

We divide our writing into paragraphs.
This makes it easier to read and understand.



1 Read.

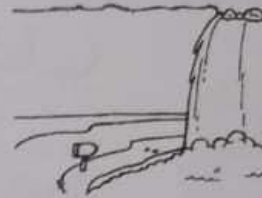
A sentence is a group of words that makes sense. It tells a complete idea.

The path led behind the waterfall.

A long piece of writing is divided into paragraphs.

A paragraph is a group of sentences about the same subject.

Every new paragraph begins on a new line.



2 Look back at Susan's recount in the Pupil's Book.

How many paragraphs are there? Seven

In paragraph 1 Susan told us where she was and who was with her when she went on walk. These ideas belong together.

My dad used to live in Switzerland and he worked as a mountain guide. This summer Dad was to visit Switzerland again. In July I travelled to the mountains with Mum, Dad and my twin brother Fred. We stayed in a hotel in a little village and we had a great time.

3 Look at the rest of Susan's recount.

She wrote about different things in each paragraph:

the glacier the bridge the path up to the rocks the ravine

Find the things in the list above. Write them next to the correct paragraph.

Paragraph 2 the path up to the rocks

Paragraph 3 the ravine

Paragraph 4 the bridge

Paragraph 5 the glacier

When you write, show a new paragraph by starting a new line. Write the first word 2 cm from the margin, like this.

In paragraph 6 Susan wrote a short ending to her recount.

The last surprise of all was a ride down to the hotel on the little mountain train. We were exhausted but it was a brilliant walk.



Unit (2) In the mountains

Vocabulary:

Reading	Spelling
exhausted	مجهّد - متعب
massive	كبير جدًا - ضخم
deep	عميق
unwrap	يفكّ غلاف
shady	ظليل
incredible	لا يُصدق
delectable	سار - ممتع
narrow	ضيق
waterfall	شلال
steeply	بالحدار
children	أطفال
boulder	صخرة مستديرة
ravine	وادي بين جبلين
forest	غابة
sound	صوت
glacier	نهر جليدي
whinny	يصهل الخيل
grimace	يكشر
cormorant	ظفر ملهي
Listening	Grammar
lake	بحيرة
crowded	مزدحم
thief	لص
caption	تعليق تحت صورة
the country	الريف
freezing	متجمد
divide	يقسم

Writing preparation

- 1 Think about something you did with your family. Choose something that was exciting, fun or interesting. Choose something that you remember well.

Was it...



a day out at...

a swimming pool?

a play park?

a museum?

a castle?

a holiday...

in the country?

in a city?

by the sea?

in the mountains?

Was it...

a party at home?

a party somewhere else?

a birthday?

a wedding?

Did it happen...

last week?

last year?

a long time ago?

Who was there?

brothers and sisters?

mum and dad?

cousins?

aunt and uncle?

Grandma and Grandpa?

anyone else?

2 Write your ideas in the boxes.

Write the event. Write the names of the people who were there.

- 1 a wedding I went with my family.
- 2 a day out a swimming pool with my mum and dad.

Write what happened first. What did you do? How did you feel?

The bride and the groom came to the wedding.

What happened after that? What did you do? How did you feel?

After that we had dinner and cake it was so delicious.

Write what happened last.

Finally we wrote out notes in a note book in the hall

Grammar in conversation

1 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

have to has to had to will have to

- 1 John had to finish his project last night.
- 2 We always have to wear our uniform to school.
- 3 Susie will have to get up early tomorrow.
- 4 Fred has to practise the piano every day.

2 Write questions. Start with these words



- 1 Does she have to get up early every morning?

Yes, she has to get up early every morning.

- 2 Will they have to take their exam next week?

Yes, they will have to take their exam next week.

- 3 Did you have to finish your projects yesterday?

Yes, we had to finish our projects yesterday.

- 4 Do they have to get to school on time?

Yes, they have to get to school on time.

3 Change the sentences. Use not.

- 1 The children have to walk to school. The children don't have to walk to school.
- 2 Susan will have to go to hospital. She will not have to go to hospital.
- 3 Fred has to study very hard. Fred doesn't have to study every day.
- 4 The boys had to take a test. The boys didn't have to take a test.

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Reading comprehension and vocabulary

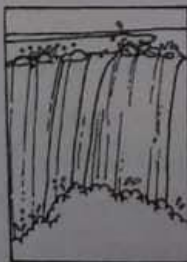
1 Read Dad's favourite walk again.

2 Read these sentences from Susan's recount. Number them in order.



- a 9 At last we came to the best place on the whole mountain.
b 7 The bridge swung even more when we walked on it.
c 10 There was a cave in the ice.
d 3 After the forest, the path climbed steeply towards the mountain peaks.
e 5 While we were walking we heard a distant roar.
f 2 After that, the path went through a forest.
g 1 First, we followed a narrow path through a meadow.
h 6 The path led behind the waterfall.
i 8 We sat on the rocks and ate our lunch.
j 11 The last surprise of all was a ride down to the village on the little mountain train.
k 4 We walked into a deep, narrow ravine.

3 Name the objects. Use exercise 1 to help you.



waterfall



ravine



meadow



mountain peak



cave

Hooray! It's time for some grammar!

Grammar

1 Answer the questions. Use the verbs in the box.

make pick play meet buy

1 Why did the boys go to the park?

The boys went to the park to play football.

2 Why did Lucy go to the mall?

Lucy went to the mall to buy clothes.

3 Why is Grandma buying eggs?

she is buying eggs to make a cake.

4 Why are the children going to the station?

They are going to the station to meet their grandma.

5 Why is Fred climbing the tree?

Fred is climbing the tree to pick oranges.



2 Write the sentences correctly.

1 scarf The to wearing keep is a warm. girl

The girl is wearing a scarf to keep warm.

2 the swim. going beach to children to are The

The children are going to the beach to swim.

3 to went the wash his Sam to face. bathroom

Sam went to the bath room to wash his face.

4 her sat table do at homework. to Meg the

Meg sat at the table to do her homework.

Verbs:

Present	Past	P.P
fail يفشل - يرسب	failed	failed
feel يشعر	felt	felt
learn يتعلم	learnt	learnt
buy يشتري	bought	bought
meet يقابل	met	met
steal يسرق	stole	stolen

Grammar

1) Infinitive of purpose

Usage:

to + inf.

- We use it to give the reason and to answer the questions that begin with (Why).

To get up early you should go to bed early.

Why did the boys go to the park?

The boys went to the park **to play** football.

have to / has to

- We use them to make present obligations.

Affirmative:

{I, They, We, You, Plural noun} → **have to + inf.**

I **have to do** my homework today.

{He, She, It, Singular noun} → **has to + inf.**

He **has to take** a test.

Negative:

I, They, We, You, Plural noun → **don't have to + inf.**

They **don't have to walk** to school.

He , She , It , Singular noun → doesn't have to + inf.

She doesn't have to get up early.

(Yes - No) Question:

Do → I, they, we, you, plural noun → have to + inf. ... ?

Do you have to study hard?

Does → he, she, it, singular noun → have to + inf. ... ?

Does she have to get up early?

Usage:

had to

We use it to make past obligations.

Affirmative:

Subject + had to + inf. ...

I had to write a composition yesterday.

Negative:

Subject + didn't have to + inf. ...

The boy didn't have to take a test.

(Yes - No) Question:

Did + subject + have to + inf. ...?

Did you have to finish your project yesterday?

Usage:

Will have to

► *We use it to make future obligations.*

Affirmative:

Subject + will have to + inf. ...

I'll have to finish my project tomorrow.

Negative:

Subject + will not (won't) have to + inf. ...

Susan won't have to go to hospital tomorrow.

(Yes - No) Question:

Will + subject + have to + inf. ...?

Will they have to take the exams next week?

2

Study skills

I love learning new words. Do you?



1 Read and guess the meaning of the underlined words.
Don't look in a dictionary! Circle your guesses.

- 1 Joe grimaced when he tasted the lemon juice.
a He sat down. b He shouted. ☒ c He made a strange face.
- 2 A huge black cormorant flew down onto the lake.
a a plane ☒ b a bird c a butterfly
- 3 Susan unwrapped the present and found it was a book.
a She dropped the present.
b She put paper round the present.
☒ c She took the paper off the present.
- 4 The horse whinnied with happiness when it saw Meg.
☒ a It made a noise. b It jumped in the air. c It lay down.
- 5 Grandma looked lovely in a delectable pink hat.
a ugly b silly ☒ c beautiful

2 Can you remember the missing words? They were all in the Reading text.
Complete the words.

- 1 The bells round the goats' necks t inkled when they moved.
- 2 The forest was sh ady and quiet.
- 3 We saw a m assive waterfall.
- 4 The sound of the crashing water was in credible.
- 5 The path climbed steeply towards the mountain p eaks.
- 6 After our long walk we were ex hausted.

Now check the words in your Dictionary.

Were you right?



Spelling



Remember. In some words the letters ch make a soft sound.
In some words the letters ch make a hard sound like k.
Read the sentences.

lunch

We sat on the rocks to eat our lunch.



aching

After an hour our legs were aching.



1 Write the words with soft ch.

mun → ch → munch
bun → ch → bunch
lun → ch → lunch
cat → ch → catch

ch → air
ch → op
ch → icken
ch → ip

chair
chop
chicken
chip

2 Find the words with hard ch. Underline the words. Write them.

1 ~~cv~~thead acher it headache
2 blanch orig whe blancher
3 krenaschoironr choir
4 tufastomachtn stomach
5 buvschooldmed school
6 sutoothacheirs toothache

3 Look at the pictures. Find the words in exercises 1 and 2. Write the words in the correct list.



soft ch words: chicken

chair

lunch

school

hard ch words: toothache

choir

school