

Tales 4U

Fourth Grade



Unit 1

I'm ill!

Look and write about the images, use "could" or "should".

a stomachache
a headache
a fever

a sore throat
an earache
a cold

a toothache
a cough
a cramp

He has a



He could

She has a



She should





Mary: Mum, can we go swimming?

Mum: I'm sorry, Mary. I have a terrible **headache**. We can go tomorrow if you want.

Mary: Okay. Can I call Jane to see if she can come over to play?

Mum: Yes, of course.

Mary: Hello, Jane. Would you like to come to my house and play?

Jane: I can't go, Mary. I have a bad **fever** so I can't go out of my house. Sorry!

Mary: Oh, that's so bad. I hope you get better soon. See you.

Jane: Thank you, Mary. Bye.

Mary: I will call Peter to see if he wants to play.

Hello, Peter. Would you like to come to my house and play?

Peter: Hi, Mary. I cannot go to your house. I have a **cold** so I have to stay at home.

Mary: I hope you get better soon.

Peter: Thank you, Mary. Have a nice day.

Mary: You too, Peter. Good bye.

Well, now I think will call Vicky.

Hello, Vicky. How are you?

Vicky: Hi, Mary. I'm ill. Yesterday, I got wet under the rain. I have a **sore throat** and a horrible **cough**.

What about you?

Mary: Fine, thanks. I wanted to ask you if you wanted to come over and play but you are ill.





Vicky: Oh, I can't. But thanks for calling. See you at school.

Mary: Sure! And ... get better soon.

Bye.

Maybe, auntie Gina. Yes, she loves swimming. I'll call her to ask her if she'd like to go swimming.

Hello, auntie, Gina. How are you?

Gina: Hi, Mary. I'm fine. What about yourself?

Mary: I'm fine, thanks.

I was wondering if you'd like to go swimming!

Gina: Yes, I'd like that!

Are your friends coming too?

Mary: No, I called them, but they are all ill. I don't know why everybody got ill at the same time. I'd like them to come, but I think they should stay home and get better.

Gina: Yes, you're right!

Going for a swim is a great idea, but we cannot be under the sun too much time. We could get a **bloody nose** and very painful **sunburns**.

I will go pick you up in 30 minutes.

Get ready!

Mary: Okay. Thanks auntie Gina.

I'll be waiting for you.

Good bye.





Read and answer the questions.

- 1 Who has a fever? _____.
- 2 Peter has a _____.
- 3 If people are under the sun, they could get _____.
- 4 Mary's mum says they can't go swimming because _____.

Write names to complete the sentences.

_____ says "I will pick you up in 30 minutes. Get ready!"

_____ says "I have a sore throat and horrible a cough".

Write the illnesses that were mentioned in the conversation in alphabetical order and write a common remedy for each.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

What does Mary mean by the phrase:

"I'd like them to come, but I think they should stay home and get better."

_____.





Ask your mum to tell you about some home remedies for all the illnesses mentioned in the text. Then write four home remedies and specify what each is for.



Home remedies

.....

.....

.....

.....



My dream house

Look at the images and talk.

- Some people were asked to draw the house of their dreams.
 - a) How are the houses different?
 - b) Would any of them be the house of your dreams?
 - c) Why (not)?





Have you ever seen a house just like your dream house?

I have and it looked **great**. I saw it two weeks ago. It looked **perfect**, "Big and it had three floors!" This is what it is like inside:

A **big kitchen** because I love cooking. A **big dining room** so I can invite my friends over for lunch or dinner. There must be a **large table** and **wooden chairs**. After lunch or dinner, I could tell my friends that the playing could be done in my **big** and **spectacular** "Playroom." There will be **lots of** games, videogames, a big TV, a popcorn machine, a slot machine and a fridge.

Now my bedroom. Of course I want it to be **big** and I will have a **King size** bed, **lots of** soft pillows and **lots of** books because I always read at night. I also want a **big** TV in my room and **many** DVDs to watch, and the best of it, maybe, a Jacuzzi in the bathroom. Sitting in there to relax and rest must be **great!**

In the living room, I will put some **cosy** couches and rugs because I like walking **barefoot** and putting your feet on them feels **nice**.

I also want a music room with **all kinds of** instruments: a drum set, an electric guitar, a bass guitar, an acoustic guitar, a piano, etc.

I will have two garages in my house because I want a red car and a motorcycle.

I want to have a garden with **many** flowers and a **big** garden table.

I will have four **extra** rooms so I can invite my family and friends to stay for the weekend.

So what do you think of my dream house?

Would you like to visit me some day?





Read and answer the questions.

- 1 How many rooms will the house have? _____
- 2 Where is the boy going to have a TV? _____
- 3 What does the boy always do at night? _____
- 4 What will the boy have in the bathroom? _____
- 5 What size is the bed the boy wants? _____
- 6 How does the boy like walking round the house? _____
- 7 Would you like to visit the boy? **Yes / No**
- 8 Why? _____

Look at the text and circle blue all the describing words. Then write in the box below the ones you could use to describe your dream house.

Write five description sentences of your dream house.

- What's your dream house like?

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____





Draw your dream house according to the description sentences you wrote or make it by cutting pictures out from magazines.

My Dream House





Colours

Look at the colour balls. Then find words for colours and use those colours to colour the words.

Barbie pink
kobe
tina
ent
tina
ent
tina
ent

royal blue
eita
prico
tob
ba
q
ba
q
ba
q

flamingo
sana
ria
my
era
of
e

caramel
smy
nus
star
ds
k
ci
dr
g
u





Today, I started a new school year in a new school. I have made new friends already. Maika was the first, she is from Colombia. She is **brown**, very tall and thin. Then I met Alicia, she is a **redhead**; her hair is a colour between **red**, **brown** and **orange**. She has a dog that is **brown** and she says it has some small **white** spots on its legs.

Next Brandie, she is short and chatty. She has a frog that is **green**. When she told me about her frog she said, "My frog is **green** ... **greener** than a leaf of a tangerine. After is Michael, he loves music. He says he has an **orange red** drum set. He also had a phrase ... It goes like this, "You too like the sunset, right my fellow, I can bet."

Everybody was talking about colours, but I didn't know why! Then when I got into the classroom, the teacher said, "Welcome! Do you know about the colour rhyme festival we'll have this year?"

I said "no", but I started to talk about colours too. It was fun. I went from "My brother's favorite colour is **white**, just like my new kite." "Mine is **black**, like the colour of my motorbike." Everybody likes **colours**, and **colours** have more friends, those friends and called **shades**, and those shades have strange names." "People say that **pink** is just for girls, but that's not what I think." "All the **blues** like in the sky or the sea, in a good mood make me be." **Red** of cherry or of strawberry, what's difference, can you see?

Now my candy, **light** and **dark green**, they just make my jellies taste great."

"Don't you wonder why clowns don't wear brown clothes?"

The whole day went pretty much like that ... I think this school is great!





Read, complete and answer.

- 1 The frog is greener than _____.
- 2 Who has an orange drum set? _____.
- 3 What colour makes the boy feel happy? _____.

Write five colours that were mentioned in the text. Then use the internet to find a shade for each. Colour the circle and write the name of the shade.

• Colours

				
1 _____	2 _____	3 _____	4 _____	5 _____

• Shades

				
1 _____	2 _____	3 _____	4 _____	5 _____

Write nine colours and find two rhyming words for each.

1	_____	_____
2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____
4	_____	_____
5	_____	_____
6	_____	_____
7	_____	_____
8	_____	_____
9	_____	_____



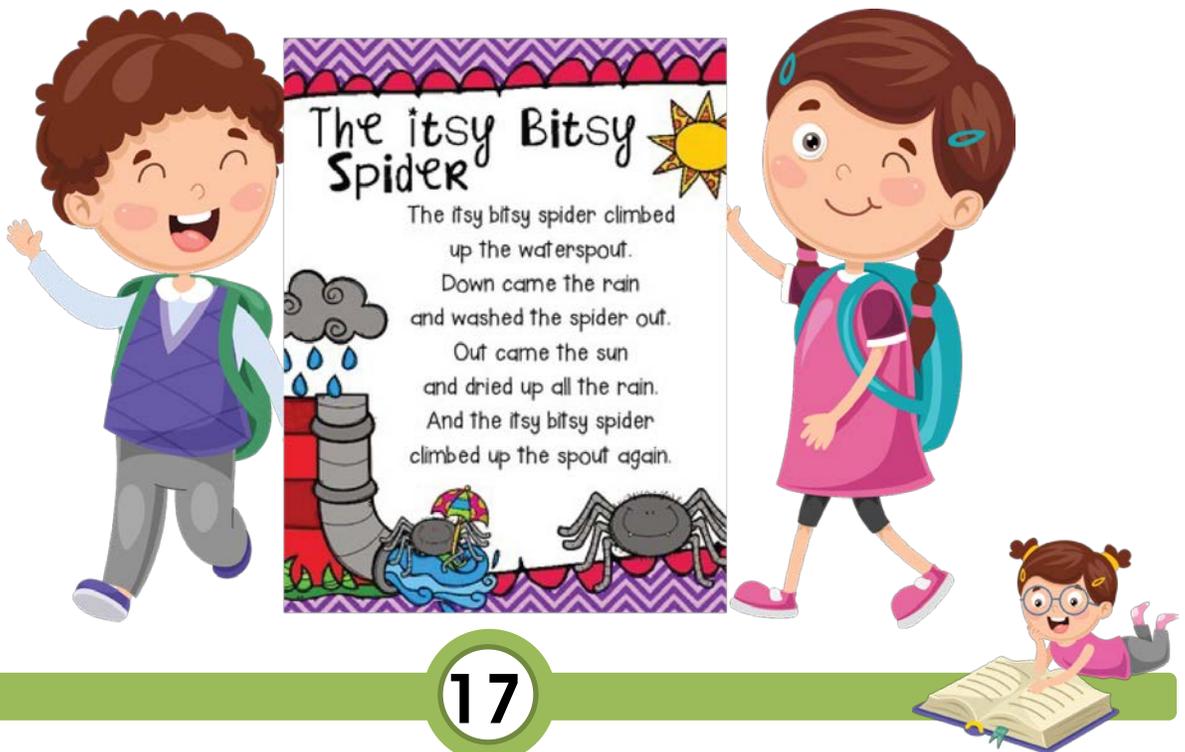


Talk to a friend and create your own rhymes using colour words.

a)

b)

c)





Photographs

Answer the questions with a friend. Then provide the information and glue the pictures.

What do you usually do when you see your family? _____

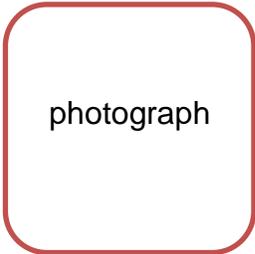
Who do you spend more time with? _____

What is he / she like?
.....
.....



When you have a problem, who can you turn to? _____

What is he / she like?
.....
.....



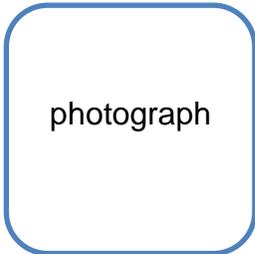
Who is always taking care of you? _____

What is he / she like?
.....
.....



Who knows some of your secrets? _____

What is he / she like?
.....
.....





I am Daisy and this is my favourite picture. I love it. I put it in my purse so it is with me all the time.

This boy here is more than a friend. He is a **good person** and **very smart**. It's my cousin Alan, He is **a bit taller** than me; by a few centimeters. The girl next to him is my cousin Jennifer, she is **a bit shorter** than me and she is **very creative**. She loves painting. Last year, my dad let me paint and decorate my room and I asked her to make a drawing on the wall for me. She painted a beautiful garden, it was great. Here, in the picture, she is wearing her favourite clothes; her purple blouse, purple shorts and purple sneakers. This **thin girl** next to me is my cousin Helen. She is **as thin as her mum**. I like her hair; **very curly** and **fluffy**.

I have hundreds of pictures to show. This one for example, you can see my dad, Andrew, playing with my brother, Sam. They were washing the car, but end up splashing each other. In this one, you can see my mum, Lucia, preparing a cookout in the garden. She cooked hamburgers and hotdogs, some meat and sausages.

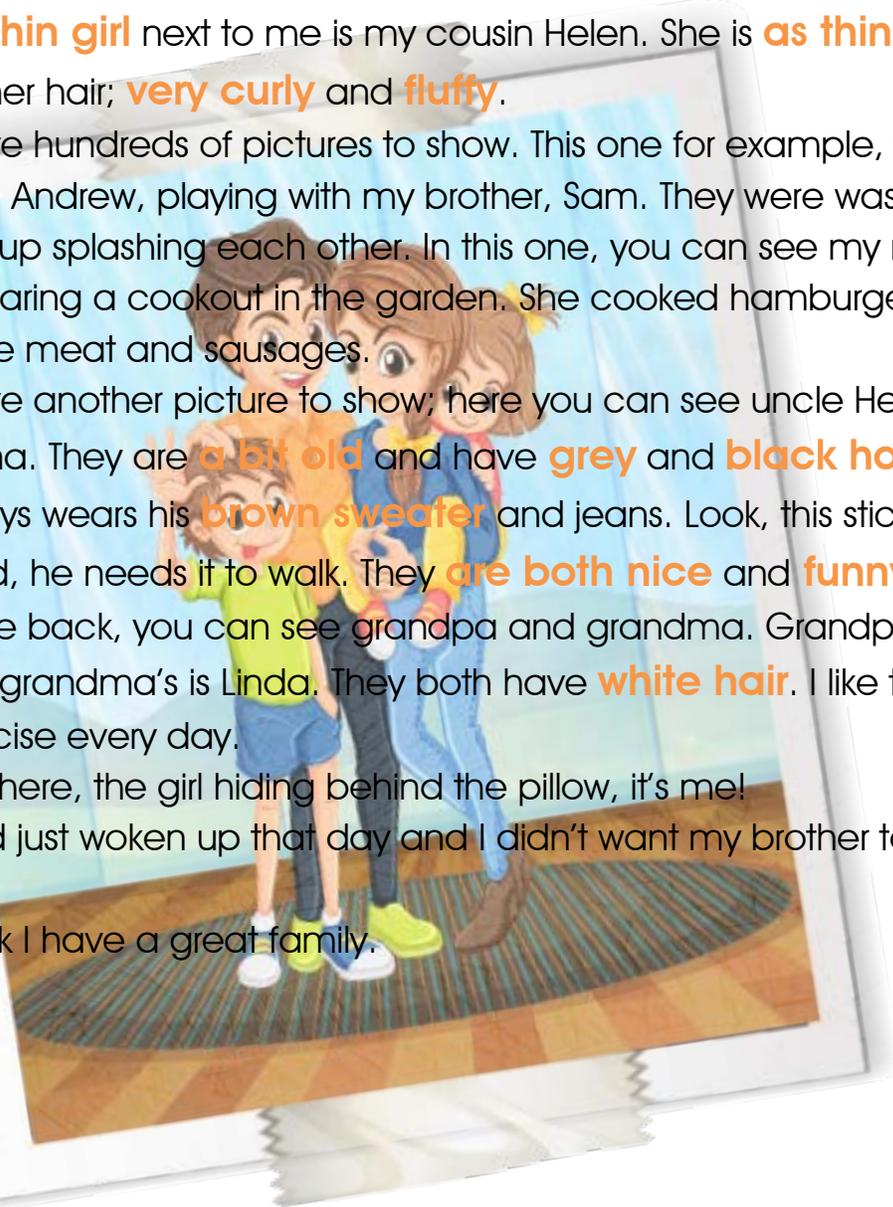
I have another picture to show; here you can see uncle Henry and auntie Joana. They are **a bit old** and have **grey** and **black hair**. Uncle Henry always wears his **brown sweater** and jeans. Look, this stick he has in his hand, he needs it to walk. They **are both nice** and **funny**.

At the back, you can see grandpa and grandma. Grandpa's name is John, and grandma's is Linda. They both have **white hair**. I like that they still do exercise every day.

And here, the girl hiding behind the pillow, it's me!

I had just woken up that day and I didn't want my brother to take a picture of me!

I think I have a great family.



Read and answer the questions.

- 1 How many family members does the girl mention?
- 2 Who needs a walking stick to walk?
- 3 What did mum prepare for the cookout?
- 4 Who was covering her face in a picture?

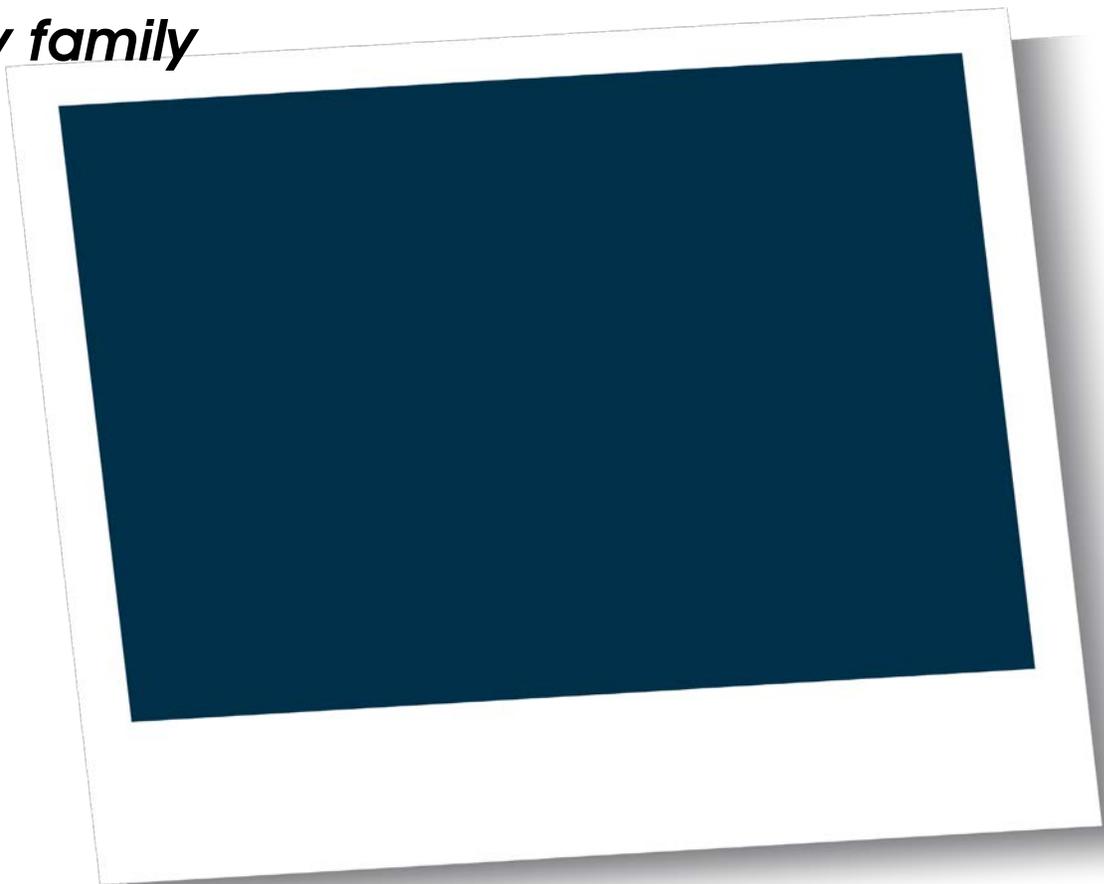
Look and write the names of the people below the pictures





Glue a photograph of your family in the box below and write about them.

My family



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





Get to the top!

Talk to six friends. Use one box for each friend. Then share with the class.

What's your favourite sport?

How often do you play it?

How many hours of sports do you have in school?

Is it enough?

Which sports have you played?

Which one do you enjoy the most?

Which sport would you like to try?

Explain why.

Which sports do you think are dangerous?

What may happen?

Is there a sport centre near your home?

How often do you go there?





At age of 12, Lissette Gab became a **skating champion** at the first Pink Skating Championship.

At 11, Lissette became **the youngest girl** to be invited to the EXTREME GAMES. When Lissette was about **6 years old**, she started going to a local park to watch other children skate. But after some weeks, got bored of watching and tired of just being there doing nothing, so she went to her parents and asked them to buy her a pair of skates.

Lissette **practised so hard** that she became **the best** in it; just one year after she was given the skates.

Her parents noticed that and they decided to take her to a **professional school**. They thought it could be her **greatest talent**, so besides **going to university**, she was going to **master** her skating.

Lissette **has participated** in many national and international competitions.

She says that money is not her **motivation**, never has been and ever will be.

She says that the money she gets is good, but she prefers **sharing** it with local and international organizations. She wants to do the same thing her parents did for her, "Give children the chance to **discover** their talents, **master** them and **finish** school." "Money won't be a problem anymore!" That's what she says any time she gets interviewed and she has a quote:

"Never forget to be beautiful, nice to everybody and eagerly wishful!"





Read and write.

- **What happened when:**

Lisette was 6? _____.

Lisette was 7? _____.

Lisette was 11? _____.

Lisette was 12? _____.

Read and answer the questions.

1 Why did Lisette’s parents take her to a professional skating school?

_____.

2 Lisette stopped her studies when her parents took her to the professional skating school?

True / False

3 How does Lisette feel about her parents helping her to study and do what she liked?

A Thanking

B Thankful

C Thanks

4 What word was used to tell that Lisette was going to learn to do her skating very well?

_____.





Find out who has done something great in your classroom or at school.

Things like win a championship, win a scholarship, help somebody, etc. and write an article.

[Empty rounded rectangular box for a title]

.....

[Lined writing area on the left side of the page]

[Large empty rounded rectangular box for an image or drawing]

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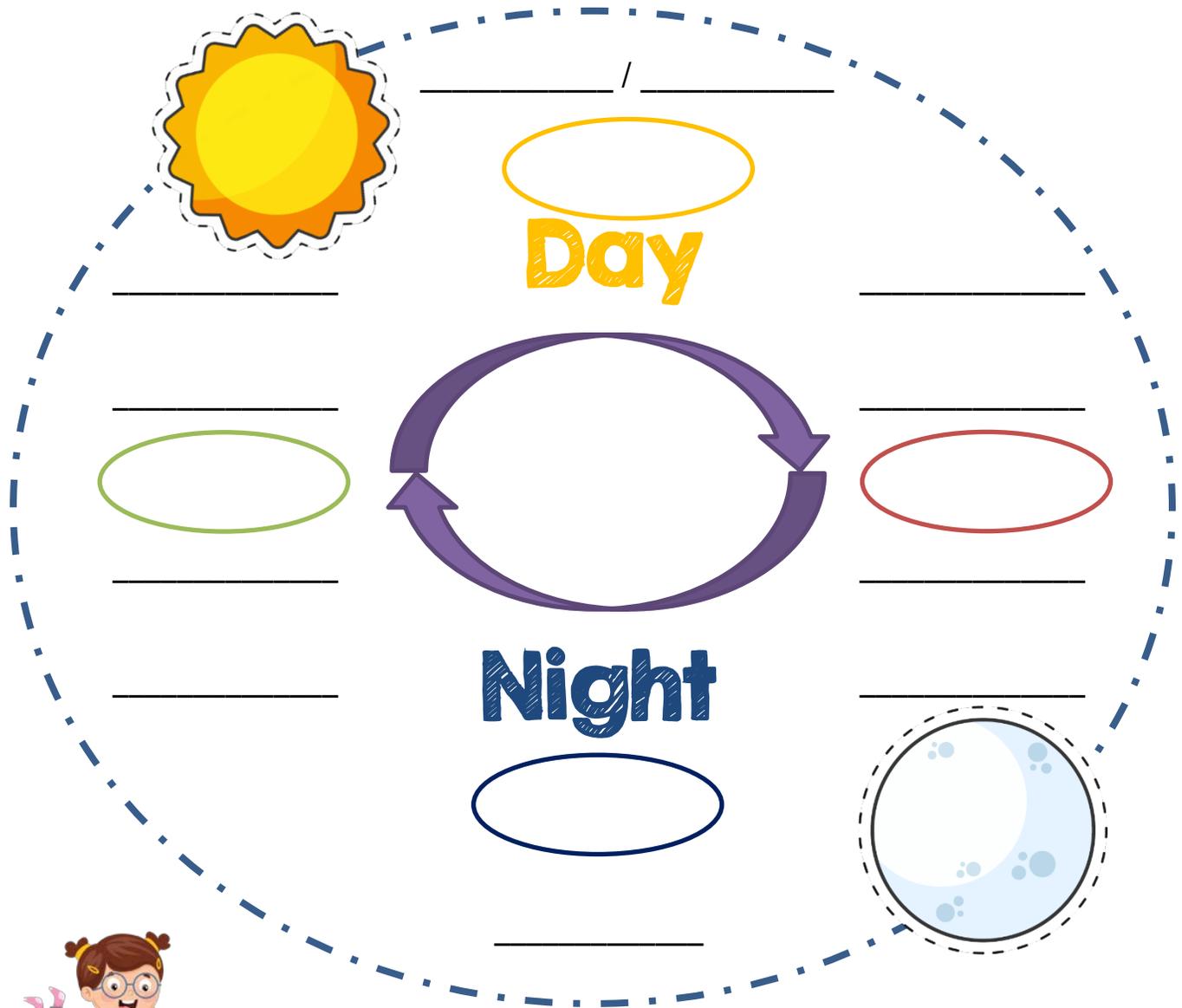
Unit 2

Times in a day

Look and write the words on the lines and the times in the circles. There is one word you will need twice.

sunset	midday	evening	dawn	noon
afternoon	midnight	sunrise	morning	dusk

12 pm	00:00	6 am	6 pm
-------	-------	------	------





Daytime is when you can see the **sun** from where you are, and its **light** and **heat** can reach you. **Night-time** is when the sun is on the other side of **the Earth** from where you are, and its light and heat can't get to you.

There is day and night because the Earth **is always turning**. That's why sometimes you can see the sun, and other times you can't. It takes 24 hours for **the world** to turn **all the way around**, and this is called **a day**. Over a year, the length of the daytime in the part of the Earth where you live changes. Days are **longer in the summer** and **shorter in the winter**. Did you know that?

The sun **rises** from behind the Earth in **the East** and **sets** below the Earth in **the West**. The time when it appears is called **sunrise**, and the time when it disappears is called **sunset**. The length of time between sunrise and sunset is called daytime.

The Earth spins around an imaginary line that runs between **the South Pole** and **the North Pole**. This line isn't completely straight – so sometimes the North Pole is pointing away from the sun for long periods of time and it's always **dark** there, and sometimes the North Pole points towards the sun for long periods of time and it is always **light** there.

The Earth is also split into **Northern** and **Southern** hemispheres, which are divided by an imaginary line called **the equator**. The North and South poles are as far from the equator as you can get. Britain is in the Northern hemisphere and is slightly closer to the North Pole than it is from the equator.





In Britain, we don't have any days when it is always light or always dark, but the days are longer during the times of the year when the North Pole is pointing towards the sun and shorter when it is pointing away from the sun.

When the days are shorter, there is less time for us to get heat from the sun, so the weather is **colder**. This is why we get **winter**. When the days are long, there is more time for us to get heat from the sun so we get hot **summer days**. Because the equator is halfway between the North and South poles, the days there are always 12 hours of daytime and 12 hours of night-time. There is very little difference between the seasons.

In the Southern hemisphere the seasons are the opposite times to the Northern hemisphere. When it is summer here is winter there, and when it is winter here it is summer there.

The shortest day of the year is called the **winter solstice** and the longest day of the year is called the **summer solstice**.

There are two days each year where every place on Earth has 12 hours of daytime and 12 hours of night-time. These are called the **spring** and **autumn equinoxes**.





Write three facts from the text that you didn't know about.

Fact 1 _____

Fact 2 _____

Fact 3 _____

Read and match.

- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| Sunrise | • | • It is the quality of being hot or warm, or the temperature of something. |
| Sunset | • | • It is the time in the morning when the sun starts to rise in the sky. |
| Heat | • | • It is either of the two times in the year, the summer and the winter when the sun reaches its highest or lowest point in the sky at noon, marked by the longest and shortest days. |
| Solstice | • | • It is the time or date (twice each year) at which the sun crosses the celestial equator, when day and night are of equal length. |
| Equinox | • | • It is the time in the evening when you last see the sun in the sky. |





From a magazine, cut out images that show activities that people do in daytime and night time in different parts of the world and glue them. Write the names of the countries below the pictures.

Daytime



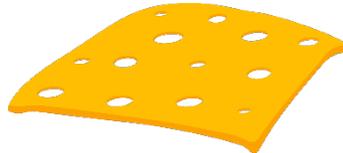
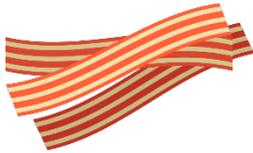
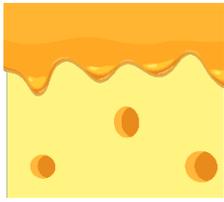
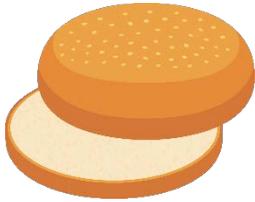
Night-time



Burgers

Look and label the pictures.

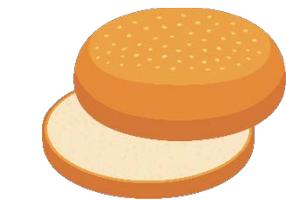
bacon mince rolls hot plate melt
 dollop American cheese patty

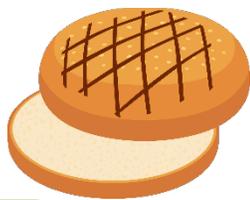


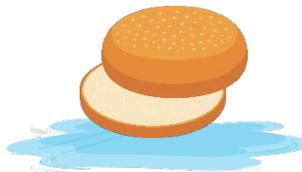
Read and use a dictionary to look up the meanings of the words. Then write the letters of the words on the lines and in the correct box.

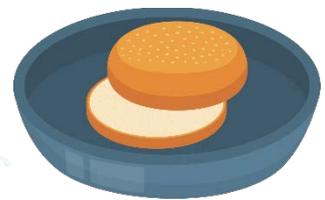
a) toast b) get soggy c) flip over d) smoky

- _____ When food absorbs water and it gets unpleasantly wet and soft.
- _____ It describes something which appears to be or taste similar to smoke.
- _____ To make bread or other food warm and crisp.
- _____ To turn food over quickly one or more times.













What makes a burger? Right! **Mince** (meat), in the US, people call it **ground beef**, and you make **patties** with it, patties are small pieces of mince made into a **disc shape**. For the patties there are many “**add-ins**” you can try; for example, mixing the mince with **dried onion, eggs, bacon fat, grated cheese** and many more, but the absolute best to add is... well **you name it!**

1 ¼ pound of mince with 20% fat content is what you need if you are planning to make your own burgers; just remember that this will be enough to get four big patties.

Now the process:

Divide the mince into four sections, form each section into a ball and press it onto a surface to make it **get flat**.

Then get the **rolls** on a **hot plate** and **toast** the **cut sides**, remember that they get **soggy** very quickly so it must be done right before cooking the patties.

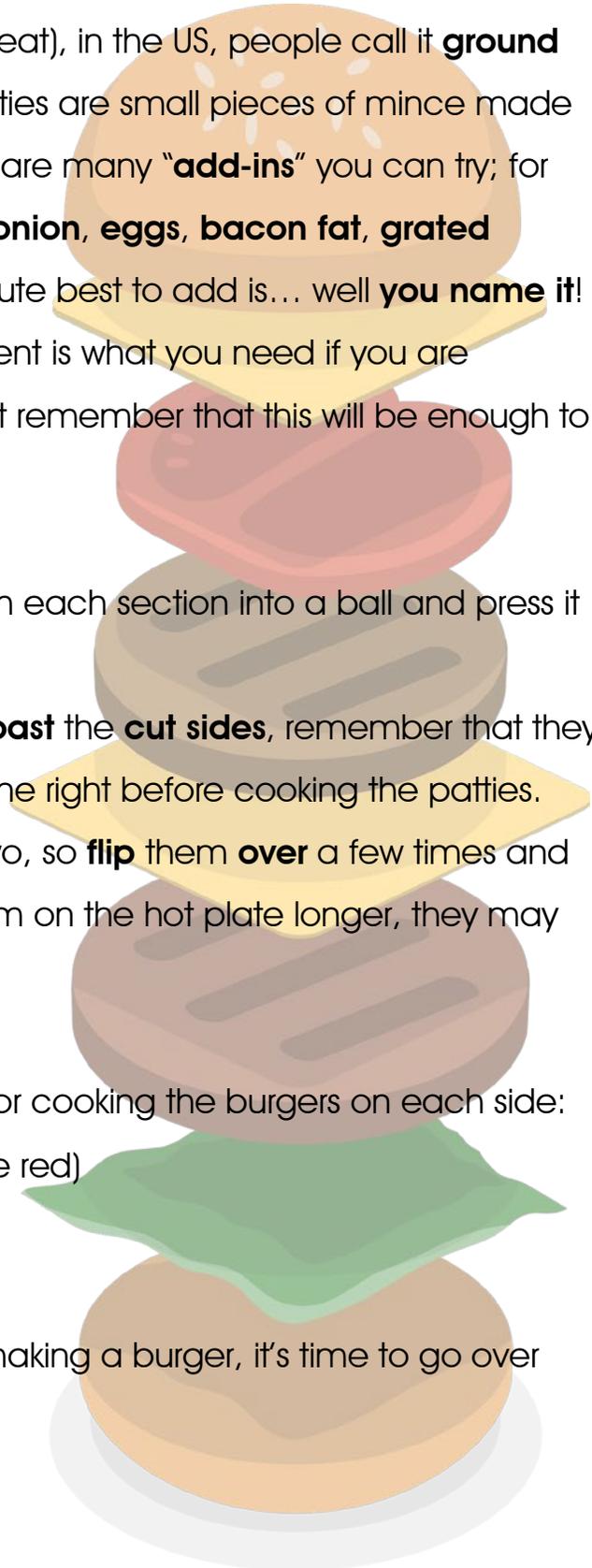
The **toasting** will take just a minute or two, so **flip** them **over** a few times and remove them quickly – if you leave them on the hot plate longer, they may get **smoky**.

Next the cooking:

This is what most people recommend for cooking the burgers on each side:

- 3 minutes for **RARE** (you will still see red)
- 4 minutes for **MEDIUM**
- 5 minutes for **WELL DONE**

Now that you have learnt the basis of making a burger, it's time to go over cheeseburgers.





You just have to place **a slice** of **American cheese** or some **Oaxaca cheese** on the flip side about 1 minute before the burgers are done cooking, and the heat from the hamburgers will **melt** the cheese.

Serve your hamburgers with **sliced tomatoes** and **onion**, some **lettuce**, a **dollop** of **mayonnaise** and **ketchup** and some **salt** and **pepper**.

So either you are eating a regular burger or a cheese burger, get a **glass of soda** and "Enjoy!"





Read and write what the words and the two expressions below mean.

RARE: _____

MEDIUM: _____

WELL DONE: _____

You name it! _____

Enjoy! _____

Use the internet or visit local fast food places to find out about strange names for burgers and the special ingredients used to prepare them. Then write about three of them, include a phrase to explain if you recommend buying them or not.

Burgers!

Name: _____ Special Ingredients: _____

Price: _____

Recommending Phrase: _____

Name: _____ Special Ingredients: _____

Price: _____

Recommending Phrase: _____

Name: _____ Special Ingredients: _____

Price: _____

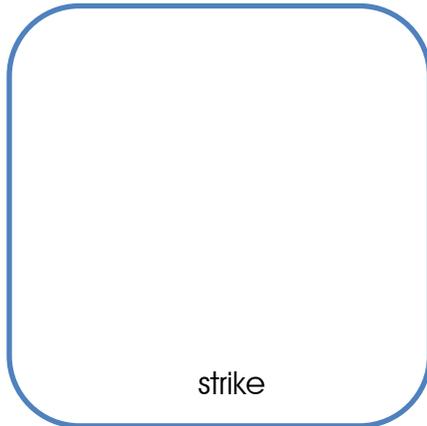
Recommending Phrase: _____





History of Rap music

Use the internet to get images and make a Pictionary.



strike



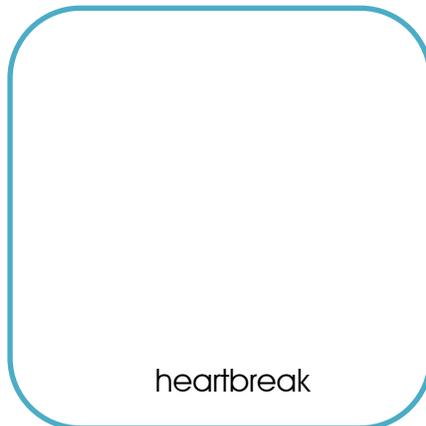
handmade instruments



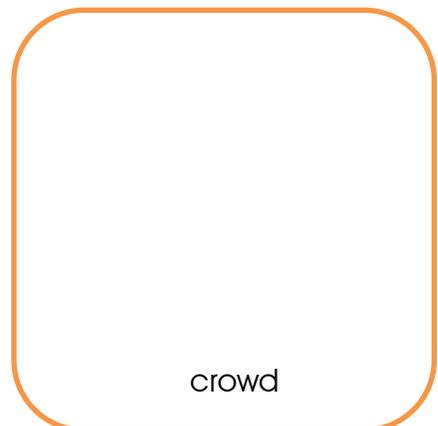
story tellers



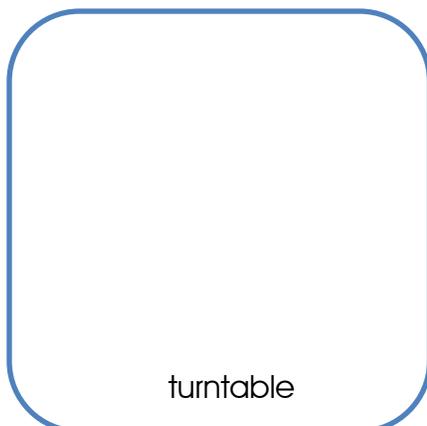
leader



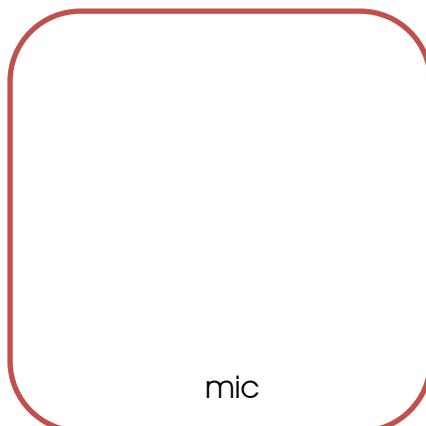
heartbreak



crowd



turntable



mic



looping technique





Rap music is undeniably one of the most **popular** music genres to date. But what does rapping mean? Rap is actually a very old world. You can find it popped up in the 15th and 16th century in Britain. Initially, the word rap meant to **strike** or **to hit**. A few centuries later, a slight change for this definition appeared, then it meant **speak** or **talk**.

It began to pop up in the black community in the 1960s in America and was used as **a slang** word to mean that someone was talking or having a conversation.

Thousands of years ago in Africa "griots", there were **story tellers** who played basic **handmade instruments** while they were telling stories of their family and local current events. This kind of talking while music is playing is rap music as we know it today.

The griot is still a major form of communication in Africa. This tradition was carried over when Africans were captured against their will, transported to America and forced into slavery.

One way they would **cope with** the tremendous amount of pain and **heartbreak** of slavery would be to sing. While they were working in the fields, they would often sing using "**call to answer**". One **leader** would call out a certain part of a song and the rest of the slaves would answer with the next line.

In modern times, performing artists call this **emceeing** or **crowd participation**.

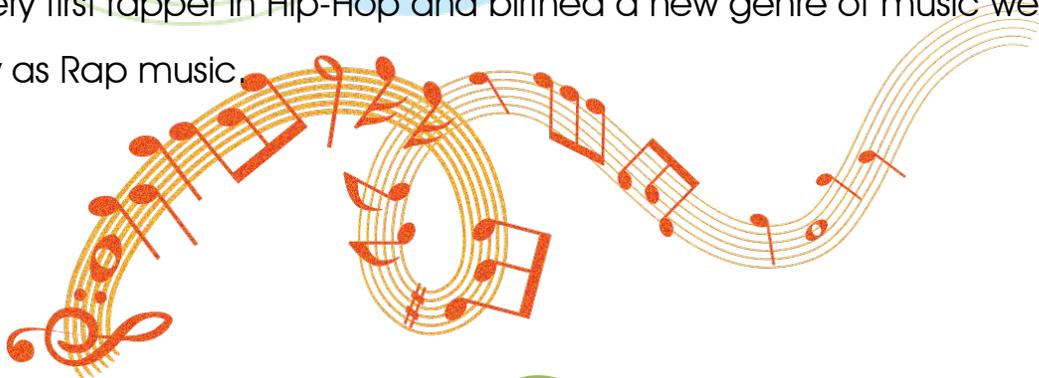




On August 11, 1973 in the Bronx, DJ Kool Herc (now known as the first DJ & founding father of hip hop) & his sister Cindy began hosting back to school parties in the recreation room of their building. It was these **gatherings** that would **spark** the beginning of a new culture we know today as Hip-Hop. One night during DJ Kool Herc's set, he tried something new he called "**Merry go round**".

He used two **turntables** playing the same break beat section of The James Brown record "clap your hands". When one turntable would finish playing the section he would switch to the other turntable and play the same section. This allowed him to extend that section of the song as long as he wanted. This technique is now referenced to as **looping** and is used by record producers in almost every beat.

As DJ Kool Herc continued to do more parties he realized that speaking on the **mic** was just as important to keeping a party live as DJing was. In order to keep up with the demands of the crowd he reached out to his good friend Coke La Rock to be the first dedicated MC of these parties. During one of these parties Coke La Rock spit his very first bar, "There's not a man that can't be thrown, not a horse that can't be rode, a bull that can't be stopped, there's not a disco that I Coke La Rock can't rock". This one bar made Coke La Rock the very first rapper in Hip-Hop and birthed a new genre of music we know today as Rap music.





Write about your favourite music and glue some pictures.

When and where did it all start?

<p>Your picture</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>Your picture</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Your picture</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>Your picture</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>





Talking an order

Make the following questions to different friends. Then write a conclusion based on your friends' answers.

- What do you usually order when you eat in a restaurant?

Conclusion:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Talk to a friend and write what a customer and a waiter usually say in a restaurant.

Customer:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

Waiter:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____





Waiter: Good evening. Welcome to "The best choice".
Here is the **menu**.
I'll come back in five minutes to **take** your **order**.

Man: Good evening.
Great! Thanks a lot!

5 minutes later...

Waiter: Are you ready to order, sir?

Man: Oh, yes, please.

As an **appetizer**, I would like the **shrimp, nachos** and some **salad**.

Waiter: What would you like to **drink**, sir?

Man: I would like a **large soda**, please.

Waiter: In a moment, I will bring you your order, sir.

Man: You're so kind! Thanks!

Some minutes later...

Waiter: Here is your order, sir. Enjoy!

15 minutes later...

Waiter: Are you ready to order an **entrée**?

Man: Yes, I would like a **prime rib**, a **burger** and **spaghetti**; as a **side dish**, I'll have **French fries** and **mashed potatoes**, please.

Waiter: Of course, sir.

Would you like me to get you some more soda?

Man: Oh, not this time.

Now I'd like a **glass of juice**, please.





Waiter: Alright!
I'll get that right away!

5 minutes later...

Waiter: Here's your order, sir. Enjoy!

20 minutes later...

Waiter: Anything else I can get you, sir?
Some **dessert**, maybe?

Man: Yes!
I would like some **chocolate ice cream**!

Waiter: Sure!

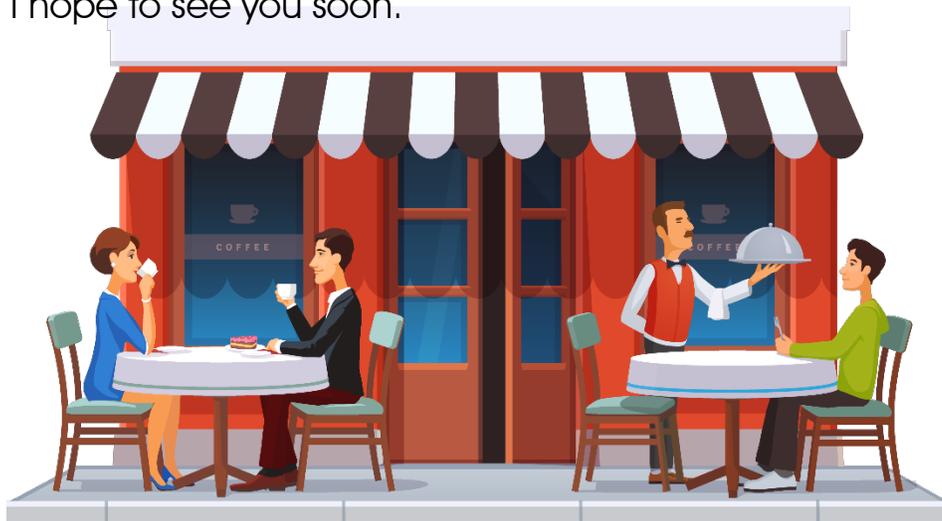
10 minutes later...

Man: Can I have the **check**?

Waiter: Yes, sir! Here you go.

Man: Right! Fair enough!
Thanks for everything!
Have a great evening!

Waiter: Thank you, sir!
I hope to see you soon.





Read and answer the questions.

- 1 What does the man order as a dessert? _____
- 2 What does the man order as an appetizer? _____
- 3 What side dish does the man order? _____
- 4 Did the man have a large soda twice? _____
- 5 What is "the check"? _____

Make a menu. Divide it into five sections: appetizers, salads, entries, side dishes and desserts.

Menu



Games

Label the pictures with the words from the box. Then interview your friends.

dominoes

poker

ping-pong

pool / billiards

scrabble

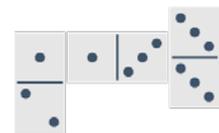
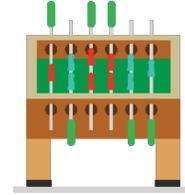
air hockey

pinball

darts

arcade

foosball



- Which games have you tried?
- Which is your favourite?
- Why do you like it?





Today, Laura has to go and **stay** with her grandparents for the night because her parents have a lot of work to do.

After school, Laura **went straight** to her grandparents'. She was very excited because they **always have** something interesting **to show**, and at about 2:00 pm, Laura **got to** her grandparents' and **ran** the doorbell. She was waiting there at the door **wishing to have** a great time. There were no

children living near her parents', but it was ok, Laura **knew** the afternoon, the evening and the night would be unbelievable, **as usual!**

Then grandma, Betty, opened the door and said, "**Hey, sweetheart. You're just right on time!**" "There is ice cream and a big cake in the fridge, so ...

Welcome!" "Ice cream!!! Chocolate cake!!! I knew it, what a great start!" Laura said happily.

Laura **got into** the house and **hung** her coat and hat on the peg behind the door. Then Laura said, "Some ice cream first!" and to the kitchen she went to get some.

When she was coming out the kitchen, she saw some drawers, and the smallest one **was open**. She got so curious that she decided **to peek**.

There, at the back of the drawer, there was a big and bright key; it also looked old. So she went to her grandpa and asked, "Grandpa, what's this? It looks like a key, but does it work? What does it open?"

"Oh, Laura!!! **You've found my Skeleton key!**" Laura had never heard about anything called Skeleton key. At first she thought grandpa was kidding, but then grandpa had one last **sip of tea** and **rushed to grab** the key.





Grandpa **came close** to Laura and **whispered** in her ear, "It opens the greatest room in the house! Would you like to see what's in that room?"

"Go tell grandma to come with us. Tell her that fun time is on!"

Laura was a little confused and **keen to see** what was so special about the room that grandpa called "The greatest room!"

There they were, right in front of the room, and grandpa asked Laura to use the key to open the door; which Laura did! When they walked in, grandpa turned on the light and said, "Laura, welcome to the **basement** of fun! Grandma and I have built it for you and for all your cousins, so every time you come visit us, you'll have the best time ever! Do you like it?"

Laura thought **the room was huge** and full of things to play with: **darts, dominoes, poker cards, a ping-pong table, a billiards table, Scrabble sets, an air hockey table, a pinball, foosball, arcade machines** and even **a plastic pool**. "Awesome!" Laura said. And from that they on, everybody wants to be at Laura's grandparent's.

Read and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Laura have to stay with her grandparents?

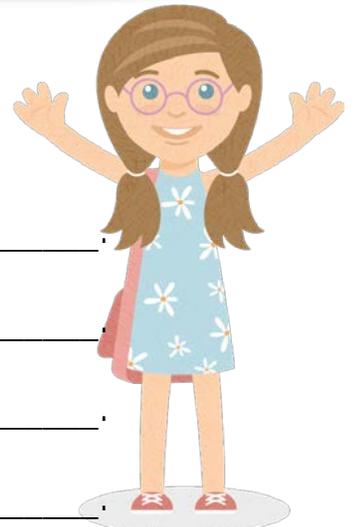
- 2 Why was Laura excited?

- 3 How does Laura feel about no children being round?

- 4 What did Laura eat first?

- 5 Where did she put her coat and hat?

- 6 What room did Grandpa and Grandma use for the special room?





Unscramble the words to get the definition of skeleton key.

key	can	doors.	A	special
open	key	skeleton	used	several
a	to	that	be	is

Skeleton key: noun (countable)

Choose a game from the text and explain how it is played and when you can tell someone has won.

How to play it

Someone wins when...

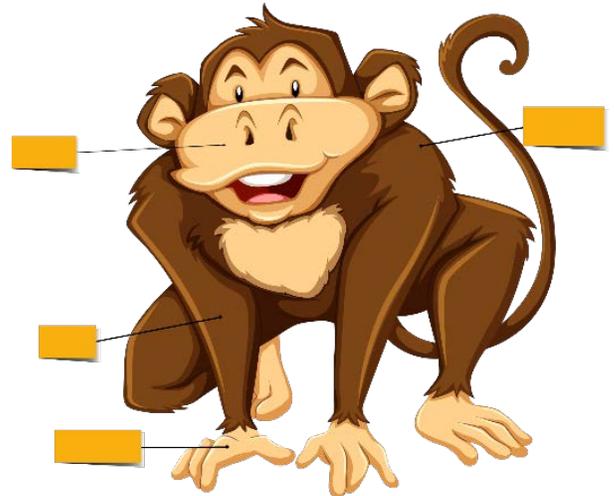
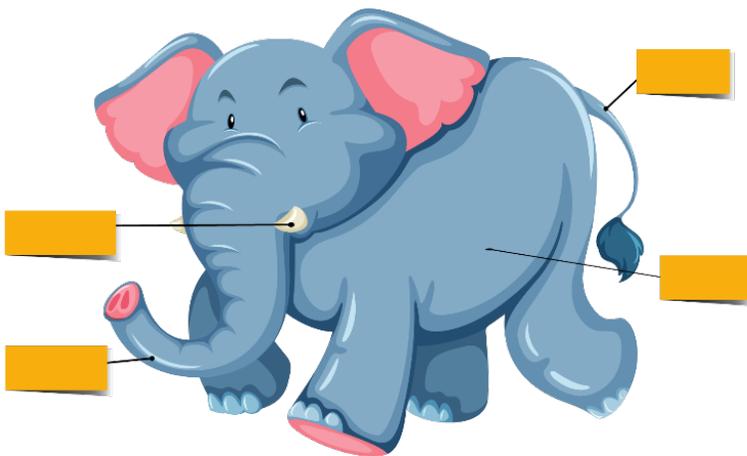


Unit 3

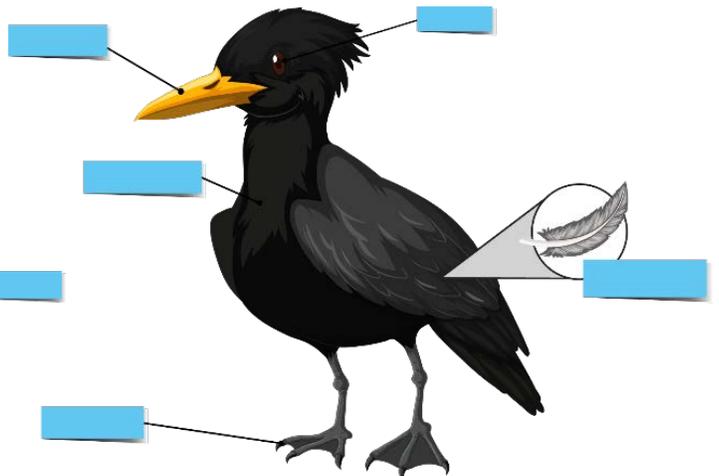
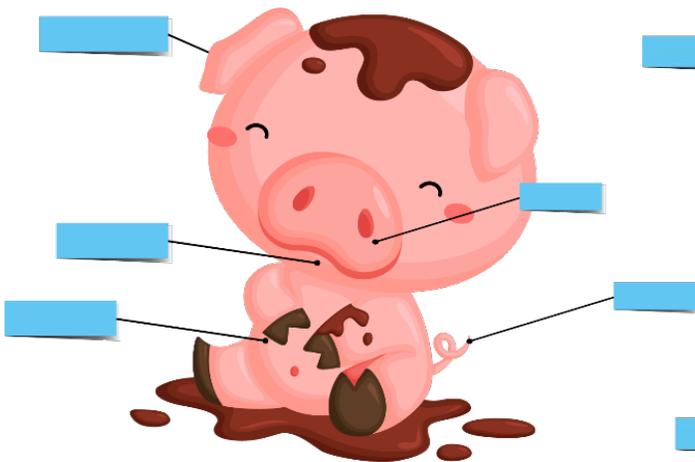
Intelligent animals

Look at the pictures and write the parts of the body.

- tail tusks tummy trunk back fur grasping toes long arms hairless face



- tail mouth ear nose black plumage bill dark iris claws





Apes or more specifically, **chimpanzees**, share 94% of their DNA with humans and demonstrate incredible signs of **intelligence**. We are always impressed whenever animals display the “human” **quality of learning**.

Before it was discovered that chimpanzees use **sticks** to dig and fish out delicious **termites**, it was believed that only humans wore the tool belt in the animal kingdom. But not only do chimpanzees use **tools for food**, they can also make weapons for hurting.

Chimpanzees live in highly organized **hierarchal societies**, can appreciate a beautiful **sunset**, will **mourn** the death of a loved one, and cannot only learn sign language but **pass it along** to others.

Training elephants for the last four thousand years. Their intelligence, coupled with their strength, has been put to use in **construction, war** and under the big top as an **entertainment**. The extremely sad fact is that if elephant **poaching** continues, African elephants could be **extinct** in less than fifteen years.

We usually **reward** a dog when he **rolls over** on command, but **cringe** at the sight of a pig rolling in filth. Pigs are, in fact, the smarter of the two species. Pigs can **be taught** the meaning of the certain words and phrases and after years without hearing them, will still remember what those meanings are.

Octopi are considered the most intelligent of all **invertebrates**, and are even **smarter than** most others species on the planet. They have both **short** and **long term** memory, they can navigate **mazes** and escape from **aquariums**, and they have even been known to **sneak aboard** fishing boats. It's very difficult to keep octopuses as pets due to their problem solving skills and their ability to **squeeze** through openings no bigger than their eyeballs.

Crows have often proven themselves just as **clever** as chimps and gorillas. Not only are their **brains** about the same size as some primates, but they share many behavioral similarities: **using tools** to get food, **retaining memories** and **anticipating future events** to help them solve problems; just as this little fellow has done to solve the problem of the impenetrable **nutshell**.

Text Source: reader'sdigest.ca





Find the words in the paragraphs. Then choose the appropriate meanings.

Octopi

sneak aboard

a) to go somewhere secretly

b) to tell something secretly

squeeze through

a) to press to make something smaller

b) to make something bigger

Elephants

strength

a) the ability to do things that need a lot of effort

b) the number of people in a group

poaching

a) to cook something

b) to catch and kill animals

Crows

clever

a) ability to learn and understand things easily

b) a small degree of intelligence

retaining memories

a) to keep information

b) to forget information

Pigs

roll over

a) move slowly

b) to move spinning the body

cringe

a) to move away from something

b) to move near something

Chimpanzee

dig

a) to form a hole in the ground by moving soil

b) to start eating

mourn

a) feel or express great sadness

b) to wake up very early

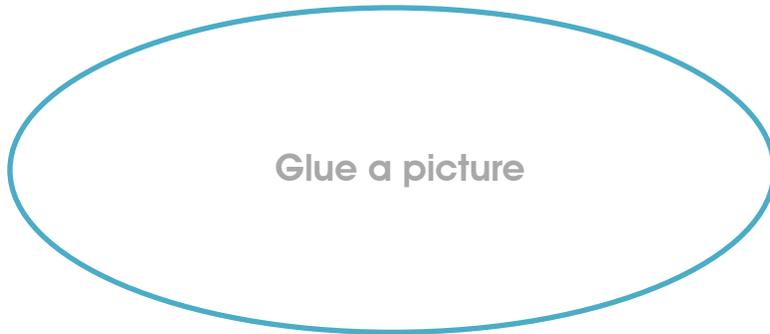




Think of another very intelligent animal (a dolphin, for example) and do some research about it. Write the information in the boxes and glue a picture in the middle.

Handwriting practice box with an orange border and six horizontal lines.

Handwriting practice box with a green border and six horizontal lines.



Handwriting practice box with a green border and six horizontal lines.

Handwriting practice box with an orange border and six horizontal lines.





A traditional story

Look and find out which letters you need to complete the words.
Then search for the words in the board below.

"All the words are related to elements of myths, legends or traditional stories."

w _ _ n d
w _ _ t _ _ r
r _ _ _ n

l _ _ g h t n _ _ n g
g _ _ d s
g _ _ _ n t s

t h _ _ n d _ _ r
f _ _ r _ _
s p _ _ r _ _ t s

q	l	f	c	i	k	j	d	f	t
a	i	g	c	g	o	d	s	f	h
w	g	t	s	q	b	l	g	h	u
i	h	f	i	r	e	n	g	h	n
n	t	d	s	x	d	q	g	j	d
d	n	a	g	p	r	a	i	n	e
f	i	z	r	t	i	t	j	y	r
f	n	i	w	g	t	r	l	g	f
t	g	p	a	e	h	g	i	h	k
h	u	o	t	d	r	t	g	t	m
b	h	n	e	g	i	a	n	t	s
n	v	b	r	d	y	t	r	s	q

Read and match the words with the appropriate meaning.

- Gods • • It is a flash of bright in the sky which is produced by electricity moving between clouds.
- Lightning • • It is the sudden loud noise which comes from the sky during a storm, a continuous loud noise.
- Thunder • • It is a spirit or being believed to control some part of the universe or life, or a representation of this spirit or being.





From the Usborne Book of **Greek** and **Norse** Legends, many **myths**, **legends** and **traditional** stories from around the world are about such things as **fire**, **water**, **rain**, **wind** or **thunder** and **lightning**.

Sometimes these things take the form of **giants**, **Gods** or **spirits** that can harm or help humans.

Thor and Sif

What Thor was like

Thor was an **exaggerated**, **colourful** character. He was **huge**, even for a God and incredibly **strong**. He had **wild hair** and **a beard** and **a temper** to match. He was never angry for long, though, and easily forgave people. Thor raced across the sky in his chariot by two giant goats, Toothgnasher and Toothgrinder. It was their voices like people heard when it thundered on Earth. He controlled the thunder and lightning and brewed up storms by blowing through his beard. Sailors prayed to him for protection from bad weather.

Thor's magic weapons

Thor had **a belt** which doubled his strength when he buckled it on and iron **gauntlets** which allowed him to grasp any **weapon**. The most famous of Thor's weapons was his **hammer**, Mjollnir. It always hit its target and returned to Thor's hands after use. When a thunderbolt struck Earth, people said that Thor had flung down his hammer.





Mjollnir did not only do harm, though. It also had protective powers and people wore small copies of it as jewelry to keep them safe and bring good luck.

Sif

Thor was married to Sif, who was famous for her **pure gold flowing hair**.

She was a goddess of **fruitfulness** and **plenty**. Her hair reminded people of a field of **ripe corn** and the **harvest**.

In one of the myths her hair was cut and stolen. Her misery, which lasted until the hair was replaced, represented the darkness of the winter season, when the corn did not grow.

Sif and Thor **lived in a great hall in Asgard**, called Bilskirnir, which means **Lightning**.





Read the statements and write “T” if the statement is true and “F” if the statement is false.

- 1 When Thor got angry, the feeling lasted for many days. _____
- 2 Thor raced across the sky by flying. _____
- 3 Sailors didn't believe in Thor could protect them from bad weather. _____
- 4 When Thor wears his belt, his power gets bigger. _____
- 5 A copy of Thor's hammer was used as a lucky object. _____
- 6 Thor had a wife called Sif. _____



Talk to your friends, interview some people and use the internet to collect information about a legend in your country. First, write some important information in the box, collect ideas, short notes, new words, etc. then use the information to talk to your class about it.





Let me in !

Write some sports in each category.

Individual sports

.....
.....
.....

Team sports

.....
.....
.....

Talk to your friends and write about the sports you wrote in the previous activity. There is one example.

- **Individual sport-Box**

People who practise box need to be patient and strong.

- **Team sport-Volleyball**

People who practise volleyball need to be fast and flexible.

Individual sport

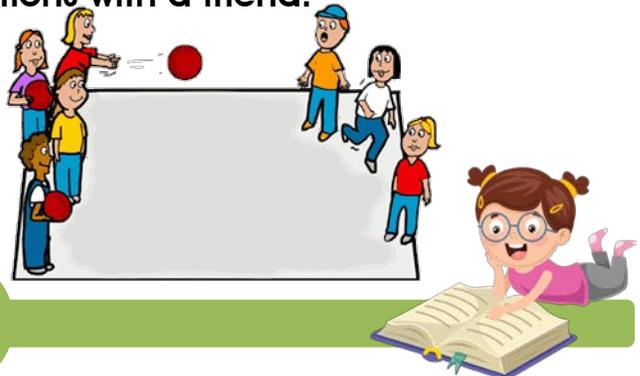
- 1 People who practise _____ need to be _____.
- 2 People who practise _____ need to be _____.
- 3 People who practise _____ need to be _____.

Team sport

- 1 People who practise _____ need to be _____.
- 2 People who practise _____ need to be _____.
- 3 People who practise _____ need to be _____.

Look at the picture and answer the questions with a friend.

- What is this sport called?
- How many players does team have
- Do you know how is played?
- What skills do people need to have?





Freddie was watching TV this morning in the living room. The programmes were not very interesting. Freddie was changing channels when he saw some people playing a game he didn't know of, **Dodgeball**.

He felt like he wanted to try playing it, but he was not sure if he could.

He was not a **tall kid**, and he was not **big** either. He was not **fast** and he was not **slow**. He was good at **using his hands to control the ball**.

Next day, Freddie went to the sports centre to find out if they had a team there.

It was great he went to the sports centre because he noticed there were Dodgeball teams and some of the kids on them were his friends.

The kids were choosing **teammates**. They were picking the **fastest** because that's good for dodging. Then they chose **strong** kids because that's good for getting the opponents out the game. Next everyone else; like if being fast and strong were the only **qualities** a Dodgeball player must have.

Freddie came to his friends and told them, "**Would you let me in?** I am not tall or fast, but I am sure I can help, I am good at using my hands, I am very good at controlling the ball." and his friends said, "**Ok, you're in!**"

They were not really sure about Freddie having the talent to play Dodgeball, but he would try his best to prove himself his talent was good enough to make a good team.

When the game started, the fast kids ran and got the balls. They threw them and got some kids **eliminated**. Then the kids with strong arms walked to the back on their side and threw the ball from there to avoid being hit, that way, they got some kids out.

But the other teams also had fast, strong and big kids, so it was not that easy to win a game.

Some Freddie's teammates were eliminated, but Freddie was showing that he could **foresee** where the ball would go. Nobody could hit him.





The fast, strong and big kids who were eliminated were not that happy and were like **groaning** because they couldn't believe that a kid that small was about to get their team winning the game.

After a few minutes, the game was just **one on one**. Freddie had to compete a very tall and strong kid. Freddie was enjoying the game so much that he didn't even notice the **strength** and **size** of his opponent, and then Freddie finished off the other team.

Everybody thought Freddie was a hero. They got him up on their shoulders cheering his success.

It was a great thing Freddie never lost confidence.





Read and match the questions with the correct answers.

- 1 What talent does Freddie have? _____
 - 2 Which kids were picked first? _____
 - 3 Who runs first when the game starts? _____
 - 4 What does the word **foresee** mean? _____
 - 5 Why were some Freddie's teammates groaning? _____
 - 6 Why was Freddie a hero? _____
-
- a) To know about something before it happens.
 - b) He is very good at using his hands to control the ball.
 - c) The fast ones because that's good for dodging.
 - d) Because he was of great help for his team to win the game.
 - e) Because they couldn't believe a kid that small was going to make their team win the game.
 - f) The fast kids do it.

Organize a Dodgeball Championship.

- Organize your team and write the names of all the kids on it.
- Look at the map of a dodgeball court, decide where each kid is playing and write their names on the map.
- Report on how the event was.
- Remember to congratulate the winner team.



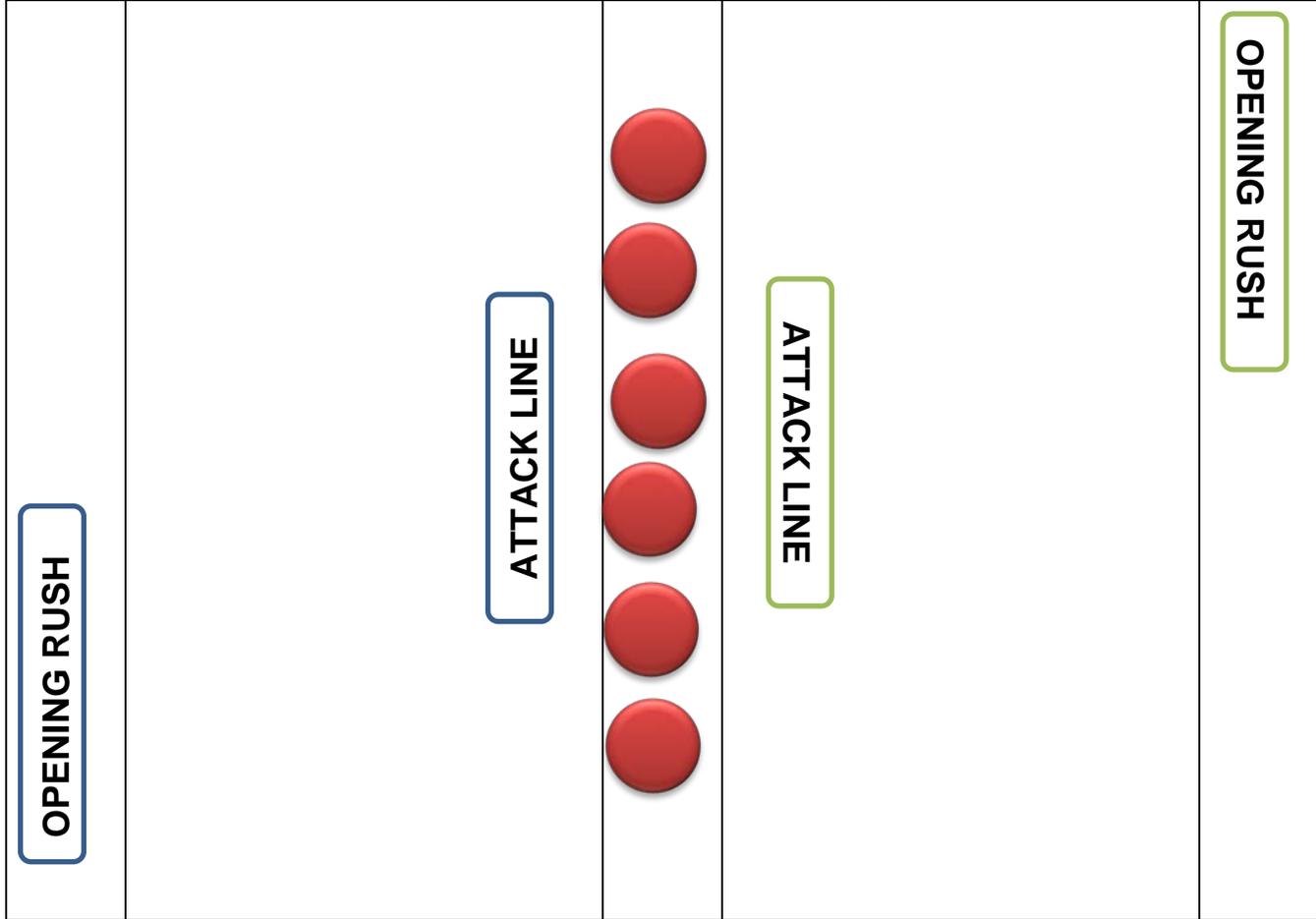


My Team

Fast players

Strong players

Good hands players



Side referees:

1.....

2.....





Dodgeball Championship

Teams

Rules and regulations

The event

The winners

1st place _____

2nd place _____

3rd place _____

**If your team is not the winner
this time, don't worry, practise
and try harder next time.**





Ice cream

Unscramble the letters to have the words for ice cream flavours written correctly. The colour the scoops according to the flavor they are.



maercal



haecp



rhcyer



tnim



ffoece



topshiai



elacotcoh



ybwtreras



livalna

Draw lines to match the scoops with the descriptions. Then talk to a friend.

- What do you think they taste like?

cabbage and peas

•

blueberry, bacon and butter

•

peppermint, lettuce and chili

•

strawberry, red salsa and chocolate chips

•

mustard, mango and mayonnaise

•





Ice cream in some versions has been around for **centuries**. The **churned, sweetened, creamy** frozen treat we know and love started to evolve quickly after 1846 when they first hand **cranked** ice cream freezer was invented in the United States. In 1851, the first large scale ice cream manufacturer opened in Baltimore, Maryland. Before that, however, frozen milk or cream desserts were enjoyed as far as Roman **banquets** where Emperor Nero reportedly served cream frozen in snow between 54 and 68 AD. Ice cream evolved from **chilled wines** and other beverages. Initially it was only enjoyed by the very **wealth** as ice itself was difficult to obtain and, of course, to store.

Legend has it that sweet, flavoured ice cream evolved in France and Italy during the 17th and 18th centuries from popular **fruit ices** (sorbets). In the late 1700s, Thomas Jefferson learned to make ice cream while in France and brought the recipes of his French chef with him back to Monticello along with a (likely rustic) sorbetière to make his own ice cream in America.

Today, ice cream can be found in almost every restaurant and corner store, and there are many, many varieties at supermarkets and even special shops dedicated solely to this wonderful treat. You can even make ice cream at home with readily available ice cream makers.

In its basic form, ice cream is a mixture of **cream** and / or **milk, sugar** and sometimes **eggs** that is frozen while being churned to create a frozen product. In commercial ice cream making, **stabilizers**, such as **plant**





gums, are usually added and the mixture is pasteurized and homogenized. The mixture may have flavourings added, from something as simple as **vanilla** to **fruit** or other flavours and **pieces of candy**.

The mixture is then frozen in special machines that **agitate** it, using **paddles** or **dashers, combining** air to keep the **ice crystals small** and **freeze** it at the perfect rate to create a **smooth, creamy** textured ice cream.

Ice cream is a sweet, creamy cold treat that has been around for centuries. It has inspired songs and is always popular at birthday parties and family gatherings.

Today, you can find a world of flavours and ice cream to suit every taste.





Read and answer the questions.

- 1 When did ice cream start to evolve?
_____.
- 2 How did this development start?
_____.
- 3 What did ice cream evolve from?
_____.
- 4 Why was it only eaten by rich people at first?
_____.
- 5 What ingredients are needed to make a basic form of ice cream?
_____.
- 6 How is soft ice cream different from hard ice cream?
_____.
- 7 How is light cream different from hard ice cream?
_____.

Read and label the pictures on the next page.

Topping

It is a substance, especially a sauce, cream or pieces of food, which is put on top of other food to give extra flavour and to make it attractive.

Rainbow sprinkles

They are sugar strands which are very small pieces of confectionery.

Chopped peanuts

It is a type of nut which has been cut into small pieces.

Chocolate sprinkles

They are chocolate strands which are very small pieces of confectionery.

Heat toffee

It is a kind of firm or hard candy that softens when sucked or chewed.

Mini m&m's

It is a very popular round chocolate candy, they are come in different colours.

Mini gummy bears

It is a small fruit, gum candy, similar to a jelly baby.

Chopped mixed nuts

It is a combination of different types of nuts cut into very small pieces.

Whipped cream

It is sweet cream, you can make it by beating milk and sugar together until stiff

Rainbow nonpareils

Decorative confectionery of tiny balls made with sugar and starch; available in many colours.





Imagine you have an ice cream parlour. Create three different options for people to choose from. Explain what the best option is and why.

Name: _____
 Flavour(s): _____
 Toppings: _____
 Price: _____



Name: _____
 Flavour(s): _____
 Toppings: _____
 Price: _____



Name: _____
 Flavour(s): _____
 Toppings: _____
 Price: _____





Chocolate

Write some ways in which you can have (eat or drink) chocolate. Then colour the box for the number that shows how much you like it. There is one example.

N.	Ways to have chocolate	Score										
0	ice cream	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
3	_____	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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8	_____	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			

Answer the questions about you. Use the scores from the previous activity.

- Which way of having chocolate do you like the most? _____
- Why? _____.

Interview two friends and write.

Name: _____

- Which way of having chocolate do you like the most? _____
- Why? _____.

Name: _____

- Which way of having chocolate do you like the most? _____
- Why? _____.





The first recorded evidence of chocolates as a food product goes back to **Pre Columbian Mexico**. The **Mayans** and **Aztecs** were known to make a drink called **Xocoatl** from the **beans** of the **cocoa tree**. In 1628, the conquering Spaniards returned to Spain with chocolate still consumed as **a beverage**. A similar chocolate drink was bought to a royal wedding in France in 1615, and England welcomed chocolate in 1662. To this point "chocolate" as we spell it today, had been spelled variously as "chocolatall, jocolate, jacolatte and chockelet".

In 1847, Fry & Sons in England introduced the first "eating chocolate", but did not attract much attention due to its better taste. In 1874, Daniel Peter, a famed Swiss chocolateer, experimented with various mixtures in an effort to balance chocolates **rough flavour** and eventually stumbled upon that abundant product, **milk**. This changed everything and chocolate's acceptance after that was quick and enthusiastic.

Cocoa beans are usually grown on small plantations in suitable land areas 20 degrees north or south of the Equator. One mature cocoa tree can be expected to **yield** about five pounds of chocolate per year. These are planted in the shade of larger trees such as bananas or mangoes, about 1000 trees per hectare (2,471 acres). Cocoa trees take five to eight years to mature. After harvesting from the trees, the **Pods** (which contains the cocoa beans) are split open, beans removed, and the beans are put on trays covered with **hessian** for about a week until they brown. Then they are **sun dried** until the moisture content is below 7%. This normally takes another three days.

After **cleaning**, the beans are **weighed, selected** and **blended** before **roasting** at 250 degrees Fahrenheit for two hours. Then shells are removed





leaving the “**nib**”. Nibs are crushed to create a chocolate “**mass**”. This is the base raw material from which all chocolate products are made.

Milk chocolate

This consists of at least 10% **chocolate liquor** (“raw” chocolate pressed from **carob nibs**) and 12% milk solids combined with **sugar, cocoa butter** (fat from nibs) and **vanilla**. Sweet and semi-sweet chocolate are made from 15-35% **chocolate liquor**, plus **sugar, cocoa butter** and **vanilla**. Imprecision of the two terms causes them to commonly be called “**dark**” or “**plain**” chocolate. Dark chocolate has a large following among dessert makers and for this reason is referred to “**baking**” chocolate.

Bittersweet and bitter chocolate

Bittersweet usually contains 50% **chocolate liquor** and has a distinct “**bite**” to the taste. Bitter or unsweetened chocolate liquor also is used in baking and is also referred to as “**bakers**” chocolate.

Creams and variations

Bite sized and chocolate covered. They are filled with **caramels, nuts, creams, jellies** and so forth.

White chocolate

It is not really chocolate as it contains **no chocolate liquor**, Carob. This is a **brown powder** made from the **pulverized fruit** of a Mediterranean evergreen. It is used by some as a substitute for chocolate because it can be combined with **vegetable fat** and **sugar** and made to approximately the colour and consistency of chocolate.





Read and answer the questions.

- 1 What is Xocoatl?

- 2 What other ways were there to spell the word *chocolate* by 1662?

- 3 Why was chocolate unattractive to people?

- 4 When did chocolate become accepted and popular?



Write three facts about each type of chocolate.

Milk chocolate

.....

Bittersweet and bitter chocolate

.....

Creams and variations

.....

White chocolate

.....





Bring many different types of chocolates and have a yummy tasting session. Check the box for the taste / flavor each chocolate has. Then answer the questions below.

Name of chocolate	Smooth	Bitter	Sweet
1 _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- a) What did you discover?
_____.
- b) Which kind of chocolate do you and your friends like the most?
_____.
- c) What is the most popular chocolate (brand)?
_____.
- d) Compare the costs, which is more expensive?
_____.





Unit 4



Eskimo cookies

By Deborah Lynn

Read and guess the words. Then write them in the crossword.

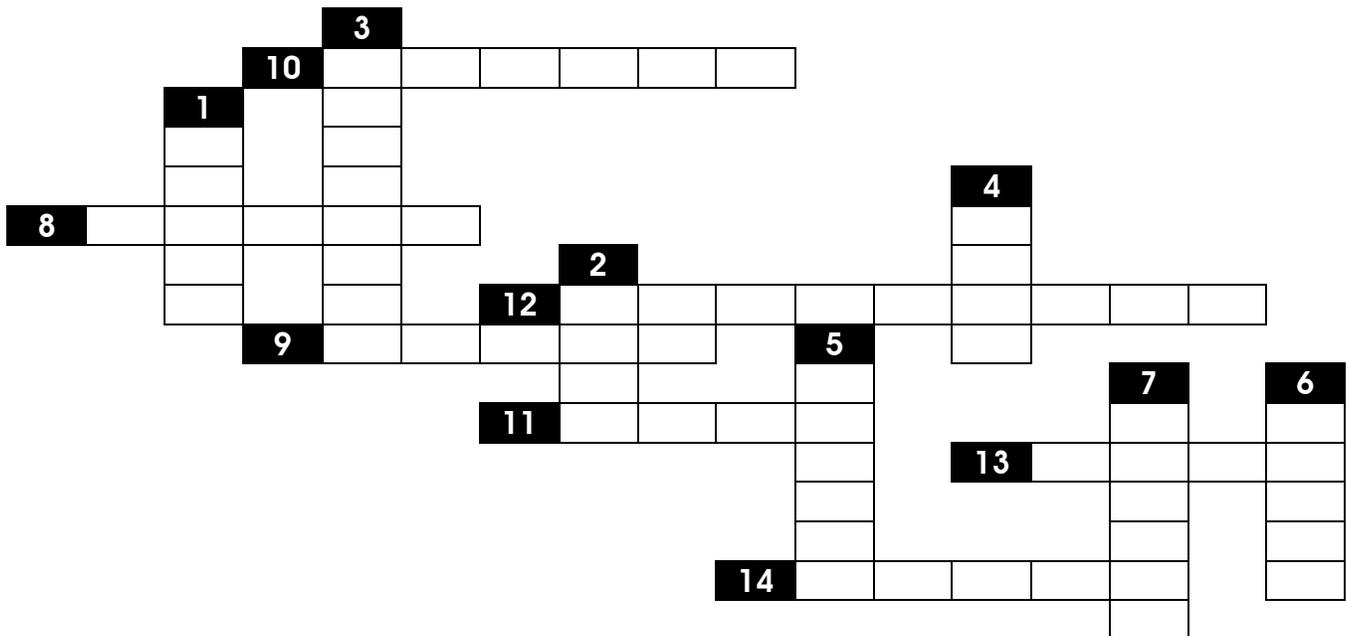
“Food, ingredients and baking utensils.”

Down

- 1 It is a soft coloured sweet food that shakes when it is moved.
- 2 It is a sweet food made with flour, eggs, fat and sugar.
- 3 It is the British word for cookies.
- 4 It is the white liquid produced by cows.
- 5 It is a very sweet and thick liquid.
- 6 It is a small and usually transparent container used for drinking beverage.
- 7 It is the British word for stove.

Across

- 8 It is the powder made from grains and it is used for making bread, cakes, pastry, etc.
- 9 It is a sweet substance used to make food and sweet drinks.
- 10 It is a yellow solid that is made from cream and is spread on toast.
- 11 It is oval and has a hard shell. It is produced by female birds, especially chickens.
- 12 It is a sweet brown food made from cacao seeds.
- 13 It is a round container that is open at the top.
- 14 It is flat, usually round object that you eat from.





This is a great **recipe**. It is fun and easy. I made these cookies when I was a little girl and the cookies **taste** great. They are called **Eskimo Cookies** because you don't cook them. Instead, you keep them in the fridge so **they will be cold** when you eat them.

The first thing you need to do is put **an apron** on and **wash your hands**.

Second, **gather up** all the things that you will need. Get **a mixing bowl, a wooden spoon, a plate** for the **powdered sugar** and **a tray** to put the cookies on. Third, gather the ingredients you will need:

Powdered sugar, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sticks of **butter**, $\frac{3}{4}$ **cup of sugar**, 3 **tablespoons of cocoa**, 1 **tablespoon of water**, $\frac{1}{2}$ **teaspoon of vanilla** and 2 **cups of Quick Quaker Oats**. Next, pour some powdered sugar into the plate so it will be ready to use later.

Now here is where the fun begins! Put the butter into the mixing bowl and add the sugar, then mix it with the wooden spoon. After it is mixed, add the cocoa, water and vanilla and mix that again. Finally, you will add the oats. At this point, it is easier to just **stick your hands in the bowl** and **squeeze** the **gooey mixture** through your fingers. It is more fun too!

When it is mixed well, **form** the mixture **into little balls**. It should make about

36 balls. **Roll** them **in the powdered** sugar and then set them on the tray.

You can eat them now or you can store them in the fridge. They will be good for probably two weeks, but I doubt they will last that long. **I dare you to eat just one!**





Read and complete the questions using the words from the box. Then answer them.

Where
Why

How
What

When
Why

When
Why

What
What

- 1 _____ did the girl learn to make the cookies?

- 2 _____ are they called Eskimo Cookies?

- 3 _____ is an apron?

- 4 _____ can you use to mix the butter and the sugar?

- 5 _____ is it more fun to stick your hands in the bowl and squeeze mixture?

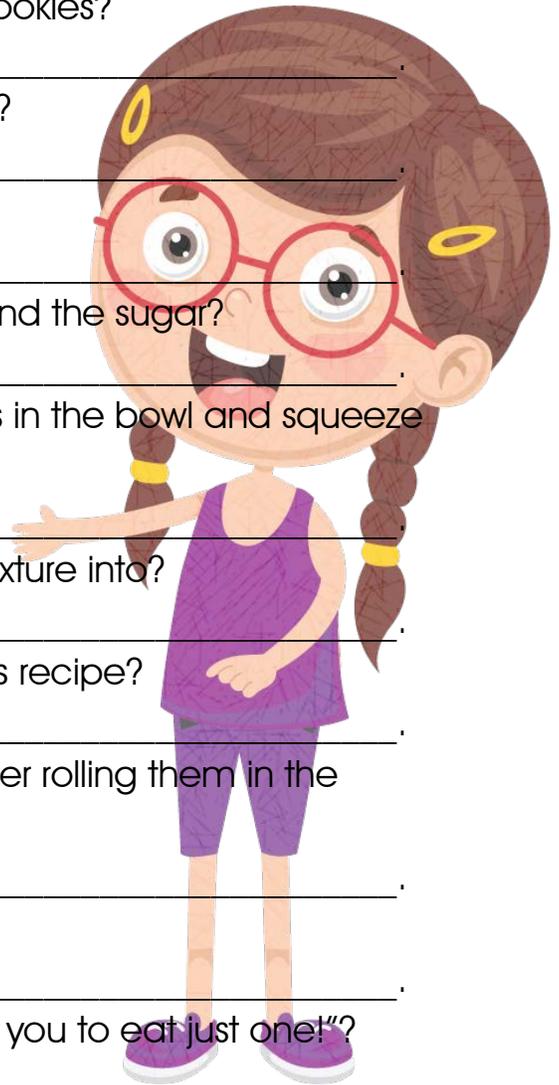
- 6 _____ form do you have to put the mixture into?

- 7 _____ many balls can you get with this recipe?

- 8 _____ do you have to put the balls after rolling them in the powdered sugar?

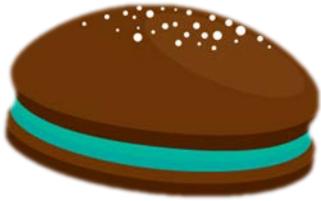
- 9 _____ can you eat the cookies?

- 10 _____ do you think the girl said "I dare you to eat just one!"?



Researching time!

How many different kinds of cookies do you know of? Use the internet to get the names and the pictures. Include what makes each kind of cookie different from the others. There is one example.



Thin mints

I like this kind of cookie because it has a special flavor. It has a touch of mint. These cookies are often sold by scouts. The scouts usually use the money to help other people. It is really easy to make these cookies at home.

PICTURE

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PICTURE

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PICTURE

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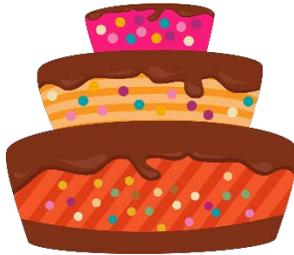




A new telescope

By Judie Eberhardt

Look and read. Circle the correct word.



present
bread
cake



fire
candle
light



box
gift
guest



circles
balls
balloons



clown
crown
toy



lollipop
circle
top



invitation
card
envelope



star
crown
clown



triangle
circles
hat





It was coming up on Marty's birthday. **He would turn ten** in just three days.

His mum had asked him what he wanted as **a gift** this year. Marty thought for the past few weeks about what he would like. He thought, maybe **a new bicycle** or maybe **a new camera, a new basketball** or **a telescope**.

He told his mum his choices and asked that he be surprised. "Any of those gifts would be great!" he said.

Secretly, he **hoped for** the telescope. Marty **loved space, stars** and **learning about the planets**.

Marty's mum and dad talked about the list of gifts one night after Marty went to sleep. Dad said, "I think Marty will just get tired of the basketball and he doesn't take many pictures." Mum said, "We just bought him a new bicycle last Christmas." However, it was getting a little small for Marty since he was growing so fast. "I think we should get Marty the telescope," said dad. "He's so interested in space and the planets; he would like that the best".

"Sounds good," said mum. Dad told her he would stop **by the store** the next day after work and **pick out a telescope** for Marty.

Marty's dad had the telescope in the **truck** of his **car**. He waited until Marty was asleep and brought it into the house. "Wow!" said Marty's mum after dad put it together.

"This is wonderful. Now where are we going to **hide** it until Sunday? How about in **the attic**? Marty won't find it there".

Sunday morning came and Marty was so excited about his birthday that he ran down the stairs into the **kitchen**. His gift was usually near his chair at the





table, but this year he didn't see anything. "Happy birthday!" yelled mum and dad from the next room. They came into the kitchen and saw Marty was looking around for a gift. "I bet you think we forgot to get you a gift," said mum.

Marty looked confused. "Well, you usually put my gift in the kitchen," Marty said. Dad told Marty to follow him outside to the side of the house.

"This is fantastic!" yelled Marty. "I was hoping to myself that you would get the telescope. I don't take many pictures and I probably wouldn't use the basketball much and my bike is okay for now. But I will use the telescope! Thank you so much".

"You're welcome!" said mum and dad. That night, Marty saw many beautiful stars an even **the planet Mars**. Marty loved his new telescope.





Read and answer the questions.

1 What ideas did Marty have for birthday presents?

_____.

2 Why did Marty hope for the telescope?

_____.

3 Why did Marty's dad think the telescope was the best option?

_____.

4 Where did Marty's parents hide the telescope?

_____.

5 Why did Marty look confused when he came into the kitchen?

_____.

6 What could Marty see with his new telescope?

_____.

7 Write why the other gifts were not good options for Marty.

Option 1: a _____: _____.

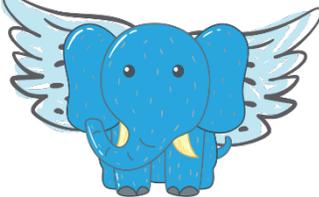
Option 2: a _____: _____.

Option 3: a _____: _____.



Marty is playing to discover new worlds by using his new telescope. Look at the animals he found in a new world.

What differences can you see between the animals in the new world and the animals in your world?





Choose the right word and write it on the first line. Then look at the pictures again and complete the idea.

- 1 The animals are the

 bigger biggest big
- 2 Giraffes are smaller

 than then when
- 3 Cats' tails are than
 ' tails.
 short shorter shortest
- 4 Frogs are than
 fat fatter fattest
- 5 pigs and have
 got wings. Any Both Lots
- 6 the animals are happy but

 Every Another All

Write three more sentences about the pictures.

- 1 _____.
- 2 _____.
- 3 _____.

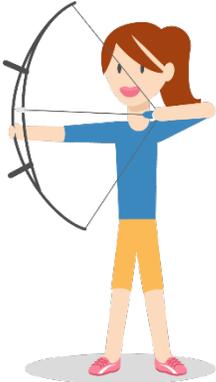




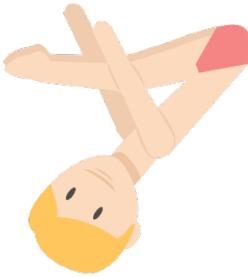
A brief history of the Olympics

By allthingtopics.com

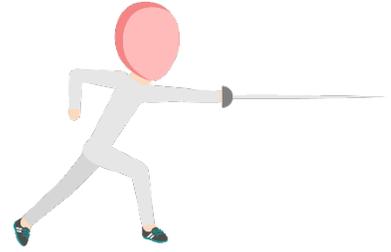
Look and write a, e, i, o or u.



_rch_ry



d_v_ng



f_nc_ng



b_dm_nt_n



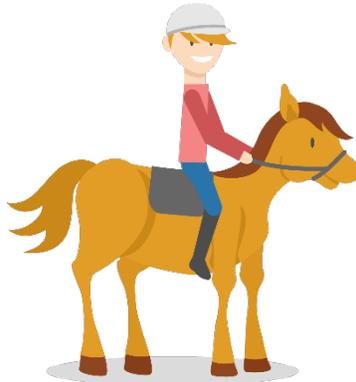
w_ghtl_ft_ng



j_d_



cycl_ng



h_rs_r_d_ng



tr__thl_n





Choose the correct words from the previous activity and write them on the lines.

- 1 This sport is about carrying heavy objects. _____
- 2 If you like running, swimming and riding a bike, you _____
should try...
- 3 If you want to practise this sport, you will need a bow _____
and arrows.

Choose two sports and provide information.

a).....

1. This sport is about _____.
2. If you like _____, you should try _____.
3. If you want to practise _____, you will need _____.

b).....

1. This sport is about _____.
2. If you like _____, you should try _____.
3. If you want to practise _____, you will need _____.





What do you know about the **Olympics**?

Athletes competed in the first Olympic Games in **Greece** almost three thousand years ago in 776 BC. Every four years, people **from Greek city states** (and later the Roman Empire) travelled to a place called **Olympia** to watch the games, which continued until 393 AD. They **lasted** from between **one** and **five** days and only **men** were allowed to compete in the games. Many of the sports events were similar to those found in today's **modern games** where athletes **run, jump** and **throw**. Modern Olympic Games began with the creation of the International Olympic Committee (the IOC) in 1894 and **Greece was the first country** to hold the games, in the city of **Athens**, in 1896. Fourteen countries with 241 athletes competed in forty three events. Although some people wanted to have the games in Athens every four years, **the IOC decided to have them in different countries and cities**. In 1900, they were held in **Paris** and **women were allowed to compete** in the games for the first time. **The first Winter Olympic Games** were held in 1924 and athletes competed in events such as **skating** and **ice hockey**. Over **200 countries** now compete in the **Summer Olympic Games**. The number of events has **increased** to 300 events and instead of five days of competition, the games now last for seventeen days. There are some problems, however. There were no Olympic Games held in **1916, 1940** and **1944** because of war. Also, some athletes use drugs,





which is not a good thing and it is not professional behavior, to help them win. In addition, the games are very expensive. The 2014 Winter Games in Sochi, for example, cost \$US 50 billion. Nevertheless, the Olympic Games continue to be extremely popular all over the world.

Read and answer the questions.

1 When and where were the first Olympic Games?

_____.

2 How long did the Olympic Games last?

_____.

3 Who participated in the event?

_____.

4 What does IOC mean?

_____.

5 When were women allowed to participate in the event for first time?

_____.

6 What are two examples of winter sports?

_____.

7 How long do the Olympic Games last now?

_____.





Make questions, write names and get additional information. There is one example. Find someone who...

...likes to watch the Olympic Games.

Manuel

Why do you watch them?

Because I like sports and I can learn from watching professionals.

...thinks it's easy to be an Olympic athlete.

Why do you think it is easy?

Because _____.

...wants to be an Olympic athlete.

Why do you want to be an Olympic athlete?

Because _____.

...is a member of a sports team.

How long have you been part of it?

I have _____.

...has attended a sport event in another country.

What event did you attend?

It was _____.

...has already won (1st place) in a sports competition.

What competition in?

It was _____.





Black Beauty

By Anna Sewell

Help the horse find his way to the barn.

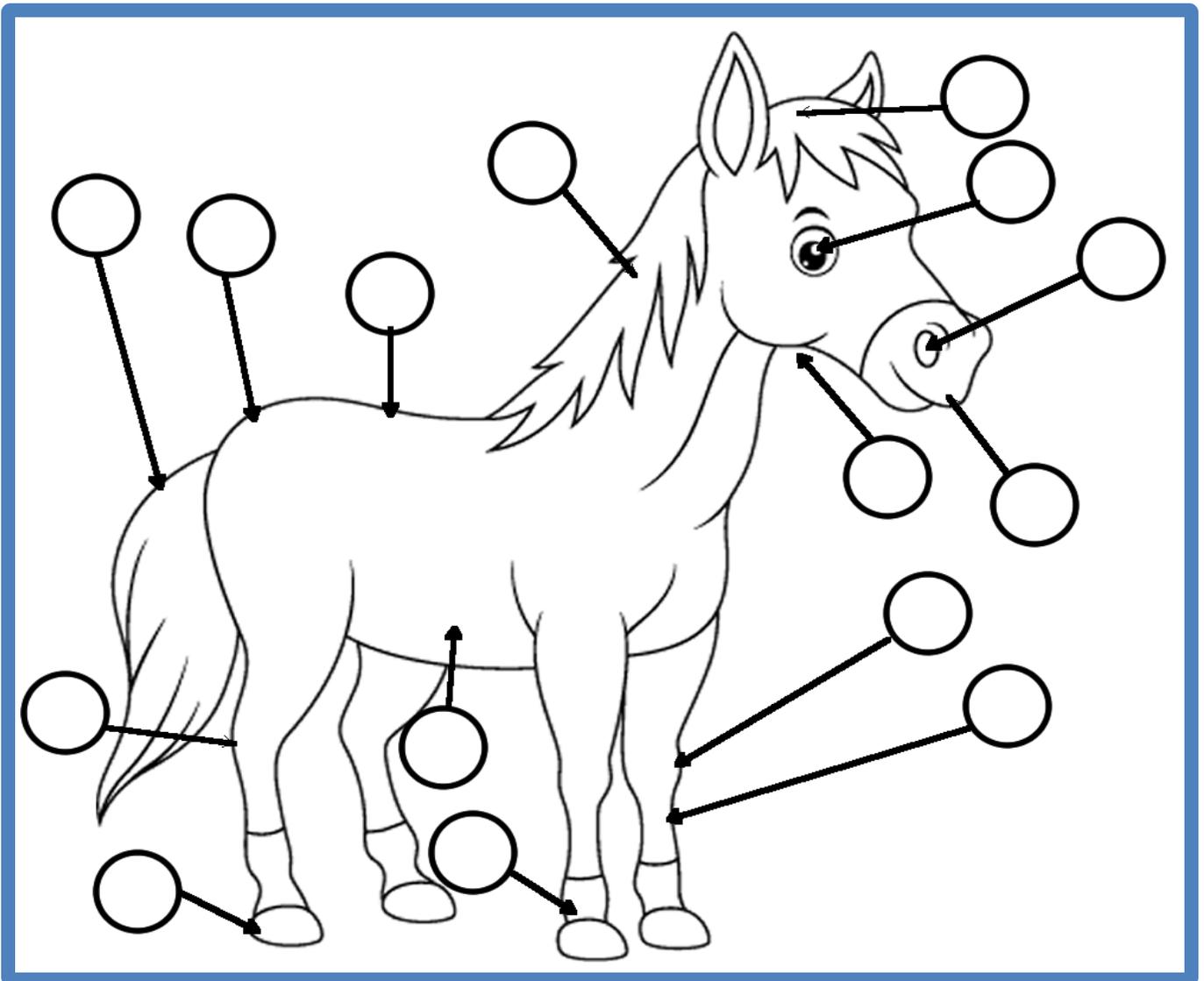


- 1 How many times did you try before discovering the correct way?
_____.
- 2 What was difficult?
_____.
- 3 Did you think up a strategy?
_____.
- 4 What would you do differently the next time you try doing a maze activity?
_____.



Look and number.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|----|---------|----|--------|----|------|----|-------------|
| 1 | tail | 2 | dock | 3 | back | 4 | mane | 5 | forelock |
| 6 | eyes | 7 | nostril | 8 | muzzle | 9 | head | 10 | knee |
| 11 | shank | 12 | ankle | 13 | belly | 14 | hock | 15 | hoofed feet |





One day when **Ginger** and I were standing alone in the **shade**, we had a great deal to talk; she wanted to know about my **bringing up** and **breaking in**, and I told her, "Well,..." said she "If I had had your bringing up I might have had

a **temper** as good as yours, but now I don't believe I ever shall". "Why not?" I said. "Because it has been all so different with me," she replied.

"I never had anyone, horse or man, that was **kind** to me, or that I cared to please." In the first place, I was taken from my mother as soon as I **weaned**, and put with a lot of other young **colts**; none of them cared for me, and I cared for none of them.

There was no **kind master** like yours to look after me, and talk to me, and bring me nice things to eat. The man that cared of us never gave me a kind word in my life. I do not mean that he **ill-used** me, but he did not care for us one bit further than... to see that we had **plenty** to eat, and **shelter** in the winter.

A **footpath** ran through our field, and every often the great boys passing through would **fling** stones to make us **gallop**.

I was never hit, but one fine young **colt** was baldy cut in the face, and I should think it would be a **scar** for life. We did not care for them, but of course it made us more wild, and we settled it in our minds that boys were our enemies. We had very good fun in the free **meadows**, galloping up and down and chasing each other round and round the field; then standing still





under the shade of the trees. But when it came to breaking in, it was a bad time for me; several men came to catch me, and when at last they closed me in, at one corner of the field, one caught me by the **forelock**, another caught me by the **nose** and held it so tight that I could hardly draw my **breath**. Then another took my under jaw in his hard hand and **wrenched** my **mouth** open, and so by force they got on the **halter** and the bar into my mouth; then one **dragged** me along by the **halter**, another **flogging** behind, and this was the first experience I had of men's kindness; it was all force.

They did not give me a chance to know what they wanted. I was **high bred** and had a great deal of a **spirit**, and was very **wild**, no doubt, and gave them, I dare say, plenty of trouble, but then I was **dreadful** to be shut up in a stall day after day instead of having my **liberty**, and I **fretted** and **pined** and wanted to get **loose**.

You know yourself it's bad enough when you have **a kind master** and plenty of **coaxing**, but there was nothing of that sort for me.





Find the character traits of Ginger and the men and boys Ginger talks about and underline them. Then talk to a friend and decide on what each word means exactly.

angry sad hurt rebellious quarrelsome
spirited tough distrustful thoughtful honest

cruel rough mean

Create your own story about a horse or any other animal and underline character traits.

Title





Wrapping gifts

By Andrew Frinkle

Look at the pictures and talk to a friend.

- Which wrapping do you like the most?
- Explain why.

Number the wrappings (1 the most creative – 4 the least creative).



Look and label the pictures.

scissors

tape

gift / ribbon bow

ribbon

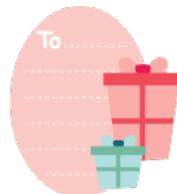
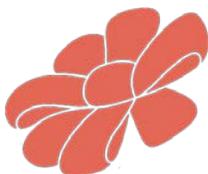
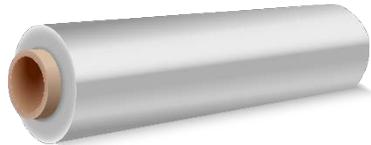
box

roll(s) of gift wrap

gift bags

cellophane

gift tag





Georgina hated **wrapping** Christmas **gifts**. It was hard to make them look good. Her sister, Jeanette, could make presents look like they belonged in a **catalogue**. She could wrap that well.

She knew where to put the **bows**, how to make the **ribbons** curly, and how to really make them **look classy**. It was almost a shame to open their gifts, sometimes, because of the way it ruined the wrapping jobs.

In contrast, Georgina's gifts usually **looked lame**, as if someone had sat upon them. She couldn't **fold** and **cut** cleanly, and the presents just looked sad under the tree, no matter how hard she tried. No one **complimented** her wrapping, and they certainly didn't hesitate to **tear off** and **throw away** her wasted colorful papers.

This year, she had a plan, though. She would customize her wrapping job for each of her family members, starting with her brother. Her brother liked UFO's and knights. So, she took all of his gifts, wrapped them in **aluminium foil** to make them shiny, and then put **dragon** and **star stickers** all over them.

They looked really nice reflecting the lights of the Christmas tree. For her perfect sister, Jeanette, it would be hard to make things **girlie** enough.

Jeanette was a bit **prissy** and very **careful** about her appearance. To make fun of this, all of her gifts were wrapped in **pink** and **red tissue papers**, tied with colorful **hair ties**, and then **small compact mirrors** hung from them, so she could see herself opening her gifts. It was a fun idea!

Dad was **goofy**, so she bought tabloid papers from the store. He always





laughed about the Bigfoot stories and the other crazy fake news inside the pages. Now his gifts were covered with scandalous **stories** and ridiculous **tales**. He'd definitely laugh as he opened his gifts.

Mum was so hard-working but managed to still stay feminine. It was hard to figure out her gift-wrapping.

Finally, Georgina decided to wrap all the gifts up in a bag that was actually an **apron** with mum's name on it. Then she **sprayed** it with perfume and put small **perfume samples** in the **apron pocket**.

She was done, and she couldn't wait until the morning to see people's reactions!

The next morning, everyone was **shocked** and **pleasantly surprised** about how thoughtful and cool her wrapping job was; even perfect, Jeanette was **amazed** and very **impressed**. Everyone thanked her, and they probably liked the wrapping better than the gifts inside, but they had a wonderful time together, and that's what really counted.





Read and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Georgina hate wrapping?

- 2 Why didn't she like to open her sister's presents?

- 3 How is Georgina's wrapping most of the times?

- 4 What is the plan Georgina has?

- 5 What does her brother like?

- 6 Why would it be hard to get a good wrapping job for her sister?

- 7 What does her father like?

- 8 What present did Georgina prepare for her mum?



Read and match the words with the appropriate meaning.

- | | | |
|--------|---|---|
| lame | • | • It is feminine in character or suitable of girls rather than boys. |
| shiny | • | • This is what you call a silly person. |
| girlie | • | • Something that is not satisfactory. |
| prissy | • | • Something that is not real. |
| goofy | • | • This is what you call someone who always behaves and dresses in a way that is considered correct. |
| fake | • | • It is a bright surface. It reflects light. |

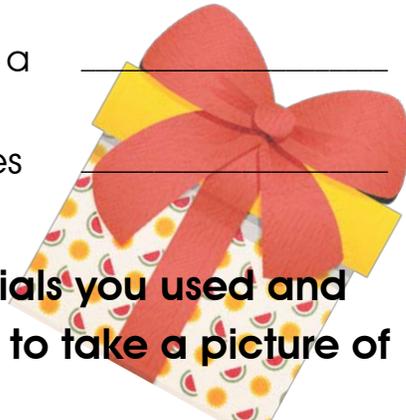
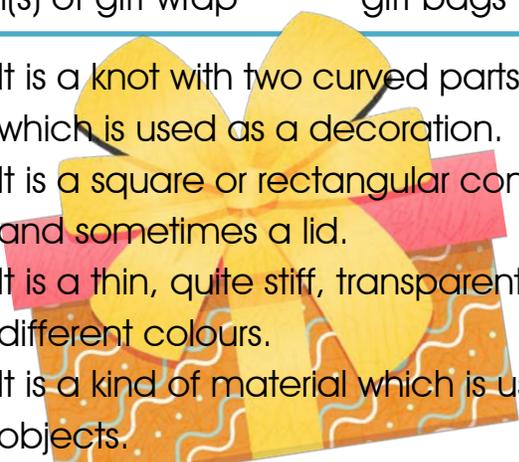




Read and write the words on the lines.

scissors tape gift / ribbon bow ribbon box
roll(s) of gift wrap gift bags cellophane gift tag

- 1 It is a knot with two curved parts and two loose ends which is used as a decoration. _____
- 2 It is a square or rectangular container with stiff sides and sometimes a lid. _____
- 3 It is a thin, quite stiff, transparent material, usually of different colours. _____
- 4 It is a kind of material which is used to cover or protect objects. _____
- 5 It is a small piece of paper on which there is information, fixed onto something larger. _____
- 6 It is a long narrow strip of material used to tie things together or as a decoration. _____
- 7 It is a device used for cutting materials such as paper, cloth and hair. _____
- 8 It is a soft container made out of paper, usually with a handle. _____
- 9 It is a long narrow strip of material which is sometimes sticky on one side. _____



Make a creative wrapping job. Write the materials you used and how it was themed. Then ask your mum or dad to take a picture of you with your wrapping, print it and paste it.

Theme: _____

Materials:

Picture

