Scope and Sequence, Level 6

Welcome p. Review vocabulary and grammar

	Vocabulary	Grammar	Reading	Writing	Song/Chant and Value			Vocabulary	Grammar	Reading	Writing	Song/Chant and Value
1 Go For It	t! p.7 School Subject: He	ealth & Physical Educatio	on			5	Awesom	e Animαls p.47 Schools	Subject: Science			
	competition, prize, race, rider, stadium, take part, win, winner <i>Reading:</i> breathe, give up, great grandmother, sign, train	Past progressive Simple past and past progressive	"Climbing Mount Kilimanjaro" Read about Mount Kilimanjaro.	Write a story.	Sing about different races. Value: Challenge yourself.			artist, creatures, damage, disappear, environment, extinct, marine, protect Reading: cheetah, scorpion, squirrel, rattlesnake	First conditional Second conditional	"A Tale (Tail!) of Survival" Read about how animals use their tails.	Write a fact file about an animal.	Chant about animal descriptions. Value: Use your imagination.
What's on Your Plate? p. 15 School Subject: Health & Physical Education					Working Outdoors p. 55 School Subject: Social Studies							
	butter, cookie, flour, honey, pepper, salt, sugar, yogurt <i>Reading:</i> delicious, fork, knife, prepare, spoon	Definite and indefinite articles: a / an / the Relative pronouns who, that, where	"The Restaurant Where the Children Cook" Read about the restaurant where the children cook.	Write α review.	Chant about pizza toppings. Value: Eat healthily.			gardener, lifeguard, marine biologist, mechanic, mountain guide, painter, photojournalist, tennis coach <i>Reading:</i> rhino, keeper, extinct, mural, passionate, wonder	Indefinite pronouns Question tαgs	"Would You Like to Be a" Read about different outdoor jobs.	Write an informational text about a job.	Chant about outdoor jobs. Value: Stay safe.
UNITS 1-2	Let's Talk p. 23 Ordering Fo	od in a Restaurant	Video pp. 24–25 "Hur	nting for Fish"	Review p. 26 Units 1–2	UI	NITS 5–6	et's Tαlk p. 63 Giving Advice	Video pp. 64–65 "Th	e Galapagos Islands:	Deep Seα" F	Review p. 66 Units 5–6
3 Show T	ime p. 27 School Subje	ect: Music & Performing A	Arts			7	At the M	useum p. 67 <i>School Subje</i> d	ct: Visual Arts			
	act, audience, end, fairy tale, get married, king, queen, stage, theater, traditional <i>Reading:</i> acrobatics, live, perform, trust, value	be going to for future plans be going to for predictions	"The Circus For All" Read about the Circus for All.	Write α script.	Chant about a circus show. <i>Value:</i> Work together.			admire, closing time, enter competitions, exhibitions, fascinating, go out, opening time, touch, unusual, visitors <i>Reading:</i> fossils, language, lucky, sculpture, sign	Reported speech with said Reported speech with told	"It's International Museum Day!" Read about International Museum Day.	Write a journal entry about a day at a favorite museum.	Chant about spending the night in a museum. Value: Be curious.
4 How Is	It Made? p. 35 Scho	ol Subject: Technology &	& Engineering			8	3 Our Beα	utiful World p.75 Scho	ool Subject: Social Stu	dies		
	burn, cardboard box, cool, glass jar, heat, look like, metal pan, mix, pour, wooden spoon <i>Reading:</i> assembly line, denim, dye, dyed, fabric, yarn	Simple present passive Simple present passive: questions and negatives	"How Jeans Are Made" Read about how jeans are made.	Write a fact file about an invention.	Chant about where things are made. Value: Think about where things come from.			clear, luxurious, opportunity, ordinary, perhaps, relax, successful, sunrise, sunset <i>Reading</i> : attraction, hang out, natural, resort	Wish statements Phrasal verbs	"Amazing Places to Stay" Read about amazing places to stay.	Make a travel brochure.	Chant about places you want to visit. Value: Enjoy the world.
UNITS 3-4	Let's Talk p. 43 Making Plan	ns Reading Challeng	e pp. 44–45 "Shadow	Puppet Shows"	Review p. 46 Units 3–4	UI		et's Talk p. 83 Responding to Invito Leview p. 86 Units 7–8	ations and Making Plai	ns Reading Chall	enge pp. 84–85 Cαp	ppadocia: Up in the Air

2

Grammar Helper pp. 87–94



A Read and circle the correct answer.

On average a pencil can be sharpened 1 . 7 / 17 times, draw a line 2 . 35 / 350 miles long and can write approximately 3 . 15,000 / 45,000 words. More than half of all pencils come from China, with factories turning out 4 . 5 / 10 billion pencils.

- B Think about an object you use every day and discuss in pairs.
 - 1. What is it and what do you use it for?
 - 2. What is it made of?
 - 3. How do you think it was made?

A Listen and repeat. • TR: 4.1



metal (pan)









(box)

cardboard

glass (jar)

mix





(spoon)



These candies look like eggs!

B Complete the instructions with words from Activity A.

strawberry jam!

How to Make Jam

Put 900 grams of strawberries into a large ¹.____ Add some lemon juice and 900 grams of sugar. 2.___ the mixture for 20 minutes. Ask an adult to help you. Be careful the mixture will get very hot. Then take the pot off the stove and the mixture for 15 minutes. 4.____ into some glass ^{5.}_____. Now you have some delicious

pour

C Listen to the description of the factory that Annie Griffiths photographed. Then complete the sentences with the words from the box. TR: 4.2

	candies	cardboard	festivals	fruit	metal
1.	The Show	aiter family m	akes		
2.	. They put v	vater, oil, and		int	to a pot.
3.	Then they	add nuts and	l	•	
4.	. They	t	he mixture	into meto	al pans.
5.	At their sto	ores, they put	the candies	into box	es made
	of	or p	olastic.		
5.	People oft	en eat halwa	at		or parties



sugar

Annie Griffiths, National Geographic photographer

A Study the grammar box.

Simple present passive *is/are* + past participle

We use the passive when the action is more important than the person/thing that does it. We often use the passive to explain a process.

Water, oil, and sugar are put into a large pot.

The mixture is poured into metal pans.

B Complete the sentences. Listen and check.

TR: 4.3 cool eat heat make sell

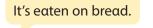
- 1. The Showaiter halwa <u>is made</u> in one and a half hours.
- 2. Water, oil, and sugar _____ and mixed together.
- **3.** The mixture ___ _ in metal pans.
- 4. The candies in candy stores.
- **5.** Halwa ___ _ with strong coffee.

- Say these sentences in the passive.
 - 1. They grow rice in China.
 - 2. They speak English and French in Canada.
 - 3. They eat sushi in Japan.
 - 4. They make Audi cars in Germany.
 - 5. They celebrate Thanksgiving in the US.

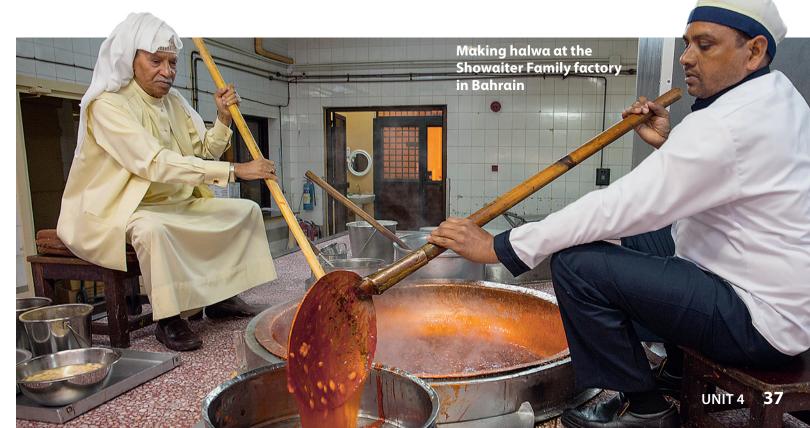
Rice is grown in China.

D Work in pairs. Choose one word from each pair. Describe the word with the simple present passive of the verb in parentheses. Can your partner guess the word?

English, French (speak) jam, yogurt (eat) shoes, pants (wear) soccer, ping-pong (play) letters, emails (send)









Lesson 3 Reading

yarn dyed dye denim fabric assembly line

B Listen and read. TR: 4.5

How Jeans Are Made

What are you wearing? Are you wearing jeans? If not, you probably have a pair in your closet. Jeans are worn all over the world, and many people have more than one pair.

So, how are jeans made?

Cotton is picked, cleaned, and then made into yarn. The original color of the yarn is white.

Next, some of the yarn is **dyed** with indigo. Indigo is a blue color. Originally, the **dye** came from the leaves of a plant from India. Today, most of the indigo dye isn't made from plants. It's produced in factories.

After that, the **denim fabric** is made from the blue and white yarn. A machine makes the denim in a special way so that the color is mostly blue. Next time you wear your jeans, look closely at them; can you see the white yarn?

The denim fabric is then cut into the shape of jeans. Up to 80 different sizes can be cut!

Next, different parts of the jeans are sewn by people in an **assembly line**. For example, some people sew only the back pockets. Others sew only the front and back of each leg together.

When the jeans are made, they are washed and dried many times. Then they are ready to go to the stores for you to buy!

C Read again. Answer the questions.

- 1. What is the varn made of?
- 2. What color is the yarn before it is dyed blue?
- 3. What country did the dye come from?
- 4. How many different sizes can be cut?
- 5. What happens after the jeans are made?

D Do you know how other types of clothes are made? Which kinds?

A Study the grammar box.

Simple present passive: questions and negatives

How are blue jeans made?

Is cotton made into yarn?

Today, most of the indigo dye isn't made from plants.

The jeans aren't taken to the stores immediately.

We use by if we want to say who or what does the action.

Next, different parts of the jeans are sewn by people in an assembly line.

B Complete the questions. Discuss them in pairs. Then listen and check. TR: 4.6

1. How <u>are</u> skinny jeans <u>made</u>? (make)

2. How many pairs of jeans _____ every year in America? (sell)

3. What other colors _____ today to dye denim? (use)

- the inside of jeans $_$ ___ with dyed or white yarn? (make)
- 5. What other types of jeans ____ today? (sell)
- **Sentences 1–5 are false.** Correct them.
 - 1. Spanish is spoken in Germany.
 - 2. Pearls are grown on trees.
 - 3. Halwa is sold in clothing stores.
 - 4. Orange juice is made from apples.
 - 5. Ambulances are driven by farmers.

Spanish isn't spoken in Germany. Spanish is spoken in Spain.

- D Complete sentences 1–4 with the simple present passive and your own ideas. Then ask and answer with a partner.
 - 1. My favorite subject / teach / by...
 - 2. My favorite fruit / grow / in...

Making jeans in

a factory, Italy

- 3. The best cars in the world / make / by...
- **4.** The most delicious food in the world / cook / by...

Who's your favorite subject taught by?

My favorite subject is taught by Mrs. Hunt.

Writing a Fact File

A Read the information in the box.

A fact file gives us the most important and interesting information about a topic. The information is divided in sections to make it easy to read.

- **Β Read α fact file αbout αn invention.** Answer the questions.
 - 1. What is the invention called?
 - 2. Who invented it?
 - 3. What did they use to make it?
 - 4. Where is it used?
 - 5. What kind of litter does it collect?

Name of Invention: The SeaBin

Inventors: two surfers from Australia

What is it? It's like a trashcan for the oceans.

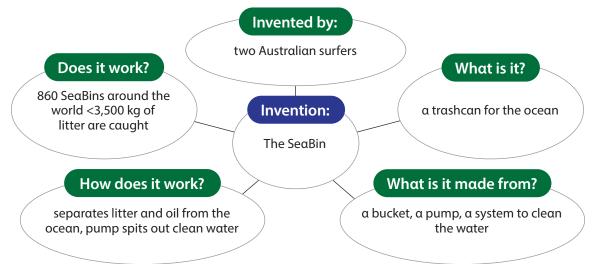
What is it made from? a bucket with a pump and a system to clean the water

How does it work? It is designed to clean the ocean from litter. The oil can also be separated from the seawater inside the bucket. Clean water comes out the other side.

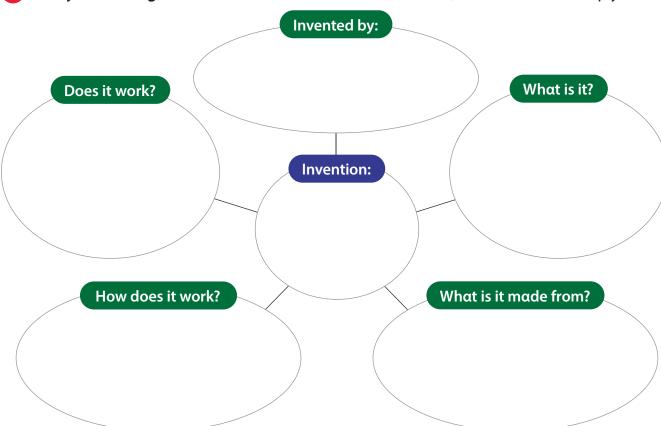
How well does it work? 860 SeaBins are installed around the world. Over 3,500 kilograms of litter are caught every day. This includes plastic bags, disposable cups, plastic bottles, and utensils.



Read the fact file again. Use the chart to learn how to write a fact file.



Plan your writing. Write a fact file about an invention. First, use the chart to help you.



Write a fact file about the invention you chose. Write in your Workbook or notebook. You can add more facts if you like!

Name of Invention: The Three-Color Traffic Light
Inventor(s): Garrett Morgan



Lesson 6 Chant

- A Work in pairs. Look at the things on your desk and in your bag. Do you know where they come from? Do you know how they are made?
- **B** Listen, read, and write. Then discuss your answers to the four questions in the chant. • TR: 4.7

C Listen and chant. TR: 4.8 and 4.9

VALUE

Think about where things come from.

Where Are They From?

We can find out all about the world. We don't have to go far away. Let's look at the things at home and at school and think about where they 1._

Look at this silver necklace. I know silver comes from the ground.

But there's no silver in my garden. So where ²._____ silver ³._

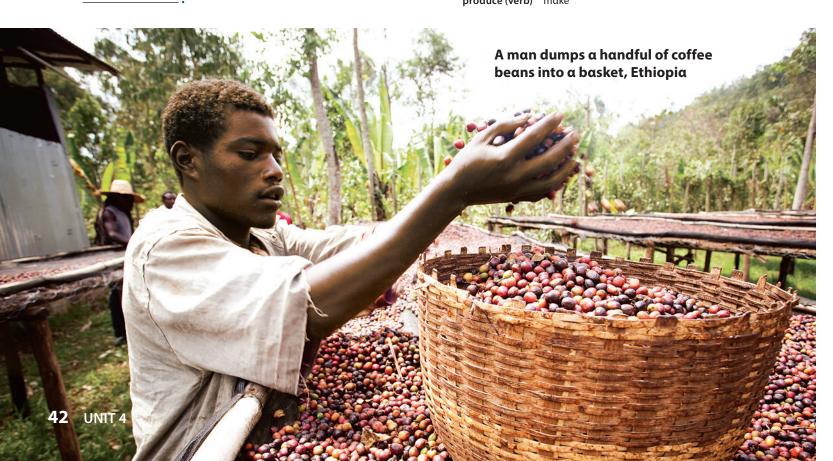
Let's have a cup of coffee. It's α delicious drink, you know.

Coffee comes from coffee beans. But where 4._ coffee beans I borrowed my brother's smartphone. I want to play a game. His phone came from a phone store. But where ^{6.}_____ phones ^{7.}___ This black pearl ring is my mother's. It isn't really black, it's dark blue. I know pearls come from oysters. But where 8._____ this ring 9._

GLOSSARY

silver a kind of metal

ring a round piece of metal that people wear on their finger produce (verb) make



Checking if someone is free

Are you free on Saturday morning?

Do you want to watch a movie tomorrow?

Responding

Yes, I am. / Sorry, I'm visiting my aunt then.

I'd love to! / I'm sorry. I'm busy tomorrow.

Planning a time and a place

When/Where should we meet?

Why don't we meet at three o'clock outside the movie theater?

I'll see you in the café at a quarter past four.

Time





two o'clock

a quarter past two



two thirty



a quarter to two

A Listen αr	nd complete. Then practice in p	oairs. •• TR: 4.10			
Yasmina:	Hi Nαdia. Are you free ^{1.}	?			
Nadia:	Sorry, ^{2.} w	vith Rana then.			
Yasmina:	What about 3	?			
Nadia:	No, I'm sorry. I have a 4	But I'm free on Sundαy!			
Yasmina:	Great! Do you want to come to m that and then you can have lunch	ny house? I hαve α ^{5.} h with us.	. We can play		
Nadia:	Yes, thank you, I'd love to. What time should I come?				
Yasmina:	Why don't we meet at ^{6.} by the p	at the park? Then we can bucark and walk back to my house.	y some food		
Nadia:	Great idea! I'll see vou ^{8.}	then.			

Work in pairs. Take	turns to make a plan for next we	eekend.
Plan 1	Student A	Student B
When:	Saturday morning	play a soccer game
Another day:	Sunday afternoon	
Activity:	go to the movies	√(where/when?)
When and where:	3:30 outside the movie theater	
Plan 2	Student B	Student A
When:	Friday afternoon	have a guitar lesson
Another day:	Saturday afternoon	
Activity:	play badminton	√(where/when?)
When and where:	4:15 at the sports center	✓

Are you free on Saturday morning?

Sorry, I have a soccer game.



Shadow Puppet Shows

People in many cultures love theater. One of the oldest and greatest storytelling traditions in the world can be seen in theaters in Indonesia. It is a kind of shadow puppet show called Wayang Kulit. Wayang means leather and kulit means puppet.

In a Wayang Kulit show, the stage and the equipment are quite simple—not like traditional theaters! There are puppets, musicians, a puppeteer, and a screen made from a white sheet.

Wayang Kulit puppets are flat and made of leather, and they come in big and small sizes. They have different eyes, noses, and mouths, so they all look very different—just like people! Each puppet plays a different character in a story. Some characters are good, and some are bad. Puppets, which are

painted in bright colors, are sometimes used for daytime puppet shows.

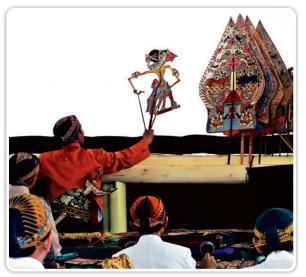
For each show, there is only one puppeteer. He moves the puppets, tells the story, and does the voice for each character. Puppeteers are amazing because there are sometimes between 100 and 500 puppets for him to move in one show! This is a very special job and it is not easy. Good puppeteers are celebrities in Indonesia, and sometimes more than 6,000 people come to see the show.

In a Wayang Kulit show, the puppeteer sits behind a white screen. A lamp or light is shone onto the screen, so the puppets look like dark shadows. Each puppet has three sticks attached to it: one on the body, and one on each arm. The puppeteer moves the puppet with these sticks. Usually, good characters appear on the right side of the screen, and bad characters appear on the left side.

Each show also includes a musical performance. A group of musicians play the *gamelan*. This is a group of many different instruments. The puppeteer works with the musicians. He tells them when to play loudly or softly, or slowly or quickly. This makes the show very exciting.

One of the most amazing things about the Wayang Kulit, is that a show can last all night, sometimes up to ten hours! The puppeteer and musicians are going to be tired after each show!

- A Do you enjoy seeing shows at the theater? Why or why not?
- **B** Listen and read. What type of characters are in a Wayang Kulit show? TR: 4.11
- **Read again.** Answer the questions.
 - 1. Where can you see a Wayang Kulit show?
 - 2. What are the puppets like? Name three things.
 - 3. What does the puppeteer do? Name three
 - 4. How many puppets can be used in a show?
 - **5.** What is a *gamelan*?
 - **6.** How long is a Wayang Kulit show?
- **D** Work in groups of three. Each student explains one part of Wayang Kulit.
- E Why do you think Wayang Kulit puppeteers are celebrities in Indonesia?



Wayang Kulit puppeteer performs with the gamelan.

GLOSSARY

shadow a dark shape made by an object placed in the path

puppet a doll moved by hand, or by sticks **leather** a material made from animal skin flat smooth and even, like paper

celebrity a famous person

A Look and write.

audience cardboard box get married glass jar king metal pan gueen wooden spoon

















- **B** Read the clues. Complete the words.
 - 1. to make something too hot
- 2. a place where actors act **3.** a traditional story
 - f____y t___e
- 4. to make something cold again
- 5. to put milk into a glass
- **6.** to put things together m____
- Rewrite these active sentences as passive sentences.
 - 1. They drive cars on the left in the UK. Cars are driven on the left in the UK.
 - 2. They grow grapes in France.
 - 3. Do they speak German in Austria?
 - 4. How do they make halwa candies?
 - 5. They don't sell newspapers here.
 - 6. They teach science in a different classroom.
- \bigcirc Make past passive questions. Then match the questions with answers α -e.
 - 1. Who / the telescope / design / by?
 - 2. When / penicillin / discover?
 - 3. What / write / by Agatha Christie / in 1933?
 - 4. Where / the Titanic / find?
 - 5. What / build / by Gustave Eiffel / in 1887–89?

- a. The book Murder on the Orient Express
- **b.** In the Atlantic Ocean
- c. Hans Lippershey
- d. The Eiffel Tower
- e. In 1928