

PAX PRIMARY SCHOOL



DOSSIER DE LLENGUA ANGLESA

5è

Name: _____ Year: 5

Date: _____



Indicacions de com treballar aquest dossier.

Aquest dossier recull unes quantes activitats que t'ajudaran a repassar continguts treballats durant el curs. Hi trobaràs diferents tipus d'activitats: competències orals (listenings) competències escrites (reading and writing). També trobaràs llistats de vocabulari i teoria de gramàtica treballats al llarg del curs, per tal que et sigui més fàcil portar a terme les activitats proposades.

Et recordem que per fer qualsevol activitat és important que entenguis què se't demana i també que pots fer servir el diccionari sempre que et calgui.

Al final del dossier també hi trobaràs un seguit de webs amb activitats que pots realitzar de manera optativa.

Recorda que per repassar els continguts també pots fer, de manera optativa, les activitats penjades al Google Classroom.

D'altra banda, també pots fer totes les activitats que et vinguin de gust, com ara:

- Escoltar música en anglès.
- Mirar alguna pel·lícula o sèrie en anglès, amb subtítols.
- Llegir revistes o petits llibres en anglès

Esperem que aquest dossier et sigui útil.

Àrea d'anglès

Name _____ Class _____

Unit 1

Vocabulary 1 (Lesson 1): Adventure sports

boots

go kayaking

flippers

go rock climbing

helmet

go scuba diving

mask

go snowboarding

go caving

go surfing

Vocabulary 2 (Lesson 4): Equipment

life jacket

harness

wetsuit

rope

knee pads

first-aid kit

Name _____ Class _____

Unit 2

Vocabulary 1 (Lesson 1): Animals and habitats

grasslands

lion

oceans

penguin

polar region

polar bear

dolphin

rhino

hippo

whale

Vocabulary 2 (Lesson 4): Endangered animals

snow leopard

pollution

giant panda

loss of habitat

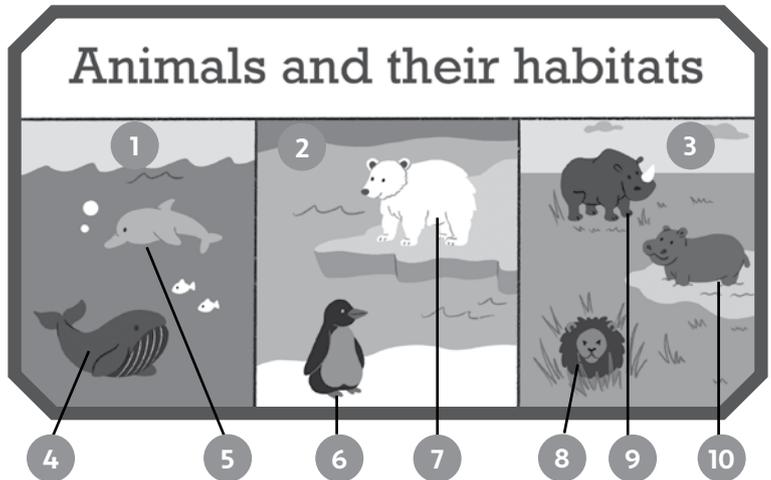
orangutan

poaching

Unit 2 Vocabulary | Consolidate

1 Look and complete the words.

- 1 o c e a n
- 2 p _ l _ _ _ r _ g _ _ _ _ s
- 3 g _ _ _ s _ _ _ _ n _ s
- 4 w _ a _ e
- 5 _ o _ _ h _ _ _
- 6 _ e _ g _ _ n
- 7 _ o _ _ r _ e _ _ _
- 8 _ _ _ o _
- 9 r _ _ _ n _
- 10 h _ _ _ p _



2 Look and write.

giant panda loss of habitat orangutan poaching pollution snow leopard

← → ↻ 🏠 🔒
★ ☰

Endangered animals!

1 <u>orangutan</u>			
2 _____			
3 _____			

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

Name _____ Class _____

Unit 3

Vocabulary 1 (Lesson 1): Green spaces

airport

lake

chimney

motorway

factory

rock

farm

stream

field

traffic jam

Vocabulary 2 (Lesson 4): The importance of trees

roots

clean air

trunk

shelter

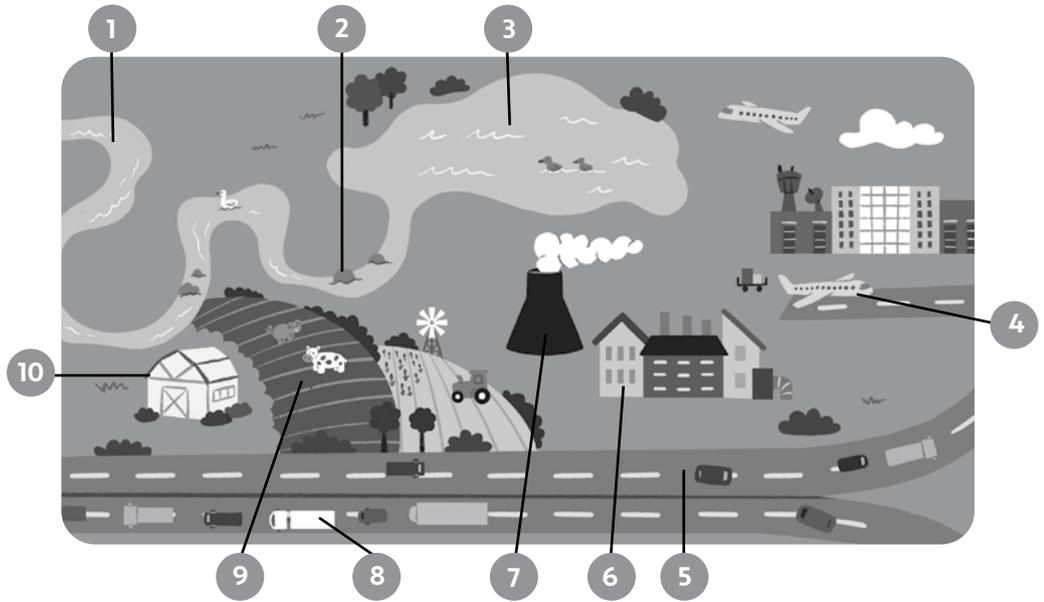
soil

shade

Unit 3 Vocabulary | Consolidate

1 Look, read and write.

- 1 stream
- 2 r _____
- 3 l _____
- 4 a _____
- 5 m _____
- 6 f _____
- 7 c _____
- 8 t _____ j _____
- 9 f _____
- 10 f _____



2 Look and complete the words.

- 1 soil
- 2 r _____
- 3 t _____
- 4 s _____
- 5 s _____
- 6 c _____ a _____



Name _____ Class _____

Unit 4

Vocabulary 1 (Lesson 1): Living in cities

afraid

hospital

bored

shopping centre

excited

square

surprised

supermarket

tired

town hall

Vocabulary 2 (Lesson 4): Archaeology

coins

tools

bones

dig

jewellery

buried

Unit 4 Vocabulary | Consolidate

1 Look and write.

action film animated film clap comedy cry horror film
laugh musical science-fiction film scream

1 science-fiction film

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

2 Read and write.

actor camera operator costumes director script set

- 1 An actor performs in films or plays.
- 2 Actors read a _____ to know what to say or do.
- 3 People make films on a _____.
- 4 Actors wear _____ when they are performing.
- 5 The _____ tells the actors what to do.
- 6 The _____ controls the camera.

Name _____ Class _____

Unit 5

Vocabulary 1 (Lesson 1): Watching films

clap

animated film

cry

comedy

laugh

horror film

scream

musical

action film

science-fiction film

Vocabulary 2 (Lesson 4): Making films

director

script

actor

costume

set

camera operator



Key structure: Present simple and Present Continuous



Let's look at the following examples:

Present simple

- + We go scuba diving at the weekend.
- She doesn't go caving on Sunday.
- ? Do you go rock climbing?

Present continuous

- ? What are you wearing? + I'm wearing a T-shirt.

We use the present simple to talk about activities we usually do, and the present continuous to describe activities or actions which are happening now, at this moment.

1 Present simple

She **goes** snowboarding every weekend. I go surfing in the summer.

"Do" and "go" are irregular verbs that add an "-e" in the third person of singular (he/she).

She **goes** kayaking on Sunday mornings. **Does** she go kayaking on Sunday mornings?

Affirmative

- I go (caving)
- You go (caving)
- He/She **goes** (caving)
- We go (caving)
- You go (caving)
- They go (caving)

Negative

- I don't go (caving)
- You don't go (caving)
- He/She **doesn't go** (caving)
- We don't go (caving)
- You don't go (caving)
- They don't go (caving)

Interrogative

- Questions to other people**
- Do you go (caving)?
 - Does** he/she **go** (caving)?
 - Do you go (caving)?
 - Do they go (caving)?

2 Present Continuous

We use the verb "to be" and the verb + "-ing". She is surfing. He is wearing a mask.

Affirmative

- I am/I'm (surfing)
- You are/You're (surfing)
- He is/She is /
- He's/She's (surfing)
- We are/We're (surfing)
- You are/You're (surfing)
- They are/They're (surfing)

Negative

- I am not/I'm not (surfing)
- You are not/You aren't (surfing)
- He is/She is /
- He isn't/She isn't (surfing)
- We are/We aren't (surfing)
- You are not/aren't (surfing)
- They are not/aren't (surfing)

Interrogative

- Questions to other people**
- Are you (surfing)?
 - Is** he/she (surfing)?
 - Are you (surfing)?
 - Are they (surfing)?

1 Choose the correct option:

1. What do you do in the summer holidays? I (go/am going) surfing.
2. (Does/Do) they go snowboarding in winter? Yes, they do.
3. Does he go rock climbing? Yes he (do/does).
4. (Are/do) you going caving with your friends now? Yes, I am!
5. Where are María and Sofía now? They are (kayak/kayaking).

2 Are the sentences correct? If they are, put a tick (✓). If not, write the correct sentence.

1. I go surfing every afternoon in the summer. _____ ✓
2. I am going caving on Thursdays. _____ **I go caving on Thursdays.**
3. Does they go scuba diving? _____
4. Do you wearing a helmet? _____
5. Fiona doesn't go caving. It's too scary. _____
6. He is wearing a mask and flippers. _____

3 Complete the phrases using the words from the box.

do going ~~Where~~ I'm go come doing



James (on the phone): Hi, Vanessa! 1. **Where** are you?

Vanessa: Hi, James! We are in the mountains for an adventure weekend! We 2. _____ every year!

James: That sounds great. What 3. _____ you usually do?

Vanessa: We 4. _____ caving, and we also go rock climbing! It's fun!

James: And what are you 5. _____ now?

Vanessa: We are in a bus, 6. _____ up a small road.

James: I hope you have all the right equipment.

Vanessa: Yes, 7. _____ wearing a helmet and some boots. It's very safe...

James: Well, enjoy the mountains. See you next week!

4 Read and complete the text about Susan and her adventure holidays:

I love adventure sports. I 1. **go** surfing in the summer and rock climbing in the winter. I 2. _____ go scuba diving, because I don't like swimming very much. My brother 3. _____ surfing, but he 4. _____ like rock climbing. For surfing you need a wetsuit and a surfboard, but for rock climbing you need a helmet and boots. 5. _____ wearing my helmet now because I'm writing this message from the top of a mountain! My friend 6. _____ carrying the ropes because they are very heavy!

Bye!



5 Talk about yourself now! Write three more things that you do or that you don't do using the verb "go". Also, write three more things that people usually wear when they do adventure sports.

1. **I don't go caving.** _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. **People usually wear helmets when they go rock climbing.** _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____



Key structure: Long and short comparatives



Let's look at the following examples:

- + A rhino is bigger than a hippo.
- + Hippos are scarier than rhinos.
- + A tiger is more dangerous than a penguin.
- + Polar bears are more endangered than sharks.

We use comparatives to compare two things with adjectives.

1 Comparative of short adjectives: we use "be", the adjective + "-er" and "than".

Short adjectives have only one syllable (short, tall, etc.) or they end in the letter "y" (lazy, happy).

A mouse **is smaller than** a rat.

A rat **isn't smaller than** a mouse.

Is a mouse **smaller than** a rat?

The letter "y" at the end of an adjective changes to a letter "i" in the comparative form.

My brother is **lazier than** me.

Seville is **sunnier than** Bilbao.

In short adjectives ending in one vowel and one consonant (e.g. "big"), we double the consonant.

A rat is **bigger than** a mouse.

An elephant is **fatter than** a giraffe.

If the adjective ends in "-e" we only need to add "-r".

An elephant is **larger than** a rhino.

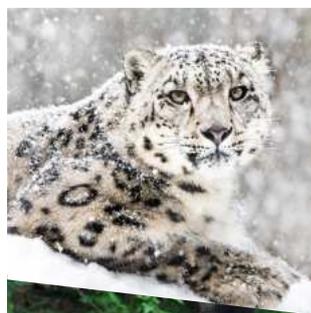
2 Comparative of long adjectives: we use "be" + "more" and "than".

A crocodile **is more** dangerous **than** a hamster.

Tigers **are more** endangered **than** lions.

1 Write the comparative form of the adjectives. Use the correct spelling of the adjective with “-er”, or “more”, and “than”.

- 1. tall taller than
- 2. endangered more endangered than
- 3. thin _____
- 4. happy _____
- 5. difficult _____
- 6. fast _____
- 7. heavy _____



2 Find, circle and correct the mistakes in these sentences:

- 1. An elephant is biger than a rhino. An elephant is bigger than a rhino.
- 2. A cat is smaller to a tiger. _____
- 3. Crocodiles are largger than chameleons. _____
- 4. Lions are dangerouser than penguins. _____
- 5. Dolphins have faster that penguins. _____
- 6. Orangutans are more cleverer than cows. _____

3 Write the questions using the comparative form of the adjective. For short adjectives, you can change the adjective if necessary.

- 1. peacock (dangerous) shark? Is a peacock more dangerous than a shark?
- 2. fox (endangered) lynx? _____
- 3. polar bear (fierce) penguin? _____
- 4. rhino (slow) hippo? _____
- 5. elephant (large) blue whale? _____

4 Answer the questions in Activity 3. Use “Yes, it is.” or “No, it isn’t.” and a full sentence. You can change the adjective if you want.

1. **No, it isn't. A shark is more dangerous than a peacock.** _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

5 Write five more new sentences comparing animals. Use comparative adjectives in the correct form.

Animal facts :	
1. A blue whale is bigger than a dolphin.	
2.	
3.	<input type="radio"/>
4.	<input type="radio"/>
5.	
6.	

Key structures: Countable and uncountable nouns



Let's look at the following examples:

- + There was a factory. - There wasn't an airport.
- ? Was there a factory? ? Were there any fields?
- + There was some / lots of rubbish. - There wasn't any grass.
- + There were some / lots of old cars.
- There weren't any trees.

We use "there was" / "there were" to talk about things which existed, or were in a place in the past.

Affirmative

There was a shop here.
There were factories here.

Negative

There wasn't a bank.
There weren't any parks.

Interrogative

Was there a bank?
Were there any parks?

1 Affirmative form.

For one item: There was a football stadium in the city. There was a tree on that corner.

For two or more items: There were three banks.

For two or more items we can use the article "some" or "lots of":

There **were some** shops in this street.

There were **lots of** trees in our town.

2 Negative form. We use "there wasn't" (singular) or "there weren't".

There wasn't a motorway.



3 Interrogative form.

Was there a factory near your house?

In the plural in the **negative** and **interrogative**, we use "any" and not "some":

There weren't any cycle lanes in our town.

Were there any sports centres in your town?

4 When answering questions with "there is" we use:

Yes, **there was**. Yes, **there were**.

No **there wasn't**. No, **there weren't**.

Countable and uncountable nouns

Some nouns, like "bicycle" can be counted (e.g. three bicycles). They are **countable** nouns. Others like "traffic" or "rubbish" cannot. They are **uncountable nouns**, and use the singular (was/wasn't) with "some", "a lot of" and "any".

There was **some** traffic this morning.

Was there **any** rubbish?

There wasn't **any** grass in the town.

1 Choose the correct option:

My town fifty years ago.

1. There (was / were) five cinemas!
2. There (weren't / wasn't) any supermarkets.
3. There (wasn't / weren't) a shopping centre.
4. There weren't (any / some) bicycle lanes.
5. There (were / was) a lot of trees.
6. There (were / was) a lot of vegetable gardens.

2 Put the words in order to make sentences.

1. there / Were / lanes / any / in / town / cycle / your / ?

2. lot / was / traffic / a / of / There

3. There / street / cafés / two / were / this / in

4. any / weren't / trees / There

5. there / Were / parks / any / ?

6. town / There / newsagents / lot / were / a / of / in / the / centre

3 Are these words countable or uncountable? Write "C" or "U".

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. park _____ | 2. tree _____ | 3. grass _____ | 4. factory _____ |
| 5. pollution _____ | 6. bicycle _____ | 7. cycle lanes _____ | |

4 Now fill the gaps in the dialogue with the correct form (singular or plural) of the words in Activity 3.

Granny: Hello Sofia!

Sofia: Hello Granny! Wow, there is a new 1. **park** ! When you moved here, was the town very different?

Granny: Oh yes. When we moved here, there were no parks or 2. _____! There were a lot of 3. _____ and not many cars on the road.

Sofia: Weren't there any 4. _____?

Granny: No. It was quite dangerous to go by bicycle. And there was a lot of 5. _____ because there were 6. _____ near the town.

Sofia: And wasn't there any 7. _____ until they opened the new park? Now we can go and play football!

Granny: Oh dear, I'm too old for that! You can go with your brother!

5 Now write a description of your town or neighbourhood. Ask an older person for some information. Use "there was" and "there were". You can use some of the sentences in Activity 4, or add your own information.

Changes in my town /neighbourhood:

Why do people love watching films?

UNIT 4

Grammar Bank

Key structure: Past simple; Adverbs of manner



Let's look at the following examples:

- + I watched a comedy last week.
- They didn't watch a musical yesterday.
- ? Did you laugh last night?
- + He walked slowly.
- + They talked quietly.

We use the past simple to talk about things before now.

Affirmative

I cooked**ed**
You cooked**ed**
He/She/It cooked**ed**
We cooked**ed**
You cooked**ed**
They cooked**ed**

Negative

I didn't cook
You didn't cook
He/She/It didn't cook
We didn't cook
You didn't cook
They didn't cook

Interrogative

Did I cook?
Did you cook?
Did he/she/it cook?
Did we cook?
Did you cook?
Did they cook?

1 Past simple affirmative. We add “-ed” to the infinitive of the verb.

Brenda creat**ed** the character Belinda in Brave.

We watch**ed** a good film last night.

If the infinitive of the verb ends in “-e” we only need to add “-d”.

She us**ed** her telephone signal to watch the film.

We receiv**ed** a letter from our grandmother.

2 Negative: We use the auxiliary verb “do” in the negative (did not/didn't).

I **didn't** watch the television last night.

3 Interrogative: We use the auxiliary verb “do” in the past (did/didn't).

Did you make your bed this morning?

4 Adverbs of manner: We use adverbs to describe how we did something. Adverbs usually end in “-ly”.

They danced slow**ly**.

He looked at his telephone nervously**ly**.

Remember!

Some common adverbs are irregular: **good > well** | **fast > fast** | **hard > hard**

1 Find, circle and correct the mistakes in these sentences:

1. Yesterday I cook pasta for dinner. Yesterday I cooked pasta for dinner.
2. Did Marta played football last week? _____
3. My mum wash the car yesterday. _____
4. We didn't used computers in the past. _____
5. My dad play football when he was younger. _____
6. Beth look very tired yesterday. _____

2 Write the questions  or negatives  of the past simple sentences.

1. John / ask / a lot of questions in class / yesterday 
Did John ask a lot of questions in class yesterday?
2. My sister / help / to do the washing up / this morning 

3. you / talk / to your grandmother by telephone / last week 

4. you / charge / your phone / this morning 

5. My brother / pass / his English exam / last year 

3 Write the adverb form of each adjective.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. quick _____ | 4. nervous _____ |
| 2. slow _____ | 5. fast _____ |
| 3. good _____ | 6. quiet _____ |

4 Complete the text about a famous football player from the past. Use the verbs in the box in the correct form.

retire ~~play~~ die compose score
 start work appear play

Who was Pelé? Pelé (1949-2022) was a footballer from Brazil. Most people say he was the best player ever. From 1956 to 1975 he 1. played in 1,363 games and scored 1,281 goals. At the age of 11, he 2. _____ professional training.

When 3. _____ Pelé _____ his first professional game? Pelé played his first professional game for the Santos Football Club in 1956. He was 14 years old. He played for Santos until 1974.

Did he win the World Cup? Brazil's national team won three World Cups with Pelé as the star player. His first World Cup was in 1958, when he was only 17 years old. He 4. _____ six goals, including two in the final. They also won in 1962 and 1970.

What did he do when he 5. _____ from football? After he retired, Pelé 6. _____ music, wrote books about his life, and 7. _____ in a number of films. He also 8. _____ for children's causes, and was the Brazilian Sports Minister for four years.

When 9. _____ Pelé _____ ? He died on December 29, 2022, in São Paulo, Brazil.

5 Do some research and write a fact sheet about a famous person from history. Write questions and answers. Use the past simple tenses

My famous person:	
Question	Answer

Past simple (irregular verbs) have to (for obligations)

Key structure:



Let's look at the following examples:

- ➕ She wrote an email.
- ➖ You didn't go to school.
- ? Do you have to speak English? ➕ Yes, I do.
- ? Does she have to study maths? ➖ No, she doesn't.

We use the past simple to talk about things before now.

- 1 Some common verbs in the simple past are irregular (they don't take “-ed” like regular verbs).

make > made _____ I **made** the breakfast this morning.
take > took _____ It **took** a long time to get to the space station.
come > came _____ An astronaut **came** to our school last week!
go > went _____ She **went** on a spacewalk this morning!
eat > ate _____ In the evening they all **ate** dinner together.
put > put _____ She **put** the information into the computer.

The negative and interrogative forms use the past form of “do” (“did”) in the same way as regular verbs.

They didn't **sleep** in a bed.

They didn't **eat** real food.

Did they **put** on special clothes for the spacewalk?

Yes, they did / No, they didn't.

- 2 To talk about obligations, we use “have to” and the infinitive of another verb.

We **have to be** at school at 9'00 in the morning.

When we play tennis, we **have to wear** sports shoes.

Do we **have to bring** something to eat?

We don't **have to go** to school on Saturdays.

1 Choose and circle the correct words to complete the sentences:

1. We (take / taked / took) an exam last week.
2. I think Sarah (did make / made / make) a mistake.
3. My grandmother (come / comed / came) to stay last weekend.
4. On holiday in France we (eaten / ate / eated) frogs' legs!
5. Did Tim and Angela (went / go / goes) to the USA on holiday?
6. I didn't (put / puts / putted) my name on the list for the excursion.

2 Write the questions **?** or negatives **-** of the past simple sentences.

1. Andrew put his laptop on the table. **?**
Did Andrew put his laptop on the table? Yes, he did.
2. Briony took her baby sister to the park yesterday. **-**

3. We went to Carla's party on Saturday. **-**

4. They sent emails to students in a school in the UK. **?**
Yes, they did.
5. David did karate at the sports centre yesterday. **-**

3 Complete the sentences for each profession with the phrases from the box and "have to".

practice a lot
~~—speak English—~~
 a good writer
 be patient
 be brave
 be good at running

1. Astronaut **You have to speak English.**
2. Teacher _____
3. Author _____
4. Athlete _____
5. Musician _____
6. Fire fighter _____

4 Complete the information about a famous astronaut. Use the irregular past tense verbs from the box.

thought went ~~was~~ saw became felt flew came

Neil Armstrong

Neil Armstrong 1. **was** the first person to walk on the moon, on 20th July 1969. On the day, more than half a billion people 2. _____ the Moon Landing on TV. He studied aeroplane engineering and he 3. _____ test planes before he 4. _____ an astronaut.

The astronauts said that the Moon 5. _____ lonely, but that it made them realise just how beautiful our home is, and that we have to look after it carefully. When they 6. _____ back from the Moon, they were the most famous people on the planet!

People 7. _____ that Neil was a great hero, but he was quite shy. He stopped working for NASA and he 8. _____ back to his home state of Ohio to teach at the University.

5 Find out about a famous explorer from history. Write a fact sheet about him or her using some irregular past tense verbs.

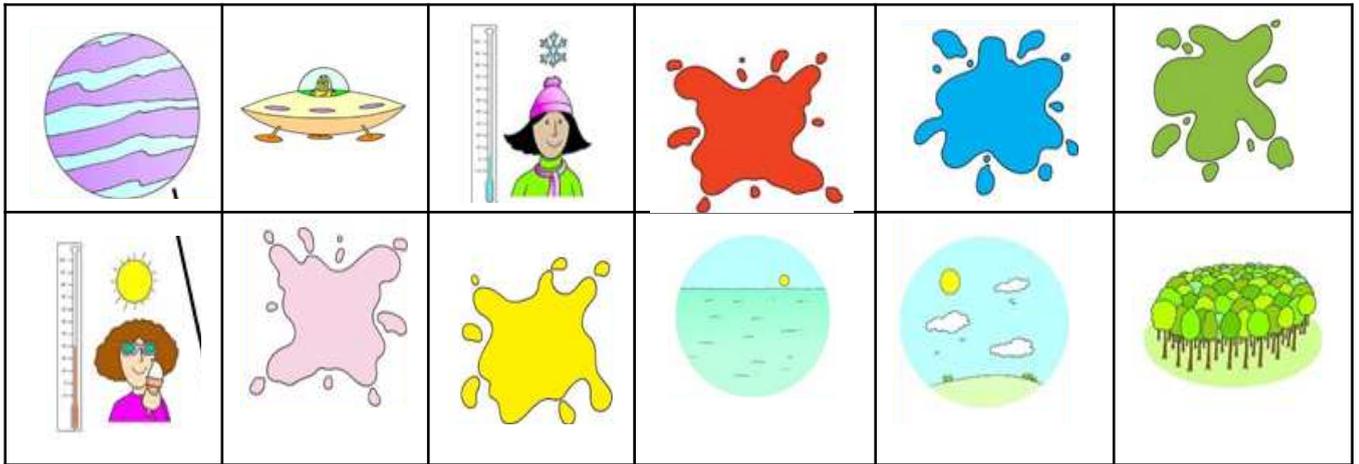
My Explorer:
1. What was his / her name?
2. What did he or she do?
3. When and where did he /she live?
4. How did he / she feel afterwards?



READING, COMPREHENSION AND WRITING

Link: <https://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/short-stories/our-colourful-world>

a **Match them up!** Draw a line to match the picture and the word.



spaceship	planet	red	forest	yellow	Sky
pink	sea	blue	hot	green	cold

b **What's the order?**

Watch the story and put the sentences in order.

_____ Everything on this planet is pink.

_____ It's planet Earth.

 1 Everything on this planet is red.

_____ Everything on this planet is blue.

_____ Everything on this planet is yellow.

_____ Everything on this planet is green.

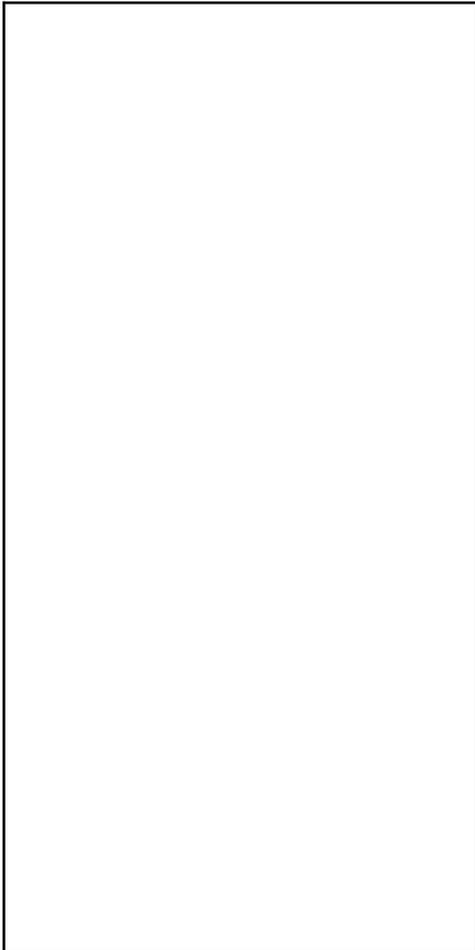
c Fill it in!

Watch the story. Write the missing words in the sentences.

- 1 Look at this _____ forest _____. The trees are red and the leaves are red.
- 2 Look at the yellow _____ and the yellow clouds.
- 3 Look at the pink _____. There are pink shells and pink plants in the sea.
- 4 This planet is very _____. There is a big blue sun and a desert with blue sand.
- 5 This planet is very _____. The clouds are green and the snow is green.
- 6 The sky is blue and the sun is yellow. The grass is green and the _____ are red and pink.

d Write and draw!

Imagine your own planet. What's the name of the planet? What things are there on the planet? What color are they? Are there any animals? Write about it and draw a picture!



LISTENINGS

Listen and complete

Bare Necessities

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=08NIhjpVFsU>

Look for the bare necessities

(Sebastian Cabot, Phil Harris)

The _____ 1 bare necessities
Forget about your worries and _____ 2 strife
I mean the bare necessities
Old Mother Nature's _____ 3
That brings the bare necessities of _____ 4

Wherever I wander, wherever I roam
I couldn't be fonder of my big _____ 5
The _____ 6 are buzzin' in the tree
To make some _____ 7 just for me
When you look under the rocks and plants
And take a glance at the fancy _____ 8
Then maybe try a few
The bare necessities of life will _____ 9 to you
They'll come to you!

Look for the _____ 10 necessities
The simple bare necessities
_____ 11 about your worries and your strife

I mean the bare necessities
That's why a _____12 can rest at ease
With just the bare necessities of life

Now when you pick a pawpaw
Or a prickly _____13
And you prick a raw paw
Well next time beware
Don't pick the prickly pear by the paw
When you pick a pear
Try _____14 the claw
But you don't need to use the claw
When you pick a pear of the big pawpaw
Have I given you a _____15 ?

The bare necessities of life will come to you
They'll come to you!

Oh man this is really living

Look for the bare necessities
The simple bare necessities
Forget about your worries and your strife
I mean the bare necessities
That's why a bear can rest at ease
With just the bare necessities of life
With just the bare necessities of life

ONLINE LISTENINGS

<https://www.esl-lounge.com/student/listening/0L1-my-room.php>

<https://www.esl-lounge.com/student/listening/0L3-toms-daily-routine.php>

<https://www.esl-lounge.com/student/listening/0L6-anna-is-bored.php>

<https://www.esl-lounge.com/student/listening/0L10-my-job-at-the-zoo.php>

<https://www.esl-lounge.com/student/listening/0L12-how-to-make-a-fruit-salad.php>

GAMES AND ACTIVITIES

<https://www.gamestolearnenglish.com/body-parts/#game>

<https://www.gamestolearnenglish.com/adjectives/#game>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheet/en/esl-grammar/59098>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheet/en/english-second-language-esl/51355>

the END