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Helping the Environment

Quantifiers

For things we can count, we use *a few* to describe a small number and *a lot of* to describe a large number.

There are a few cardboard boxes.

There are a lot of old newspapers.

For things we can't count, we use a little to describe a small amount and a lot of to describe a large amount.

There is a little rubbish.

There is a lot of garden waste.

When we use the negative form, we use the quantifier *any*.

There aren't any plastic bags.

There isn't any glass.

- Read and mark (\checkmark or \checkmark) the words.

 \checkmark = things you can count \checkmark = things you can't count

- 1. rubbish ____ 4. garden waste ____
- 7. paper

- 2. cans 5. plastic 8. clothes

- 3. furniture ____ 6. appliances ____ 9. cardboard boxes ____
- Look and complete the sentences. Use there is or there are and a quantifier.



- 1. ____ rubbish.
- 2. _____ cans.
- 3. furniture.
- 4. _____ garden waste.
- 5. _____ plastic.
- 6. appliances.
- 7. ______paper.
- 8. _____clothes.
- 9. _____ cardboard boxes.



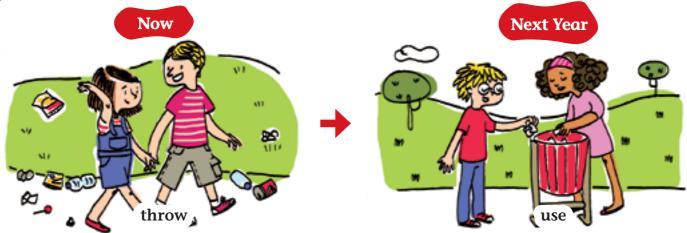
will/won't for predictions

We use *will* to make predictions about the future, based on what we think at the time of speaking. We use *will* + the base form of the verb.

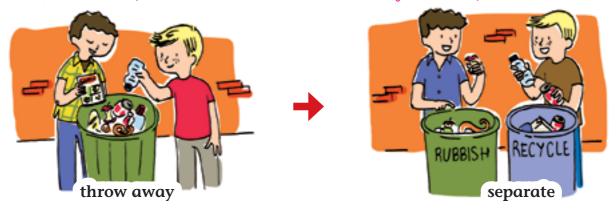
There will be a lot of traffic on the new road. Air pollution will increase.

We use the negative form *won't* to make predictions about what we think *will not* happen. People **won't throw away** any plastic. Then there **won't be** a lot of rubbish in landfills.

1 Look and write predictions. Use will and won't.

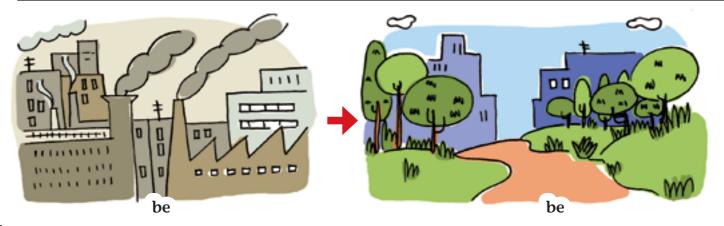


People won't throw a lot of rubbish on the ground. They will use bins.



2.

1.



3.



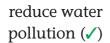
will/won't for promises

We also use *will* to make promises. When you make a promise, you tell someone that you will or won't do something in the future.

Vote for



- 1. I won't ignore the problem of waste.
- 2. I will reduce car traffic.
- 3. I won't send our rubbish to a landfill.
- 4. I won't reduce bike traffic.
- 5. I will put bike lanes on every road.
- 6. I will create a new recycling centre.
- 7. I will donate fifty bikes.
- 8. I will create new jobs.
- 9. You won't worry about air pollution.
- ◆ Read and write the promises.



throw paper and plastic in our lakes (*)

dump waste in our rivers (X)

organise a community clean-up day (✓)





	Vote for
	Mrs Clark!
D-K	

Vote for me, and save our lakes and rivers! I		



will/won't for spontaneous decisions

We also use *will* for spontaneous decisions. A spontaneous decision is a quick decision made at the time of speaking. You might be reacting to something around you.

Those magazines are paper. I won't throw them away. I'll recycle them.

Sometimes, a spontaneous decision is an offer to help someone else.

There is a lot of rubbish in your garden! I'll help you pick it up.

1 Look, read and write the spontaneous decision or offer of help.









drive turn off pick up separate

- 1. There are a lot of glass and plastic bottles! _____
- 2. I'm leaving the room now.
- 3. It's rainy. You shouldn't walk to school. _____
- 4. The wind is blowing the newspapers everywhere! _____

Read and write your answer.

Your friend is carrying heavy bags. You want to help. What do you say?



Read and choose the correct words.

Let's Make Newton Clean and Green!

By Ly Lam

Our town is an environmental nightmare! We will / won't need to work together to clean it up. We all know there is a lot of rubbish on the streets. We will / won't allow this to continue! It's time for action! Together, we will / won't create a better environment.



The wonderful new recycling centre will / won't be opening tomorrow. I hope you will / won't all promise to separate your rubbish. They will / won't reuse appliances in good condition and recycle the rest.



The recycling centre manager is Iris Philpott.

She will / won't be happy to answer your questions!

She said that soon we will / won't see community clean-up days and other events every month! And you will / won't see rubbish on our streets anymore.

Please use the reply card to tell us how you will / won't help with the recycling centre. Together we will / won't make Newton clean and green!

Reply Card

Yes, Ly Lam, I want to make Newton clean and green! Here's how I'll help:

- ✓ I will / won't organise clean-up days in my area.
- ✓ I will / won't dump my old furniture and appliances in the landfill.
- ✓ I will / won't ask my friends to recycle.
- ✓ I will / won't throw away glass and plastic bottles with other rubbish.
- ✓ I will / won't throw any rubbish in the streets.
- ✓ I will / won't create fun community events for the recycling centre.

- Read Ly Lam's speech again and answer the questions.
 - 1. What will happen if they work together?
 - 2. How will the recycling centre help?
 - 3. What will Iris be happy to do?
- (3) Look, read and match.



Read and write your answer.

Iris Philpott needs your help with community clean-up days and events! Decide what you can do. Then write your offer of help.

Review 4-5-6

Read and complete.

could may might We'll will won't

Eco-Glow Fabrics Coming Soon!		
	New Nanotechnology!	
We promise that Eco-Glow fabrics m	ake your clothes and your home look	
beautiful and clean! Do your clothes look dirty from air pollution? help clean		
your clothes and the air! We think our new nanotechnology pull pollution		
out of the air. It's possible that this summer, we have curtains that clean		
the air in your home. The technology is more difficult for clothes, but we		
have shirts that clean themselves, too! Soon, with our new fabrics, you need		
cleaning products anymore!		
Read and correct the mistakes.		

Eco-Glow scientists work **careful** and **patient** to discover new nanotechnology for cleaning! They **test repeatedly the nanotechnology** in different types of pollution and dirt.

- Read and number the answers to match with the questions.
 - 1. Is silk a natural fabric, like cotton and soya?
 - 2. Where does silk come from?
 - 3. What is a cocoon?
 - 4. When does a silkworm make a cocoon?
 - 5. Why do silkworms need cocoons?
 - 6. How do people make silk?

- ___ It is a sac made out of a single thread.
- ____ They carefully put the cocoons in hot water, comb the threads and weave the fabric.
- It comes from the cocoons of silkworms.
- ___ It makes a cocoon as a pupa before it becomes an adult.
- Yes, it is.
- ____ They need cocoons for living in while they become adult moths.

