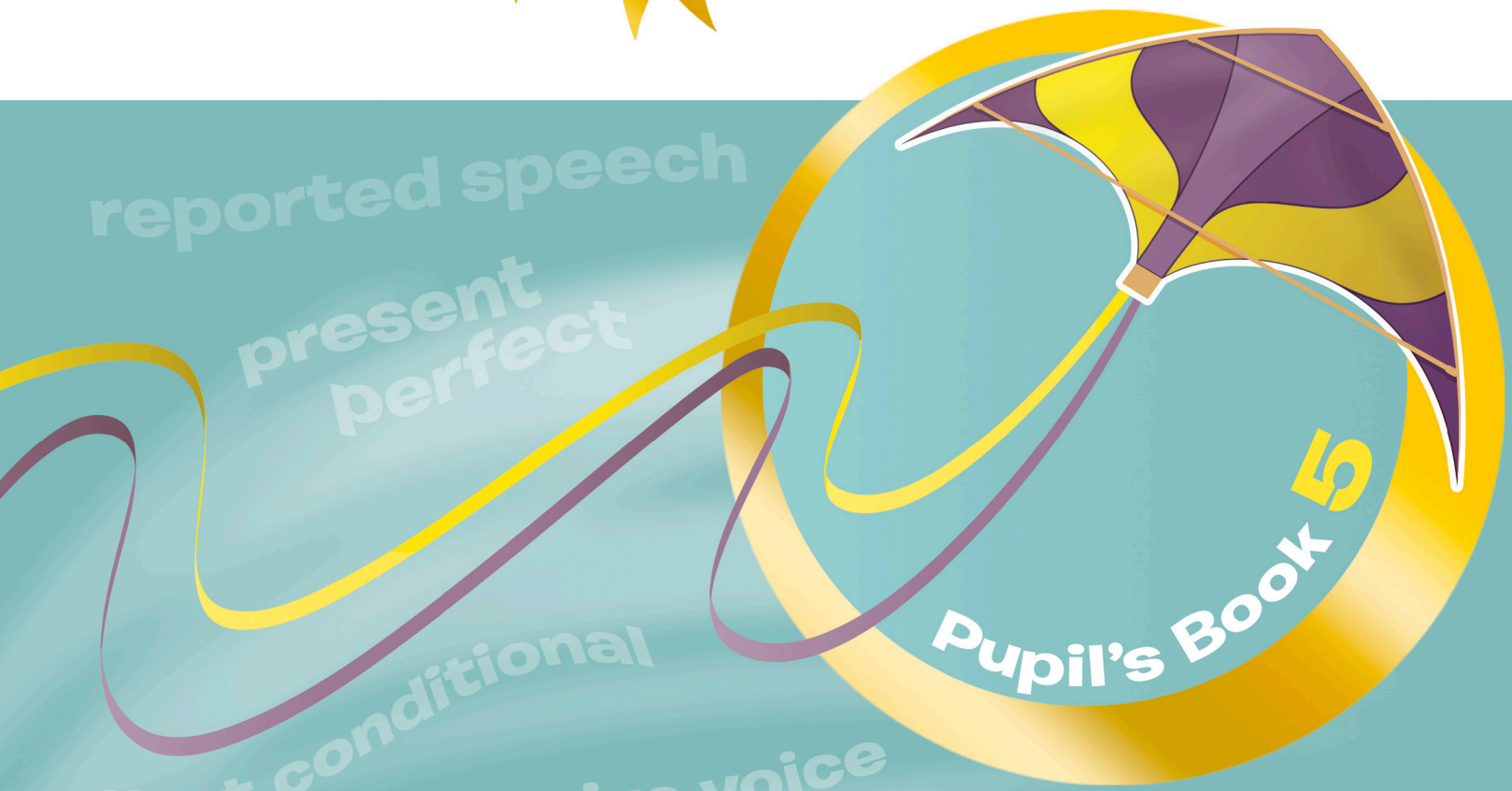
Angela Llanas & Libby Williams

with Grammar Workout CD-ROM

Grammar GOALS



Pupil's Book 5

MACMILLAN

British Edition

Pupil's Book contents

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Unit	Page	Grammar	Language in use
Starter	2	Review: past ability and obligation	She **could** swim. She **couldn't** walk. He **had to** work hard. He **didn't have to** stay.
1 Out of this world	4	Past continuous and past simple	He **was walking** to school **when** he **saw** a kangaroo.
	8	Questions with past continuous and past simple	What **were** you **doing when** you **saw** the tornado?
2 Then and now	10	*used to*: affirmative and negative	We **used to** speak Punjabi at home. I **didn't use to** play ice hockey.
	14	*used to*: question forms	**Where did** you **use to** live? **Did** you **use to** go to school?
Review 1	16	Grammar review: past continuous and past simple; *used to* Exam practice: Cambridge English: Flyers, Listening paper, Part 1	
3 Inspiring lives	18	Present perfect for experiences: affirmative and negative with *ever* / *never*	She**'s won** many awards. She **hasn't written** a book. I**'ve never met** anyone like her.
	22	Present perfect: question form and short answers	**Have** you **ever been** to the USA? Yes, I **have**. / No, I **haven't**.
4 Achievements	24	Present perfect questions with *How long…?* *for* / *since*	**How long has** she **been** a singer? **For** 40 years. / **Since** she was six.
	28	Present perfect with *already* / *yet*	I've **already** travelled abroad. I haven't visited an island **yet**.
Review 2	30	Grammar review: present perfect Exam practice: Cambridge English: Flyers, Listening paper, Part 2; Reading and Writing paper, Part 7	
5 Getting around	32	Comparatives with *just as … as* / *not as … as*	Tuk tuks **aren't as** comfortable **as** taxis. Taxis **are just as** expensive **as** tuk tuks.
	36	*too* / *not … enough*	It's **too** dangerous. I'm **not** strong **enough**.
6 Products and processes	38	Passive voice: present simple	Gold **is found** in rivers. Peaches **are grown** near the coast.
	42	Present simple passive: *Wh-* question form	**What is** sugar **used** for? **How is** the air **cleaned**?
Review 3	44	Grammar review: comparatives; *too* / *enough*; present simple passive Exam practice: Cambridge English: Flyers, Reading and Writing paper, Part 6	

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7 **Wildlife in danger**	46	Future with *will* / *won't* and *going to*	Look! It's **going to** jump. We're **going to** see the rhinos tomorrow. They **will be** extinct in 50 years.
	50	Present simple for future use	The bus **leaves** at 8.30. What time **does** the film **start**?
8 **Save our world**	52	First conditional: *If* + present simple + *will* / *won't*	**If** the ice **melts,** animals **will lose** their habitats.
	56	First conditional: *If* + present simple + modals *may* / *might* / *could*	**If** global warming **continues**, many species **could** / **may** / **might** become extinct.
Review 4	58	Grammar review: future tenses; first conditional Exam practice: Cambridge English: Flyers, Reading and Writing paper, Part 5	
9 **World festivals**	60	Reported speech: *He said* / *told me…*	She **said she loved** festivals. She **told me she was** very excited.
	64	Indefinite pronouns: *someone* / *anything* / *nowhere*	**Someone** shouted. Did you hear **anything**? There's **nowhere** I like more.
10 **Keeping healthy**	66	Question tags with *be,* present simple, and *can*	It**'s** difficult, **isn't** it? You **can't** cook, **can** you? You **like** mushrooms, **don't** you?
	70	Review of modals: *will* / *won't, could* / *may (not)* / *might (not)*; *can* / *can't*; *should* / *shouldn't*; *must* / *mustn't*; *have to* / *don't have to*	You **must** be on time. You **should** eat a healthy breakfast.
Review 5	72	Grammar review: reported speech; indefinite pronouns; question tags; modals Exam practice: Cambridge English: Flyers, Listening paper, Part 3	
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6 Products and processes

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Grammar start

Gold **is found** in rivers. Peaches **are grown** near the coast.

1 14 **Read the information. Match the sentence halves.**

New Zealand is the third largest **wool** producer in the world. Thousands of tonnes of wool are produced annually! Some of the best quality woollen clothes are made in New Zealand.



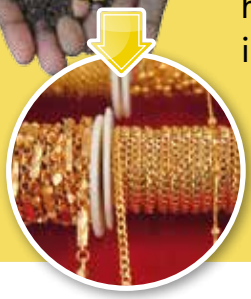
Lamb and **beef** are produced here, too. The animals are raised on the South Island. Lamb is exported to the United Kingdom. Beef is exported to the Far East.





New Zealand also produces **fruit**. For example, peaches and plums are grown near the coast. Most of the fruit is sold in New Zealand, but some is exported to Australia.





But agriculture isn't the only industry. Natural gas and iron are mined here. **Gold** is found in the rivers and mountains. It is sent overseas and used to make jewellery.

a	Natural gas and iron are	**1**	grown near the coast.
b	Some of New Zealand's fruit is	**2**	mined in New Zealand.
c	Gold is exported	**3**	sold to the UK.
d	A lot of the world's	**4**	wool is produced in New Zealand.
e	Cattle and sheep are	**5**	and made into jewellery.
f	Much of the country's lamb is	**6**	found on South Island.

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2 Read and complete the grammar box.

We use the **passive voice**:

1 to emphasise the action, rather than who does it:
~~*Farmers produce lamb in New Zealand.*~~ ➜
*Lamb **is produced** in New Zealand.*

2 when we don't know who does the action, or it isn't important:
~~*People find gold in the rivers.*~~ ➜ *Gold **is found** in the rivers.*

3 when it's obvious who does the action:
~~*Miners mine iron here.*~~ ➜ *Iron **is mined** here.*

The passive form of the present simple is formed with the verb ***to be*** + the **past participle** of the verb.

Lamb	**is**	**exported**	to the UK.
Gold	_____	**found**	in the rivers.
Peaches	**are**	**grown**	near the coast.
Gas and iron	_____	**mined**	in New Zealand.

3 Underline the passive sentence in each pair. Tick (✔) the sentence that sounds best.

a Silver is mined in New Zealand. ✔
Miners mine silver in New Zealand.

b Fruit growers export 30 varieties of apples and pears.
Thirty varieties of apples and pears are exported.

c More than 50 different vegetables are grown.
People grow more than 50 different vegetables.

d Cows produce nearly 18 billion litres of milk a year.
Nearly 18 billion litres of milk are produced a year.

e Oil, gas and coal are found underground.
People find oil, gas and coal underground.



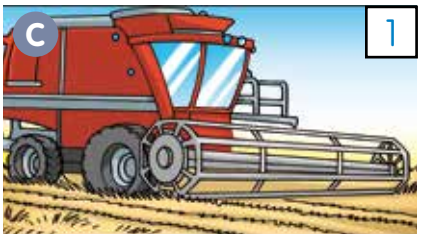


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Bronze

1 15 Listen and number the pictures in order.













2 Complete the sentences with *is* or *are*.

a Most bread ___is___ made from wheat.
b First, the wheat _____ harvested.
c Then it _____ ground into flour.
d Next, the flour _____ mixed into a dough with yeast and water.
e Then the dough _____ made into loaves of bread.
f After that, the loaves _____ baked in hot ovens.
g Finally, the loaves _____ taken to supermarkets, where they _____ sold.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the passive.

Rice is the most important food for much of the world's population. It (a) ___is grown___ (grow) in countries with a high rainfall. It (b) _____ (harvest), and then the grains of rice (c) _____ (dry) and cleaned. Some of the vitamins (d) _____ (lose) in the process, so they (e) _____ (add) to the rice again. Then the rice (f) _____ (put) into bags or boxes. Finally, the bags and boxes (g) _____ (send) to shops and sold.



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4 Use the prompts to write about how chocolate is made.

a Chocolate / make / from cacao beans Chocolate is made from cacao beans.
b The cacao beans / harvest The cacao beans _____.
c They / take / to the factory _____
d The beans / roast _____
e They / grind / into paste _____
f Milk and sugar / add _____
g The chocolate / mix / in a machine _____
It is poured into moulds and cooled. Then it's ready to eat!





5 Write about how crisps are made. Use the prompts.

a  First, the potatoes are harvested. _____ (harvest)
b  _____ (wash)
c  _____ (cut into slices)
d  _____ (fry)
e  _____ (salt / add)
f  _____ (put / packets)

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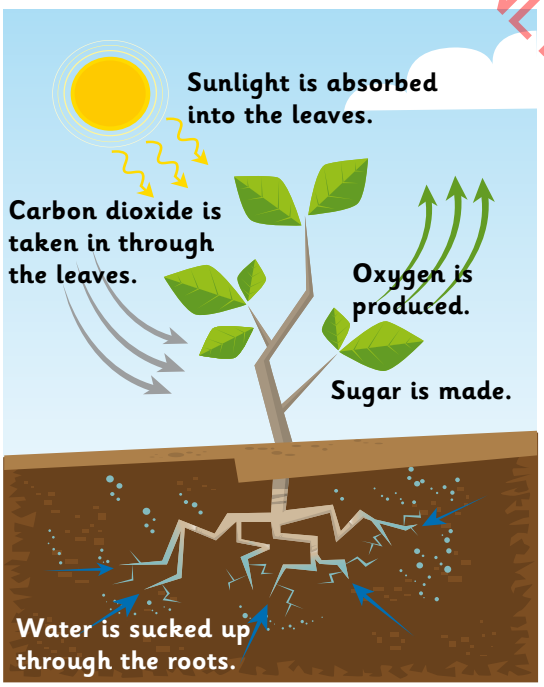
Grammar goal

What is sugar **used** for? **How is** the air **cleaned**?

1 Read and point to the stages of the process.

The wonder of plants

Q: What does photosynthesis do?
A: It helps plants grow. It also cleans the air.
Q: How is the air cleaned?
A: Carbon dioxide is taken in through the leaves and oxygen is produced.
Q: How is carbon dioxide turned into oxygen?
A: It is mixed with water and sunlight. This makes oxygen and sugar.
Q: What are sugar and oxygen used for?
A: Sugar is used to help the plant grow. People and animals need oxygen to breathe.



2 Read and complete the grammar box.

How	**is**	air	**cleaned**?
Where	_____	sunlight	**absorbed**?
How	**are**	sugar and oxygen	**produced**?
What	_____	sugar and oxygen	**used** for?

3 Write the words in order. Match the questions to the answers.

a absorbed / is / where / water
Where is water absorbed? _____

b sugar / made / is / how
_____

c why / absorbed / sunlight / is
_____

d sugar / is / produced / why
_____

1 To help the plant grow.

2 To give the plant energy.

3 Through the plant's roots.

4 Carbon dioxide is mixed with water and sunlight.

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4 Complete the questions with the verbs. Match the questions to the answers.

How we breathe

a What ___are___ your mouth and nose ___used___ for? (use) 4

b How _____ air _____ into the lungs? (take)

c Where _____ oxygen _____? (absorb)

d What _____ your lungs _____ for? (use)

e Why _____ carbon dioxide _____? (release)

f How _____ respiration _____ to photosynthesis? (connect)

1 Because it's a dangerous gas.

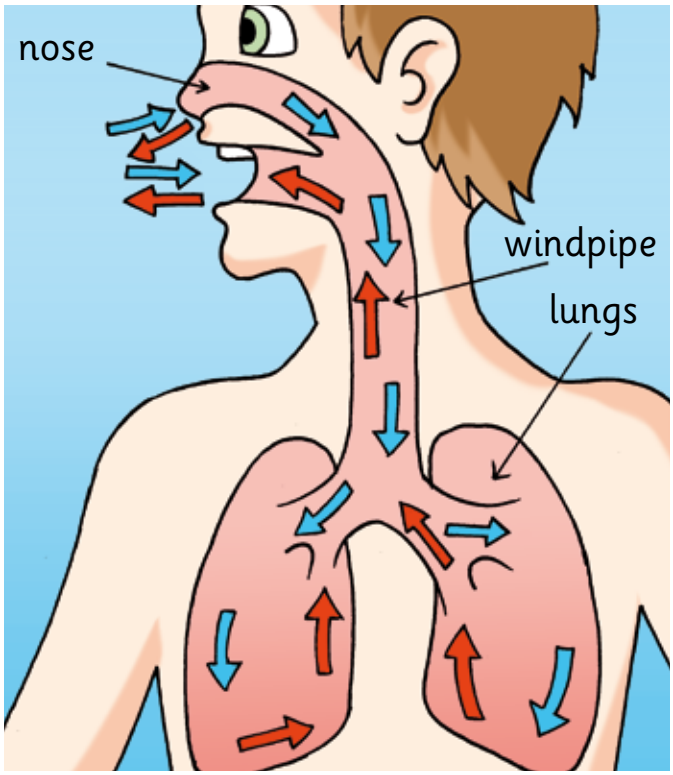
2 To absorb oxygen and release carbon dioxide.

3 Photosynthesis produces oxygen, which we need to breathe.

4 For breathing.

5 In the lungs.

6 Through the windpipe.



5 Do a class quiz. Write four questions about photosynthesis or respiration. Ask and answer with a partner.

Why is sunlight absorbed by plants?

It's absorbed to give them energy.