

Semester 1

Activity Book

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Activity Book

Contents

Welcome The WOW! Team	2
1 Free-time fun	4
2 Technology	14
Lara's Learning Club	
Language booster 1	24
3 Places	26
4 Happy homes	36

Lara's Learning Club	
Language booster 2 46)
Festivals	
Tree Day 48	;
Belonging to My School Day 49)
Wordlist)
Irregular verbs)







Lesson 2

Read and circle the correct words.

- 1 Arlo has got (curly) / straight hair. It's black.
- 2 Lara's hair is short / long and dark.
- 3 Faisal has got fair / dark hair. It's very short.
- 4 Alia's hair is fair / black.
- 5 Arlo says that he's good / bad at sports.
- 6 Lara and Alia have got green / brown eyes.
- 7 Faisal isn't tall. He's short / medium-height.
- 8 Alia says that she's confident / shy.

2 Read the descriptions and write the adjectives.

cheerful friendly hard-working lazy responsible tidy

- 1 We love meeting new people. We're <u>friendly</u>
- 2 I'm always happy. I'm
- 3 He's always studying. He's
- 4 She doesn't study much. She's
- 5 He cleans his room often. He's
- 6 She helps others and follows rules. She's

3 Read and complete the adjectives.

- 1 Lalways say 'thank you'. I'm polite
- 2 Talal doesn't speak much. He's q_
- 3 I feel nervous around new people. I'm s_
- 4 You always help people. You're very k_
- 5 He believes he can do things well. He's c_
- 6 My room is a mess sometimes. I'm quite u____

Complete the sentences about you and your partner. Then compare your answers.

Ab	out me	About my partner
l've got		My friend's got
l'm		My friend is
and	·	and
I'm also	<u>.</u>	He's / She's also
l'm not	·	My friend isn't







Free-time fun

Vocabulary

Read and circle the correct words.

- 1 We sometimes **play** /(**go**)/ **do** skiing in the mountains.
- 2 My brother and I often play / go / do table tennis at home.
- 3 Farid and his dad often play / go / do archery together.
- 4 My friends and I don't play / go / do badminton very often.
- 5 I don't play / go / do athletics in the summer. It's too hot!
- 6 Many people play / go / do ice skating at the ice rink.

2 Look at the pictures. Read and complete the messages.



3 Read the *I'm learning* box. Complete the table with sports from Pupil's Book page 9. Then add more sports you know.

I'm learning Making lists

Making lists can help you learn and remember new words. For example, you can make lists of sports with *play*, *go* and *do*.

play	go	do
volleyball	cycling	archery

 \mathbb{R} Write five sentences about your favourite sports.



5 Viewing and presenting here for each expression. Then act out the dialogues for the class.

Grammar

Present simple and Present continuous

 Listen and complete the sentences. Use the Present simple or Present continuous.



- 1 Habib <u>is talking</u> to Ibrahim at the moment.
- 2 Habib ______ table tennis with Amer right now.
- **3** Habib _____ on Mondays.
- 4 Ibrahim ______ every day.
- **5** Jawad always ______ after school.



2 Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentences.

- 1 <u>I read</u> a book at the moment. I'm reading a book at the moment.
- 2 We're playing football twice a week.
- 3 Are you going swimming often in the summer?
- 4 Does Suha wear a blue shirt today?
- 5 He isn't doing any sport on Mondays.
- 6 They don't cycle because it's raining.

- Read and complete the sentences. Use the Present simple or Present continuous.
 - 1 Samia <u>is talking</u> (talk) with her friend Muna at the moment.
 - 2 My friends and I _____(not/go) skiing very often.
 - 3 Mustafa (do) his homework right now?
 - 4 I sometimes
 - (play) table tennis with my brother.
 - your parents (go) to football
 - matches?

5

6 You _____ (not/wear) your sports clothes now.

Make Present simple or Present continuous questions. Then write true answers for you.

- 1 what / sports / you / like <u>What sports do you like?</u> I like ...
- 2 what / you / wear / today
- 3 you / do / homework / now
- 4 your / teacher / speak / English
- 5 it / rain / at the moment
- Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions from Activity 4.

5 six





with my family in the evening, but I never win!

State verbs

3 Look, read and complete the sentences with affirmative or negative state verbs.



- 1 He loves making models in his bedroom.
- **2** He doing the gardening at the weekends.
- 3 She drawing at the weekend.
- 4 They taking photos in their free time.
- 🔏 🕼 Write about yourself. Use hobbies from this lesson and your own ideas. Then compare with your partner.

1	I like	
	and	
2	l don't like	and
	l prefer	

3 I love _____. It's great!

eight



Then complete the sentences. **1** When you go *snorkelling* in Agaba, you often see lots of amazing **2** There are ______ in Aqaba where you can go 3 The art of writing is called ______ and people use special to do it. 4 In Arab countries, it's a popular _____ with both children and _____. 5 Cross-country ______ is popular in _____ countries, like Canada. 6 Cross-country skiing is a good way of in the snow, and it keeps you . Answer the questions. Write complete sentences. 1 What must people who go snorkelling be good at? They must be good at swimming. 2 When can you go fast while windsurfing? 3 In which Arab countries is calligraphy popular? **4** Why do people enjoy calligraphy? 5 What weather is good for cross-country skiing? Listen and complete the summary. Horse riding is an ¹ outdoor activity that people can ² alone or with others. It is loved all around the ³ , but it is very are well-known popular in Arab ⁴_____. Arabian ⁵ for their ⁶______ and speed. Many people ride horses for fun, and they also ride them in ⁷______. One of the largest is the Dubai World⁸ which is held every ⁹

After you read Read the text on Pupil's Book page 14 again.

Lesson 9

English in action

Making and responding to suggestions



No, I don't think so. I don't like team sports. That's a great idea! <u>But I already write a diary, Tareq.</u> That sounds good! When is it? What's that?

- Tareq: Why don't you write a blog, Samer?
- Samer: ¹ But I already write a diary, Tareq.
- Tareq: You could play hockey.

Samer: ²

Tareq: OK. How about going to the Book Club at school?

Samer: ³

Tareq: It's a club where you talk about books you've read.

Samer: ⁴

Tareq: It's on Wednesdays. You could go this week! Samer: ⁵

2 A K Read the dialogues. Write suggestions. Then act out the dialogues with your partner.



- **1 A:** I really don't know what to do.**B:** Why don't you _____
- 2 A: I want to learn a new sport.
 - B: How about
- 3 A: I don't know what to do this weekend.B: You could ______.
- 4 A: I need a new hobby.B: Why don't you _____
- 5 A: I find it hard to make friends.B: You could ______







- 3 herefore the stress words. Then practise with your partner.
- 1 | play hockey on Tuesdays.

Pronunciation

?

?

- 2 He loves doing the gardening at school.
- 3 I enjoy playing the piano.
- 4 We play outdoors on the beach in the summer.



and some
g trip ten
cle across
ok on

- 1 Where will you start and finish?
- 4 What will you do in the evenings? 5 What equipment will you need?
- **2** How long will you be away? 3 Where will you sleep?
- 6 Will you write a blog about it?

Literacy: interviews

Writing

- **1** Rewrite the sentences using contractions.
 - 1 I am learning to ski. It is difficult, but that does not stop me! <u>I'm learning to ski. It's difficult, but that doesn't stop me!</u>
 - 2 Faten and Ghada do not like gymnastics. They say it is hard. They are keen on athletics.
 - **3** We have got football practice today. There is a match next week. It is the final game.
 - 4 Sami is good at basketball, but he is not the best player on the team. That is me!
 - 5 My friends are not keen on sports, but that is OK. They have got other interests.
 - Write some questions for an interview about a sport.

Include lots of question words, e.g. What is your favourite sport? When do you usually play this sport?	
Ask questions, e.g. What is the best thing about this sport? Where is the most interesting place you can play this sport?	
8	
Write questions that will find out interesting information, e.g. When did you start playing this sport? What do you have to wear to play this sport?	

Make sure you form contractions correctly: it is = it's I have = I've does not = doesn't she is = she's

Writing

3 Now write your interview questions.
Check your work. Tick (1) the steps you have done.
Have I included lots of question words? Have I asked questions to find out interesting information?
Have I asked questions using the best, the most interesting, etc.?Have I used contractions correctly?

1



always usually often sometimes never



Viewing and presenting A O Work in pairs. Write another dialogue using the expressions from Activity 3. Then act out the dialogue for the class.

Grammar

could/couldn't, had to/didn't have to

- Listen to Lubna and her grandma. Then circle the correct options.
 - 1 Lubna **couldn't**/ didn't have to chat with her friends yesterday.
 - 2 When Grandma was young, she didn't have to / couldn't send messages on a smartphone.
 - 3 Grandma couldn't / had to use the phone at home to speak to her friends.
 - 4 Grandma and her friends couldn't / didn't have to meet every day to chat.
 - 5 Grandma had to / couldn't meet her friends at their houses to have conversations.
 - 6 Grandma and her friends had to / couldn't write letters and take them to the post office.
- 2 Look at the pictures from the past and complete the sentences. Use could/couldn't or had to/didn't have to.



He <u>had to</u> walk to school because there wasn't a school bus.



She didn't have a TV, but she

listen to the radio.



She played and ran outside so she join a sports team.



He _____ talk on a smartphone with his friends so they talked at school.

- 3 Read and complete the sentences for you. Use could/couldn't or had to/didn't have to and the verbs in brackets.
 - When I was three years old, I <u>didn't have to make</u> (make) my bed.
 - 2 I _____ (draw) very well when I was four years old.
 - 3 When I was five, I _____ (make) my lunch.
 - 4 I _____ (do) a lot of homework when I was six.
 - 5 I _____ (study) English when I was seven.
- Write four sentences about your life in the past in your notebook. Use could/couldn't and had to/ didn't have to and the ideas in the box.

help my parents play sports read well ride a bike study a lot tidy my room

5 2 Compare your sentences
 from Activity 4 with your partner.



Book Club Lesson 5 After you read Read the poem on Pupil's Book page 22 again. Find and write words that rhyme. 1 website <u>right</u> 5 app 2 alone **6** internet 3 more 7 brighter 4 down 8 screen 2 Number the lines of the poem in order. **a** It will take you safely back home. **b** Try the blue and white one. **c** Why not read an e-book? **d** 1 It's better than my last phone. e ____ You need some information. It doesn't take so much time. f **g** The phone can take them better. 3 Read the Work with words box. Then write the adverbs. Work with words 1 easy easily Adverbs ending in *-ly* 2 bad We can make adverbs by adding -ly to some adjectives: 3 quiet quick \rightarrow quickly 4 noisy If the adjective ends in a consonant and -y, we change **5** careful the -*y* to -*i*: $happy \rightarrow happily$ 6 slow Complete the sentences with the adverbs from Activity 3. 1 I'm not very good at reading maps. I get lost very <u>easily</u> . ! 2 Raed doesn't talk a lot. He often sits and reads. **3** My friend isn't a good artist. She draws quite

- 4 Adnan walks very ______. I always have to wait for him.
- 5 Please cross the street ______. Look both ways first!
- 6 The girls are playing ______. They're always so loud!

Write five sentences about you, your friends and your family. Use the adverb form of the words in the box.

bad careful clear easy nice noisy polite quiet safe slow

Vocabulary and Grammar

Read and circle the correct words.

- 1 Don't press / go / upload a button if you don't know what it does.
- 2 Let's search / press / watch a video about science for homework.
- **3** We have to **download** / **type** / **click** a password to use the app.
- 4 Can you help me upload / watch / type a photo to my blog?
- 5 How many times do you send / go / take online every day?
- 6 I didn't watch / turn / press on the computer. Did you?
- 2 (212) Read and complete the sentences with two or three words. Then listen and check your guesses.





- 1 Adel needs to <u>search the internet</u> for facts for his Science project.
- 2 Please the TV now. It's time for bed.
- **3** Dad says we can ______ from this website.
- 4 I want to _____ with my smartphone. Smile!
- 5 You _____ that icon to start the game.
- 6 I'm late. I have to to my mum.

Comparative adverbs

3 Write sentences about Sana and Heba's schoolwork. Use comparative adverbs.

		Sana	🔰 Heba 🛰
1	listens carefully		X
2	studies hard	X	1
3	speaks clearly		X
4	works fast	X	1
5	learns easily	1	Х
6	writes well	X	\checkmark

- 1 Sana listens more carefully than Heba.
- 2 Heba
- 3 Sana
- 4 Heba
- 5 Sana
- 6 Heba
 - ▲ ★ Write comparative sentences about you and your friends. Use the adverbs in the box and your own ideas. Then compare with your partner.

badly carefully <u>clearly</u> easily fast hard quietly slowly well

1 <u>I speak more clearly in English</u> than my friend.

2	
3	
4	
5	
6	



1 After you read Read the text on Pupil's Book page 24 again. Match.

- 1 People are using technology in Jordan
- **2** Some children in Jordan can get
- **3** Schools are using technology to
- 4 More children all over Jordan
- 5 Apps are helping many children
- 2 Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.
 - 1 What do online learning platforms let students do? It lets them take free online courses.
 - 2 Which devices are some schools using to make lessons more fun?
 - 3 What do children learn in coding workshops?
 - 4 What does having internet access allow children to do?
 - 5 Which tool is helping children with disabilities learn more easily?

3 ²¹ Listen and complete the notes.



a make lessons more interesting.

Culture

- **b** free courses online.
- c to learn other languages.
- **d** to help children study.
- e now have internet access.





- Charity: Camara ¹ <u>Education</u>, which helps schools mainly in ²
- Objective: To fix old ³_____ and put ⁴_____ programs on them for children. They believe all children should be able to use ⁵_____. Use: Children can practise ⁶_____.
 - ⁷_____ and coding.

Result: Better learning opportunities in local 8

Viewing and presenting 🛜 🏠 💭 Work in groups. Use the internet to find answers to the questions. Then share your information with the class.

- 1 What do you use to type on a laptop?
- 2 What part of the laptop shows images?
- 3 Where does the electricity come from?
- 4 Where does the laptop keep information?
- 5 How do you connect a laptop to a printer?
- 6 What other devices are used with a laptop?

English in action Asking for help

(217) Read and complete the dialogue. Then listen and check.

Heba: I need to ³

at the screen my Science project search the internet that button this evening tidy the garage want to do your laptop

turn it on?

Mum: Of course. What do you²



at a science website. Can you show me how to

Heba: Please can I use ¹ your laptop

Read the guestions and number the pictures. Then match the guestions and answers.

- 1 Do you have time to tidy the kitchen?
- 2 Could you go to the supermarket, please?
- 3 Can I use your laptop to write an email?
- 4 Do you have time to help me study?
- 5 Can you show me how to start this app?
- 6 Please can luse your printer to print my homework?
- a That's easy. Touch that icon there.
- **b** Of course. What do I need to buy?
- **c** Not right now. I'm going cycling.
- **d** Of course. Do you have a test?
- e Of course. Do you want to print it now?

f Sorry, not now. I'm using it at the moment.

Pronunciation

3 (218) Listen and underline the unstressed words in the questions from Activity 2.











. Mum?

. I want to look



105	son 1	U

2

Reading

	solve play	y give	score	program	challenge	
1 When you	need to	solve	ap	oroblem, it	often helps	to ask a friend.
2 That game						
-	-			-		design games.
4 In that gam				•		cret messages.
-					-	net connection.
-				-		e game better.
Read the to	xt on Punil's	Book na	de 26 a	ngain Wh	o gives the	se facts about
	rite <i>Mariam</i> (o gives the	
• •	ore people car				Yousuf	
	ems get more				rousur	
•	to travel arou		as you p	nay.		
	can't be used	-	nhones	4		
-	ite instructior	-				
-	gives you tips					
	gives you up.					
Answer the	questions. V	Vrite con	nplete	sentences	•	
Answertne			for	1 What d		njoy the most
	<i>FopCity</i> player	's search f		4 vvnatuo	pes Yousut e	
	<i>FopCity</i> player	s search f			pes Yousuf e ne game?	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
1 What do a during the						
1 What do 7 during the <u>They sear</u> 2 What doe	e game? ch for treasur s Yousuf think	e.		about th	ne game?	nave to do before
1 What do 7 during the <u>They sear</u>	e game? ch for treasur s Yousuf think	e.		about th 5 What do	ne game?	nave to do before
 What do T during the <u>They sear</u> What doe price of the 	e game? ch for treasur s Yousuf think he game?	e. k about th	he	about th 5 What do she can	ne game? Des Mariam l start playing	nave to do before !?
 What do T during the <u>They sear</u> What doe price of the What dev 	e game? ch for treasur s Yousuf think he game? ice does Maria	e. k about th	he	 about th 5 What do she can 6 How dic 	ne game? Des Mariam I start playing I Yousuf lear	nave to do before
 What do T during the <u>They sear</u> What doe price of the 	e game? ch for treasur s Yousuf think he game? ice does Maria	e. k about th	he	about th 5 What do she can	ne game? Des Mariam I start playing I Yousuf lear	nave to do before !?

- 2 What are your favourite computer games? Why?
- 3 What apps do you have on your smartphone?
- 4 How long are you usually online for each day?

Literacy: Reviews



Make some notes to plan a review about an app or a game you use.

Give the app or game a rating, e.g. <i>3 stars</i> . Give your review a title.	
Write an introduction. Explain why you use the app or game.	►
List three positive points about it.	▶
List three negative points about it.	►

2 twenty-two









Listen and look at the map. Start at A and follow the routes. Write B, C, D or E below.



8

S

6

p

1 h o

2

5

i

7

t a



Places

Vocabulary

Read the clues and complete the crossword.

- 1 a place you go to when you are sick
- 2 a beautiful home for a king or queen
- 3 a tall building or part of a building
- 4 a modern building that is extremely tall
- **5** a building where people make things
- 6 a place where large boats can stop
- 7 a place where you can watch sport
- 8 a very safe place to live in the past

2 Complete the places in a city.

a can watch sport o live in the past es in a city.

building building centre shop office pool station centre

- 1 office *building*
- **2** toy _____
- 3 sports ____
- 4 swimming
- 5 shopping
- 6 train
- 7 apartment
- 8 post



-I'm learning -

Describing places

You can describe

you do there.

places by saying what

1 hospital A hospital is a place where you can see a doctor.

- 2 sports centre
 - **3** office building

Read the *I'm learning* box. Then write the definitions.

- 4 shopping centre
- A <mark>s</mark>tadium is a place where you can watch football.
- 5 bookshop
- h 6 swimming pool

Write about three or more places near your home. What can you do there? Use words from this lesson and your own ideas.

26

Lesson 2	Team Talk 3
Read and complete the sentences from Pupil's Book page 34. Who said them? When the sentences is the sentences from Pupil's Book page 34. Who said the sentences ab sentences 34. Who said the sen	
behind hospital place remembe	r stadium
1FaisalOh, dear! Where's thest2I didn't like it in3The stadium is right	us!
4 What's this big 5 Oh, yes. I	?
 2 Read the dialogue again and circle T (tr 	rue) or E (false) Explain your answers
1 Faisal learned to swim at the sports cent Arlo learned to swim at the sports cent	tre. T/F
2 The stadium is near the hospital where <i>b</i>	Arlo went in April. T / F
3 The boys went to a factory where peopl	e make chocolate. T / F
4 The doctors and nurses that Arlo met at	the hospital were friendly. T / F
5 The boys didn't see the stadium on the s	street map. T / F
 3 3 Read and complete the dialogues. The Right. x 2 No way! x 1 A: I've never seen a football match. B: <u>No way!</u> That can't be true. It's a great game! 	
2 A: Is that Amal? B: Yes, it is. Let's go and talk to her.	 5 A: Our project is due next week. B: We need to decide what to do it on.
3 A: Issa's meeting us at four o'clock. B: Let's go!	6 A: I don't have a mobile phone.B: Why not?
A Sector Work in pairs. Write another Then act out the dialogues.	dialogue for each expression.

Right. No way! Hey, look!

Grammar

Relative pronouns



1 It's the country that Nadia is going to go to.



🚺 🚯 Listen and tick (🗸).



2 It's the person who is travelling with Nadia.





3 It's the month when Nadia wants to travel.





4 It's the place where they're going to stay.



5 It's a famous place which Nadia wants to visit.



- 2) Circle the correct relative pronouns.
 - 1 A baker is a person who/ which / where bakes bread and pastries.
 - 2 The football match when / that / where we saw last week was great!
 - **3** Home is the place **that** / **who** / **where** I feel the most comfortable.
 - 4 Summer is the time which / when / who most people have holidays.
 - 5 This is the e-reader who/which/ when I bought last week.

```
Use relative pronouns.

are always there for you

sells fruit and vegetables

it sometimes snows

you should use carefully

you can learn about history

1 A museum is a place where you

can learn about history

2 Friends are people

3 A smartphone is a device
```

Complete the sentences.

5 A greengrocer is someone

4 Winter is the season

- Write sentences with relative pronouns. Use the words below and your own ideas.
 - 1 a person / makes me laugh
 - 2 a place / I like to spend time
 - 3 the time of year / I feel best
 - 4 a sport / I often play or watch
 - 5 a person / I'd love to meet
 - 6 a device / I want to buy
 - 1 <u>My friend Nour is a person who</u> makes me laugh.
- 2 ______ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____
- 5 La Compare your sentences from Activity 4 with your partner.

1 After you read Read the mystery story on Pupil's Book page 36 again. Number the events in order.

- **a** Rakan and Omar followed the guide up the stairs.
- **b** A man in traditional clothes gave Omar a paintbrush.
- **c** Omar and Rakan ran to the palace steps.
- **d** The guide told the visitors about the pictures.
-) e Omar woke up and found something in his pocket.
- **f** Omar noticed something strange about the painting.
- **g** Rakan called to Omar and told him to hurry.
 -) h Omar fell into a secret room behind the bookcase.

2 Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

1 Where was Omar when Rakan told him to hurry?

He was under a tree in front of the palace.

- 2 What was the first room that the visitors saw in the palace?
- 3 Where was the picture of the man who used to live in the palace?

4 What did Omar notice about the windows in the picture?

Book Club

- 5 Why did everything go black after the bookcase moved?
- **6** Where do you think the paintbrush came from?

3) Read the Work with words box. Then look and write the compound nouns.

Work with words

Compound nouns Some nouns are compound nouns which are made up of two words. *sketch* + *book* = *sketchbook book* + *case* = *bookcase* arm bath book chair dish room shop washer

Drush head fighter fire home paint phones work

ball board fall market skate super volley water

```
1 <u>armchair,</u>
```



Write definitions for five words from Activity 3. Use relative pronouns.

(3)



Vocabulary and Grammar

 Listen and complete the sentences with one, two or three words.



- 1 We live on the <u>second floor</u> of the apartment building, so I usually take the lift.
- 2 The sports hall is at the end of that _____ over there.
- **3** My grandma's favourite chair is the blue one ______ of the sitting room.
- 4 We walked up the ______ of the building and through the main door.
- **5** There's a café ______ of that building. It has a nice view.

2 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences.



- 1 There's a picture on the <u>wall</u>
- 2 The armchair is in the
- **3** There's a light on the
- 4 The ball is on the



- **5** This is the _____ to the subway.
- **6** Two people are on the ______.
- 7 There's a man on the ____
- 8 A woman is next to the _____.

Past continuous

3 Complete the sentences with the Past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

> siť not/work talk not/watch wait visit

- 1 Zaid <u>was sitting</u> outside on the steps when it started to rain.
- 2 When I got home from school, my dad ______ TV.
- 3 You to Dana when we saw you today.
- 4 When the swimming pool opened, we______ in the queue.
- 6 I ______ a castle when I saw a strange painting on the wall.
- Complete the sentences for you in the Past continuous.
 - 1 When I woke up yesterday, my brother was having a shower
 - 2 When I arrived at school, my friends
 - 3 When I got to class, our teacher
 - 4 When I got home after school, my
 - 5 When my parents called me for dinner, I
 - 6 When my friend texted me, I





- 1 A man from France told the world about Petra.
- F <u>A man from Switzerland told the world about Petra</u>.
- 2 There wasn't any water in Petra 2,000 years ago.
- **3** Most of Petra is still buried underground.
- 4 Pompeii was a small town when the volcano erupted.
- 5 Some archaeologists started digging under people's houses.

2 Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

- 1 Who built Petra? The Nabataeans built Petra.
- 2 How do we know that they grew food at Petra?
- 3 According to archaeologists, why was Al-Khazneh built?
- 4 How long ago did the volcano cover Pompeii with ash?
- 5 What did the ancient Romans do to some walls in Pompeii?

3 (31) Listen and complete the notes.

	• Town : • Ancient town:	1 Umm Qais	
T	Location:	It's ³ north of Irbid.	
	• History:	Gadara is more than ⁴	years old.
		It was an important town for the and then for the and the Romans.	
	• Famous places:	There is a Roman aqueduct, a tunnel under the aqueduct and a Roman ⁷	
	• For visitors:	At the site, there is a museum and a ⁸	

Viewing and presenting 2 2 2 Work in groups. Choose another ancient city in the Arab world and find answers to the questions. Then make a fact file and share it with the class.

- 1 Where is it located?
- 2 How old is the city?
- 3 Why was it important?

- 4 Why did people leave the city?
- 5 What are the most famous places there?



On the second floor? Is there an escalator? Yes, I am. I love learning about ancient cultures. Thank you. Good morning to you, too. And what about the toilets? Where are they, please? Yes, it is. I'm learning about history at school. Can you tell me where the jewellery exhibition is?

Man: Good morning. Welcome to the archaeology museum.

Girl: ¹ Thank you. Good morning to you, too.

Man: Is this your first visit to the museum?

Girl: ²

Man: Really? Are you enjoying it?

Girl: ³

Man: Oh, they are very interesting.

Girl: ⁴

Man: Yes, of course. It's upstairs on the second floor.

Girl: ⁵

Man: No, there isn't, but there is a lift. Go down that corridor.

Girl:

Man: They're on the ground floor, next to the café.

2 Circle the correct words.

- 1 You can go up in the lift / doors. Then go around / along the corner.
- 2 You go through / up those two doors and then around / along the corridor.
- 3 The toilets are down / straight on and around / left the corner.
- 4 There wasn't an escalator / a corridor so I took the stairs / downstairs.

3 & ** Work in pairs. Choose a place and write another dialogue. Use Activity 1 to help you.

a castle a library a palace

Listen and underline the schwa sound (/ə/). Practise with your partner.
 1 skyscraper
 4 escalator
 7 adventure

6 water

5 firefighter



8 visitor

9 supermarket

2 the

3 interesting

Pronunciation

Literacy: short stories

Words in context

Reading

Read and complete the sentences. sketched zoomed velled remembered whispered smiled **1** Salah sketched a castle in his notebook. **2** Nadia and felt happy about her dream. 3 We because we were in the library. 4 I where I left my backpack! **5** The motorbike guickly down the street. when he hurt his foot. 6 Dad Read the story on Pupil's Book page 40 again. Match. **1** Yousuf wanted to write a story $\begin{bmatrix} e \end{bmatrix}$ **a** he was lying in his bed. 2 He felt pleased when **b** and it flew out of the window. 3 Yousuf heard a noise while c he finished his drawing of the bird. 4 He was amazed when **d** over the people in the harbour. e but he didn't have any ideas. 5 Yousuf jumped onto the bird 6 He yelled when they flew f the bird started talking to him. Answer the questions. Write complete sentences. 1 Why was Yousuf amazed when he 4 Why did Yousuf feel sad when he saw the bird? woke up? Because it was the bird from his drawing. 2 What did Yousuf feel scared about 5 Why did Yousuf smile before he at first? started to write? **3** What buildings did Yousuf see while 6 What do you think he saw at the end he was flying? of the story?

Viewing and presenting) 🎋 💭 🌟 Work in groups to make the story longer. Imagine what happens to Yousuf after he sees the harbour and before he goes home. Use the ideas below. Then share your ideas with the class.

- After Yousuf sees the harbour, ...
- Then the bird ...
- Yousuf sees ...

- Then they fly to ...
- Yousuf feels ...

Literacy: short stories

Writ	ting	ł	Writing
1 R	Read what the people said. Then complete the senter	nces.	Show the words that people say like this: 'I'm so excited about the match tonight,'
	Do you want to fly? <u>I don't like football</u> That room is closed Don't tell anyone You're too slow!		Sultan said. 'Ouch!' he shouted. 'My foot hurts!'
1	1 ',' Kamal said. 'I pr	refer k	pasketball.
2	2 ',' I whispered quiet	ly. 'It's	s a secret!'
3	3 The bird asked, '' an	nd I sa	id, 'Yes, please!'
	4 '' the boys yelled, so		
5	5 The guide said, ',' so	we c	ouldn't go in.
2	Plan a short story.		
	Setting: Where and when does the story take place?	0 0	0000
	Characters: Who are the characters? They can be people, animals or something else.		
	Beginning: How does your story begin?		
	Middle: What happens in the middle?		
	25		
	End: How does your story end?		




Happy homes

Vocabulary

2 We need to

you go. 4 I never

6 Please

always does.

Read and circle the correct words.









3 🐨 Read the *I'm learning* box. Then read and complete the sentences for you. Use phrases from this lesson and your own ideas.

I'm learning	1 I usually <u>tidy up once a week</u> . I also	water the plants.
Describing your life New language is easier to remember when you use it to describe your life and habits.	 2 I sometimes	,
I always tidy up. I sometimes clear the table.	I also 5 I never and I don't	- •

🕢 🐨 🗰 Write three or more sentences about you and your family. What jobs at home does each person do? Use the adverbs from Activity 3.

Lesson 2	NOM Team Talk 4
Read and complete the sentence page 44. Then write who says the se bins cake floor	国際語楽製画
1AliaBut look at themess2And we haven't swept the3Well, we've already made4What a mess! Hurry up!5Have you emptied the	le a! We have to up!
 2 Read the dialogue again and circle 1 Lara's dad's cake isn't ready when he <u>They've already made the cake.</u> 2 Lara has already done the washing-term 	
 3 The floor isn't dirty because Lara cle 4 Alia tells Lara that the bins are empty 	
3 (Surprise!) x 2 Hang or	
 A: Where did these flowers come from? B: <u>Surprise!</u> They're for you! 	4 A: Look at this room!B: I know. I have to tidy it up.
2 A: Oh, no! I dropped the milk! B: Let's clean it up.	 5 A: I can't wait for you. I'm leaving now. B: I only need a minute.
3 A: This is going in the bin.B: That's my homework!	 6 A: I don't like my phone. It's so old. B: Here's a new one!

Work in pairs. Write another dialogue for each expression.
Then act out the dialogues.

Present perfect with already, just and yet

1 (i) Listen and look at the picture. Circle four mistakes.

2 Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentences.



- 1 Amal hasn't cleared yet the table. Amal hasn't cleared the table yet.
- 2 Have already you swept the floor?
- **3** We've just load the dishwasher.
- 4 Ali has dusted the furniture just.
- **5** Faten just has emptied the bins.
- 6 We've already water the plants.

Read the text. Then write sentences with the Present perfect and *already*, *just* or *yet*.

It's 6.00 pm on Saturday. Khalil arrived home five minutes ago. He has to tidy his room now. Dad's in the living room. He vacuumed the carpet earlier. Now he wants to water the plants. Mum's in the kitchen. She finished the washing-up two minutes ago.

- 1 Khalil / arrive / home Khalil has just arrived home.
- 2 He / tidy / his room
- **3** Dad / vacuum / the carpet
- 4 He / water / the plants
- 5 Mum / do / the washing-up
- Write questions about today. Use the Present perfect and yet. Then ask and answer with a partner.
 - 1 have / breakfast Have you had breakfast yet?
 - 2 tidy / your room
 - **3** a teacher / speak to you
 - 4 do / your homework
 - 5 send / an email



1 After you read Read the playscript on Pupil's Book page 46 again.

Who says these sentences in the playscript? Write.

🗿 🐨 🗰 Write five sentences about you, your friends and your family. Use the collocations in the box or any other collocations you know.

visit a palace go scooting load the dishwasher play volleyball go online do puzzles write a diary



Book Club

Look and complete the sentences.



Sense verbs: look, smell, taste, sound, feel

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs. Match.

	C	orrec	t form	n of the	verbs.	Match.
	•	feel	look	smell	sound	taste
	1		? It _	salt dic	-	ld to the really
	2	Wha It	it's tha	nt sound li	l? ke thun	der.
	3		r shoes ty. I lo	; ve the c	olour.	SO
	4		breac	l really v	vant so	me!
	5			old cha		lly hard.
a			(b	C	
		(d			
4	ea	ne bo ach o	ox. Wr of the	se five t ite sent sense v th your	tences (verbs. T	using hen
	9	new	/ cloth	entres o es fish offee o	the b	each



Culture

nat the sentences describe.			
	rashoof	shuwa	dumpling
1 People often eat them at Eid al-Fitr.		✓	
2 People make them with very thin dough.			
3 You must boil them in hot water.			
4 People often eat them in winter.			
5 You wrap them in leaves before cooking			
6 They have meat or vegetables inside them.			
Answer the questions. Write complete ser	ntences.		
What is rashoof? It's a traditional dish from			
What makes rashoof thick and creamy?			
What meat is used in shuwa?			
What is shuwa usually eaten with?			
When do Chinese families make dumplings	2		
When do the Chinese celebrate New Year?	<u> </u>		151 (MT) (M) (S)
¹⁴) Listen to a report about a traditional for Country: ¹ <u>Vietnam</u> Food: Banh chung is a sticky rice ²	ood. Compl	e te the note eople eat at N	
Listen to a report about a traditional for Country: ¹	ood. Compl		
Listen to a report about a traditional for Country: 1 <u>Vietnam</u> Food: Banh chung is a sticky rice 2 Recipe:	bod. Comple	eople eat at N 	

and find answers to the questions. Then make a poster and share it with the class.

- 1 Why do people celebrate this festival?
- 2 When do people celebrate it?
- **3** What traditional food do people eat?
- **4** Who makes the food?
- **5** How do people make the food?

English in action Offering to help



Read and complete the dialogue. Then listen and check.

Chicken with rice and vegetables. Yes, please, Sana. You can clear the table. How about loading the dishwasher? Yes, of course. I've already washed them. Thank you.

Sana: Can I help you with anything, Mum? Mum: ¹ Yes, please, Sana. You can clear the table.

Sana: Do you want me to help cook, too? Mum:²

Sana: What's for lunch?

Mum: ³

Sana: That sounds delicious. I'll boil the rice. Mum: ⁴

Sana: Shall I chop the vegetables, too?

Mum: Yes, please.⁵

Sana: What do you want me to do now? Mum: ⁶

2) 👗 💭 👫 Read the sentences. Write offers. Then act out the dialogues with your partner.



- 1 'I have a test tomorrow.' I'll help you study for it.
- 2 'The kitchen is a mess!' Do you 3 'I didn't have lunch today.' Can I 4 'We don't have any milk.' Shall I
- 5 'I'm tidying the garage.' What do
- 6 'The floor isn't very clean.' 1/11





Pronunciation

- 3 (13) O Listen and read. Does 'er' make the schwa sound $(/\partial)$? Tick (\checkmark) or cross (x). Then practise with your partner.
 - 1 water
 - 2 herb
 - 3 dessert
 - **4** dinner
 - 5 verb

?

?

?

?

- 6 butter
- 7 pepper
- 8 dishwasher



Words in context

Reading

1) Unscramble the words and complete the sentences.

1 I don't have a metal <u>tray</u> (yart) so I can't bake bread.

- 2 Fadi always puts chocolate ______ (eacus) on ice cream.
- **3** Would you like some ______ (retubt) in your sandwich?
- 4 You'll only need one ______ (snopateo) of salt for this recipe.
- 5 We need a ______ (logriln nip) to make the dough thin.
- 6 Granny always has ______ (carme) and sugar in coffee.

2 Read the recipe for fruit on sticks on Pupil's Book page 50 again. Number the instructions in order.

-) **a** After that, melt the chocolate in the microwave.
-) **b** Then, take the fruit and chop it into small pieces.
- **c** Next, heat the chocolate and cream and mix them again.
- 1 **d** First, make sure you have all the ingredients.
 - e Then, add the cream to the chocolate and mix them.
 - **f** Finally, eat the fruit with the hot chocolate sauce.
- 3 Read the recipe for cheese straws again. Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.
 - 1 How much grated cheese do we need to make this recipe? We need 75 grammes of grated cheese to make this recipe.
 - 2 What must we beat before we add it to the other ingredients?
 - 3 Why do we need to rub the butter with our fingers?
 - 4 How hot must the oven be to cook the dough?

4 Viewing and presenting A Work in groups. Choose a recipe. Discuss the questions and make notes. Share your ideas with the class.

- Why do you like the recipe?
- 2 What ingredients do you need?
- **3** How is the dish prepared?
- 4 How does it smell and taste?



Literacy: recipes

Writing

1 Number the pictures in order. Then complete the recipe.





Laras Lesson 1 Language booster 2 Learning Club Read and complete the sentences. interested comfortable interesting recycled better casual **1** Hala is interested in clothes. clothes make Hala happy. 2 **3** She likes plain, clothes. **4** She thinks unusual clothes make people clothes. **5** She tries to buy cheap or 6 Then she changes them so they look 🕼 🗰 Imagine you are a blogger. Answer the questions in your notebook. Use three or more words. **3** Do you often buy new clothes? 1 Who or what made you interested in clothes? made me interested in 4 What are you going to wear to clothes. your family party next week? 2 What are your favourite clothes? I'm going to wear My favourite clothes are Write four sentences. Use a word from each column. difficult. My brother/sister me Books makes happy. life My friends make better. my mum/dad Homework made interesting. school New clothes fun. 1 My brother makes me happy. 2 3 🗑 🗰 Write two more sentences about you using *make* + object + adjective.

Lesson 2

Read and listen to the dialogue on Pupil's Book page 53 again and circle T (true) or F (false). Explain your answers.



2 Circle the clothes in red and the adjectives in blue.

& resscomfortable jeanssweats hirtskirtstriped plainssmarttiecasual top

3 Write a new dialogue. Use clothes words and adjectives.

A: I don't know what to wear.

- B: You could wear your new _____ (adjective)
- A: That/Those (clothes) is/are too (adjective). It/They make/makes me (adjective).
- B: How about your ______ (clothes)?
- A: Yes, OK. I'll wear my ______ (adjective) ______ (clothes). It's/They're ______ (adjective). What are you wearing?
- B: My ______ (adjective) ______ (clothes) and my ______ (clothes).

Oh, and this ______ (adjective) _____

(clothes) to make it look better!

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68 forty-eight

Belonging to My School Day

Read the definitions and write the words. Then match the definitions to the pictures.

assembly community headteacher mural proud 1 a picture that is painted on a wall mural 2 all the people who live in a particular area **3** a regular meeting of all the teachers and pupils 4 feeling pleased about something 5 the person in charge of a school After you read Read the text on Pupil's Book page 57 again. Then complete the sentences. 1 Laith goes to school in Zarga, which is the second largest *city* in Jordan. 2 Laith's school celebrated Belonging to My School Day in of the day before. **3** Laith had never 4 Pupils, teachers and all took part. 5 It's a day when students and teachers can feel of their school. 6 A school is a very important part of a Answer the questions. Write complete sentences. 1 How did the celebrations for Belonging to My School Day begin? They began with a big assembly. 2 Who talked about the importance of education? 3 Where did the pupils go after the assembly? 4 What did Laith's teacher want them to create?

5 What did Laith's class and his teacher decide to do?

Viewing and presenting A D K Work in pairs. Make a poster for Belonging to My School Day. Share it with the class.

Welcome

cheerful (adjective) – happy confident (adjective) - certain about your ability to do things well friendly (adjective) – behaving in a kind way because you like somebody or want to help hard-working (adjective) - doing a job well kind (adjective) – nice and generous to others lazy (adjective) – not wanting to work polite (adjective) – showing respect for other people quiet (adjective) - not making noise responsible (adjective) - taking care of things and people **shy** (adjective) – not confident tidy (adjective) – keeping things in order and in the correct place untidy (adjective) – not tidy

Unit 1

archery (noun) – a sport in which you shoot arrows athletics (noun) – sports that include running and jumping audiobook (noun) – a book that you listen to badminton (noun) – similar to tennis; players hit a light ball called a shuttlecock over a high net blog (noun) – a website where you write your thoughts board game (noun) – a game played on a board, e.g. chess

book fair (noun) – an event where books are sold or shown cartoon (noun) – a film or TV programme made with drawings cycling (noun) – the sport or activity of riding a bike diary (noun) – a book you write your personal thoughts in or about what has happened each day **do** (verb) – to perform an action or job draw (verb) - to make pictures with a pen or pencil eco-lodge (noun) – a special place to stay in the desert energy (noun) – to do work and not get tired **freedom** (noun) – when you can make your own choices and do what you want gardening (noun) – growing and taking care of plants go (verb) – to travel or move somewhere gymnastics (noun) – a sport where people do jumps and other moves to show strength and balance **heat** (noun) – the quality of being hot **hobby** (noun) – something you do in your free time for fun **hockey** (noun) – a team sport where players use sticks to hit a ball and score goals ice skating (noun) – an activity or sport done on ice with special shoes **listen** (verb) – to pay attention to someone or something in order to hear them make (verb) – to create or produce something

model (noun) – a smaller copy of something, e.g. a building or a car museum (noun) – a building where you can see important things from the past photography (noun) – the activity of taking photographs **picture** (noun) – an image created to show what something looks like, e.g. a painting or drawing play (verb) – to take part in a sport or a game **puzzle** (noun) – a game where you fit pieces together **route** (noun) – a path or road to get to one place from another scooting (noun) – the activity of riding a scooter skiing (noun) – to move on snow using skis snowboarding (noun) - to move on snow using a snowboard sun cream (noun) - a cream used on the skin to protect it from the sun table tennis (noun) – a sport where players hit a small ball over a net **volleyball** (noun) – a game in which two teams use their hands to hit a ball over a net watch (verb) – to look at something for a period of time write (verb) – to make words using a pen or pencil

Unit 2

app (noun) – a small computer program on a mobile phone or other device button (noun) – the thing you press to make something work camera (noun) – a piece of equipment used to take photographs or to make films challenge (verb) – to try something difficult to test your skills click (verb) – to press part of a device, e.g. a computer, to make it do something **computer** (noun) – an electronic machine that can store and arrange lots of information device (noun) – an electronic gadget, e.g. a phone or a tablet digital (adjective) – involving computers or electronic technology download (verb) - to copy computer programs, or other information from the internet to your device e-reader (noun) – a device for reading digital books and magazines headphones (noun) – a device worn on the head to listen to sound from a phone or other device icon (noun) – a small picture on a computer screen that you choose to make the computer do something **internet** (noun) – the system that connects computers all over the world and lets people look at websites laptop (noun) – a small computer that you can carry around

message (noun) – to send someone an email or text

online (adjective) – connected to the internet

password (noun) – a secret word that lets you do something, e.g. use your computer

photo (noun) – a picture a camera makes

press (verb) – to push something **printer** (noun) – a machine that makes copies of documents, pictures or photos on paper

problem (noun) – a difficult situation program (verb) – to write or create instructions for a computer score (verb) – to get points in a game screen (noun) – the part of a TV or computer that shows images search (verb) – to look for something selfie (noun) – a photo that you take of yourself, usually with a mobile phone send (verb) – to give something to someone, by mail or electronically smartphone (noun) – a mobile phone that is like a small computer and that connects to the internet solve (verb) – to find an answer

speaker (noun) – the part of a computer or smartphone which the sound comes out of

technology (noun) – knowledge and equipment that are used in science and industry

tip (noun) – a piece of helpful advice

turn off (verb) – to move the switch on a machine so that it stops working turn on (verb) – to move the switch on a machine so that it starts working TV (noun) – a piece of equipment, with a screen, used for watching programmes type (verb) – to press keys on a computer or phone to make words upload (verb) – to send files from your device to the internet. video (noun) – an electronic recording of images, e.g. a TV programme, that can be watched website (noun) – pages on the internet where someone puts information

Learning Club 1

across (preposition) – from one side to the other side of something along (preposition) – from part of a road or street to another **around** (preposition) – in a circle or close to something field game (noun) – a game with one team hitting a hard ball with a bat while the other tries to catch it goal-scoring game (noun) – a game in which one team goes over the halfway line to score a point or a goal halfway line (noun) – a line that divides a sports field into two parts over (preposition) – from one side to the other side of something past (preposition) – moving by something **racket** (noun) – a piece of equipment that you use to hit a ball in sports

shuttlecock (noun) – a small object with feathers that is used like a ball in badminton

straight on (adverb) – going in a straight line without changing direction through (preposition) – from one end or side of something to the other

Unit 3

apartment (noun) – rooms for someone to live in a building, usually on one floor **apartment building** (noun) – a large structure with separate apartments **building** (noun) – a structure with walls and a roof, e.g. a school or shopping centre

castle (noun) – a large, strong building built in the past for protection, or as a home for kings and queens

ceiling (noun) – the part of a room above your head

corner (noun) – the place where two walls meet

corridor (noun) – a long narrow passage in a building, with doors that go into rooms on either side

entrance (noun) – a door that you use to enter a building

escalator (noun) – moving stairs that take people from one level of a building to another

exit (noun) – the door you use to leave a building

factory (noun) – a large building where many products are made or produced floor (noun) – the part that you walk on inside a building

harbour (noun) – an area of water with strong walls near the coast; boats and ships are kept here and are safe from the sea hospital (noun) – a place where ill or injured people go to get better lift (noun) – a machine that carries people up and down in tall buildings office building (noun) – a room or building where people work palace (noun) – a large house where a king or gueen lives remember (verb) – to think about something again **roof** (noun) – the top part of a building that protects it **sketch** (verb) – to draw something quickly skyscraper (noun) – a very tall building smile (verb) – to make a happy or friendly expression with your mouth **sports centre** (noun) – a building with places where you do different sports stadium (noun) – a large outdoor area with seats for people to watch sports events stairs (noun) - steps from one level in a building to another steps (noun) – a surface that you put your foot on in order to go to a higher or lower level swimming pool (noun) – an area of water that people swim in tower (noun) – a very tall, narrow building, or part of a building wall (noun) – the side of a room or building

whisper (verb) – to speak very quietly so
that other people can't hear
yell (verb) – to shout something loudly
zoom (verb) – to travel very fast

Unit 4

add (verb) - to put something with something else bake (verb) – to cook something in an oven **bin** (noun) – a container to put rubbish in boil (verb) - to cook something in very hot water, e.g. pasta butter (noun) – a soft, yellow food made from cream and used to spread on bread or cook with carpet (noun) – a thick material for covering floors chop (verb) – to cut something into small pieces clear (verb) - to remove all the objects from a place **clothes** (noun) — items that you wear on your body **cook** (verb) – to prepare food cream (noun) – a thick, white liquid that comes from milk cut (verb) – to use a knife to divide something or remove part of something dinner (noun) – the main meal of the day that people usually eat in the evening dishwasher (noun) - a machine that washes plates and glasses

dust (verb) – to remove a powder called dust from something empty (verb) - to remove the things from something fork (noun) – a small object that you use to pick up food and eat with fry (verb) – to cook something in hot oil furniture (noun) – objects such as chairs and tables that you put into a room **knife** (noun) – an object you use to cut things with load (verb) – to put a lot of things into a machine mix (verb) – to put two or more things together pepper (noun) – a black powder you add to food for flavour **plant** (noun) – a living thing that grows in soil and has got leaves, e.g. a tree put away (verb) – to put something in the place where you keep it rolling pin (noun) – a kitchen tool that you roll over dough to make it thinner rubbish (noun) – things that you throw away because you do not want them **salt** (noun) – a white powder you add to food for flavour sauce (noun) – a hot or cold liquid that you put on food spoon (noun) – a small round object you use to eat food sweep (verb) - to clean the floor with a brush table (noun) – a piece of furniture used for eating



take out (verb) – to remove something
from a place
teaspoon (noun) – a small spoon
tidy up (verb) – to make a place clean
tray (noun) – a flat object used for
carrying food and drinks
vacuum (verb) – to clean with a vacuum
cleaner
washing-up (noun) – the activity of
washing the things you have used for
cooking and eating
water (verb) – to put water on plants

Learning Club 2

casual (adjective) - relaxed and informal cheap (adjective) – not expensive comfortable (adjective) – making you relaxed and not in pain expensive (adjective) - costing a lot of money formal (adjective) - serious and not relaxed informal (adjective) – not serious and relaxed laces (noun) – string to tie shoes plain (adjective) – simple and not complicated smart (adjective) – clean and tidy strap (noun) – a piece of material used to carry something uncomfortable (adjective) - not comfortable **unusual** (adjective) – different and not ordinary **zip** (noun) – a thing for fastening clothes

Cover the Past simple and Past participle columns and check what you remember!

Infinitive	Pas	t simple	Past	participle
be	was/were		been	
break	broke		broken	
bring	brought		brought	
buy	bought		bought	
catch	caught		caught	
choose	chose		chosen	
come	came		come	
do	did		done	
draw	drew		drawn	
drink	drank		drunk	
drive	drove		driven	
eat	ate		eaten	
fall	fell		fallen	
feel	felt		felt	
find	found		found	
fly	flew		flown	
get	got		got	
give	gave		given	
go	went		gone/been	
have	had		had	
hear	heard		heard	
hold	held		held	
keep	kept		kept	
know	knew		known	
learn	learned		learned	

Infinitive	Pas	Past simple		Past participle		
let	let		let			
lose	lost		lost			
make	made		made			
meet	met		met			
рау	paid		paid			
put	put		put			
read	read		read			
ride	rode		ridden			
run	ran		run			
say	said		said			
see	saw	9	seen			
sell	sold		sold			
send	sent		sent			
sing	sang		sung			
sleep	slept		slept			
stand	stood		stood			
take	took		taken			
teach	taught		taught			
tell	told		told			
think	thought		thought			
throw	threw		thrown			
wear	wore		worn			
win	won		won			
write	wrote		written			

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