

INGLES

CUADERNO

DE

TRANSICIÓN 4º A 1º BACH

ENTREGAR A COMIENZO DE CURSO A TU
PROFESOR/A DE 1º BACHILLER

GRAMMAR

Grammar

Present Simple, Present Continuous

Grammar Appendix pages 62-63

1 Corrige las frases para que sean ciertas en tu caso.

1 I live in Italy

I don't live in Italy. I live in Spain.

2 I go to school in London.

3. My best friend likes Greek folk music.

4. My school day starts at 10 o'clock.

5. I eat spaghetti for breakfast

6 My favourite footballers play for Manchester United

2 Completa las frases con el *Present Continuous* de los verbos que hay entre paréntesis.

1 Rita (rest) on the bed. She's very tired

2 I (not enjoy) this concert. Let's go home!

3 Tina and Joe (take) skiing lessons this week

4 Mrs Jones isn't here today. She (not feel) well

5 Quick! Turn off the gas. The water (boil) over.

6 We (not study) this year. We want to travel instead

3 Elige los tiempos verbales correctos para completar las frases.

1 We never go / are going to the beach, but this afternoon we meet / are meeting Paul and Joe there

2 That's great music you listen / are listening to. I enjoy / am enjoying hip hop, too

3 I think / am thinking Dave is very rude

4 Look! Our dog chases / is chasing the neighbour's cat.

5. Dad drives / is driving me to school today

6 I usually play / am playing tennis on Tuesday afternoons, but today my sister and I are looking for / look for a birthday present

Grammar

Past Simple, Past Continuous

Grammar Appendix pages 63-64

- 1 Escribe una frase que describa cada dibujo utilizando las palabras que hay debajo y el *Past Simple*. Luego ordena las ilustraciones correctamente.

a



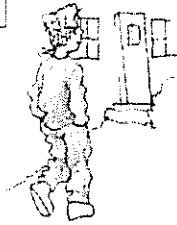
1 she / give him a €50 reward

d



4 the policeman / write down all the details

b



2 Michael / go home / and forgot about it

e



5 he / take it to the police station

c



3 yesterday Michael / find a gold watch
Yesterday, Michael found a gold watch.

f



6 a week later a woman / come to his house

- 2 Completa las frases con el *Past Continuous* de los verbos que hay entre paréntesis.

- The students (sit) in their chairs when the bell rang
- You (not listen) when the teacher came in
- Mike took a biscuit while his mother (cook)
- I (walk) to school when I fell into a hole
- You (not study) for the exam at 8 o'clock (last night)
- Sue and Phil (watch) TV when I phoned

Grammar

Future Simple, *be going to*, Future Continuous

Grammar Appendix page 64

1 Completa las frases con el *Future Simple* de los verbos que hay entre paréntesis.

- I think we *will* see Tim at the party tonight (see)
- Hurry up! Dave *isn't going to* wait for more than five minutes (not wait)
- The waiter *is going to* bring you the menu in a minute (bring)
- We *won't* have time to visit the Louvre (not have)
- I'm sure the show *will* be great! (be)

2 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza *be going to* o el *Future Continuous*

- Mina *is going to* meet us at the airport soon. (meet)
- This time next year, we *will be living* in London. We'll be in Manchester (not live)
- Will* Tracy apply for the job? (apply)
- We *isn't listening* to Jeff's explanations (not listen)
- Why don't you meet me on Monday? I *isn't shopping* (shop) in town
- Will you* send me a postcard? (send)
- Don't phone me tomorrow. I *isn't painting* the kitchen then (paint)

3 Elige las respuestas correctas.

- He *is having* dinner just now, so come back later.
 - will have*
 - is going to have*
- The phone is ringing. I *isn't answering* it.
 - will answer*
 - will be answering*
- Look at those dark clouds. I'm sure it *is going to rain*.
 - is going to rain*
 - will rain*
- Be careful! You *isn't falling* into that hole!
 - will fall*
 - will be falling*
- I *is watching* the football match on TV this evening.
 - will watch*
 - am going to watch*
- This time next week, we *isn't sunbathing* on the beach.
 - will be sunbathing*
 - are going to sunbathe*

3 Completa las frases con los siguientes modales

can • might • must • ought • should • would

- 1 You _____ hurry. We've got lots of time.
- 2 Drivers in Britain _____ be at least 17 years old.
- 3 I'm not sure, but there _____ be a train early in the morning.
- 4 This cake is delicious! I think you _____ order a slice.
- 5 I'm sorry, but you _____ smoke in this restaurant.
- 6 David _____ surf last summer, but now he's an excellent surfer.

4 Completa cada frase con un modal. Puede haber más de una respuesta correcta

- 1 I _____ swim when I was three years old. I was very good!
- 2 Where is Emily? She _____ be home by now!
- 3 It's very dark in here. I _____ see a thing.
- 4 In my opinion, they _____ go to France, not Germany.
- 5 You _____ tell him about the party. It's a surprise!
- 6 _____ I speak to the manager, please?
- 7 We _____ wait outside the restaurant. There aren't any empty tables.

5 Reescribe las frases utilizando los modales adecuados

- 1 It's a good idea to eat more fresh fruit and vegetables.
You _____ eat more fresh fruit and vegetables.
- 2 It's possible that he doesn't understand English.
He _____ understand English.
- 3 James isn't able to drive his dad's car.
James _____ drive his dad's car.
- 4 It's not a good idea to give him any money.
You _____ give him any money.
- 5 I spoke Italian when I was five years old.
I _____ Italian when I was five years old.

6 Completa las frases para que sean ciertas en tu caso

- 1 I can't eat _____ because _____.
- 2 I should _____.
- 3 My best friend ought to _____.
- 4 My parents can _____.
- 5 In my opinion, people shouldn't buy _____ because _____.

Grammar

Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous

Grammar Appendix pages 66-67

1 Completa las frases con el *Present Perfect Simple* de los verbos que hay entre paréntesis.

- 1 Claire (answer) the phone ten times this morning
- 2 We (not live) in London all our lives
- 3 they ever (invite) you to dinner?
- 4 Your brother (not arrive) yet
- 5 Excuse me! I think you just (drop) your glove
- 6 I (see) this film before
- 7 Andrew always (have) a pet snake
- 8 Linda (tell) you about the party yet?

2 Elige los tiempos verbales correctos para completar las frases

- 1 Jonathan has been forgetting / has forgotten my birthday
- 2 I have been writing / have written this essay all evening
- 3 Tessa has been giving / has given me a lovely present
- 4 She has been painting / has painted her room since early this morning
- 5 Have you been throwing away / Have you thrown away the newspaper?
- 6 He has been explaining / has explained the problem to us all day

3 Completa las frases con *for*, *since*, *yet* o *already*

- 1 We've lived here 1999
- 2 I've known Amy six years
- 3 Have you met my parents ?
- 4 We've been studying French about three months
- 5 I'm not hungry because I've had lunch
- 6 I've been waiting 6 o'clock this morning!
- 7 Paul and Jenny haven't called me
- 8 We've seen this film twice!

Grammar

Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous

Grammar Appendix, pages 67-68

1 Subraya en cada frase la acción que sucedió primero

- 1 Paul went swimming after he had eaten pizza
- 2 By the time the police arrived, the thieves had escaped
- 3 Tom had been training for years before he entered a competition
- 4 I had been looking for hours when I finally found my bracelet
- 5 We phoned for a taxi as soon as we had packed our bags
- 6 He had been smoking before he got into the car

2 Completa las frases con el *Past Perfect Simple* o el *Past Simple* de los verbos que hay entre paréntesis

- 1 Mark didn't bring (not bring) his cheque book, so he had to pay (pay) cash
- 2 They were a bit nervous (be) a bit nervous because they hadn't tried (not try) horse riding before
- 3 Tessa didn't need to go (buy) a lot of food the week before, so she didn't need to go (not need) to go to the supermarket
- 4 By the time Rick was 20 (be) 20, he had travelled (travel) across four continents
- 5 Sue made (make) a pot of my favourite soup, so I ate (eat) a big bowl
- 6 We didn't want to meet (not want) to meet him because we hadn't heard (hear) that he wasn't very nice.

3 Une A con B para formar frases correctas

- | A | B |
|--|--|
| 1 I had been driving all morning. | a. when her boyfriend arrived |
| 2 How long had you been looking for a job? | b. but the baby woke up |
| 3 Sally hadn't been waiting for long. | c. so I was very tired |
| 4 Mark and I hadn't been talking for long. | d. before you found this one? |
| 5 We hadn't been making much noise. | e. when we realised we both knew Peter |

Grammar

Passive

Grammar Appendix page 66

1 Escribe estos tiempos verbales con "give"

- 1 Present Simple Passive: _____
- 2 Past Simple Passive: _____
- 3 Past Continuous Passive: _____

2 Elige las formas verbales correctas para completar las frases.

- 1 Newspapers are sold / is sold at this shop
- 2 The doors will be opened / was opened at 9 o'clock tomorrow
- 3 That house is built / was built in 1900
- 4 Fleming is given / was given the code name 17F
- 5 We were watching a film while dinner is being cooked / was being cooked
- 6 Jake was taking / is being taken to hospital in an ambulance

3 Completa las frases con la forma verbal correcta en pasiva de los verbos que hay entre paréntesis.

- 1 The prize _____ (award) next month
- 2 Look, Beth! Your cat _____ (attack) by a dog
- 3 The computer _____ (not connect) properly, so it didn't work
- 4 We _____ (not tell) the news until it was too late
- 5 A new supermarket _____ (build) over there next year
- 6 You must pay cash. Credit cards _____ (not accept) here
- 7 Thousands of e-mails _____ (send) to this address every day

4 Reescribe las siguientes frases utilizando la voz pasiva.

- 1 The mechanic was repairing my car when I arrived
My car _____
- 2 We added sugar to the fruit

- 3 He will send flowers to the hospital

- 4 The restaurant serves fresh fish every day

- 5 You should make the sandwiches just before we leave

Grammar

Relative clauses

Grammar Appendix page 69

1 Elige los pronombres relativos correctos para completar las frases

- 1 I don't enjoy films **who / that** make me cry
- 2 Mr Jones, **who / which** lives next door, is a scientist
- 3 We are going to Stratford **where / when** Shakespeare was born
- 4 Which pop star has got a daughter **who / whose** name is Lourdes?
- 5 India is the country **where / that** chess was invented
- 6 It was the day **when / which** we first met
- 7 I know a person **which / that** has got more than 1,000 books
- 8 This is the table **who / that** I bought last week

2 Indica si las frases son D (especificativas) o ND (explicativas)

- 1 Saul, who loves junk food, is very fat.
- 2 The jacket that Joe was wearing cost €200.
- 3 The tennis club, which has got 60 members, is organising a tournament.
- 4 We took the watch that we found to the police station.
- 5 My grandmother always talks about the good old days when she was young and beautiful.
- 6 Brenda, whose house is opposite mine, is moving to France.

3 Completa las frases con pronombres relativos.

- 1 My friend Sharon, _____ hasn't got a job, sleeps all the time
- 2 The car _____ I damaged belongs to my cousin
- 3 This is the house _____ I was born
- 4 Peter, _____ business isn't doing well, asked the bank for a loan
- 5 Mr Palmer, _____ is my favourite teacher, is leaving at the end of the year
- 6 I'll never forget the day _____ we discovered the truth about Sam
- 7 My cousin, _____ lives in Leeds, always remembers my birthday
- 8 The film _____ we saw last night was scary!
- 9 The shop _____ I bought these shoes has closed down
- 10 The Batemans, _____ children I babysit, won the lottery last month

First, Second and Third Conditional

Grammar Appendix page 65

- 4 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el primer o el segundo condicional.

1. If you drink lemon tea, your throat (feel) better.
2. If I won the lottery, I (buy) a boat.
3. Unless it stops raining, I (not go) out.
4. I (call) Sharon if I had her phone number.
5. If Paul (not arrive) soon, I'll leave without him.
6. If Marcie (eat) less, she would lose weight.

- 5 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el segundo o el tercer condicional.

1. If Dan had gone to the party, he (enjoy) it!
2. I (not eat) that cake if I were you.
3. If you (wear) your new shoes, you would have been more comfortable.
4. You (not fail) exams if you studied more often.
5. If I (be) taller, I would play basketball.
6. If it (not snow) yesterday, I would have gone for a walk.

- 6 Completa el diario con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el primer, el segundo o el tercer condicional.

Sunday, 30th August

Dear Diary,

I'm starting a new school tomorrow and I'm really worried. If I 1. (have) some friends at the school, I wouldn't be worried, but I don't know anyone! If I 2. (not make) any friends, I'll be lonely during the breaks – and that's so embarrassing! If I 3. (go) to school on the bus, I would meet other students, but I live very close to the school. I'm also nervous about my clothes. What do teenagers here wear for school? If I wear a skirt, I 4. (probably look) silly. What 5. I (do) if nobody 6. (speak) to me? Why did my parents move here? If they 7. (not move), I wouldn't have had to change schools. I wish we still lived in Leeds!



Grammar

Reported speech

Grammar Appendix pages 68-70

1 Completa las frases en estilo indirecto con el tiempo verbal correcto.

- 1 "I don't want to go to school today."
He said that he to go to school that day.
- 2 "We are late for the show."
They said they late for the show.
- 3 "You will be rich."
The fortune-teller said that I rich.
- 4 "I may study English at this school."
Sue said she English at that school.
- 5 "Dad can't find his white shirt."
Mum said that Dad his white shirt.
- 6 "You came home late last night."
Mum complained that I home late the previous night.
- 7 "Is Tom angry at me?"
Liz asked if Tom at her.

2 Escribe las frases en estilo indirecto.

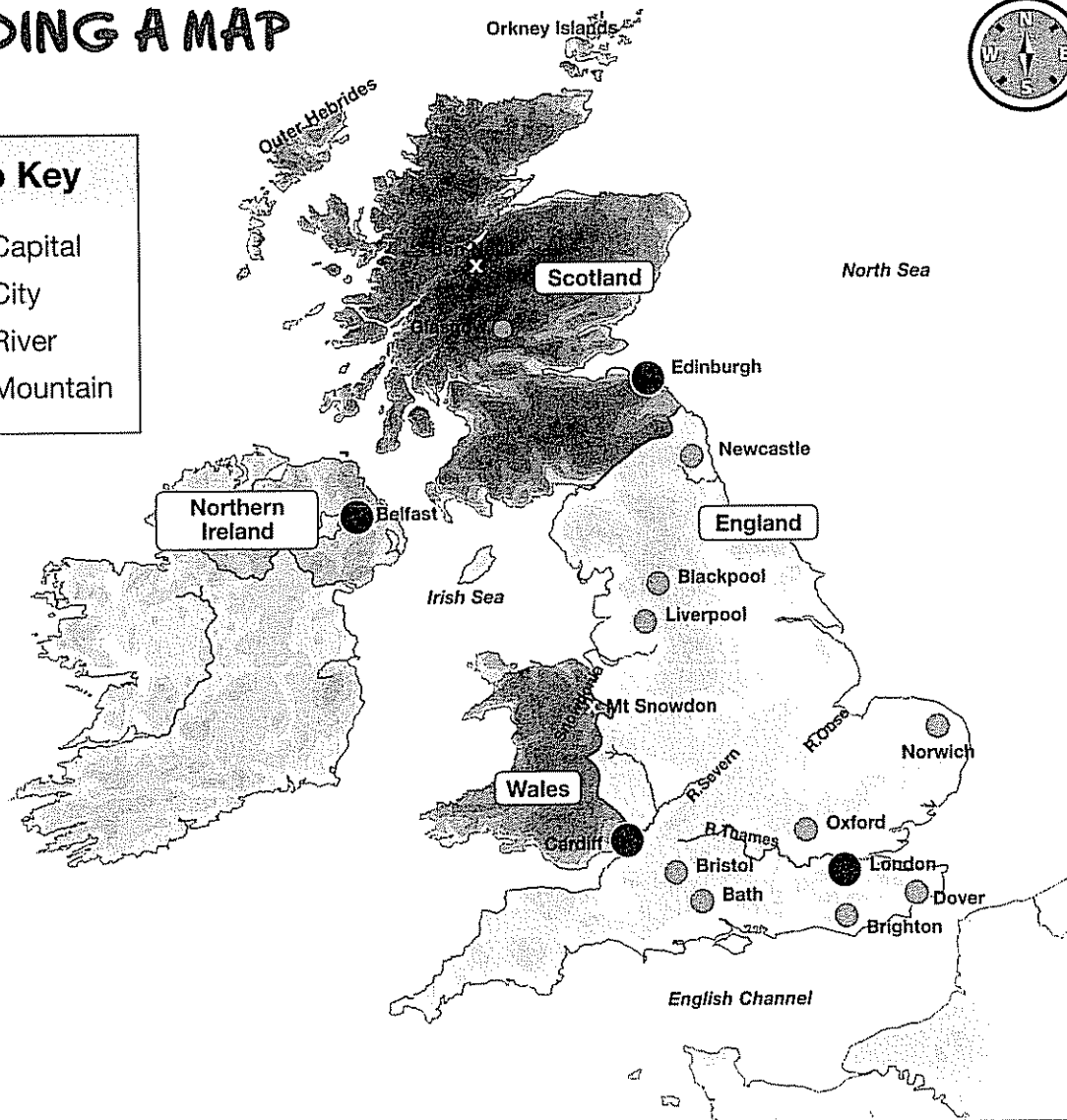
- 1 "The children have been studying," she said.
- 2 "I am going to Amsterdam," Paul announced.
- 3 "Are you working during the holidays?" they asked.
- 4 "The bus is leaving in ten minutes," the man announced.
- 5 "When can the doctor see me?" he asked.
- 6 "The castle will be closed tomorrow," the guide said.
- 7 "Everyone must leave the building right now," the policeman shouted.
- 8 "I've just sent Rona an e-mail," Sonia said.

READING

READING A MAP

Map Key

- Capital
- City
- ~ River
- x Mountain



Look at the map of the United Kingdom and answer the questions, using the key to help you.

1. Which countries make up the United Kingdom?
2. Which country is north of England?
3. In which country is Mount Snowdon?
4. What is the capital city of Northern Ireland?
5. Name a river in London.
6. Which islands are north of Scotland?
7. Which sea separates England from Ireland?
8. Name a city in Scotland.

2 Circle the correct answer.

1. Wales is **north** / south / east / west of England
2. The English Channel is **north** / south / east / west of England.

MEDIEVAL TOWNS IN BRITAIN

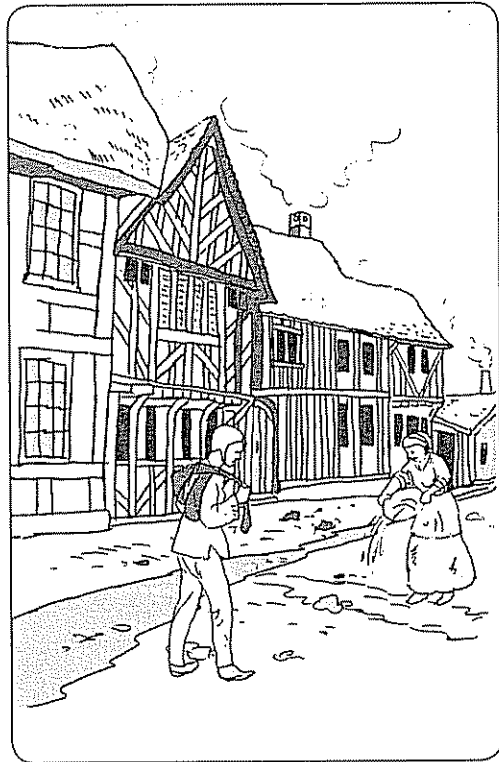
Medieval towns and cities were much smaller than modern towns. The biggest cities such as Lincoln, York, Canterbury and Bath had cathedrals. The cathedrals attracted lots of different people, but especially pilgrims and merchants.

Towns needed a lot of water, so most towns were near a river. Medieval towns were very dirty places! The streets were narrow, muddy and full of rubbish. There was no sanitation and the townspeople threw their toilet waste into the streets. Because of the dirt, there were lots of rats.

Merchants and peasants came to the towns to sell their produce at the market. The merchants paid taxes to the lord of the town, so the lord was happy to welcome the merchants.

Towns had wooden fences around them with huge doors. At night, these locked doors kept out thieves and protected the townspeople. The cities were richer, so they built stone walls for protection.

Fire was a constant danger in the towns because the houses were made of wood and were very close together. You can still see streets of medieval houses in many towns in Britain.



Answer the questions.

1. Why did pilgrims travel to cities like Canterbury and Bath?
2. Why were towns and cities near a river?
3. Why were the towns so dirty?
4. Why did the lord want merchants to visit his town?
5. How did towns and cities protect themselves at night?

Why do you think diseases in medieval towns spread so quickly?

Let's Investigate



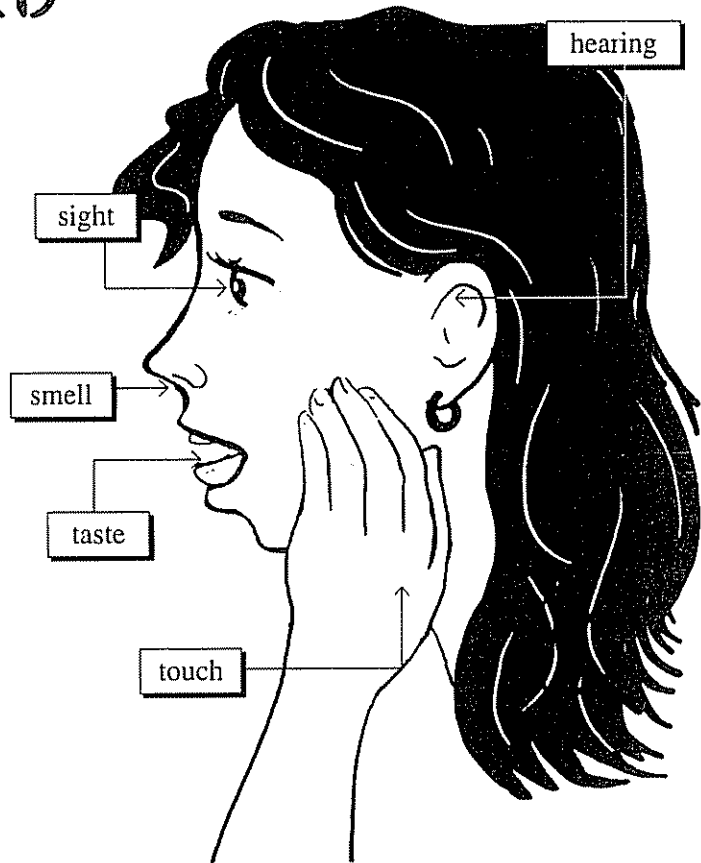
Use an encyclopedia or the Internet. Write a few sentences about the types of entertainment in medieval England.

THE FIVE SENSES (I)

We can understand the world around us because we use our senses. Our five senses are sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell.

We can see our friends and family, watch a film or read a book with our eyes. We listen to other people talking, to music and to the noises in the street with our ears. We can feel heat, cold or pain through the skin on our body. With our tongue, we can taste sweet foods, sour things such as lemons, salty foods such as bacon and bitter things such as medicines. With our nose, we can smell food, perfumes and the flowers in the garden.

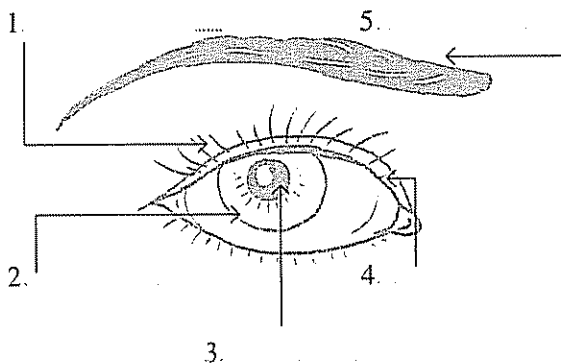
When we close our eyes, our other senses help us to identify the things we cannot see.



1 Which sense tells us when something is ... ?

1. hot _____
2. salty _____
3. blue _____
4. loud _____
5. fragrant _____

2 Use a dictionary to help you label the different parts of the eye.



Let's Investigate

Use an encyclopedia or the Internet. Write a few sentences explaining what "colour blindness" is and what causes it.



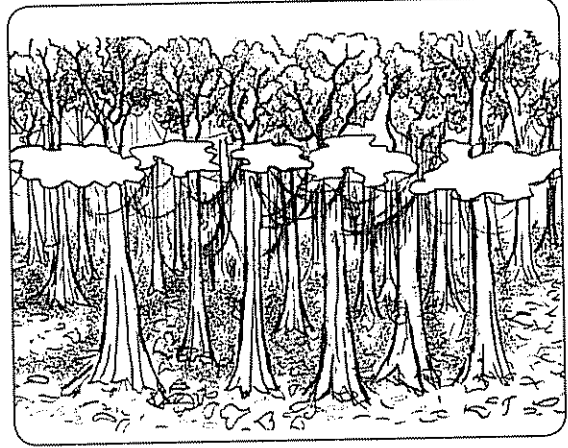
TROPICAL RAINFORESTS

The largest tropical rainforests are situated near the equator in South America, Africa and Asia. Hundreds of years ago, rainforests covered 14% of the Earth's surface, but today they cover only 6%.

The tropical rainforests are in regions with few changes in climate: it is warm all year round and the average rainfall is between 125 and 600 centimetres a year. Very tall trees make up approximately 70% of the vegetation. These produce 40% of the world's oxygen. More than half of the world's animal and plant species are in the rainforests.

The hot, humid conditions make the rainforests the ideal environment for bacteria and other microorganisms. These microorganisms quickly decompose natural matter on the forest floor.

Plants grow very quickly in these conditions, as they consume the nutrients from the decomposed leaves.



Man is continually destroying the forests for wood and farmland. This deforestation is affecting the world's climate: about 30% of the carbon dioxide released into the air comes from burning down rainforests and is one of the main causes of global warming. If we continue to destroy the world's rainforests at the present rate, they will disappear within the next 40 years.

Answer the questions.

1. Where are the world's largest tropical rainforests located?
2. How much of the Earth's surface do they cover today?
3. What is the average rainfall in tropical rainforest regions?
4. How much of the world's oxygen do the tropical rainforests produce?
5. How is deforestation affecting the world's climate?

2 Read and write if these actions are positive (P) or negative (N) for the environment.

1. Destroying forests to create farmland.
2. Planting more trees.
3. Using renewable sources of energy.
4. Extracting too many rocks and metals from the ground.
5. Recycling glass, plastic and paper.
6. Endangering animals by excessive fishing and hunting.

Let's Investigate

Use an encyclopedia or the Internet.
Write a definition for "biosphere".



HOW SOUND TRAVELS

We hear sounds all the time. All sounds are a form of energy produced when something vibrates. For example, when you beat a drum, it vibrates. This vibration makes the air around the drum vibrate too. These air vibrations are called sound waves. The sound waves travel outwards and bring the sound to our ears. Our ears send a message to our brain and we hear the sound of the drum.

Sound travels in a straight line. It can travel through many different kinds of matter, including solids, liquids and gases. Sound travels at about 340 metres per second through air; it travels more than four times faster through water and even faster through solids such as iron or steel.

Sound can be loud or soft. This characteristic depends on the energy the sound transmits. Sound has got a high or low pitch depending on the number of vibrations per second the sound generates. It has also got a timbre. Timbre helps us to identify the object making the sound.



1 Answer the questions.

1. What is sound?
2. What are sound waves?
3. Where does sound travel fastest?
4. What determines whether a sound has a high or low pitch?

2 Why do you think we sometimes hear an object before we see it (for example, an aeroplane)?

Let's Investigate

Use an encyclopedia or the Internet. Write a few sentences explaining what reverberation is.



THE ROSETTA STONE

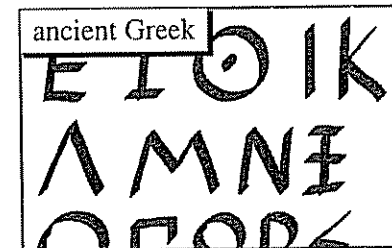
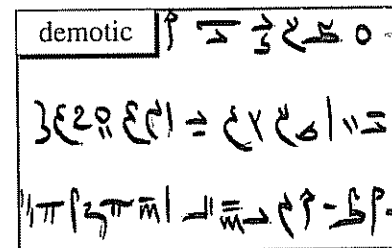
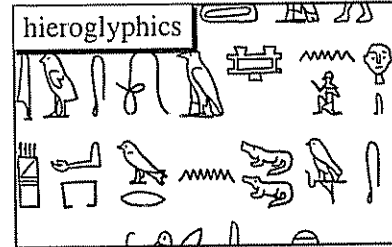
In 1799, French soldiers found a large flat stone in a village near the Nile river in Egypt. They called it the Rosetta stone after the name of the village, Rashid (Rosetta).

Historians believe Egyptians carved the stone in 196 B.C. It had inscriptions in three types of writing: hieroglyphics, demotic and ancient Greek.

The stone had three kinds of scripts because at that time, all three scripts were used in Egypt. Egyptian writing, called hieroglyphics, used pictures to represent objects, ideas, actions and sounds.

Egyptians wrote important religious documents in hieroglyphic script. In fact, the word hieroglyph comes from two Greek words; *hieros* meaning holy and *glyphe* meaning writing. The second script, demotic, was the most common Egyptian script. The third, Greek, was the language of the rulers at that time.

Many people tried to decipher hieroglyphics and other examples of Egyptian writing without success. In 1822, Jean-Francois Champollion, a French archaeologist, used the stone to decipher the hieroglyphics. He discovered it was a text honouring the Pharaoh. It is a list of all the good things the Pharaoh did for the priests and the people of Egypt.



Answer the questions.

1. Where did the soldiers find the Rosetta stone?
2. When did the Egyptians carve the stone?
3. What is Egyptian writing called?
4. Why is hieroglyphic writing called *holy writing*?
5. Who deciphered the hieroglyphics?

Let's Investigate



Use an encyclopedia or the Internet. Write a few sentences about one of the following:

The Sphinx • Pyramids of Giza
Valley of the Kings

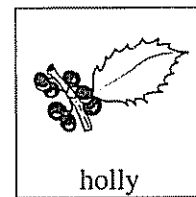
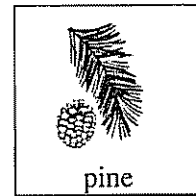
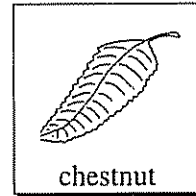
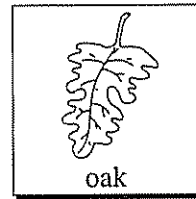
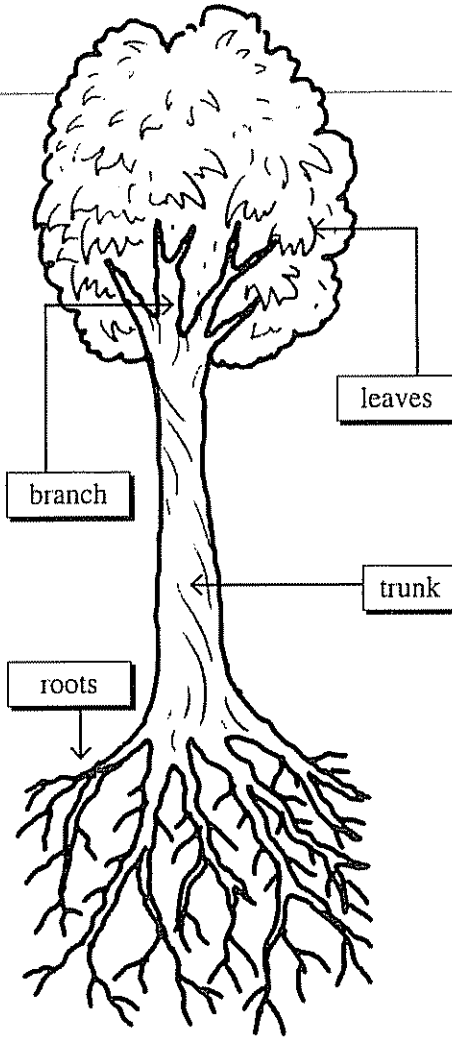
Match A to B.

- | A | B |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Hieroglyphics | ... a. the most common Egyptian script |
| 2. Ancient Greek | ... b. represent objects, ideas, actions and sounds |
| 3. Demotic | ... c. the language of the rulers |

TREES (1)

In autumn some trees begin to lose their leaves. Leaves are "food factories" for the tree. Trees use sunlight and green chlorophyll in the leaves to make food. In autumn and winter there is less sunlight and the trees stop making food. The leaves dry, change colour and fall to the ground. We say the trees are dormant. This means the tree stops making food and its roots stop growing. The trees do not grow new leaves until spring. These trees are deciduous. The oak, elm and chestnut are examples of deciduous trees.

Other trees lose only a few of their leaves and grow new leaves all year round. These trees are evergreens. The cedar, pine, holly and fir are evergreens.



1 Complete the text according to the information above.

In ¹ _____, many trees begin to lose their leaves. This is because the tree stops making ² _____. These trees are called ³ _____. Some trees don't lose their ⁴ _____ in winter. These trees are ⁵ _____.

2 Name two evergreen plants from the text that we use to decorate our homes at Christmas time.

1. _____

2. _____

Let's Investigate



Use an encyclopedia or the Internet. Write the names of three deciduous trees and three evergreens not mentioned in the text.

Deciduous trees:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Evergreens:

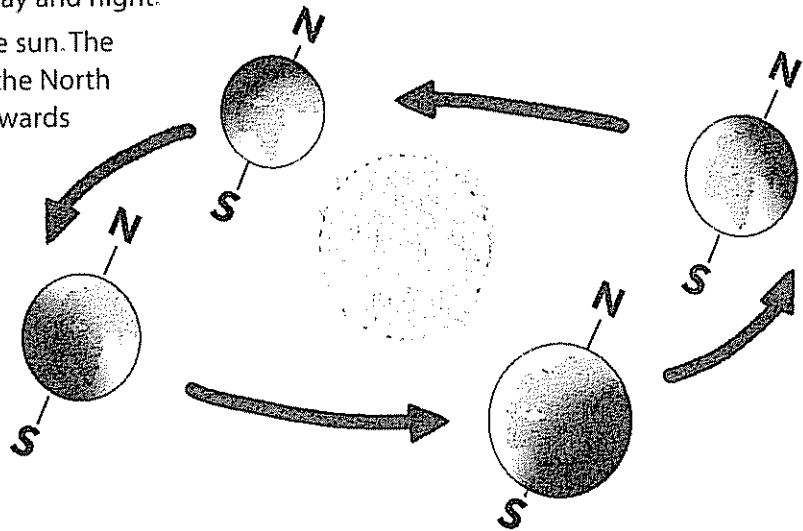
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

DAY, NIGHT AND THE SEASONS

We know the Earth orbits the sun, but it also spins as it orbits. We call this spinning movement rotation. It takes the Earth 24 hours to make one complete rotation, and this gives us day and night.

It takes the Earth one year to orbit the sun. The Earth is not upright, it is tilted. When the North Pole end of the Earth's axis is tilted towards the sun, it is summer in the northern hemisphere. The days are long and the nights are short. At this time the South Pole is tilted away from the sun, and it is winter in the southern hemisphere. When the North Pole is tilted away from the sun, it is winter in the northern hemisphere. The days are short and the nights are long.

In spring and autumn, the Earth is still tilted, but not directly towards or away from the sun. As a result, the days are about as long as the nights.



Answer the questions.

1. What is *rotation*?
2. How long does it take the Earth to make one complete rotation?
3. How long does it take the Earth to orbit the sun?
4. What season is it in the northern hemisphere when the North Pole is tilted towards the sun?
5. When are the days and nights the same length?

Write a sentence about each of the four seasons.

Let's Investigate

Use an encyclopedia or the Internet.

Find out in which direction the Earth spins when it rotates on its axis.

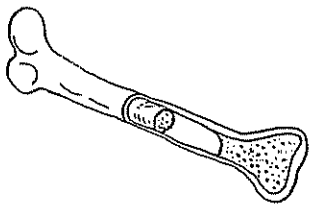


OUR BODY (1)

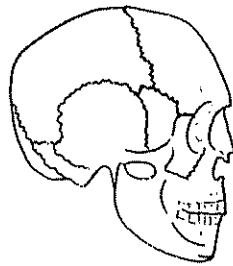
The human skeleton has got 206 bones of different shapes and sizes. Bones give strength and shape to our body. They allow us to stand up straight, they protect the delicate organs of our body and they provide support for muscles.

The long bones in our arms and legs are hollow. This means that they are not solid bone. This makes our bones light and easier to move. Inside the bones there is a substance called marrow. Marrow is a spongy material that produces blood cells.

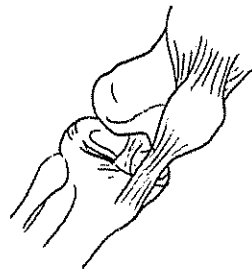
Our bones connect to each other at joints. There are different types of joints: fixed joints do not permit our bones to move. Our skull bones, for example, are joined at fixed joints. Semi-fixed joints are the joints in our elbows or our knees. They permit us to move our arms and legs up and down. The mobile joint in our shoulder permits us to make circular movements with our arms. Strong bands of tissue called ligaments connect the bones at the joints.



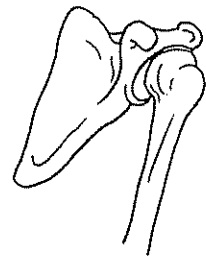
marrow



fixed joint



semi-fixed joint



mobile joint

1 Answer the questions.

1. Give three reasons why bones are important.
2. What is the function of marrow?
3. What is a joint?
4. Give an example of a semi-fixed joint.
5. What do ligaments do?

2 What type of joint do you think is found in the hip?

Let's Investigate

Use an encyclopedia or the Internet. What is calcium and why is it important for bone health?



THE SOLAR SYSTEM

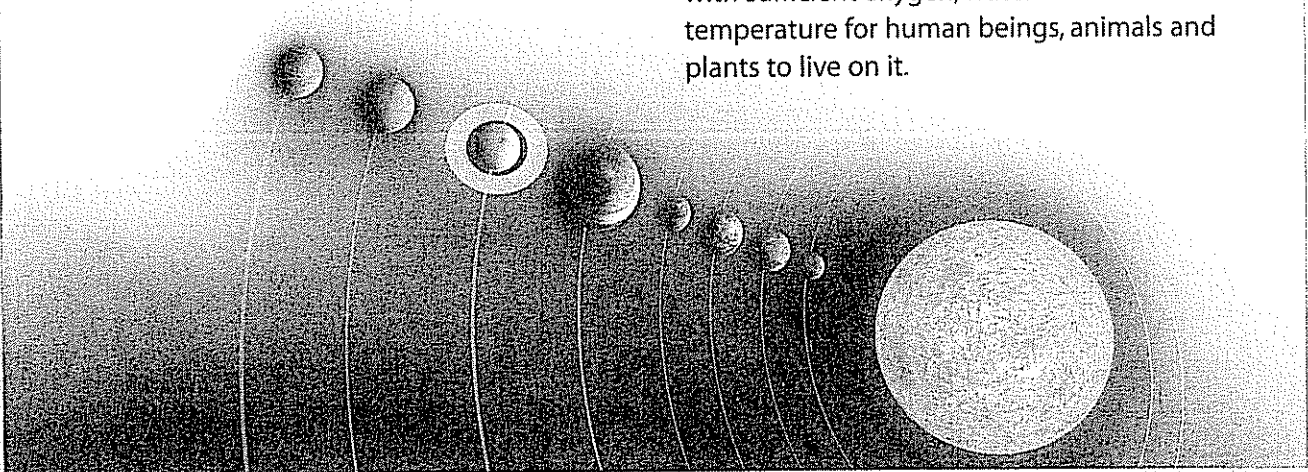
The solar system consists of the sun, the eight planets and other celestial bodies such as comets, meteors and asteroids. The sun is a star and is the centre of the solar system.

The planets in the solar system are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Until recently, Pluto was considered the ninth planet. However, in 2007 its classification was changed.

Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are close to the sun and are called the inner planets. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are far from the sun and are called the outer planets.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the sun. It takes Mercury 88 days to orbit the sun. Neptune has got the longest orbit and takes 165 years to go around the sun. Earth, our planet, takes only one year to complete its orbit.

Sometimes Earth is called Mother Earth because it is the only planet in our solar system with sufficient oxygen, water and a suitable temperature for human beings, animals and plants to live on it.



7 Answer the questions.

1. How many planets are there in the solar system?
2. What else is in the solar system?
3. Why are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars called inner planets?
4. How long does it take Mercury to orbit the sun?

2 Why do you think we cannot live on other planets?

Let's Investigate

Use an encyclopedia or the Internet.
Write a few sentences about the Milky Way.

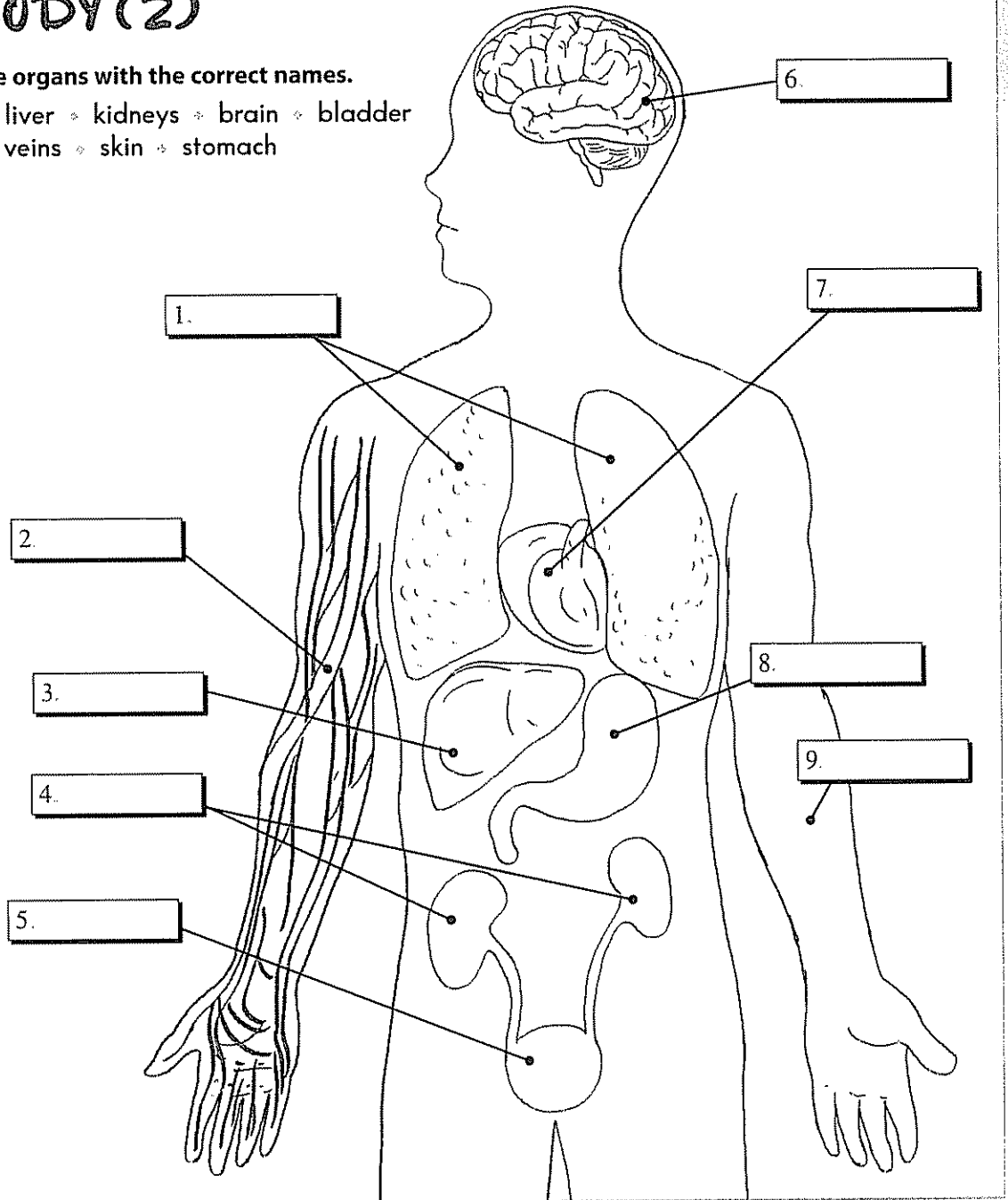


OUR BODY (2)

1

Label the organs with the correct names.

heart ♦ liver ♦ kidneys ♦ brain ♦ bladder
lungs ♦ veins ♦ skin ♦ stomach



2

Complete the sentences with the name of the organs.

1. Our _____ circulates blood around the body.
2. Blood goes around our body through our _____.
3. Our _____ digests the foods we eat.
4. We use our _____ to breathe.
5. Our _____ purify our blood and send the impurities in urine to our _____.

THE FEMINIST REVOLUTION

Although many people think the feminist revolution began in the 1960s, women in Britain began fighting for equal rights in the 1890s.

In the 19th century, women were not allowed to vote. They could not work as engineers, doctors, accountants, lawyers or in banking. Middle and upper class women did not expect to have jobs or earn money. Many universities and colleges refused to admit female students. Women from the poorer classes were allowed to work as teachers, but the profession was not well-respected and teachers had low status and salaries.

In 1903, Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union. Women joining the Union were known as suffragettes and their aim was to get women the right to vote. The Union was originally non-violent, but the suffragettes began to use violence in order to highlight the injustice of their situation. They firebombed politicians' homes, smashed shop windows and chained themselves to fences. Many suffragettes were sent to prison. In order to get more publicity, they refused to eat while they were in prison. The government released women when they were near to death, but sent them back to prison as soon as they had recovered.

In 1914, World War I broke out. For the first time, women were encouraged to do jobs traditionally held by men. The government recognised the importance of the work done by women during the war, and in 1918, women were given the vote.



1 Answer the questions.

1. How were women discriminated against in the 19th century?
2. What job could women do in the 19th century?
3. What did the suffragettes want?
4. How did the suffragettes draw attention to their cause?
5. Why did the government eventually give women the vote?

2 Why do you think women were encouraged to do men's jobs during the war?

Let's Investigate

Use an encyclopedia or the Internet. Write down the year each of these countries gave women the vote:

New Zealand

Italy

Switzerland

Saudi Arabia

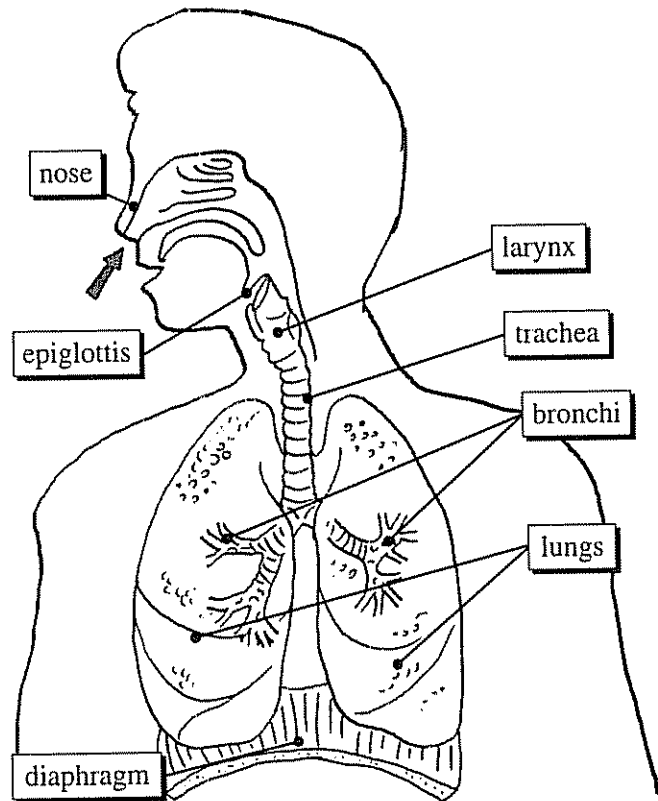


THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Human beings can live for weeks without food and for days without water, but we can only live for a few minutes without oxygen.

Air enters our respiratory system through our nose. The small hairs and mucus in our nose filter the dust and bacteria from the air we breathe. The air travels from the nose down the back of the throat into the larynx, past the vocal cords, and on into the trachea, or windpipe. Covering the larynx, there is a little flap of cartilage called the epiglottis. It prevents food from going into the lungs when we swallow.

The trachea divides into two tubes called the bronchi. They take air to the left and right lungs. Under our lungs we have got a flat muscle called the diaphragm. It helps us inhale and exhale. When the diaphragm contracts, it moves down and forces air into the lungs. When the diaphragm expands, it moves up and pushes air out of the lungs.



1 Answer the questions.

1. How long can we live without breathing?
2. What do the small hairs in our nose do?
3. Where does air go to from the throat?
4. What does the epiglottis do?
5. What do we call the tubes that take air into the lungs?

2 Match A to B.

A

1. the muscle that helps you inhale and exhale
2. the windpipe
3. the flap of cartilage that covers the larynx
4. the tube that contains our vocal cords

B

- a. the epiglottis
- b. the diaphragm
- c. the larynx
- d. the trachea

Let's Investigate

Use an encyclopedia or the Internet. Write a definition for "second-hand smoke".



THE CELL

The cell is the basic structural and functional unit of life and performs the same functions as all living beings: nutrition, reproduction and interaction. All living beings are made of cells.

The basic elements in a cell's structure are:

A protective cell membrane surrounding the cell.

Cytoplasm, a liquid inside the cell. It contains chemicals necessary for most metabolic reactions.

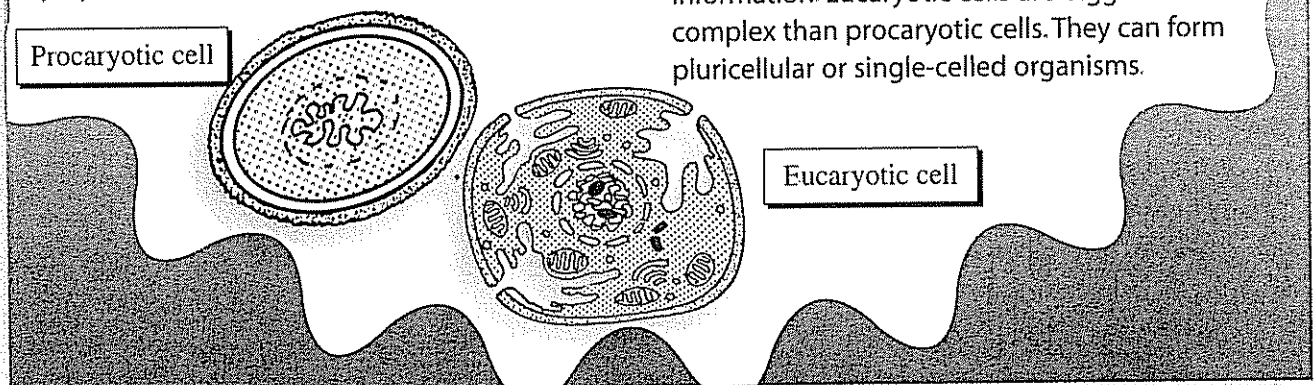
Genetic material (DNA and RNA) with genetic information. It determines how the cell will develop. Without this, a cell cannot reproduce and will die.

Organelles are separate structures found in the cytoplasm of eucaryotic cells.

There are two types of cells:

Prokaryotic cells are simple and form single-celled organisms and are only found in some blue-green algae and bacteria. DNA is found in the cytoplasm inside the cell membrane. Prokaryotic cells haven't got a nucleus and do not contain separate cytoplasmic organelles.

Eucaryotic cells have got an outer cell membrane to hold the cytoplasm. In the cytoplasm, there are individual structures called organelles. Organelles perform the functions needed for the body to live, grow, and change. At the centre of eucaryotic cells is a nucleus in a protective membrane. This holds the chromosomes with the cell's genetic information. Eucaryotic cells are bigger and more complex than prokaryotic cells. They can form pluricellular or single-celled organisms.



1 Answer the questions.

1. What processes do cells have in common with other living beings?
2. Name the principal parts of a cell.
3. Give an example of single-celled organisms.
4. What do you find inside the nucleus of a eucaryotic cell?
5. Why is your DNA important?

2 What are the differences between a prokaryotic cell and a eucaryotic cell?

Let's Investigate

Use an encyclopedia or the Internet. Write a few sentences explaining the connection between chromatin, DNA and chromosomes.

