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GO

English! 5
Reader ●



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Introduction

Dear student,

Welcome to your Reader! In it, you will find literary stories that will take you places and introduce you to new characters. You will also discover informative texts that will give you information about the world and teach you new things.

When you finish a chapter, you will find activities for you to discuss and share your ideas with other children. In order for you to learn new words, you will find underlined words and words in bold in each page. Underlined words are defined in the glossary at the end of the chapter and the definition of the words in bold appear at the bottom of each page in a dictionary-like format.

We hope you enjoy this journey and have a lot of fun learning English!

Sincerely,

The authors

Unit 1
Chapter 1

Family and Community

Social practice: Exchange expressions to organize get-togethers.

A black and white photograph of a birthday cake with several lit candles. A party hat is visible in the upper right corner. The title 'A Lonely Birthday' is written in a stylized, bubbly font across the middle of the image.

A Lonely
Birthday

It's Luisas' birthday on Saturday, but she's not going to have a party. She invites Julia to her house, so she'll have someone to **share** the day with.

"Hey, Julia! Do you want to come to my house on Saturday to play video games?"

"Hi, Luisa. Hmm... I'm sorry, I can't. I uh... I have to help my dad all day on Saturday."

"Oh, OK."

"Maybe another time."



share – to do something with someone else

Luisa wonders what she'll do on Saturday. She'll be 11, and she doesn't want to **spend** the day by herself.

The following day, Luisa invites Carlos to go skating at the park on her birthday.

“Would you like to go roller skating in the park on Saturday?” asks Luisa.

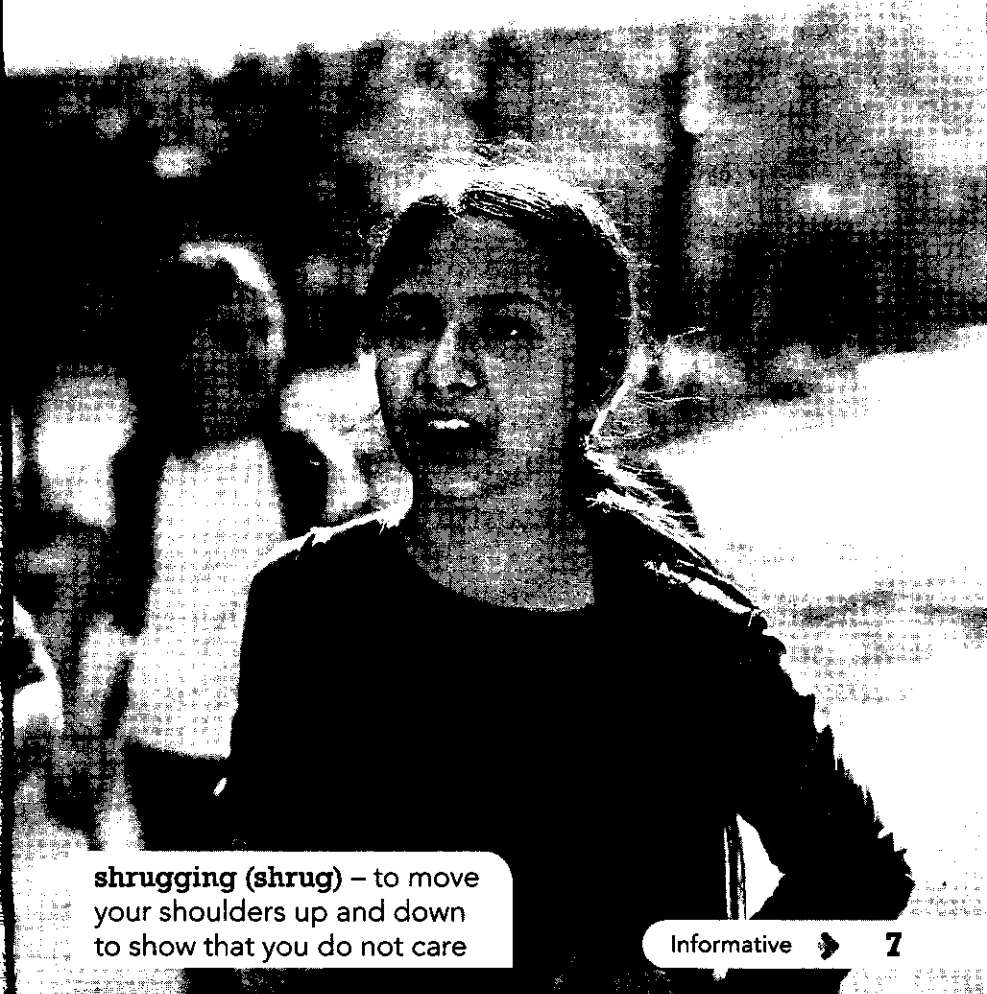
“Yes, I'd love to. That would be great. What time?” Carlos sounds excited.



“At 3:00 p.m.,” says Luisa.

Carlos looks at Luisa; he’s thinking. “Wait...
hmm... No, I’m sorry. I can’t. I have a volleyball
game on Saturday at that time.” He shakes his
head sadly.

“Oh, well, that’s OK,” says Luisa **shrugging**
her shoulders.



shrugging (shrug) – to move
your shoulders up and down
to show that you do not care

Later that night, Luisa calls her friend Fabiola on the phone.

“Hello?” Fabiola answers the phone.

“Hi, Fabiola. It’s Luisa. How are you?”

“Hi, Luisa. Not bad. You know, doing homework.”

“Hey, I have a question for you. What are you going to do on Saturday?” Luisa asks.

“On Saturday?”

“Yes, on Saturday. Would you like to go to the movies with me?”

“Hmm... well... uh... I’d love to, but I’m going to a chess tournament on Saturday. So, I can’t. Sorry,” **stammers** Fabiola nervously.

“Oh! That’s too bad. Good luck at the tournament.”

“Thanks. Maybe next weekend.”

stammers (stammer) – to keep repeating a sound and have difficulty in saying certain words



“Yeah, sure. I’ll call you. Bye.” Luisa **hangs up** the phone sadly.



hangs up (hang up) – to stop using a telephone at the end of a conversation

On Saturday, Luisas' mom wakes her up **early**.

“Good morning, dear. Happy Birthday!”

“Thanks, Mom. Can we do something together today?”





“Well, sweetie, you know that this morning I’m going to go to the community center to help with their **fundraiser**. But this afternoon, you can come along with me to the park. The teenagers are going to wash cars for charity. Maybe we can have some ice cream afterward.”

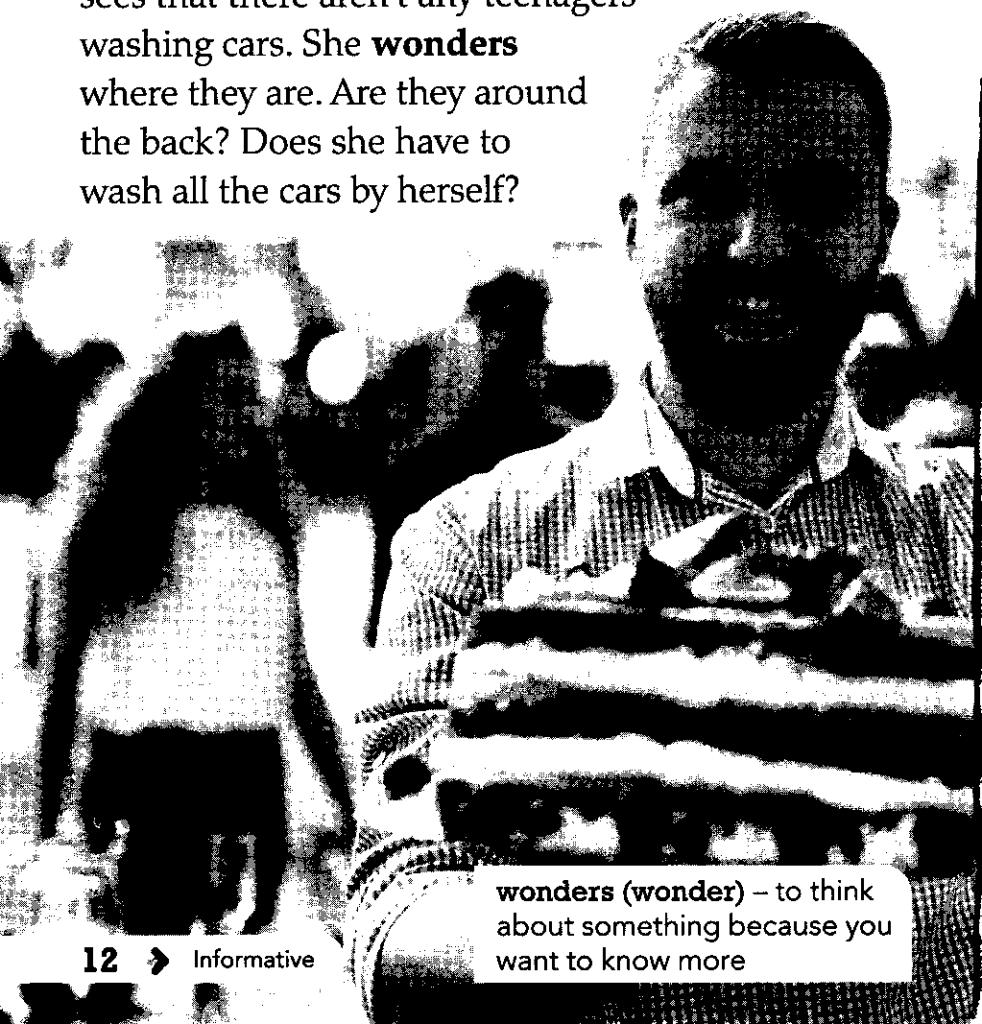
“Oh,” Luisa says dejectedly.

“I’ll come back and pick you up at 2:00 p.m.”

fundraiser – a social event organized to make money for charity

At 2:00 p.m. in the afternoon, Luisas' mom arrives to pick her up. Luisa can't believe it. Not only are all her friends busy, and she has nothing fun to do on her birthday, but her mom is making her wash cars to raise money for the community center that day. Could a birthday get any worse?

But when they arrive at the community center, Luisa sees that there aren't any teenagers washing cars. She **wonders** where they are. Are they around the back? Does she have to wash all the cars by herself?



wonders (wonder) – to think about something because you want to know more

C'mon, Luisa, let's go." Luisa drags her feet, as her mom leads her, and then...

"Surprise!" everyone yells.



C'mon – used for telling someone to hurry

Julia, Carlos, Fabiola, her father, and grandmother—everyone is there!

Luisas' birthday is great, not **lonely** at all.

It really was a surprise!



lonely – unhappy because you are alone or because you have no friends

- 1 Work in pairs. Go back to the reading and fill out the table with the expressions Luisa and her friends used to make plans. Add other expressions you would use to make plans with your friends.

Invite	Accept	Reject

- 2 Discuss the questions below with a partner. Write your answers.

1 What do you usually do on your birthday?

2 Do you like to spend your birthday with your friends and family? Why or why not?

Glossary

afterward – at a later time

all – the whole amount of a period of time

another time – used for saying that something cannot be done now but can be done at a future time

answers (answer) – to pick up the phone when it rings

busy – having many things to do

can't believe it – used for emphasizing that you are extremely surprised or shocked

come along – to go somewhere with someone

dejectedly – without hope or enthusiasm

drags her feet (drag your feet) – to do something very slowly because you do not really want to do it

following – the next one

good luck – used for telling someone that you wish them success

leads (lead) – to walk in front of a group of people

maybe – used for showing that you are not sure whether something is true or whether something will happen



roller skating – the activity of moving over the ground wearing roller skates

sadly – in a way that shows sadness

someone – used for referring to a person when you do not know or do not say who the person is

sorry – disappointed about a situation, and wishing you could change it

sure – certain that something is real, true, or correct

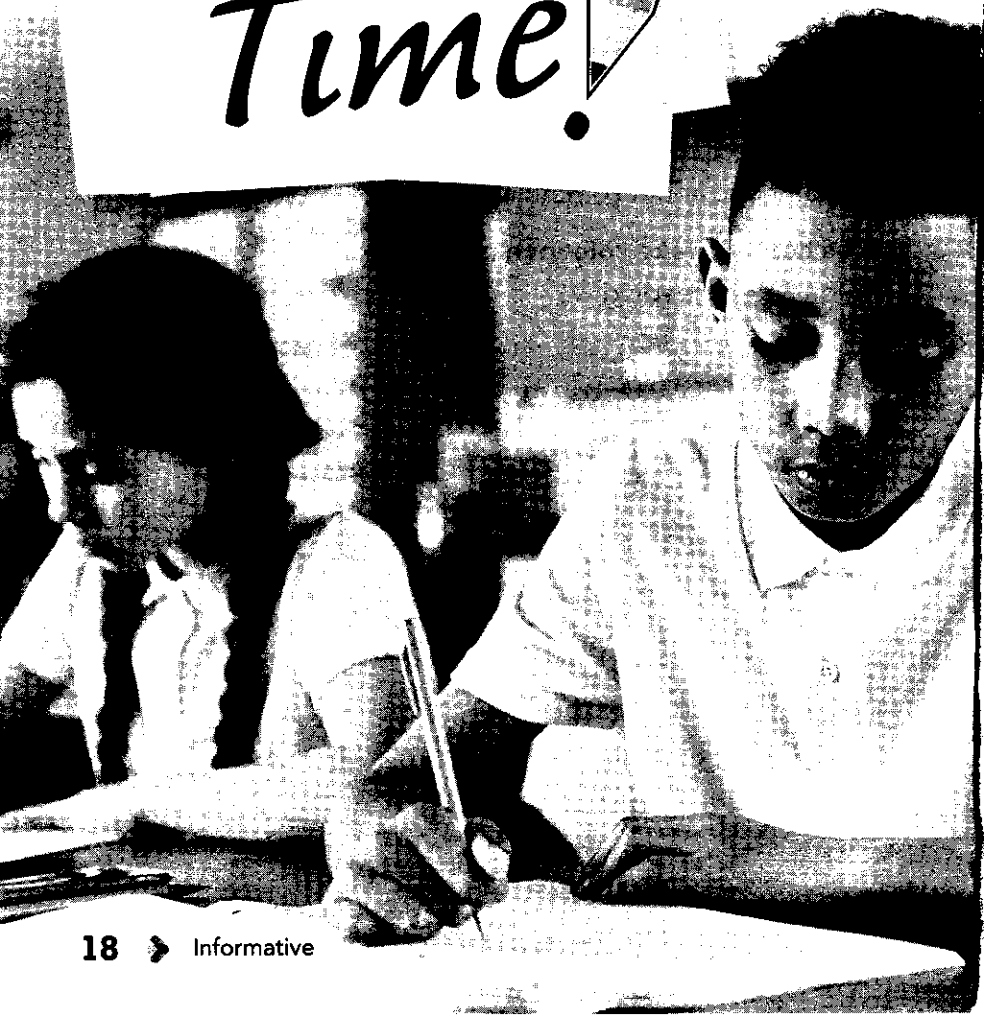
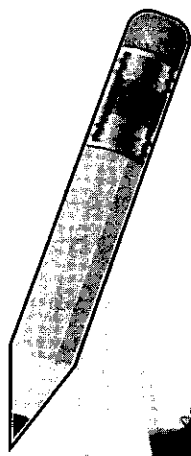
sweetie – used for talking to someone who you like or love

too bad – used for saying that you are sorry or sympathetic about something

wakes her up (wake someone up) – to make someone stop sleeping

Social practice: Register information about a topic to write a quiz.

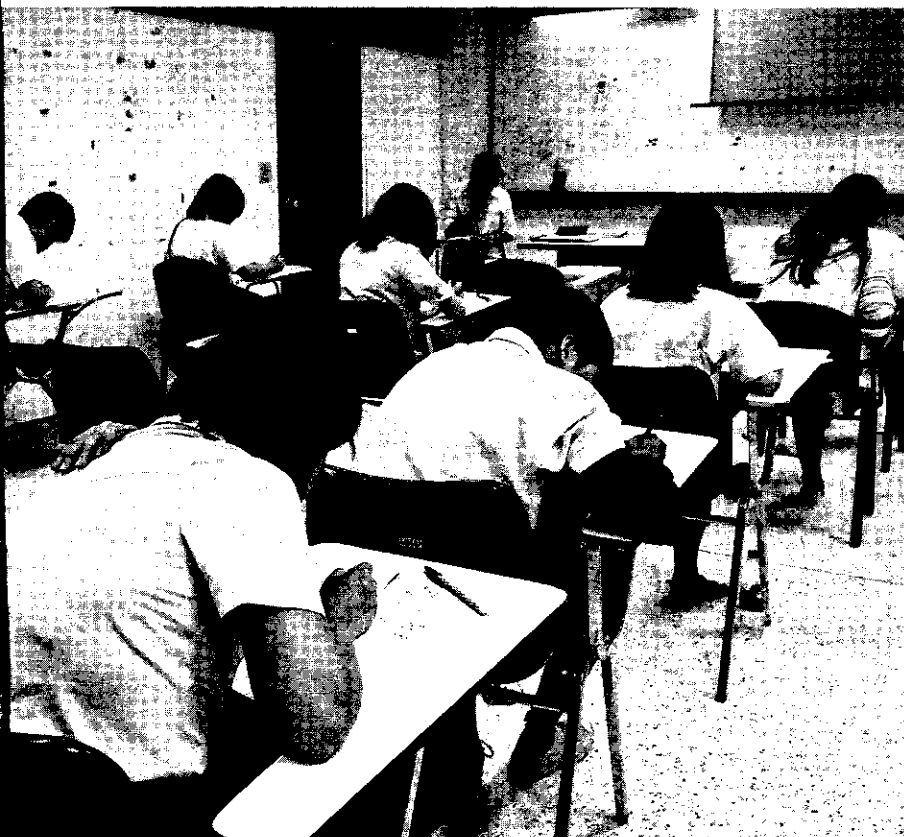
Quiz Time!

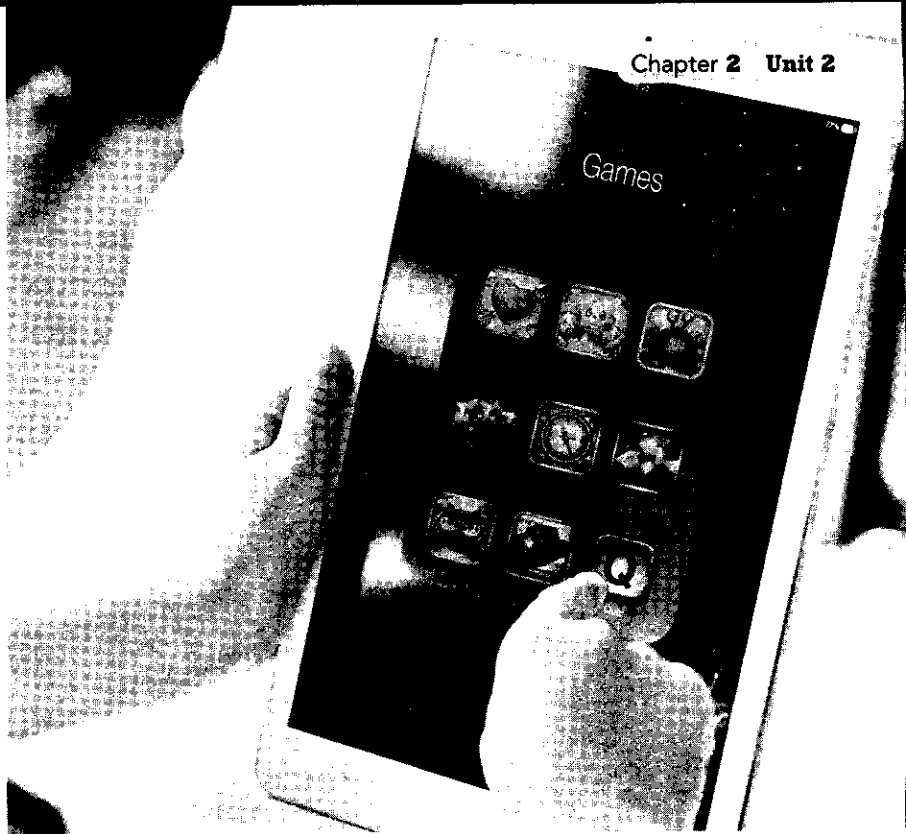


What is a quiz?

There are different types of quizzes. Quizzes at school, for example, give the teacher an idea of how well the students are learning. In these quizzes, the students answer questions on the **topic** they are studying. This type of quizzes can be written or oral.

Do you have quizzes at your school?





There are also quizzes that you take **for fun**. You can find these quizzes in magazines and online. They have questions on any subject you like—science, history, space, animals, general knowledge, geography, food, your personality, and so on. There's even a quiz called *Are You Addicted to Internet Quizzes?*

Do you ever do quizzes for fun?

What about TV quiz shows?

In some of these shows you can **win** a lot of money. Others you play just for the honor of being the winner. Most of these shows ask general knowledge questions, and then there's a segment when you can choose a special subject.

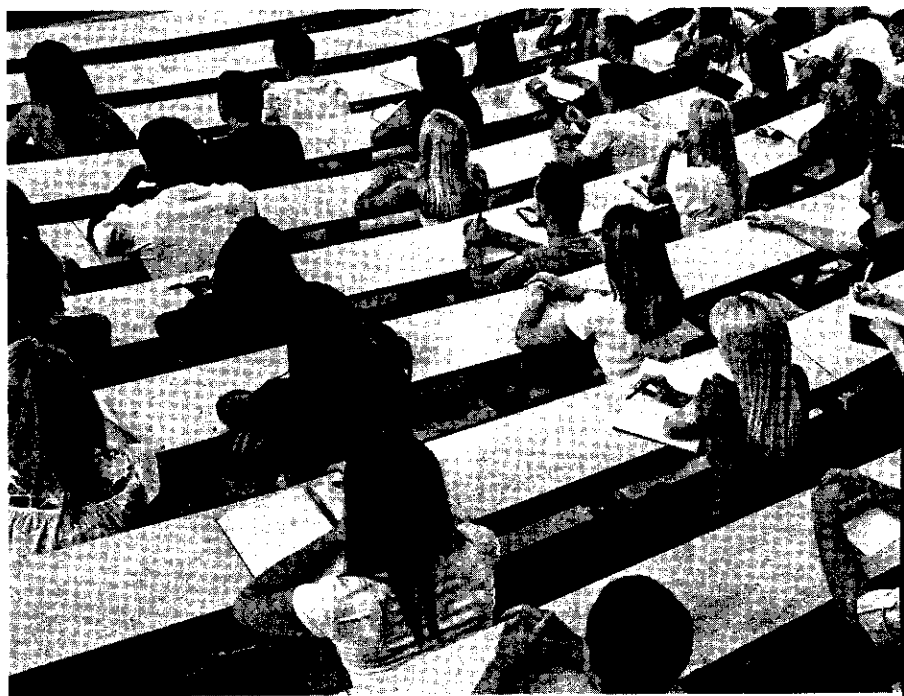
Would you like to be on a quiz show?

Do you think you know enough?



win – to defeat everyone else by being the best

Did you know that there is a Junior World Quizzing Championship?



It **is held** every June. Competitors under the age of 19 from around the world, answer 240 questions at almost the same time. The questions are translated into their language. The questions are about topics like the media, culture, entertainment, lifestyle, sports, history, and science. Participants answer in writing. It takes two hours to answer the quiz!

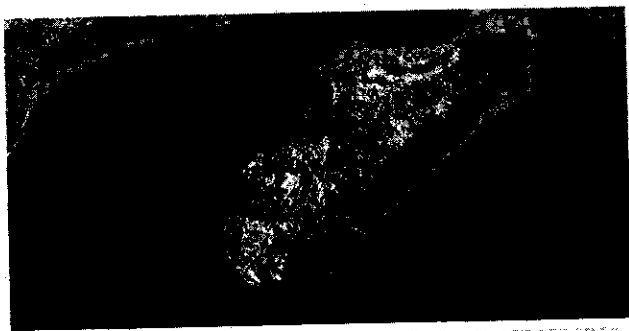
Could you be a World Quizzing champion?

Here's an example of a question.

QUIZ

1 Of the 6,000 languages spoken in the world, **nearly** 1,000 of them are spoken on only one island. Which island is it?

- a) Madagascar
- b) St. Barts
- c) Cuba
- d) New Guinea



1 New Guinea

What are the typical types of questions you find on quizzes?

Multiple choice questions, like the one on the previous page, are very common. Another common type is the *Yes / No* question.

Here are some examples. Do you know the answers?

1 Are butterflies insects?

Yes

No



Q

2 Is a baby goat called a kid?

Yes

No



1 Yes 2 Yes

multiple choice – several answers from which you have to choose the correct one

So would you like to try a quiz?

Here's a general knowledge quiz about animals.
Have fun!

Animal Quiz!

1 What color is a giraffe's tongue?

- a) pinky-gray
- b) bright red
- c) blue-black



2 How many stomachs does a cow have?

- a) two
- b) three
- c) four



3 How long can an emperor penguin stay under water?

- a) up to 27 minutes
- b) up to 12 minutes
- c) 50 minutes

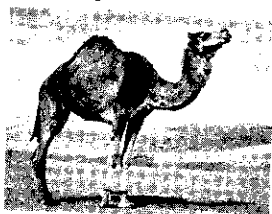


tongue – piece of flesh at the bottom of the mouth for tasting

4 Do camels store water in their humps?

Yes

No



5 Do sharks have bones in their bodies?



Yes

No

6 Do gorillas eat meat?

Yes

No



7 Do anteaters have long tongues?



Yes

No

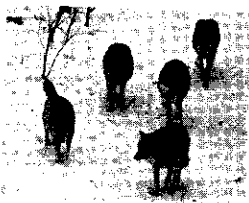
8 Which of these animals sleeps the most?



- a) an elephant b) a koala c) a tiger

9 How many kilometers can wolves cover in one night?

- a) 30
b) 90
c) 120



10 How does a dolphin breathe?

- a) through its mouth
b) through its nose
c) through a hole on the top of its head



Give yourself one point for every correct answer.

Answer Key:

1 c

6 No

2 c

7 Yes

3 a

8 c

4 No

9 b

5 No

10 c

Score:

9-10 *Excellent!*


7-8 *Good*

5-6 *Not bad*

0-4 *Try learning more about animals*



If you enjoyed this quiz, **try** looking for other quizzes in magazines or on the Internet. You can learn a lot and have fun at the same time!

- 1**  Work in pairs. Listen to the audio. Then choose one of the subjects mentioned there and with your classmates write five questions for a quiz. Exchange them with another pair and answer them.

- 2** Answer the questions. Then discuss them in groups.

1 Do you like doing quizzes for fun? Why or why not?

2 What television quiz shows are you familiar with?
Do you or your family watch them?

Glossary

answer – to reply to a question

anteaters (anteater) – a tropical animal with a very long nose and tongue that eats ants and other small insects

being – used for giving information about someone

bones (bone) – one of the hard parts that form the skeleton

butterfly – a flying insect with large colorful wings

championship – a competition to find the best player

choose – to decide which you want

could – used for saying what is possible

enough – used for saying that someone or something is as good, big, fast, smart, etc. as necessary

food – the things that people or animals eat

goat – an animal similar to a sheep

hole – a space dug in the surface of the ground

kid – a young goat

learning (learn) – to gain knowledge by studying

long – lasting for a large amount of time



media (the) – radio, television, newspapers, the Internet, and magazines, considered as a group

online – available through a computer or a computer network, especially the Internet

questions (question) – something that someone asks you

quiz – a set of questions about a topic

shark (sharks) – a large silver blue fish with many sets of teeth

shows (show) – a program where people perform

spoken – something that was said

sports – an activity that involves physical effort

stomachs (stomach) – the organ where food goes

subject – something you write or talk about

these – plural of *this*; used when you are referring to a particular person, thing, etc. that was mentioned

translated (translate) – to change one language into another

winner – someone who wins a competition

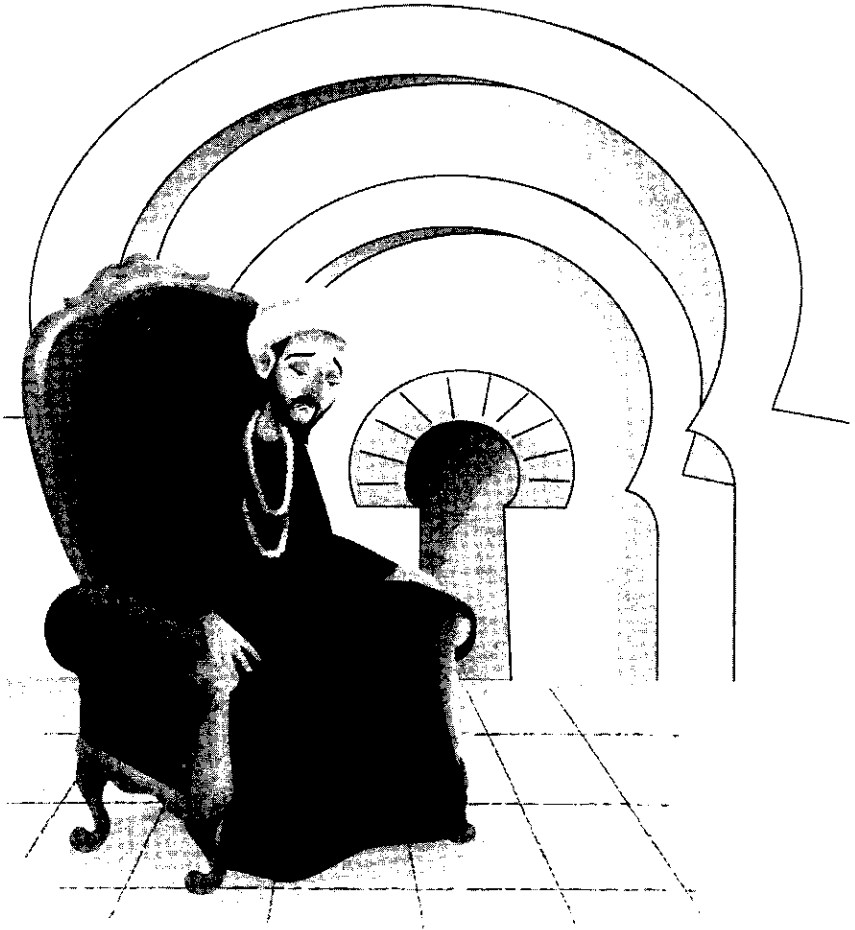
wolves (wolf) – a wild animal similar to a large dog that lives in groups

written – something that involves writing

The Arabian Nights

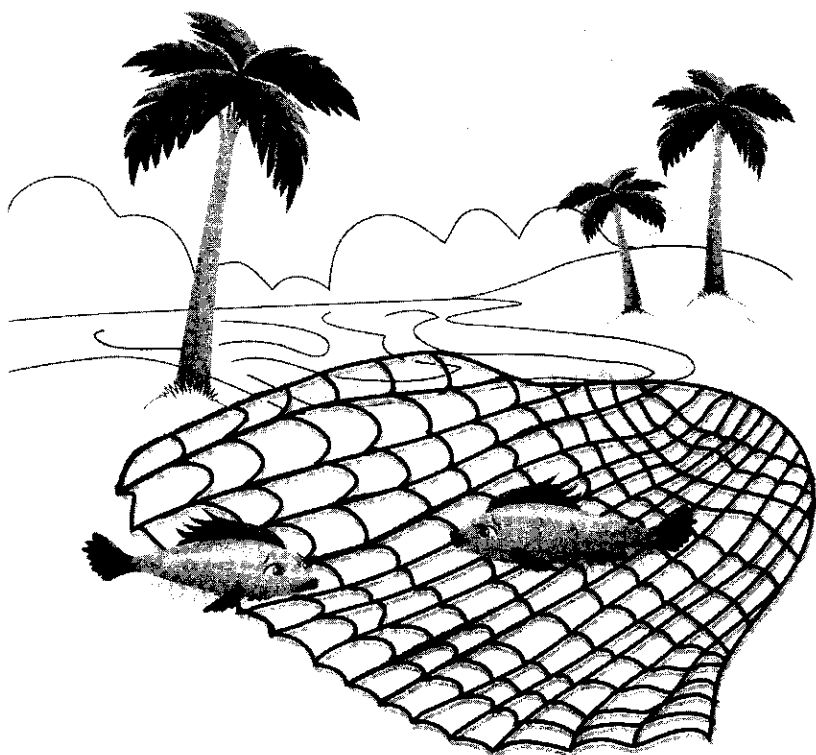


Anonymous

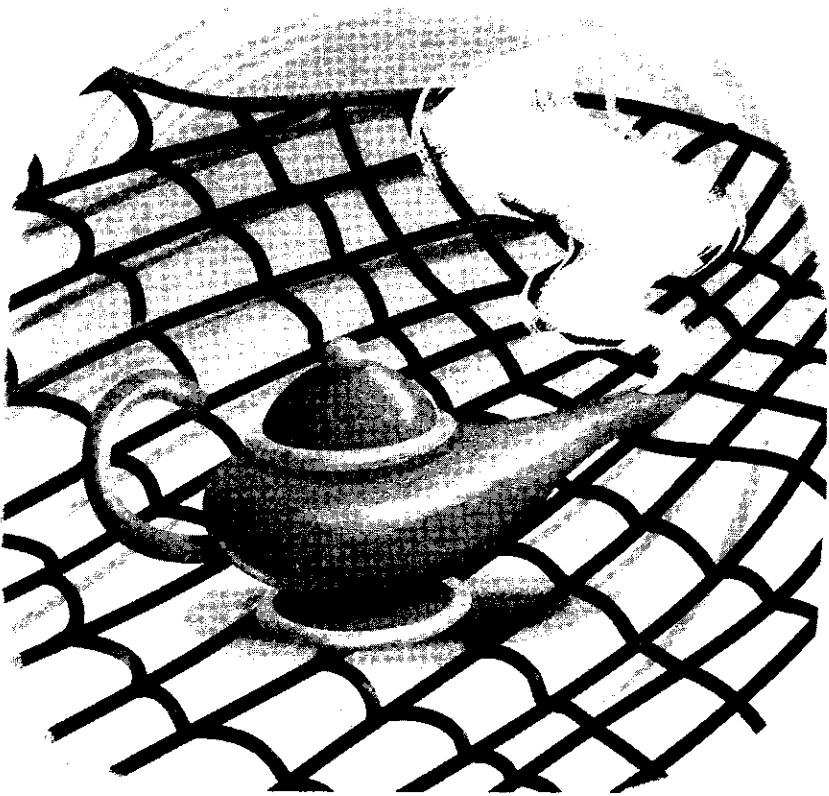


Our story begins on a lake in ancient times, in a kingdom where there is **sadness** because the king lost his only son, heir to the kingdom.

sadness – a feeling
of being unhappy



There is a humble, hard-working fisherman fishing on the lake. He comes to fish here every day but lately he is catching fewer and fewer fish. Today, he **casts** his net out, waits, and drags it in, only to discover he has caught an old boot. The second time he casts his net out into the calm waters, he catches two very small fish and has to throw them back.



The third time he casts his net, he drags it in and there, in it, is a rusty copper lamp. Thinking he can sell the lamp at the market if he can clean it, he starts to **rub** the lamp with his sleeve. Suddenly, a thick cloud of fog appears. It is coming from the lamp.

rub – to press and move
your hands over a surface



“Ah, ha! You are the one who has **released** me after four hundred years in the lamp. How would you like to die? I can drown you, or would you like to fall from a great height? I can arrange either,” bellows a genie that appears out of the fog.

released (release) – to let someone leave a place where they have been kept



“I beg your pardon?” says the fisherman. “I thought genies **granted** wishes and the person who released them became their master.”

“Well, yes, that is so, but only in the case of genies trapped for less than a hundred years,” explains the genie getting impatient. “Genies who have been trapped for more than four hundred years are allowed to eliminate the person who frees them.”

The fisherman is desperate for a moment and then he comes up with a plan.

granted (grant) – to let someone have or do what they want

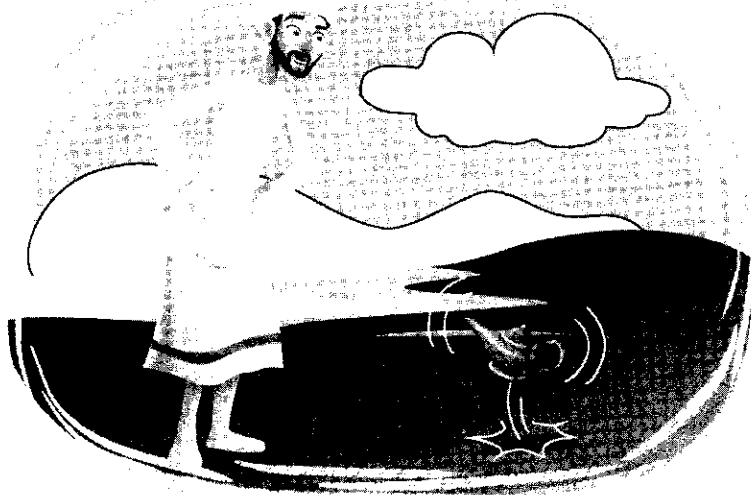


“Genie, I don’t believe that you came out of the lamp. Can you show me how you **fit** in there?”

“Of course I came out of the lamp! I have been stuck in there for centuries.”

“Hmm. Are you really such a powerful genie? Would you mind showing me how you fit in the lamp?” asks the fisherman.

“I’ll show you,” says the genie with determination.



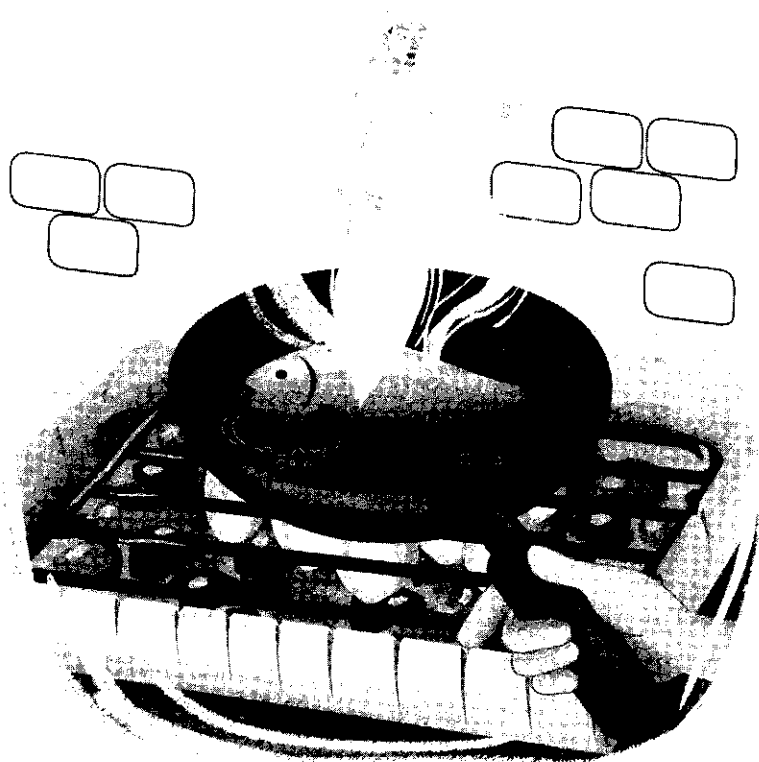
The genie disappears into the lamp. The fisherman smiles and goes on fishing calmly, happy that the genie has been controlled and is back in the lamp.

“Mr. Fisherman? Mr. Fisherman? Are you there? If you release me, I will **reward** you. I want to be free. Could you rub the lamp again, please? Can you set me free?” pleads the genie.

“What will you do for me?” asks the fisherman.

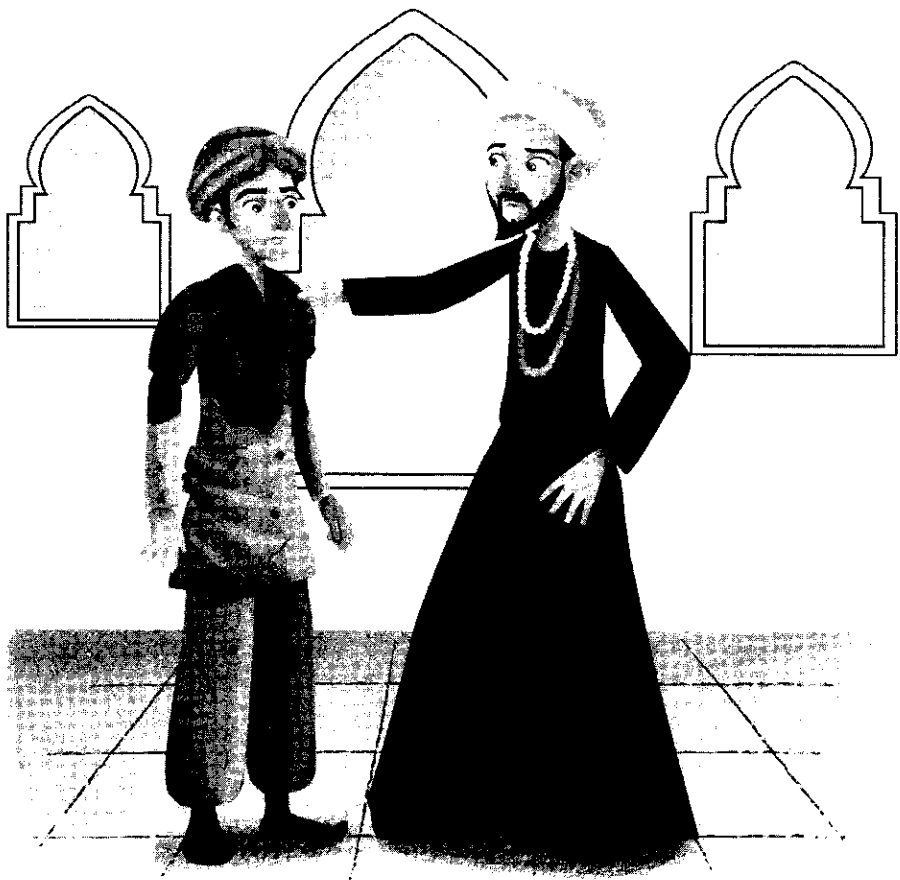
“I will help you catch some enchanted fish that you must give to the king. He will pay you well for them. Would you please let me out?” says the genie.

reward – to give someone something as a prize



The fisherman follows the genie's instructions and casts his net once more. Up come four beautiful fish that the fisherman takes to the king. The king gives the fisherman a bag of gold and he is rich.

When the king's cook fries the fish later that evening, a person appears and tells the king to go to a faraway **pond**.



The king goes to the pond the person described and there he finds his son, who has been lost for many years. The prince is a stone statue. As soon as the king touches his son, he **turns into** the prince again.

“My son, my son, I have found you!”

turns into (turn into) – to change into something different



The prince returns to the castle and the king throws a big celebration for the entire kingdom. The king invites the fisherman and his family to the celebration as important **guests**. The fisherman has a beautiful daughter who immediately falls in love with the young handsome prince. He falls in love with her too.

Happiness is restored to the kingdom.

1 Work in pairs. Read the questions, discuss with a classmate and answer them.

1 Do you think the genie would have refused the fisherman's request not to kill him if he had asked him politely? Why?

2 What do you think about the attitude of the genie when requesting to be freed? Explain your ideas.

3 How do you think the king asked the fisherman to the celebration? Why?

2 Read the questions and answer them. Write the answers.

1 If you had three wishes, what would you ask for?

2 What would you do if a bad genie wanted to kill you?

Glossary

allowed (allow) – to give someone permission to do something

arrange – prepare

became (become) – to obtain a position of authority

bellows (bellow) – to shout very loudly

cloud – a large amount of smoke in the air

comes (come) up with – to think of an idea or a plan

copper – a red-brown metal

described (describe) – to tell what someone is like

drags (drag) – to pull something along with difficulty

drown – to sink under water and die

evening – the part of the day between the end of the afternoon and night

fish – an animal that lives in water and swims

fisherman – a man who catches fish as his job

fishing (fish) – to try to catch fish, for example using a net

fog – a cloud of smoke or some other gas

genie – magical spirit in Middle Eastern stories



happiness – the feeling of being happy

hard-working – someone who works a lot

height – how high something is

heir – someone who receives a dead person's properties

humble – not proud

I beg your pardon? – used for asking someone to repeat something because you did not hear them

kingdom – an area ruled by a king or queen

master – a person who has control over other people

pleads (plead) – to ask for something in an urgent way

rusty – covered in rust

sleeve – the part of a shirt that covers an arm

stuck – unable to move

thick – filling air completely

wishes (wish) – a thing you want to have or do

The way to Fisher Street



It was nine thirty on the last morning of the family's five-day vacation. They were just finishing their breakfast at the hotel.



“Nancy and Ray, listen up,” said their mom. “Your dad has to go and get a new **tire** for the car. And I had a toothache last night, so I’ve made an appointment with a dentist. We’ll both be back in about an hour.”

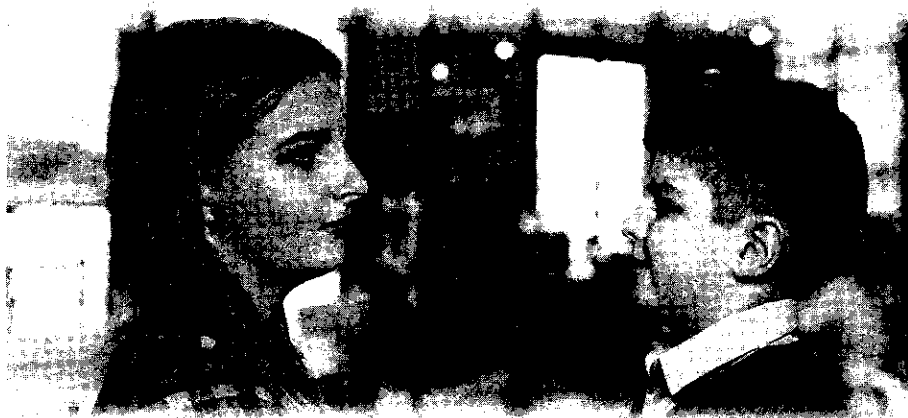
tire – the rubber cover of a wheel, that is filled with air

“I want you to go to Fisher Street,” she continued. “I won’t have time now. There’s a very good bakery there. It’s only three or four blocks away. Buy some donuts and muffins as a present for Grandma, and get some for us to eat in the car on the way home.”



“OK, Mom,” said Nancy. “I’ll **look after** Ray.”

Nancy was 18 and had the **annoying** habit of treating Ray like a baby. He glared at her as they got up from the table.



“We have to leave the hotel at 12:00 p.m., so please be back here before 11:00 a.m. We need to pack. The bakery is called, *Muffins and More*,” added their mom as she gave Nancy some money.



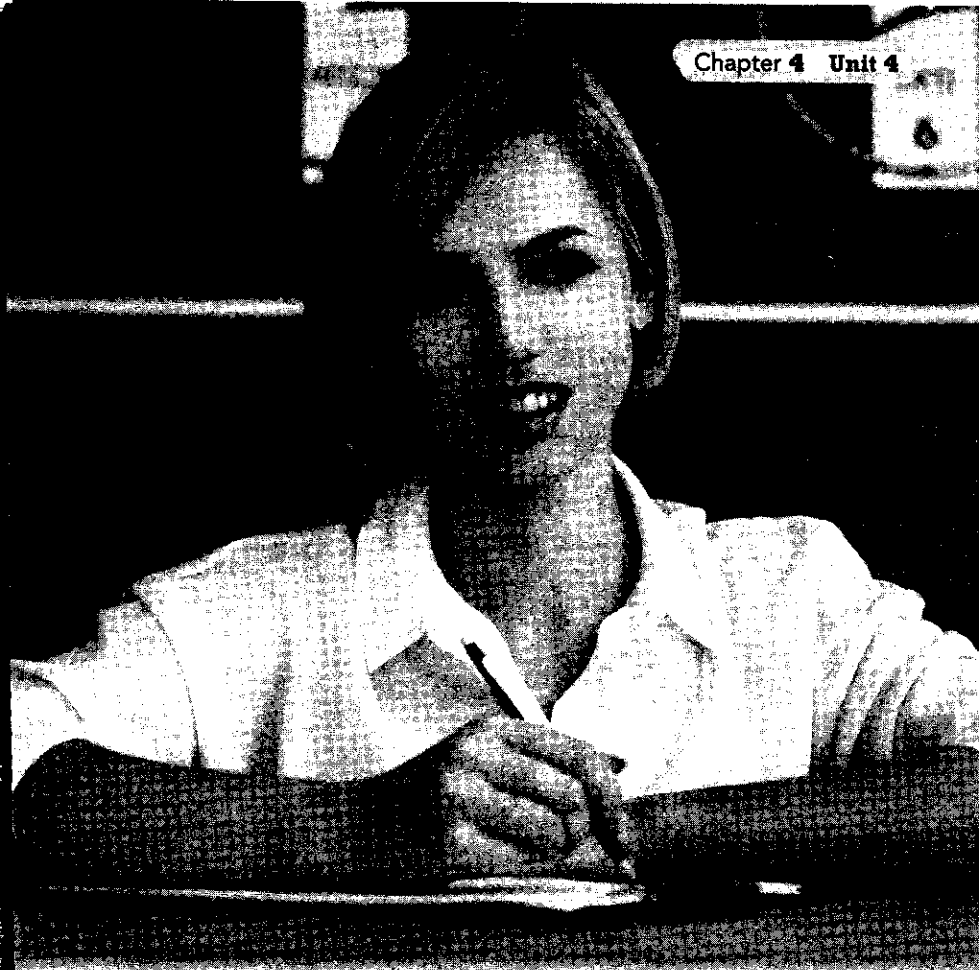
annoying – making you feel slightly angry or impatient

Ray picked up a tourist map he saw in reception.
“I have a map,” he said to his sister.



“I **hate** reading maps,” said Nancy. “Let’s ask the receptionist.”

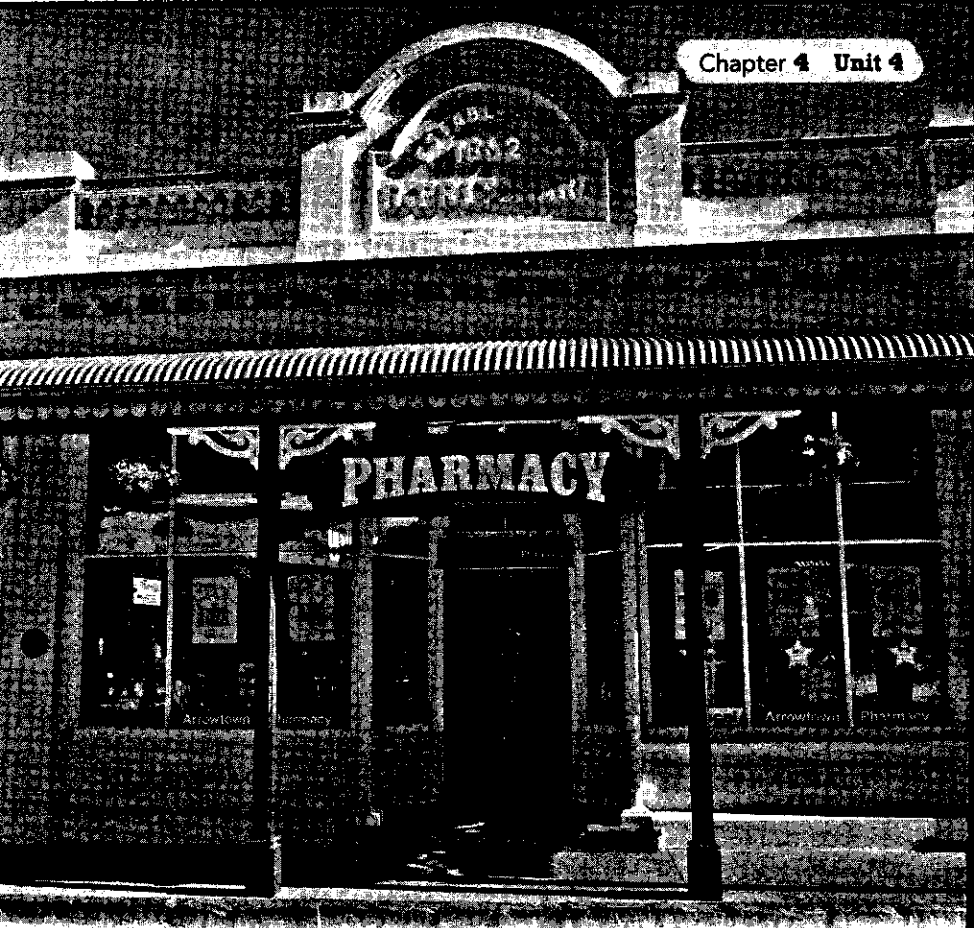
“Excuse me,” said Nancy, attracting the attention of a woman behind the desk. “Could you tell me how to get to Fisher Street, please?”



“Turn right outside the hotel and walk down the street. At the pharmacy, turn left on Palm Street. Fisher Street is the second street on the right.”

“Thank you very much,” said Nancy. “Come on, Ray. Hurry up!” she said **heading** the door.

heading (head) – to go in
a particular direction



Nancy and Ray were at the pharmacy. “Did she say left or right at the pharmacy, Ray?”

“I don’t remember. Let me check the map.” Ray **unfolded** it. It was unusual. It looked like a handmade drawing of the town. Ray quickly found Fisher Street. “We turn right here,” he said.

They walked along the **sidewalk**, past a supermarket, a beautiful old church, and a statue of a general on a horse.



They walked and walked past a pizza restaurant, a gas station, and a Children's Hospital, but they found no sign of Fisher Street.

Nancy stopped a stranger. "Excuse me, sir. I'm sorry to bother you, but could you help us? We're lost. Could you tell us the way to Fisher Street?"

sidewalk – an area along the side of a street that has a hard surface, used by people who are walking

“You’re walking the **wrong** way,” said the man. “It’s back there.”



“Walk back to the pizza restaurant. Then one more block. Go across the park with a statue of a general on a horse. That’s Fisher Street.” He pointed to where they had come from.

“You’re so good at reading maps, Ray,” Nancy said sarcastically after they thanked the man.

Ray was surprised. He knew he was good at reading maps. He took the map out of his pocket and looked at it again.

The map quite clearly showed Fisher Street a block to their right. He knew that Fisher Street wasn't there the last time he looked. Ray was **amazed** and curious. He showed the map to Nancy. "Look! We're here, on the corner of Crow Street. Here's the statue. Fisher Street is here."



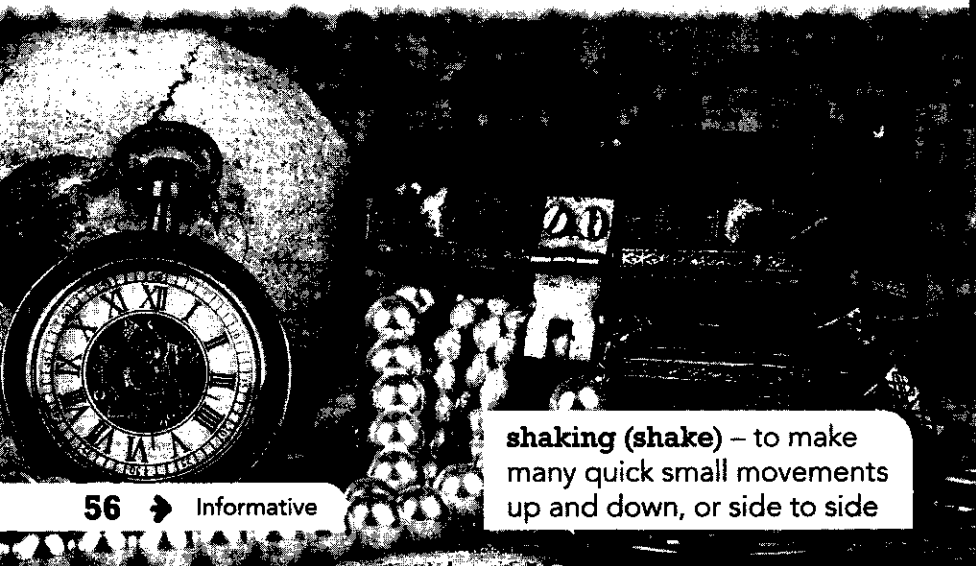
"OK, we'll go check it out. But if it's not Fisher Street, then we're going back, like the man said."



The map showed a small park, and they started walking through it. But it was more like a wood than a park. Ray was losing his sense of direction. “Which way now?” he asked.

“This way!” said Nancy confidently. Nancy thought she was always right.

Ray felt the map in his pocket. It was **shaking** violently...



shaking (shake) – to make many quick small movements up and down, or side to side

1 Answer the questions. Then get into groups of three and share your answers.

1 Which do you think is more useful to get to a place: a map or to ask for directions? Why?

2 What can you do when you are lost? Do you think it is a good idea to ask for directions when you are lost? Why?

2 Work in pairs. Ask and answer for directions about how to go to specific parts within your school. Use the expressions below to help you.

Could you tell me how to get to the cafeteria / bathroom / lab, please?

Turn right outside the...

Turn left on...

Go across the...

Glossary

appointment – an arrangement to see someone at a particular time

bakery – a building where bread, cakes, etc. are made or sold

blocks (block) – the distance along a city street from where one road crosses it to the next road

drawing – a picture that someone has drawn

felt (feel) – to be in a particular state as a result of an emotion or a physical feeling

glared (glare) – to look at someone or something in a very angry way

handmade – made by a person, instead of by a machine

last – used for referring to the night, week, month, year, etc. that ended most recently

left – on the side of your body that is to the west if you are facing north

listen up – used for getting the attention of a noisy group of people

lost – not knowing where you are or how to get to where you want to go

pack – to put your possessions into a bag, suitcase, or box so that you can take or send them somewhere



picked up (pick up) – to lift someone or something up from a surface

toothache – a pain in one or more of your teeth

was right (to be right) – if someone is right, they are correct in their opinion or explanation

way – the particular road, path, or track that you use to go from one place to another

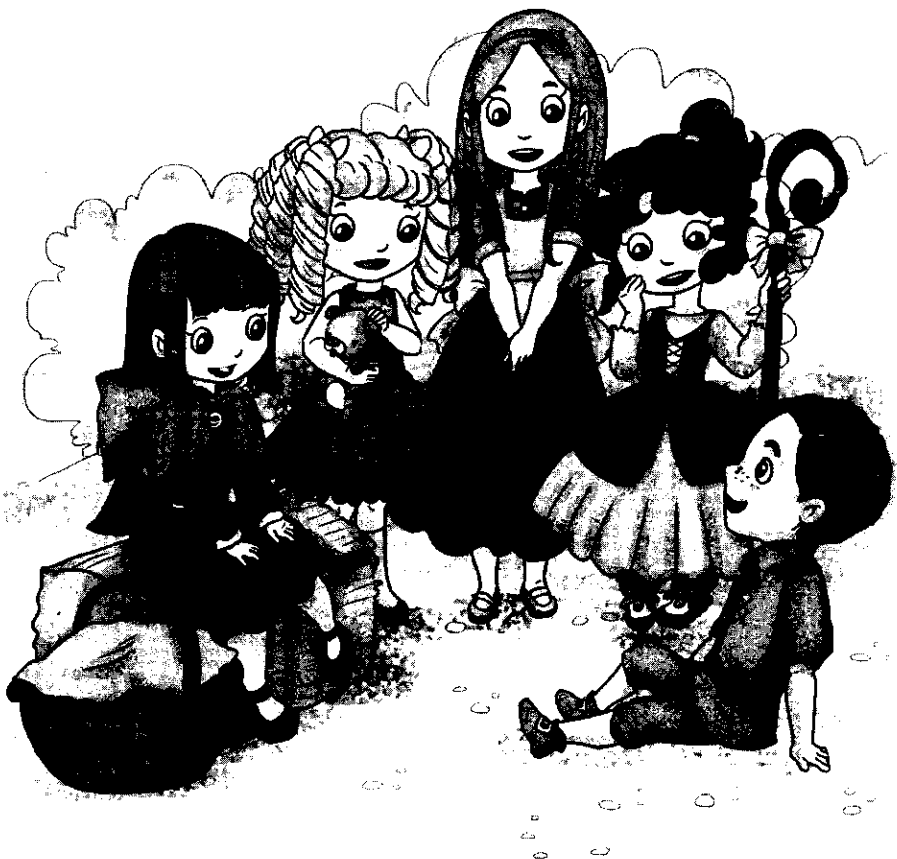
wood – a large forest or any smaller area where there are many trees and wild plants

Classic Characters Tell Tales



by Charlie Chambers

One day, some friends were sitting in the yard at lunchtime when Little Red Riding Hood looked around and asked, “Where’s Humpty?” “Didn’t you hear? He’s in the hospital,” said Bo Peep. “What happened?” asked Boy Blue. “He fell. He was sitting on a wall and suddenly he fell!” said Goldilocks. “Oh, no! Was he pushed?” asked Cinderella. “Nobody knows,” said the friends **shaking** their heads.



shaking (shake) – to move from one side to another

Little Red Riding Hood leaned over and said, “The **weirdest** thing happened to me on the weekend. On Sunday, I went to visit Grandma. When I got to her house, she wasn’t there but there was someone in the house wearing her clothes. I called the police and Office Woodcutter came and arrested the intruder. It was so scary!” “Oh, my! That’s really strange,” said Bo Peep.



weirdest (weird) – the most strange and unusual

“Something embarrassing happened to me on the weekend. I was at my uncle’s farm and I accidentally left the gate open. All of the sheep escaped through it. We looked for them for hours but we couldn’t find them. My uncle told us not to worry, that they’d come back. And guess what? The next morning they were all back in their shed as if nothing had happened! The cute little ones were even wagging their **tails!**” said Bo Peep.

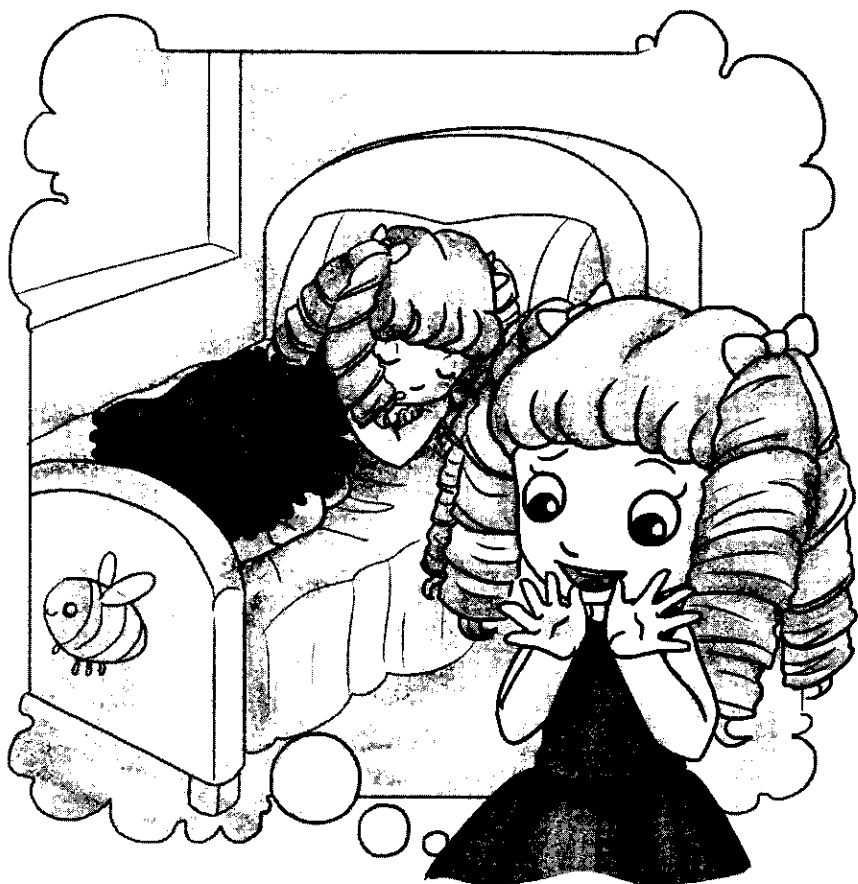


tails (tail) – part at the back of an animal

Boy Blue turned to Bo Peep and said, “Yeah, me too. I was working on our farm. It is my job to look after the sheep and the cow. I got bored and tired and so I went into the barn for a nap. It was a disaster. The sheep got into the wrong **field** and the cow got into the corn and was eating everything. I got into a lot of trouble.”

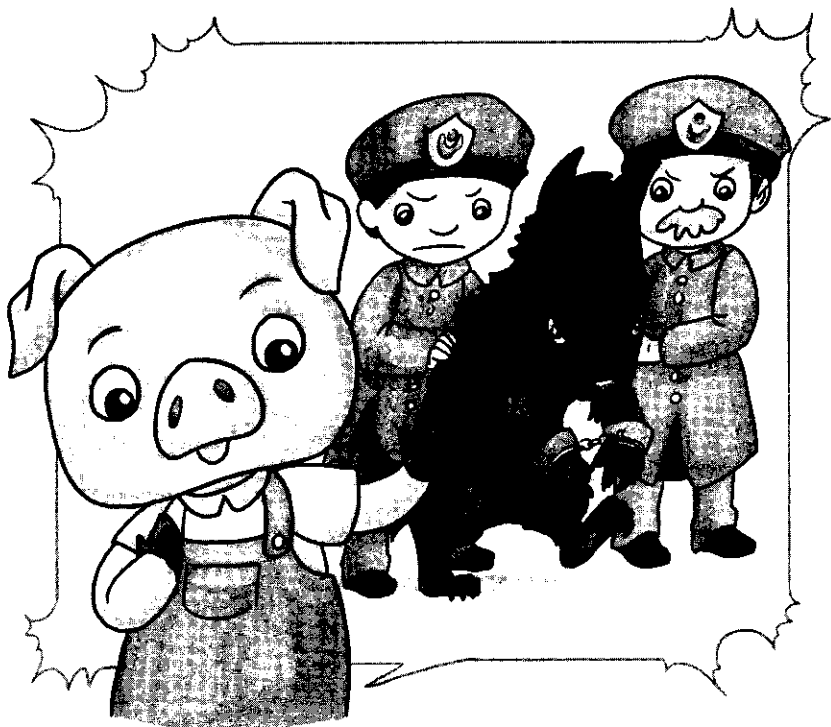


“I got into trouble too,” said Goldilocks. “I went over to play with Baby Bear but no one was home at his house. So I went inside to wait for them. I was hungry so I ate a bowl of **porridge**. It was delicious. Then, I sat down and broke a small chair. I waited and waited for them to come home so I could apologize about the chair, but I fell asleep on Baby Bear’s bed.”

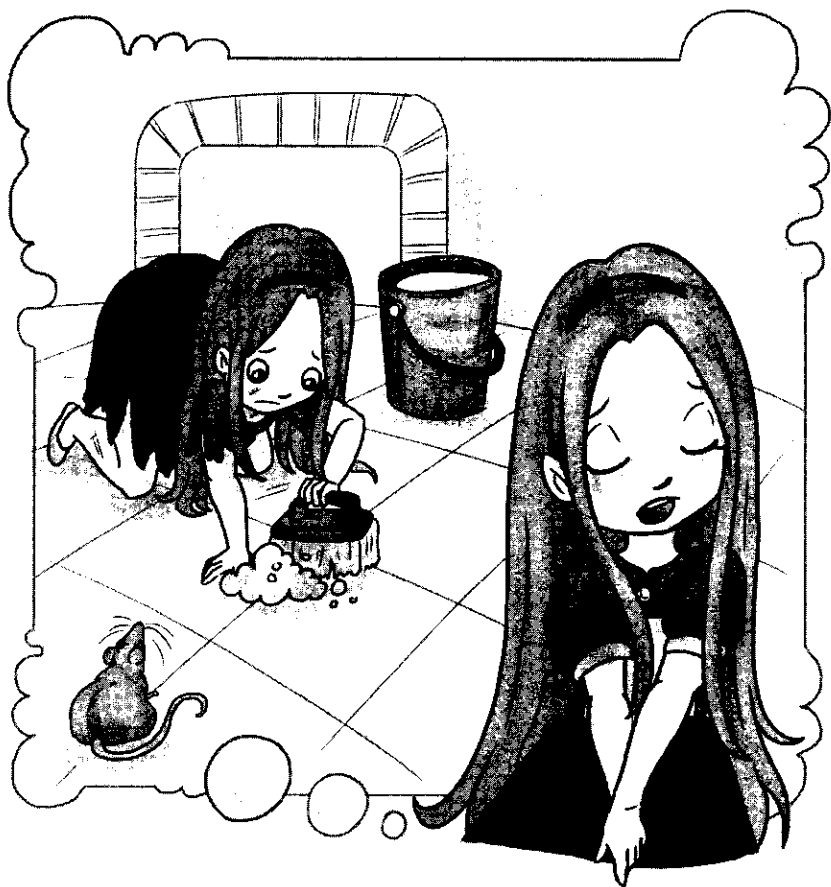


The friends saw little pig walking past and waved him over.

“You’ll never believe this,” he said. “On Saturday, the Big Bad Wolf came over to our house and destroyed our playhouses. I had one made of straw, my middle brother had one made of sticks, and our older brother had one made of bricks. We discovered it on Sunday afternoon and took the security camera footage to the police. They said the Big Bad Wolf had been arrested and was already in jail for **breaking into** someone’s house.”

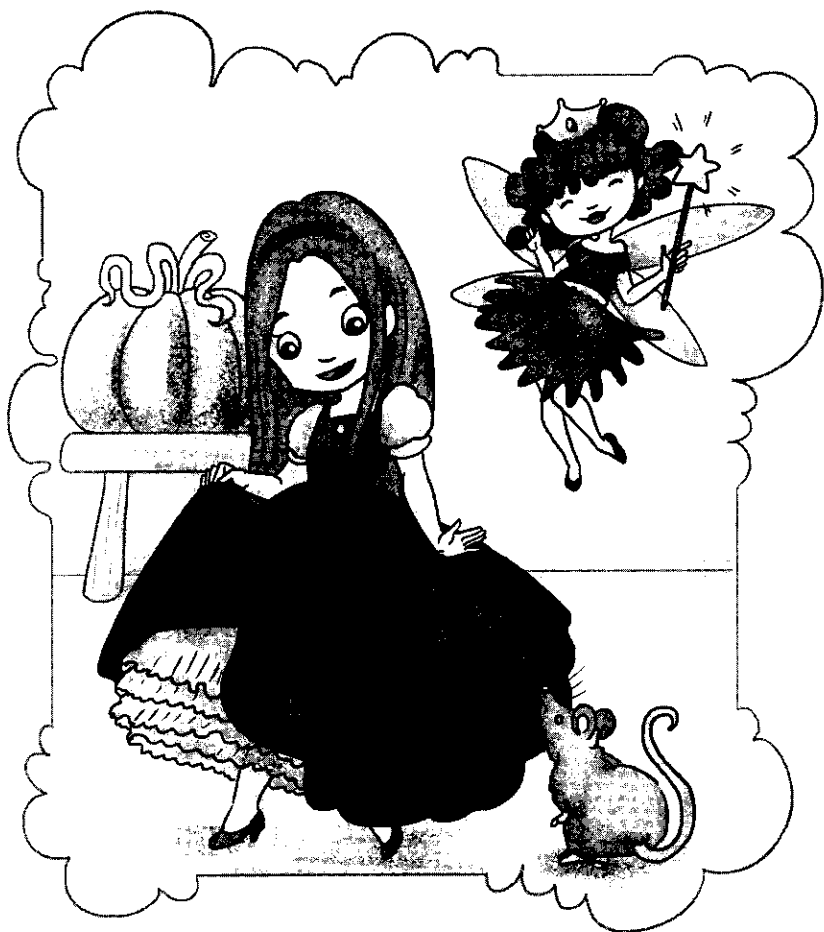


“What about you, Cinderella? How was your weekend?” “It was really **amazing**,” she said dreamily. “You know how my stepsisters and my stepmother are always so mean?” “Yes, we do. It makes us sad,” said her friends. “Well, they went to a big party at the castle on Saturday night and left me home to clean the house.”



“While I was cleaning, my fairy godmother appeared and made me a beautiful dress and a carriage and sent me to the party. I had a great time and danced with a very nice boy.”

“Good for you!” her friends **cheered** happily.



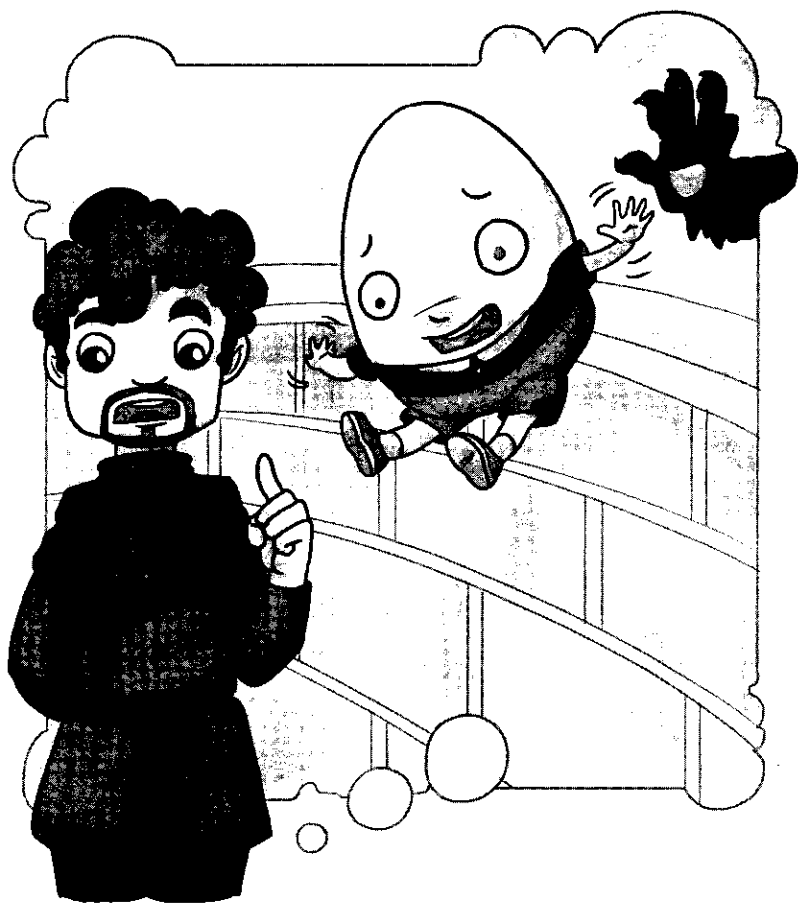
“Did anything strange happen to you over the weekend?” The friends asked their teacher, Miss Muffet, in class after lunch.

“Nothing much, really. I had a little panic attack when I was eating my cottage cheese this morning. I was sitting on a chair and then I looked over and there was a big spider sitting right there next to me. I screamed,” she explained. Everyone **sympathized** because they knew Miss Muffet was terrified of spiders.



sympathized (sympathize) – to be kind and show that you understand someone’s problems

A few moments later, the principal came in and told them that Humpty Dumpty was out of the hospital and at home after his fall. He told them to **ask around** because the local police were looking for eyewitnesses. The principal explained that the police believed Humpty's fall wasn't an accident. "They think Humpty was pushed. They suspected it was the Big Bad Wolf."



1 Work in pairs. Read the questions and take turns asking and answering them orally.

1 Choose one of the characters and tell his or her complete story to your classmate.

2 Which of the characters in the chapter is new for you? Ask a classmate to tell you the character's story.

3 Which of the stories in the chapter do you think is the most interesting? Why?

2 Read the questions and answer them.

1 Which of the characters in the story did you already know? Who told you the story?

2 Which other story do you know that you would like to share?

Glossary

apologize – to tell someone that you are sorry for doing something wrong

barn – a large building on a farm where animals live

bricks (brick) – a block used for building walls

broke (break) – separate into pieces

cheese – a solid food made from milk

clean – to remove dirt from something

dreamily – thinking about pleasant things rather than paying attention

embarrassing – making you feel nervous, ashamed, or stupid

eyewitnesses (eyewitness) – someone who has seen something happen, especially a crime

fairy godmother – a woman who has magic powers and helps people

fell (fall) asleep – the moment when you close your eyes to rest

footage – film of a particular subject or event

gate – a door in a fence that you go through to enter or leave a place

guess – to say what you think is true, without being certain about it



hungry – feeling that you want to eat

jail – a place where arrested people are kept

leaned over (lean over) – to move your body to be closer to someone

looked around (look around) – to try to find someone

mean – cruel or unkind

nap – a short sleep, usually during the day

pushed (push) – to move someone away

scary – making you feel frightened

shed – a small structure used as shelter

sheep – an animal kept by farmers for its wool

spider – arachnid that weaves a web to catch insects

sticks (stick) – a thin piece of wood

straw – the yellow stems of dried crops

waved (wave) – to move your hand to say hello or goodbye or

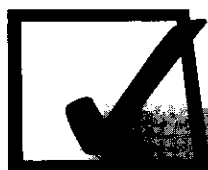
Unit 6
Chapter

*** Academic and Educational**

Social practice: Follow information in an illustrated guide to solve a problem.



How



to Do



It



Do you ever look up information on the Internet to **solve** a problem?

There are many sites that can help you. Just type in what you want to know in your favorite search engine.

Here's an example problem:



Your parents are not happy that your dog gets up on the sofa. They are threatening to keep him out on the patio!

Let the Internet come to the rescue!

solve – to find a solution
to something

Type in *how to keep your dog off the furniture*, and you'll find different kinds of **advice**. Here's an example.


← → ↻ www.howtoeverything.com




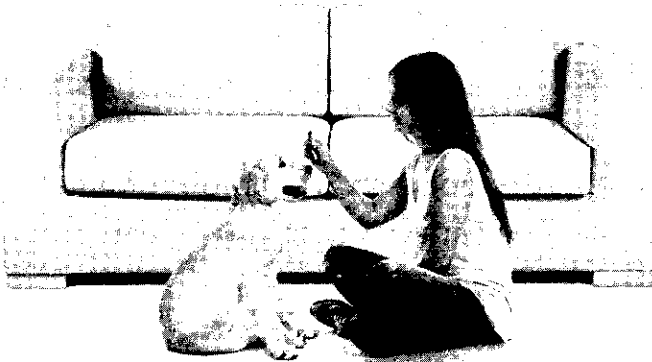
DOGS

Canine Training



-  First, be consistent, and get the whole family involved. It won't work if only one of you is doing it.

-  Then, ask your dog to get off. Encourage him by offering treats. Show him the treat, and put it on the floor. If he won't move, push him gently off.





advice – an opinion that someone gives you about what to do in a situation




www.howtoeverything.com



 After that, give your dog an alternative comfortable place close to the sofa.

 Next, **make sure** your dog can't get near the sofa when the family is out.



 Finally, remember, the important thing is to make sure that your dog thinks being on the floor is a great place to be!



DOGS
Canine Training

make sure – to check something to be sure about it

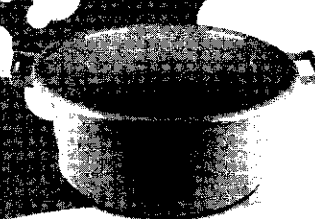
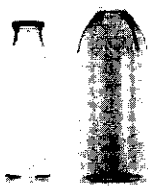
Have you ever had this problem?

Your pen has **leaked ink** all over your favorite t-shirt. The Internet will give you dozens of solutions. Here's one:




← → ↻ www.howtocleanyourlife.com ★ ≡

Clean Your Life

- 1 Mix milk and vinegar in a bowl—two parts of milk and one part of white vinegar.
- 2 Soak the material all night in the mixture.





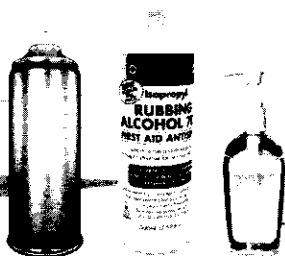
3 Hang your piece of clothing out to dry.

4 The ink **stain** should be gone! Put your shirt or top in the laundry basket to be washed normally!



Other sites advise using hair spray, alcohol, or anti-bacterial hand wash.

You could try those, too!



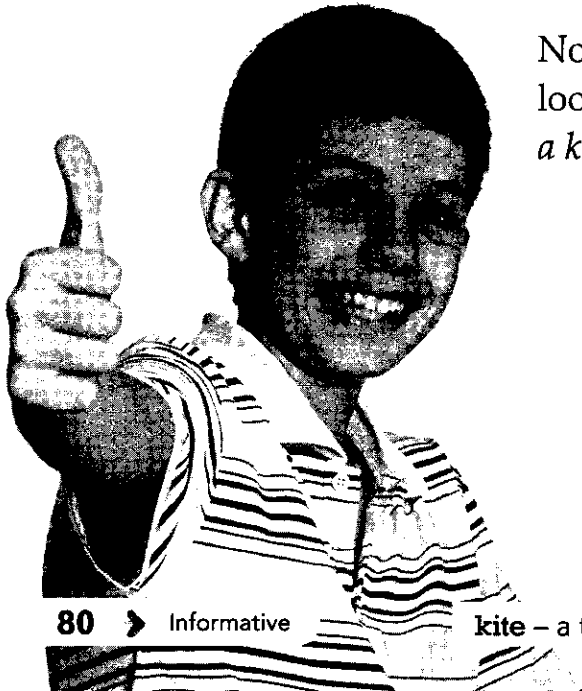
Clean Your Life

stain – a mark left on clothes

Here's another problem:



Your younger sister received a **kite** on her birthday. It's a nice windy day, and she wants to fly it. Nobody in the family has ever flown a kite before!



No problem—You've looked up *How to fly a kite* on the Internet!

← → ↻ www.howtomakeitwork.com

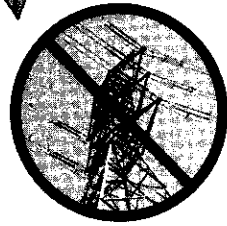


Make It Work

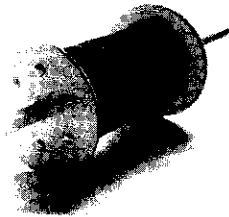
- First, choose a good place without trees or **power lines**.



- Then, stand with your back to the wind and hold up the kite high with one hand. Hold the kite string with your other hand.



- After that, and when the kite catches the wind, let out the string a little bit. Your kite will go up.

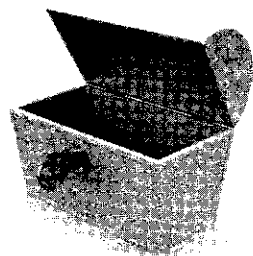


- Next, slowly let out more line and your kite will fly!

power lines (power line) – a thick wire that carries electricity

Your problem today is that you are extremely **bored**. What can you do? Have you ever thought about making a time capsule?

Try these tips from the Internet:



← → ↻ www.1001crafts.com



First, you must decide if you want:

- To open your capsule yourself in a few years.
- Your grandchildren to find it.
- Some strangers in the distant future to learn about you and your time.

Then, you need to choose the right type of container! It could be:



a sturdy carton box, or



a wooden and durable box, or



a metal and resistant box.

← →  www.1001crafts.com



After that, choose things that are important to you, for example:

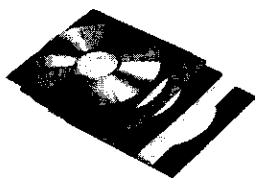
- Photos of you, your family, and friends




- A favorite toy with a note saying why you love it



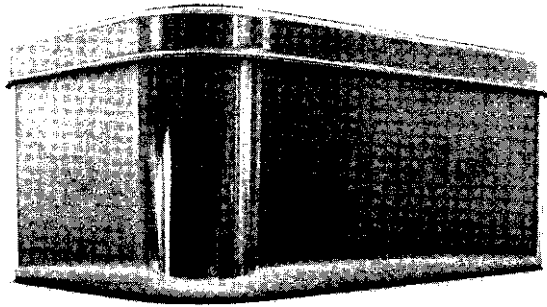
- A list of your favorite music, singers, books, television programs, and movies



 You'll find hundreds more ideas on the Internet!

Plus ideas of where to keep your capsule.

singers (singer) – someone who sings as a job



Finally, don't **bury** your capsule unless it's in a metal container, that won't rust and won't let in any water!

So, whenever you have to solve a *How to* problem, you know the answer is just a click away!



1 Work in pairs. Read the following questions and answer them.

1 How easy to follow were the instructions you read in the text? Why?

2 Which set of instructions did you find easier to follow? Why?

3 Which was more complicated? Why?

4 How did the illustrations help you understand the guides? Explain.

5 Is it easier to follow the steps with numbers or with sequencing words? Explain.

2 Read the following questions and answer. Write them down.

1 What would you like to know how to do?

2 Where would you look it up?

Glossary

close – only a short distance away

clothing – clothes in general

dry – to remove the water from something

encourage – to persuade

floor – the flat area that you walk on

fly – to move very fast through the air

gently – carefully

gone – no longer present in a place

hair spray – something that you spray onto your hair

how – in what way

ink – a black or colored liquid used for writing

involved – included in a situation

keep him out (keep someone out) – to prevent someone or something from entering a place

mixture – a combination of two or more things

near – close to someone or something

place – area

rescue – an act of saving someone

rust – to become damaged by rust

search engine – a site to look for information



sites (site) – a place on the Internet with information

soak – to leave something into a liquid for a time

stand – to remain on your feet

string – thin rope

threatening (threaten) – to say that you might do something bad to make someone do something

treat – small bite of some kind of food for a dog

type – to write something using a keyboard

unless – used for saying that if something does not happen, something else will happen

vinegar – a sour liquid used for adding flavor

whole – all of something

windy – with a lot of wind

Unit 7
Chapter

Family and Community

Social practice: Describe and compare appearance and abilities of people of different ages.

What Do You Like?



Who do you look like?



How big is your family? Do you all look similar?
Is there a family **resemblance**?

Who do you look like?

resemblance – similar in appearance



What color is your hair? Do you have your mother's nose or your father's eyes? Are you tall or short? Do you have long fingers? Do you sometimes wonder why you have long or short toes?

Your genes—the special units inside your **cells**—determine your appearance. You get your genes from your mother and father. That is why you resemble them.

Poppy looks like her grandpa. Even though he's an older adult and she's a child, you can see the family resemblance. Even though his hair is gray and her hair is brown, their facial **features** are similar. You can tell they are grandparent and grandchild.



features (feature) – parts of the face such as eyes, nose, or mouth



Poppy **also** resembles her grandmother. Who do you think she looks like? Her grandfather or her grandmother?

Who do you look like? Do you resemble your grandparents?

Colin is two. He's an active little boy, and he likes to run. He has a pet cat named Cuddles. Colin's coordination is still not perfect, but he is very **gentle** with Cuddles. Colin is gentle because his older sister taught him to pat the cat softly and not to pull its ears. At his age, Colin learns by imitating others.



On the other hand, Maddy doesn't take care of her dog. She doesn't take it for a walk, and she doesn't play with it at all. She is **capable** of caring for her dog, but no one has taught her to play with her pet and to care for it.





Do you know any **twins**?

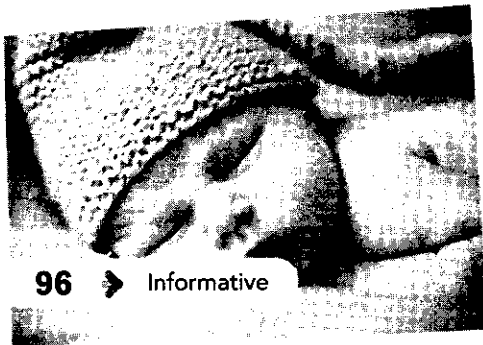
Some twins look the same. They're called *identical twins*. They have the same genes. Other twins don't look the same. Their genes are slightly different. They're called *fraternal twins*. Even though twins look alike they can sometimes have very different personalities.

Would you like to have a twin?

twins (twin) – two children born at the same time to the same mother

How have you changed?

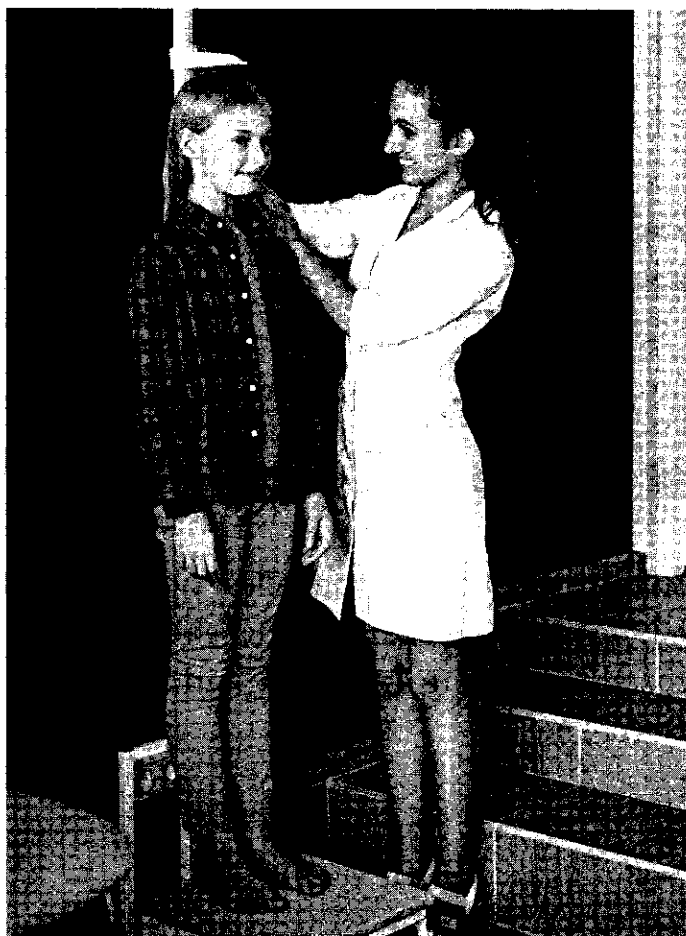
If you look at your baby photos, you can see many changes. But you can also see some resemblance to who you are now. When you were a baby, you were small. You were **chubby**, with short arms and short legs. Your abilities were very different then from now. You can immediately recognize yourself in your baby photos and identify those changes.



chubby – slightly fat, in the way a healthy baby is

Have you grown much recently?

From ages 6 to 12 years, some children grow very quickly, and others grow more slowly. Children your age grow about 6 to 7 centimeters a year. That's a lot of **growth**. At times, when you feel tired and really hungry, it's because you are growing.



From 6 to 12, children gain about 2 to 3 kilos per year. Remember, you are doing a lot of growing, so gaining weight is normal. Don't feel pressured to look a certain way. Remember, the way you look depends on your family and the genes you **inherited** from them.



So don't worry if you are the tallest or the shortest, or the biggest or the smallest. Just eat well and be active, so that you are as healthy and as happy as you can be!

1  Listen to the audio and discuss the following questions with a classmate.

1 When the narrator says that Colin's coordination is not perfect, to which abilities of a toddler does she refer to?

2 When the narrator says that Maddy doesn't take care of her dog what do you think that means?

3 There are several differences mentioned between identical and fraternal twins. Do you think that this has to do with abilities in addition to appearance? What makes you think so?

2 Discuss the questions in groups of three.

1 Do you remember being a baby? How old were you when you started walking? What was your first word?

2 Do you measure your growth every year? How much do you grow each year?

Glossary

abilities (ability) – being able to do something

appearance – how someone or something looks

caring for (care for) – to do the necessary things for someone

certain – used for referring to someone or something without being specific

even though – used for introducing a fact

grandparent – the mother or father of your mother or father

hair – the mass of thin fibers that grows on your head

healthy – strong and not sick

imitating (imitate) – to copy someone's actions, words, or behavior

look like – to be similar in appearance to someone else

on the other hand – used for giving two different opinions about something

pat – to touch an animal gently with a flat hand

quickly – at a fast speed

really – very, or very much

resemble – to look like someone else



short – small in height

slightly – not very much, only a little

slowly – happening or developing at a slow rate

small – little in size

softly – in a quiet and pleasant way

still – used to say that a situation continues to be

take care – to be careful

taught (teach) – to help someone to learn something by giving classes

think – to have a particular opinion about something

tired – needing to rest or sleep

walk – a short trip that you make by walking

worry – to feel nervous and upset about a problem

Unit 8
Chapter

• **Recreational and Literary**

Social practice: Read a travelogue to discover natural aspects and cultural expressions.

Gulliver's Travels



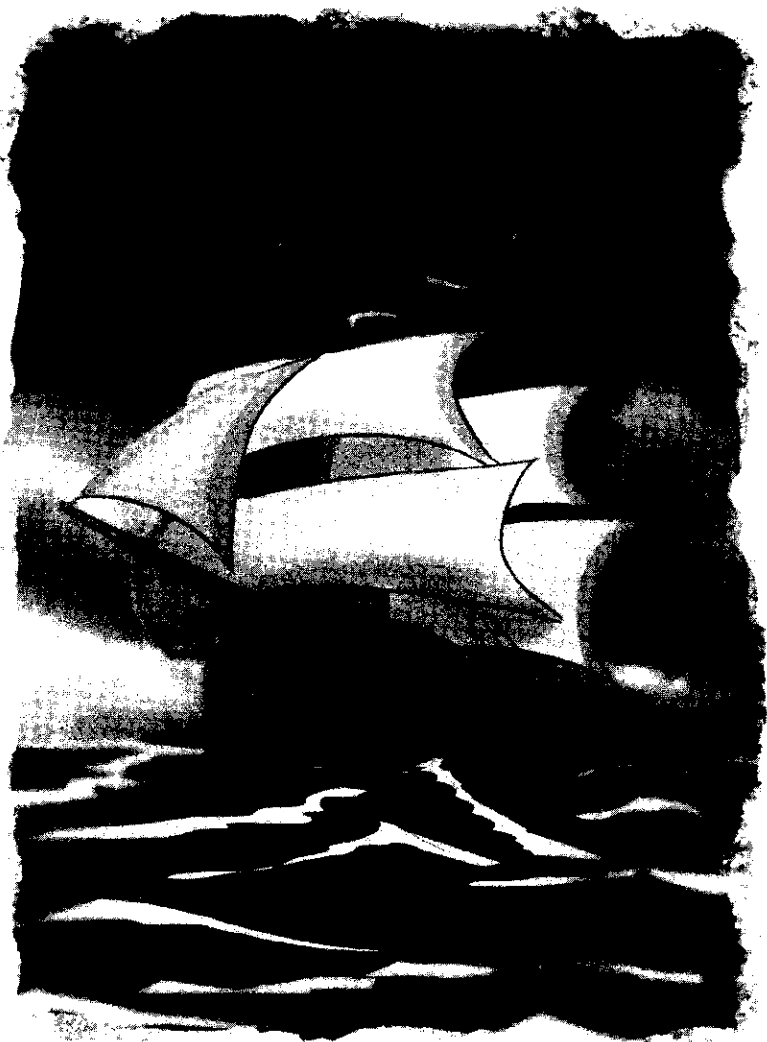
by Jonathan Swift

My name is Lemuel Gulliver and this is my story. I always wanted to be a sailor and travel to distant lands, so I learned about navigation. I also studied to be a doctor, so I could get a job as a ship's surgeon. However, I got married and had a family. So I stayed in England and treat patients on land.



sailor – someone who works on a boat or ship

But my business was not a success. So I decided to get a job as a surgeon on a ship. I was very happy. Everything was fine until the beginning of 1699.



May 4, 1699

We had been sailing through calm seas, but then the weather got bad and the ship sailed into very rough waters. Today, there was a particularly violent storm. The ship hit a rock and split in two. Some sailors and I climbed into one of the ship's lifeboats. We started to row.



Suddenly, a great wave shot high up into the air. The sailors were all knocked out off the boat. I picked up the oars and kept rowing.

May 6, 1699

I don't know how long I rowed for, until I felt land under the boat. I fell out of the boat and waded to shore. I stumbled up the beach and fell headfirst onto a patch of grass.



When I woke up hours later, I was lying on my back and I couldn't move! Suddenly, I felt something walking up my body to my chin. It was a tiny little man, about 15 centimeters high, and he was pointing a tiny little bow and arrow straight at my face. I turned my head as far as I could and saw I was surrounded by lots of tiny little men. That's when I realized that I couldn't move because I was tied to the ground.



I was scared. I shouted and pulled until I freed my hand. The tiny little men immediately fired dozens of their tiny little arrows at me. They screamed at me. I couldn't understand their language, but I stopped moving!

Then, they got ropes and dragged me onto a long cart. Dozens of tiny little horses, no bigger than children's toys, pulled me into a tiny town.



May 7, 1699

The town of Lilliput was a tiny town for tiny people. The beautiful little buildings didn't even come up to my knees. I was chained by my leg in the city center. Thousands of tiny Lilliputians came to see the giant that had arrived in their country. They brought me tiny loaves of bread to eat, and a strange liquid to drink. Over the weeks that followed, I was taught the Lilliputian language by teachers sent to me by the Emperor of Lilliput. I was happy.



chained (chain) – to fasten someone with a chain

April 15, 1701

Lilliput went to war with the country of Blefuscu that was across the sea. The channel of water between the two lands was a deep ocean for the tiny people of Lilliput and Blefuscu, but not for me! The people of Blefuscu had a large fleet of ships. I waded across the sea to Blefuscu, captured all the enemy ships and waded back to Lilliput, dragging the ships behind me. I was welcomed as a hero in Lilliput!



But the nobles didn't like the way the Emperor favoured me. They began to plot against me. I knew that my life was in danger. I asked the Emperor if I could visit Blefuscu, now that the war was over. He gave me his permission, but he wasn't pleased.

February 26, 1702

When I reached Blefuscu, I told the Emperor of Blefuscu about my fears. He led me to a full size boat that had got wrecked on their shores. I mended the boat and left that part of the world.



wrecked (wreck) – to destroy
a ship so that it sinks

April 13, 1702

I sailed straight back to England, where I was greeted with great love by my family. I was just happy to be home again, and to have time to recover from my voyage to Lilliput.



1 Work with a classmate. Read the questions, discuss, and answer them.

1 Do you think that the sea (as a natural aspect) plays an important role in the text?

2 Do you think that the size of the people in the story has an effect on the cultural expressions?

3 How do you think Gulliver interacts with the culture of Lilliput?

2 Read the questions and answer them.

1 Where was the last place you traveled to? Who went with you? Did you like it? Why?

2 Would you like to have an adventure like Gulliver's? Why?

Glossary

against – in opposition to someone

beach – an area of sand or pebbles beside the sea

bow – a weapon used for shooting arrows

buildings (building) – a structure made of stone or wood that has a roof and walls

business – how well a work is doing

climbed (climb) – to get into something, by stepping lower

avored (favor) – to make a situation better for one person

fired (fire) – to shoot a weapon

fleet – a group of boats owned by someone

greeted (greet) – to say hello to a person that arrives

headfirst – when your head hits something before the rest of your body

high – tall

knocked out (knock out) – to make someone unconscious

lifeboats (lifeboat) – a small boat kept on a ship for emergencies

mended (mend) – to repair

oars (oar) – a long stick used for rowing a boat



plot – to make a bad secret plan with other people

realized (realize) – to begin to understand something

row – to move a boat through water using oars

seas (sea) – the salt water that covers most of the Earth

shore – land on the edge of a lake, river, or ocean

split – to make a long thin cut or break in something

stumbled (stumble) – to fall while you are walking

success – the achievement of something that you planned to do or attempted to do

surgeon – a doctor who is trained to perform operations in a hospital

tiny – extremely small

under – below

voyage – a long trip, especially by boat

waded (wade) – to walk in water that is not very deep

wave – a line of water that rises up on the surface of an ocean

Unit 9
Chapter

◆ Academic and Educational

Social practice: Gather information about a topic to design museum labels and have an exhibition.

Show You've Learned



Do you enjoy exhibiting your work at school? We asked students how they felt about it. Here are some of their comments:

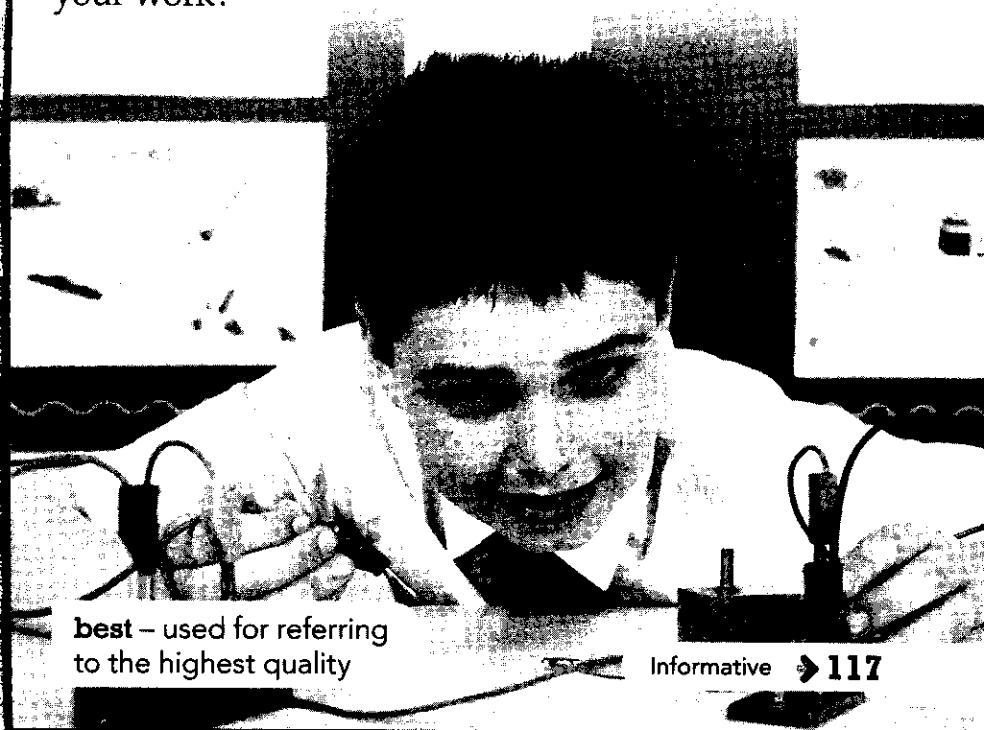
“I feel motivated to do my **best**.”

“It’s fun working in teams.”

“I always learn new things.”

“I enjoy explaining my work to the people who have come to see what we’ve done.”

And you? How do *you* feel about exhibiting your work?



best – used for referring to the highest quality

School exhibitions are usually **based** on a theme that relates in some way to what you are learning. Sometimes the whole school is involved in the exhibition, sometimes just one class.

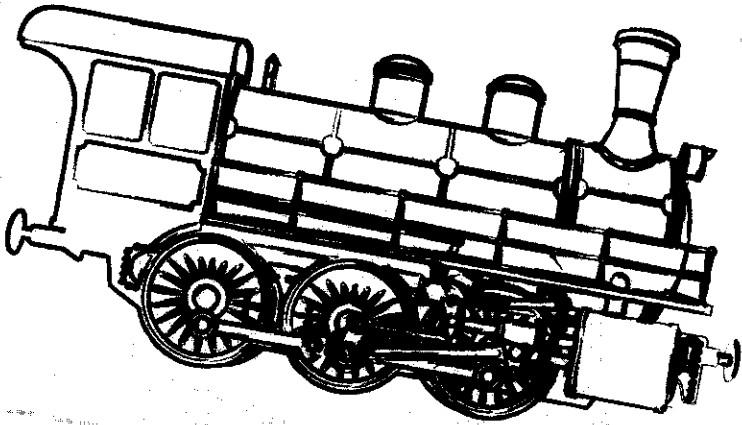
Here is an example of an exhibit from a Pre-Columbian civilizations exhibition.



The *huéhuetl*



This is a percussion instrument used by the Pre-Columbian civilizations. It is made of wood with animal skin stretched over the top.



When you know your theme, it's time to **brainstorm** different ways to approach it. For example, if your theme is the steam engine, you could showcase:

- How the steam engine works,
- How the steam engine changed travel,
- Famous steam locomotives, and
- What it was like to work and travel on one.

The next step is to **research** your subject from a variety of sources. The museum labels you write should give information to your audience in a simple, easy-to-understand format.

The Flying Scotsman



It was a typical passenger express locomotive of the 1920s and 1930s.

It was built in 1923, in England.

It was designed by Nigel Gresley.

It ran between London and Edinburgh.

It was the first steam locomotive to reach 100 mph (160.9 kph).

You need to collect ideas for photos, diagrams, or drawings to accompany the information on your index cards.

Train Menu from the 1930s

- ★ Onion soup
- ★ Braised Duck Cumberland
- ★ Hungarian Beef Goulash
with Potato Dumplings
- ★ Lobster Americaine
- ★ Nuts and coffee
- ★ Fine wines and champagne



First class travel



The steam locomotives of the 1920s and 30s pulled luxurious **coaches**. First class passengers had wonderful meals in the restaurant car with linen tablecloths, china plates, and crystal glasses.

coaches (coach) – the cars
of a train

You might want to give visitors to your exhibition an introduction to your theme. Here's an example:



The Inca empire

It was located in the Andean region of South America. It **lasted** from the early 14th century until it was conquered by the Spanish in the 1533. In 1572 the last Inca city was captured.



It's always fun to make models for your exhibition. You can use all types of materials: cardboard boxes, fabric, wood, acrylic paints, bottles, cans, craft sticks, and miniature plants and animals, etc.



What do you think the model that goes with this label looks like?

The Inca Empire

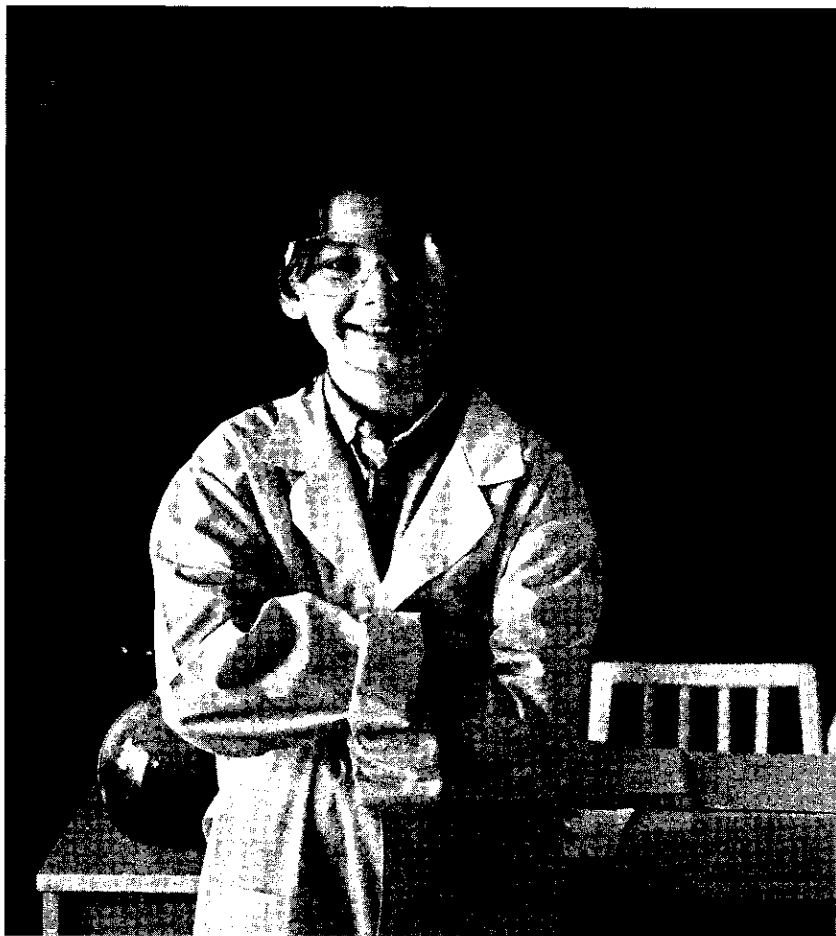


The Incas invented terrace farming, so they could grow **crops** on steep mountain sides.

crops (crop) – plants grown for food usually on a farm



Organize an **opening** ceremony for your exhibition. Invite the school principal to inaugurate it and get your teacher to give a welcome speech. Your family and friends and all the other visitors will appreciate the special moment. Make sure you select one of your classmates to be the official photographer!



Be ready to explain your work and answer questions. The visitors will be very interested in what you and your team have done. Exhibitions are a great way to practice speaking in public. It's important to be prepared. If you know your subject well, you will be able to speak **confidently** about your exhibit.

confidently – certain
about something

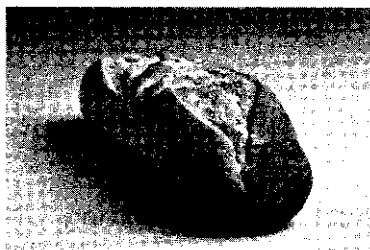
After it's all over, write a report on your experience.

- What did you do? Who did you do it with?
- Who came to see your **exhibit**?
- What did you enjoy about the experience? What didn't you like?
- What would you do differently next time? How could you do things better?

Share your report with your classmates!



- 1  Listen to the audio and follow the advice to write a museum label about bread with a classmate.



- 2 Discuss the questions in groups of three.

1 What work have you exhibited or presented at your school?

2 Did your exhibition or presentation involve a lot of work? Describe what you had to do and how it turned out.

Glossary

always – on every occasion

approach – a way of dealing with something

cans (can) – a closed metal container with round sides

china – a thin, hard, white clay for making plates, cups, etc.

comments (comment) – a remark giving an opinion

craft sticks (craft stick) – flat piece of soft wood

dumplings (dumpling) – a small lump of cooked food made from flour and water, sometimes stuffed

fabric – cloth

farming – the activity or business of being a farmer

goulash – a Hungarian stew made from meat and vegetables and hot red pepper

lobster – a shellfish that has arms called claws

locomotives (locomotive) – the vehicle at the front of a train that pulls it

luxurious – very expensive and comfortable

meals (meal) – food taken at a particular time of the day



motivated – enthusiastic and determined

nuts (nut) – dry fruit with shell

pulled (pull) – to move something with force

reach – to achieve something

relates (relate) – to show or make a connection between two different things

Scotsman – a man from Scotland

showcase – to show something in an attractive way

some – used for referring to an amount of something without saying how many

speech – when someone speaks to an audience

steam engine – an engine powered by steam

steep – a slope that rises quickly

stretched – something that was made wider

tablecloths (tablecloth) – a large cloth for covering a table

terrace – cut area in a slope used for growing crops

top – highest place

usually – what happens in most situations

Social practice: Exchange opinions about news in audio format.

Opinion

Pinewood Elementary > School News





News is a story about current and popular events. It may be published by different media: press, radio, television, the Internet, or throughout the testimony of **witnesses**. However, to help the public to understand what it is about, it has to answer clearly *what, when, where, who, why, and how* things happened. News commonly talks about politics, education, economy, fashion, sports, and entertainment, as well as unusual events.

The main characteristics of news are: accuracy (all facts and information presented are true); clearness (it is well organized and written in a simple way); objectivity (facts must be reported without any personal opinions); current (the information should be recent); and relevant (news must attract the audience).

witnesses (witness) – people who see an event happen

Students Raise Money for a Good Cause

Fifth graders at Pinewood Elementary School raised nearly 300 dollars for victims of the recent floods.



The students organized their fundraising event last Saturday in the school's football field. They organized different activities and sold snacks. Families and friends were invited to collaborate and have fun. "I am astonished by the commitment and great leadership skills of these children" said fifth-grade teacher, Mr. Rodríguez. "The event was all their idea. I barely helped them with just a few things."

While some of the students were in charge of the games, such as lottery and bingo, the rest of them prepared the beverages and food. “I really enjoyed this **evening** and it was great to see my little brother working so hard,” mentioned the sister of one of the organizers. “We all had fun.”

After the event, the students gave the participants a present thanking them for their support; they wrote letters for all of them. In the end, they raised more money than they expected. Next week they will make their donation.



evening – between the end of the afternoon and night

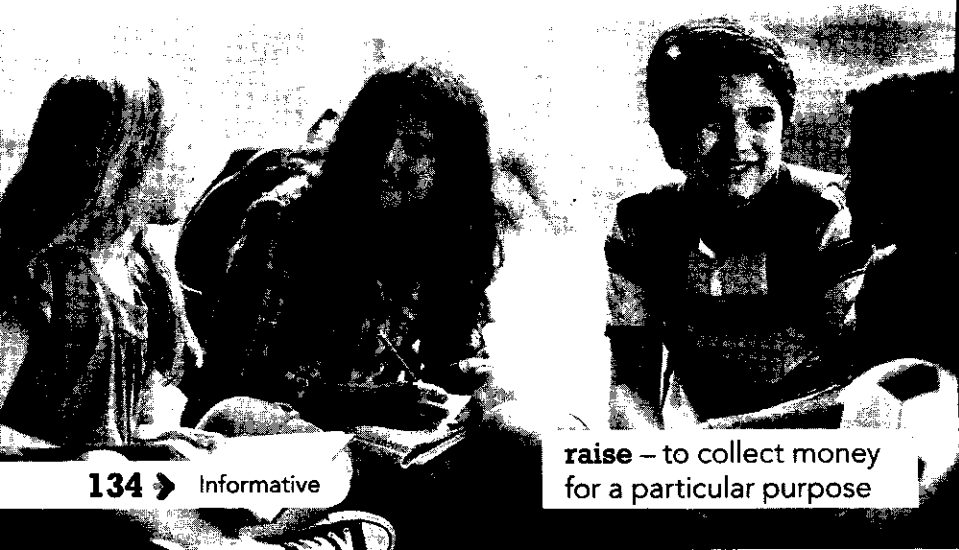
Mariana: I like this news story. It's so interesting. I want to know more about the event the students organized.

Patricia: Yeah. I agree. I ask myself how did they manage to **raise** so much money all by themselves? It must be amazing to help people while having fun. Do you ever think of all the work it is to fundraise money?

Esteban: Yeah. I wonder what things they did to collect the money.

Mariana: Do you know what they did?

Patricia: I think they planned some kind of school fair. The news mentions that they offered games,



like lottery, and food. I want to go to a school fair. It sounds fun.

Mariana: What about you, Diego? Have you ever wanted to **fundraise**?

Diego: I prefer working at community centers and volunteering, so I'm not really interested in organizing events.

Mariana: Once, at the scouts, I sold cookies to raise money for the park.

Esteban: I'm sorry, I don't understand.

Mariana: When I was six my scout troop went door to door selling cookies. With the money we gathered we helped the community buy trees and flowers for the park. I have a picture with everyone planting flowers.

Esteban: Oh, I see.

Diego: Can you bring it to school tomorrow?

Patricia: Sure!

fundraise – to persuade others to give money for a specific purpose

Starving Dogs Were Rescued

A pet organization rescued four dogs that were abandoned for more than two weeks inside a house

Last Monday, the neighbors of La Joya reported to Pets in Need hearing dogs crying inside an empty house. After the volunteers of the organization arrived, they found four dying animals. The owners of the house **left** them without food or water and moved away. "It is amazing how cruel people can be," mentioned one of the neighbors. "We heard them crying for almost seven days."



Immediately, the animals were taken to the veterinary to treat their **dehydration**. They were all given medical attention and are recovering slowly. "When they are well, they will be put up for adoption," said the president of Pets in Need. "Unfortunately, we couldn't save one of the dogs and it died yesterday."

Those interested in helping the organization can donate dogs and cats food. Sadly, many animals are abandoned each month and Pets in Need does not have enough resources to feed all of them. Besides, those who have free time can take them for a walk once a week.



dehydration – lack of water in the body resulting from not drinking enough

Carlos: Did you hear about those dogs that were found in an empty house in our neighborhood?

Mari: Yes, I heard it on the news last night. It's terrible.

Estela: What? Tell me, Carlos! What happened?

Carlos: Listen: Last Monday, Pets in Need, the animal rescue organization, was called to a house in La Joya. Neighbors reported hearing crying from an empty house. When the volunteers arrived, they found four **starving** dogs. The dogs were in the house without food and water. They had been there for over two weeks and were nearly dead.

Estela: That's terrible!

Carlos: The owners of the house had moved away, leaving the dogs inside.

Estela: I can't believe it!

Mari: I can't either!

Carlos: They were immediately taken to the vet and given medical attention. A **spokesperson** for Pets in Need said three of the dogs were recovering slowly. “When they are well, they will be put up for adoption,” she said. “Unfortunately, we couldn’t save one of the dogs and it died yesterday.”



spokesperson – someone whose job is to officially represent an organization, for example in dealing with reporters




Estela: That's so sad! How can people be so cruel? What do you think, Mari?

Mari: I think the people who left the dogs should go to prison. It's animal cruelty.

Carlos: Yes. I can't understand how people can be so cruel! It makes me angry!

Estela: Me too! But **at least** three of the dogs are safe now. That's good news.

Carlos: Yes, I agree. And it's just great that there are organizations like Pets in Need!

- 1  Listen to one of the dialogs from the chapter and discuss your answers with a classmate.

- 1 What is Pets in Need?
- 2 What was wrong with the dogs they rescued?
- 3 Did all the dogs survive?
- 4 How did Carlos and his friends feel about the news?
- 5 Did Carlos and his friends show a negative reaction for feeling angry about the news story? How do you know?

- 2 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 Where do you read or listen to news?

- 2 What was the last news you read about your community? What was it about?

- 3 How does the news about your community make you feel?



Glossary

astonished (astonish) – to surprise someone very much

barely – when something almost does not happen

expected (expect) – to think that something will happen

facts (fact) – true information

heard (hear) – to realize that someone or something is making a sound

in charge – if you are in charge, you have control over someone or something and are responsible for them

owners (owner) – who possess something

press – those who work for the newspapers

published (publish) – to make it available to the public

resources (resource) – something that you can use to help you to achieve something

scouts (scout) – a boy or girl who is a member of the Boy Scouts, an organization that encourages to learn practical skills and help other people

snacks (snack) – a small amount of food that you eat between meals

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