

5

Weird and Wild Animals

Vocabulary

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I will learn to name weird animals and where they live.



Song Time!



Listen, look, and say.



1 Tasmanian devil

Lives in: Australia

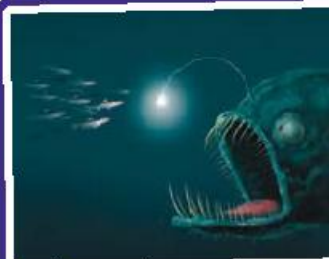
Population:
between 10,000
and 25,000



2 Andean condor

Lives in:
South America

Population:
about 10,000



3 angler fish

Lives in: oceans all
over the world

Population:
we don't know



4 volcano rabbit

Lives on:
volcanoes in Mexico

Population: between
2,000 and 12,000



5 coconut crab

Lives on: islands in
the Pacific Ocean

Population: more
than 100,000



6 tarsier

Lives in: Southeast Asia

Population:
we don't know



Play the game.

Song

I will learn to ask and answer about weird animals.



Listen and sing. Why is it important to learn about animals?

Understanding Animals

Do you know a lot about animals?
How many different kinds there are.
Some are big, and some are small,
And some are just bizarre!

It's important to learn about animals,
Though many seem strange, it's true.
Because when we learn about animals,
We learn about ourselves, too.

**Understanding animals is good for us to do
Because learning about animals helps us
And helps them, too!**

Some live in trees, or in the ocean,
And some live where it's hot.
Some are beautiful, and some are cute,
And some are... well, they're not!

Chorus

Chorus



4

Ask and answer about the animals in 1.



Where do coconut crabs live?

How many are there?

They live on islands in the Pacific Ocean.

There are more than 100,000.



THINK BIG

Find a picture of another weird animal.
What is its population? Where does it live? Tell the class.

Story

I will read a story about endangered chimpanzees.

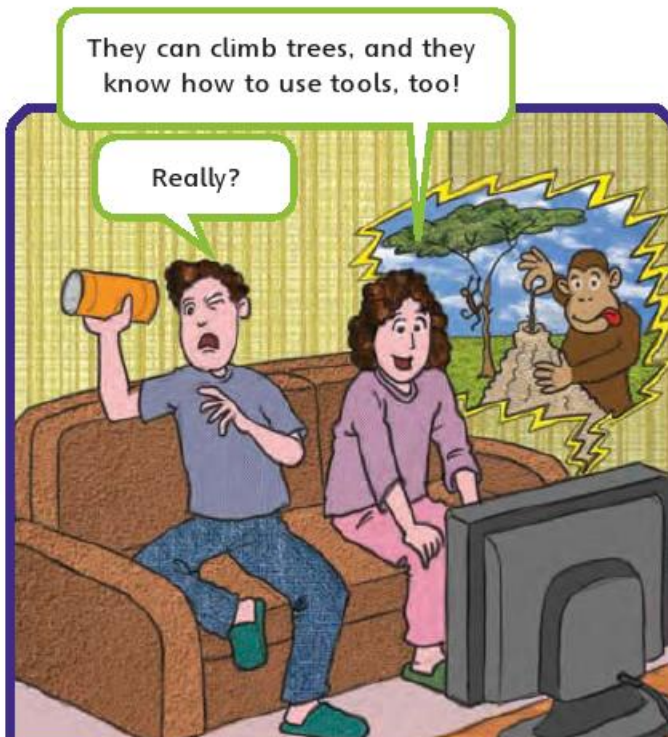
5 Listen and read. What is the program about?

Chimps Are Smart!



1

Christina is watching a TV program about chimpanzees, or chimps. She's telling Sam about them.



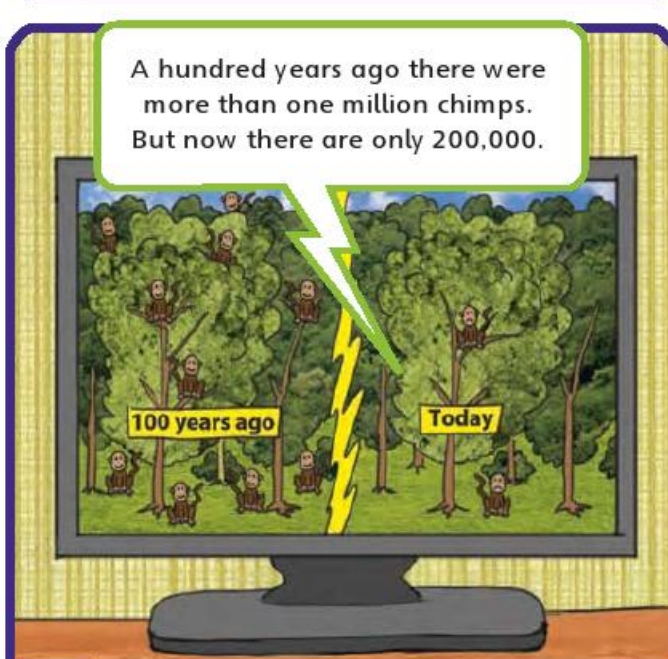
2

Christina explains that chimps make tools to get food.



3

Christina finds out that chimps are endangered.



4

The program says that there are not many chimps left.

That's terrible! Why are they endangered?

They're endangered because people are moving into their habitat.

5 Christina explains that people move in and destroy the jungle, and the chimps have nowhere to live.

Christina... I can talk and climb trees. And I can use tools, just like chimps. I hope I'm not endangered!

I don't think so! But you are a cheeky monkey!

6 Sam laughs at Christina's joke.

6 Look at the story. Ask and answer.

- 1 What things can chimps do?
- 2 Why do chimpanzees make tools?
- 3 How many chimps were there 100 years ago?
- 4 How many are there now?
- 5 Why are chimps endangered?
- 6 Is Sam endangered?

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What other animals are endangered and why?
What can we do to help them?

Language in Action

I will listen to a dialog about endangered animals.

90
7

Listen and read. Then say.

Jane: Wow, listen to this. Tigers are endangered. There are only 3,200 of them left in the world today.

Ted: Really?

Jane: Yes. In the 1900s, there were more than 100,000 tigers.

Ted: Wow! Why are there only 3,200 now?

Jane: Because some people kill tigers. They sell them for their fur or to make medicine.

Ted: That's terrible!

Jane: I know. But some people are trying to help them.

Ted: Maybe we can help them, too.

Jane: We can. Learning about tigers is the best way to start.



8

Practice the dialog in 7 with a partner.

91
9

Listen and stick. Label each picture with the animal's name.

bumblebee bat

Egyptian tortoise

Mexican walking fish

red panda



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

Grammar

I will learn to use *How many...?*, *there were/there are*, *Why...?*, and *because* to ask about animals.

How many chimpanzees were there 100 years ago?

There **were** more than one million. But now there **are** only about 200,000.

10 Complete the sentences with **how many**, **there were**, and **there are**.

- 1 How many Komodo dragons were there fifty years ago?
There were more than 20,000. But now there are probably fewer than 5,000 in the Komodo Islands.
- 2 _____ Andean condors were there in the past?
_____ many Andean condors in the mountains of South America. But now _____ only a few thousand left.
- 3 _____ volcano rabbits were there fifty years ago?
_____ only about 1,000. We don't know how many _____ now, but probably only a few hundred.
- 4 _____ Tasmanian devils were there twenty-five years ago?
_____ more than 100,000 Tasmanian devils.
But now _____ only about 20,000.



Why are chimpanzees endangered?

They're endangered **because** people are moving into their habitat.

11 Read and talk about why these animals are endangered.

- 1 Why are Komodo dragons endangered?
People are killing them. / People are moving into their habitat.
- 2 Why are Andean condors endangered?
Other animals are killing them. / They are getting sick and dying.
- 3 Why are volcano rabbits endangered?
People are destroying their habitat. / There is too much pollution.
- 4 Why are Tasmanian devils endangered?
People are killing them. / People are moving into their habitat.

12 Work with a partner and find out more about each of the animals in 10 and 11. Discuss.

I will learn about animals and why some are endangered.

13 Listen and read. Do any of these animals live in your country?

CONTENT WORDS

cave endangered extinct fur in the wild
polluted pond predator protect trap

Strange and Endangered

Our world is beautiful, but it's changing. For some wild animals, nowhere is safe in nature: hunting and disease mean they have no home. Let's meet some cute and unusual animals and find out why they're endangered.

2 This funny-looking fish is called the Mexican walking fish. It's not really a fish – it's a kind of salamander. It has legs, so it can move around on land. It lives in the streams and ponds near Mexico City, but most of these ponds are now polluted, and the fish is nearly extinct.



4 The Egyptian tortoise is the smallest tortoise in the world. When they're fully grown, Egyptian tortoises are only 10 centimeters long. They live in the desert. They're so unusual that everyone wants one as a pet. As a result, there are fewer than 7,500 left in the wild now.



1 The smallest bat in the world is called the bumblebee bat because it's the same size as a bumblebee! Bumblebee bats live in caves in the forests of Thailand and Myanmar. They're endangered because each year farmers burn the forests where they live. Most scientists agree that there are only about 6,000 bumblebee bats left in the wild.



3 The cute animal is the red panda. Most red pandas live in mountains in China, Myanmar, and Nepal. They live in trees with red moss on their branches, so they can hide from their predators. People hunt them for their fur, but they also fall into traps from hunters. Scientists say that there are fewer than 10,000 red pandas left in the wild.



14 Look at 13. Say the animal.

- 1 It's a very popular pet.
- 2 It lives in caves in the forest.
- 3 Its color helps it hide from predators.
- 4 It's almost extinct.

**THINK
BIG**

How can people protect endangered animals?

I will learn about dragon myths from around the world.

15 Read quickly. Are all dragons scary?

CONTENT WORDS

creature extinction evil fairy tale
habitat monster myth mythical

DRAGONS

Dragons are mythical creatures. That means they aren't real. They're important in many cultures around the world. People from North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Oceania, and Asia talk about them in myths and fairy tales, but different cultures see dragons differently.

In Asia, dragons are beautiful and magical creatures, and some stories about them are more than 4,000 years old. Asian dragons don't have wings. They look like giant lizards, but they aren't scary. They help people, and they can bring someone good luck. One example is Fuku Riu, the Japanese lucky dragon.

In Europe, North America, and South America, however, stories about dragons usually show them as evil. Western fairy-tale dragons live in caves. They have giant wings and breathe fire, so they're usually scary! However, there are some stories about good dragons in Western culture.

Dragons also have a very long history in Australia and Oceania. Some of the dragon myths there are more than 50,000 years old. There are many different types of dragon, but the most famous is the bunyip. This scary mythical monster is made from parts of different animals. It lives in the water and eats animals and sometimes people.

The only real dragon alive today is the Komodo dragon, a very large lizard that lives on an island in Indonesia. It can be scary because it hunts and eats almost anything: deer, pigs, other smaller dragons, and even big animals and humans! The Komodo dragon is now an endangered species because of predators and changes in its habitat, so people are trying to help save it from extinction.

16 Listen and read. Say **True** or **False**. Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Asian dragons look like giant lizards with wings.
- 2 In Asia, dragons are lucky creatures.
- 3 All European dragons are bad.
- 4 The bunyip looks very different from Asian dragons.



Do you know any myths or fairy tales about dragons? What are they?

I will learn to write sentences with end marks.

17 Read and choose the correct end marks for each sentence.

A sentence may end with a period (.), a question mark (?), or an exclamation point (!). These are called end marks.

Use a period at the end of a sentence that makes a statement.

I like stories about dragons.

Use a question mark at the end of a question.

Why are tigers endangered?

Use an exclamation point at the end of a statement that shows a strong feeling.

The Komodo dragon is very scary!

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------|
| 1 | How many Tasmanian devils were there in 1920 | . / ? / ! |
| 2 | People are moving into the forest | . / ? / ! |
| 3 | Angler fish are very strange | . / ? / ! |
| 4 | Do you like elephants | . / ? / ! |
| 5 | Mexican walking fish lived in ponds | . / ? / ! |

18 Rewrite each sentence in your notebook. Use a period, a question mark, or an exclamation point.

- 1 Many people help endangered animals
- 2 Look at those fantastic dragons
- 3 Can frogs swim
- 4 Where do Komodo dragons live
- 5 Tarsiers are so cute
- 6 There were more than 100,000 tigers in the 1900s
- 7 What color are Andean condors
- 8 We can do a lot to help endangered animals



19 Write sentences in your notebook. Write one with a period, one with a question mark, and one with an exclamation point.

I will learn to use the sounds *ph* and *wh*.

96
20

Listen, read, and repeat.

1 **ph**

97
21

Listen and find. Then say.



phone

2 **wh**



whale

98
22

Listen and blend the sounds.

1 ph-o-t-o photo

3 wh-ea-t wheat

5 wh-i-te white

7 wh-ee-l wheel

2 ph-a-n-t-o-m phantom

4 d-o-l-ph-i-n dolphin

6 e-l-e-ph-a-n-t elephant

8 wh-e-n when

99
23

Read aloud. Then listen and chant.

The phantom has a photo
On his phone
Of a white wheel
And some wheat.



Values | Protect endangered animals.

I will learn to protect endangered animals and the environment.

101
24

Listen and write the number. Write the sentence under the correct picture.

Don't pollute animal habitats. Make space for wildlife.
Reduce, reuse, recycle.



25

Discuss what you can do to help take care of animals and their habitats.



What can we do to protect endangered species?

We can protect their habitats.



Project

26

Make Conservation signs. Display your signs in the hallways of your school.



27 Read about these endangered animals.



Name: Asian elephant
100 years ago: 90,000
Now: 45,000
Why endangered:
 People are killing them.



Name: Black rhinoceros
100 years ago: 300,000
Now: 2,000
Why endangered:
 People are killing them.



Name: Cheetah
100 years ago: more than 100,000
Now: 12,000
Why endangered: Their habitat is disappearing.



Name: Polar bear
100 years ago: No one knows
Now: 20,000
Why endangered: The climate is changing.

28 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the endangered animals on this page.



How many cheetahs were there 100 years ago?

There were more than 100,000.



29 Complete the dialogs with **there are** or **there were**.

- 1 Yesterday, _____ three kids at the animal rescue meeting. Today, _____ eight kids at the meeting.
- 2 _____ five horses on the farm last year. Now, _____ six.
- 3 _____ twelve boys on the team last week, but _____ only ten this week.

30 Find out more. Research answers to the questions below.

- 1 Are there any endangered animals in the area where you live? Explain.

- 2 What can you do to help them?

I Can

- use words for weird animals and where they live.
- use *How many, there + be* and *why/because* to talk about endangered animals.
- talk about endangered animals.
- write sentences with end marks.



6

Life Long Ago

Vocabulary

I will learn to name things about the past and the present.



Song Time!



1 Listen, look, and say.



1 drive cars



2 wash clothes in a washing machine



3 have a cell phone

NOW



4 have electric lights



5 cook in a microwave



6 listen to an MP3 player



7 cooked on a coal stove



8 had a phone with an operator



9 traveled by horse and buggy

LONG AGO



10 washed clothes by hand



11 had oil lamps



12 listened to the radio

2 Play the game.

Song

I will learn to talk about how life was in the past.



Listen and sing. How did people get water one hundred years ago?

In the Old Days

Life one hundred years ago
Was different, you see.
 There were no computers,
And there was no TV.

**Life was different in the old days.
Life was different in so many ways.**

Children used to get water
From pumps or wells outdoors.
Now we just turn on the tap,
And out fresh water pours!

Chorus

Life was so much slower!
Few people had a car.
Children used to walk to school,
And they walked very far!

Chorus



Choose. Then match the activities of today with activities from the past.

cook have listen travel wash clothes

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 _____ by car | a cooked on a coal stove |
| 2 _____ in a washing machine | b had oil lamps |
| 3 _____ electric lights | c listened to the radio |
| 4 _____ in a microwave | d traveled by horse and buggy |
| 5 _____ to an MP3 player | e washed clothes by hand |



What else is different now? Tell a partner.

Story

I will read a story about life in the past.

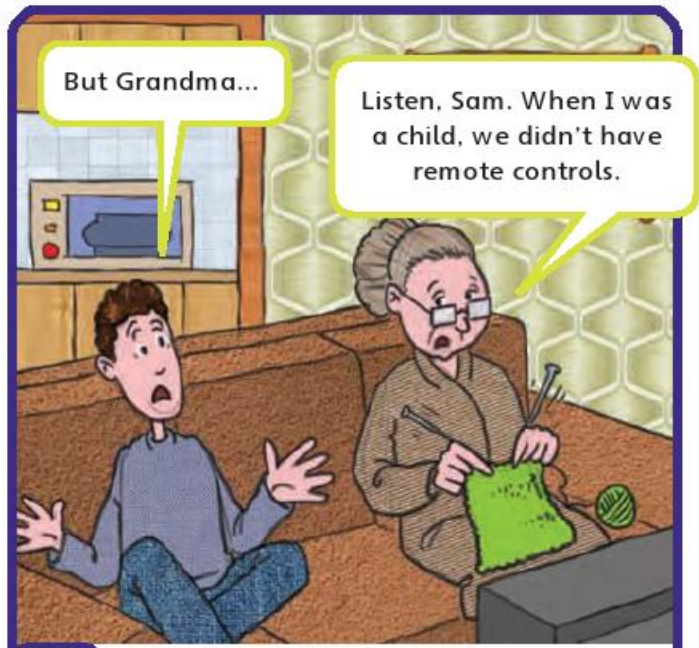
107
5

Listen and read. Did Grandma have a microwave when she was a child?

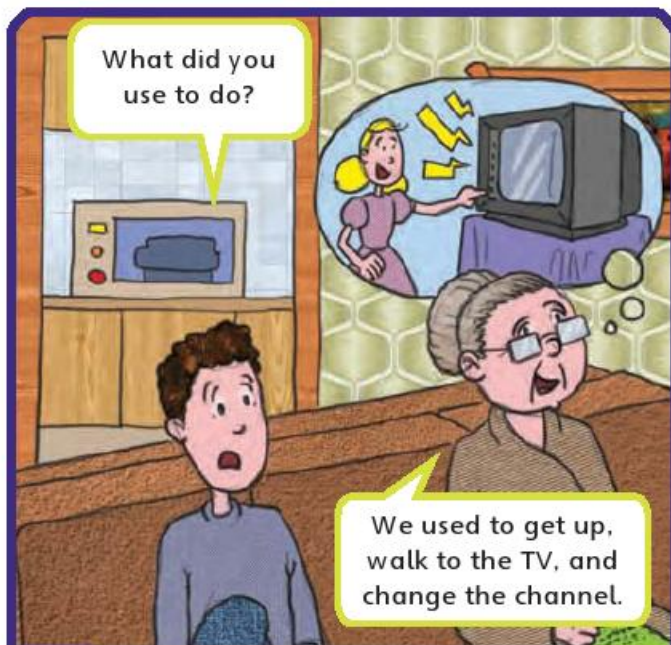
Life Was Nicer Then



1 Sam is watching TV and doesn't want to get off the sofa.



2 Grandma doesn't want Sam to be lazy.



3 Most TVs didn't have remote controls when Sam's grandma was a child.



4 Sam's grandma thinks life was a lot nicer when she was young.

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6 Read and choose.

When Sam's grandma was a child...

- 1 people **watched** / **didn't watch** TV.
- 2 people **had** / **didn't have** remote controls to change channels.
- 3 people **used** / **didn't use** to get up to change the channels.
- 4 life **was** / **wasn't** simpler and quieter.
- 5 people **used** / **didn't use** to cook in a microwave.



Does your family have a lot of remote controls?
What are they for?
What other modern technology makes life easier?

Language in Action

I will listen to a dialog about what people used to do.

108
7

Listen and read. Then say.

Millie: Who's that?

Mom: That's a picture of your great-great-grandparents.

Millie: But they're so young!

Mom: Oh, well, this picture is from 1905. That was a long time ago.

Millie: How did people go places in 1905?

Mom: They used to ride a horse and buggy, or they walked.

Millie: Did you use to ride a horse and buggy, Mom?

Mom: I'm not *that* old!



8

Practice the dialog in 7 with a partner.

109
9

Listen and stick. Write the number.



Grammar

I will learn to use *Did... have...?* and *used to* to ask and answer about the past.

Did people **have** cars in 1950?

Yes, they **did**.

Did people **have** cars in 1900?

No, they **didn't**. They traveled by horse and buggy or by train.

10 Read the questions. Complete the answers.

- 1 Did your father have a car in high school?

No, he didn't. He used to ride a bicycle.

- 2 Did people play video games twenty years ago?

_____ There were some very popular video games back then.

- 3 Did your grandmother have a computer?

_____ She never used a computer.

- 4 Did people have running water in their homes 200 years ago?

_____ They used to get water from a pump outside.

- 5 Did people write letters in the past?

_____ Now we write letters and send emails.

Before TV, what **did** people **use to do** for entertainment at night?

They **used to listen** to the radio.

They **didn't use to listen** to an MP3 player.

11 Read the questions and answer them with your own ideas. Use *used to* in your answers.

- 1 Before computers, what did people use to do to keep in touch?

Before computers, people _____

- 2 Before cell phones, what did people use to do to call each other?

Before cell phones, people _____

- 3 Before microwaves, what did people use to do to cook their food?

Before microwaves, people _____

12 Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions like the ones in 11. Look at pages 68–69 for ideas.

I will learn about how people used to travel.

117
13

Listen and read. How has the average speed of vehicles changed since the early 1900s?

CONTENT WORDS

average speed distance traveled
multiply number of per hour

And Then There Were Cars

1 Until the early 1900s, many people traveled by horse and buggy. They didn't use to travel very far or very fast. Historians believe that the furthest a family could travel in one day used to be about 24 kilometers. Since a horse and buggy had an average speed of 8 km per hour, a simple equation shows us that people used to travel no more than three hours a day – 3 hours multiplied by 8 km per hour equals 24 km ($3 \times 8 = 24$).



2 The distances people traveled changed in 1886 when Mr. Karl Benz from Germany put an engine on a buggy. It was the first gas-powered vehicle. Then in 1901, the German company Daimler Motors (DMG) created a beautiful motor car for racing. It was called the Mercedes.



Its engine was lighter, so it could travel faster than any other car. The Mercedes also looked very different from the horse-drawn buggy. It was more attractive, and it was safer because it was lower and closer to the road. Six Mercedes raced in Nice in 1901, and they reached an average speed of 51 km per hour.

3 Unfortunately, the Mercedes was expensive. It was and still is a luxury. The average working man in America in the 1900s could not buy one. Henry Ford changed this when he built the Model T, or "Tin Lizzie" in 1908. It was one of the first popular cars – people could buy it for about 850 dollars. All of a sudden, the number of cars on the road multiplied! Its average speed was about 40 km per hour.

4 Modern cars today are much faster than they used to be. The average speed of the modern car is about 90 km per hour. However, in big cities, because of all the traffic, we still don't travel much faster than we used to with the horse and buggy.



14

Look at 13. Say True or False. Correct the sentences that are false.

- 1 In the early 1900s, people could travel about 48 km in one day.
- 2 The first gas-powered vehicle was invented in 1901.
- 3 Karl Benz built the first Mercedes.
- 4 The Mercedes looked really good.
- 5 People bought the Model T because it was cheaper.

**THINK
BIG**

Which ways of traveling are faster than a modern car?
What are the good and bad things about traveling fast?

I will learn about people who live without technology.

15 Read quickly. Is technology important for the three tribes?

CONTENT WORDS

ancestors dialect nomadic
reindeer surfing the Internet
technology tundra

Living Traditionally in a Modern World

Could you live without a computer or a cell phone? It might be hard for you to imagine a life without technology. But even today, many people all over the world live happily without it. There are many tribes with much more important things to worry about than technology.



1 One of the most famous tribes on the planet is the Maasai people of Kenya, in Africa. The Maasai are nomadic. This means they don't live in one place all the time. They move from place to place and make new homes each time they move. They build their homes in the forests from things they can find in nature – mud, sticks, grass, and rocks. Their villages don't have running water or electricity, so computers and cell phones aren't an option.

2 Another tribe in South East Asia is the Hmong. These are hill people – they live in the mountains in parts of Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam. They have a very traditional way of life. In fact, they live the same way now that their ancestors used to live, more than 2,000 years ago. They also have their own ancient language with two different dialects: Hmong Djua and Hmong Daw. The language comes from Southern China, and it's quite different from the other languages of South East Asia. You won't find much technology in a Hmong hill village.



3 The Koryak people, a tribe in Russia, live on the northern part of the Pacific Coast. The land in that area is Arctic tundra, which is very cold. For food, these people catch fish or herd reindeer. Instead of playing computer games or surfing the Internet, Koryak children help hunt and cook food for their family. They also sometimes make their own clothes out of reindeer skin.

Life for these people is much harder than it is for you or me. Could you live comfortably without basic necessities like food, water, and electricity?

113 **16** Listen and read. Match the tribes (1–3) with the sentences (a–d).

- a You can't have a cell phone or a computer without electricity!
- b I speak some Chinese. I'd like to learn an unusual language.
- c I'm happy I don't have to hunt for my food!
- d In my opinion, it's important to look after your traditions.



Do you know of any other groups of people who live without using technology?
Would you like to live without technology? Why/Why not?

Writing | Quotation marks

I will learn to write sentences with quotation marks.

17 Read. Then choose the sentences where quotation marks are used correctly.

Quotation marks (" ") come in pairs. You put them around the words that people say.

"I had a great time at my grandpa's house," said Jaime.

Commas, periods, question marks, and exclamation points usually go inside quotation marks at the end of what a person says. Commas go outside quotation marks if they come before what somebody says.

- 1 "I used to ride my bike to school, said Maria."
- 2 "Did they watch TV in the 1930s?" he asked.
- 3 Miguel yelled, "I got a new cell phone!"
- 4 Karen said, "I listened to the radio last night."

18 Read and match. Make sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Tim asked, | a "I used to get water from a pump when I was young." |
| 2 "My dad used to travel by bus to school," | b "How did people use to cook food?" |
| 3 Claire shouted, | c Bahar said. |
| 4 Grandpa said, | d "I got a new MP3 player yesterday!" |

19 In your notebook, rewrite the sentences using quotation marks.

- 1 I just saw a movie about Henry Ford and the Model T, he said.
- 2 What should we do this weekend? she asked.
- 3 Do your homework before watching TV! his mother told him.
- 4 Taylor said, I got a new computer.
- 5 You need to finish your book report by Friday, said Mr. Clark.
- 6 Happy birthday, Grandma Rose! everyone shouted.

20 In your notebook, write sentences using quotation marks.



I will learn to use the sounds ge and dge.

114
21

Listen, read, and repeat.

1 ge

2 dge

115
22

Listen and find. Then say.



page



fridge

116
23

Listen and blend the sounds.

1 b-a-dge badge

3 a-ge age

5 b-r-i-dge bridge

7 c-a-ge cage

2 e-dge edge

4 s-p-o-n-ge sponge

6 h-e-dge hedge

8 l-ar-ge large

117
24

Read aloud. Then listen and chant.

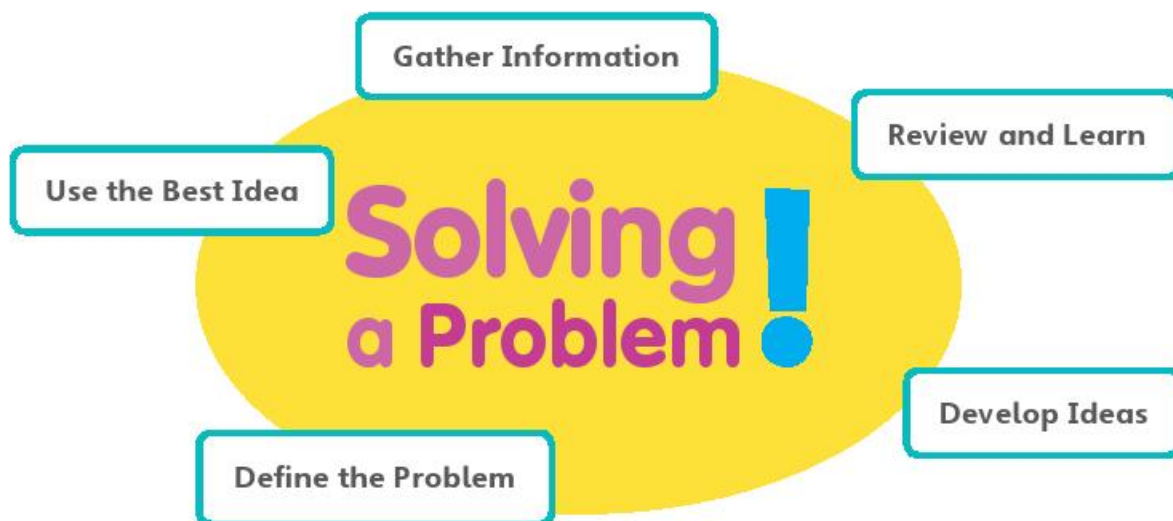
There's a large fridge
On the bridge.
There's a large page
In the cage.



I will learn to solve problems.



Listen and read. In your notebook, write the steps in order.



26

Talk about what you can do to solve problems in your classroom.



Our class needs
a new computer.

I agree. How can
we raise enough
money to buy one?



Project

27

Make a **Problem Solving** worksheet. Work as a group and use the worksheet to solve this problem.

Steps	Details
1 Define the problem.	Our class needs to raise money for a new computer.
2 Gather information.	
3 Develop ideas.	
4 Use the best idea.	
5 Review and learn.	

Review

- 28** Work with a partner. Find the differences between the two pictures. Make a list. Tell a partner.



LONG AGO

A long time ago, people used to wash their clothes by hand.



Now many people use washing machines to wash clothes.



NOW



- 29** Complete the dialog.

did didn't have use used

A: Life in the old days was hard. They didn't ¹ _____ to have electricity.

B: Really? No electric lights? What ² _____ they use to light their homes?

A: People ³ _____ to use candles and oil lamps for light.

B: Wow. Did they ⁴ _____ washing machines back then?

A: No, they ⁵ _____. People used to wash their clothes by hand.

- 30** Complete the sentences about each photo.

watch make write



1 It is easy to _____ emails.



2 It's fun to _____ TV.



3 I _____ calls on my cell phone.

I Can

- use words to talk about life in the past and in the present.



- use *have* and *used to* to talk about the past.



- talk about life in the past and in the present.



- write sentences with quotation marks.



Checkpoint | Units 4–6

How well do I know it? Can I use it?

1 Think about it. Read and circle. Practice.



I know this.

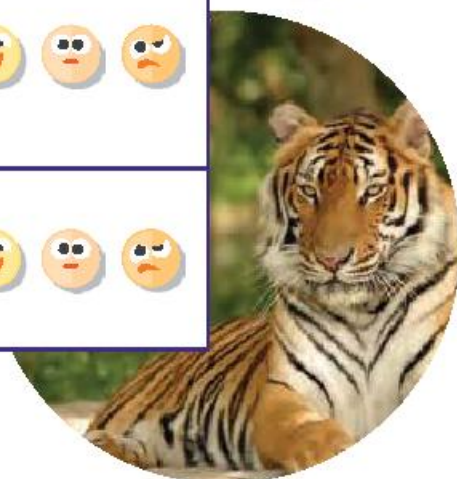


I need more practice.



I don't know this.

Health problems: allergies, cough, cut, headache...	Pages 44	
Remedies: drink some juice, get some rest, take some medicine...	45, 48–49	
Endangered animals: angler fish, chimpanzee, Komodo dragon, tarsier...	56	
Activities: cook in a microwave, cooked on a coal stove, have electric lights/had oil lamps...	68–69	
You should eat healthy foods. She shouldn't stay up late. They should take care of themselves .	49	
How many chimpanzees were there 100 years ago? There were more than one million. But now there are only about 200,000.	61	
Did people have coal stoves 100 years ago? Yes, they did . Did people have computers 100 years ago? No, they didn't .	73	
Before TV, what did people use to do for entertainment? They used to listen to the radio.	73	



I can do it!



Get ready.

A. Complete the dialogue. Use the words from the box. Then listen and check.



didn't use to watch
should go outside
should watch
shouldn't watch
used to go outside

Mom: What's the matter, Kevin?

Kevin: My eyes are sore.

Mom: I know why. You watch too much TV! You _____ and get some exercise.

Kevin: Oh, Mom!

Mom: Listen, I think you _____ so much TV. You spend too much time using technology – the TV, the computer, and your cell phone.

Kevin: So...?

Mom: That's why your eyes are sore. You _____ TV for no more than one hour a day.

Kevin: Only one hour? How can I do that?

Mom: It's easy. A long time ago, people _____ TV all the time.

Kevin: What did they do?

Mom: Well, they _____ and play. So go!

Kevin: Oh, OK, Mom. Maybe you're right.

B. Practice the dialog in **A** with a partner.

C. Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 What do you think of Kevin's mom's advice?
- 2 Do you think you should watch less TV? Why/Why not?
- 3 What should people do to stay healthy?

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Checkpoint | Units 4–6

3 Get set.



STEP 1 Cut out the cards on page 135 of your Student's Book.



STEP 2 Put the cards face down in two piles: green cards and orange cards. Now you're ready to **GO!**

4 Go!

A. Read the dialogs.

Dialog A	Dialog B
<p>A: What's wrong?</p> <p>B: I have a stomachache.</p> <p>A: Why?</p> <p>B: I watched too much TV.</p> <p>A: That doesn't make sense.</p>	<p>A: What's wrong?</p> <p>B: I have a stomachache.</p> <p>A: Why?</p> <p>B: I ate too much candy.</p> <p>A: You should go to the school nurse.</p>

B. Now play the game. Pick one green card and one orange card. Use them to make a dialog with a partner. Does the dialog make sense? If not, pick another orange card. Keep picking orange cards until your dialog makes sense. Use the card to give advice to your partner. Then change roles and play again.



You should go to the school nurse.

C. Act out one of the dialogs for your class.



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5 Write about yourself in your notebook.

- Do you take care of yourself? Explain.
- What kind of technology do you have? Did people have this technology 100 years ago? What did they use to have?
- What endangered animals do you know about?
- Why are these animals endangered?
- What can people do to help them?



All About Me

Date: _____



How well do I know it now?

6 Think about it.

A. Go to page 80. Look and circle again.

B. Check (✓).



I can start the next unit.



I can ask my teacher for help, and then start the next unit.



I can practice and then start the next unit.

7 Rate this Checkpoint.



hard



OK



easy



not fun



OK



fun