

UNIT 3

Vocabulary 1

- 1 1 kangaroo 2 dolphin 3 bear 4 shark 5 whale 6 lion
2 1 jump, 2 swim, jump 3 walk, climb, run 4 swim
5 swim, jump 6 walk, run
3 1 climb 2 swim 3 jump 4 fly 5 walk
4 Student's own answers.

Reading

- 1 1 four animals: dog, sheep, goat, pig
2 Ellen's favourite month: April
3 the name of Ellen's hobby: agility competitions
2 1 family (The word must be someone/a group of people because the verb is 'live'. The text goes on to talk about Ellen's dad, so it must be 'family'. The word must describe humans (who own dogs) because the sentence ends 'our dog'.)
2 morning (in the 'collocates with 'morning')
3 school ('finish' collocates with 'school')
4 sheep (The word must be a noun because there is an article 'The' before the gap. The word must describe an animal which has babies and live in a field.)
5 runs (The word must be a verb because there is a noun before the gap. The word must describe what the dogs do at the agility competition.)
6 listen (The word must be a verb because there is an adverb of frequency before the gap. The reason the dog doesn't win is because he doesn't listen.)
3 2 Me and my dog (The best title is 'Me and my dog' because Ellen doesn't describe a whole year on the farm and most of the post is about her dog, not the sheep.)

Grammar

- 1 1 A always (Must be a positive word (because kangaroos live in Australia) so it can't be 'never'. The noun is plural 'kangaroos' so the answer cannot be 'doesn't' (third person singular).) B live (Must be a verb because there is an adverb before the gap. 'live' collocates with 'in groups')
3 B always (The missing word can't be 'never' because the verb is negative already (aren't). 'aren't sometimes' doesn't make sense.)
4 A never (In the previous sentence it says that kangaroos only eat plants, so they never eat spiders or beetles.)
5 B sometimes (The beginning of the sentence says that kangaroos aren't usually dangerous, but this mean they can 'sometimes' attack people (but not often).)
6 C are (The adverb 'often' comes after the verb 'to be'. After 'There' the verb must be is/are. The noun in the sentence is 'signs' so the answer must be 'are'.)
2 1 My cat never has milk for breakfast.
2 He often goes out at night.
3 He doesn't always eat his food.
4 He usually sleeps on my sister's bed.
5 He is usually very happy.
6 He always sits in front of the TV in the afternoon.
3 1 usually (It must be an adverb and it can't be 'always' because the writer is describing a usual situation with a caveat 'but I am a bit nervous'.)
2 don't (The problem in the post is that the writer doesn't like spiders. The word in the gap must be an auxiliary verb or an adverb.)
3 are (The word in the gap must be 'are' because the noun is plural 'spiders' and the writer is using the adjective 'dangerous'.)

- 4 you (The auxiliary verb in the question is in the second person singular 'do' so the pronoun must be 'you'.)
5 spiders (The subject is missing from the question. 'spiders' is the only noun in the box.)
6 see (The missing word must be a verb, because it comes after the pronoun 'I' and is followed by a noun 'a spider'.)
4 1 often see (The adverb of frequency 'often' goes before the verb 'see'.)
2 aren't always (The adverb of frequency 'always' goes after the verb because the verb is 'be'.)
3 don't often come (The adverb of frequency 'often' goes after the negative auxiliary verb 'don't' but before the main verb 'come'.)
4 don't usually see (The adverb of frequency 'usually' goes after the negative auxiliary verb 'don't' but before the main verb 'see'.)
5 don't usually like (The adverb of frequency 'usually' goes after the negative auxiliary verb 'don't' but before the main verb 'like'.)
6 sometimes climb (The adverb of frequency 'sometimes' goes before the verb 'climb'.)

Vocabulary 2

- 1 1 forest 2 jungle 3 lake 4 river 5 desert
Students draw mountains.
2 1 lakes 2 water 3 the mountains 4 desert 5 jungle
6 lakes
3 1 the 2 insects 3 fish 4 sea 5 drink 6 caves
4 Student's own answers.

Possible answers:

- 1 Parrots usually fly in the forest.
2 Sharks always swim in the sea.
3 Camels usually walk in the desert.
4 Brown bears usually sleep in caves
5 People don't usually like crocodiles.

Listening

- 1 1 in December *The tour starts in December ...*
2 parrots *I love parrots. They're my favourite birds.*
3 snakes *Does it talk about snakes? I love snakes!*
2 Day 1 A (monkeys) *Day 1 ... What do we see? ... No, not snakes, Jake. Monkeys!*
Day 2 F (caiman/crocodile) *On day two we ... We usually see Caiman ... Caiman are a type of crocodile.*
Day 3 E (parrots) *listen to the description of day three. In the morning ... we often see Macaws and parrots'*
Day 4 D (frogs) *On Day 4 in the evening we ... find interesting frogs.*
Day 5 B (snakes) *Day 5 We go on a walk through the forest. This is often a good place to see snakes like the Green Tree Viper.*
Day 6 C (hummingbirds) *And on day six of the tour ... What animals and birds do we see? ... we usually see butterflies and hummingbirds.*
3 1 C (Where ... ?' requires an answer which is a place ('In the mountains'.))
2 D (What ... ?' requires a noun as an answer ('Bamboo'))
3 F (When ... ?' requires an answer which is a time/time period ('At night'.))
4 E (Why ... ?' requires an answer which is a reason ('Because ...'))
5 B (How often ... ?' requires an answer which describes frequency, e.g. an adverb ('Not very often'.))
6 A (How ... ?' requires an answer which describes an action/method ('By walking around'.))

WORKBOOK ANSWER KEY

- 4 1 Why do armadillos sleep a lot? (A reason, beginning with 'because' is underlined, so the question must start with 'Why'.)
2 Where do ducks live? (A place is underlined in the answer, so the question must start with 'Where'.)
3 How often do polar bears see penguins? (An adverb is underlined, so the question must start with 'How often'.)
4 When do bats sleep? (A time period is underlined, so the question must start with 'When'.)
5 What do ducks eat? (A list of nouns is underlined, so the question must start with 'What'.)

Speaking

- 1-4 1 B (The question is 'Where ...?' so the answer must be a place.)
2 C (The question is 'What ...?' so the answer must be a noun (a type of food).)
3 A (The question contains 'Has it got ...?' so the answer must be 'Yes, it has.' or 'No, it hasn't'.)
4 B (The question is 'Does it swim?' so the answer would usually be 'Yes, it does' or 'No, it doesn't'. Neither of these options is given, so 'Yes, sometimes' must be right ('Yes it sometimes does' is the implied answer).)
5 A ('How long is it?' is the question, so the answer must contain a measurement of length.)
6 B (The question starts 'Is it ...?' so the answer must be 'Yes, it is.' or 'No, it isn't'.)
5 1 B 2 F 3 E 4 A 5 C 6 D
6 1 one ('odd one out' is a fixed expression)
2 which (A question word is required and 'Which' is the word for choosing between different options (asking about one of a group))
3 sure ('I'm not sure' is one of the expressions students have practised in the Student's Book.)
4 because (The speaker is giving a reason for his opinion, so it begins with 'because')
5 think (This must be a verb because the pronoun 'I' comes before the gap, what follows is an opinion, so the verb must be 'think')
6 doesn't (This must be the auxiliary verb for making a regular verb negative in the present tense, third person ('it').)
7 1 I think it's the duck because it hasn't got four legs. / I think it's the lion because it doesn't live on a farm.
2 I think it's the rabbit because it doesn't climb. / I think it's the monkey because it isn't a pet.
3 I think it's the kangaroo because it doesn't fly.
4 I think it's the panda because it doesn't live in the desert. / I think it's the snake because it hasn't got legs. / I think it's the camel because it doesn't climb.
5 I think it's the polar bear because it doesn't live in Africa / it lives in a cold place.

Writing

- 1 1 Frogs make eggs, but they don't have nests.
2 They can jump, but they can't walk.
3 They hide in the day and come out at night.
4 They don't like cold places and they always live near water.
5 Some frogs sleep under water, but they can breathe.
2 Scorpions
Scorpions are amazing animals. They live all over the world, but they live in Antarctica. You can find them in jungles, forests and caves, but lots of scorpions live in the desert, under the ground. They go out in the day to look for food. Scorpions are usually about 60 cm long. Scorpions often eat insects, like beetles and spiders, but they don't eat a lot of food. Some scorpions only eat one insect in a day. Scorpions are never dangerous to people.

Mother scorpions usually have four to eight babies. Their nests are usually under the ground or under rocks. The babies live on their father's back.

- 3 1 They go out at night to look for food.
2 Scorpions are usually about 6 cm long.
3 Some scorpions only eat one insect in a year.
4 Scorpions are sometimes dangerous to people.
5 The babies live on their mother's back.
4 1 legs and a small 2 but they don't 3 get/are tired after
4 but they sometimes eat 5 they are 6 and they stay

Unit check

- 1 A duck B tiger C hippo D armadillo E penguin F bee
2 1 B 2 C 3 E 4 A 5 D 6 F
3 1 never 2 always 3 always 4 usually / often
5 often / usually
4 1 Whales are always big. (The adverb goes after the verb 'be'.)
2 I often walk to school. (The adverb goes before the verb.)
3 Bears sometimes swim. (The adverb goes before the verb.)
4 Cheetahs don't usually eat at night. (The adverb goes between the auxiliary and the main verb.)
5 We never go to the beach in December. (The adverb goes before the verb.)
6 My aunt is always in her car. (The adverb goes after the verb 'be')
5 1 Where do they 2 What do they 3 When do they
4 How old 5 What do you / we

UNIT 4

Vocabulary 1

- 1 A café B hospital C supermarket D bus stop
E swimming pool F park
2 1 square 2 sports centre 3 museum 4 shopping centre / souvenir shop 5 shopping centre / souvenir shop
3 1 opposite 2 near 3 next to 4 near 5 next to 6 opposite
4 Students' own answers.

Reading

- 1 1 C (Giolitti's café) 2 D (Borghese museum) 3 A (Navona square) 4 B (River Tevere)
2 1 B ('in the morning' is a fixed expression)
2 A (The word must be a verb in the third person singular, because there is a singular subject 'The building' before the gap. At the end of the sentence is 'years old', so the verb is 'be')
3 B (The word is an adverb because it comes directly before a verb. The context of the sentence means the adverb is 'often')
4 B (The word is a possessive pronoun and it is in the first person singular (the whole article is written in the first person).)
5 C ('next' is followed by 'to' if it is a preposition)
3 1 breakfast/ice cream ... *have breakfast at a café ... Giolitti's. They also serve fantastic ice cream*
2 almost 2,000 years old *The building is almost 2,000 years old!*
3 gardens *When you finish looking at the paintings, walk around the amazing gardens.*
4 thirty-one/31 *There are 31 bridges across the river ... go to a restaurant in the evening - there are lots next to the river.*
5 (lots of) restaurants *go to a restaurant ... there are lots next to the river.*