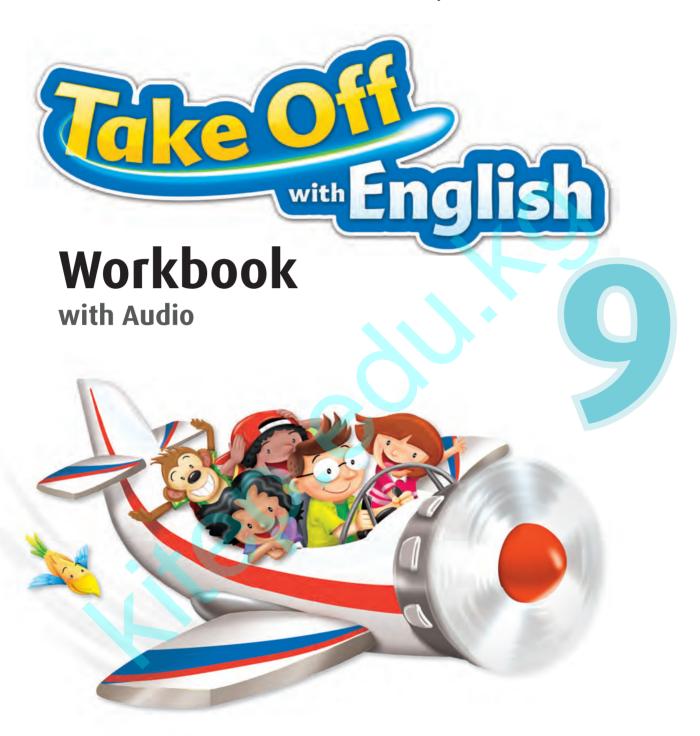
Frances Treloar • Steve Thompson

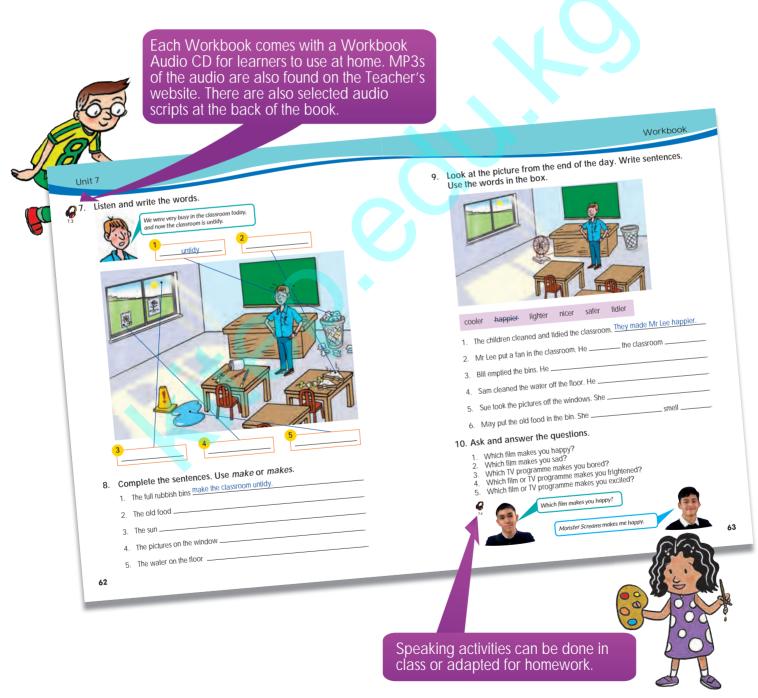


Take Off with English makes it easy for language learners to achieve a solid foundation in English and for teachers to measure their pupils' progress. It prepares learners for success in today's world by teaching them skills such as global awareness, critical thinking and collaboration.

Take Off with English 8 and 9 are perfect for all primary English classes and they fully

develop learners' communication skills for the Cambridge English: Flyers test syllabus.

The full-colour Workbook provides practice of the vocabulary and grammar taught in the Pupil's Book, and allows further opportunity to develop the four skills of reading, writing, listening and speaking.

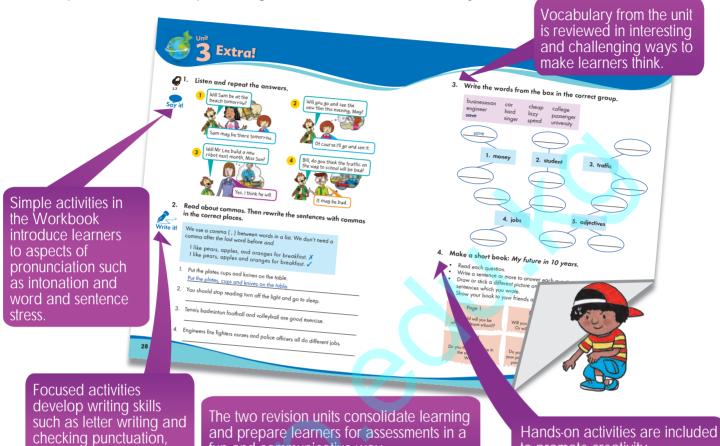


The *Extra!* section at the end of every unit of the Workbook reviews language taught in the Pupil's Book while providing extension.

spelling and grammar.

It also develops 21st-century skills such as communication, critical thinking, collaboration and creativity.

to promote creativity.



fun and communicative way.

Revision unit 1 2. Look at the pictures. Write the words for these jobs. Match the questions to the answers. Write the letters.
There are two questions you don't need. Read and complete. Use the words in the box. There are two words you don't need. Katy is very (1) _____lucky____ because she is only 13, bu she already works on TV. She has worked on Fun Times _ two years. A lot of people watch Fun Times and _ she goes, people say, 'Hello Katy!' (4) _ knows her name! __, too, Katy wants to work on TV. But the problem is In the (5) ___ that she can't (6) _____ which job to do. She'd like to be an _ or a journalist. Before that, she (8) _ and study Film and TV at university. 47

Unit	Page	Vocabulary	
1 A visit to the TV studios	6	Jobs: artist, journalist, photographer, secretary, writer Other: envelope Useful Language: bored, excited, during, early, entrance, environment, everywhere, excellent, fact, friendly, important, job, lovely, missing, natural, news, ready, studio, suddenly, sure, together, tonight, wild, worried, explain, feel, forget, look after, whisper	
2 Jobs for everyone	14	Jobs: actor, chemist, dentist, fire fighter, footballer, pilot, police officer, postman, postwoman Places: factory, office, post office Verbs: post, score a goal Other: fire engine, newspaper, postcard, shorts, smoke, stamp, team, uniform Useful Language: a.m., p.m., language, lift, match, material, player, real, rich, special, finish, grow, make sure, protect, repair, sell, steal	
3 In the future	22	Jobs: businessman, engineer, singer Objects and places: light, machine, screen, college, police station Verbs: build Other: passengers, students, traffic Useful Language: air, away, business, cheap, exercise, expensive, hard, health, illness, lazy, life, noisy, same, still, hope, save, spend, turn off	
4 The cooking competition	30	Adjectives: unlidy Food and drink: pepper, strawberry, sweets Places: railway station Verbs: feel, smell, taste, whistle Other: conversation, sound, winner Useful Language: a bit, actually, decide, describe, meal, repeat, colourful, free, fresh, healthy, horrible, lucky, soft, strange, tidy	
5 Molly's amazing neighbours	38	The home: fridge, mobile phone, toilet Other: chopsticks, midnight, neighbour, umbrella Useful Language: amazing, chat, Chinese, cooker, designer, east, electricity, just, move in, nice to meet you, until	
Revision unit 1	46	Review of: questions tags; jobs; will; present perfect (with for and since)	
6 That's a good idea	50	Adjectives: striped Clothes: belt The home: curtains Other: necklace, shade, spots, stage, stripes, water cooler Useful Language: advice, agree, bright, comfortable, improve, let, meeting, secret, should, suggestion, thank	
7 Sea monsters	58	Adjectives: full, little, smelly, spotted Animals: octopus Clothes: pocket Verbs: follow Other: bin, exit, rubbish, smell Useful Language: begin, collect, disappear, end, scream, several	
8 Not too big and not too small	66	Adjectives: burnt, high, low, light Food and drink: pepper Verbs: lift Other: trolley Useful Language: do you mind?, fetch, hurry, normal, sour, unfriendly	
9 A trip to London	74	Animals: swan Food and drink: peanut The home: shampoo, soap, suitcase, toothpaste Places: airport, hostel, London Weather: foggy Other: view Useful Language: north, south, west	
10 The Science Club	82	Animals: insects Food and drink: vinegar Jobs: scientist Parts of the body: toe, wing Verbs: float Other: pond Useful Language: believe, century, experiment, join, member, partner, project	
Revision unit 2	90	Review of: past continuous (for background setting and interrupted actions); adverb <i>too</i> ; zero (with <i>if</i>); past simple (in a narrative)	conditional

Grammar and structures	Functions	Extra!
Question tags in the present simple, present continuous and present perfect: It's about the competition, isn't it? Yes, it is. We're going to get up early, aren't we? Yes, we are. We have looked in the basement, haven't we? No, we haven't. We can't visit the studio again, can we? Yes, we can.	Obtaining, understanding, checking and confirming information	Stress in polysyllabic words (sincerely, envelope) Mixed punctuation: capital letters, full stops, question marks, apostrophes and speech marks Adjectives review A project to find out about a job
Pronouns and adverbs to refer to unspecified people, things and places: There isn't anyone. There is something. There is no one. It is everywhere.	Talking about unspecified people, places and things Talking about jobs and describing workplace activities	Intonation to show interest in what a speaker is saying Unusual spellings of some sounds (chemist, office, news, special) Vocabulary review A project about jobs and inventions
will and won't: I will help people. Sam won't be lazy. may and may not: Will a police officer's job change in the next 20 years? It may. Will a singer's job change? It may not.	Asking and answering questions about future plans and intentions Making predictions Talking about possibilities in the future	Intonation to show probability and certainty Commas in lists Vocabulary review Short book: My future in 10 years
Verbs of sensation with adjectives and superlative adjectives: It looks a bit untidy. It tasted the worst. Verbs of sensation with like and nouns to describe things and people: The cake looked like a rabbit. She sounded like a bird.	Talking about and comparing how things taste, feel, look and sound	Pronunciation of words containing 'ee' and 'ea' (been, leave, already, weather) Ordering of multiple adjectives used together in a sentence Crossword to review vocabulary Interpreting a poem: Clouds by Christina Rosetti
Present perfect (with for and since): She has lived here since 1960. She hasn't lived there for six months. How long? answered with for and since: How long has she lived there? She's lived there for 10 years. She's lived there since September. Reinforcement of present simple and comparison with present perfect: My friend, Ben, lives in Jakarta. He has lived there for 11 years.	Talking about how long a present action or state has lasted	Sounds twinning (chat to, Sue's seen) Ordering ideas in descriptive writing for and since review Poster: My street or A street I know well.
should and shouldn't (for advice and opinions): What should I do? Should I ask for different presents? I should ask for different presents. You shouldn't ask for different presents. Reinforcement of will: The room will feel cooler. Reinforcement of how about, could (for making suggestions): How about having a fridge with cool drinks in the classroom? We could have darker glass for the windows.	Giving suggestions and advice for everyday problems Giving reasons for the suggestions made	Different ways to spell the same sound (bird, heard, worst, burnt) Checking and correcting written work: grammar, vocabulary, spelling, punctuation Crossword to review vocabulary Poster: Good advice
Past continuous (for background setting and interrupted actions): Sue was walking along the beach. Mum was sitting on the beach when Jill screamed. What was Sue doing when Jill screamed? Causal make: Rubbish on the beach makes it a dangerous place.	Setting the scene for a story Describing and narrating interrupted past events Talking about the effects of states and actions	Different ways to spell the same sound (slow, no, goat, toe) Different ways to check and correct written work: grammar, spelling, punctuation A project on a sea, lake or river 'monster'
Adverbs too and enough: The grapes are too sour. The watermelon is not large enough. It was too late to eat dinner. Are you old enough to drive? No, I'm too young to drive. Yes, I'm old enough to drive.	Talking about excess, sufficiency and insufficiency	Intonation and sentence stress to give meaning in answers Word order in sentences and questions Comprehension exercise using too Writing exercise to review grammar and structures
Adverbs too many and too much with nouns to talk about excess: Molly's got too many T-shirts and too much chocolate. not enough with nouns to talk about insufficiency: Molly hasn't got enough water. There aren't enough cupboards in the kitchen. There isn't enough food for lunch. a few and a little to talk about quantity: She's got a few peanuts and a little water. where clauses: Hyde Park is the place where Molly went riding.	Talking about quantity, excess and insufficiency Talking about where things happen or happened	Stress in polysyllabic words (delicious sandwiches, unfriendly footballer) Writing a postcard Grammar review
Zero conditional (with if): If you put an egg in vinegar for a week, its shell disappears.	Expressing general truths about what happens when a condition is met	Different pronunciations of words with 'oo' (footballer, looked vs kangaroo, choose) Writing a thank-you letter Vocabulary review

Unit

A visit to the TV studios

1	$D_{\alpha} = d$	l	ما ما م	11/4:14	ء ما ۱	1.44
Ι.	Kead	and	match.	vvrite	ıne	ietters.

- a. This clock is wrong, isn't it?
- b. I need to be quick, don't I?
- c. So you've got 15 minutes, haven't you?
- d. It's ten o'clock, isn't it?
- e. The children are going to meet me at half past ten, aren't they?

late. I must go to lunch.

- Julia: Dan, what time is it? (1) ____d
- Secretary: No it isn't. It's a quarter

past ten.

Julia: Oh dear. (2)

Secretary: Yes, the clock is wrong.

Julia: I must change it. (3) _____

Secretary: Yes, they are. (4) _____

Julia: Oh, yes, I have. (5) _____

Secretary: Yes, you do.

2. Julia is talking to her husband, Tim. Read and number the sentences in the correct order.

Hi, Tim. How are you?	1		Bye then. I'll see you tonight. Enjoy the afternoon.
The competition to find the best idea for a TV programme. You remember, don't you? Their idea is excellent.			Yes, I am. I've got a lot of patients to look after.
I'm having lunch next, and then I'm going to the studio to talk to a writer and a painter. After that, I'm going to make a programme with the children. You're busy after lunch too, aren't you?		2	Fine, thanks. What's your news? You're busy today, aren't you?
)		Oh, yes. So what's
Yes, I am. This morning I met the four children who won our competition.			next today?
Well, you like being busy, don't you? Oh, look! It's half past twelve. I'm			Your competition? What competition?



- 3. Now listen and check your answers.
- 4. Write the times in words.







2. _____



3.



4.



5. _____



6. _____

5. Write the words from the box under the correct pictures.

- 6. Read. Tick () the words with the same meanings. Cross () the words with different meanings.
 - 1. big / large

2. envelope / environment

3. early / late

	- 1	

4. excellent / very good

٠.		

5. facts / information

	_	

6. pet / wild animal

7. naughty / natural

	п	

8. look after / be careful with

7. Read and complete. Use the words in the box.

							200		
		ored ok after	feel lovely	,	forget together	G		9	A.M.
,	1.	Max:		oing on hol you (1) <u>fe</u>	iday next w	eek.			37
		Pex:	I'm very				5		70
	2.	Max: Pex:	Have you Yes, I hav		thing (2)	for y	your holiday?		
•	3.	Max: Pex:	Who is g holiday? Mr Lee's			. your house v	vhen you are on		
	1	Max:			oursalf or (1		with someone of	co2	
•	4.	Pex:	•	y with Pax.	Juisell Of (4		with someone els	5E !	
ļ	5.	Max: Pex:		very nice. I	He's very (5				
(6.	Max: Pex:	Are you g	going to ha am. I'm no	ve a (6) It going to b	e (7)	on holiday? at all.		
	7.	Max: Pex:	Don't (8) OK!		_ to send m	e an email wi	th some photos!		
				lking to a		ich words	tell us about		
	1.	a write	er			a jour	nalist		
	2.	forty-e	ight years	old		fifty y∈	ears old		
,	3.	writes	stories ab	out travel		writes	stories for childre	en	
	4.	marrie	d with two	daughters		marrie	ed with two sons		
ļ	5.	childre	en are artis	sts		childre	en are photograp	ohers	
(6.	lives in	England			lives ir	n Australia		
	7.	likes so	ome anima	als		likes a	III animals		
	8.	going	to move to	the USA		going	to move to Engla	and	
(9.	going	to get a n	ew pet		going	to get a new car	ſ	

8.

9. Sam is asking Capo about Ben Adams. Read about Ben and write complete answers to Sam's questions.

This is Ben Adams. Ben is 35 years old. He is married and lives in a small flat. He's

very friendly. He has a job in the circus. He looks after two horses and 10 elephants at the circus. Next year, he's going to look after four horses. He's happy in his job. When he isn't working, Ben likes watching TV and he enjoys going swimming. He can swim very well. He doesn't like singing. He can't sing. No, it isn't. His surname is Adams. Ben's surname is Allan, isn't it? Ben's 40 years old, isn't he? 2. He lives in a big house, doesn't he? He works in a school, doesn't he? The elephants live in 5. the zoo, don't they? He's going to look after three 6. horses next year, isn't he? He's worried about 7. his job, isn't he?

8.

He enjoys swimming, doesn't he?

10. N	Match the questions. Draw lines.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	 What's your favourite food? What colour hair have you got? You're 11, aren't you? You don't live in a town, do you?
11. J u	
2.	go to Green Street School?
3.	have got a sister and a brother?
4.	
5.	can paint very well?
6	o. going to visit Canada on holiday next year
7.	
8	s. can speak two languages?
U	Somplete Sue's diary. Jse the words in help ready suddenly worried
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Thursday, 20th April We wanted to try to (1)help Holly. She was (2) about her cat, Mimi, because Mimi was missing (3) the show. We went downstairs to look for her. After some time Mr Lee said, 'We've looked (4) downstairs and we must go back upstairs now.' He (5) that it was time to get (6) for the TV programme. (7), Bill pointed to a door. It was the (8) to the basement. 'We haven't looked in there, Mr Lee. Mimi could be in there,'

he whispered. We then went into the basement and found Mimi in one

of the cupboards.

13. Bill is going to interview Tim Foster. He needs to check some information before the interview. Write questions using the information in the table.

name	age	family		
Tim Foster	42	married, one daughter		



job	enjoys
doctor	helping worried patients

likes	can	next year
wild animals and pets	spell very well	visit Paris



1. His name is Tim Foster, isn't it?

2. _____?

3. _____?

4. ______?

5. _____?

6. _____?

7. _____?

8. ______?

14. Ask and answer the questions you wrote in exercise 13.



His name is Tim Foster, isn't it?



11

Listen and repeat. Underline the part of each word that is the strongest.



- 1. sincerely
- 3. important
- 5. journalist
- 7. December
- 9. sud<mark>denly</mark>
- 11. photographer

- 2. excited
- 4. envelope
- 6. together
- 8. secretary
- 10. environment
- 12. information
- 2. Read the information. Then rewrite the paragraph with capital letters, full stops, question marks, apostrophes and speech marks in the correct places.
 - 1. Capital letters (A, B, C) start sentences and months, places and people's names.
 - 2. Full stops (.) show the end of a sentence.
 - 3. Question marks (?) show the end of a question.
 - 4. Apostrophes (') show we don't write a part of a word.
 - 5. Speech marks (' ') show the words people say.

today is an important day the circus has come to town we went to the circus and spoke to some people there first we spoke to ben, a man who works with animals we asked him do you like your job yes, ben answered I like my work very much

3. Find and circle nine more adjectives.

а	d	е	С	S	r	e	а	r		У
1	g	Χ	t	S	р	е	g	е	h	n
m	S	С	n	а	t	u	r	а	-1	j
е	У	i	S	У	q	n	S	d	е	r
Х	0	t	i	b	r	f	n	У	į	S
С	g	е	b	n	u	r	-1	d	r	а
е	k	d	0	u	r	i	-1	У	а	n
-1	W	0	r	r	İ	е	d	k	С	m
-1	а	j	е	h	р	n	d	0	n	р
е	m	t	d	r	g	d	S	U	d	а
n	е	i	Χ	W	i	-1	d	p	i	m
t		0	V	е	I	У	I	i	У	m



4. Choose one of the jobs in the box to write about.

artist doctor journalist photographer secretary writer

- Find out more about the job.
- Describe the job.
- Would you like to do this job? Why?
- Find a photo or draw a picture of someone who does this job.
- Show your work to a friend and talk about the job.



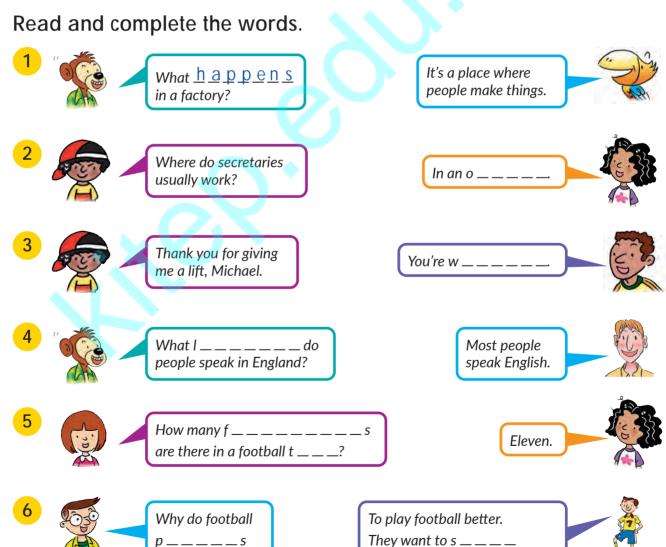
Unit Jobs for everyone

Write the words from the box under the correct pictures.



2.

train every day?

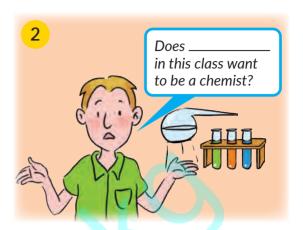


g = and win matches.

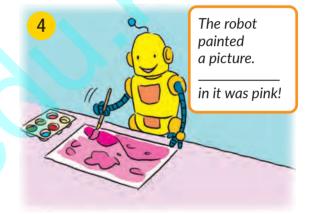
3. Listen and write the missing words.











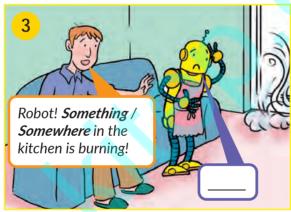




- 4. Read and circle the correct word. Match the sentences to the pictures. Write the letters.
 - a. I can see smoke.
 - b. I can't find it anywhere.
 - c. There was no one in the house.
 - d. Make sure you smile, please.
 - e. I forgot to water the plants.
 - f. Yes, there's a special programme about fire fighters.













5. Find and circle five more jobs.



6. Now listen to people talk about these jobs and check your answers. Write the jobs in the order you hear about them.

١.	pilot
2.	
-· 3.	
). 1.	
-).	
Ó.	

7. Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

fire station fire engines helmets material grow post repair steal newspaper 1. Fire fighters drive <u>fire engines</u> to get to fires. 2. We can read a ______ to find out what is happening in the world. 3. A ______ is a place where fire fighters work. 4. Fire fighters wear ______ to protect their heads, and jackets made of special ______ to protect their bodies. 5. A mechanic can ______ a car that has stopped working. 6. Farmers _____ and sell plants and vegetables. 7. Postmen carry the letters and postcards that we ______. 8. Police officers catch people who ______ things.

8. Read and complete. Use the words in the box.

address a.m. difficult early factories finish jobs make sure offices post-office postcards special stamps uniform

Green Street School Magazine A Visit To The Post Office Vol. 6, No. 3 This week, our journalist spoke to Sue, who visited a post office to find out about the people who work there. Carl: Where did you go to learn about work, Sue? The uniform is a green shirt and green Sue: To a (1) post office near my home. trousers or shorts. I wanted to learn about the Carl: Do you think a postwoman's work is (2) _____ of the postmen and postwomen, and the people who Sue: Yes. They often work in bad weather. work in the post office. They have to be careful and (10) Carl: Tell us about your day there. _____ they take everything to Sue: Of course. I had to start at 5 o'clock the correct (11) _____. in the morning. My dad gave me a Carl: What time did you finish your work lift to work. with the postwoman? Carl: That was very (3) _____. Sue: At 11 (12) _____. Sue: Yes, it was early. I had to be on time Carl: Did you go home then? to go out with the postwoman. Sue: No, I went back to the post office. Carl: What did you do? I met the people who work in the Sue: We took letters and (4) _____ post office and I helped them. I sold to houses, flats and places like (13) _____ to people for their schools, shops, (5) _____ and letters. Carl: What time did you (14) _____? Carl: When you worked, did you wear Sue: At 3 p.m. I enjoyed my day at work. It (7) _____ clothes? was a very interesting day. I felt like a Sue: Yes, I did. I wore a (8) _____. real postwoman!

9. Talk to a grown-up about their job. Fill in the form.

		's job:	
1.	Where does this person work?	an office or a bank	
		a post office or a police stat	on
		a school or a university	
		a factory or a shop	
		a library or a museum	
		other	
	Who/What does this person work with?	people	animals
	WOIK WIIII?	plants	other
	How many days does this	four days	five days
	person work in a week?	six days	other
	What time does this person start and finish work?	fromto	
	What does this person wear for work?	a uniform ev	eryday clothes

2 Extra!

1. Listen and repeat what the children say.



Pilot: I'm a pilot.

Sam: A pilot?

Pilot: I travel all round the world in my job.

Say it! May: All round the world?

Pilot: I've been to seven countries this week.

Bill: Seven?

Pilot: I've been to China, Russia, Australia, Finland, England, Egypt and Canada.

Sue: Canada!

Pilot: Yes. It is my favourite place. I like flying

over the lakes and mountains in Canada.

Sam: Lakes and mountains?
Pilot: Yes. Canada's beautiful.



2. In each row, underline the word that is different.

- 1. footballer doctor quarter actor police officer
- 2. language letter stamp postcard uniform
- 3. mouth brush protect finish teeth
- 4. goal office match team score
- 5. helmet smoke water steal fire engine
- 6. mechanic wheel car repair grow

3. Choose one of the jobs in the box to write about.

chemist dentist fire fighter police officer postman/postwoman

- How do these people help us? Why is their job important?
- Think of an invention that helps these people in their jobs. Find out more about it. Write about how people use it and why it is important.
- Show your work to a friend. Talk about it.

4. Read about spelling. Look at the letters in bold in the table.

Write the words 1 to 10 under the word in the table that has the same sound.

Sometimes there is more than one way of writing the same sound. Sometimes one letter or group of letters can make more than one sound.

s in sit sounds like the letter s in see, but s in is sounds like the letter z in zoo.

c in cat sounds like the letter k in kite, but c in ice sounds like the letter s in see.

ch in *rich* sounds like the letters *ch* in *chair*, but *ch* in *ache* sounds like the letter *k* in *kite*.

ci in *medicine* sounds like the letter *s* in *sit*, but *ci* in *delicious* sounds like the letters *sh* in *ship*.

1.	score
----	-------

- 2. office
- 3. visit
- 4. factory
- 5. **s**ure
- 6. po**s**t
- 7. news
- 8. mechanic
- 9. chemist
- 10. special

k ite	s ee		Z 00	sh ip
score				

In the future

1. Read and complete the words.

1.	to make a new building	b <u>u 1 1 d</u>
2.	people who have no money are	p
3.	people who don't work or study hard are	1
4.	a person at a school or university	S
5.	a place where people can study when they leave school	C
6.	you spend a lot of money when you buy something like this	e
7.	a man who has a business is a	b

May and Sue are talking about the future. Listen and tick (✓) Yes or No.



Sue, what do you think about the next 10 years?

	May		Sue	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. study hard at school	✓			
2. go to college				
3. start a business				
4. visit other countries				
5. learn new languages				
6. learn to drive a motorbike				
7. be a famous artist				
8. build or buy a house				

3. Look at the pictures. Write what they think they will do next year.

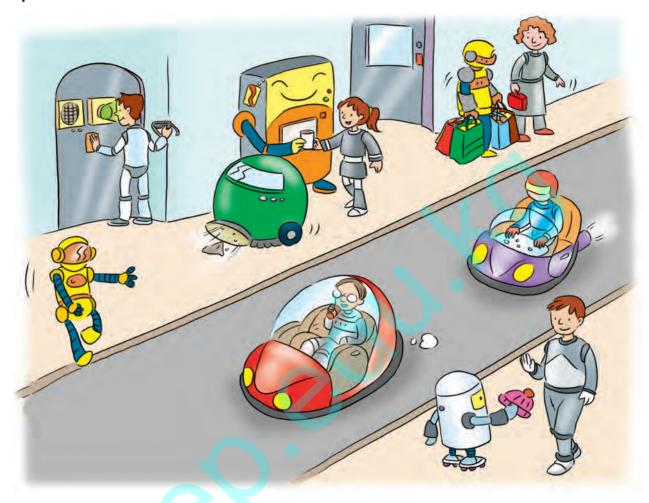






1.	Miss Sun thinks she will learn to ski next year.
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6	

4. Look at Sue's picture of a street in the future and write questions. Use *will* and the words below.



houses / speak / arrive home
 Will houses speak to you when you arrive home?

2. traffic / noisy / or / quiet

3. cars / drive / themselves

4. robots / clean / streets / us

5. robots / carry / bags /us

6. robots / bring things / forget them

____:

5. Read what Bill thinks about the future. Then write sentences.



My life in the future

by Bill

I think my life will be very different in the future. I may stay in hotels under the sea when I go on holiday. I think hotels will be cheaper, but I also think that the sea

will be dirtier because there will be buildings in it. This will be bad for the fish that live there, so we may not see many different kinds of fish. I hope that doesn't happen. I will visit other countries more often in the future because it will be easier to fly around the world. Planes may fly passengers from one part of the world to another in a few minutes. That will save a lot of time.

Where will Bill go for his holidays?

There will be computers in every house. Computers and machines will do everything for us. They will buy our food, clothes and other things. I won't need pens or pencils to write with because I will do all my writing on my computer or my phone.

Also, there may not be many trees to make paper from because there may not be many forests or jungles left.

I think there will be robot cars in the future. They will take us to all the places we want to go to. There won't be shops or banks or police stations in every town. We will phone or email the police or bank when we need them. Of course, we may not get enough exercise because we won't need to walk anywhere. Robots will do a lot of the jobs that people do now. But I don't think that robots will be singers or artists or writers. I'm sure people will still do those jobs.

Things which may/will be better					
1.	We may go on holidays under				
	the sea.				
2.					
3.					
1					

Things which may/will be worse							
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							

4-281 **25**

Write questions. Use will and the words below. 6.

1.	what / world / be / like / 30 years
	What will the world be like in 30 years?

- 2. there / be / new medicines / future
- what kind / houses / people / live in 3.
- how / passengers / travel / one place / another 4.
- why / we / not / need / to turn lights / on and off / ourselves 5.

What do they think? Listen and draw lines. 7.





People will only see animals in zoos.

People will have longer lives.



There won't be so many cars on the roads.

People may not get enough exercise.

There won't be many forests or jungles.

People will have more beautiful houses.



Pupils will study at home.

Machines will do a lot of work for people.



Rockets will fly passengers to the moon.

More people will enjoy their jobs more.

Computers will be a lot cleverer.







Mr Lee

8. Write about the world in 10 years' time. Use the questions in the boxes to help you.



Will there be more people? Why?	What kind of food will people eat?
Will the world be noisier or quieter? Why?	
Will the world be cleaner or dirtier? Why?	Will offices and schools be different? Why?
Will people have more time for sports and hobbies? Why?	
	_

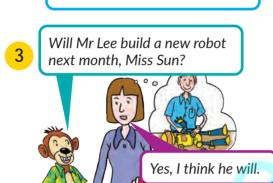
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3 Extra!

1. Listen and repeat the answers.









It may be bad.

2. Read about commas. Then rewrite the sentences with commas in the correct places.

We use a comma (,) between words in a list. We don't need a comma after the last word before and.

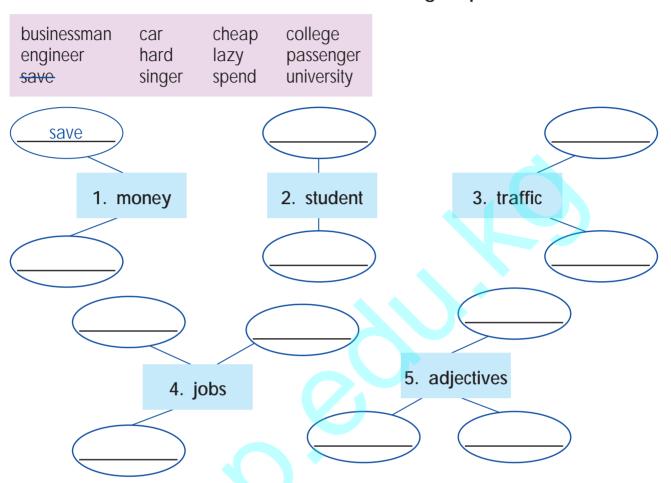
I like pears, apples, and oranges for breakfast.

✓ I like pears, apples and oranges for breakfast.

- Put the plates cups and knives on the table.
 Put the plates, cups and knives on the table.
- 2. You should stop reading turn off the light and go to sleep.
- 3. Tennis badminton football and volleyball are good exercise.
- 4. Engineers fire fighters nurses and police officers all do different jobs.

Write it!

Write the words from the box in the correct group.



Make a short book: My future in 10 years. 4.

- Read each question.
- Write a sentence or more to answer each question.
- Draw or stick a different picture on each page to go with the sentence or sentences which you wrote.
- Show your book to your friends and talk about it.

