |
| 5 | Chocolate wasn't cheap in the 16th century. | _____ |
| 6 | There were special chocolate shops in England. | _____ |
| 7 | Milk chocolate is healthier than dark chocolate. | _____ |
| 8 | A small amount of dark chocolate every day is good for you. | _____ |

Answer the questions.

- Where was chocolate first made? In Central America and Mexico.
- Why did the Aztecs use cacao beans as money?
- When did Spanish people travel to Mexico?
- Where did people in England drink chocolate?
- Why did they add vanilla and sugar to chocolate?
- What did Hans Sloane invent in 1690?
- What are the three different kinds of chocolate?
- Why isn't milk chocolate as healthy as dark chocolate?

Complete the facts. Write one word in each gap.

- The Aztec word for chocolate means 'bitter water'.
- Chocolate comes from the _____ of the cacao tree.
- In Aztec times, a _____ cost 100 cacao beans.
- _____ people learnt about chocolate when they went to Mexico.
- People liked Sloane's new drink because it was _____ and _____.
- In a chocolate _____, you dip fruit in melted chocolate.
- Dark chocolate is good for your _____.
- If you are tired, chocolate gives you _____.

FOOD

Colourful cupcakes

Ingredients

100g flour
 100g butter
 100g sugar
 2 eggs
 1 tsp vanilla
 225g icing sugar
 30ml water
 colourful sweets

Instructions

- 1 Heat the oven to 180°C.
- 2 Put eighteen paper cake cases on a baking tray.
- 3 Mix the butter and sugar in a large bowl.
- 4 Add the eggs, flour and vanilla. Stir together.
- 5 Divide the mixture into the paper cake cases.
- 6 Bake the cakes in the oven for 20–25 minutes.
- 7 Take the cakes out of the oven. Leave them to cool for 30 minutes.
- 8 Mix the icing sugar and water in a large bowl to make icing.
- 9 Use the icing and sweets to decorate your cakes.



When you write a recipe, use abbreviations for measurements and temperatures:

1 tsp vanilla (= 1 teaspoon of vanilla) **225g icing sugar** (= 225 grams of icing sugar)

30ml milk (= 30 millilitres of milk) **180°C** (= 180 degrees Celsius)

Use imperatives for each instruction:

Mix the butter and sugar in a large bowl. Take the cakes out of the oven.

Match the abbreviations to the words.

- | | |
|-------|--------------|
| 1 g | a teaspoon |
| 2 ml | b centimetre |
| 3 cm | c Celsius |
| 4 tsp | d millilitre |
| 5 C | e gram |

Write a recipe. Use the notes below.

Chocolate Cookies

150g flour • 100g butter • 125g sugar • 1 egg • 25g milk chocolate • 1 tsp vanilla

- 1 heat / oven / 180°C
- 2 mix / butter / sugar / vanilla / bowl
- 3 cut / chocolate / into small pieces
- 4 add / chocolate and flour / stir / mixture / carefully
- 5 drop / spoons / mixture / baking tray
- 6 then / bake / cookies / oven / twenty minutes

TEXT 1

Read this text carefully and choose the best option for every question.

THE ARCTIC REGION

The Arctic region is a big area around the North Pole. It is opposite the Antarctic region around the South Pole. The Arctic region includes the very cold waters of the Arctic Ocean. Parts of Canada, Greenland, Alaska, Siberia and other Nordic territories are in the Arctic. Many parts of the region are covered with ice and snow.

The Arctic region is very big, but only about four million people live there.

People who live in the Arctic region have adapted their lives to the cold climate there. But today, many people, for example the Inuit of North America, do not live in igloos any more. They live in modern houses with electricity.

Arctic people use the natural resources they have to eat, to make clothes, to decorate their houses, etc. Seals, whales, polar bears, reindeer and salmon are very important for the Arctic people.



There are other natural resources in the Arctic region, for example oil, gas and minerals. People from other parts of the world want those resources. Will they destroy the beautiful Arctic region?

1. The Arctic region is...

a. a mountain

b. a big ocean

c. a big area

d. a small country

2. Where is the Arctic region?

- a. In Africa
- b. Around the North Pole
- c. Around the South Pole
- d. In the Antarctic region

3. Which ocean is in the Arctic region?

- a. The Pacific Ocean
- b. The Atlantic Ocean
- c. The Arctic Ocean
- d. The Indian Ocean

4. Parts of Canada and Alaska are...

- a. in Europe
- b. near the South Pole
- c. in the Arctic region
- d. in the Antarctic region

5. What's the weather like in the Arctic region?

- a. It's very hot
- b. It's very cold
- c. It's very windy
- d. It's very warm

6. How many people live in the Arctic region? About...

- a. one million people
- b. three million people
- c. four million people
- d. ten million people

7. The Inuit of North America live in...

- a. modern houses
- b. igloos
- c. Siberia
- d. this information is not in the text

8. Animals in the Arctic region are good for...

- a. eating and making clothes
- b. producing oil and gas
- c. making modern houses
- d. making igloos

9. Canada is in...

- a. Europe
- b. Asia
- c. Africa
- d. America

10. Not many people live in the Arctic Region because...

- a. the Arctic Region is very small
- b. the houses are very expensive
- c. the climate makes life difficult
- d. there are no natural resources

11. Tick the best option: true (T), false (F)

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. There is a lot of ice and snow in the Arctic region. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. There are no animals in the Arctic region. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. There is oil, gas and minerals in the Arctic region. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

TEXT 2

Read this text carefully and choose the best option for every question.

ABOUT PAPER

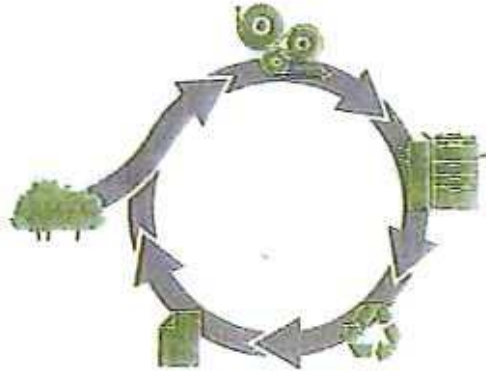
Paper is very important in our lives. We use paper to write, print, decorate, make books, make money and many other things.

Paper is very old. Chinese people made paper 2000 years ago.

Basically, paper comes from trees. We can make different types of paper depending on the characteristics of the trees: tree species, climate and geographic location.

Trees living in cold climates are very strong because they grow very slowly. We can use these types of trees to make newspapers - the pine tree is a good example of a strong tree.

Other tree species are not very strong, for example, eucalyptus, and we cannot use them in many industrial applications.



Paper can be recycled many times depending on the type of paper. But when paper is contaminated with chemicals, it is more difficult to recycle.

Today on our planet, 30 per cent of paper fibres come from recycled paper and cardboard.

1. How old is paper?

- a. It is 2000 years old
- b. It is 1000 years old
- c. It is 30 years old
- d. This information is not in the text

2. Basically, paper comes from...

- a. plastic
- b. oil
- c. trees
- d. minerals

3. Cold climates produce...

- a. strong trees
- b. pine trees and eucalyptus
- c. trees that are not very strong
- d. trees that grow quickly

4. Contaminated paper is...

- a. easy to recycle
- b. difficult to recycle
- c. impossible to recycle
- d. very strong

5. What percentage of paper fibres comes from recycled paper?

- a. Fifty per cent
- b. Forty per cent
- c. Thirty per cent
- d. Three per cent

6. Which is the best title for the picture that illustrates the text?

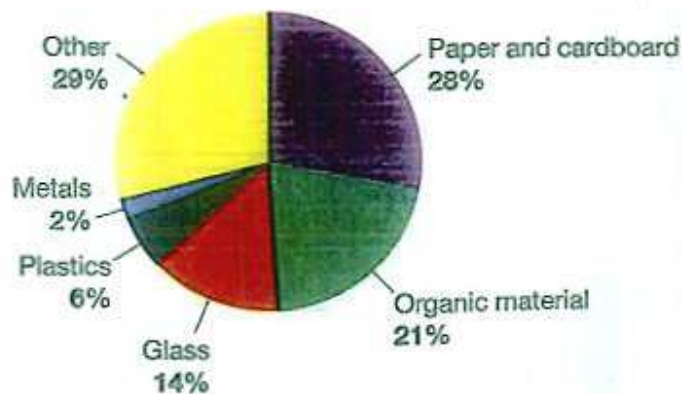
- a. Making paper
- b. The cycle of paper
- c. Paper in the office
- d. Writing paper

7. The symbol  means...

- a. recycling
- b. using
- c. producing
- d. transporting

Look at the chart carefully.

Recycling percentages



8. According to the chart, which sentences are true (T) and which are false (F)?

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. We recycle a lot of paper and cardboard. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. We recycle more organic material than plastics. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. We don't recycle glass. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |