

BOOSTER



Highest College
Hull Cordell (A-1068)

LANGUAGE LITERATURE 4TH



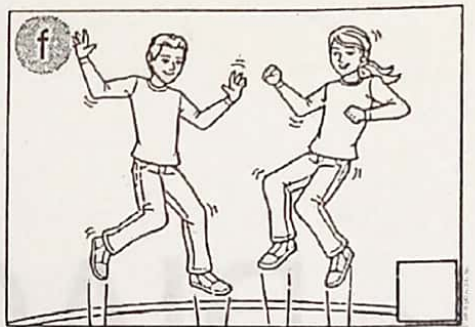
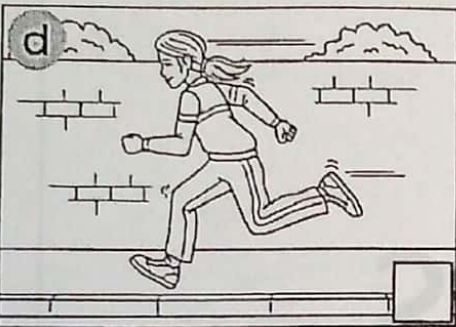
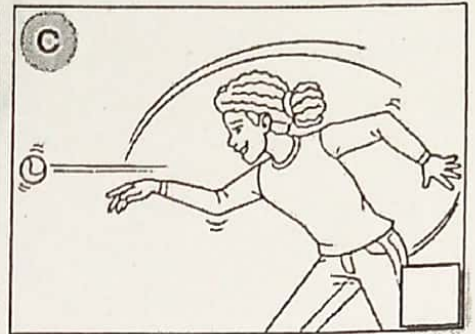
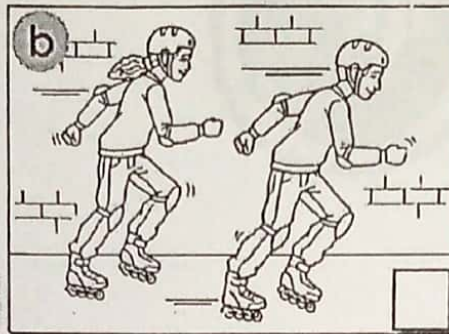
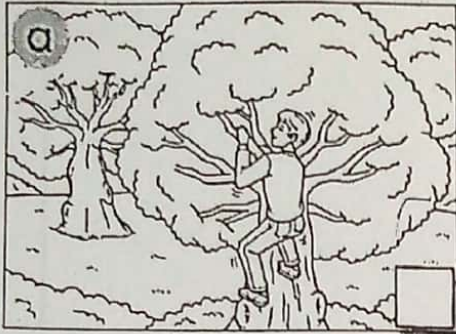
DIAGNOSIS PERIOD

Name: _____

Class: _____

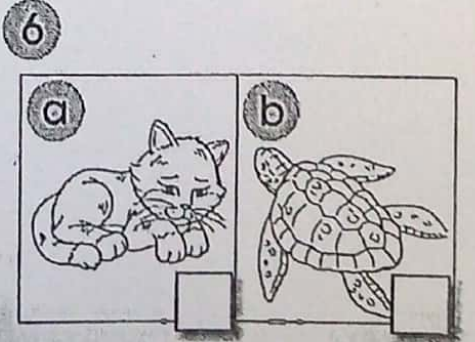
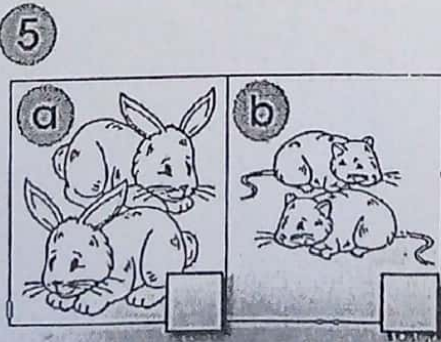
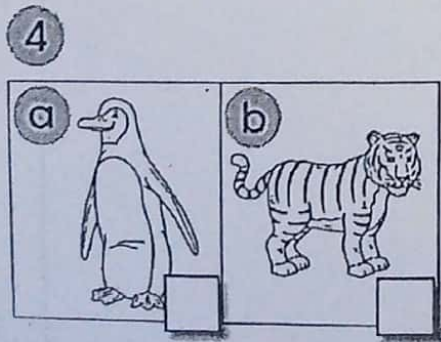
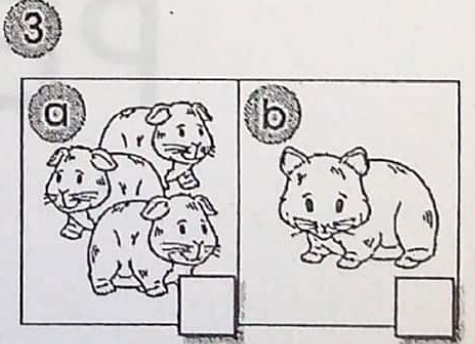
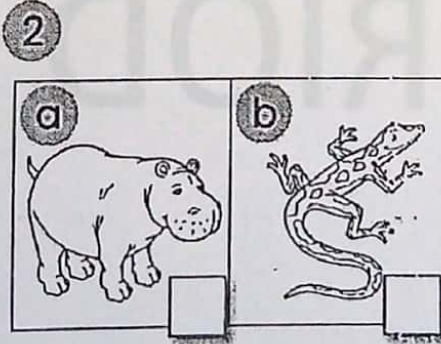
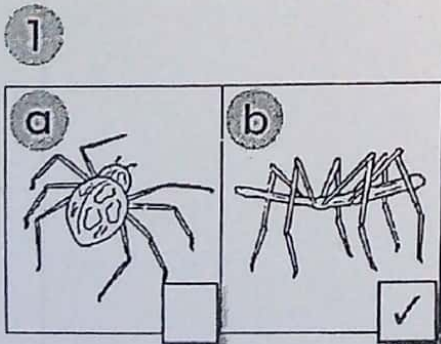
Listening

1 Listen and number.



10

2 Listen and tick (✓).



Name: _____

Class: _____



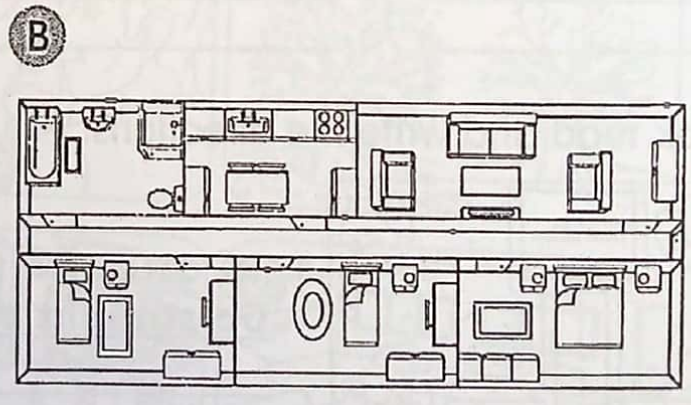
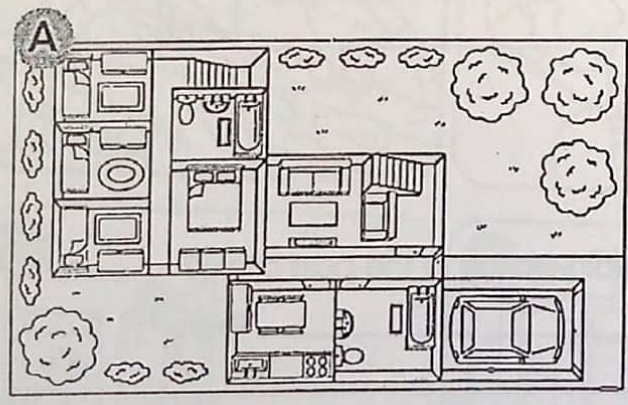
Reading

3 Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 What's your favourite subject? | a I'm playing football. |
| 2 When's your birthday? | b It's History. |
| 3 Do you play any sports? | c It's twenty cents. |
| 4 How much are these apples? | d I play volleyball and basketball. |
| 5 How much is this sandwich? | e It's on the twelfth of July. |
| 6 What are you doing? | f They're ten cents. |



4 Look, read and write A or B.



- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 There are four bedrooms. | <u> A </u> |
| 2 There isn't a garden. | _____ |
| 3 There are two bathrooms. | _____ |
| 4 There's a garage. | _____ |
| 5 There are three bedrooms. | _____ |
| 6 It's a house. It isn't a flat. | _____ |

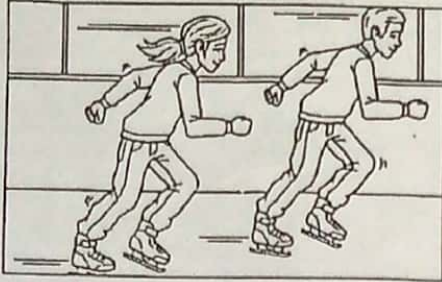
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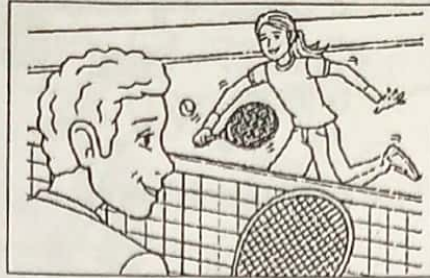


Writing

5 What are they doing? Look and write.



1 They're skating on the ice.



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



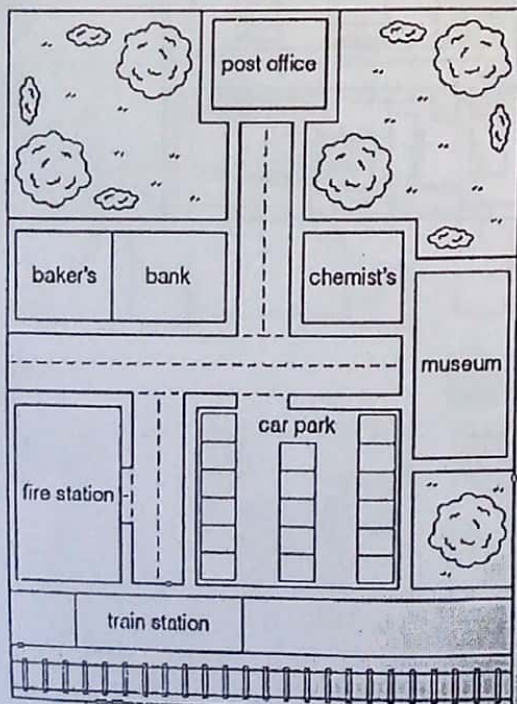
5 _____



6 _____

10

6 Look, read and write the directions.



1 How do I get from the train station to the post office?
Go straight on, _____ then _____

2 How do I get from the museum to the fire station?

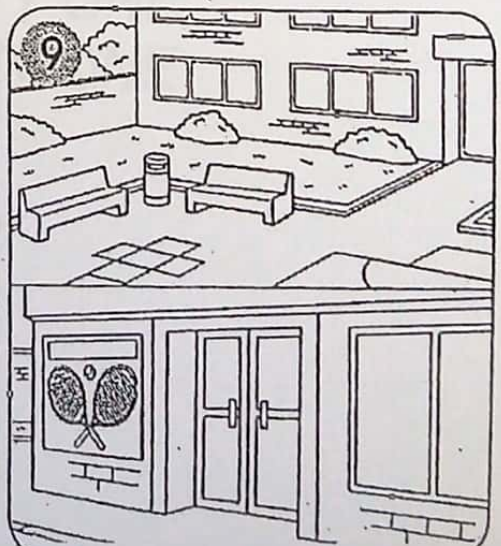
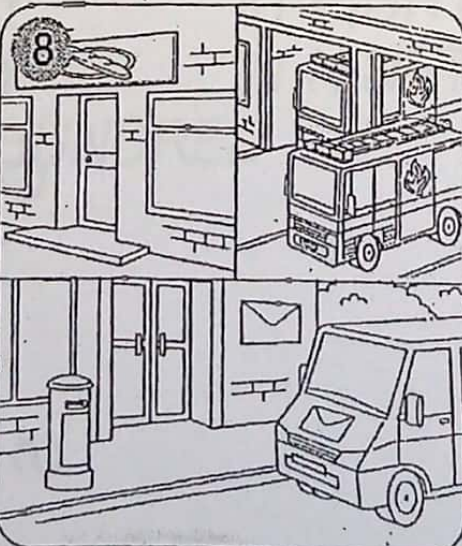
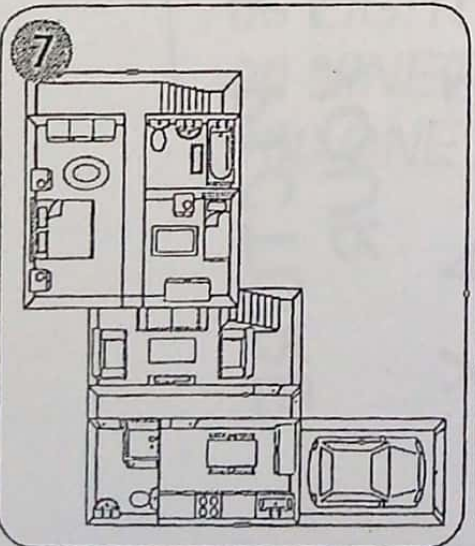
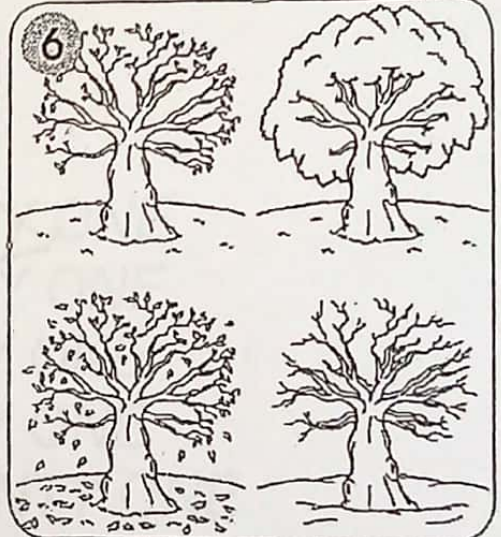
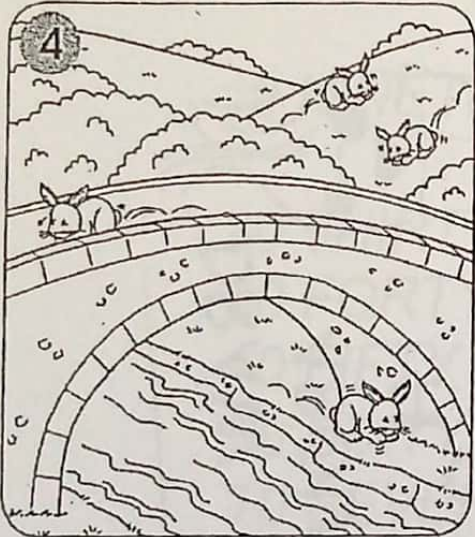
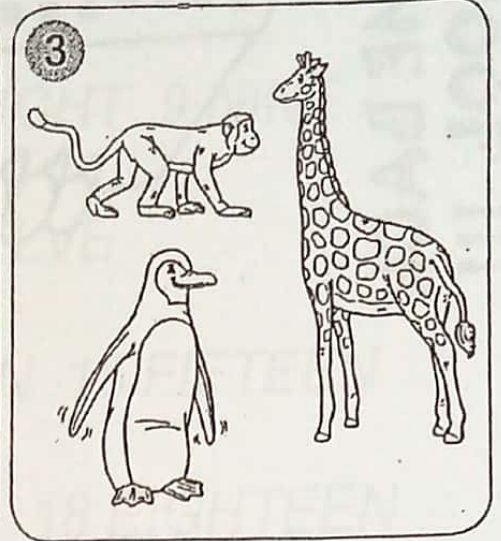
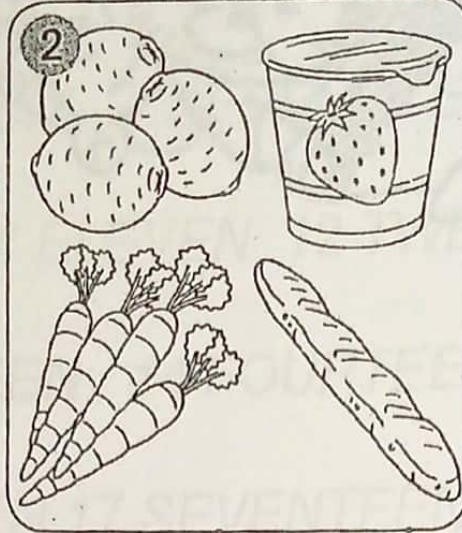
3 How do I get from the post office to the car park?

3

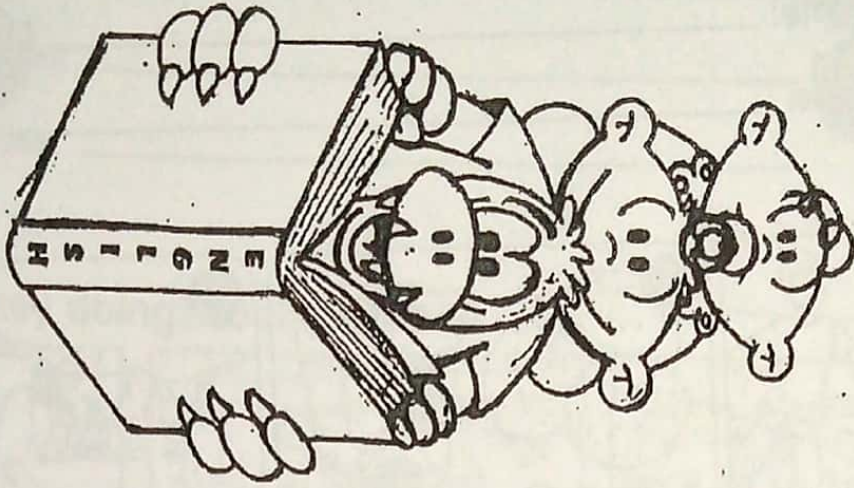
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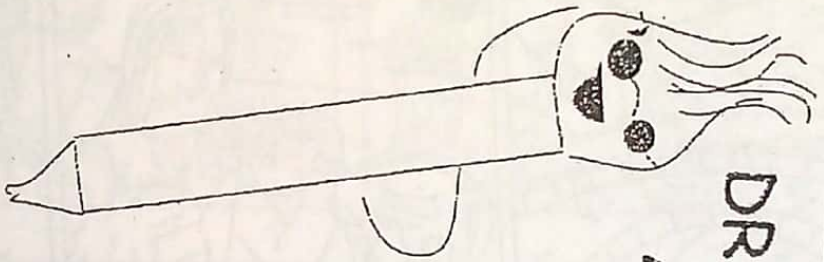
Speaking



AFTER HOLIDAYS ...



WELCOME BACK
TO SCHOOL !!!



DRAW A PICTURE
ABOUT YOUR
HOLIDAYS

THE NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 100...



1 ONE 2 TWO 3 THREE 4 FOUR

5 FIVE 6 SIX 7 SEVEN 8 EIGHT 9 NINE

10 TEN 11 ELEVEN 12 TWELVE

13 THIRTEEN 14 FOURTEEN 15 FIFTEEN

16 SIXTEEN 17 SEVENTEEN 18 EIGHTEEN

19 NINETEEN 20 TWENTY

30 THIRTY

31 THIRTY ONE

40 FORTY

41 FORTY ONE

50 FIFTY

51 FIFTY ONE

60 SIXTY

61 SIXTY ONE

70 SEVENTY

71 SEVENTY ONE

80 EIGHTY

81 EIGHTY ONE

90 NINETY

91 NINETY ONE

100 ONE HUNDRED

Which number?

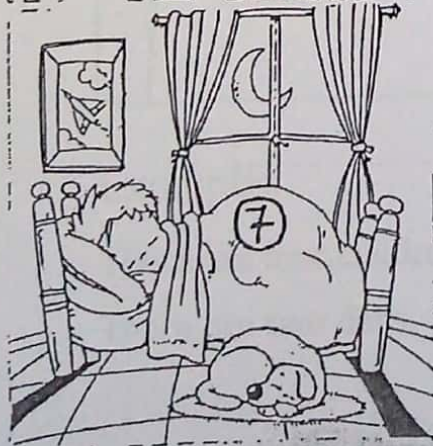
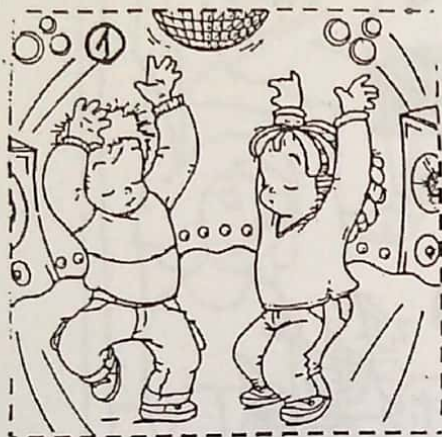
Can you show which number goes with which and write in the letters?

1	one	11
2	two	12
3	three	13
4	four	14
5	five	15
6	six	16
7	seven	17
8	eight	18
9	nine	19
10	ten	20

A line connects the number 1 to the word 'one'.

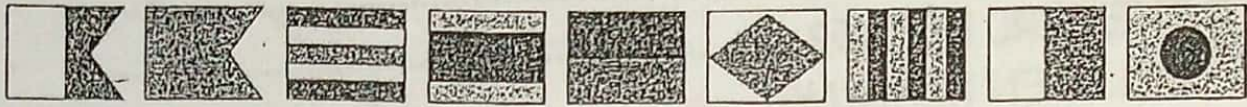
ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS PAY ATTENTION!!!

- ① WHAT ARE THE CHILDREN DOING?.....
- ② WHAT IS THE GIRL DOING?.....
- ③ WHAT ARE THE BOY AND THE DOG DOING?.....
- ④ WHAT IS THE BOY DOING?.....
- ⑤ WHAT IS THE GIRL DOING?.....
- ⑥ ARE THE CHILDREN READING?.....
- ⑦ IS THE BOY SLEEPING?.....
- ⑧ IS THE GIRL SWIMMING?.....
- ⑨ ARE THE CHILDREN JUMPING?.....
- ⑩ IS THE BOY LAUGHING?.....





Find and write.



A B C D E F G H I



J K L M N O P Q R



S T U V W X Y Z

1



Her name's



S a m

2



His name's



3



His name's



4



Her name's





Complete the sentences.

Number 1 is called Sam..... She likes reading comics.....

Number 2 is called..... He likes playing with his toy.....

Number 3 is called..... He likes playing.....

Number 4 is called..... She likes riding her.....

Look and read. Write **yes** or **no**.



Examples

There are four children.

.....yes.....

There are two dads.

.....no.....

Look and write.



Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday



Friday

Saturday

Sunday

every day always sometimes never



1

He sometimes
plays tennis.



5

.....
.....



2

.....
.....



6

.....
.....



3

.....
.....



7

.....
.....



4

.....
.....



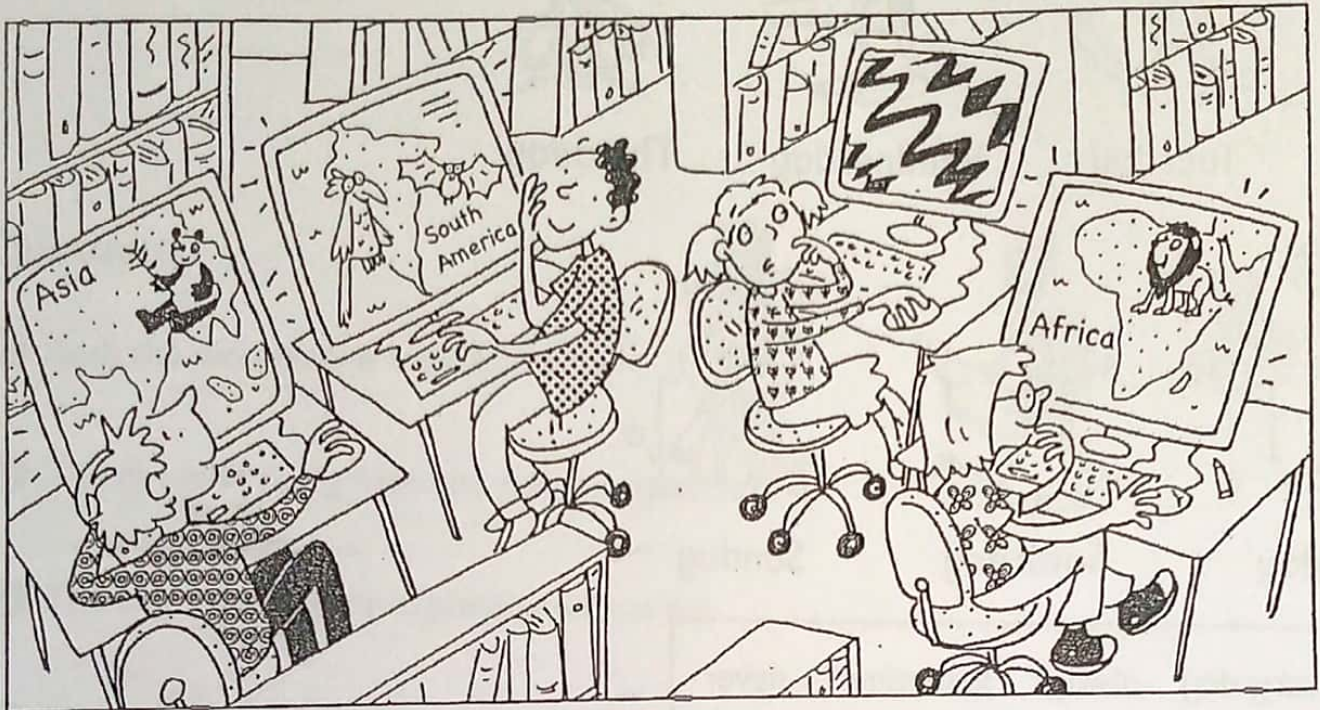
8

.....
.....

Look at the pictures and read the story. Write some words to complete the sentences about the story.

You can use 1, 2 or 3 words.

Vicky's computer



Mary and Vicky are sisters and John and Peter are their friends. Mary and John are nine, Peter is ten and Vicky is six. It is Wednesday. They are at the library working on the computers. Mary is looking at a picture of a lion. John is looking at a picture of a panda. Peter is looking at a picture of a parrot and a bat. Vicky can't see any animals.

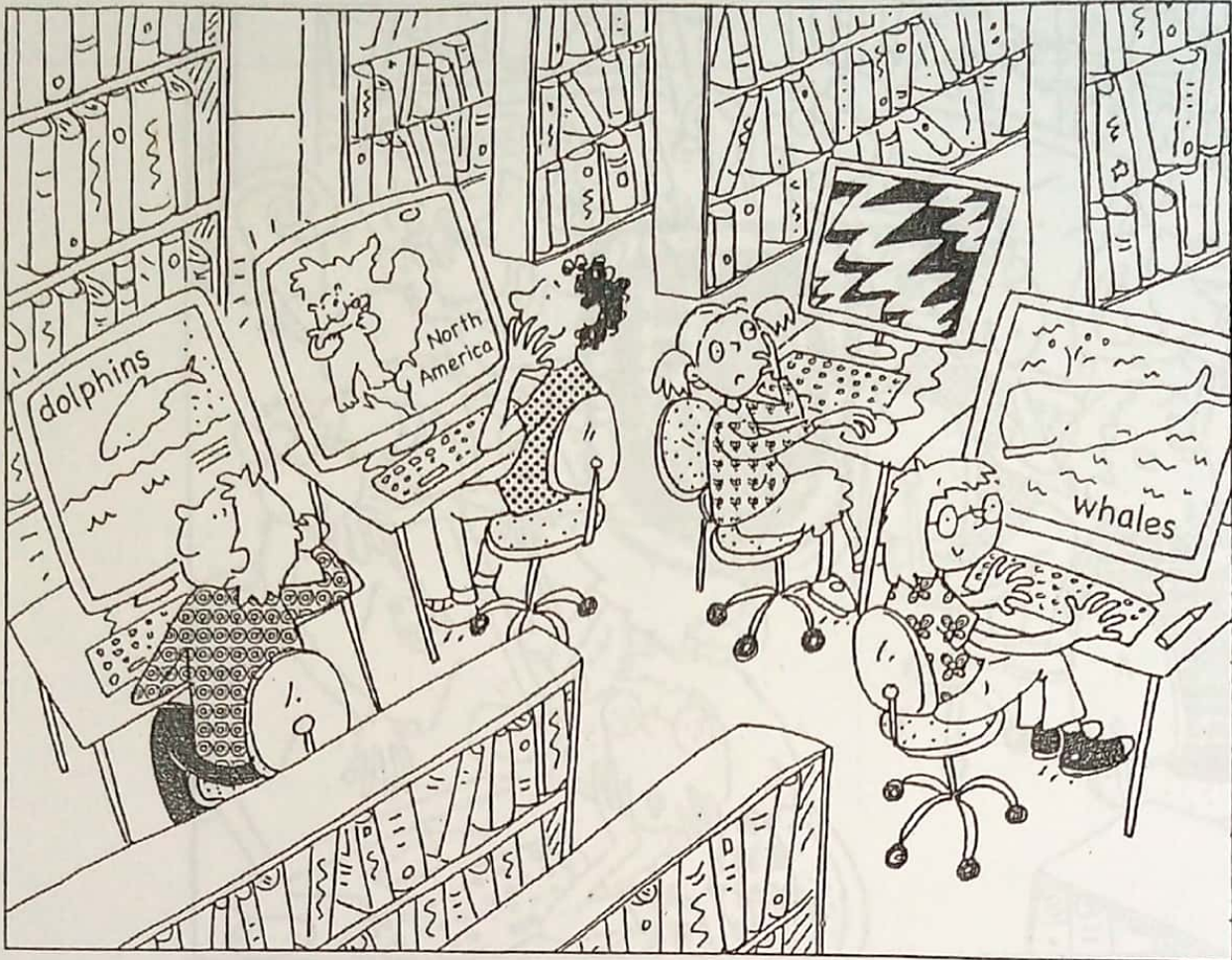
Examples

The children are at the library.....

Mary has a sister..... called Vicky.

Questions

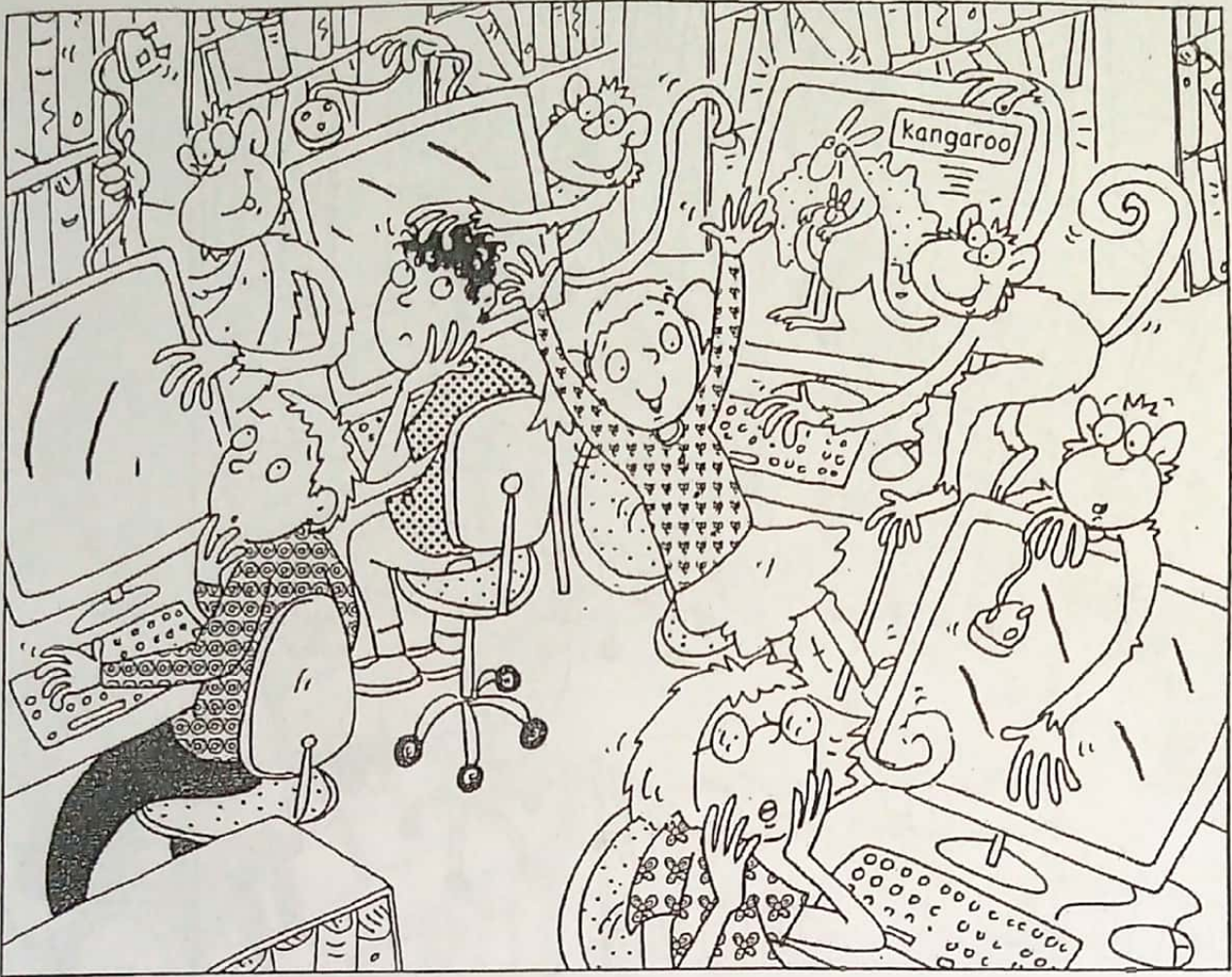
- ① Peter is ten. He is than John.
- ② John can see a picture of
- ③ is looking at a picture of two animals.
- ④ Vicky can't any animals on her computer.



Peter can see a bear. The bear is eating a fish. John can see a dolphin in the sea. Mary can see a whale. The whale is bigger than the other animals. Vicky is sad. She hasn't got a picture on her computer.

- 5 The animal that Peter can see is eating
- 6 Mary and John can see animals that live in the
- 7 The animal that Mary can see is than the other animals.
- 8 Vicky is because she hasn't got a picture on her computer.





Four monkeys are in the library. Three of the computers are off.
Now Mary, Peter and John can't see any animals. Vicky's computer is on.
She can see a kangaroo with a baby. She is very happy.

- 9 The kangaroo's got a
- 10 Vicky is than the other children.



LANGUAGE

Present simple - revision

Hello! See me on e-ZONE to discover more about the present simple - revision and to learn better when to use it.

You use the present simple when you want to talk about what someone always does, something that always happens or what someone feels. In negative statements and questions, you add *do / does* or *don't / doesn't*.

Where do you live? I live in Birmingham. I don't live in London.
Where does she live? She lives in Manchester. She doesn't live in Leeds.



U Write the third person form of the verbs.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 I like - He <u>likes</u> | 7 I talk - He _____ |
| 2 I watch - He _____ | 8 I wash - He _____ |
| 3 I play - He _____ | 9 I leave - He _____ |
| 4 I am - He _____ | 10 I buy - He _____ |
| 5 I eat - He _____ | 11 I switch - He _____ |
| 6 I go - He _____ | 12 I have - He _____ |

72 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the verb and a word from the box.

football
novels
French
ham
~~red~~
the news
hip-hop
her sister

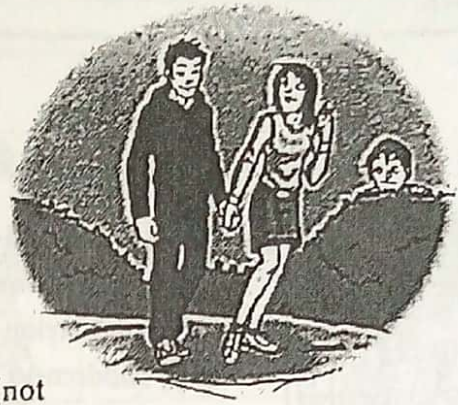
- I wear black, but I don't wear red.
- Jack watches sports shows, but he _____.
- Linda plays volleyball, but she _____.
- Ian and Sophie study German, but they _____.
- My parents listen to rock, but they _____.
- You eat bacon, but you _____.
- I like Mary, but I _____.
- Trevor reads magazines, but he _____.

3 Rewrite the sentences and make them negative.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 I like spaghetti.
<u>I don't like spaghetti.</u> | 5 Liam likes Jessica.
..... |
| 2 He lives in London.
..... | 6 She wants to be a pilot.
..... |
| 3 You know Peter.
..... | 7 Jenny and Rob are teachers.
..... |
| 4 They play volleyball every Sunday.
..... | 8 We run 5 km every day.
..... |

ONE) ④ Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present simple.

Hi, my name ¹ is (be) Oliver and my best friend ² (be) Paul.
 My best friend and I ³ (be) completely different. For example, he
⁴ (like) Geography and History, I ⁵ (like) Art and Music.
 He ⁶ (want) to be an archaeologist when he ⁷ (leave)
 school. I ⁸ (want) to be a film director. He really ⁹ (enjoy)
 all sports. I ¹⁰ (not like) sport at all. I ¹¹ (spend) all of my
 money on music. Guess what? He ¹² (not listen) to music. He always
¹³ (wear) black. I ¹⁴ (not like) black.
 My favourite colour ¹⁵ (be) blue. He
¹⁶ (hate) blue of course. I think there
¹⁷ (be) only two things we have in
 common: our age - we ¹⁸ (be) both
 14 - and we both ¹⁹ (like) the same
 girl, Betty Hands. Betty ²⁰ (be) his
 girlfriend, but I ²¹ (like) her too. Paul
²² (not know) this. I ²³ (not
 be) sure we are going to be best friends for much longer.



⑤ Use the text in ④ to write the questions for the answers.

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 What's Oliver's best friend called | ? | 5 | ? |
| He's called Paul. | | He buys a lot of music. | |
| 2 | ? | 6 | ? |
| His favourite subjects are Geography and History. | | Blue. | |
| 3 | ? | 7 | ? |
| He wants to be a film director. | | They are both 14. | |
| 4 | ? | 8 | ? |
| No, he doesn't. He hates sport. | | No, he doesn't know anything. | |

⑥ Write answers to the questions for you and your best friend.

- 1 How old are you?
- 2 What are your favourite school subjects?
- 3 What kind of clothes do you usually wear?
- 4 What sports do you enjoy doing?
- 5 What do you usually spend your money on?
- 6 What job do you want to do when you're older?
- 7 What music do you listen to?
- 8 What do you usually do on a Saturday?

me:

I'm

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Present simple and present continuous – revision

Do you remember? You use the **present simple** for habitual actions. You also use it for facts that are always true, and for feelings or thoughts. You use the **present continuous** for actions happening right now or in this period of time.

Present simple

I go to school every morning.

The sun sets in the west.

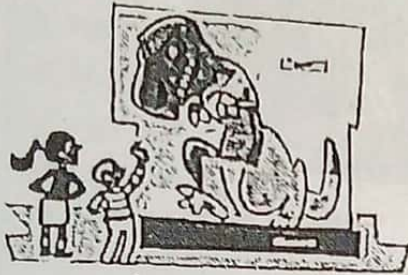
I feel great today.

Present continuous

Today is Sunday, I'm staying at home.

We're studying the Romans this year.

1 Read the text and put the sentences in the correct columns.



Paul and Jane live in a lovely cottage in the country. Paul travels all over the world for his job. Jane looks after the children. But they are staying in London at the moment. Today they are taking the children to the Natural History Museum. The children like dinosaurs and fossils. They are asking a lot of questions about them. And now they are inspecting a dinosaur's skeleton.

Present simple

.....

.....

.....

.....

Present continuous

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 Match the questions and short answers.

- 1 Does she usually drink coffee?
- 2 Is it raining?
- 3 Are you having lunch?
- 4 Do they speak French?
- 5 Do you think this is true?
- 6 Are you thinking about the match?

- a No, I'm not.
- b Yes, I do.
- c No, they don't.
- d Yes, I am.
- e No, it isn't.
- f Yes, she does.

3 Right or wrong? Correct the mistakes.

1 He's not understanding this rule.

2 Do you like watching TV?

3 Tom, why do you cry?

4 We are never eating meat.

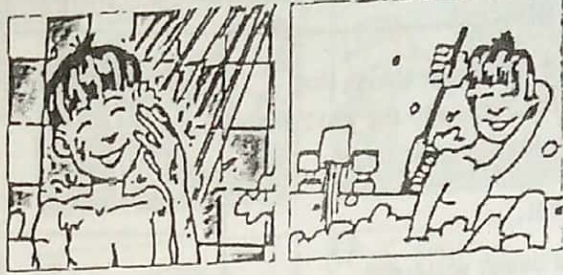
5 Stop them! They are running away!

6 I don't do my homework today.

① Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present simple or present continuous.



1 Igo..... on holiday to France every year. This year, I'm going to Spain. (go)



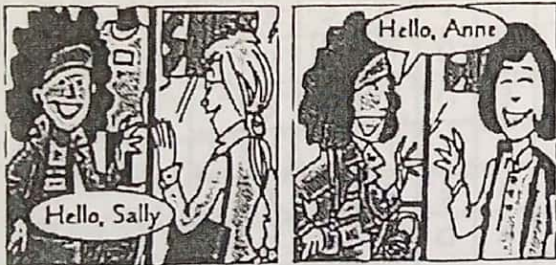
5 In the morning, Andy usually But today he (have)



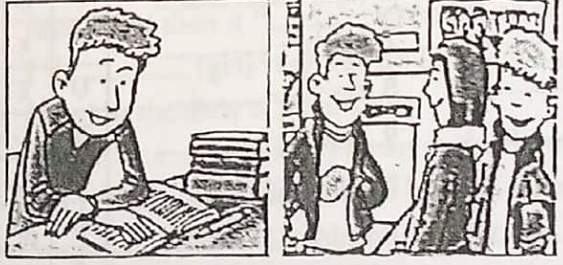
2 My dad usually to London by plane. Today by train. (go)



6 Sandra sometimes off her bike. Today she her bike. (fall / not ride)



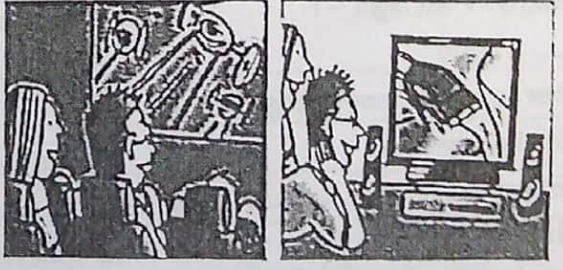
3 On Saturday afternoon, Monica usually Today she (meet)



7 In the evenings, James usually Tonight he (study / meet)



4 Every Friday, Sam and Ben This Friday, (play)



8 On Sunday, we usually This Sunday, we (go / watch)

Past simple – revision

Hello! See me on **e-ZONE** to discover more about the *past simple – revision* and to learn better when to use it.



When you want to talk about things that happened in the past, you use the past simple. There are regular and Irregular forms.

I liked the present.

We **went** to the beach yesterday.

Regular	Irregular
play – played	go – went
talk – talked	read – read

1 Tick the sentences that have got an irregular past tense in them.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 She ran down the road and fell over. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 5 She held his hand and kissed him. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 She phoned me and invited me to her party. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 He climbed up the tree and jumped down again. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 We walked on the beach and played volleyball. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 We played tennis and then we went home. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 He looked out of the window and saw me. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 He read his book for five minutes and then he turned out the lights. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Find the past forms in the puzzle. Write them beside the verbs.

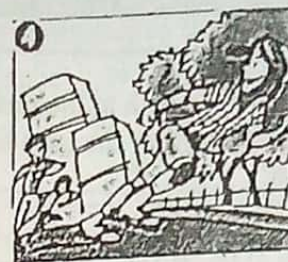
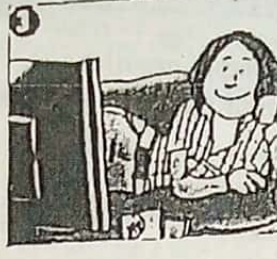
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 go – <u>went</u> | 6 have – |
| 2 break – | 7 catch – |
| 3 find – | 8 say – |
| 4 give – | 9 read – |
| 5 get – | 10 take – |

H	B	R	O	K	E	S	N	T
A	R	G	E	T	W	E	N	T
F	O	G	O	T	O	C	A	G
O	K	R	P	O	G	A	V	A
U	E	E	E	O	L	U	E	V
N	D	A	A	K	P	G	R	E
D	C	D	R	E	A	H	E	V
W	O	H	A	D	E	T	D	E
E	N	T	H	A	S	A	I	D

3 Complete the sentences using the verbs from 2.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Yesterday I <u>went</u> into town. | 6 I was lucky yesterday – I a £20 note in the street. |
| 2 I didn't watch TV last night – I a book! | 7 My brother went fishing yesterday – he six fish! |
| 3 My mother something to me, but I didn't hear her. | 8 We went on holiday to Greece last year – I hundreds of photos! |
| 4 For Christmas last year, I a new bicycle from my parents. | 9 Last Friday, the teacher us lots of homework for the weekend. |
| 5 I was dirty from playing football, so when I got home, I a bath. | 10 Mary was angry with me because I her new MP3-player. |

1 Complete the text with the past forms of the verbs from the box.



- 1 Yesterday was perfect. I *woke up* late.
 2 I bacon and eggs for breakfast.
 3 I DVDs all morning.
 4 After lunch, I roller-skating with my friends in the park.
 5 I also Kevin Maley in the park.
 6 He me a rose.
 7 Then he home with me.
 8 I about Kevin all night. I can't wait until tomorrow!


2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Last Wednesday night, I ¹ *went* (go) into town. My father ² (take) me in his car and he ³ (say) he was coming to pick me up. I ⁴ (go) to the cinema and I ⁵ (watch) a film – it wasn't very good. After the film, I ⁶ (wait) for my dad outside the cinema. It ⁷ (be) really cold! Then my dad ⁸ (phone) me. He said: 'Sorry, I can't come. Catch the bus! See you later.'

But I ⁹ (not have) any money for the bus. So I ¹⁰ (start) to walk home. But then it ¹¹ (start) to rain. I ¹² (get) very wet. So I ¹³ (stop) in the door of a bank. Then I ¹⁴ (look) down at the floor – and I ¹⁵ (find) some money! There ¹⁶ (be) a £2 coin on the ground. I ¹⁷ (pick) it up and ¹⁸ (run) to the bus stop. I ¹⁹ (catch) the last bus home. Lucky me!

6 Write about your 'perfect yesterday'.

.....

And now go to the **e-ZONE** and do the **Cartoon for Fun!** 

Past simple – negation

When you want to make a verb in the past simple negative, you use *didn't* (= *did not*) and the base form of the verb.

+	-
(work) I / You / He / She / It / We / They worked.	I / You / He / She / It / We / They didn't work.
(go) I / You / He / She / It / We / They went to school.	I / You / He / She / It / We / They didn't go.
(be) I / He / She / It was there.	I / He / She / It wasn't there.
You / We / They were there.	You / We / They weren't there.

1 Match the pictures and sentences.



- 1 We didn't enjoy our holiday last year.
- 2 The weather wasn't nice at all.
- 3 We didn't like the hotel.
- 4 The food wasn't very good.
- 5 The room was noisy, so we didn't sleep well.
- 6 My mother didn't like the shops.
- 7 Dad and I didn't see the football match.
- 8 The good thing was – we went home after three days!

eZONE 2 Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box.

- 1 My dad worked very hard yesterday, so when he came home, he was very tired.
- 2 I didn't know the answer to the questions, so I phoned my friend Gill and her to help me.
- 3 Last year, we went to New York – and I lots of famous people!
- 4 We to the cinema last night – the film was great!
- 5 The question was very difficult, so I was happy that the teacher me to answer it!
- 6 I on Friday night or Saturday, so I had to do all my homework on Sunday night.
- 7 I was really ill on Friday, so I to school.
- 8 A Was John at school yesterday? B I'm not sure – I him.

icked
didn't ask
went
didn't go
aw
didn't see
worked
didn't work

And now go to the **eZONE** and do the **Cartoon for Fun!**



Past simple – questions

Hello! See me on **e-ZONE** to discover more about past simple – questions and to learn better when to use them.



When you want to make a question using the past simple of a verb, you use **did + subject + the base form of the verb.**

Statement	Question
(work) I / You / He / She / It / We / They worked.	Did I / You / He / She / It / We / They work?
(go) I / You / He / She / It / We / They went to school.	Did I / You / He / She / It / We / They go to school?
(be) I / He / She / It was there.	Was I / he / she / it there?
You / We / They were there.	Were you / we / they there?

1 Put the words in the correct order to make the questions. Then match them with the answers.

- your / Was / good / holiday?
Was your holiday good?
- brother and sister / your / with / go / Did / you?

- hotel / you / in / Did / a / stay?

- own / you / food / cook / your / Did?

- Sometimes – but we went to restaurants too.
- Yes, it was great, thank!
- No, I went with some friends.
- No, we didn't. We went camping.

2 Complete the questions and the answers using the verbs from the box.

- A Did you see Annie yesterday?
B No, I _____ Annie – but I saw Julia.
- A _____ you _____ to Italy on holiday?
B No, we _____ to Italy – we went to Spain.

- A _____ you _____ the Maths homework last night?
B Yes, I did – but I _____ the French homework.
- A _____ you _____ the football match last night?
B No, I _____ the football – I watched the science-fiction film.

3 Use the words and phrases to write questions. Then answer them for you.

- you / go / town / yesterday?
Did you go to town yesterday?
Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
- you / see / friends / last Saturday?

- the teacher / give you / homework / last night?

- your parents / go out / last weekend?

And now go to the **e-ZONE** and do the **Cartoon for Fun!**



Past simple – negation and questions

1 Put the dialogue in the correct order.

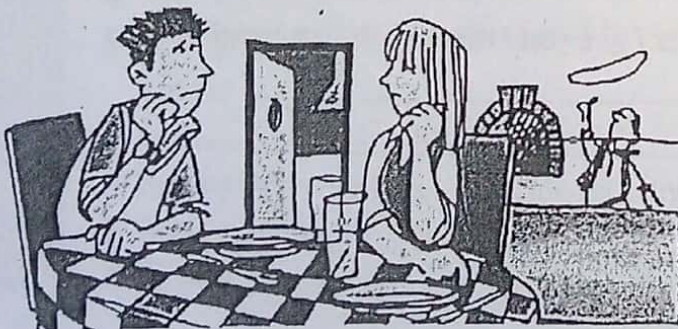
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A Which friends? Jimmy Hardy? | <input type="checkbox"/> B I went to the shopping centre. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A You walked around the shopping centre? | <input type="checkbox"/> B No – I didn't meet Jimmy, I met Andy and Jack. We didn't do much – we just walked around. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A The shopping centre? Did you buy anything? | <input type="checkbox"/> B Yes, because we didn't have any money. So we couldn't buy anything and we didn't eat any food. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A So where did you go last night? | <input type="checkbox"/> B Yes, I'm very hungry! But Mum – why all these questions? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A I just want to know what to give you for breakfast! | <input type="checkbox"/> B No, I didn't go shopping – I just met my friends. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A No food? Hmm – so are you hungry this morning? | |

2 Underline the correct options.

- 1 ... out last Saturday night?
a You went b Did you go c Go you
- 2 ... you in town yesterday?
a Was b Are c Were
- 3 We went to the cinema, but we ... the film.
a not liked b did like not c didn't like
- 4 I phoned Johnny, but he ... at home.
a wasn't b weren't c didn't be

e-ZONE 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Where ¹ <u>did you go</u> (go) last night? | A You didn't pay? |
| B To the cinema. | B No. I ⁸ (not have) any money. Paula paid. |
| A Who ² you (go) with? | A Oh. Where ⁹ you (go) after the cinema? |
| B I went with Paula. I invited Ashley, but Ashley ³ (not come). | B We went to a pizza place – but I ¹⁰ (not be) hungry, so I ¹¹ (not eat) anything. Paula ¹² (not have) anything either. |
| A Oh dear. Well – what ⁴ (be) the film like? | A What ¹³ you (talk) about? |
| B The film ⁵ (not be) very good. I ⁶ (not like) it. But there was one good thing: I ⁷ (not pay). | B We ¹⁴ (not talk) about anything. I ¹⁵ (not want) to talk to Paula. |
| | A It sounds like a wonderful evening. |
| | B It ¹⁶ (not be) a wonderful evening. It was terrible! |
| | A I know – I was joking! |



And now go to the e-ZONE and do the **Cartoon for Fun!**

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Use the past simple to tell a story. Add past time expressions, such as *a week ago, one day, the next day, then, later, after some time, finally*.

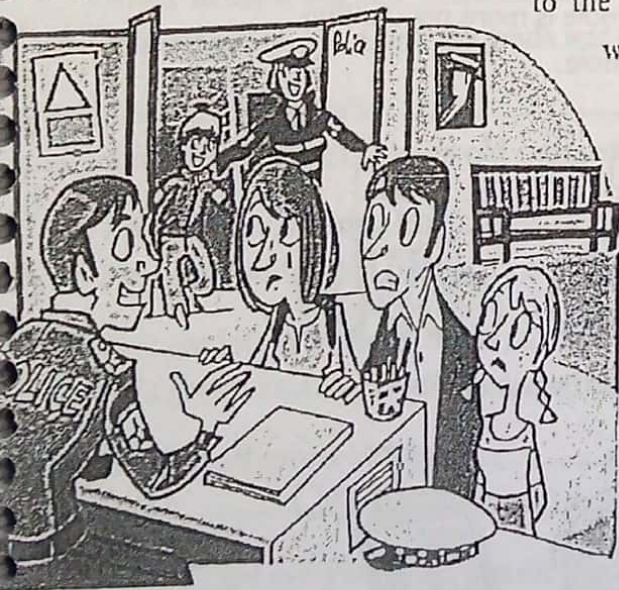
1 Complete the time expressions in the sentences.

- We did some shopping and had a coffee.
T h e n we went home.
- My uncle's staying with us. He arrived three days a _ _ _.
- We sat down in the cinema and two minutes l _ _ _ _ the film started.
- The film was awful! A _ _ _ _ half an hour, we left.
- Last summer, we were in Italy. O _ _ _ day, we went to Venice.
The n _ _ _ day, we visited Padua.
- I waited for Julie for an hour. F _ _ _ _ _, she arrived and said she was sorry.

2 Complete the text with the time expressions from the box.

- minutes later
- one day
- two years ago
- the next day
- finally
- after 30 minutes

1 Two years ago, my family (my mum and dad, my little brother Jeremy and I) went on holiday to London. 2 _____, we went out to look in some shops. We went to Oxford Street and started walking around. There were hundreds of people everywhere. Suddenly my mum asked: 'Where's Jeremy?' Well, we looked everywhere for him, but we couldn't find him. 3 _____, my dad said: 'I'm going to the police.' So we all went to the police station. We walked in, and my dad started to say what the problem was. My mum was really worried - but 4 _____, a policewoman came in and she was holding Jeremy's hand. 'We found him in a toyshop,' the policewoman said. Mum was so happy! I was happy too, because 5 _____ we could go and finish our shopping! 6 _____, Jeremy said: 'Let's go shopping again.' My parents just said: 'Nooooo!!'



And now go to the **e-ZONE** and do the **Cartoon for Fun!**



Comparatives

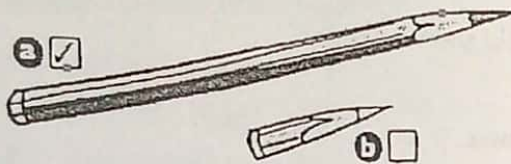
All one-syllable adjectives, and most two-syllable adjectives, form the comparative with *-er* and the superlative with *-est*. Other two-syllable adjectives and all other adjectives form the comparative with *more* and the superlative with *most*.

Be careful with spelling: sometimes the final letter (g, t, etc.) is doubled; y at the end of an adjective becomes i.

The comparatives of *good* and *bad* are irregular: *better*, *worse*.

I'm older than my brother.
I'm bigger than my sister.
I'm heavier than my mum.
I'm more intelligent than my dad.
I'm better at Maths than you.

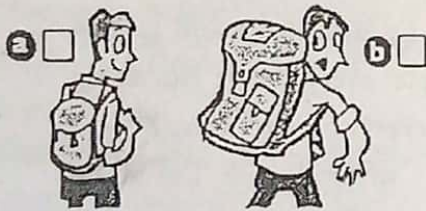
1 Read the sentences and tick the one that is correct.



1 My pencil is longer than your pencil.



5 My cat is prettier than your cat.



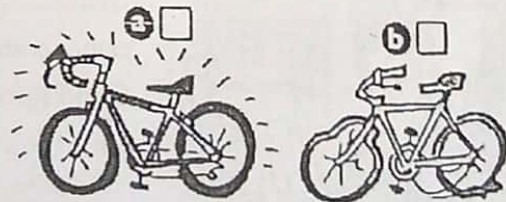
2 My school bag is heavier than your school bag.



6 His games console is more popular than my games console.



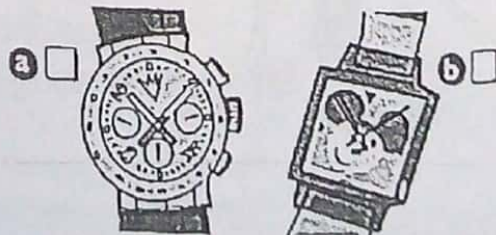
3 My dog is more intelligent than your dog.



7 My bike is faster than your bike.



4 My pet is more exotic than your pet.

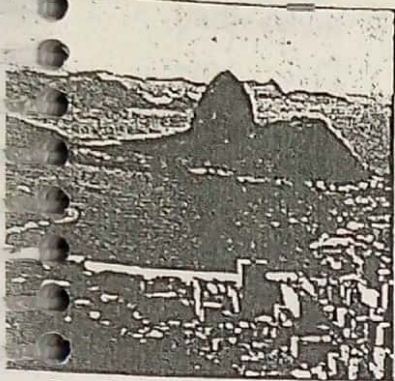


8 My watch is more expensive than your watch.

2 Underline the correct options.

- 1 This table is really heavy / heavier. Can you help me?
- 2 I'm three days old / older than you.
- 3 The film is good / better than the book.
- 4 That snake looks dangerous / more dangerous than the other one.
- 5 The waves are always small here. It's a very safe / safer beach.
- 6 It was cold / colder yesterday than it is today.
- 7 Oliver is really intelligent / more intelligent. He always gets the best marks.
- 8 I was a very ugly / uglier baby, but look at me now!

ZONE 3 Complete the sentences using the comparative form of the same adjective.



- 1 Cape Town is beautiful, but Rio de Janeiro is more beautiful.
- 2 Cheetahs are fast, but antelopes are
- 3 Kate Pimm is popular, but Debbie Helps is
- 4 Porsches are expensive, but Ferraris are
- 5 Chimpanzees are intelligent, but dolphins are
- 6 My first girlfriend was pretty, but my new girlfriend is
- 7 Your problem is big, but my problem is
- 8 That spider is poisonous, but this one is

4 Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative form.

My perfect cousin (a love poem)

I'm ¹..... (old) than him, but he's ²..... (tall) than me.
I'm one metre forty, he's one forty-three.

I hate to say it but he's ³..... (intelligent) than me.
His last grade was A and my grade was C!

The girls all say he's ⁴..... (handsome) than me.
But I think he looks like an old chimpanzee!

I think he must be ⁵..... (friendly) than me.
He's got hundreds of friends. I've only got three!

He's got lots of money. He's ⁶..... (rich) than me.
He's got an amazing new bike and a brand-new TV.

He loves all sports and he's ⁷..... (good) than me.
He's ⁸..... (strong) and ⁹..... (fast) and eats salad for tea!

Yes, he's got everything, my cousin Jim.
But with you by my side, I'm ¹⁰..... (happy) than him.

And now go to the **e-ZONE** and do the **Cartoon for Fun!**



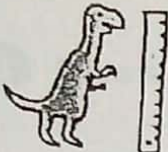





as ... as

This is how you can talk about things that are similar or not similar.

I'm as tall as you = We're the same height.

I'm not as tall as you. = You're taller than me.

1 Read the information card and write T (True) or F (False) for the sentences.

	T Rex	Stegosaurus	Triceratops
Height	 5.6 m	 3 m	 3 m
Weight	 6,000 kg	3,100 kg	5,500 kg
Danger rating	 9	2	2
Intelligence rating	 8	1	8

- The Stegosaurus was not as dangerous as the T Rex.
- The Triceratops was as tall as the Stegosaurus.
- The T Rex was as intelligent as the Stegosaurus.
- The Triceratops was not as heavy as the T Rex.
- The T Rex was not as dangerous as the Stegosaurus.
- The Stegosaurus was not as tall as the T Rex.
- The Stegosaurus was as heavy as the T Rex.
- The Stegosaurus was not as dangerous as the Triceratops.

2 Using the information in 1, write (not) as ... as sentences.

- Stegosaurus / T Rex (height) The Stegosaurus was not as tall as the T Rex.
- Triceratops / T Rex (intelligence)
- Triceratops / Stegosaurus (height)
- Stegosaurus / T Rex (danger)

e-ZONE 3 Rewrite the sentences using (not) as ... as sentences.

- I'm taller than my mum. My mum's not as tall as me.
- The film is funnier than the book.
- Mr Brown is more popular than Mr Thomas.
- Maths is more difficult than English.
- Your present was more expensive than my present.
- Football is more exciting than tennis.

And now go to the e-ZONE and do the cartoon for fun!



Superlatives

You use the superlative form of an adjective to talk about things which are extreme in a group. Add the word *the*. Again, be careful with the spelling.

The superlatives of *good* and *bad* are irregular: *the best*, *the worst*.

I'm the oldest in the class.

It's the biggest animal in the world.

She's the prettiest girl in the school.

He's the most intelligent person I know.

1 Complete the table.

adjective	comparative	superlative
old	older than	
new		
tall		
hot		the hottest
big		
pretty		
heavy	heavier than	
important		
boring		
relaxing		the most relaxing
good		
bad		

2 Use adjectives from 1 to complete the story.

It was Sunday and it was 42°C. It was ¹ *the hottest* day of the year! My school books were on the table in front of me. I had my final tests next week - tests of the year! Fail and spend your summer holiday studying. I wanted to go to the beach. I looked at my books. 'Why is studying so boring? It's even ² *more boring* than doing homework,' I thought. The phone rang. It was Diana Nicholls. Beautiful Diana Nicholls -

³ *the prettiest* girl in the school! What did she want with me? She wanted me to go to the beach. 'But the tests ...?' I asked her. 'The tests!' she said. 'You need to relax. A day on the beach is ⁴ *much better* than studying.' It was a good idea. In fact, it was ⁵ *the best* idea of the day. 'OK,' I said. I had a great time on the beach. It was definitely ⁶ *the most relaxing* day of my life. ⁷ *The most intelligent* person I know was studying at home.



And the tests? My grades were bad. Really bad. They were ⁸ *the worst* in the school. Tomorrow is the first day of the summer holiday. Three weeks of studying for me. But that's no problem. The weather is cold (only 23°C) and my new girlfriend is going to study with me - Diana. Her grades were terrible too.

① Read about the four spies and put the symbols in the correct spaces in the table.

money	☪☪☪☪	☪☪☪	☪☪	☪
danger	☹☹☹☹	☹☹☹	☹☹	☹
intelligence	☞☞☞☞☞	☞☞☞	☞☞	☞



Dick Spyder

Raymond Black

Edgar Peril

Lucy Diamond

money
danger
intelligence

☞☞☞☞☞

- 1 Edgar Peril is more intelligent than Raymond Black, but he isn't as intelligent as Dick Spyder.
- 2 Lucy Diamond is richer than Edgar Peril.
- 3 Raymond Black is the second most dangerous.
- 4 Dick Spyder isn't as rich as Edgar Peril.
- 5 Edgar Peril is more dangerous than Raymond Black.
- 6 Lucy Diamond is the most intelligent.
- 7 Raymond Black is the richest.
- 8 Lucy Diamond isn't as dangerous as Dick Spyder.

② Look at the table in ① and put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form.

- 1 Dick Spyder isn't as rich as Edgar Peril. (rich)
- 2 Lucy Diamond Dick Spyder. (intelligent)
- 3 Raymond Black Edgar Peril. (dangerous)
- 4 Dick Spyder Raymond Black. (intelligent)
- 5 Lucy Diamond Dick Spyder. (rich)
- 6 Raymond Black Lucy Diamond. (intelligent)
- 7 Edgar Peril (dangerous)
- 8 Raymond Black (rich)

③ Put the words in the correct order.

Eight things you never knew about my family

- 1 mum / than / taller / my / I'm
(but don't tell her)
I'm taller than my mum.
- 2 funniest / the / in / person / family / my / I'm
- 3 pretty / as / I'm / my / mum / as
- 4 older / than / dog / is / me / our
(by two weeks!)

- 5 as / my / intelligent / me / sister / isn't / as
(but she thinks she is)
- 6 brother / my / is / me / youngest / than / older
(It's possible — think about it)
- 7 thinks / isn't / funny / as / as / my / dad / he
- 8 but / richest / meanest / dad / is / the / my / he's / also / the

④ Write six similar facts about your family.

And now go to the eZONE and do the **Cartoon for Fun!**

why / because

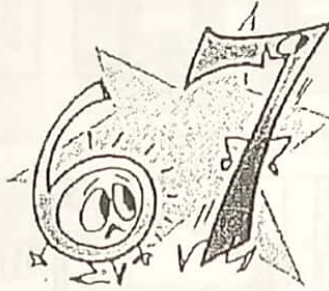
The word *why?* is used to ask for a reason. The word *because* is used when you answer a question that begins with *why*.

1 Match the jokes and answers.

1 Why didn't the skeleton go to the party?



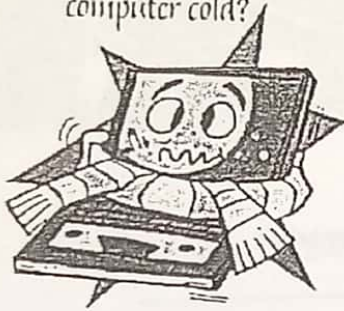
2 Why is 6 scared of 7?



3 Why is V a monster?



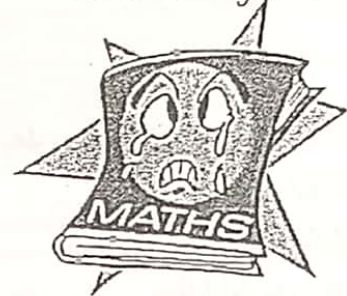
4 Why was the computer cold?



5 Why do birds sit on their eggs?



6 Why did the Maths book cry?



7 Why do you go to bed every night?



8 Why did the elephant wear red shoes?



9 Why do birds fly south in the winter?



- a Because it always comes after U.
- b Because it didn't close its windows.
- c Because it's too far to walk.
- d Because the bed doesn't come to you.
- e Because they don't have chairs.

- f Because its white ones were dirty.
- g Because 7 ate 9.
- h Because he had no body to go with.
- i Because it had so many problems.

And now go to the **e-ZONE** and do the **Cartoon for Fun!**



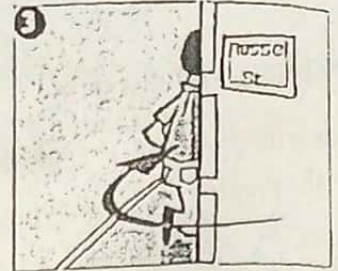
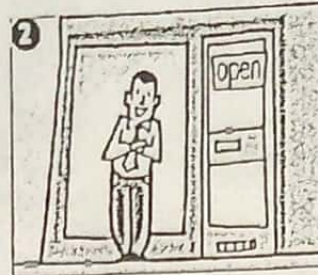
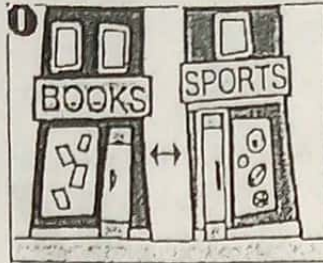
Directions (prepositions of place)

Hello! See me on **e-ZONE** to discover more about directions and to learn better when to use them.

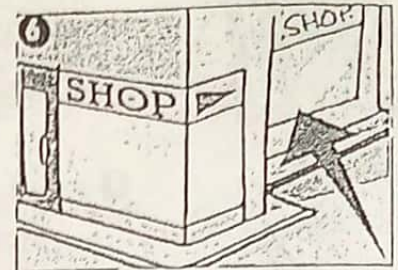
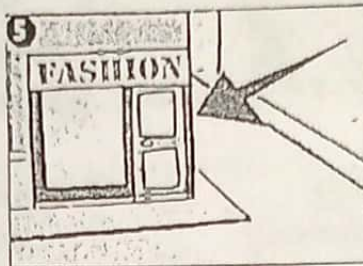
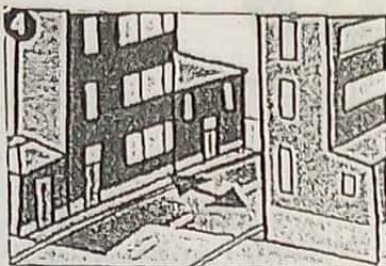


e-ZONE ① Write the words / phrases from the box under the pictures.

- behind
- in front of
- next to
- opposite
- on the corner
- round the corner



next to



e-ZONE ② Put the words in the correct order.

1 the / on / it's / corner

It's on the corner.

2 corner / go / round / the

3 ahead / straight / go

4 it's / front / bank / of / the / in

5 next / the / it's / to / supermarket

6 take / right / the / first

7 second / the / take / left

③ Look at the map on page 23. Read the directions. Write the place you get to.

1 Go straight ahead. Take the first right. Go to the end of Queen Street. It's opposite the bank.
restaurant

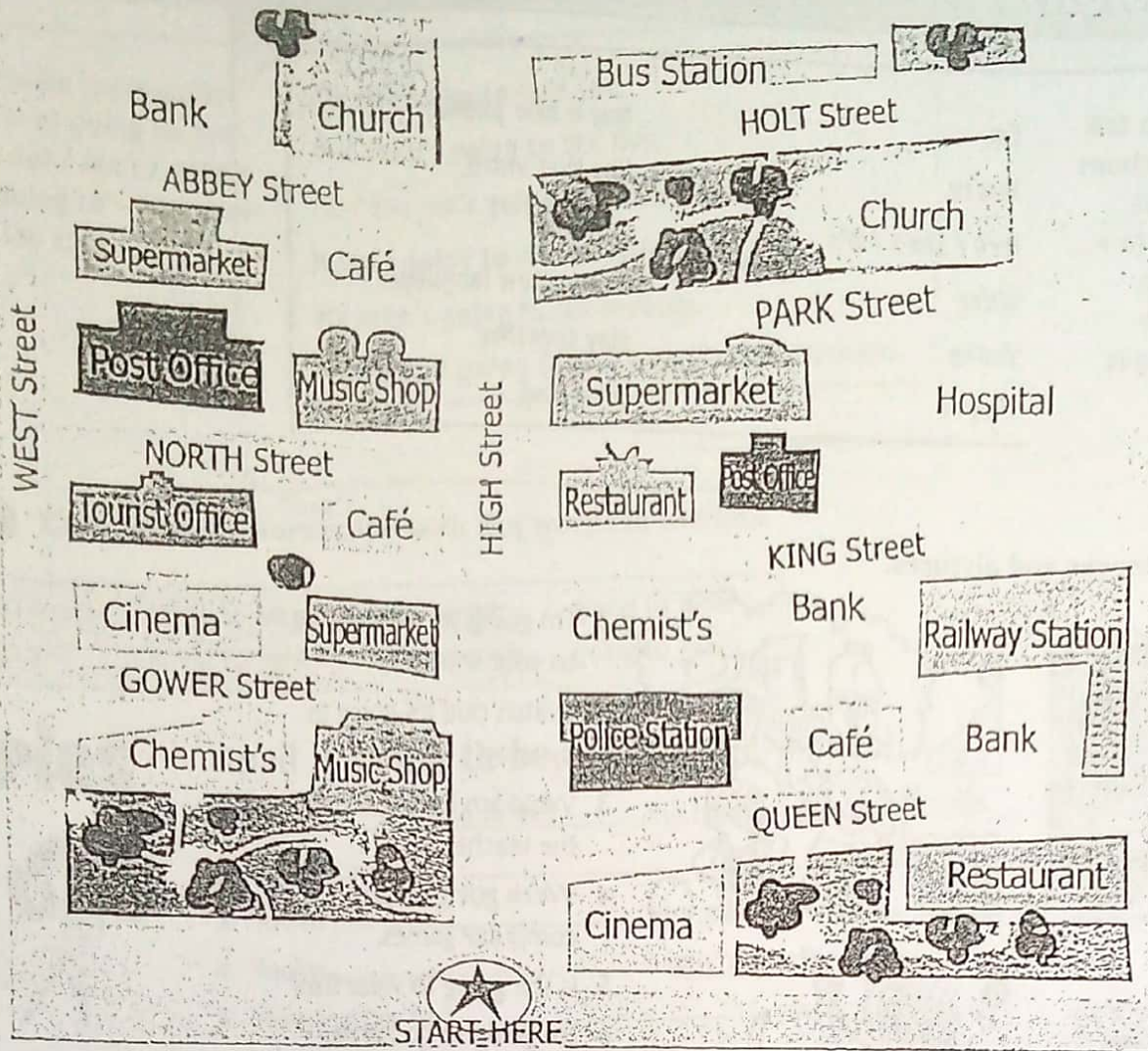
2 Go straight ahead. Take the second left. Walk about 100 metres. It's next to the music shop.

3 Go straight ahead. Take the third right. Go past the park. It's on your left.

4 Go straight ahead. Take the first left. Go to the end of the street. It's on the corner of West Street — opposite the chemist's.

5 Go straight ahead. Take the third left. It's at the end of the street — on the right, opposite the supermarket.

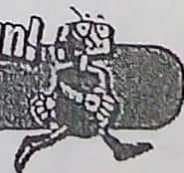
6 Go straight ahead. Take the second right. Go past the bank. Turn left. It's on your right.



④ Write directions for someone to get to the following places. Start from the bottom of High Street – the same as in ③.

- 1 The restaurant in King Street:
- 2 The railway station:
- 3 The tourist office:
- 4 The café in Abbey Street:
- 5 The post office in North Street:
- 6 The bus station:

And now go to the eZONE and do the **Cartoon for Fun!**



going to (revision)

Do you remember? To talk about plans and intentions for the future, you use **am / is / are + going to + base form of the verb.** You also use **going to** to say that something is about to happen.

I'm

You're

He's / She's / It's

We're

You're

They're

going to

buy a new phone.

like that video.

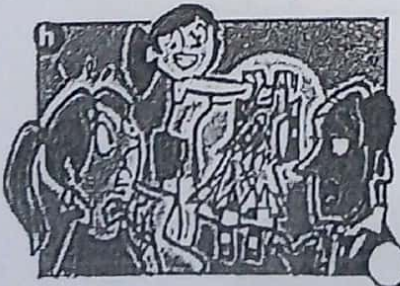
go away.

learn a new language.

play together.

get a dog.

① Match the sentences and pictures.



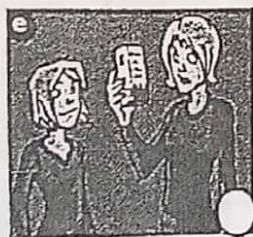
- 1 I'm going to send the bill to your mum.
- 2 Watch out! It's going to fly away!
- 3 What am I going to tell the teacher?
- 4 We're going to play computer games.
- 5 Is she going to wear that?
- 6 I'm going to go home.
- 7 I'm going to kill the dragon.
- 8 We're going to make pizza.
- 9 When is he going to stop?
- 10 Who's going to go for a walk?

some / any

Use **some** to talk about things you cannot count, or if you don't know the number of the things. Use **any** to ask if something is there, or to say that something is not there.

some	any
We've got some onions.	We haven't got any onions.
I've got some money.	I haven't got any money.
Do you want some potatoes?	Is there any milk in the fridge?
Would you like some soup?	Have we got any strawberries?

e-ZONE 1 Match the sentences / questions and pictures.



- 1 Dad – can I have some money, please?
- 2 Mum – have we got any milk?
- 3 Mum – we need some ice cream.
- 4 No, thanks – I don't want any ice cream.
- 5 Of course I can go out – I haven't got any work!
- 6 Sis – I need to buy something. Have you got any money?
- 7 Sorry, I can't go out – I've got to do some work.
- 8 Would you like some milk?



2 Match the sentences to make mini-dialogues.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 We haven't got any chocolate. | a Yes, please – I want some information about buses |
| 2 Let's listen to some music. | b Look in the cupboard – there's some toothpaste in there. |
| 3 Hello. Do you need any help? | c OK – I'm not going to make any noise. |
| 4 I haven't got any ideas. | d Yes, we have – there's some in the kitchen. |
| 5 Have you got any pets at home? | e No – I'd prefer to watch some DVDs. |
| 6 Mum – we haven't got any toothpaste. | f Where? I can't see any dogs! |
| 7 Please be quiet – I've got some work to do. | g No – Mum doesn't want any animals in the house. |
| 8 Oh, no – there are some dogs in the street. | h There are some books here – perhaps there are some ideas in them. |

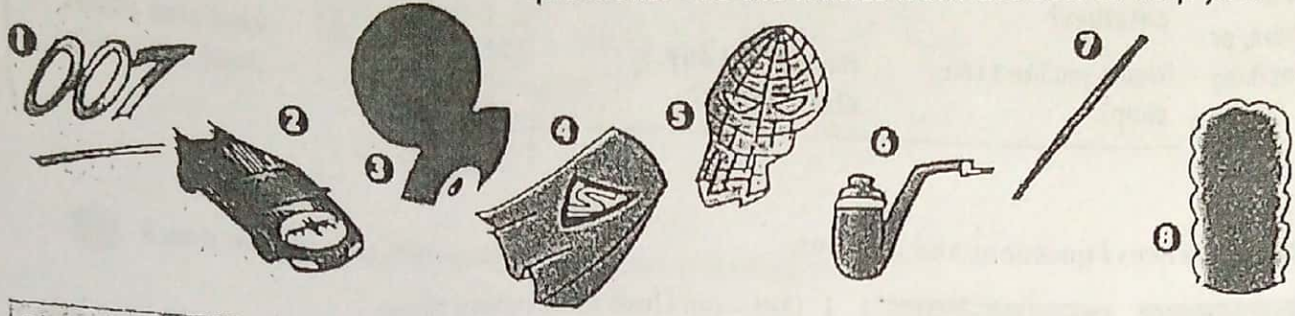
whose + possessive 's



This is how you can ask and talk about who something belongs to.

Whose is this bag? It's Kevin's (bag).

ZONE 1 Write the answers to the questions. Use the names from the box to help you.

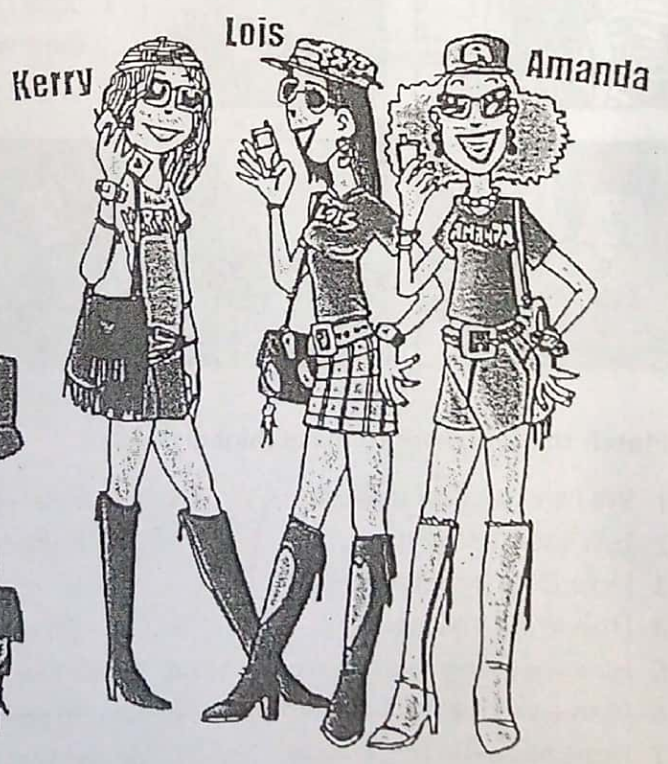
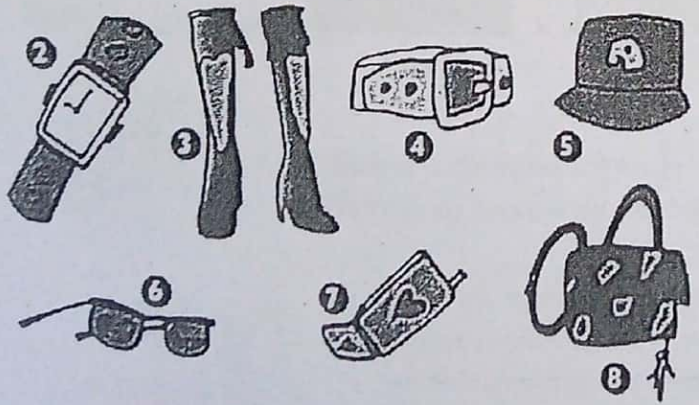


- SpiderMan
- Harry Potter
- Mickey Mouse
- Superman
- Batman
- James Bond
- Marge Simpson
- Sherlock Holmes

- 1 Whose is this codename?
It's James Bond's codename.
- 2 Whose is this car?
.....
- 3 Whose is this ear?
.....
- 4 Whose is this cape?
.....
- 5 Whose is this mask?
.....
- 6 Whose is this pipe?
.....
- 7 Whose is this wand?
.....
- 8 Whose is this hair?
.....

2 Look at the picture and write mini-dialogues about the objects.

1 A Whose are these earrings?
B They're Kerry's earrings.



And now go to the **eZONE** and do the **Cartoon for Fun!**



Possessive pronouns

This is how you can say that something belongs to you or to another person.

1 Complete the table with the words from the box.

ours	hers
his	his
theirs	yours
your	my
their	our
mine	her

I	That's <i>my</i> bike.	That's
You	That's bike.	That's
He	That's bike.	That's <i>his</i>
She	That's bike.	That's
We	That's bike.	That's
They	That's bike.	That's

2 Choose the correct options.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Don't worry. It's not <u>your</u> / yours problem. | 5 This is where we live. This is <u>our</u> / ours home. |
| 2 It not your problem. It's <u>her</u> / hers. | 6 <u>Their</u> / Theirs dog is really ugly. |
| 3 Excuse me. That pizza. I think it's <u>our</u> / ours. | 7 These are my shoes and those are <u>your</u> / yours. |
| 4 Don't eat it. It's <u>their</u> / theirs. | 8 I really like <u>her</u> / hers trousers. |

3 Follow the lines. Complete the sentences with the correct possessive pronoun.



my parents



me



me and my sister



my sister



my friend Sam



rabbit



MP3-player



laptop



backpack



football

- 1 My parents: The laptop is
- 2 Me: The is
- 3 My sister and me: The is
- 4 My sister: The is
- 5 My friend Sam: The is

④ Complete the sentences with the missing pronouns.



⑤ Complete the dialogue with the missing adjectives and pronouns.

Teacher Hi, Mike, someone left this scarf in the classroom. Is it ¹ *yours*?

Mike No, it's not ² scarf. Ask Bill. I think it's ³

(Two minutes later.)

Teacher Bill, is this ⁴ scarf?

Bill Let me have a look. No, it's not ⁵ It might be Jane's scarf. Ask ⁶

(Two minutes later.)

Teacher Jane? Is this ⁷ ?

Jane No, it's the twins'.

Teacher Richard and Henry? Is it ⁸ scarf?

Jane Yes, I think it's ⁹

(Two minutes later.)

Teacher Richard, Henry. Is this ¹⁰ ?

Twins No, it's not ¹¹

Teacher ¹² scarf is it?

Henry Can I have a look at it?

Teacher Sure. Here you are.

Henry It's got the initials KL. Aren't those ¹³ initials, sir?

Teacher Yes, they're ¹⁴ initials.

Henry I think this is ¹⁵ scarf, sir.

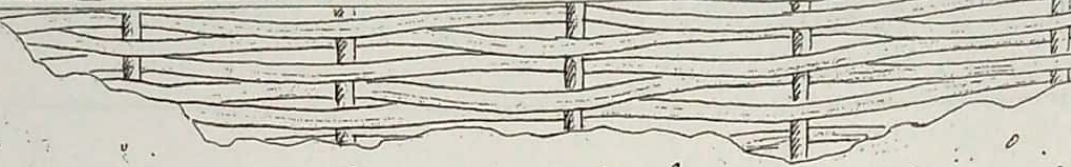

Teacher Oh yes. It is. It's ¹⁶

And now go to the **e-ZONE** and do the **Cartoon for Fun!**



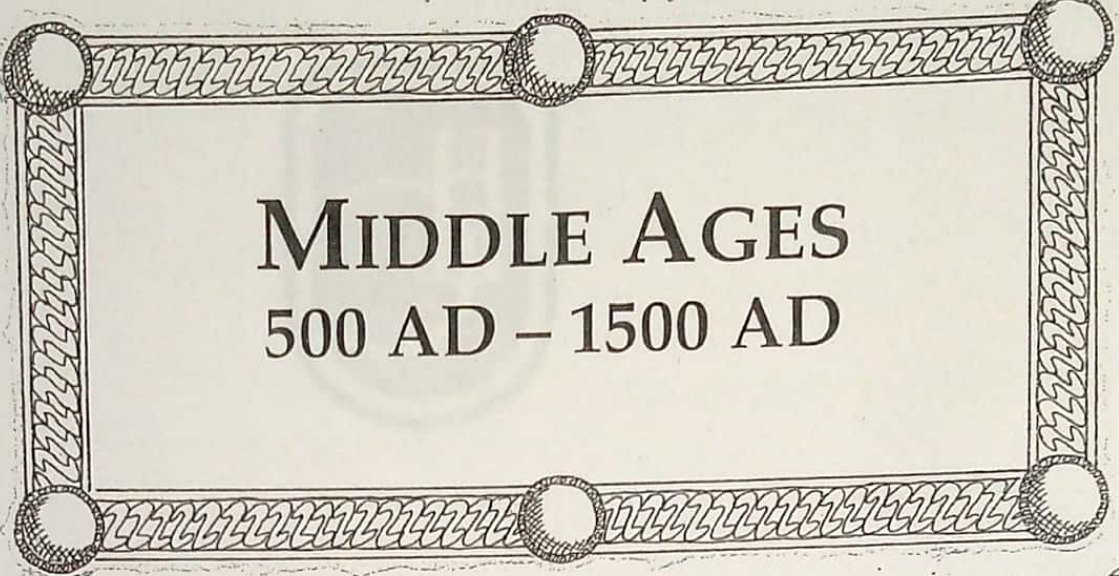


HISTORY

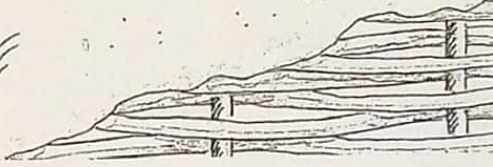


MIDDLE AGES

500 AD – 1500 AD



24

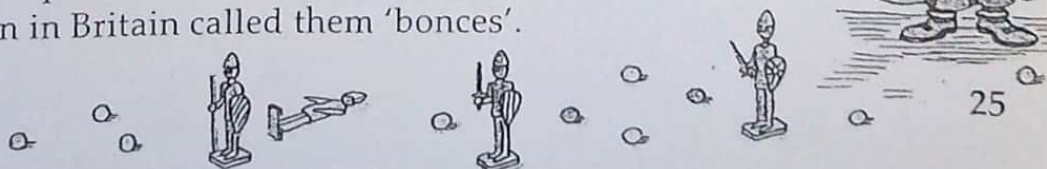


TOYS IN THE MIDDLE AGES

In 476 AD the Romans finally lost their power to two tribes, the Vandals and the Goths, who attacked Rome from the north and east. A thousand years later the people of Europe discovered America and the Modern Ages began. The period between the Roman Ages and the Modern Ages is called the Middle Ages.

In the Middle Ages many children played with toy soldiers and animals made of clay, as the Romans and Greek children had done. Another favourite toy was a model of a horse's head perched on the top of a stick. This was called a 'hobby horse'.

Clay marbles were made in Holland and children in Britain copied the idea of playing with them. At first children in Britain called them 'bonces'.



In the Middle Ages, great fairs took place where adults bought and sold food and clothes. There were also stalls and entertainers to provide amusements for adults and children. Special toys called 'fairings' were made to be sold at these fairs. A popular fairing was a 'whirligig' which was a brightly-coloured paper windmill that spun around on a stick when the wind blew.

Children also played with the wide metal bands that were wrapped around barrels. They bowled them along the muddy roads of the country villages and the cobbled streets of the towns. When it was windy they also played with kites.



GAMES IN THE MIDDLE AGES

From 500 AD to 1100 AD, Britain was repeatedly invaded, first by the Angles and Saxons, then by the Vikings and finally by the Normans. War had a great influence on the games played at this time. Children practised fighting with wooden swords and shields, with bow and arrows and with spears.

Chess was one of the most popular board games during the Middle Ages. Chess was probably first played in India around 500 AD. It was called 'Chaturanga' or 'the army game'. The most important piece was the King and the aim was to capture the enemy king, as in real war.

Card games were also invented in the later Middle Ages. Many playing cards still show kings, queens and knights dressed in clothes of the late Middle Ages.



A King and Queen from the 12th century chess set found on the Isle of Lewis. The pieces are carved from walrus tusk. Copyright British Museum.

In 1348 AD, a dreadful plague called the Black Death killed thousands of people. Children played a game which mimicked the disease. They danced in a circle and sang:

*Ring-a-ring a-roses
A pocket full of posies
Atishoo! Atishoo!
All fall down.*



The 'Ring-a-roses' was a description of the rash that was one of the first symptoms of the plague, and the 'pocket full of posies' described the flowers and herbs people sniffed to keep away the diseased air to protect them from the plague. The sneeze was an early symptom of the plague before the victims 'all fall down'.

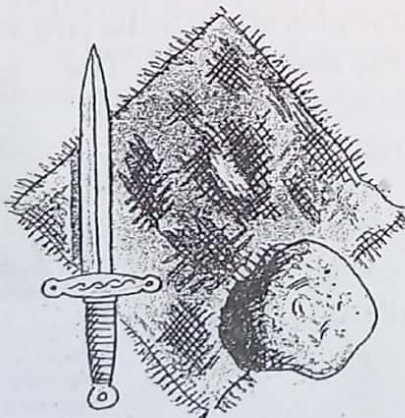


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This is a simple game from the Middle Ages. It's called 'Knife-cloth-stone'.

You will need:

- two players

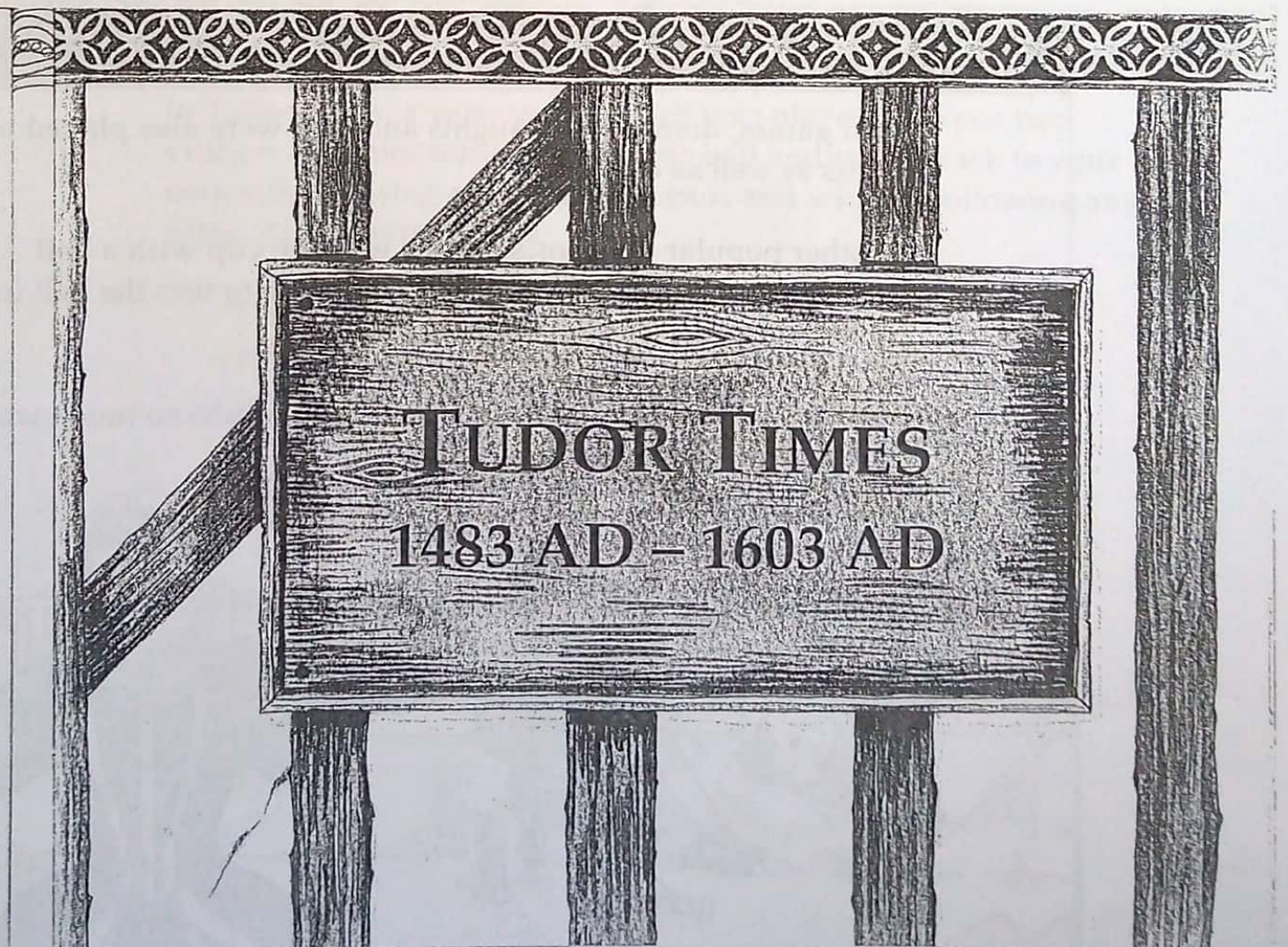


29

How to play:

1. The players stand with both hands behind their backs.
2. After counting three, each player brings a hand out from behind his/her back. They have made one of these shapes with the hand:
A pointing finger (a knife).
A hand spread flat (a cloth).
A fist (a stone).
3. The winner is the player whose object can destroy the other player's object. So...
A knife can cut cloth so the knife wins.
A stone blunts a knife so the stone wins.
A cloth can wrap a stone so the cloth wins.
4. The player who wins each round scores a point.
5. The first to score 10 is the winner.

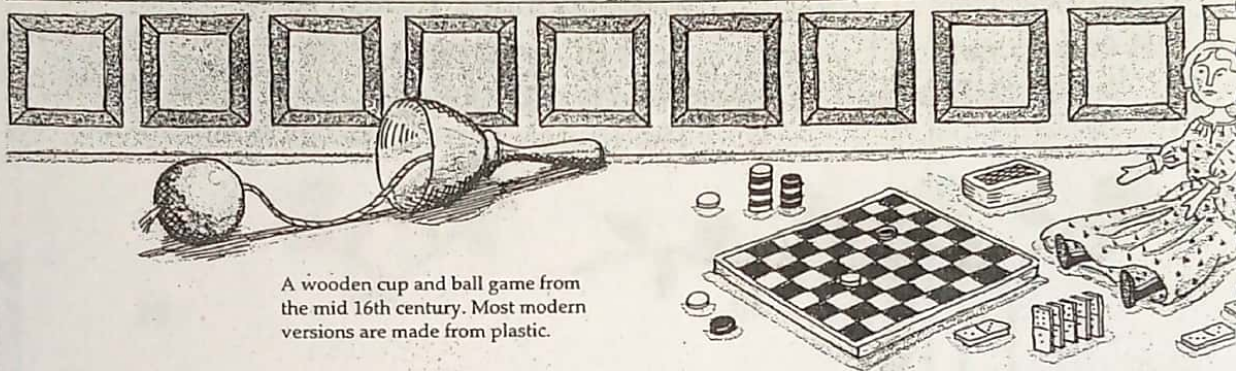
30



TOYS IN TUDOR TIMES

During the period when the Tudor kings and queens ruled England, explorers sailed around the world for the first time and people from Europe discovered America.

Dolls were still popular toys for children, and even the king of France, Louis XIII, played with model soldiers. But there were new and marvellous toys too, including boxes with moving figures to act out little stories. These were called Peep Shows, and were enjoyed by adults and children alike.

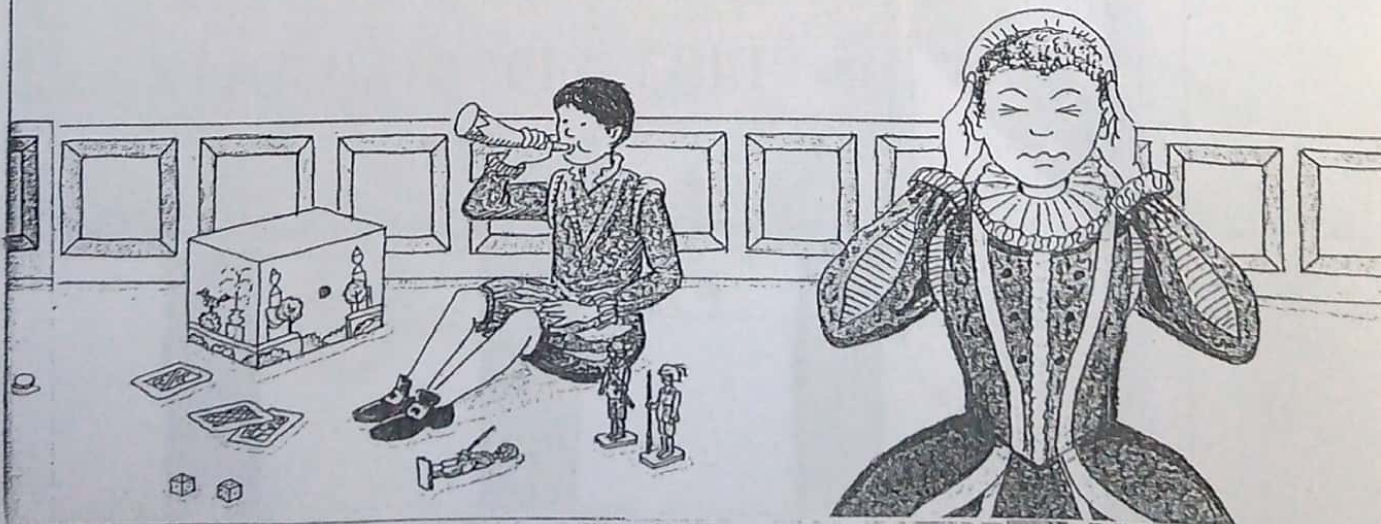


A wooden cup and ball game from the mid 16th century. Most modern versions are made from plastic.

Card games, dominoes, draughts and dice were also played by adults as well as children.

Another popular toy consisted of a wooden cup with a ball attached by a length of string, the aim being to toss the ball in the air and catch it in the cup as it dropped.

But one toy which might not have pleased adults so much was a trumpet made from a cow's horn!



GAMES IN TUDOR TIMES

In Tudor times, school lessons went on from sunrise to sunset with only one break for school dinner. There were Christmas holidays and Easter holidays but no summer holidays.

Children from poor families could go to a local teacher at schools called 'Dame Schools'. Wealthy families could afford to send their children to Grammar Schools.

On their rare holidays, children played together in the fields. One game, called 'Stool Ball', was similar to cricket but with a single post for a wicket. The pitch was four metres long, the ball was made of rags and the bat was a stick.



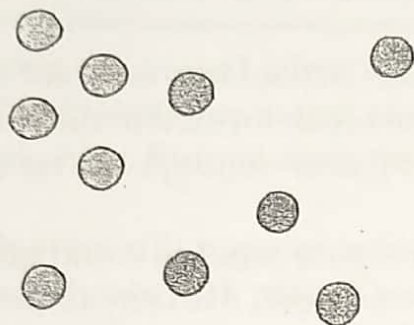
In Tudor times, a version of football was played between two villages. The aim was to capture the ball and take it back to your own village, using any possible means and without following any rules. An eyewitness said:

"Every player lies in wait to knock down the other players or punch them on the nose. Sometimes the players' necks are broken, sometimes their backs, sometimes their arms and legs. Sometimes their noses gush with blood. There are no rules that I can tell. The man with the ball must run with it for his life."

Sometimes football was banned as fights tended to break out among spectators.



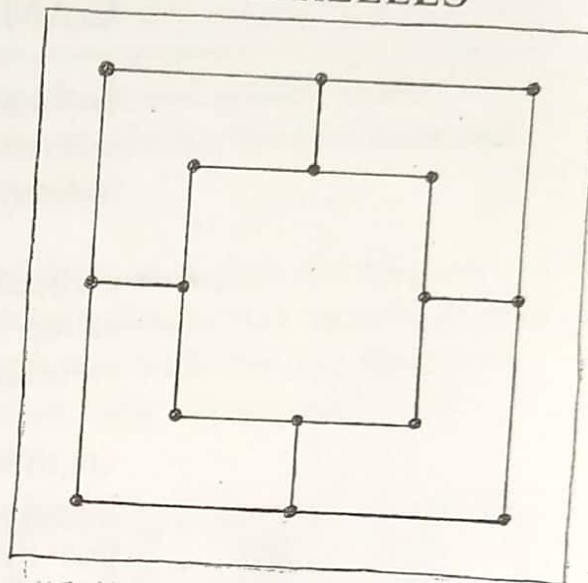
One popular game was called 'Merelles'. Try this for yourself.



You will need:

- two players
- ten counters - five of one colour and five of another
- board drawn on cardboard

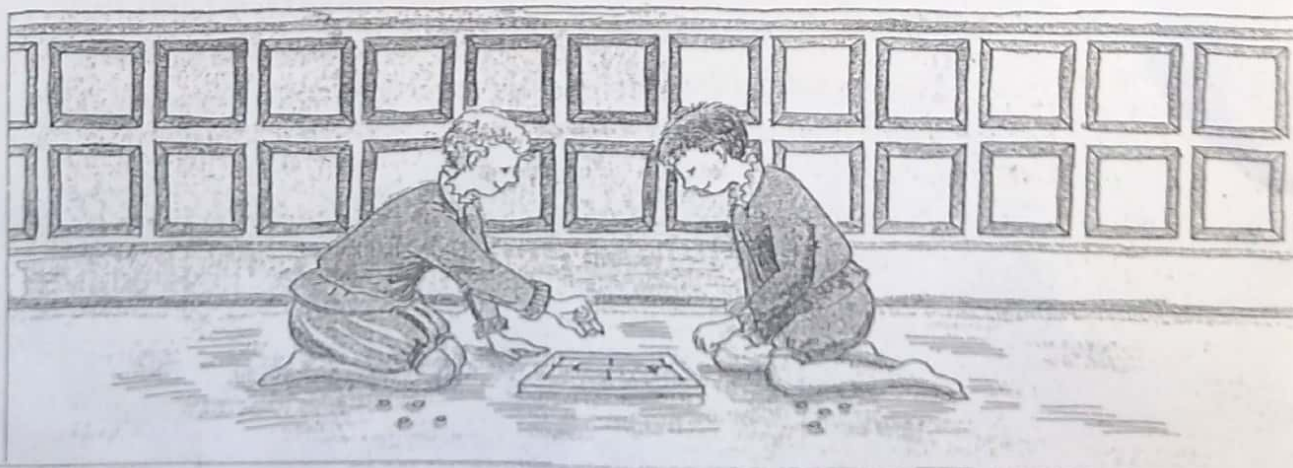
MERELLES



36

How to play:

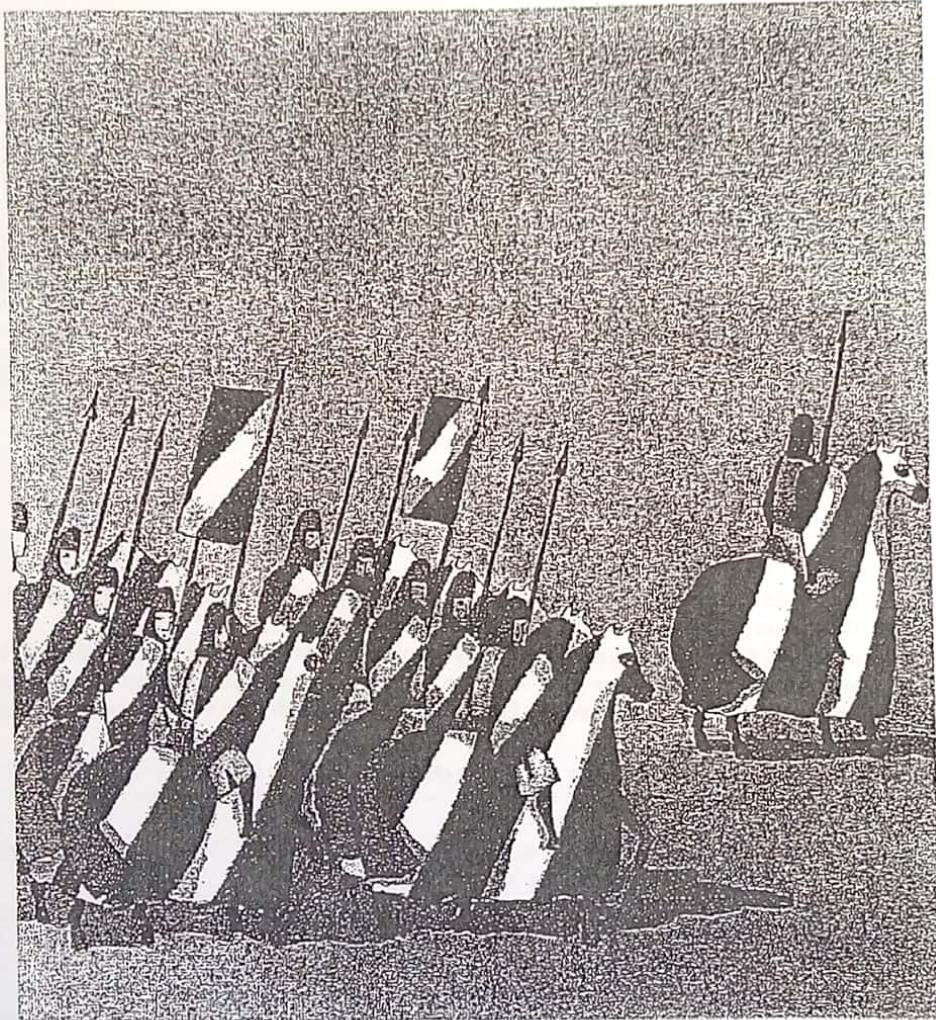
1. Each player has five counters of one colour.
2. Each takes a turn to put one counter on a spot. The aim is to put three counters in a row.
3. If all the counters are on the board before one player has made a row of three, then each takes a turn to move one of their own counters. A player can move to any open spot.
4. The winner is the first to get three of their counters in a row.




KING ARTHUR

and his KNIGHTS

Told by George Gibson



BLACK CAT



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- Pentium™ 200Mhz processor or above
- Windows 98, ME, 2000, NT or XP
- 64 MB RAM
- SVGA monitor (800x600 screen resolution with thousands of colours)
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- Audio card with speakers or headphones

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- Power PC processor or above
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- 800x600 screen resolution with thousands of colours
- CD-ROM drive 24x
- Speakers or headphones



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1 Match the correct parts of the sentences.


- a. Nennius was
- b. Nennius wrote that King Arthur
- c. From the year 513 to 537
- d. His people remembered him
- e. *Historia Britonum*

- 1. with songs, poems and stories.
- 2. is a historic book about King Arthur and his times.
- 3. was a great Celtic leader of the 6th century.
- 4. Arthur fought against the Saxons.
- 5. a historian of the 9th century.

2 Look at the map on page 5 and answer the following questions.

- a. Where was Arthur born?
.....
- b. Where is the Round Table?
.....
- c. What is the name of the lake where Arthur found Excalibur?
.....
- d. Where was Camelot?
.....
- e. Where was Arthur buried?
.....

Before Arthur's Time

 **T**he first inhabitants of Britain were probably the Celts. They came from Germany in the third century BC.

The Roman general, Julius Caesar, invaded Britain in the year 54 BC. He had 25,000 soldiers and 2,000 horses. But he did not stay in Britain. He went to fight the Gauls in France.

In 43 AD. the Roman Emperor Claudius invaded Britain. This time the Romans stayed. Britain became a Roman province called Britannia.

The Romans built roads, walls and towns. There are many Roman remains¹ in Britain. Hadrian's Wall is a good example. It was built by the Roman Emperor Hadrian in 122 AD. He built it in the north of Britain to keep out the Scots. It is about 120 kilometres long. It took six years to build.

The Romans left Britain in 410 AD. after 350 years.

During the fifth and sixth century, the Angles and the Saxons invaded Britain. The legendary King Arthur fought against these invaders and others.



These are two sides of a Roman coin. It was made to celebrate Claudius's victory in Britain. One side shows Emperor Claudius and the other shows him riding his horse. Notice the writing 'De Britann' on the coin.

1. remains : (here) parts of old buildings which are left.

1

Can you find the names of three Roman Emperors and the name of the Roman province? Circle them.

S	X	O	F	G	J	Z	V	R	A	O
D	S	H	A	D	R	I	A	N	G	H
B	S	R	Q	Y	P	E	D	I	H	Z
R	Z	O	J	C	A	E	S	A	R	L
I	O	X	R	L	V	R	G	Q	K	W
T	R	G	D	A	M	T	H	M	E	O
A	B	L	I	U	G	V	S	I	J	D
N	P	C	N	D	S	U	O	W	L	X
N	V	J	B	I	W	F	A	G	P	J
I	O	H	F	U	Q	P	F	B	V	C
A	U	K	I	S	E	O	P	E	R	K

Write a sentence about a Roman Emperor.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Write a sentence about the Roman province.

.....
.....
.....
.....

BEFORE YOU READ

What is a legend?

A legend begins as a true story, but as the years pass some things are added to it, and some things are forgotten.

So, a legend is a mix of historical facts and popular fantasy.

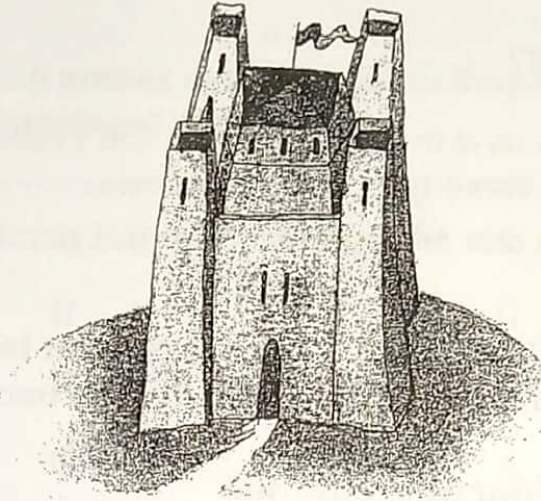
- 1 The story of King Arthur is a very popular legend. This is a picture of King Arthur when he became King.



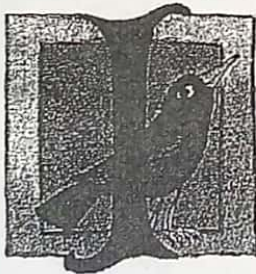
The crowning of King Arthur from St. Alban's Chronicle (late 15th century).

What is your favourite legend?

.....



YOUNG ARTHUR



In the year 493, Uther Pendragon became King of Britain. He had a counsellor named Merlin. Merlin was also a magician.¹

When King Uther's son Arthur was born, Merlin said, 'Your son must grow up away from the court. It is safer!'

Merlin gave the baby son to Sir Ector and his wife. They raised² him well.

When King Uther died in 509, Britain had no king. The country had many problems.

1. magician : person who can make strange things happen by magic.
2. raised : looked after, brought up.



G. M. M. M.



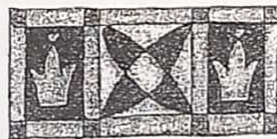
KING ARTHUR and his KNIGHTS



Merlin went to the Archbishop of Canterbury¹ and said, 'Britain must have a king. We must find one. Call all the noblemen of the kingdom. Tell them to meet at the great church in London on Christmas Day. There, God will show us the new king.'

On Christmas Day, all the noblemen were in the great church. Outside the church there was a big stone with a sword in it. These words were written on the big stone:

He who pulls the sword
out of this stone
is the true King of Britain.



1. Archbishop of Canterbury : important religious leader in Canterbury.

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

PET

1 Read the questions below.

For each question, choose the correct answer – A, B, C or D.

1. What happened in the year 493?
 - A Sir Ector died.
 - B Merlin was born.
 - C Uther Pendragon became King of Britain.
 - D King Arthur was born.

2. Who was Merlin the magician?
 - A King Uther's counsellor.
 - B King Uther's father.
 - C The Archbishop of Canterbury.
 - D Sir Ector's brother.

3. Why did Merlin gave King Uther's baby son to Sir Ector and his wife?
 - A Because they lived in King Uther's castle.
 - B Because it was safer for the baby to grow up away from the court.
 - C Because they paid Merlin for the baby.
 - D Because King Uther did not want the baby.

4. What happened in the year 509?
 - A Merlin became the King's counsellor.
 - B King Uther died.
 - C Arthur was born.
 - D The Archbishop of Canterbury died.

5. What did Merlin say to the Archbishop of Canterbury?
 - A 'God will show us the new king on Christmas Day.'
 - B 'A nobleman of London will be the new king.'
 - C 'You must be the new king.'
 - D 'Sir Ector will be the new king.'

6. What was written on the stone?
 - A 'He who breaks this sword is the true King of Britain.'
 - B 'No one must pull this sword out of the stone.'
 - C 'He who pulls the sword out of this stone is the true King of Britain.'
 - D 'He who pulls the sword out of this stone is the new Archbishop of Canterbury.'

BEFORE YOU READ

PET



1

Listen to Chapter Two.

For each question, put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- Who tried to pull the sword out of the stone?
 - Sir Ector.
 - The noblemen.
 - Merlin.

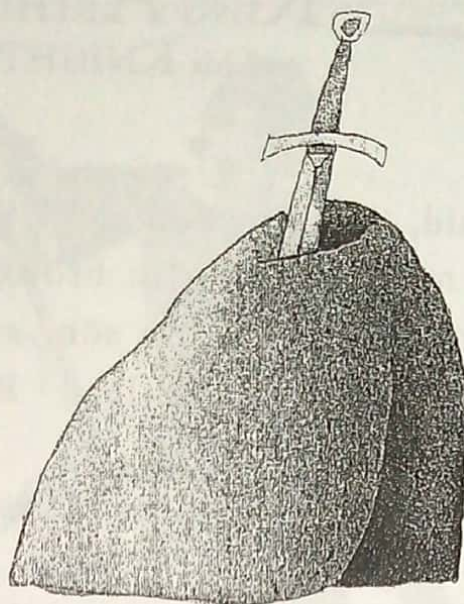
- Where was the sword on New Year's Day?
 - In the stone.
 - In the castle.
 - In the church.

- Who pulled the sword out of the stone?
 - The Archbishop of Canterbury.
 - Sir Ector.
 - Arthur.

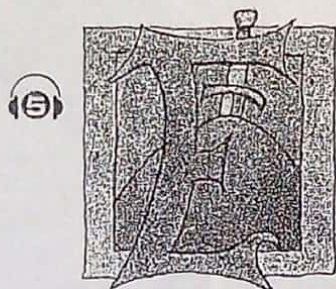
- What did Sir Ector tell Arthur?
 - 'I'm not your real father.'
 - 'I'm the King of Britain.'
 - 'I'm your father.'

- Who raised Arthur like a son?
 - Merlin.
 - Sir Ector.
 - The Archbishop of Canterbury.

- What must Arthur do now?
 - He must give the sword to the Archbishop.
 - He must leave Britain.
 - He must go and do his duty.



THE SWORD IN THE STONE



Each nobleman tried to pull the sword out of the stone. No one was able to do it.

On New Year's Day, the sword was still in the stone. Arthur was there with Sir Ector.

Arthur pulled the sword out of the stone without difficulty! This was the sign from God. All the noblemen were surprised. He was the new King of Britain.

Sir Ector said, 'Arthur, you are now the King of Britain.'

Arthur said, 'Father, I don't want to leave you!'



KING ARTHUR

and his KNIGHTS



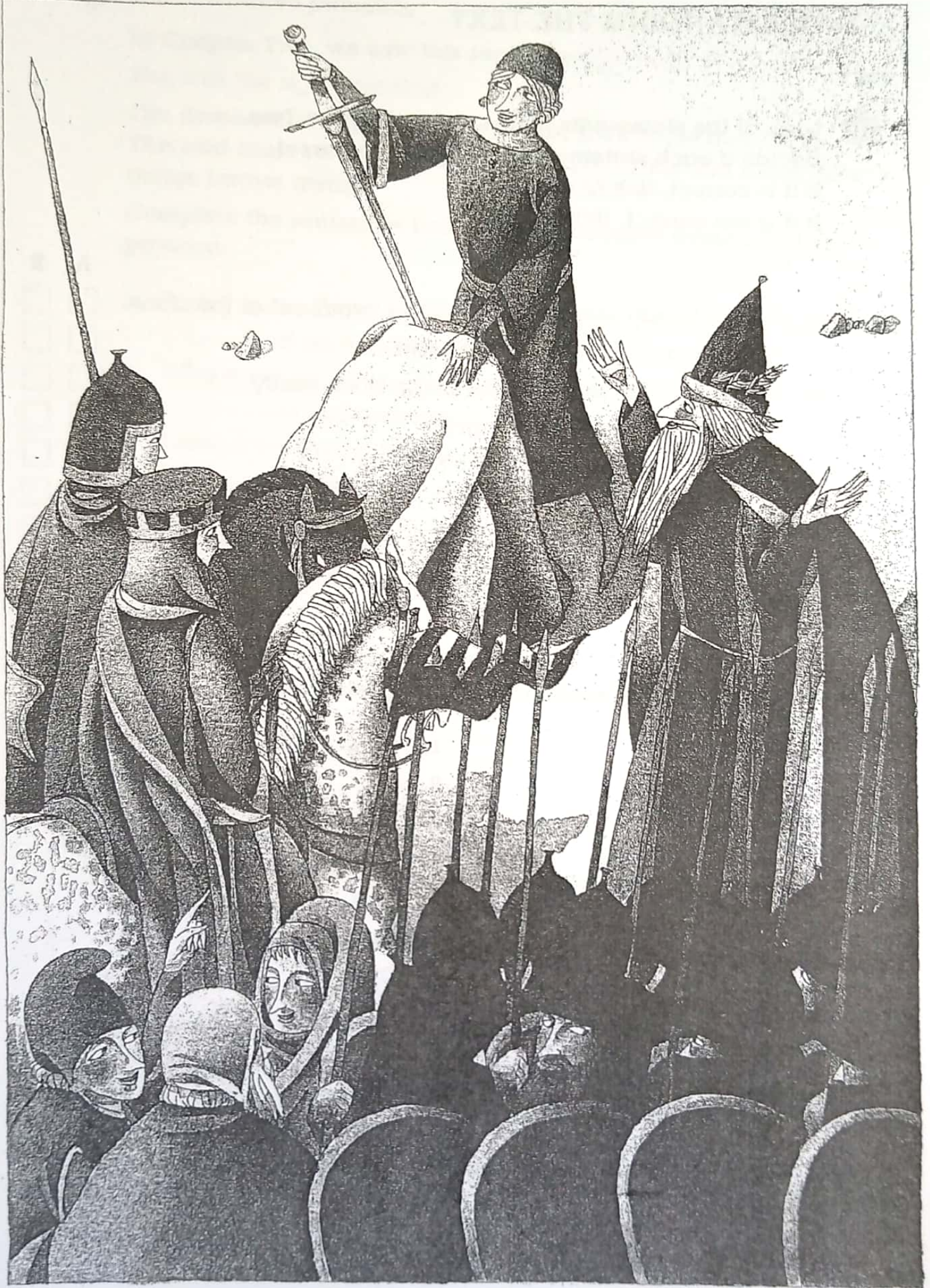
Sir Ector said, 'I'm not your real father. I don't know who you are. The magician Merlin brought you to us when you were born. I raised you like a son, and I love you. Now you are a king. God wants you to lead¹ Britain. You must go and do your duty.'²

Merlin said to the noblemen, 'This is King Uther's son and he is our new king!'

Young Arthur first became a knight. Then he became King of Britain.



1. lead : govern.
2. do your duty : accept your responsibilities.



UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

PET

- 1** Look at the statements below about Chapter Two.
Decide if each statement is correct or incorrect.
If it is correct, tick (✓) A.
If it is not correct, tick (✓) B.

	A	B
1. No nobleman was able to pull the sword out of the stone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Arthur was in London with Merlin.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Arthur pulled the sword out of the stone easily.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. All the noblemen were angry.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Arthur did not want to leave Sir Ector.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Sir Ector was not Arthur's real father.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Merlin said, 'This is Sir Ector's son and he is our new king!'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. First Arthur was a knight, then he became King.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 2** Match the words below with their opposites.

a. first	1. come
b. pull	2. old
c. difficult	3. small
d. true	4. take
e. new	5. hate
f. born	6. push
g. big	7. false
h. bring	8. easy
i. love	9. die
j. go	10. last



Demonstrative pronouns

In Chapter Two, we saw this sentence:

This was the sign from God.

The demonstrative pronouns are: *this, that, these* and *those*.

This and *these* refer to things close to you. *That* and *those* refer to things farther away.

Complete the sentences below with a suitable demonstrative pronoun.

- a. Today is Christmas Day, and all the noblemen are in the church.
..... is an important day.
- b. 'Who is the old man at the back of the church?' asked Arthur.
'..... is the Archbishop of Canterbury,' said Sir Ector.
- c. 'Look at the young boy here with the sword,' said Merlin.
'..... is the new King of Britain.'
- d. Many men are in front of the church over there.
..... are the noblemen of Britain.
- e. are the words written on the stone in front of the church.
- f. Sir Ector was outside the church.
'..... is the great church of London,' he said.

T: GRADE 4

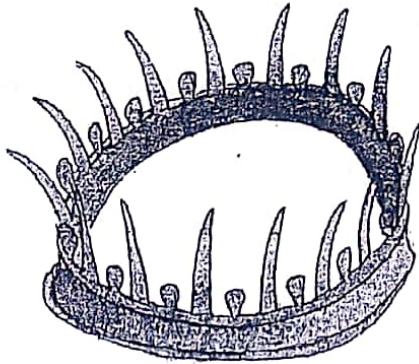


Topic – Places

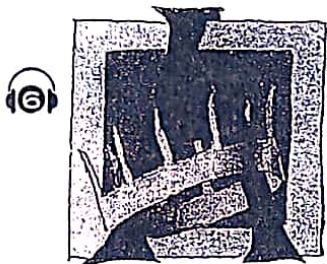
The sword in the stone was outside a great church in London.

Bring to the class a photo/map/souvenir of London or a city you like. Talk to the class about this city. Use the following questions to help you.

- a. Describe this city. Where is it? What is it like? Is it big or small?
- b. What can you visit in this city? What are the most interesting things to see? Where are the best places to go for a person of your age?
- c. When are you going to visit this city again?



BRITAIN HAS A KING



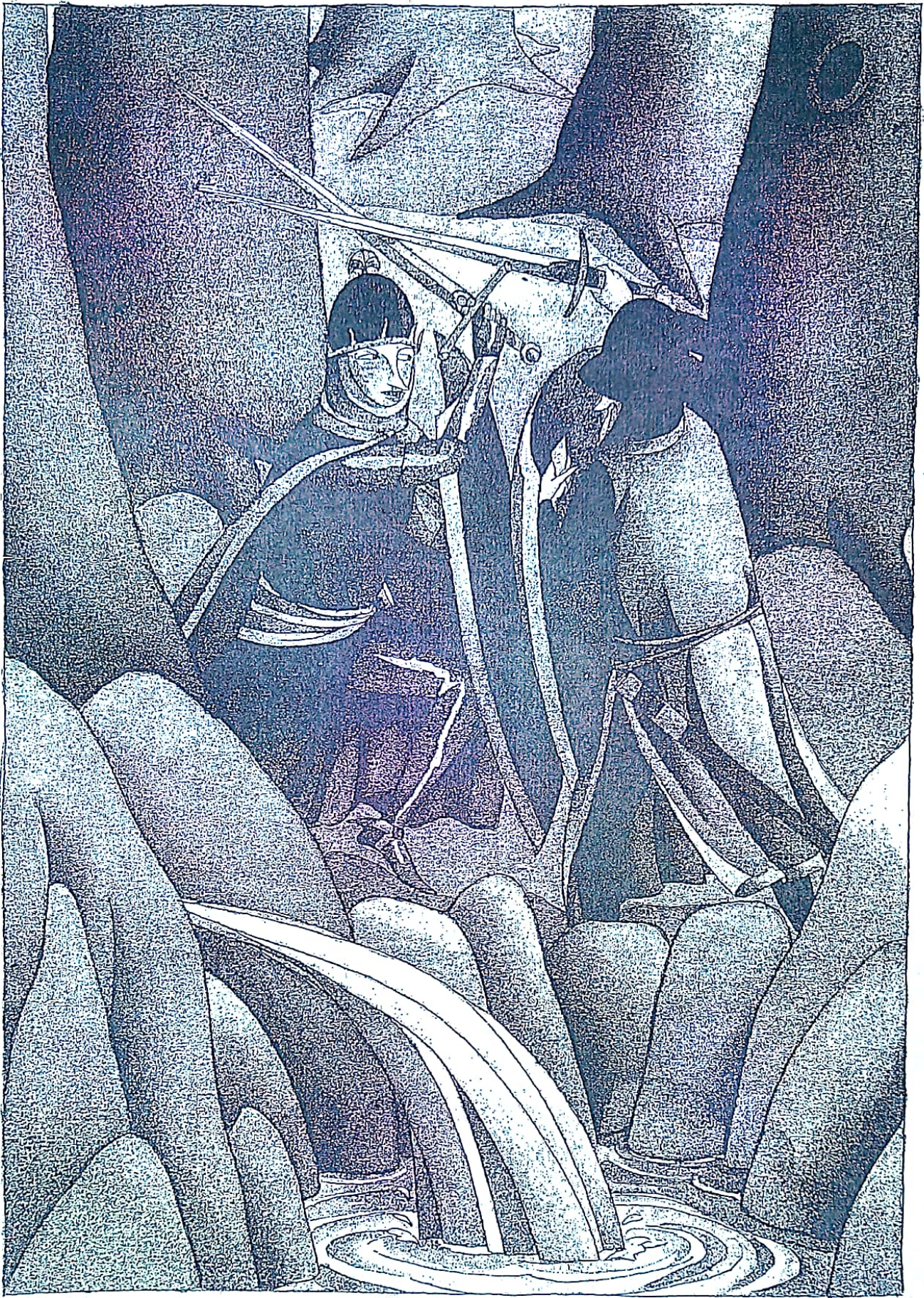
Arthur was a young king. He was about twenty years old. He lived at Camelot. His first years as king were difficult. He fought against many enemies from other lands, particularly the Saxons. Some noblemen of his court caused trouble.¹ They did not want to obey² a young king.

King Arthur was very adventurous. He liked riding his horse and looking for adventures. He was courageous, loyal and friendly. His people loved him.

One day, King Arthur was riding in the forest. He saw a fountain. Near the fountain there was a knight named Sir Pellinore.

1. trouble : problems.

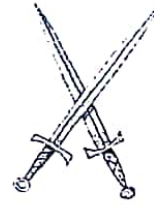
2. obey : follow, take orders from.





KING ARTHUR

and his KNIGHTS



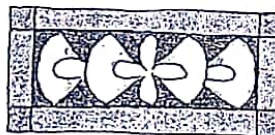
'Stop!' said Sir Pellinore. 'You cannot go past the fountain! You must fight with me first!'

King Arthur answered, 'I'm ready to fight!' The two knights began fighting. First they fought with their lances. Then they fought with their swords.

During the fight, Arthur's sword broke. Sir Pellinore said, 'I'm the winner!'

At that moment, Merlin appeared and said, 'Pellinore, this knight is your king! King Arthur!'

Sir Pellinore stopped fighting immediately.



1. lances : 

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

PET



Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, mark the letter next to the correct word - A, B, C or D.

Young King Arthur lived (0) A..... Camelot. He fought (1) the Saxons and (2) enemies. Some of Arthur's noblemen did not want to (3) him. Young Arthur liked looking (4) adventures. He was (5) in the forest (6) day and he saw (7) fountain. A knight called Sir Pellinore said, 'Do not go past that fountain. Fight with me first!'

The two men began fighting with (8) lances and swords. Arthur's sword broke (9) the fight. Merlin arrived and said, 'Stop fighting, Pellinore. This knight is (10) King Arthur!'

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 0. A at | B of | C on | D by |
| 1. A between | B among | C against | D again |
| 2. A all | B other | C some | D every |
| 3. A listen | B submit | C follow | D obey |
| 4. A for | B to | C at | D in |
| 5. A ride | B riding | C rode | D rides |
| 6. A a | B the | C one | D some |
| 7. A the | B one | C this | D a |
| 8. A them | B their | C they | D there |
| 9. A during | B while | C at | D on |
| 10. A his | B the | C you | D your |

2

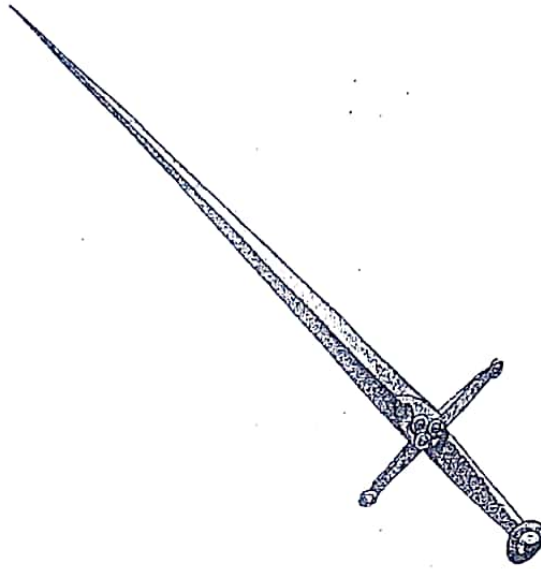
A Find the four hidden words that describe King Arthur.
Circle them.

X	K	H	E	L	D	I	C	S	J	Y	F	M
O	T	U	L	W	C	E	O	H	L	J	R	C
P	A	D	V	E	N	T	U	R	O	U	S	N
S	E	G	R	A	B	H	R	O	Y	C	P	G
G	R	P	L	O	Y	E	A	T	A	U	H	I
A	M	L	V	K	E	U	G	P	L	B	C	B
B	D	J	A	F	R	I	E	N	D	L	Y	A
S	C	K	X	O	S	K	O	V	H	R	O	S
N	Z	V	K	P	A	J	U	X	V	A	U	H
P	Q	A	J	M	I	F	S	O	Y	F	I	T
Z	I	F	B	U	N	D	B	F	M	Y	R	X

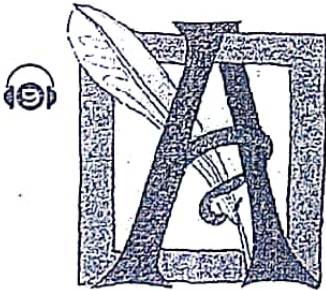
B Now match the four hidden words with their meanings.

A person who...

- a. makes many friends is
- b. is not afraid is
- c. you can trust is
- d. likes doing exciting things is



EXCALIBUR



Arthur rode away with Merlin and said, 'I broke my sword during the fight with Sir Pellinore. I am king because of that sword. I must have another sword.'

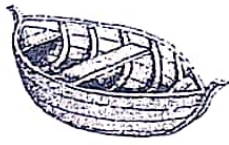
'Come with me then,' said Merlin.

Arthur followed Merlin to a lake of clear water. In the middle of the lake, Arthur saw an arm. The arm was holding a sword in a beautiful scabbard.¹

'Look!' said Merlin. 'That is the sword and that is the Lady of the Lake. Ask her kindly and the sword is yours.'

Arthur saw a beautiful lady in a boat on the lake. He asked her, 'Can I have that sword?'

1. scabbard : attached to your belt, where you keep a sword.



KING ARTHUR

and his KNIGHTS



She answered, 'Yes, you can have it. Take my boat and go and get it.'

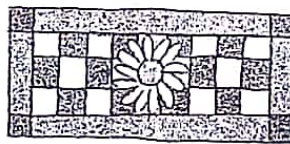
Arthur and Merlin went to the middle of the lake. There Arthur took the sword. He was very interested in it. He took the sword out of the scabbard and looked at it. It was a beautiful sword with jewels on it.

'Look, Merlin,' he said, 'the word Excalibur is written on it.'

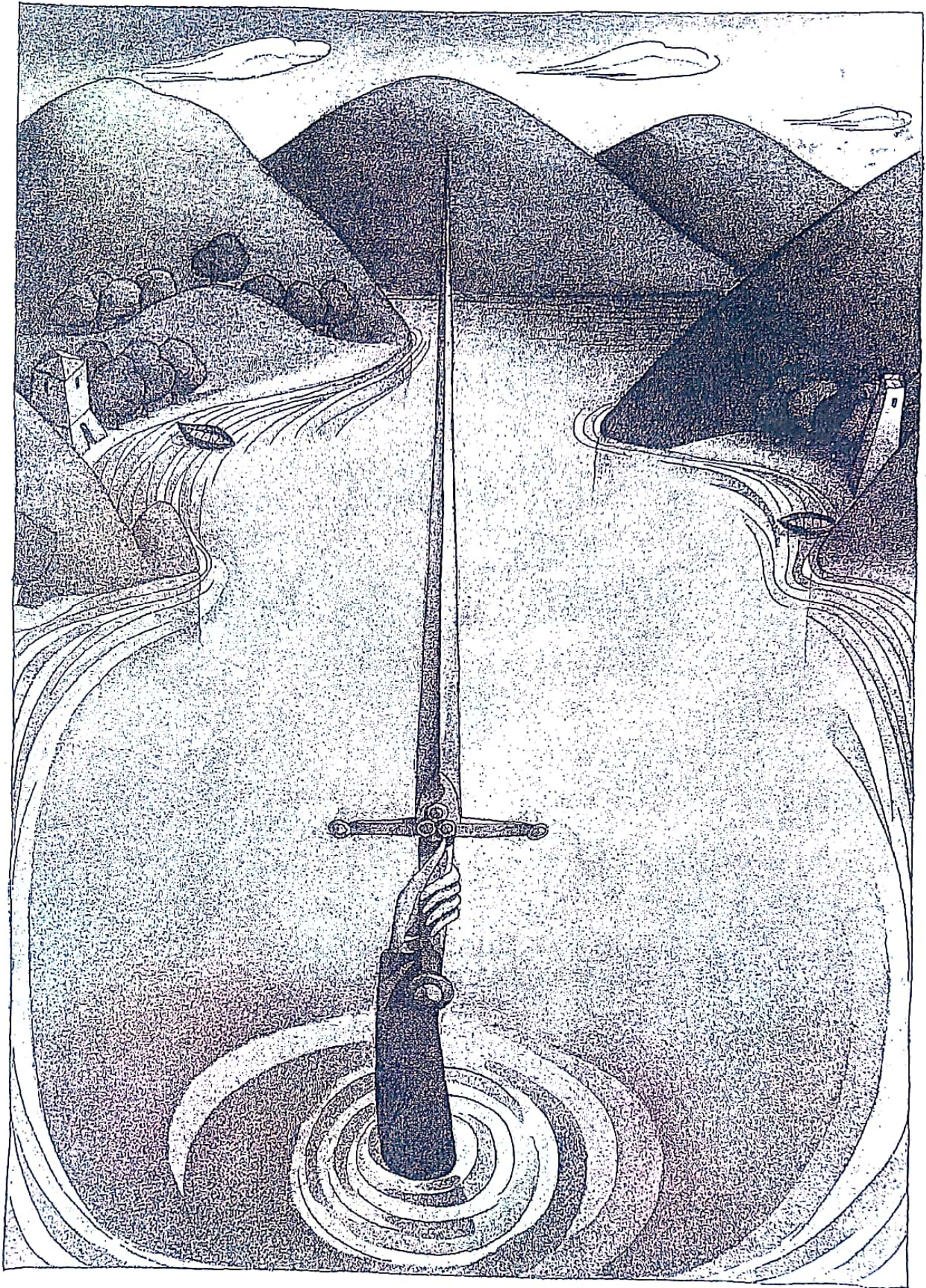
'Yes, Excalibur is the greatest sword in the world. But its scabbard is more precious.'

'Why?' asked Arthur.

'It has a great magic power,' said Merlin. 'When you wear it, you never bleed ¹ even if you are wounded. ² When you fight, you must always have the scabbard with you.'



1. bleed : lose blood, the red liquid that runs in the body.
2. wounded : injured.



UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

PET

- 1** Look at the statements below about Chapter Four.
Decide if each statement is correct or incorrect.
If it is correct, tick (✓) A.
If it is not correct, tick (✓) B.

- | | A | B |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Arthur lost his sword during a fight with Sir Pellinore. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Merlin took Arthur to a forest. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Arthur saw an arm holding a sword in the middle of the lake. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Arthur asked the Lady of the Lake, 'May I have the sword?' | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Arthur and Merlin swam to the middle of the lake and took the sword. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. The sword had jewels on it. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. The word 'king' was written on the sword. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. The name of the sword was Excalibur. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. The sword was more precious than the scabbard. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Merlin said, 'You will never bleed when you wear the scabbard.' | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

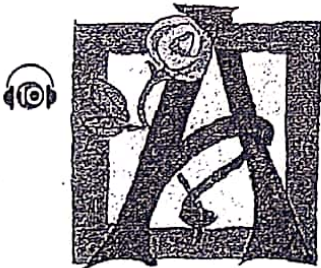
- 2** Prepositions
Fill in the blank spaces with the correct prepositions in the box.

with (x2) out of on in during

- a. Arthur rode away Merlin.
- b. Arthur broke his sword the fight with Sir Pellinore.
- c. In the middle the lake, Arthur saw an arm holding a sword a beautiful scabbard.
- d. He took the sword of the scabbard.
- e. There was a word the sword.
- f. When you fight, you must always keep the scabbard you.



ARTHUR MEETS GUINEVERE



lot of enemies tried to invade Britain: the Saxons, the Jutes, the Pitts and others.

A big army of Saxons attacked King Leodegrance in his castle. He was the King of Cameliard. Young King Arthur and his knights fought against these Saxons and won.

King Leodegrance was very thankful ¹ to Arthur. He invited him and his knights to a royal banquet. At the banquet, Arthur met the King's daughter, Princess

1. thankful : grateful, obliged.



KING ARTHUR and his KNIGHTS



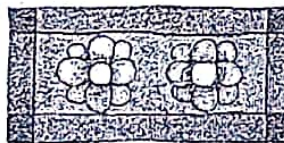
Guinevere. Guinevere was young and very beautiful. Arthur fell in love with her. He wanted to marry her.

Merlin wasn't happy with Arthur's choice,¹ but he accepted his king's decision.

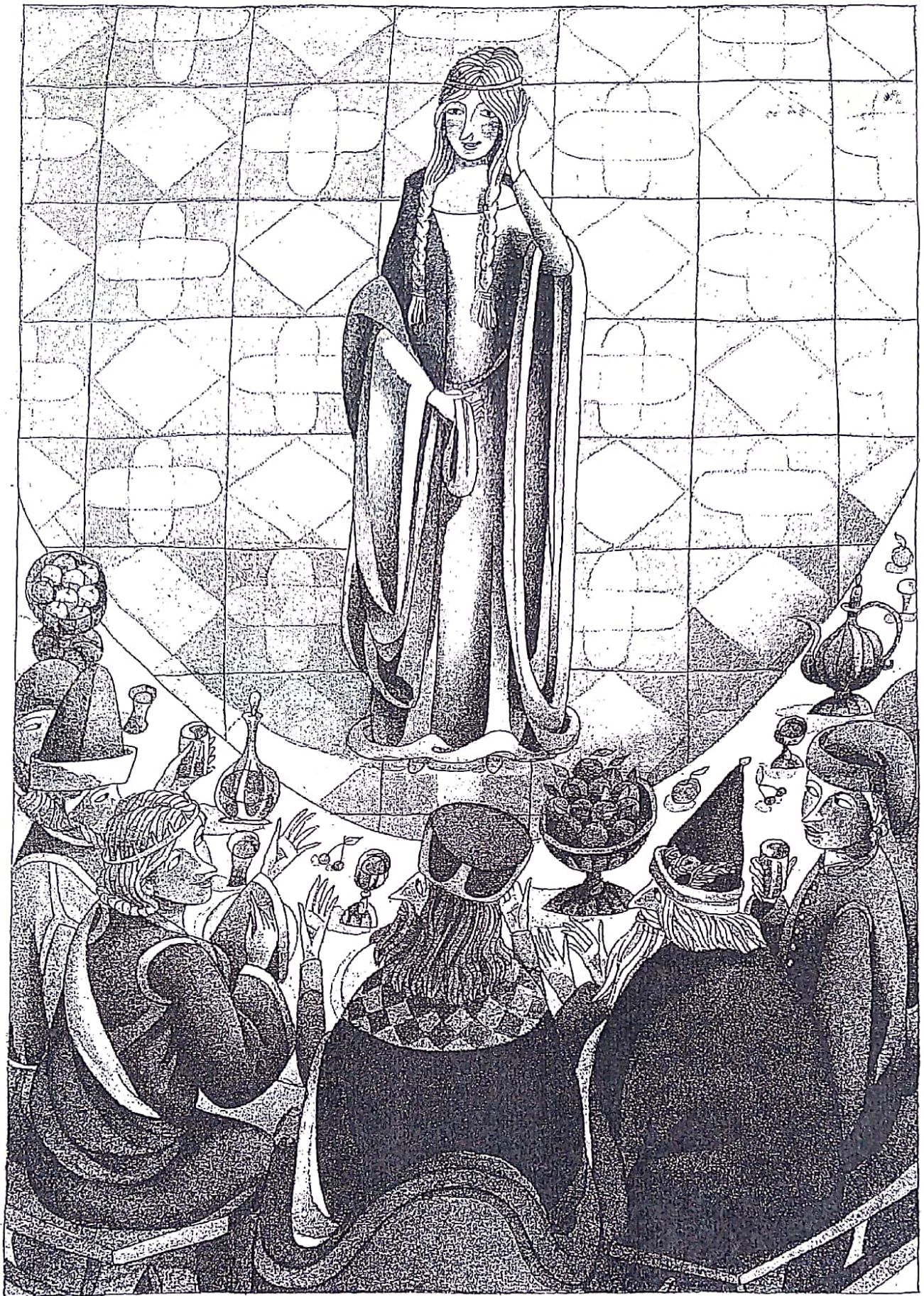
King Leodegrance, Guinevere's father, was very happy about this marriage. 'I am honoured to give my daughter to our courageous king!' said Guinevere's father. 'My gift to King Arthur is the Round Table, which belonged to his father, King Uther.'

Arthur and Guinevere were married. There was an enormous banquet. Everyone in the kingdom was happy.

Guinevere arrived at King Arthur's castle with her ladies and the Round Table. The enormous Round Table had places for 150 knights. Arthur called the best knights of Britain to sit at the Round Table. Only the bravest knights were part of Arthur's court.



1. choice : preference, selection.



G. Manna

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

PET



Read the statements below.

For each statement, choose the correct answer – A, B, C or D.

1. The Saxons, Jutes and Pitts were
 - A tribes of southern Britain.
 - B enemies of Britain.
 - C King Arthur's friends.
 - D King Leodegrance's friends.
2. King Arthur fought against the Saxons and
 - A he lost the battle.
 - B he made peace with them.
 - C he won the battle.
 - D he was wounded.
3. King Leodegrance invited Arthur to a banquet
 - A but Arthur did not go.
 - B and Arthur met Princess Guinevere.
 - C and Arthur met the King's family.
 - D but Arthur did not like the food.
4. Arthur and Guinevere
 - A sat together at the banquet.
 - B became good friends.
 - C were married.
 - D did not speak the same language.
5. The Round Table was a gift
 - A from King Uther.
 - B from the Saxons.
 - C from Merlin.
 - D from King Leodegrance.
6. Arthur called the bravest knights of Britain
 - A to build the Round Table.
 - B to build a new castle.
 - C to sit at the Round Table.
 - D to fight against the Saxons.



Object pronouns

Look at these sentences from Chapter Five:

He invited *him* and his knights to a royal banquet.

him refers to Arthur

Arthur fell in love with *her*.

her refers to Guinevere

There are two types of pronouns, subject pronouns (*I, you, he, she, it, we, they*) and object pronouns (*me, you, him, her, it, us, them*).

We use object pronouns as the direct or indirect object of a verb.

Choose the correct object pronouns and write them above the words in italics.

Look at this example:

Britain was in danger. A lot of enemies wanted to invade ~~it~~ *Britain*.

- a. A big army of Saxons attacked *King Leodegrance*.
- b. Arthur helped King Leodegrance. King Leodegrance was thankful to *Arthur*.
- c. King Leodegrance invited *Arthur and his knights* to a royal banquet.
- d. King Leodegrance had a beautiful daughter. Arthur met *Princess Guinevere* at the banquet.
- e. Merlin wasn't happy with Arthur's choice, but he accepted his *King's* decision.
- f. King Leodegrance said, 'Thank you for protecting *me and my people*.'
- g. The Round Table had places for 150 knights. Arthur called *the knights* to sit at the Round Table.



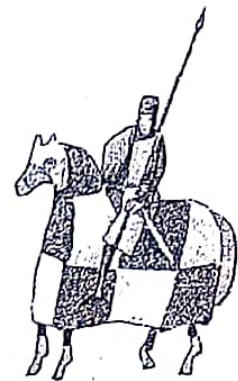
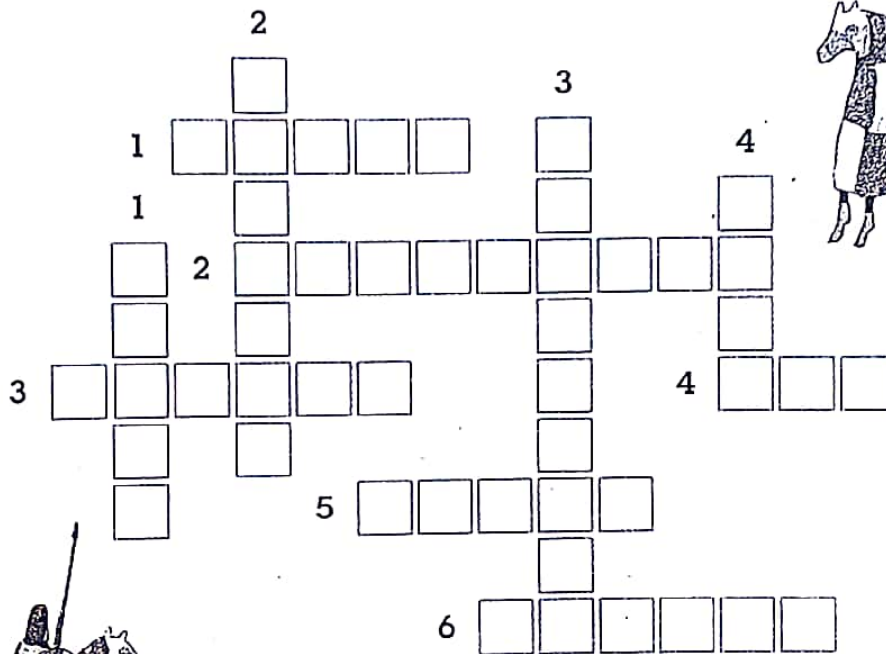
Crossword puzzle

ACROSS

1. The Round
2. Arthur's sword.
3. These enemies wanted to invade Britain.
4. The opposite of 'no'.
5. Arthur's real father.
6. Wise magician.

DOWN

1. The knights were very
2. King Arthur lived here.
3. King Arthur's wife.
4. A big group of soldiers.



BEFORE YOU READ

PET



Listen to Chapter Six.

For each question, put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

1. Five kings joined together because
 - A they wanted to conquer Denmark.
 - B they wanted to travel to Ireland.
 - C they wanted to conquer Britain.

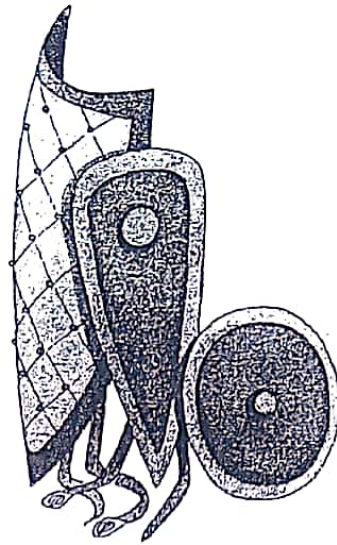
2. King Arthur asked Guinevere
 - A to go with him and his knights.
 - B to stay in Camelot.
 - C to go to her father.

3. The five kings attacked
 - A in the early morning.
 - B during the night.
 - C at midday.

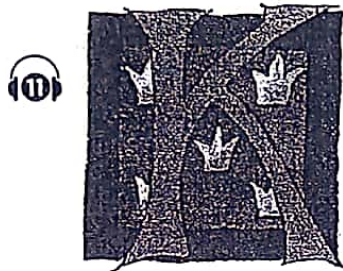
4. King Arthur, Guinevere and the knights
 - A were afraid.
 - B returned to Camelot.
 - C crossed the river and went to the forest.

5. In the moonlight they saw the five kings
 - A riding towards them.
 - B going away.
 - C eating dinner.

6. King Arthur and his knights
 - A made peace with the kings.
 - B killed the five kings.
 - C killed one of the kings.



THE FIVE KINGS



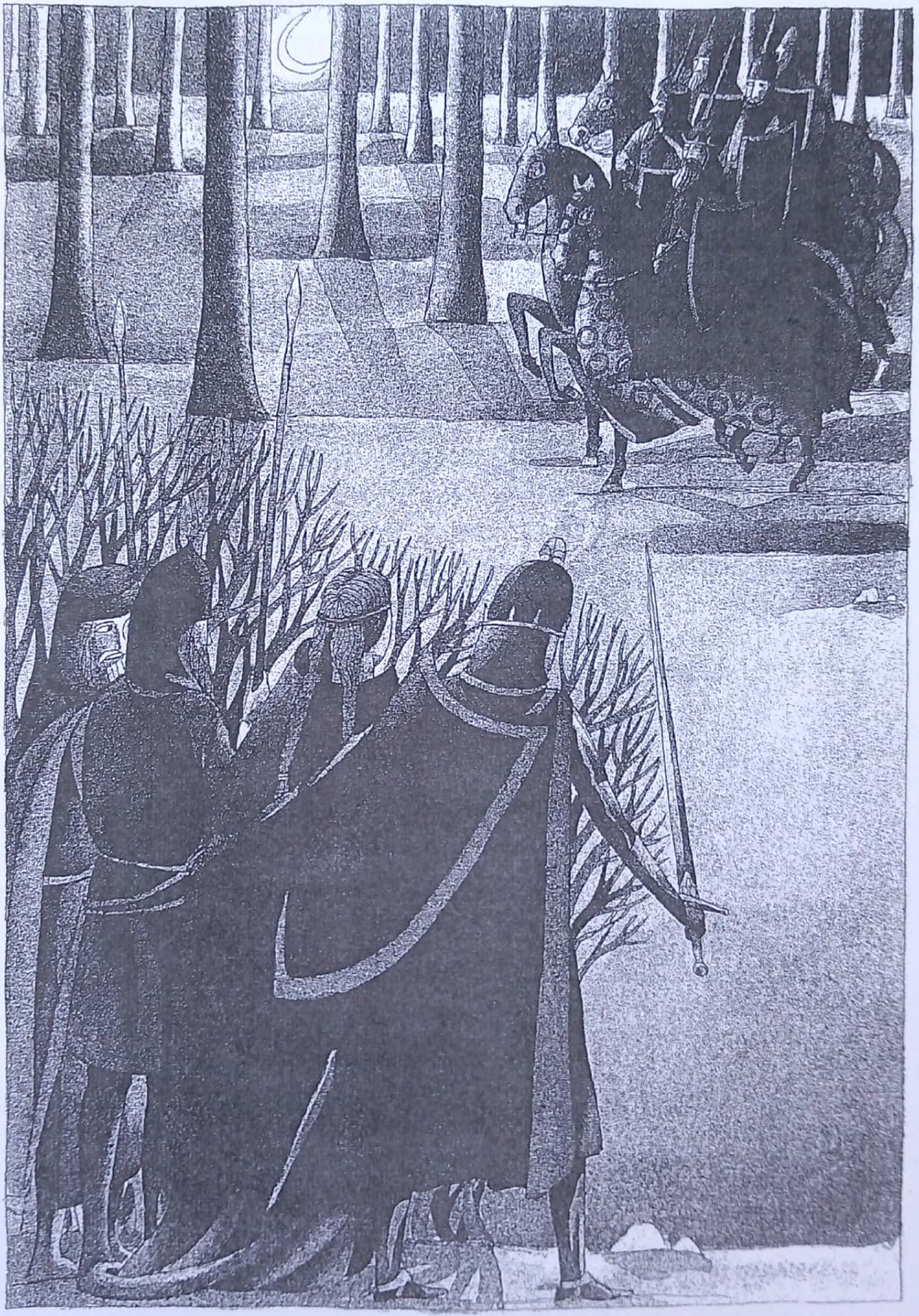
ing Arthur and Queen Guinevere were very happy together. The people loved their beautiful queen.

Not long after their marriage, there was another invasion of Britain. The King of Ireland, the King of Denmark, and three other kings joined together. They wanted to conquer Britain with their strong armies.

'We must fight these five kings,' said King Arthur. 'We must protect Britain.'

The knights of the Round Table were ready to fight against the enemy.

Before leaving Camelot, Arthur said to Guinevere, 'Dear Guinevere, I don't want to leave you alone. Please come





KING ARTHUR

and his KNIGHTS



with me. I promise to protect you. Your lovely presence gives me happiness and courage.'

Guinevere smiled and said, 'Arthur, I am happy to follow you.'

Queen Guinevere rode next to King Arthur. King Arthur's army followed. After travelling for many days they did not meet the five kings.

Suddenly one night, the five kings attacked King Arthur's camp. They almost¹ destroyed the camp. The noise of the battle woke up King Arthur. He, Guinevere, and the other knights rode away quickly. They crossed the River Humber and went to the forest. Then they heard horses across the river. In the moonlight, they saw the five kings. The kings were riding towards them, and they were alone.

One knight said, 'Let's attack them by surprise! They're alone! They can't see us, but we can see them!'

King Arthur and his knights killed the five kings.

The enemy armies were confused without their leaders. They all left Britain. King Arthur and his knights were again victorious. They saved Britain from a dangerous invasion.



1. almost : nearly, practically.

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

PET



Look at the statements below about Chapter Six.

Decide if each statement is correct or incorrect.

If it is correct, tick (✓) A.

If it is not correct, tick (✓) B.

- | | A | B |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The people of Camelot loved Queen Guinevere. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Soon after King Arthur's marriage, five kings wanted to conquer Britain. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The five kings came from Ireland. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The knights of the Round Table did not want to fight against the five kings. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. When King Arthur went to fight against the enemy, Guinevere stayed in Camelot. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. King Arthur went to fight against the five kings alone. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. One night the five kings attacked King Arthur's camp. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. King Arthur and his army attacked the five kings by surprise and killed them. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. The enemy armies stayed in Britain. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Word puzzle

Read the definitions and write the words.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. very pretty, lovely: | B _ _ _ _ F _ _ _ |
| b. male ruler of a country: | _ _ _ _ G |
| c. opposite of weak: | S _ _ _ _ G |
| d. take care of: | P _ _ _ _ C _ |
| e. there are many trees here: | _ O _ _ S _ |
| f. wife of a king: | _ U _ _ _ |
| g. not safe: | D _ _ G _ _ _ _ S |

3 Possessive adjectives

Look at these sentences:

The people loved *their* beautiful Queen.

Not long after *their* marriage, there was another invasion of Britain.

***Their* is a possessive adjective. The other possessive adjectives are: my, your, his, her, its, our.**

Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the correct possessive adjectives.

- a. Queen Guinevere rode brown horse.
- b. 'This is fountain!' said Sir Pellinore.
- c. 'The five kings attacked camp!' said the knights.
- d. Merlin wasn't happy with Arthur's choice, but he accepted King's decision.
- e. 'Excalibur is new sword,' said Merlin to Arthur.
- f. The noblemen did not obey King.

T: GRADE 5

4 Topic – Transport

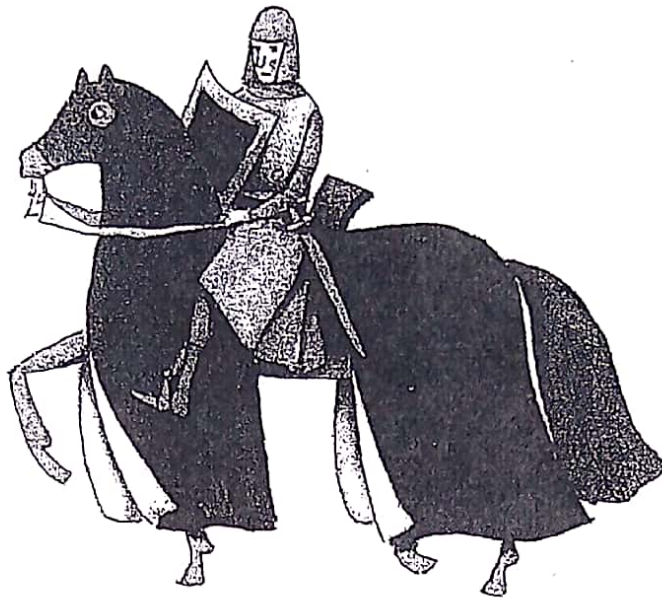
In this chapter, the knights rode their horses to go to fight the enemy.

Have you ever ridden a horse?

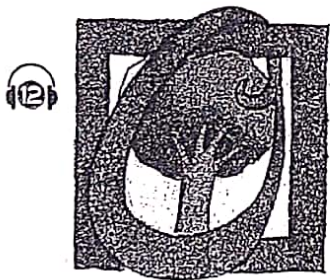
Bring a picture or a photo of a means of transport in your country.

Tell the class about it using these questions to help you.

- a. Is it a popular means of transport? Who uses it?
- b. How do you travel to school?
- c. What other means of transport have you ever used, either in your country or elsewhere? Have you ever used any unusual type of transport?
- d. Are there any problems with public transport in your country?



LANCELOT



ne of the knights of the Round Table was Lancelot. He came from France. Lancelot was very kind and generous. He often gave his things¹ to the poor.

Lancelot served his king and queen well. One day a strange girl came to the great hall of the castle. She said to Sir Lancelot, 'Come with me! It's very important. I cannot tell you more. Please follow me.'

Sir Lancelot followed the girl to the forest. They stopped at a church.

Lancelot entered the church. He saw twelve nuns.² One

1. things : possessions.

2. nuns :





KING ARTHUR and his KNIGHTS

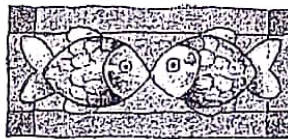


nun said, 'Sir Lancelot, we bring you this young man. He is loyal and courageous. Please make him a knight.'

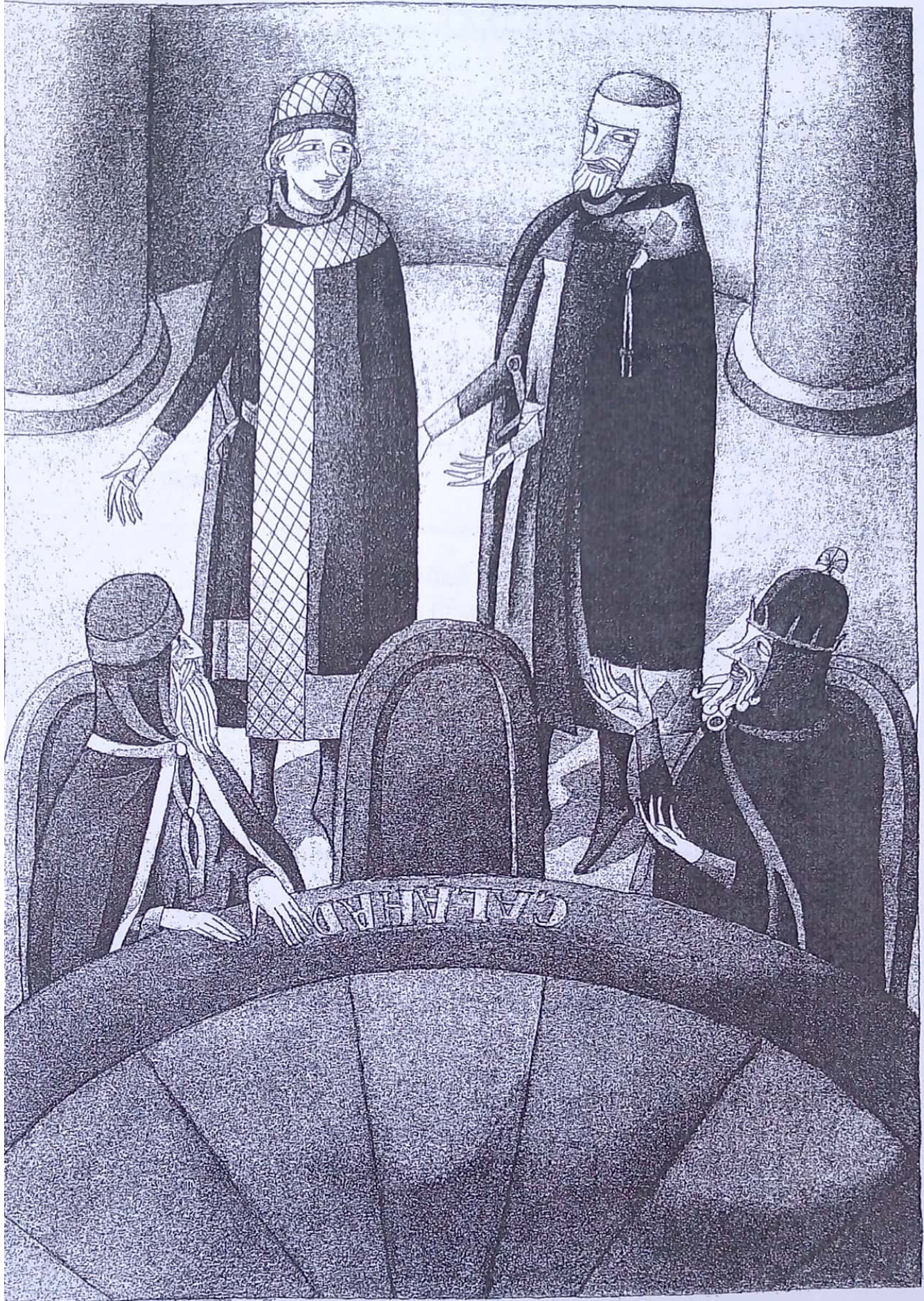
The young man looked honest. Lancelot agreed to make him a knight. However, Lancelot did not recognize this young man. He was the son Lancelot had from Elaine, a lady he loved some years before. The young man's name was Galahad. Galahad's mother wanted him to be a knight, like his father.

The next day, Lancelot returned to Camelot with the young knight. King Arthur, Queen Guinevere and the knights of the Round Table were happy to meet Galahad.

When Sir Galahad sat down at the Round Table, his name appeared on the table! Everyone was amazed.¹ Lancelot looked at Galahad carefully. Suddenly, he realised that Galahad was his son! Lancelot was very happy and proud.²



1. **amazed** : very surprised.
2. **proud** : satisfied, pleased.



UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

PET



Read the statements below.

For each statement choose the correct answer - A, B, C or D.

1. Lancelot came from
 - A London.
 - B Ireland.
 - C Denmark.
 - D France.

2. He followed a strange girl to
 - A a castle.
 - B a forest.
 - C a river.
 - D a town.

3. A nun in a church said to Lancelot,
 - A 'Please make this man a knight.'
 - B 'Please take this man to Camelot.'
 - C 'Please give this man a magic sword.'
 - D 'Please take this man to the lake.'

4. The young man was Lancelot's
 - A enemy.
 - B brother.
 - C friend.
 - D son.

5. Elaine was Galahad's
 - A wife.
 - B sister.
 - C mother.
 - D friend.

6. When Galahad sat down at the Round Table his name appeared
 - A on the table.
 - B on the wall.
 - C on the chair.
 - D on his sword.

2

A Which adjectives or nouns describe these characters?
Some can be used more than once. Choose the words from the box.

Merlin	
Arthur	
Lancelot	
Guinevere	
Galahad	

wife counsellor beautiful wise king friendly
 courageous generous magician queen kind
 loyal adventurous knight

B Now make sentences that describe these characters.

- a. Merlin is a He is
- b. Arthur is a He is
- c. Lancelot is a He is
- d. Guinevere is a She is
- e. Galahad is a He is



The imperative

The imperative in English is the same as the infinitive of the verb, without 'to'.

In Chapter Seven, we saw these imperative sentences:

Come with me!

Please follow me!

Please make him a knight.

To form a negative imperative, we add 'do not', 'don't' or 'never' before the verb:

Don't follow me!

Never go to the forest alone!

Complete the following sentences with the imperatives in the box.

don't open look at do not enter give money
stop take me follow me tell me

- a. The girl wants Sir Lancelot to go with her. She says, '.....!'
- b. Lancelot must not enter the church. The nun says, '..... this church!'
- c. Lancelot often gave his things to the poor. He told his friends, '..... to the poor!'
- d. Galahad wanted to see King Arthur. He told Lancelot, '..... to him!'
- e. It's very cold outside. '..... the door!'
- f. Guinevere wants to know Arthur's story. She asks him, '..... your story!'
- g. Merlin said to Sir Pellinore, '..... fighting!'
- h. Sir Galahad sees his name on the Round Table. '..... the table!' he tells everyone.

PROJECT ON THE WEB

▶ Let's find out some more information about the places where King Arthur was born, where he lived and where he fought. Your teacher will help you to find the correct Web site.

Discover how these places are related to King Arthur. Write a few sentences about each one.

- ▶ Tintagel
- ▶ Cadbury Castle
- ▶ Glastonbury
- ▶ Winchester

Can you find any other places related to King Arthur? Tell the class about the information you found.

Now look again at the map on page 5 to see where these places are situated. You can add any new places you found onto this map.

BEFORE YOU READ

PET



Listen to Chapter Eight and look at the six sentences below.

Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.

If it is correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under A for YES.

If it is not correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under B for NO.

- | | A | B |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Sir Gawain carried a green bowl around the room. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. King Arthur recognized the Holy Grail. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The knights were not interested in the Holy Grail. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The search for the Holy Grail was dangerous. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Galahad, Percival and Bors found the Holy Grail. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. After finding the Holy Grail, Galahad returned to Camelot and told everyone about his experience. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



THE HOLY GRAIL



One day the knights were sitting at the Round Table. They were celebrating a religious holiday. Suddenly, there was a loud noise. Then there was a strong light.

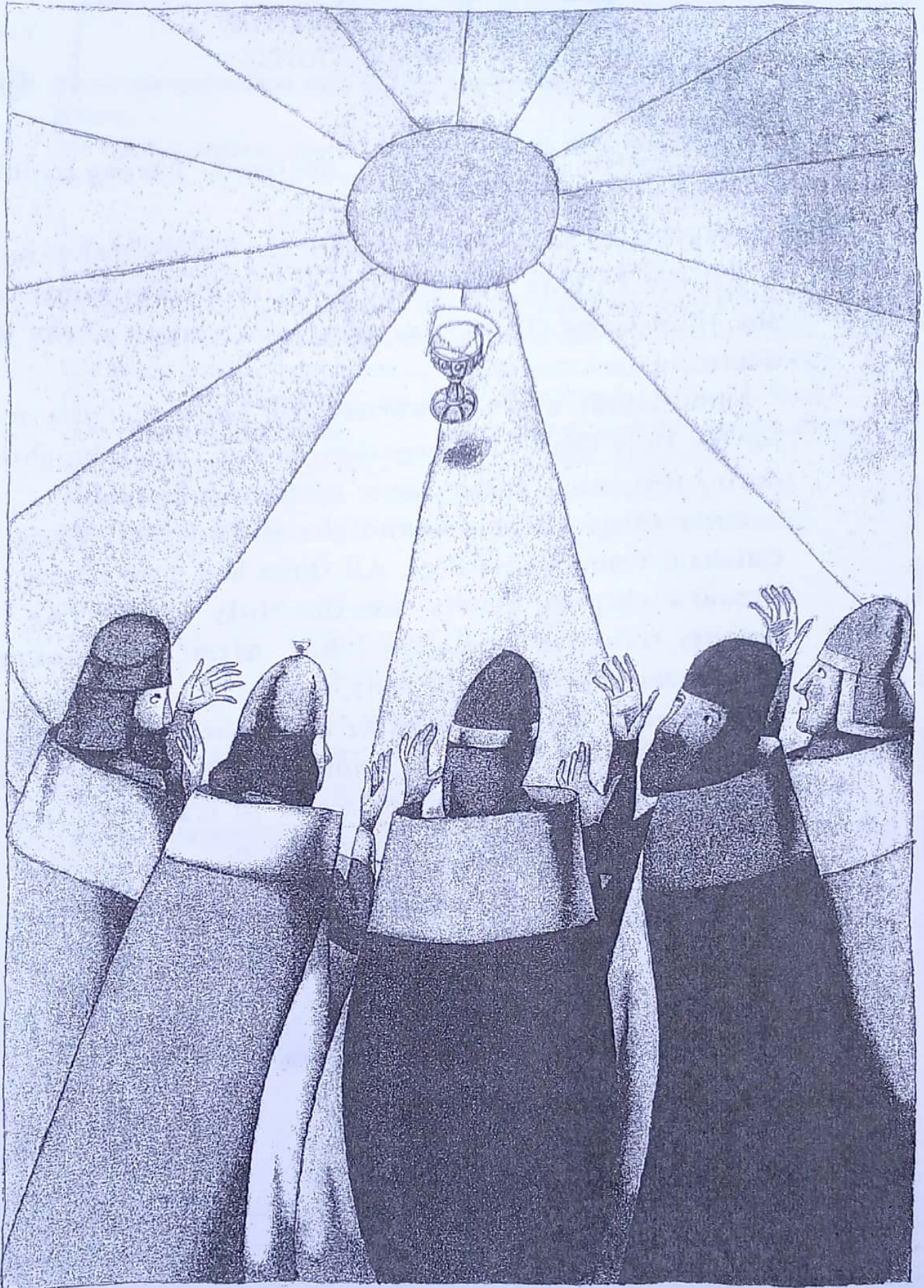
A green bowl¹ covered with a cloth moved around the room. Invisible hands carried it. After a few moments, the green bowl disappeared.

'That was the Holy Grail!' exclaimed King Arthur. 'That is where Christ's blood was kept after he was crucified.'

The knights were amazed. They all wanted to see the Holy Grail.

1. bowl:







KING ARTHUR

and his KNIGHTS



Sir Gawain, a loyal knight, declared, 'I want to look for the Grail for one year and one day.'

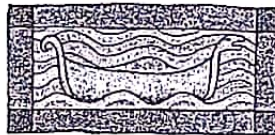
'Yes, I want to look for the Grail too,' said another knight.

All the knights wanted to travel to distant lands to find the Holy Grail. There was great excitement at the Round Table.

King Arthur was very worried. He knew that the search¹ for the Holy Grail was dangerous. In fact, many knights died during the search. Others never returned to Camelot.

Only three knights found the Holy Grail. They were Galahad, Percival and Bors. All three had pure hearts. Only those with pure hearts saw the Holy Grail. The three knights travelled to distant lands. After many dangerous adventures, they found the Holy Grail.

When they saw it on a silver table, they thanked God for this great happiness. After finding the Grail, Galahad and Percival died. But Bors returned to Camelot. He told everyone about his wonderful experience.



1. search : attempt to look for something.

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

PET



Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

For each question, mark the letter next to the correct word – A, B, C or D.

The Knights (0) celebrating a religious holiday when they heard a loud noise. A green (1) covered (2) a cloth moved (3) the room. Then it disappeared. King Arthur said, 'That is (4) Christ's blood was kept after he was crucified.' All the knights were very surprised. Sir Gawain said, 'I want to look (5) the Holy Grail.' All the knights wanted to find it. King Arthur knew that the (6) for the Grail was dangerous. Many knights (7) returned to Camelot. Three knights (8) the Holy Grail. Only (9) with pure hearts could see it. Bors returned to Camelot and told (10) about his experience.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| 0. A is | B be | C were | D was |
| 1. A bowl | B cup | C dish | D basin |
| 2. A at | B on | C by | D with |
| 3. A by | B around | C on | D at |
| 4. A where | B wear | C were | D in |
| 5. A by | B in | C for | D on |
| 6. A examination | B search | C research | D investigation |
| 7. A no | B not | C ever | D never |
| 8. A found | B finding | C find | D finds |
| 9. A this | B these | C those | D that |
| 10. A any | B anyone | C everyone | D every |



Crack the code!

Can you discover what these words are?

Use the secret code, unscramble them, and you will find a question.

A = ♥

O = ♠

E = ⊗

U = ♣

I = ☆

1. ⊗ r h ⊗ w =

2. s ☆ =

3. h ⊗ t =

4. y ♠ h l =

5. l ♥ r ☆ g =

6. ♠ w n =

_____ ?

Do you know the answer?

PET



Imagine you are Sir Gawain.

You want to write a card to your mother and father.

In your card you should tell them

- about the Holy Grail
- why you want to travel to distant lands
- who will go with you

Write 35-45 words.



For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using no more than three words.

0. The town is called Black Castle.
The name of..... the town is Black Castle.
1. The book ends with an exciting journey.
There is an exciting journey of the book.
2. There is danger in travelling in the forest at night.
Travelling in the forest at night
3. The King of Denmark is very unpopular.
Nobody the King of Denmark.
4. The battle lasted six hours.
The battle was after six hours.
5. The weight of the sword was three kilograms.
The sword three kilograms.



Topic – Festivals

Before the Holy Grail appeared, the knights were celebrating a religious holiday.

Tell the class about a traditional celebration or festival you have taken part in. Bring in a photo or a picture of this celebration or festival and use these questions to help you.

- a. What is the celebration/festival?
- b. What are the origins of this celebration/festival?
- c. When did you take part in this celebration?
- d. How did everyone celebrate?
- e. Did you have a good time?

BEFORE YOU READ

PET



1

Below are the notes of a historian at King Arthur's court.
Listen to Chapter Nine.

For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

NOTES FOR THE BATTLE AT DOVER

Year: 537

King Arthur leaves Britain

Sir Gawain and other (1) go with King Arthur to fight in a distant land.

King Arthur asks Mordred to (2) his land until his return.

Mordred

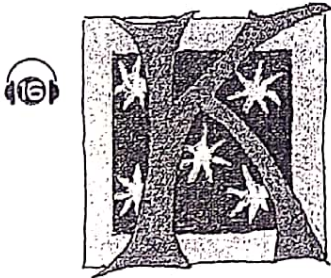
Mordred wants to become King of Britain. 'King Arthur was (3) in the war,' he tells everyone. And Mordred becomes king.

Dover

King Arthur is (4) and returns to Dover with his knights. The (5) at Dover is terrible and very long. Only King Arthur and (6) remain alive. Then King Arthur kills Mordred. Now the King is dying!



KING ARTHUR GOES TO AVALON



King Arthur lived a long life, but it finished sadly. In the search for the Holy Grail, many of his knights left Britain. Other knights died. Arthur was alone.

In 537, King Arthur went to a distant land to fight. Sir Gawain and other loyal knights went with him. Before leaving Camelot, King Arthur spoke to a knight called Mordred. He said, 'Mordred, I ask you to rule¹ my land until I return. I know you are a loyal man.'

1. rule : govern.



KING ARTHUR and his KNIGHTS



King Arthur and his knights left Britain to go to war. But Mordred was not loyal. He wanted to take King Arthur's place. He wanted to be King of Britain!

So Mordred told everyone that Arthur was killed in the war, in France. Mordred became King of Britain! He was made King in Canterbury.

When King Arthur heard the news, he was furious. He returned to Britain immediately. He and his knights arrived in Dover. Here he found Mordred and his army. They were waiting for him.

There was a long, terrible battle. Only King Arthur and Sir Bedivere remained alive. Sir Gawain died in Arthur's arms. The King buried¹ him in Dover Castle.

Arthur fought a long battle against Mordred.

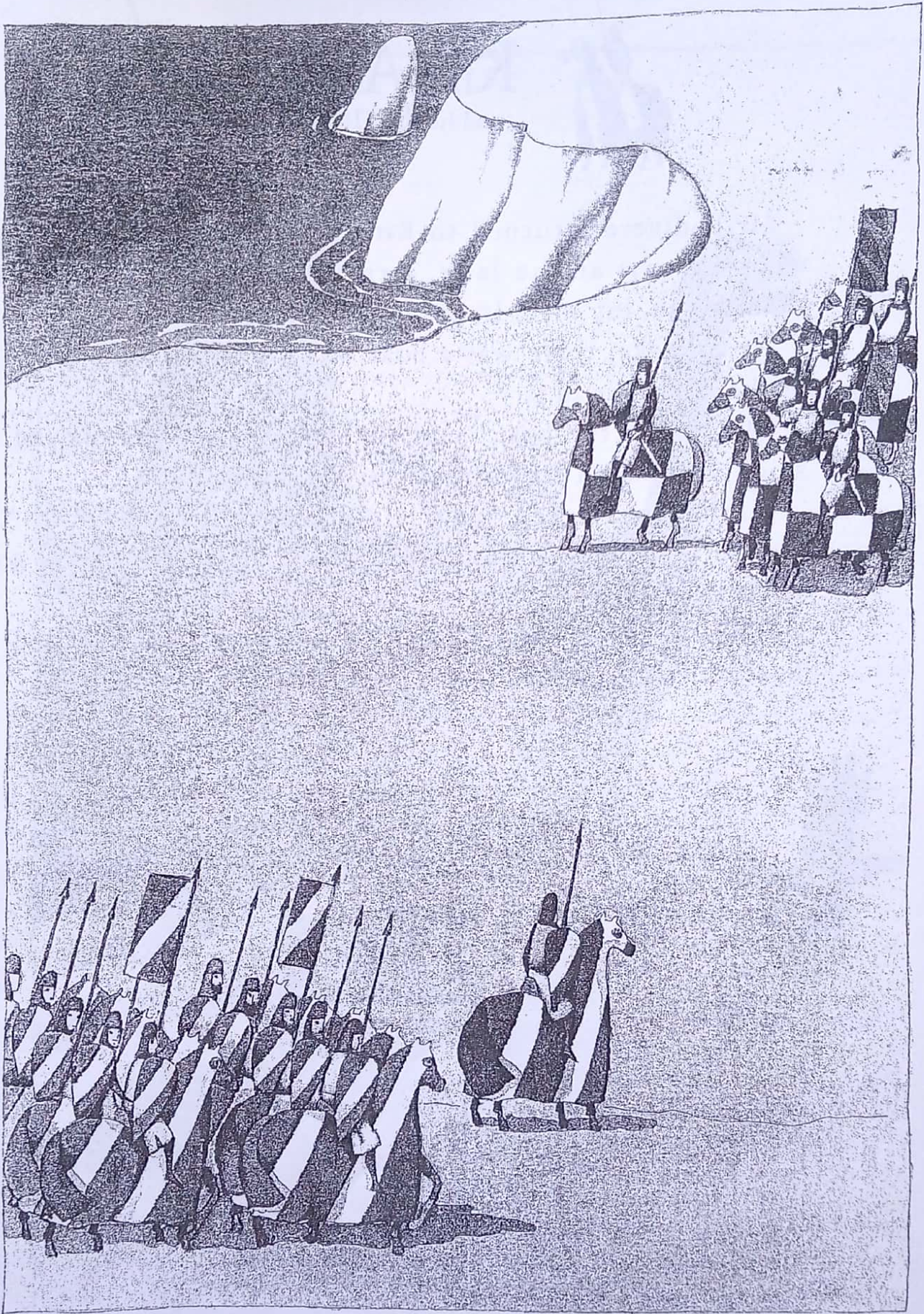
At the end of the battle, King Arthur took his spear² and killed Mordred. But Mordred's sword went through Arthur's helmet and his head.

The great king was dying! He still had to do one thing. He called Sir Bedivere and said, 'I must give my sword Excalibur back to the Lady of the Lake. Take it to the lake. Then throw it far into the water.'

Sir Bedivere went to the lake. He threw Excalibur far into the water. An arm came out of the water and caught the sword. Then it disappeared into the water.

1. buried : put in the ground.

2. spear : a type of lance.





KING ARTHUR

and his KNIGHTS



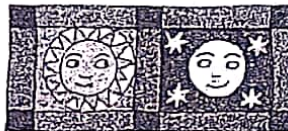
Sir Bedivere returned to King Arthur. He told him about what he saw at the lake. Arthur was satisfied and said, 'Thank you, my loyal friend. Now carry me to the lake.'

At the lake, there was a boat waiting for Arthur. The Lady of the Lake was in it.

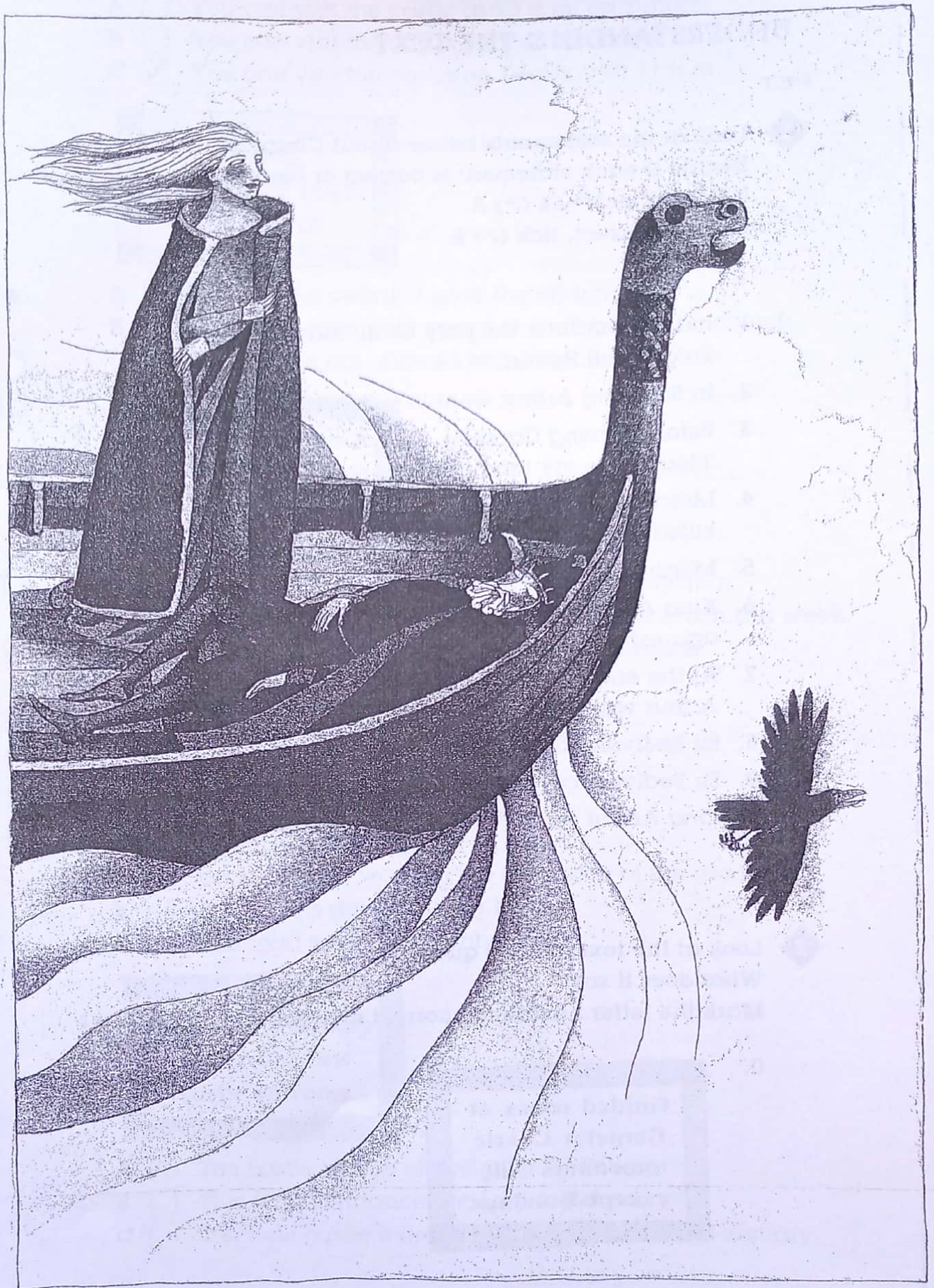
'Put me in the boat,' said Arthur. Sir Bedivere obeyed and said, 'What can I do without you, my king?'

Arthur answered, 'My life is near the end. Pray ¹ for yourself! Prayers can do many things. Farewell! ² I am going to Avalon.' ³

The boat moved away slowly. Sir Bedivere watched the boat on the lake until it disappeared.



1. Pray : speak to God, ask God for help.
2. Farewell : goodbye.
3. Avalon : the land of the dead in Celtic mythology.



UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

PET

- 1** Look at the statements below about Chapter Nine.
Decide if each statement is correct or incorrect.
If it is correct, tick (✓) A.
If it is incorrect, tick (✓) B.

- | | A | B |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. In the search for the Holy Grail, many of the knights left Britain. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. In 537 King Arthur went to a distant land to live. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Before leaving Camelot, King Arthur said to Mordred, 'Please rule my land until my return.' | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Mordred told everyone that King Arthur was killed in France. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Mordred then became King of France. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. King Arthur and his army returned and fought against Mordred. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. At the end of the battle Mordred died and Arthur was wounded. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Sir Bedivere threw Excalibur into the forest. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Sir Bedivere carried the dying Arthur to the lake. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. King Arthur said, 'Farewell! I am going to Camelot.' | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

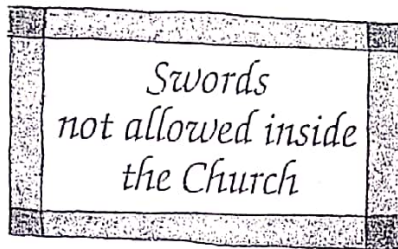
PET

- 2** Look at the text in each question.
What does it say?
Mark the letter next to the correct explanation – A, B or C.



- A You can visit the castle at 10 a.m. on Sunday.
- B You can visit the castle only on Sundays.
- C You can visit the castle on Tuesday at 11 a.m.

1.



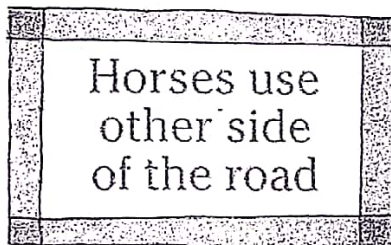
- A Leave your sword outside the church.
- B You can leave your sword at the back of the church.
- C Swords are not allowed near the church.

2.



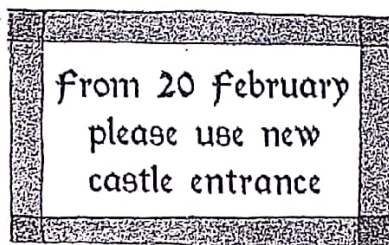
- A The Knights' Association will meet at Christmas.
- B There is no meeting of the Knights' Association this week.
- C The Knights' Association meets at weekends.

3.



- A Horses should walk on the other side of the road.
- B The road is dangerous for horses.
- C This road is for horses only.

4.



- A The castle will be closed after 20 February.
- B This castle entrance is closed in February.
- C The new castle entrance will be open on 20 February.

3 The contracted form or genitive 's'?

Sometimes we confuse the genitive 's' with the contracted form of the verbs *is* or *has*. Look at these examples:

Sir Gawain died in Arthur's arms.

Here the 's means the *arms of Arthur*.

Arthur's going to fight Sir Pellinore. (**Arthur is going to...**)

He's got a big sword. (**He has got...**)

Here the 's means *is* or *has*.

Change these sentences to the genitive 's', or to the contracted verb form.

a. The life of Arthur was long.
.....

b. King Arthur is going to France.
.....

c. The army of Mordred was in Dover.
.....

d. Sir Bedivere has taken Excalibur to the lake.
.....

Now decide if the 's is the *genitive* or *is* or *has*.

e. The lady's bringing the boat.
.....

f. Galahad's looking for the Holy Grail.
.....

g. Lancelot's got many friends.
.....

h. The knight's trip was dangerous.
.....



Summary of the story

Fill in the gaps with the words from the box, and you will have a summary of the book.

Holy Grail Galahad Bors Excalibur stone noblemen
 pulls magician king the year married Merlin great
 church sword good new Arthur true written
 Christmas Day Round Table return Percival Archbishop
 died Mordred (x2) army Avalon disappeared

In 509, Britain had no Merlin, the
, went to the of Canterbury and said, 'We
 must have a king. Tell all the of the kingdom to meet at
 the in London on

Outside the church there was a big with a in
 it. These words were on the stone:

'He who the sword out of this stone is the
 King of Britain.'

Young pulled the sword out of the stone. He was the
 King of Britain. Arthur was a king. His
 people loved him. One day Arthur and went to a lake.
 Here Arthur received his famous sword,

Arthur Princess Guinevere. As a wedding gift, King
 Leodegrance gave Arthur the Only the best knights sat
 at the Round Table.

One day the appeared to Arthur and his knights. Then it

Three knights wanted to look for it. They were,
 and Galahad found it, but then he died.

In 537, Arthur went to France to fight. He asked to rule
 the land until his But wanted to take
 Arthur's place! When Arthur heard this, he returned to Britain. Here
 Arthur fought against Mordred and his Both Arthur and
 Mordred Finally, the Lady of the Lake took Arthur to

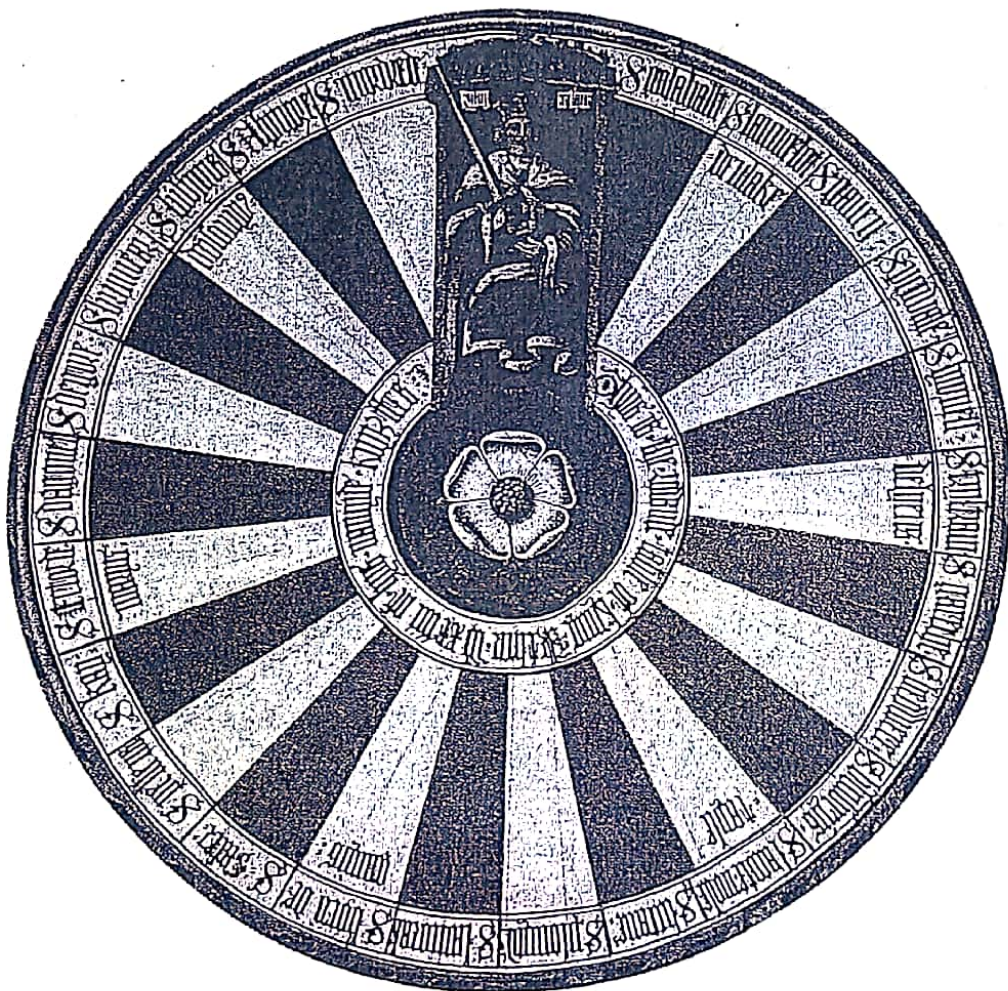
The Round Table



W

hat happened to King Arthur's Round Table? In the old castle in Winchester, there is an enormous round table. It is hanging on the wall. In 1485, William Caxton, the first English printer, said that this round table was King Arthur's.

The names of 24 knights are painted on the table. King Arthur's place has no name on it. Instead, his picture is painted on it. Some of the knights mentioned on the table are: Sir Lancelot, Sir Galahad, Sir Pellinore, Sir Gawain, Sir Bedivere, Sir Ector and Sir Mordred.



This is King Arthur's Round Table with 24 of his named Knights at Winchester Hall.



Who are they?

Match the description to the character(s).

- a. He fought with King Arthur near a fountain.
- b. They found the Holy Grail.
- c. He pulled the sword out of the rock on New Year's Day.
- d. He raised Arthur well.
- e. He came from France.
- f. She was King Leodegrance's daughter.
- g. He took King Arthur's place as King of Britain.
- h. King Arthur buried him in Dover Castle.
- i. He carried dying King Arthur to the lake.
- j. She was beautiful and lived by the lake.
- k. He was a magician.
- l. He was the King of Camelot.

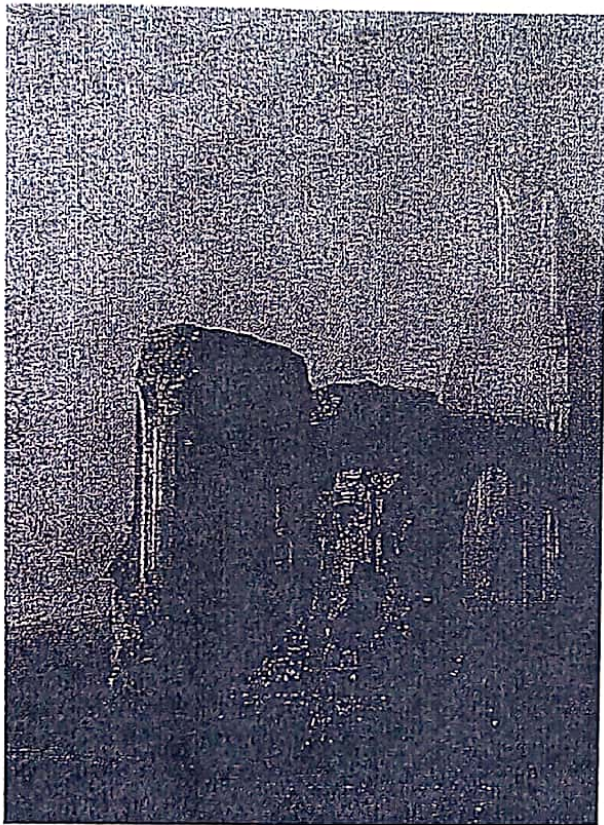
1. Lancelot
2. King Leodegrance
3. Sir Bedivere
4. Guinevere
5. Sir Gawain
6. Pellinore
7. Lady of the Lake
8. Galahad, Bors and Percival
9. Mordred
10. Merlin
11. Sir Ector
12. Arthur

Where was King Arthur Buried?

At the end of the 12th century, the monks of an abbey in Glastonbury discovered a grave. On the tombstone of this grave there were these Latin words:

Hic Jacet Arthurus Rex Quondam Rexque futurus
(Here lies Arthur, once King and King to be)

Was this King Arthur's grave? Before dying, Arthur said to Bedivere, 'I am going to Avalon.'



The medieval remains of
Glastonbury Abbey.

In a writing of the 12th century, the word Avalon meant ¹ 'the island of apples.' The name Glastonbury came from the name of a peasant, ² Glasteing. This peasant built a house near a big apple tree. Later, a church was built here. The name Glasteing became Glastonbury, near the River Severn. Today, Glastonbury is in the county of Somerset.

The Latin words, 'Rexque Futurus' mean that King Arthur will perhaps return one day, if his people need him!

1. meant : signified.
2. peasant : person who works on the land.

1 You want to tell your best friend about your visit to Glastonbury. Fill in the gaps and your letter will be ready.

Dear

Yesterday I visited King Arthur's 1..... in Glastonbury. It was very interesting. The 2..... at the abbey discovered it in the 3..... century.

The name Glastonbury comes from the name of a 4..... called Glasteing. Glasteing built his 5..... near an 6..... tree.

A 7..... was built there many years later. Before 8....., King Arthur said he was going to Avalon. In the 12th century, the word Avalon meant 9..... of apples.

Glastonbury is 10..... the River Severn, in the county of Somerset. Go and visit it one day!

Love from
.....

EXIT TEST

PET



Read the statements below. For each statement choose the correct answer – A, B, C or D.

1. King Uther Pendragon's counsellor was
 - A Sir Ector.
 - B Merlin.
 - C The Archbishop of Canterbury.
 - D Mordred.

2. King Arthur's real father was
 - A Sir Gawain.
 - B Merlin.
 - C Sir Ector.
 - D King Uther.

3. Arthur's first years as king were
 - A difficult.
 - B fun.
 - C exciting.
 - D boring.

4. The Lady of the Lake gave
 - A Merlin a sword.
 - B Arthur the Round Table
 - C Arthur his sword, Excalibur.
 - D Mordred a magic scabbard.

5. King Leodegrance was the King of
 - A Camelot.
 - B Cameliard.
 - C Britain.
 - D Avalon.

6. King Arthur met Guinevere
 - A in the forest.
 - B on the lake.
 - C at Camelot.
 - D at a royal banquet.

7. Lancelot was
- A Guinevere's brother.
 - B a knight from France.
 - C King Leodegrance's son.
 - D King Arthur's brother.
8. Many knights travelled to distant lands
- A to look for adventures.
 - B to find new lands.
 - C to look for a magic sword.
 - D to look for the Holy Grail.
9. King Arthur thought that Mordred was
- A strong.
 - B clever.
 - C loyal.
 - D rich.
10. Mordred told everyone that
- A King Arthur was killed in battle.
 - B King Arthur wanted to stay in France.
 - C King Arthur went to Avalon.
 - D King Arthur was very ill.
11. After a long battle in Dover
- A King Arthur was wounded and Mordred escaped.
 - B King Arthur was wounded and Mordred died.
 - C King Arthur and Mordred went to France.
 - D King Arthur and Mordred went to Camelot.
12. Sir Bedivere took Excalibur
- A to Camelot.
 - B to the forest.
 - C to the boat.
 - D to the lake.





Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple tense.

When Arthur (1) (be) born, Merlin (2) (give) him to Sir Ector and his wife. They (3) (love) him like a son. After King Uther's death, Britain (4) (have) no king. There (5) (be) lots of problems.

On Christmas Day, outside the big church in Canterbury, the noblemen (6) (see) a big stone with a sword in it. Only the true King of Britain (7) (can) pull the sword out of the stone.

Many noblemen (8) (try) to pull the sword out of the stone. Young Arthur (9) (pull) it out without any difficulty. On that day he (10) (become) the new King of Britain. He was a courageous king and (11) (fight) against enemies from other lands. Unfortunately he was wounded by Mordred and he (12) (die).



Let's describe them!

Look at the adjectives in the box below. Use them to complete the sentences about the characters in the story.

brave generous young magic
loyal beautiful pure

- a. Guinevere was and
- b. Merlin had powers.
- c. Mordred was not to his king.
- d. Sir Lancelot was with the poor.
- e. Galahad had a heart.
- f. Only very knights could sit at the Round Table.

1 1. B / 2. D / 3. A / 4. C / 5. B / 6. D /
 7. B / 8. D / 9. C / 10. A / 11. B / 12. D
 2 1. was 2. gave 3. loved 4. had
 5. were 6. saw 7. could 8. tried
 3 a. young ... beautiful b. magic
 c. loyal d. generous e. pure
 f. brave
 9. pulled 10. became 11. fought
 12. died

KEY TO THE EXIT TEST