

Lesson One Story

1 Read the story and number the events in the correct order.

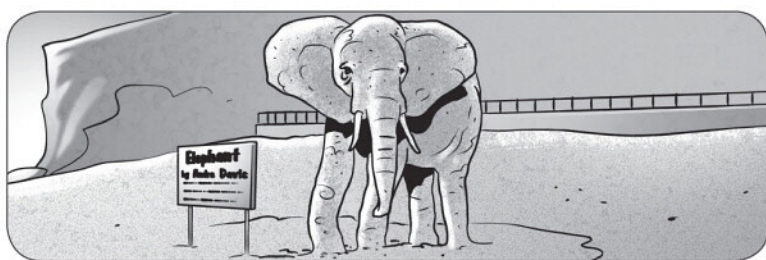
- a Next, the children look at a horse.
- b Tom knows that the horse is by a French artist.
- c Fin tells the children to meet again at six o'clock.
- d They think that it might be a shark.
- e Tom tells the other children that he is bilingual.
- f The children look at an elephant first.
- g The DSD Club go to see the sand sculpture competition.
- h The children see something in the water.

☐
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2 Write Libby, Ed, Kate, Tom or Fin.

- 1 Fin makes rules and arrangements.
- 2 _____ is amazed by the sculptures.
- 3 _____ is surprised that _____ can speak two languages.
- 4 _____ studied German at school.
- 5 _____ sees something in the water.
- 6 _____ wants to go closer to look at the animal in the water.

3 Read the advert and answer the questions.

International sand sculpture competition

Come and see sand sculptures by artists from all over the world! This year, we have 50 incredible sculptures in different shapes and sizes. You can see a wonderful castle, an elephant, a horse and many other things!

After you have looked at all the sculptures, you can talk to the artists and you can even have a sand sculpture lesson on the beach. You can also help to choose the winner of the competition. Before you leave, please remember to write down the name of your favourite sculpture and put it in the box in the visitor centre.

- 1 Where do the artists come from?
All over the world.
- 2 How many sculptures are in the competition?

- 3 Write three examples of sand sculptures you can see.

- 4 Who can you talk to after you have looked at the sculptures?

- 5 Where can you have a sand sculpture lesson?

- 6 What should you write down before you leave?

1 Read and circle.

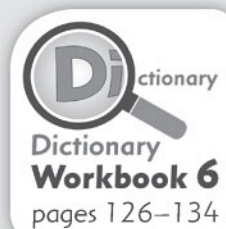
Canada has two ¹official languages / *dialects* – English and French. Many Canadians can speak both of these languages. They are ²*bilingual* / *multilingual*. For about 60% of people, English is their ³*native speaker* / *mother tongue*. Most Canadians whose ⁴*native speaker* / *mother tongue* is French live in the province of Quebec.

People from different parts of Canada sound a bit different from each other because they speak with different ⁵*dialects* / *accents*. There are different forms of language in different places, too. These are called ⁶*accents* / *dialects*.

Of course, some people who live in Canada come from different countries. These people are often ⁷*bilingual* / *multilingual* because they speak English, French and their own language. But it often takes a long time before they are ⁸*fluent* / *bilingual* in all these languages.

More words

2 Match the pictures to the definitions.



- 1 **machinery** *noun* machines in general or lots of machines together ☒ c
- 2 **forgery** *noun* a copy of money or a famous painting that someone pretends is real ☐
- 3 **robbery** *noun* when someone steals something from a person or place ☐
- 4 **recovery** *noun* the time when you get better after being ill ☐

3 Complete the sentences. Use -ery to make the words into nouns.

machine cook rob ~~discover~~ bake recover forge brave

- 1 The explorers found an ancient temple in the forest. It was an amazing discovery.
- 2 Kelly is very interested in cooking. She makes delicious food.
- 3 This isn't a real Roman coin! It's a forgery.
- 4 My cousin was very ill, but he made a quick recovery.
- 5 My sister rescued me when I was in danger. I'll never forget her bravery.
- 6 We need some bread. Is there a bakery near here?
- 7 They use modern machinery in this factory.
- 8 There was a robbery at the museum. Someone took six paintings.

1 Read and circle.

- Adam said he *wants* / *wanted* to visit Rome.
- Emily said the food *is* / *was* fantastic.
- Paul told us he *had* / *had had* lunch at Jamie's house yesterday.
- Daisy said she *went* / *had been* to Spain.
- My aunt and uncle said they *will* / *would* go to Egypt one day.
- We said that we *learnt* / *were learning* French.

2 Read and complete the sentences.



My parents are travel writers, so I've been to lots of different countries. I love travelling! Last year, I visited Mumbai in India. It was an amazing experience! At the moment, Mum and Dad are planning a trip to Antarctica. I'm looking forward to it. We'll get cold, but it will be fantastic!

- Charlotte said her parents were (be) travel writers.
- She said she loves (love) travelling.
- She said she visited (visit) Mumbai last year.
- She said her mum and dad are planning (plan) a trip to Antarctica.
- She said she is looking forward (look) forward to it.
- She said they will get (get) cold!

3 Look and complete the sentences. Irregular verb list page 135



- Martin told Holly he liked her skirt .
Holly said Martin's jacket was nice .



- Mum said she had cooked the pasta .
Billy said he was making some salad .



- Dad said he had read that book at school .



- Mia told Megan she was going to Morocco in July .

1 Complete the table.

subject pronoun	reflexive pronoun
I	1 <u>myself</u>
you (singular)	2 _____
he	3 _____
she	4 _____
it	5 _____
we	6 _____
you (plural)	7 _____
they	8 _____

2 Read and circle.

- I was thirsty, so I poured myself / yourself a glass of orange juice.
- Leo and I hurt *themselves* / ourselves when we fell out of the tree.
- Maisie and Arthur bought *yourselves* / themselves some magazines.
- My little brother can dress *himself* / yourself now.
- The washing machine has turned *himself* / itself off again!
- If you want a snack, buy *myself* / yourself a sandwich.
- Did your sister enjoy *herself* / himself in France?
- If you two children are hungry, you can make *yourself* / yourselves some lunch.

3 Complete the sentences.



- Look at yourself in the mirror.
Oh! I've covered _____ with flour!



- He's teaching _____ Russian.
She's teaching _____ Japanese.



- We enjoyed _____ at the picnic.
The children enjoyed _____, too.



- Look! It's found _____ some food.
Children, are you enjoying _____?

Reading

1 Look at the text. Write the questions in the correct place.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) What are the official languages? | b) How have so many languages survived? |
| c) How many languages are spoken in Papua New Guinea? | d) Why do people speak English there? |
| e) Where did the languages come from? | |

The country of languages!

¹ How many languages are spoken in Papua New Guinea?

Papua New Guinea has a population of just six million people, but it has more languages than any other country in the world. More than 800 languages are spoken there. That's over 13% of all the languages in the world!

² _____

The three official languages are Hiri Motu, Tok Pisin and English. For most people, these are not their mother tongue, but they can be used to communicate with each other when they talk to someone from a different group.

³ _____

English is important as an international language. About 50,000 people speak English as their first language. English is used in schools and businesses. However, many people speak lots of languages.

⁴ _____

The first inhabitants of Papua New Guinea were tribes that arrived from different parts of Asia more than 50,000 years ago. They brought lots of languages with them. Over time, the languages they spoke developed into the ones that are spoken in Papua New Guinea today.

⁵ _____

All these languages are still alive because many people live in very isolated places. When different groups first arrived, they lived in different areas because there were high mountains that were difficult to climb and there was rough land that was difficult to travel across. So, tribes didn't mix with other tribes, but kept their own culture, traditions and languages separate. Today, only 18% of people live in cities and there still aren't many roads connecting the villages. So, people stay in their own groups and speak their traditional languages. That's why Papua New Guinea's languages have survived.

2 Read again and write *True* or *False*.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1 Six million people live in Papua New Guinea. | <u>True</u> |
| 2 There are more than 800 official languages. | _____ |
| 3 Most people have the same mother tongue. | _____ |
| 4 In schools and businesses, people use English. | _____ |
| 5 The first inhabitants were tribes that arrived from Europe. | _____ |
| 6 The first people came to Papua New Guinea 5,000 years ago. | _____ |
| 7 It is difficult to travel around in Papua New Guinea. | _____ |
| 8 Most people in Papua New Guinea live in cities. | _____ |

Words in context

1 Complete the sentences.

predict dominant century disappear ~~international~~ continent population altogether

- 1 People from all around the world speak English. It's an international language.
- 2 Asia is the world's biggest _____.
- 3 Languages _____ when people stop speaking them.
- 4 In the past, hundreds of languages were spoken in France but, now, French is the _____ language.
- 5 China is the country with the biggest _____. It has over 1.3 billion people.
- 6 _____, about 7,000 languages are spoken in the world.
- 7 I _____ that Papua New Guinea will still have hundreds of languages in 2050.
- 8 Will English still be an international language by the end of this _____?

More words

2 Complete the sentences with the words from page 88.



isolated



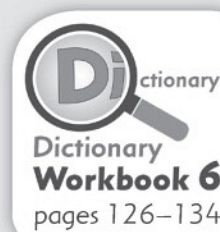
tribe



communicate



inhabitants



- 1 The people are part of a tribe that lives in the Amazon rainforest.
- 2 The _____ of London come from many different countries.
- 3 People who can't hear use sign language to _____.
- 4 Their house is in a very _____ place.

3 Complete the text with words from Exercises 1 and 2.

The Huli people are a very large ¹ tribe in Papua New Guinea. There are 65,000 people in this group and the ² _____ is growing. They have lived for hundreds of years in ³ _____ villages in the mountains, where the ⁴ _____ of the villages didn't often meet other people.

But life is changing for the Huli. Many young people are moving away from the villages to the towns.

They are learning other languages because they want to be able to ⁵ _____ with the outside world. Some people ⁶ _____ that the traditional Huli way of life will

⁷ _____ during the 21st ⁸ _____.

1 Look at the table and write notes for an advert for an adventure camp.



Where is the camp?	
When and how long?	
Who for?	
Activities:	
Why come?	

2 Think of a rhyme so people remember your advert.



My writing

3 Write an advert for an adventure camp. Use persuasive language and positive adjectives.

1 Complete the interview.

disappear communicate population bilingual ~~fluent~~ centuries

Tom Golding is a professor who studies the tribes of the rainforest.

Journalist: How do you talk to the different tribes, Mr Golding?

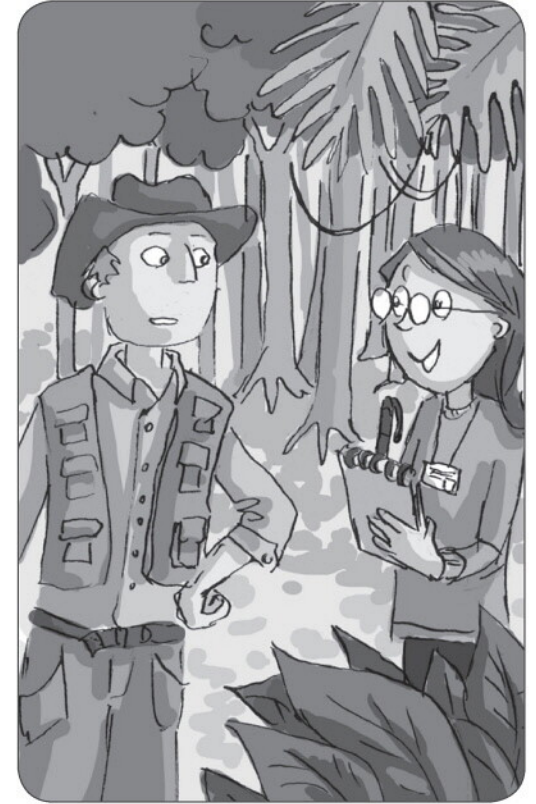
Tom: Well, I'm ¹ fluent in the four main languages of this country, so it isn't usually difficult to ² _____ with people.

Journalist: Tell me about the tribe that you're studying at the moment.

Tom: There are about 4,000 people in this tribe. That's 0.5 % of the country's ³ _____. The tribe arrived over nine ⁴ _____ ago.

Journalist: What language do they speak?

Tom: Most young people have studied at school and they are ⁵ _____. They speak their own language and also Spanish. Some people are worried that the traditional language will ⁶ _____, but I don't think that will happen.



2 Complete the sentences. Use the information from Exercise 1. V Irregular verb list page 135

- 1 Tom Golding said he _____ was fluent in the main languages of the country.
- 2 He said it _____ usually difficult to communicate with people.
- 3 He said the tribe _____ over nine centuries ago.
- 4 He said most young people _____ at school.
- 5 He said they _____ their own language and Spanish.
- 6 He said some people were worried that the traditional language _____.

3 Complete the sentences. Use reflexive pronouns.



Sue: Let's get ¹ ourselves something to eat.

Tim: I've made ² _____ a sandwich.

Sue: Don't cut ³ _____ with the knife.



Jill: My dad has bought ⁴ _____ a bike.

Liz: And your mum has bought ⁵ _____ some new trainers.

Liz: They're enjoying ⁶ _____ !

