

Lesson One Story

1 Listen and read. What do the children have to do in the competition?  32



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



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



Mr Martin We want you to do a drawing of a future form of transport.
Libby How long have we got?
Mr Martin You've got two weeks.



Ed What's the first prize?
Mr Martin It's a ride in a hot-air balloon.
Tom Wow! Fantastic!



Tom How about a car that travels at a thousand kilometres an hour?
Ed Or a motorbike that doesn't need petrol?
Kate Or a lorry that can travel on water?



Libby I'm not sure. Maybe we should look round the Museum of Inventions.
Tom Good idea! But we'll have to hurry. We've only got two weeks and I really want to win that trip!

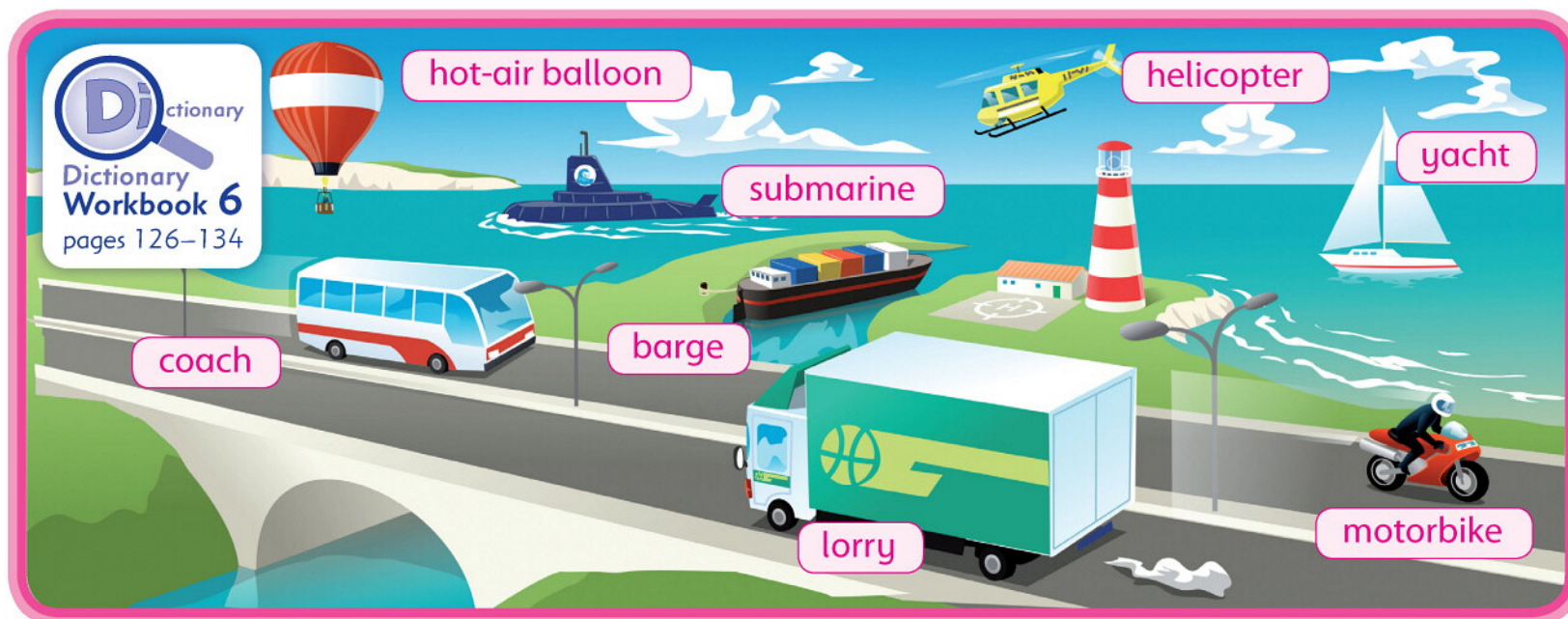
2 Listen to the story again and repeat. Act.

3 Read again and write the answers.

- 1 Is Mr Martin from a museum?
- 2 Is he talking about a visit to the museum?
- 3 Do the children have to draw a form of transport?
- 4 Have they got two weeks to complete their work?
- 5 Is the first prize a ride in an aeroplane?
- 6 Do the children decide to go to the library?

Yes, he is.

1 Listen and repeat. 33



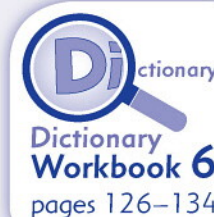
2 Write the words.

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

Working with words

Phrasal verbs

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



3 Listen and repeat. 34

4 Write the words.

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

1 Listen and read. Why can't the planes fly? 35

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



2 Read and learn.

Present perfect continuous

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

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

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

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

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

all morning, all day, all week

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

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect continuous.

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

4 Write sentences. Use the present perfect continuous.



make a cake / all morning

She's been making a cake all morning.



play the piano / all afternoon



play tennis / since one o'clock



sleep / since 12 p.m.



run / for two hours

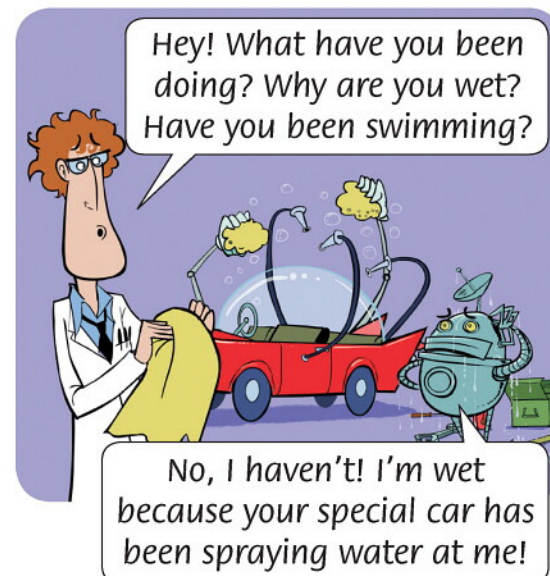
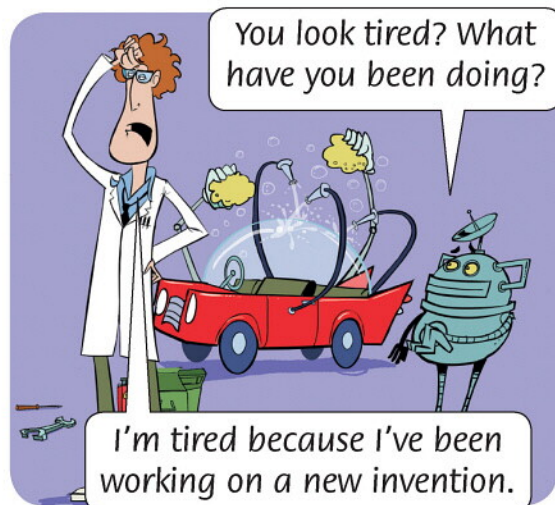


talk on the phone / for three hours

1 Listen and read. What has Professor invented? 36



PROFESSOR & CHIP



2 Read and learn.

Present perfect continuous

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

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

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

What have you been doing?

Have you been swimming?

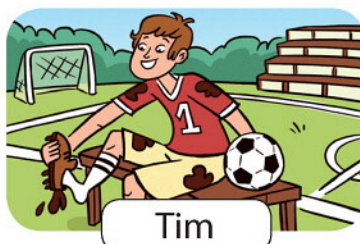
Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect continuous.

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

4 Speaking Ask and answer.




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



He's been riding his bike.

It's Ben.

Reading

- 1 Look at the pictures and the text. What are the three types of transport?
- 2 Listen and read.  37

Transport Around the World

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

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



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



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

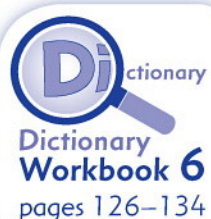


3 Read again and correct the words in bold.

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

Words in context

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



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

adj not for everyone to use

adj the best possible thing

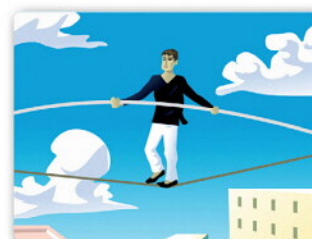
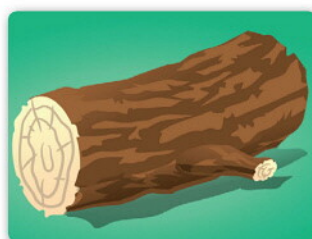
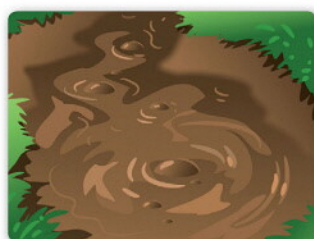
adj they live in the place you are talking about

1 connect

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____



5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

Listening

2 Listen. What does Mr Jones do? 38

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

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

False



Speaking

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

Which form of transport would you like to travel on?

I'd like to travel on / in _____.

a camel / a gondola / an elephant / a helicopter / a hot-air balloon / a camel

Why?

Because it would be _____.

fun / amazing / exciting / fast / interesting

How do you normally travel to school?

I normally travel _____.

on foot / by car / by bus / by train / by bike

What other forms of transport have you travelled on?

I've travelled on a _____.

boat / ship / plane / train / bike / horse / motorbike

Writing

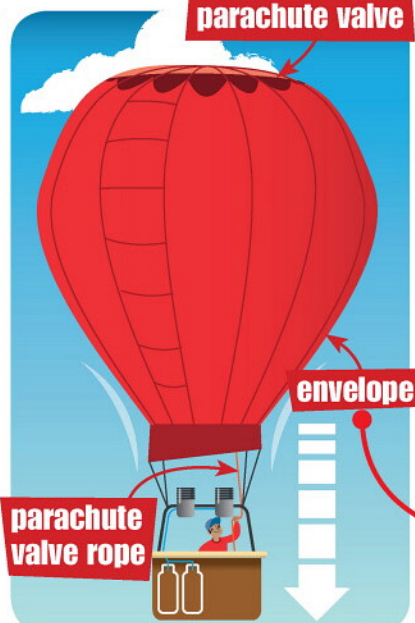
- 1 Look at the diagram and text.
What type of transport is it?
- 2 Read.

Hot-air Balloons

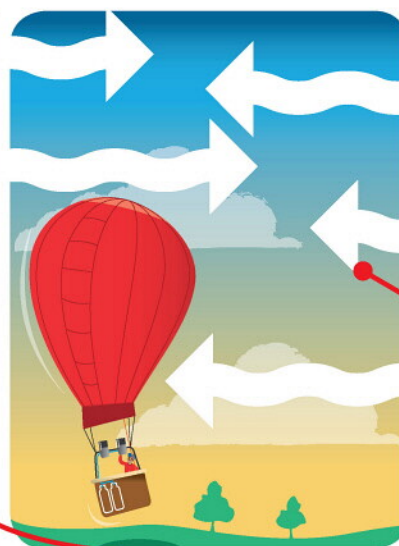
People have been flying hot-air balloons for over 200 years. But how do they work?



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



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



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

A process diagram

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

Write an introduction to explain what the subject is.

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

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

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

3 Read again and answer the questions.

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

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

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

5 Complete the writing task on page 38 of Workbook 6.

1 Complete the quiz.

1

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

2

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

3

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

4

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

5

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

6

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

7

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

8

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

9

What can you use a process diagram for?

10

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

2 Listen and order the lines. Sing.  39**We've been travelling**

1

We've been travelling
We've flown in a plane and had lots of fun.
Across the sky,
We've seen the clouds and felt the sun.

1

We've been travelling
We've sailed in a boat and looked for old caves.
We've felt the wind and seen the waves.
Across the sea,

1

We've been travelling
We've ridden in trains, some fast and some slow.
Across the hills,
We've seen the fields and touched the snow.

