Top Score is a course with an emphasis on grammar, reading, and vocabulary. Top Score's topics broaden students' education and activities develop academic study skills. Top Score builds on language students have learned already, extending their knowledge through:

- A **strong focus on reading**, with two extensive reading texts in every unit.
- **Developing writing skills**, with guidance on writing descriptions, emails, stories, interviews, and reports.
- **Building and extending vocabulary** with activities that focus on meaning, usage and word-building. Worksheets in the Teacher's Guide introduce more vocabulary.
- **Understanding how grammar works**, introducing grammar in reading texts with a full range of practice activities.
- **Regular revision and testing** with end-of-unit Quick Check tests, revision units, and an end-of-year test.
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- **Quick Tip boxes** with advice on study skills, tackling a task or question type, and organizing written work.
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Available at each level of Top Score
- Student's Book
- Workbook
- Teacher's Book with photocopiably resources
- Audio CD or Audio Cassette

**Top Score** – training students to succeed in English
# Contents

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- Vocabulary: Food, School, Home, In town, Prepositions of time, Prepositions of place
- Grammar: to be, have got, Pronouns and adjectives, Possessive 's, there is / there are, Articles
- Study skills: In the classroom
- Pronunciation: The phonetic alphabet

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<td>Fictional friends</td>
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</tr>
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<td>A story</td>
<td>Word stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>On safari</td>
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<td>S: Environment</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Home

2 Where do you do these things at home? Match the activities 1-8 with the places a-h.

1 Brush your teeth and have a shower.  a garden
2 Play sport or relax in the sun. b kitchen
3 Leave your jacket, coat, bag etc. when you arrive. c bathroom
4 Do your homework, send emails and sleep. d bedroom
5 Use the toilet. e toilet
6 Have lunch or dinner with visitors. f dining room
7 Sit and talk, read or watch TV. g hall
8 Cook and eat. h sitting room

School

3 Match the school subjects with the text books 1-7.

- maths
- geography
- history
- computer studies
- English
- science
- art

1 English
Look at the places a–h in the picture and answer the questions.

**Prepositions of time**

1. We start school ... September.
2. We start school ... 8.30 a.m. and we finish ... 3.30 p.m.
3. I have geography classes ... Mondays and Wednesdays.
4. I do my homework ... the evening and I study ... the weekend.
5. We have a maths exam ... October 13th.
6. I go to extra English classes ... Mondays.
7. When I've got school I go to bed ... 10 p.m.
8. ... Saturdays and Sundays I go to bed ... midnight.
9. ... Saturdays I play tennis ... the morning. I have football practice ... the afternoon.

**Prepositions of place**

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

- behind
- in
- in front of
- next to
- on
- under

1. The book is ... the desk.
2. The pen is ... the book.
3. The desk is ... the window.
4. The flowers are ... the vase.
5. The computer is ... the flowers.
6. The shoes are ... the desk.

Where do you go to ...

1. buy medicine?
2. watch a film?
3. play sport?
4. buy fruit and vegetables?
5. buy a newspaper?
6. buy bread?
7. have a meal?
8. write emails?
to be and have got

1 Look at the rules. Choose the correct answers.

A The verb to be is an irregular / a regular verb.
B We use is / are to make the third person singular form of the verb to be.
C We use not / don't to make the negative form.

2 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verb to be.

Karen Hi Laura. Are you at the gym?
Laura Yes, I am.
Karen Oh good. I've got a question for you. 2... the gym only for people who are very good at sport?
Laura No, it isn’t. Why? Are you interested in volleyball?
Karen No, I am not. I’m interested in gymnastics.
Laura Well, our school PE teacher, Mrs Manley, 5... the gymnastics teacher here.
Karen Fantastic. She is... good. And 7... Marta and Gary with you?
Laura No, they are... They 9... at the cinema. They only come to the gym on Saturdays.
Karen OK, thanks. See you at school tomorrow!

3 Look at the rules and the example sentences.

Have got is an irregular verb.
With he, she and it the form of the verb is different.
I've got a brother. I haven't got a sister.
She's got a brother. She hasn't got a sister.

4 Use have got and the information in the table to complete the sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Adam</th>
<th>Graham</th>
<th>Lisa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wristbands</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP3 player</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tennis racket</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVDs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adam, Graham and Lisa have got wristbands.
1 Lisa has a tennis racket.
2 Adam and Graham have MP3 players.
3 Adam and Lisa have DVDs.
4 Graham has computer games.
5 Graham has DVDs.
6 Adam, Graham and Lisa have CDs.
7 Lisa has an MP3 player.

5 Write questions for the answers.

Has she got a car? Yes, she's got a car.
1 ...? No, my best friend hasn't got a bike.
2 ...? Yes, I've got a computer in my bedroom.
3 ...? Yes, they've got a big garden.
4 ...? No, my brother hasn't got a mobile phone.
5 ...? Yes, I've got friends in New York.
6 ...? No, we haven't got an English exam today.

6 Complete the text with the correct forms of to be or have got.

We (1) have got a maths exam this week. I (2) interested in computers and science but maths (3) (not) my best subject. My best friend Sara (4) a genius at maths. Maths (5) important for computers and she likes computer programming. She (6) three computers at home! At school we (7) a computer room and a school website. The room (8) twenty computers but it (9) (not) computer games. Sara and the computer studies teacher (10) in the computer room every lunch break! They design the school website.
Pronouns and adjectives

Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject pronoun</th>
<th>Possessive adjective</th>
<th>Possessive pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) ... you ...</td>
<td>my</td>
<td>mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) ... he / she</td>
<td>his / her</td>
<td>yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) ... we ...</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>(3) ... theirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) ... (5) ...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the text with subject pronouns.

Do you like sport? I love sport! (1) ... play volleyball and my PE teacher, Mr Smith, has got an Olympic medal for volleyball. (2) ... 's very good! My best friend, Mary, does gymnastics. (3) ... does gymnastics classes at the gym. My other friends play basketball. (4) ... are in the school team. At the weekends I often watch sport with my friends. (5) ... all like football and basketball matches. When I'm at home (6) ... watch sport on TV with my dad. My mum and brother don't watch it. (7) ... say sport on TV is boring! What about you? Which sports do (8) ... play?

Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives.

1. I cycle to school. ... bike is a mountain bike.
2. My dad likes Italian food. ... favourite food is pasta.
3. She likes reading. ... favourite books are about famous people.
4. We've got a new car. ... new car is great.
5. You study a lot. ... exam results are very good.
6. They've got a new house. ... new house has got a swimming pool.

Put the possessive adjectives and the possessive pronouns in the correct place.

1. That isn't ... mobile. It's ... (mine / your)
2. These aren't ... CDs. They're ... (their / ours)
3. Superman isn't ... favourite film. It's ... (his / my)
4. It isn't ... book. It's ... (yours / her)
5. It isn't ... car. It's ... (your / theirs)
6. She phones ... best friend every evening. Do you phone ...? (yours / her)

Possessive 's

Read the rules and look at the examples.

We use 's after a name or noun to talk about possession.
Kate's brother

We add ' after a plural noun ending in s.
My cousins' computer

Use possessive 's to write about the people and their things.

1. The students / classroom
2. Our friends / house
3. The girl / bag
4. Naomi / bike
5. My uncle / car

GETTING STARTED
there is / there are

13 Complete the sentences with there is and there are.

There is an MP3 player on the bed.
1 ... some flowers on the cupboard.
2 ... a magazine on the floor.
3 ... some books on the shelf.
4 ... a photo on the table.
5 ... a t-shirt on the floor.
6 ... a lamp on the table.
7 ... some posters on the wall.

15 Ask and answer questions about your town.

Is there a river? Yes, there is.
Are there any cinemas? No, there aren't.

1 ... an airport?
2 ... a swimming pool?
3 ... any internet cafés?
4 ... any hospitals?
5 ... a good football team?
6 ... a sports centre?
7 ... any English restaurants?
8 ... a chemist?

Articles

16 Use a or an with the words.

1 ... apple 5 ... idea 9 ... class
2 ... house 6 ... bunk bed 10 ... uncle
3 ... orange 7 ... subject 4 ... course 8 ... egg

17 Complete the sentences with a, an or the.

1 You can use ... computer in my bedroom.
2 Vanessa is in ... bathroom.
3 I eat ... apple for breakfast.
4 Have you done ... history homework?
5 We want to buy ... new car.
6 They eat ... kilo of pasta for lunch!
7 ... science teacher is in the classroom.
8 Their mum is ... doctor.
9 He's got ... poster of ... elephant on his bedroom wall.
10 I go to ... sports centre at my school on Wednesdays.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE PAGE 98 WORKBOOK PAGE 5
Study skills

In the classroom

1. Match the words in the box with the objects 1–13 in the picture.

   - board
   - chair
   - student
   - teacher
   - wall
   - cupboard
   - shelves
   - bin
   - dictionary
   - pencil case
   - CD player
   - poster
   - clock

2. Complete the questions and the sentences with the verbs in the box.

   - speak
   - mean
   - spell
   - copy
   - read
   - look up
   - repeat
   - say
   - hand in
   - open

   1. Please ... your books at page 8.
   2. Can you ... the text aloud?
   3. How do you ... computer in your language?
   4. What does rubber ... ?
   5. Can you ... the question, please?
   6. Please ... the homework on Wednesday.
   7. Can you ... up, please? I can't hear you.
   8. ... the words on the board into your exercise books, please.
   9. How do you ... magazine?
   10. Please ... the word in your dictionaries.

3. Who says the sentences in exercise 2? Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>Teacher or students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Look at the photos and answer the questions.

What can you see in the photos?

Where do you think the boy is?

Read the text and check your answers.

Mark and I are thirteen years old, and we are very sporty. We often go to the gym – at least three times a week. Mark does exercises to make his arms strong. He can't walk because of a car accident, so he goes everywhere in a wheelchair. But it doesn't stop him doing the things that boys our age want to do.

Why do I admire Mark so much? Well, he sometimes feels frustrated and becomes moody, but he never gives up. I play basketball with him and our friends and he always wants to win. Mark's also hard-working at school. People sometimes think he's unfriendly when they first meet him, but he's shy with new people. He always has time for his friends and he tries to help them.

If I have a problem, the first person I speak to is Mark. He's very sympathetic and he doesn't ask a lot of questions. He is good at listening. I think that a person that listens to other people is very generous. I don't know a lot of people that are happy to give their time. I'm sometimes selfish so Mark is a good example for me.

Mark loves sport, computer games, going on the internet and telling bad jokes. He's just another boy, but he's also different. He's very honest and he's also good fun to be with. That makes him my very special friend.
What does Rob think is special about Mark?

Complete the sentences with Mark or Rob.
1 ... admires a friend.
2 ... wants to win, but he helps his friends.
3 ... speaks to a friend if he has a problem.
4 ... tells bad jokes but he is good fun.

Match the paragraphs 1–4 with a–d.
Which paragraph ...

a gives examples of how Mark helps Rob?
b is about Mark's favourite pastimes?
c introduces Mark and gives information about his life?
d is about Mark's personality?

Answer the questions.
1 Where do Rob and Mark often go?
2 Who does Rob play basketball with?
3 What does Mark always have for his friends?
4 What is Mark good at?
5 What does Mark love?

Are the sentences true or false? Explain your answers.
1 Mark does exercises on one part of his body.
2 Mark is a bad student.
3 People always like Mark when they first meet him.
4 Mark doesn't speak a lot when a friend has a problem.
5 Mark's hobbies are different from other people's hobbies.

Vocabulary Personality adjectives

Match the definitions 1–10 with the adjectives a–j.

When a person ...
1 likes sport a lot,
2 is nervous with people he / she doesn't know,
3 always welcomes new people and is nice to them,
4 often changes from happy to unhappy quickly,
5 tells jokes and makes other people have a good time,
6 only thinks about himself / herself,
7 works twelve hours a day,
8 understands people's problems and helps them,
9 gives people his / her time or money,
10 tells the truth,
we say that he / she is ...

a friendly.  f selfish.
b hard-working.  g moody.
c honest.  h shy.
d fun.  i sporty.
e sympathetic.  j generous.

Which two adjectives always have a negative meaning?

Which three adjectives are made negative with the prefix un- (e.g. happy / unhappy)?

Generous is the opposite of selfish. In the text, find the opposites of these adjectives.
1 sociable  2 lazy
What is special about the two boys in picture 1?
What are the pastimes in pictures 2–3?

Read the text and check your answers.

David's best friend

My best friend is my twin brother, Michael. We go to Ridgeway school in Manchester, but we don't study in the same class. I like computer studies and maths, but Michael doesn't like science subjects. What does he like? History and languages. We don't like the same subjects, except for PE. We both love sport.

After school, we always play football with our friends. Then we have dinner at eight o'clock and after dinner we do our homework. What do we do at home? Well, I usually go on the internet, but Michael never uses computers. He's usually in his bedroom. He often reads or he listens to music. We're twins and we're best friends, but we sometimes do different things!

Look at the rule and the example sentence.

We use an s at the end of verbs in the 3rd person singular of the present simple.

He often reads or he listens to music.

Complete the sentences in the present simple.

1. My brother always ... football after school.
2. My dad ... in an office.
3. Karen ... her homework in the lunch break.
4. Our friend ... the teacher lots of questions.
5. My mum ... the newspaper at breakfast.

Correct the mistakes about Michael and David.

They go to school in Liverpool.
They don't go to school in Liverpool. They go to school in Manchester.

Look at the rule and the example sentences.

We use don't / doesn't + infinitive to make negative sentences in the present simple.

Michael doesn't like science subjects.

Write questions for the answers.

1. Sally / play / basketball?
   Yes, she does. She often plays basketball.
2. What / the twins / play after school?
   The twins play football.
3. the twins / go / to the same school?
   Yes, they do. They go to Ridgeway school.
4. When / they / have dinner?
   They have dinner at 8 o'clock.
5. the twins / like / the same subjects?
   No, they don't. Except for PE.
Adverbs of frequency

10 Always and never are adverbs of frequency. Complete the scale with three more examples of adverbs of frequency from exercise 2.

100% We always play football with our friends.
90% ____________________________
75% ____________________________
50% ____________________________
0% Michael never uses computers.

11 Read the rules and the example sentence.

We put adverbs of frequency after the verb to be.
I'm sometimes selfish. He's usually in his bedroom.

We put adverbs of frequency before other verbs:
We often go to the gym. He always wants to win.

Consolidation

12 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

does like want don't play doesn't never do know always never does are do is

Beth Where (1) … you play volleyball, Nina?
Nina I (2) … play at the gym with my friends.
Beth (3) … Maria play with you?
Nina No, she (4) … plays volleyball. She likes basketball. Do you (5) … to play?
Beth I (6) … know. I'm not very good at volleyball, but I want to do a sport.
Nina Well, there (7) … some other sports at the gym. (8) … you like gymnastics?
Beth I (9) … the gymnastics we do at school.
Nina Great, the gymnastics teacher at the gym (10) … our teacher from school, Mrs Taylor!
Beth Fantastic! When (11) … she do the classes?
Nina I don't (12) … . She (13) … do them on Thursdays because we (14) … volleyball then, and she is (15) … at the gym then.
Beth I can ask her this afternoon.

Object pronouns

13 Complete the text with the object pronouns in the box. Then listen and check.

them you her us it me him us

When some people meet (1) … they think I'm my twin brother, David. They don't know the difference. Our school friends know; they say I'm more intelligent than (2) … ! In reality, it's easy for (3) … because we study in different classes. When our mother looks at (4) … she always sees the difference. We can't play jokes on (5) … ! When people visit our house they also know the difference. David always uses the computer and he plays on (6) … all the time! What do you think? Look at the picture of (7) … on page 12. Is the difference clear to (8) …?

Question words

14 Complete the questions with the question words in the box. Then answer them with information from the other exercises.

When How often Which What Who Where

Where does Nina play volleyball?
She plays volleyball at the gym.

1 … does Rob speak to when he has a problem?
2 … subject do Michael and David both like?
3 … do Michael and David do at home?
4 … do Mark and Rob go to the gym?
5 … do the twins do their homework?
Communication

Vocabulary Pastimes

1 Use words from each box to write the activities in the photos 1–10.

have go play play eat
go on listen to meet do
send

computer games gymnastics
music the internet friends
a picnic a snack
a text message volleyball
shopping

1 eat a snack

Listening A summer course

CELTIC SUMMERS
ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUMMER COURSES
GALWAY, IRELAND

Celtic Summers offers children from all over the world the opportunity to learn English in a friendly, cooperative atmosphere.

Sports facilities and lots of activities

From June until September

2 Listen to four friends on an English language summer course. Which of the pastimes in exercise 1 do they talk about?

3 Listen again and decide if the sentences are true or false. Explain your answers.

1 They go to school on Saturdays in Japan.
2 The boys say shopping is interesting.
3 Giovanni meets his friends in an internet café.
4 Lucrecia does sport with her friends.
5 Giovanni says pizza is bad for you.

Speaking At the weekend

4 In pairs, read the dialogue.

A What do you do on Friday evenings?
B I always do my homework.
A Really? I usually play computer games. I always do my homework on Sundays.
B What do you do on Saturdays?
A I usually go swimming with my mum and dad. What do you do?

5 Make up a dialogue about what you do at the weekend. Act out your dialogue in class.

Quick tip Don't forget to use adverbs of frequency in your dialogue!
The important characters in Britain’s most popular children’s books are children. There are adults, but they are not the stars. There are good adults and bad adults, but it is the young heroes that stop the bad ones. They never need the good adults to help them. They need their friends.

The Famous Five stories are a good example. They are now 60 years old but children continue to read them. Why do today’s children like them? Well, the Famous Five work together and help each other. They don’t have computers, the internet or mobile phones. They use human qualities like intelligence and friendship to find solutions to their problems.

Young people obviously like stories about adventure, but they know that friends are very important. We don’t have the same adventures that the Famous Five have, but in books and in real life friends can help and we can help our friends.

Fictional Friends

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Answer the questions.

1. Who do the young people in Britain’s most popular books need?
2. How old are the Famous Five stories?
3. How do the Famous Five solve their problems?
4. What type of stories are obviously popular with young people?
5. What do young people know about friends?

Talk about it

1. Do you often read?
2. What type of books do you read?
3. Do you read stories in English?
1 Match the punctuation symbols 1–5 with their names a–e.

1 ,
2 ?
3 A B C
4 
5 .

a full stop
b comma
c question mark
d apostrophe
e capital letters

2 Correct the punctuation mistakes in the text.

3 Look at the photos. Which friend is the boy describing?

4 Write a description of a friend. Remember to include:

- who he/she is.
- what he/she is like, using adjectives.
- what he/she likes doing and his/her interests.

Quick tip Read your composition carefully and check that the punctuation is correct. Remember to:

- use capital letters to begin sentences.
- use apostrophes with don't, doesn't etc.
- use commas in long sentences.
Quick check

Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer.

1. If you have a problem you can speak to her. She's very shy / sympathetic.
2. Fiona is very generous / honest. She often gives me her chocolate bar.
3. Mike is selfish / moody. He changes from happy to unhappy very quickly.
4. He never does his homework. He isn't very hard-working / friendly.
5. They play football, basketball and volleyball every week. They're really sympathetic / sporty.

Complete the text with the words in the box.

On Saturdays I do a lot of things. In the morning I (1) ... my friends and we (2) ... gymnastics at the gym. My brother comes too, but he plays (3) ... with his friends. Then we sometimes eat a (4) ... at the gym café. In the afternoon we (5) ... shopping. Well, we don't buy, but we look! I really like it! At home I sometimes play (6) ... or I (7) ... the internet. After I (8) ... dinner with my family, I go to my room and I (9) ... music or send (10) ... to my friend.

Vocabulary review

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

1. The ... is the second course in a restaurant.
2. ... is the last meal of the day.
3. The ... in my bedroom are full of books and magazines.
4. I have maths ... 8.30 a.m.
5. My desk is ... my bedroom window.
6. My favourite subject is ....

Grammar

Put the words in the correct order.

1. usually / they / Do / the gym? / go to
2. They / homework / like / don't.
3. the cinema / go to / We / never.
4. on Saturdays? / go / Where / usually / do / they
5. the classroom / often / in / He's.
6. doesn't / hamburgers / eat / She.
7. always / does / What / she / for breakfast? / have
8. coffee / drinks / Mark / sometimes.

Complete the text with the correct object pronouns.

At the weekends I do things with my mum, dad and brother. I usually have a good time with (1) ... Well, my brother is only six and what is interesting for (2) ... isn't always interesting for (3) ... ! I really like going shopping with my mum. I tell (4) ... what I think about the clothes she likes. On Sundays our grandmother usually visits (5) ... She has lunch with (6) ... and she really likes (7) ... . On Sunday evenings I do my homework. I always have a lot to do. Do your teachers give (8) ... a lot of homework? It's not a good way to finish the weekend!

Write questions for the answers. Use the words in brackets.

1. We play football after school. (When)
2. Mark is my best friend. (Who)
3. I live in London. (Where)
4. I meet my friends twice a week. (How often)
5. I eat sandwiches for lunch. (What)

Grammar review

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. She have got two cats.
2. He eat a banana every day.
3. That isn't my pen. It's your.
4. Katies bag is on the desk.
5. Do you want a ice cream?