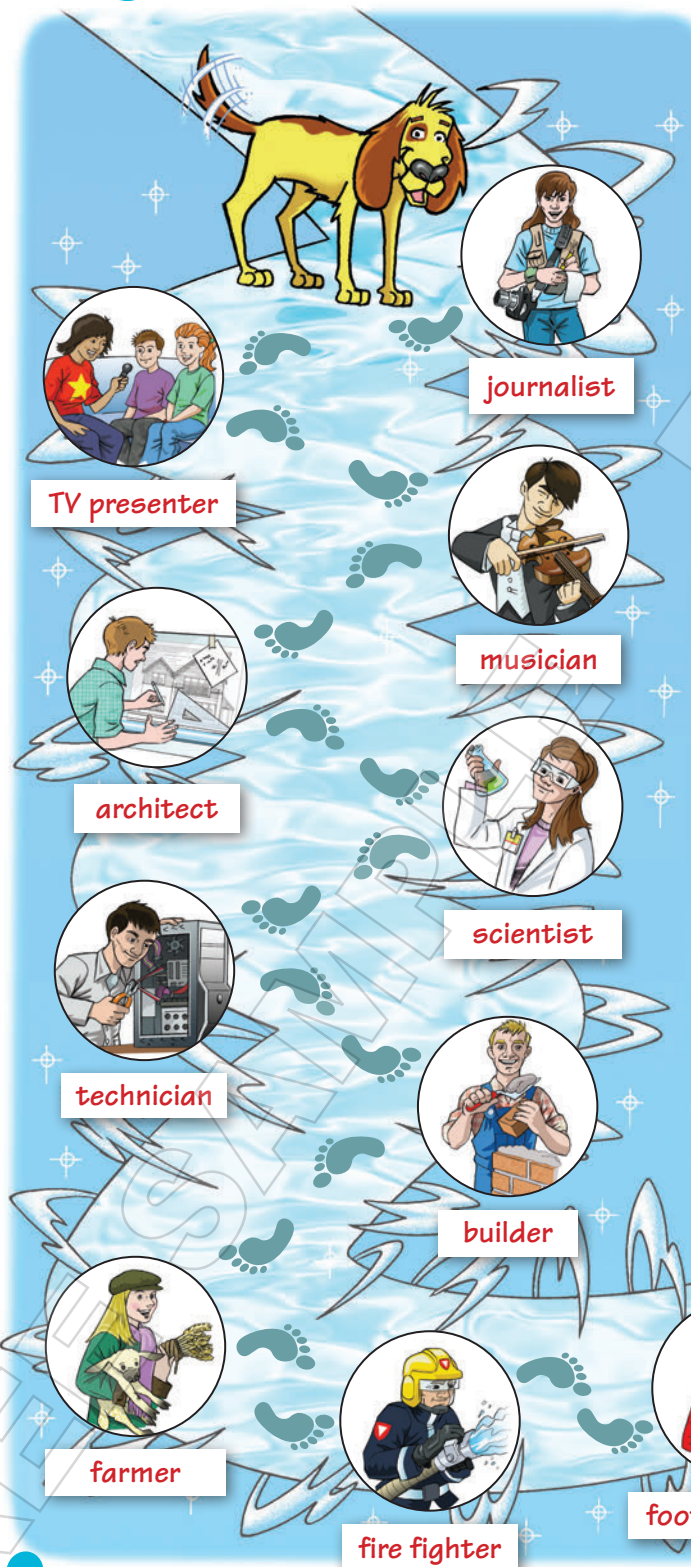


4 A world of jobs

Lesson 1

1 Follow the footprints.



2 Listen and sing the song.

She writes articles for newspapers and the internet, too.

Tell me, tell me, what does she do?

She's a ..., yeah!

He puts out fires and rescues people, too.

Tell me, tell me, what does he do?

He's a ..., yeah!

She presents the news ...

He repairs electrical equipment ...

She grows crops ...

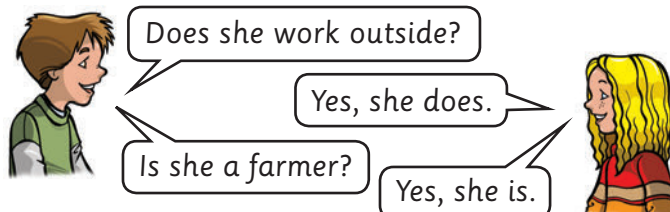
He works on building sites ...

She sells you goods ...

He cuts people's hair ...



3 Play a game.



Lesson 2

4 Listen and act out the story. The Egyptian scroll

1

There's a pyramid. I think we're in Ancient Egypt!

Are you sure? Let's ask.

2

Is this Ancient Egypt?

It isn't ancient! It's very modern! I'm a builder. We're building a new pyramid for the pharaoh.

3

What does he do?

He's an architect.

4

Would you like to visit the treasure chamber under the pyramid?

We'd love to!

Come on then. This way.

5

They follow the man to the treasure chamber. Rusty barks at the stone lions.

It's alright, Rusty.

Don't worry, Rusty. This is great!

Hmm. That's what they all think!

6

How often does anyone come down here?

Once every hundred years. And they never get out!

7

The builder closes the door and runs away.

That's the end of us!

And the magic emerald isn't working in here!

Wait! Here's a scroll. Maybe it's a clue ...

What must they say to open the door!

A= A D= D I= I M= M P= P R= R Y= Y

Lesson 3

5 Listen and say the grammar rap.

Jenny's a musician. She plays the violin.
She usually practises every day.

How often does she play in concerts?
She often plays in concerts once a week.

Dave's a football player. He plays for a local team.
He usually trains every day.

How often does he play football matches?
He usually plays football matches once a week.

Sally's a pilot. She flies jumbo jets.
She usually flies once or twice a week.

How often does she fly to the USA?
She sometimes flies to the USA once a month.



6 Ask and say.



What does Jenny do?

She's a musician.

How often does she practise?

She usually practises every day.



7 Look and learn.

What	does	he	do?
		she	

He's	a	musician.
She's	an	architect.

He	plays	the violin.
She	designs	buildings.

How	often	does	he	practise?
			she	draw plans?

He	sometimes	practises draws plans	every once a twice a	day. week. month.
She	usually			
	often			
	always			

Would	you	like	to be	a	football player?
-------	-----	------	-------	---	------------------

I'd	like	to be ...
He'd		
She'd		

Yes,	I would.
No,	I wouldn't.



Lesson 4

8 Listen and find out.

What would Sam, Jack and Emily like to be? Why?

1



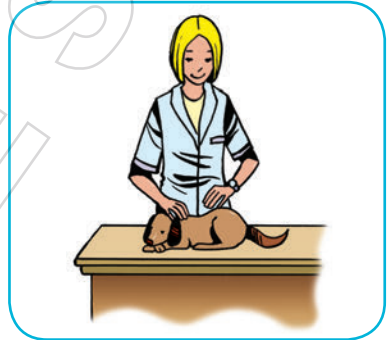
a basketball player

2



a pilot

3



a vet

4



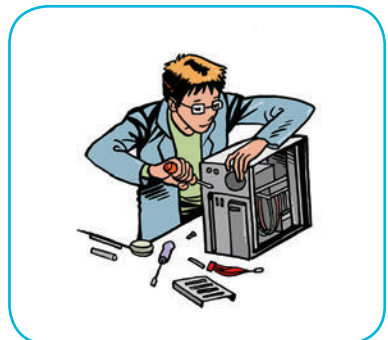
a journalist

5



a scientist

6



a technician

9 Guess, ask and say.



Would you like to be an actor?

Would you like to be a dancer?

No, I wouldn't.

Yes, I would.



10 Listen and say.



Clap the stress!
Which are the important sounds?

Pronunciation gem



I'd *like* to be a *scientist*!



Lesson 5

In what ways are jobs different?



11 Read, listen and answer.

The world of work

Most people need to work to earn money and there are many different types of jobs. Some people work full-time and others work part-time. Many people have jobs in places, such as offices or banks, where they usually start and finish work at the same time every day. Other people, such as factory workers, nurses or taxi drivers work day or night shifts. People such as writers, web page designers or artists can often choose the hours they work and they also often work from home.

The world of work varies in many other ways too. For example, miners work underground,

often in difficult conditions, whereas pilots work in the sky. Farmers and agricultural workers work outside, whereas hairdressers work inside. Office workers wear their own clothes, whereas pilots wear a uniform, and builders and mechanics wear special overalls to protect their clothes. Some people, such as tourist guides, also travel as part of their job.

People have many different reasons for choosing their jobs. For some people, money is the main motivation, but for many people it is also important to have a challenge and enjoy their job, or to help other people.

- 1 Why do most people need to work?
- 2 What clothes do people wear in different jobs?
- 3 What is important for many people?

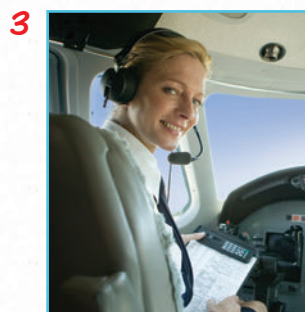
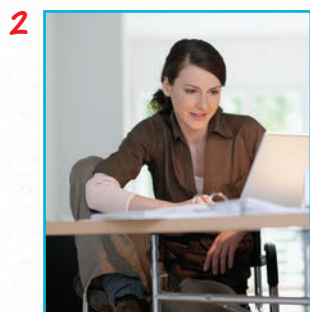
12 Guess, listen and say.

What do they do?
Where do they work?
When do they work?



I think he's a farmer and he works outside. I think he usually ...

- a** web page designer **b** mechanic **c** farmer **d** pilot



13 Talk about people you know.

The world of work

Lesson 6

Social sciences

14 Listen, read and answer.

A job you'd like to do

In order to find out the kind of job you'd like to do, you need to think about how you'd like to work. Choose your answers to the questions:

Yes, I would. / I don't mind. / No, I wouldn't.

- Would you like to start and finish work at the same time every day?
- Would you like to work day or night shifts?
- Would you like to choose the hours you work?
- Would you like to work inside?
- Would you like to work outside?
- Would you like to wear a uniform?
- Would you like to travel?
- Would you like to earn a lot of money?
- Would you like to have a challenge?
- Would you like to help other people?



Do your answers help *you* think of a job you'd like to do?

My key words

job	shift
earn	worker
full-time	challenge
part-time	motivation

15 Choose, ask and say.



I'd like to travel. I wouldn't like to wear a uniform.

Would you like to be a tourist guide?



16 Make and complete *My Little Fact File of Work and Jobs*. (AB p101)




I'd like to work outside.



And I'd like to choose the hours I work.

Children in Britain

Lesson 7

17  Listen, read and answer.



Alberto



Beverly



Janek



Zara

Learn about their parents' jobs and what they'd like to do!

In Britain, as in other countries, children's parents do many different jobs. In some families, both parents work full-time, whereas in other families one parent works full-time and the other parent works part-time or stays at home to look after the family. When both parents work full-time, children often go to an 'after-school club'.

My mum and dad both work full-time. My mum is a doctor and my dad works in a bank. I usually go to the 'after-school club' with my sister before my mum comes home. When I grow up, I'd like to be a fashion designer because I love clothes. I'd also like to have my own company. By Zara

My mum is a journalist and she works from home. She often gets up very early and works before she takes me to school. She sometimes travels abroad, and then I play at the neighbours' house after school. When I grow up, I'd like to be a technician because I love computers. I'd also like to have my own internet company. By Janek

My dad works in an office and my mum is a part-time teacher. She usually works in the morning and collects me and my brother from school in the afternoon. My dad travels a lot and he often comes home late. When I grow up, I'd like to be a professional football player because I love sport. I'd also like to be a football coach. By Alberto

My dad works for a big company. He travels a lot and he's often away from home. My mum is an architect, but she doesn't have a job at the moment. When I grow up, I'd like to be a doctor because I'm interested in science. I'd also like to travel to Africa and help sick children. By Beverly

- 1 What does Zara's mum do?
- 2 What does Alberto's dad do?
- 3 Why does Janek's mum get up early?
- 4 Why is Beverly's dad often away from home?
- 5 What would Zara like to be? Why?
- 6 What would Beverly like to be? Why?



Remember! Boys and girls can do the same jobs!

Are families and jobs similar in your country?

Do you know that people in Britain usually start work at 9 o'clock and go home at 5 o'clock?

J
O
K
E

Why did the teacher need to wear sunglasses?
Because her class was so bright!



Lesson 8

18 Listen, read and say.



What does **your mother** do?

How often **does she practise**?

How often **does she play in concerts**?

Would you like to be **a musician**?

Why?

She's a musician. She plays the piano.

She usually practises every day.

She usually plays in concerts once a month.

No, I wouldn't. I'd like to be **an architect**.

Because I **love drawing**.



Now act out your own dialogues!

19 Listen and do the **Footprints quiz**.

- 1 Name three jobs.
- 2 Say what a journalist does.
(A *journalist is someone who ...*)
- 3 Say what a technician does.
- 4 Say what a hairdresser does.
- 5 How often does Jenny practise the violin?
- 6 How often does Dave play football matches?
- 7 How often does Sally fly to the USA?
- 8 Why do most people work?
- 9 Say two ways in which jobs are different.
(*Some people ... others ...*)
- 10 Would you like to work outside?
- 11 Would you like to wear a uniform?
- 12 Ask a friend what they'd like in a job.
(*Would you like to ...?*)
- 13 Say two sentences about what your mother does.
- 14 Say two sentences about what your father does.
- 15 What would you like to be? Why?
- 16 What else would you like to do?



Jenny



Dave

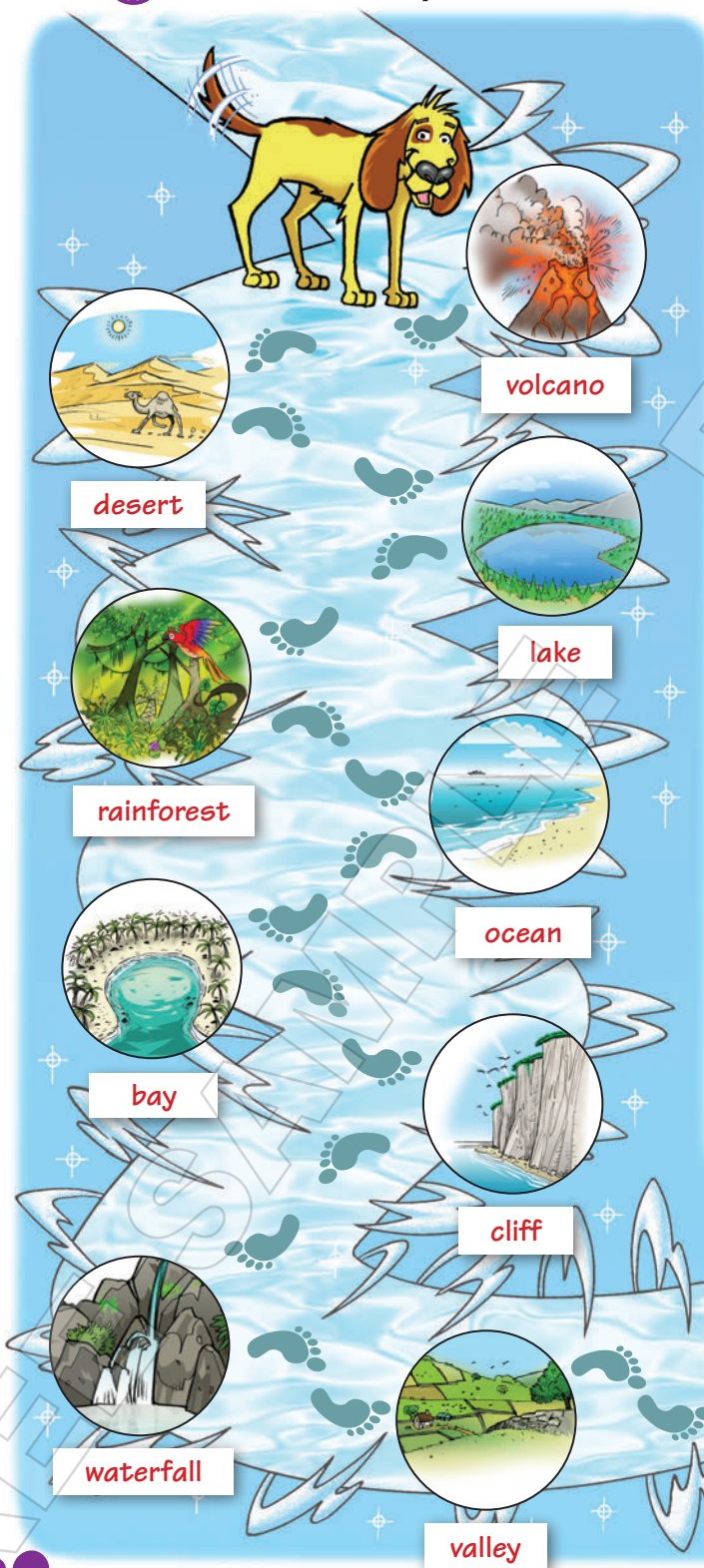


Sally

5 Amazing nature

Lesson 1

1 Follow the footprints.



2 Listen and sing the song.

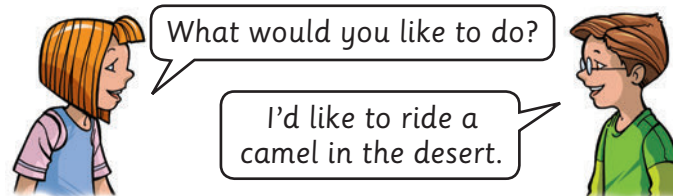
I'd like to sail across the ocean
I'd like to hike in the rainforest, too
I'd like to ride a camel in the desert
I'd like to see a volcano. Would you?

I'd like to drive a jeep across the plain
I'd like to camp in a green valley, too
I'd like to look at the sea from the top of a cliff
I'd like to swim in a natural lake. Would you?

I'd like to take a photo of a glacier
I'd like to see an iceberg moving, too
I'd like to hear the sound of a waterfall
I'd like to discover amazing nature. Would you?



3 Ask and say.



Lesson 2

4 Listen and act out the story. Race to the pole

1 Brrr! It's colder here than in Ancient Egypt!

2 Hello! My name is Roald. I'm an explorer. We're on a race to the South Pole!
Is it far?
No, it isn't. But I'd like to stop and make camp before it gets dark.

3 The children help Roald and the other explorers put up tents.
I like the Antarctic better than Ancient Egypt.
So do I! And look! Rusty is happier, too!

4 Later, the children ask Roald about the race.
Do you think you can win?
Yes, our expedition is the best. We travel faster with dog sledges. We've got warmer clothes and our equipment is lighter.
Come on, Roald. Let's go and win the race!

5 They walk through the snow. It gets cold and dark.
Brrr! It's the coldest night of the expedition.
And the darkest. I think we're lost!

6 Emily suddenly feels a warm glow in her pocket. She gets out the magic emerald.
It's warmer now.
And it's lighter, too! I think we can win the race now!

7 The magic emerald lights the way to the South Pole.
We're the winners! Thank you.
Don't thank us. It was the magic emerald!
So where do we go next?

Look at the footprint. Guess where they go next!

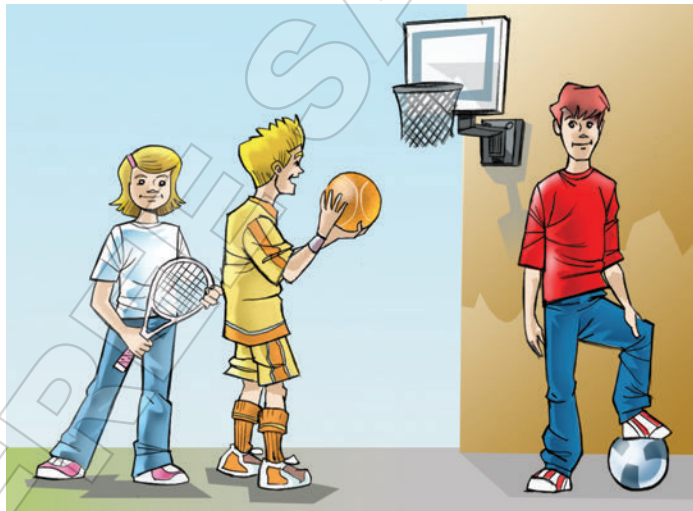
Lesson 3

5 Listen and say the grammar rap.

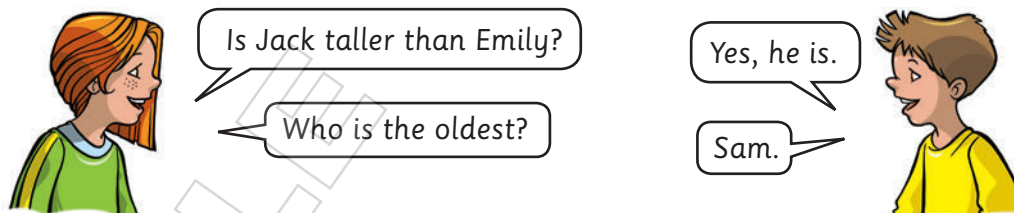
Emily's shorter than Jack.
She's smaller and lighter, too.
She's got longer legs and runs faster.
And she's better at tennis, too!

Jack is taller than Emily.
He's bigger and heavier, too.
He's got stronger muscles in his arms.
And he's better at basketball, too!

Sam's the oldest of the three.
He's the biggest and tallest, too.
He's the strongest and heaviest.
And he's the best at football, too!



6 Ask and say.



7 Look and learn.

Jack Mell	's is	taller	than	Emily.	Emily Tarran	's got	longer	hair	than Jack.
		bigger		Tarran.		has got	higher	cliffs	than Mell.

Jack's	better	at	basketball	than	Emily.
--------	--------	----	------------	------	--------

Emily Mell	's got	the longest	hair.
	has got	the highest	mountain.

Sam	's	the heaviest.		
	is	the best	at	football.



Lesson 4

8 Listen and find out.

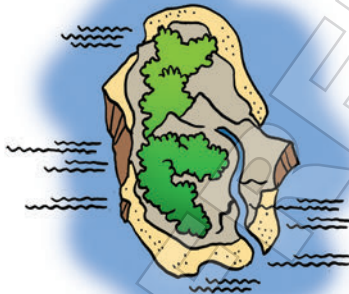
At school, Jack is doing a geography project on the islands of Mell, Tarran and Jute.

Which island is **a** the biggest? **b** the smallest?

Which island has got **a** the highest cliff? **b** the longest beach?



Mell



Tarran



Jute

9 Ask and say.



Does Tarran have higher mountains than Jute?

Which island has the fewest people?

Yes, it does.

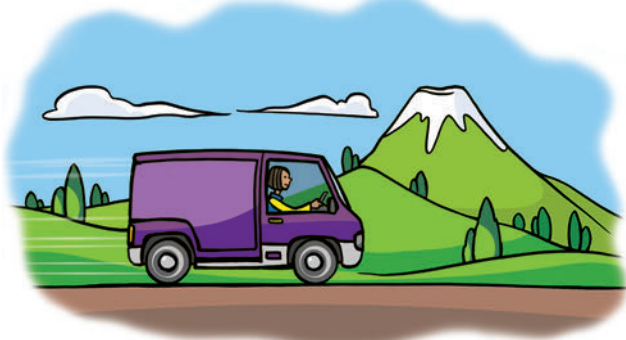
Jute.



10 Listen and say.

Say the
tongue twisters!

Pronunciation
gem



- Barry is better at basketball than Brian but Brenda is the best.
- Valerie visited the valley of the volcano in her violet van.

Lesson 5

In what ways are the North and South Poles similar and different?



11 Read, listen and answer.

The North and South Poles

The North Pole is in the middle of the Arctic Ocean and the South Pole is in the middle of the continent of Antarctica. Under the snow and ice at the North Pole there is water, whereas under the South Pole there is land. Both the Arctic and Antarctica are dark for about six months of the year and have the north and south polar lights. These are natural red and green lights, which are sometimes visible in the sky at night.

Both the Arctic and Antarctica have glaciers and icebergs, but the icebergs in Antarctica are usually bigger than the icebergs in the Arctic. Both places have snowstorms, blizzards and freezing temperatures, but Antarctica is colder

and windier than the Arctic. In fact, Antarctica is the coldest, driest and windiest place on earth.

Many tourists and scientists visit the Arctic and Antarctica. But it is only the Arctic that has indigenous people who live there permanently. The Arctic and Antarctica also have many animals which can live in the freezing conditions. Some animals in the Arctic are fiercer than the animals in Antarctica. In the Arctic, grass and plants grow in the spring and summer, whereas in Antarctica there are only plants, such as seaweed in the sea.

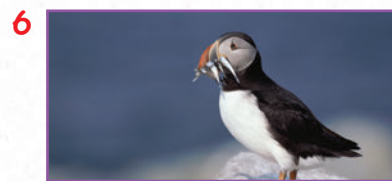
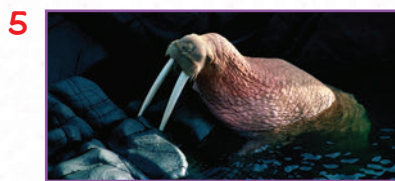
In both the Arctic and Antarctica, it is warmer now than a hundred years ago and the ice sheets are thinner and smaller.

- 1 Where are the icebergs bigger?
- 2 Where are some animals fiercer?
- 3 What is the difference between now and a hundred years ago?

12 Guess, listen and say.

Where do the animals live?

- 1 whale
- 2 polar bear
- 3 penguin
- 4 seal
- 5 walrus
- 6 puffin



I think whales live in the Arctic and in Antarctica.



13 Talk about where you would like to go.

The North and South Poles

Lesson 6



Geography

14 Listen, read and answer.

What are icebergs?

Icebergs are floating blocks of frozen fresh water. Icebergs form when a block of ice breaks off from a glacier and floats in the sea. When this happens, there is often a huge explosion and a noise like thunder.

Icebergs vary in shape and size. The biggest icebergs are more than 120 metres above the sea and several kilometres long. Strong winds and waves in the sea often make icebergs interesting and beautiful shapes. Only a small part of an iceberg is visible above the sea and the rest is always under the water. This is what



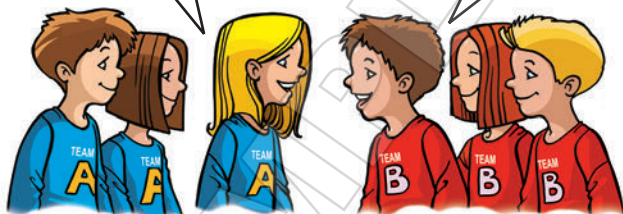
makes icebergs a danger to ships. Icebergs travel slowly and it sometimes takes several years for an iceberg to melt.

Which do *you* think is the most interesting thing about icebergs?

15 Do a quiz.

How do icebergs form?

Why are icebergs a danger to ships?



My key words

freezing	indigenous
blizzard	ice sheet
frozen	float
visible	melt

16 Make and complete *My Little Fact File of the North and South Poles.* (AB p103)



There are glaciers and icebergs.



There are snow storms and blizzards.

Children in Britain

Lesson 7

17  Listen, read and answer.

Learn about National Parks they know!

In Britain there are many National Parks. National Parks protect trees, plants and animals in the countryside, for everybody to enjoy. Many children in Britain visit National Parks on school trips and with their families.



Alberto



Beverly



Janek

The Lake District is the biggest National Park in England. It is a beautiful area of mountains and lakes in the north of the country. The highest mountain in the Lake District is Scafell Pike. There are fourteen main natural lakes in the Lake District. The deepest lake is Windwater (74 metres deep) and the longest lake is Windermere (almost 17 kilometres long). It often rains in the Lake District and the village of Seathwaite is the wettest place in England.
By Beverly

Dartmoor is a National Park in the south-west of England. A moor is an area of high land with rough grass and bushes. Dartmoor is the biggest and wildest area of countryside in the south of England. There are many low hills and granite rocks. Dartmoor is famous for its ponies, which are small and strong and live on the moor. Dartmoor is a very popular place for hiking, cycling, camping and riding.
By Janek

Snowdonia is the biggest National Park in Wales. It is a spectacular area of hills, valleys, mountains and lakes and also includes more than fifty kilometres of wild Atlantic coast. Mount Snowdon (1,085 metres), which is the highest mountain in England and Wales, is in Snowdonia. It usually takes hikers five or six hours to climb to the top of Mount Snowdon, but in bad weather it takes longer. There is also a railway which goes to the top, but it is often very crowded.
By Alberto



Lake Windermere



Mount Snowdon



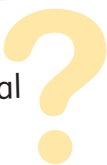
Dartmoor

- 1 What is the highest mountain in the Lake District?
- 2 What is the biggest National Park in Wales?
- 3 Where is the wildest place in the south of England?
- 4 Where is the wettest place in England?
- 5 How long does it take to climb Mount Snowdon?
- 6 What is Dartmoor famous for?



Remember! We need to protect nature!

Do you know that there are about 6,000 National Parks in the world?



Do you know any National Parks in your country?

J
O
K
E

Name three famous poles.
North, South and tad!



Lesson 8

18 Listen, read and say.



Are you **older** than your **sister**?

Is **she** better at **football** than you?

Is your **brother** **older** than you?

Is **he** better at **football** than you?

Yes, I am. But **she's taller** than me. **She's** also got **longer hair**.

Yes, **she** is. But I'm better at **tennis** than **her**.

No, **he** isn't. **He's** the **youngest**. **He's** also the **smallest** and **he's** got the **shortest hair**.

No, **he** isn't. But **he's** the best at **basketball**.



Now act out your own dialogues!

19 Listen and do the **Footprints quiz**.

- 1 Name three natural places.
- 2 Say what you'd like to do in one place.
- 3 Compare yourself and a friend. (*I'm ...er than ...*)
- 4 Compare a member of your family and you.
- 5 Say what a friend is better at than you.
- 6 Say what you're better at than a member of your family.
- 7 Compare islands Mell, Tarran and Jute. (*Mell / big town*)
- 8 Compare islands Mell, Tarran and Jute. (*Tarran / high cliff*)
- 9 Compare islands Mell, Tarran and Jute. (*Jute / small villages*)
- 10 Ask a question to compare the islands of Mell, Tarran and Jute. (*Which ...?*)
- 11 Ask questions to compare two of the islands. (*Is ...? or Does ...?*)
- 12 Say two things that are similar about the Arctic and Antarctica.
- 13 Say two things that are different about the Arctic and Antarctica.
- 14 Say two sentences about the Lake District.
- 15 Say two sentences about Snowdonia.
- 16 Say two sentences about Dartmoor.

Mell



Tarran



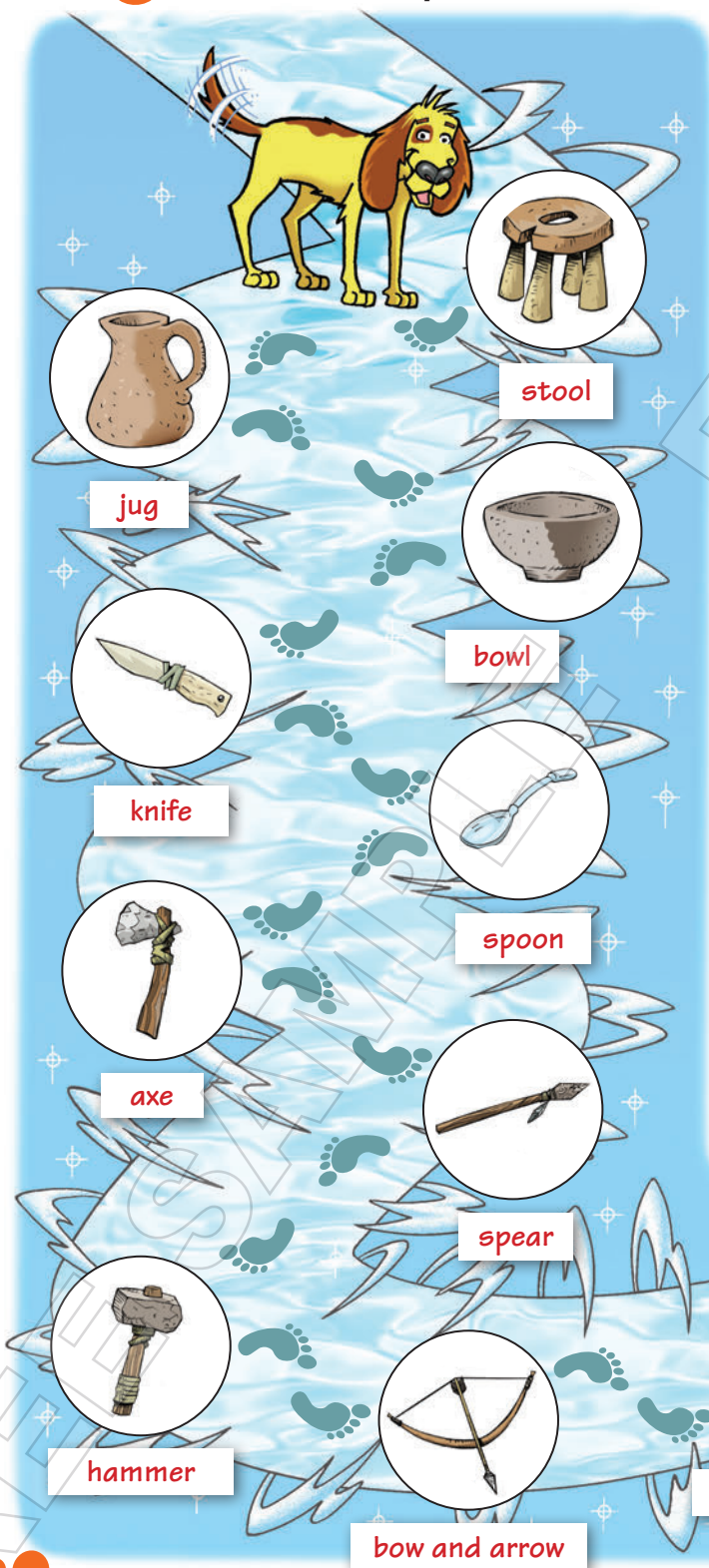
Jute



6 A long time ago

Lesson 1

1 Follow the footprints.



2 Listen and sing the song.

I went to a museum and oh, what did I see?
I saw ancient fossils from prehistory

I went to a museum and oh, what did I see?
I saw ancient fossils and a stone axe
from prehistory

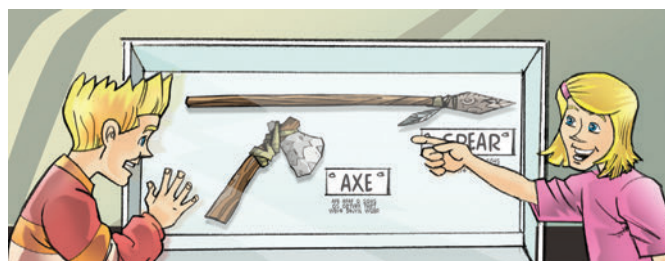
I went to a museum and oh, what did I see?
I saw ancient fossils, a stone axe and a bone
knife from prehistory

..., a bone knife and a stone stool ...

..., a stone stool and a clay jug ...

..., a clay jug and a bone spear ...

..., a bone spear and cave paintings ...



3 Play a chain game.



I went to a museum and
I saw a stone statue.



I went to a museum and
I saw a stone statue
and a bone spear.

Lesson 2

4 Listen and act out the story. A walk with dinosaurs

1 The children landed near a prehistoric cave.

Oh, no! Let's not stop here!

Quick! Try again, Emily!

2 They travelled back in time millions of years.

Are these fossils? No, they're dinosaur footprints!

But there were dinosaurs on earth millions of years ago, not now ...

We're in the Age of the Dinosaurs!

3 They could hear the dinosaurs but they couldn't see them.

What can you remember about dinosaurs?

Some dinosaurs were dangerous.

They had sharp teeth and claws. They were predators.

4 And some dinosaurs were enormous but harmless.

They had small heads and very long tails.

5 Some dinosaurs had horns to fight their enemies.

And other dinosaurs didn't have horns, but they had spikes to protect themselves.



6 I think some dinosaurs could fly.

And some dinosaurs could run very fast to catch their prey.

Oh, dear! Let's go back!

7 Some dinosaurs were herbivores – they ate plants. Some dinosaurs were carnivores – they ate meat.

We mustn't go near the carnivores!

Look at the dinosaurs' teeth. Which mustn't they go near?
carnivores =  herbivores = 

Lesson 3

5 Listen and say the grammar rap.

Did it have horns? No, it didn't.
Did it have spikes? No, it didn't.
It didn't have horns or spikes.
Did it have claws? Yes, it did.
Did it have teeth? Yes, it did.
It had very sharp claws and teeth.

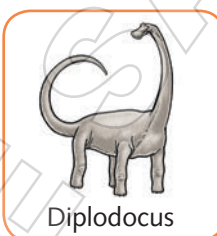
Could it swim? No, it couldn't.
Could it fly? No, it couldn't.
It couldn't fly or swim.
Could it run fast? Yes, it could.
Could it catch its prey? Yes, it could.
It could run fast and catch its prey.

1



Tyrannosaurus Rex

2



Diplodocus

3



Triceratops

4



Stegosaurus

5



Velociraptor

6



Pteranodon

6 Talk about the dinosaurs.



This dinosaur had spikes.



This dinosaur could run fast.

7 Look and learn.

Did	it	have	sharp teeth?	Yes,	it	did.	It	had	...
	they		long legs?	No,	they	didn't.	They	didn't have	

Could	it	fly?	Yes,	it	could.	It	could	fly.
	they	hunt?	No,	they	couldn't.	They	couldn't	hunt.

Were	there	dinosaurs	100 million	years ago?	Yes,	there	were.	There	were	...
		people	40 thousand		No,	there	weren't.		weren't	



Lesson 4

8 Listen and find out.

Jack and Emily are in a natural history museum. They're listening to a recording about times in prehistory.

What was there on earth ...

- a** 430 million years ago?
- b** 225 million years ago?
- c** 65 million years ago?
- d** 40 thousand years ago?



9 Ask and say.



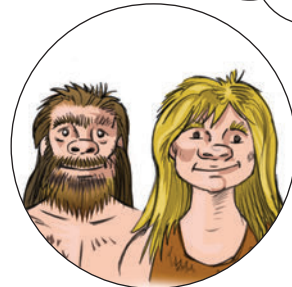
sea animals



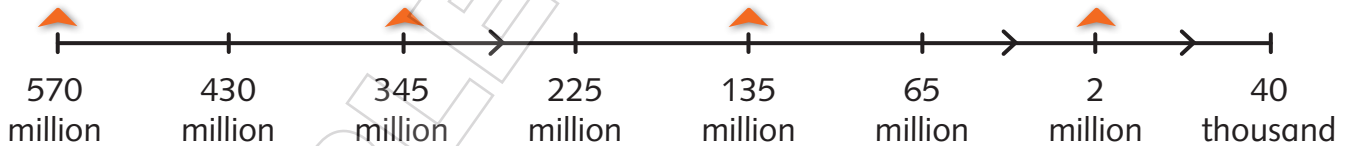
forests



birds



early humans



Were there birds 345 million years ago?

No, there weren't.



10 Listen and say.



Say the numbers!



Five hundred and seventy million!



Lesson 5

What were Neanderthals like?



11 Read, listen and answer.

Neanderthal man

Neanderthal man is the name of a group of prehistoric people. They lived in parts of Africa, Asia and Europe about 100 thousand years ago.

Fossils show that Neanderthals probably had pale skin and red hair. They were more than 1.5 metres tall and very strong.

Neanderthals lived in caves or simple shelters which they made from wood, plants and animal skins. They fished and hunted birds, reptiles and mammals. They also collected wild plants for food. Neanderthals made most of their tools and weapons from stone, wood and bone.

Neanderthals didn't have clothes because they couldn't sew, but they used animal furs to keep warm. They also knew how to make fire by rubbing two sticks together.

Neanderthals lived in groups of 25–50 people. Neanderthals could speak with each other, but they couldn't read or write and they didn't make music or art, such as cave paintings.

Neanderthals became extinct when the first modern human beings appeared about 40 thousand years ago.



- 1 When did Neanderthals live?
- 2 What did they hunt?
- 3 What did they use to make tools?

12 Guess, listen and say.

Did Neanderthals have these items?

I think Neanderthals had stone hammers.



13 Do a role play.



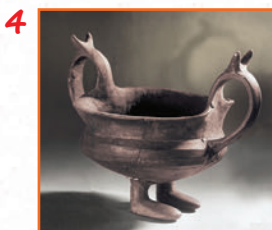
stone hammer



metal spoon



bow and arrow



clay jug



wooden spear



clothes

Neanderthal man

Lesson 6

History

14  Listen, read and answer.

What are fossils?

We know a lot about prehistoric life from fossils. Fossils form when the remains of people, animals or plants change to rock or stone. Fossils can be thousands or millions of years old. The earliest fossils are about 600 million years old.

Fossils are often shells, bones and teeth from people and animals. But you can also find fossils of leaves, footprints and small animals. Fossils show the movement or presence of people, animals and plants, and are clues to prehistoric life. Fossils vary in size from tiny to enormous. Some of the biggest



fossils are the skeletons of dinosaurs.

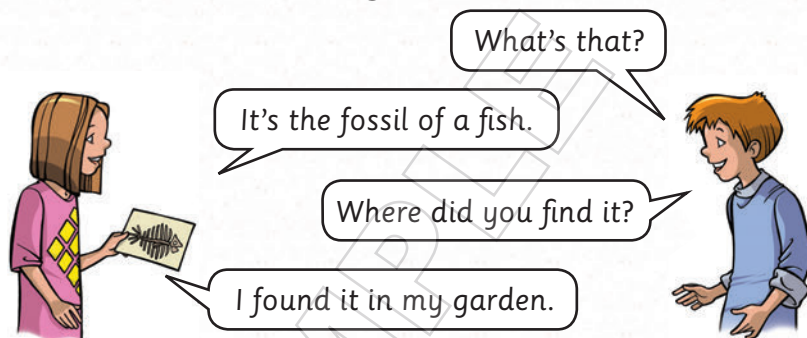
You can find fossils in many places – for example, in parks or gardens, in the countryside, or on the beach. It's interesting and fun to look for fossils.

Where can you look for fossils?

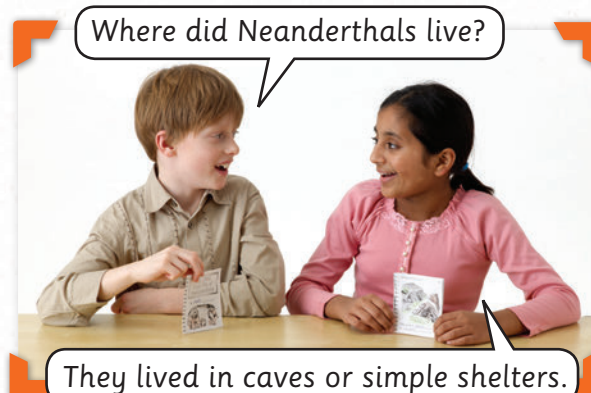
My key words

prehistoric	reptile
skin	tool
shelter	weapon
hunt	extinct

15 Ask, invent and say.




16  Make and complete *My Little Fact File of Neanderthals*. (AB p105)



Children in Britain

Lesson 7

17  Listen, read and answer.



Beverly



Janek



Zara

Find out about places they visited to learn about prehistory!

In Britain there are many interesting places you can visit to learn about prehistory. Children sometimes go with their teacher, as part of a class project. They often complete a worksheet and draw pictures when they are there.

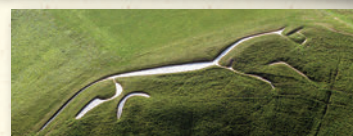
Last term we did a project on dinosaurs and we went to the Natural History Museum in London. First, we had a tour of the museum. I couldn't believe the size of the Diplodocus skeleton in the central hall. It was enormous! After the tour, we completed a worksheet about the Age of the Dinosaurs and drew pictures of fossils. Then we had sandwiches for lunch and looked at the museum shop. We had a great time. By Zara

Two weeks ago, we went by coach on a day trip to Stonehenge. Stonehenge is the most famous prehistoric monument in Britain. Stonehenge is a circle of enormous blocks of stone which are more than 3,000 years old. No one knows who built Stonehenge or what it was for, but some people think it had magic powers. When we arrived, we walked round and drew pictures of Stonehenge. After that, we had a picnic and then we went back to school. My friends and I had a fantastic day. By Janek

Last week my class went to visit the Uffington White Horse. This is a beautiful prehistoric figure on a hill in the countryside. It is more than 3,000 years old. No one knows who made the Uffington White Horse, or why. At first we couldn't see the figure, but when we walked to the top of the hill it was very clear. We drew a picture of the horse and invented a story about why it was there. We had really good fun. By Beverly



The Natural History Museum



The Uffington White Horse



Stonehenge

- 1 What did Zara do a project on?
- 2 What couldn't she believe?
- 3 How did Janek go to Stonehenge?
- 4 What did he do there?
- 5 How old is the Uffington White Horse?
- 6 What did Beverly invent a story about?



Remember! It's fun to learn about prehistory!

Do you know that the Natural History Museum in London has about 70 million items?

Where can you go to learn about prehistory in your country?

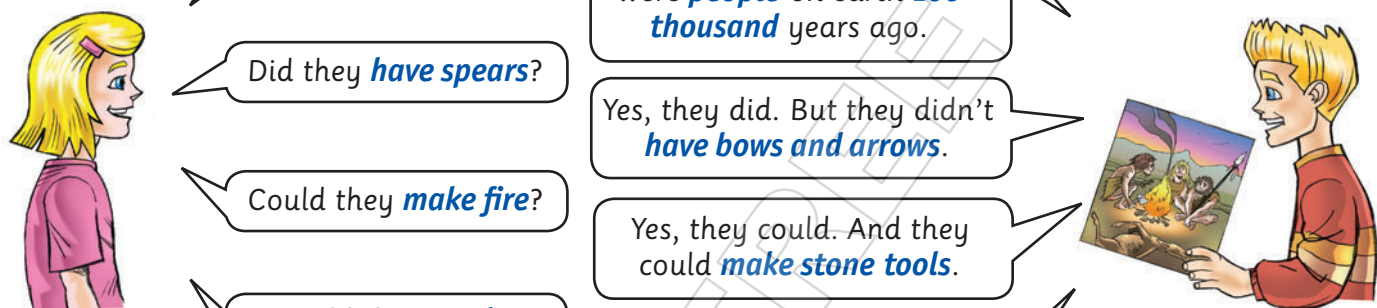
J
O
K
E

What do you call a dinosaur that sleeps all day?
A dino-snore!



Lesson 8

18 Listen, read and say.



Were there **people** on earth **200 million** years ago?

Did they **have spears**?

Could they **make fire**?

Could they **read**?

No, there weren't. There were **people** on earth **100 thousand** years ago.

Yes, they did. But they didn't **have bows and arrows**.

Yes, they could. And they could **make stone tools**.

No, they couldn't. They couldn't **read or write**.

Now act out your own dialogues!

19 Listen and do the **Footprints quiz**.

- 1 Name three objects from a museum of prehistory.
- 2 Say two things you saw in a museum.
- 3 Say two things about Tyrannosaurus Rex.
(It had ... It could ...)
- 4 Ask two questions about Tyrannosaurus Rex.
(Did it ...? Could it ...?)
- 5 Say two things about Diplodocus.
- 6 Ask two questions about Diplodocus.
- 7 Say when there were dinosaurs on the earth.
(There were ... ago.)
- 8 Say when there were forests on the earth.
- 9 Say when there were Neanderthals on the earth.
- 10 Say two things Neanderthals had.
- 11 Say two things Neanderthals could do.
- 12 Ask two questions about Neanderthals.
(Did they ...? Could they ...?)
- 13 Say two sentences about Zara's visit.
- 14 Say two sentences about Janek's visit.
- 15 Say two sentences about Beverly's visit.
- 16 Ask a question about one of the visits.

