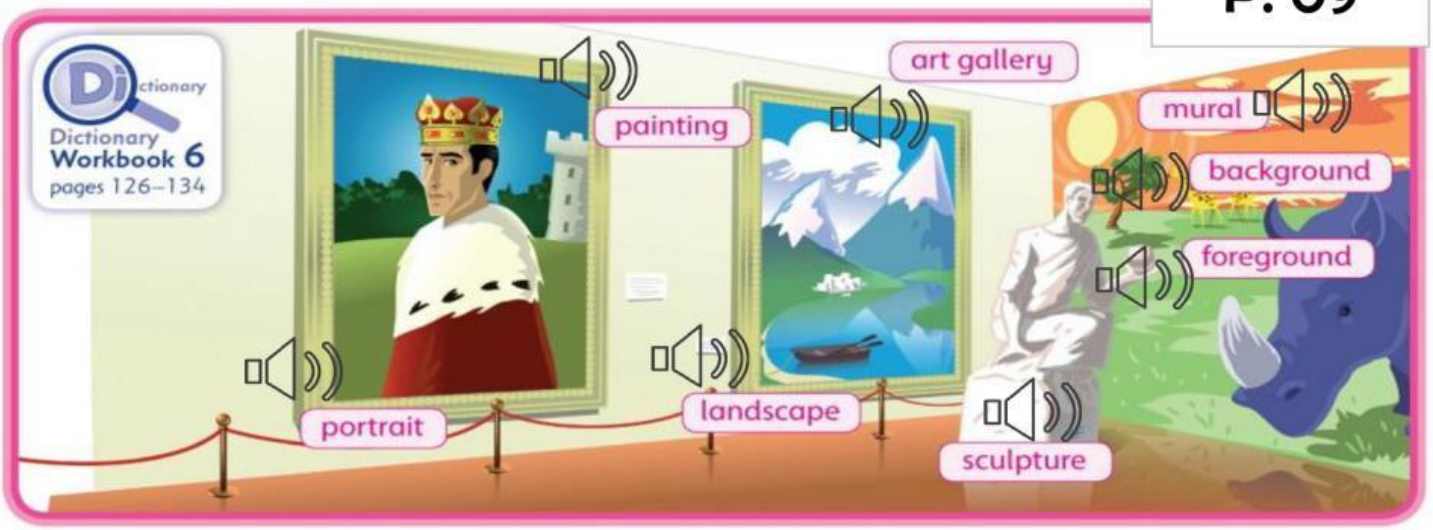
Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 1 : Art project !

1 Listen and repeat. 05

P. 09

Dictionary Workbook 6 pages 126–134



1 Find the words in the story. Write.

Dictionary Workbook 6 pages 126–134

P. 13

stare row smoke borrow hit splash float tie

1 The man used his boat to row across the river.
2 My brother sometimes lets me _____ his bike.
3 There was a big _____ when the boy jumped into the pool.
4 I love to sit and _____ at flowers and trees.
5 The _____ from the fire filled the room.
6 I learnt to _____ my shoe laces when I was four.
7 Ducks can _____ on the water.
8 You should never _____ your brother or your sister!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 2 : Sports adventures !

P. 17

1 Listen and repeat. 13

Dictionary Workbook 6 pages 126–134


ice skating


skiing


baseball


rugby


mountain biking


caving


paragliding


rock climbing

Tanya Streeter



Tanya Streeter grew up on Grand Cayman Island in the middle of the Caribbean Sea. When she was a child, she loved being in the sea and she spent as much time as possible in the water, snorkelling and studying fish and other sea life. She also liked diving deep down into the ocean to look for rocks and shells. Tanya had a natural love of diving and, one day, she discovered a sport she could do.

The sport was called free-diving. Thousands of years ago, people dived deep into the oceans to catch fish and to look for pearls. But they didn't have any diving equipment to help them breathe in those days. Today, this kind of diving has become a popular sport. People dive as deep as possible with no breathing equipment. They stay under the water for as long as they can and try to break world records.

P. 20

Tanya had one lesson in free-diving and found out that she was very talented. She had more lessons and then started to enter competitions and compete against people from all over the world. At 25, she broke her first world record when she dived 113 metres down into the ocean. She broke many more records after that. Tanya trains for four or five hours every day in the gym and in the pool. But the freedom she feels when she's free-diving makes it worth all the hard work.

Tanya is also interested in looking after the environment and protecting wildlife. She has worked hard to tell the world about the problems that whales and dolphins have with sea pollution and how dangerous it is for them. She has appeared in videos swimming with whales and has also become a popular TV presenter.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 3 : It's festival time !

P. 25

1 Listen and repeat. 21

amazing *adj* very good
awful *adj* very bad
bright *adj* strong in colour
delicious *adj* tasting very good
deserted *adj* empty, with no one there
disgusting *adj* very bad; horrible
original *adj* new and interesting, and different from other things
traditional *adj* something that has always been done or made in the same way

1 Find the words in the article. Write.

Dictionary Workbook 6 pages 126–134

last celebrate snack garlic ~~demonstration~~ dessert dish bricks

1 Our science teacher gives us a demonstration when we do experiments.
2 People usually make houses with _____.
3 Some people put _____ into tomato sauce to give it a better taste.
4 My favourite _____ is rice with fish.
5 My mum gives me a _____ to eat after school.
6 In the restaurant, after the fish, we had a delicious _____.
7 I always _____ my birthday with a cake.
8 The exam doesn't _____ long. It's only an hour.

P. 29

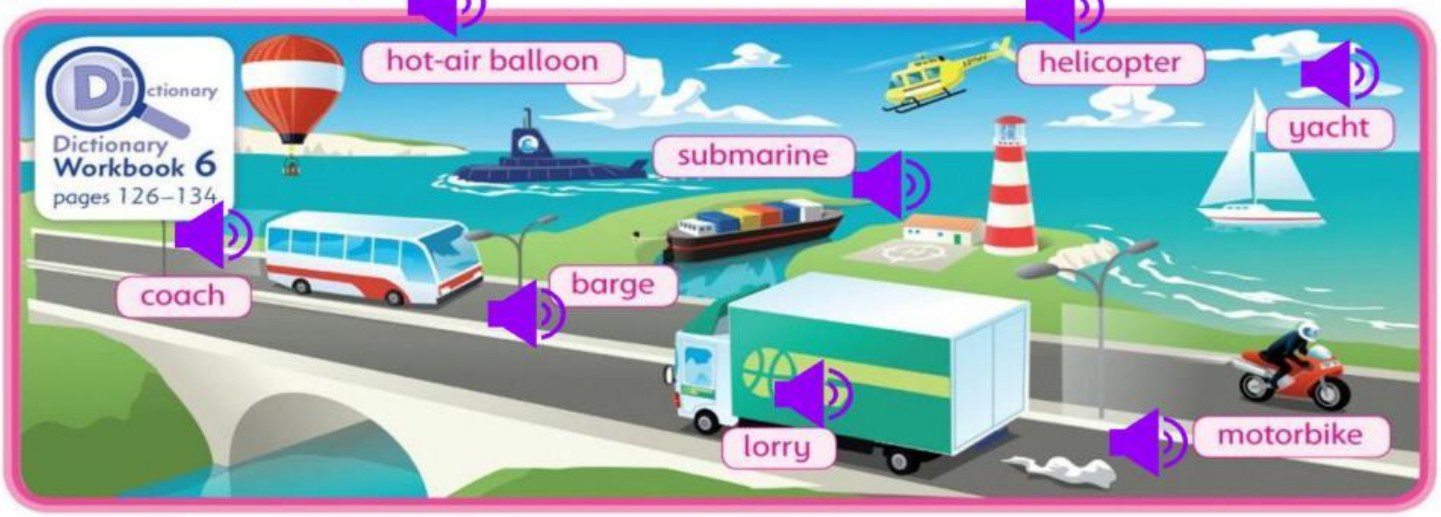
LIVEWORKSHEETS

Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 4 : Transport of the future !

P. 39

1 Listen and repeat. 33



P. 42

Transport Around the World

The environment is different all around the world. Some people live in places where there is lots of snow, some people live in deserts and some people live near the water. People in all these different places around the world have developed all kinds of transport to help them travel around the environment they live in.

In desert areas, camels have traditionally been used as a form of transport. They are ideal for travelling across the desert because they can survive for a week or more without water. Also, their ears and noses can shut tightly to stop sand going into them, and their feet don't sink into the sand, either. They are known as 'the ship of the desert' because of their ability to carry heavy loads for long distances. There isn't any other animal that could survive so long in the desert, carrying heavy things.



The city of Venice was built on a group of 118 islands. There are 150 canals and about 400 bridges which connect the islands. The only way to get around is on foot or on the water. There are no cars or trucks. The gondola is a traditional Venetian rowing boat and, for centuries, gondolas were the main form of transport. Today, they are still popular with tourists, but most local people travel by motorized waterbuses or private boats. These are faster than gondolas and carry more people.



Large areas in Asia have thick forests that are difficult to explore on foot. For thousands of years, humans have used elephants to help them go into these places for farming and clearing land. Elephants walk on their toes which means they can keep their balance, even on wet mud. They are strong, so they can clear a path through plants and bushes. Today, people still use elephants to transport logs in areas where it's difficult for machines to go.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 5 : The greatest inventions !

1 Listen and repeat. 41

P. 47

build *verb* to make something by putting pieces together
design *verb* to draw your idea for how something will be made
device *noun* a simple tool or piece of equipment that is made to do a job
discover *verb* to be the first person to find a place or thing
experiment *noun* a scientific test to see how something works or if something is true
inspiration *noun* a good idea that you think of quickly
invent *verb* to be the first person to make a new type of thing
machine *noun* something with moving parts, that is made to work for people

P. 50



THE HISTORY OF THE PEN

Over 10,000 years ago
People used stones to draw pictures on the walls of caves. They also used sharp objects or bones to make marks on clay.

7,000 years ago
The Egyptians invented paper and also pens to write on it. Pens were made from reeds. Reeds are hollow plants. One end of the reed was cut into a point, or a nib. Then the pen was filled with ink by dipping it into an ink pot to fill up the inside. People squeezed the pen when they wanted the ink to come out.

In the 7th century
People started using quill pens. Quill pens were made from the feathers of birds. The part which the feathers are attached to is hollow. They worked better than reed pens because they were softer and you could squeeze them more easily to make the ink come out. They could also be washed and dried and used lots of times.

In the 10th century
The first fountain pen was made in Egypt. The pen held ink in a reservoir inside the pen and the ink travelled down to the nib. It wasn't necessary to dip the nib into an ink pot, so they were cleaner to use. However, sometimes big drops of ink came out of the pen and ruined the paper.

1938
László Bíró invented the ballpoint pen. It had a tiny ball in its tip which rotated as it moved along the paper and picked up ink from a cartridge inside. It worked well because big drops of ink couldn't come out, so it was better because the paper could not be ruined.

1965
The Space Pen was invented. The Space Pen can write underwater, upside down, in extreme temperatures and at zero gravity! For this reason, astronauts use them in space. This pen can do everything! But who knows what pens will be invented in the future!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 6 : You've won a computer !

P. 55

1 Listen and repeat. 49

attach *verb* to send a photo or file with an email
connect *verb* to join your computer to the Internet so that you can use it
disconnect *verb* to stop your computer being joined to the Internet
download *verb* to copy a file from the Internet onto your own computer
log off *verb* to stop using a computer, email, etc.
log on *verb* to give a password to start using a computer, email, etc.
surf *verb* to look at lots of different websites on the Internet
upload *verb* to copy a file from your own computer on to the Internet

1 Find the words in the article. Write.

Dictionary Workbook 6 pages 126–134

complication ~~create~~ huge experimental cursor immediately president market

1 Chefs like to create new dishes when they cook.
2 Harry's house is _____! It's much bigger than ours.
3 The new robot is _____. We're not sure what it can do yet.
4 There is a big _____ for chocolate. Lots of people buy it.
5 I moved the _____ around my computer screen.
6 There was not a single _____. It went very well.
7 We were talking, so the teacher asked us to be quiet _____.
8 The new _____ gave a talk to everybody in the company.

P. 59

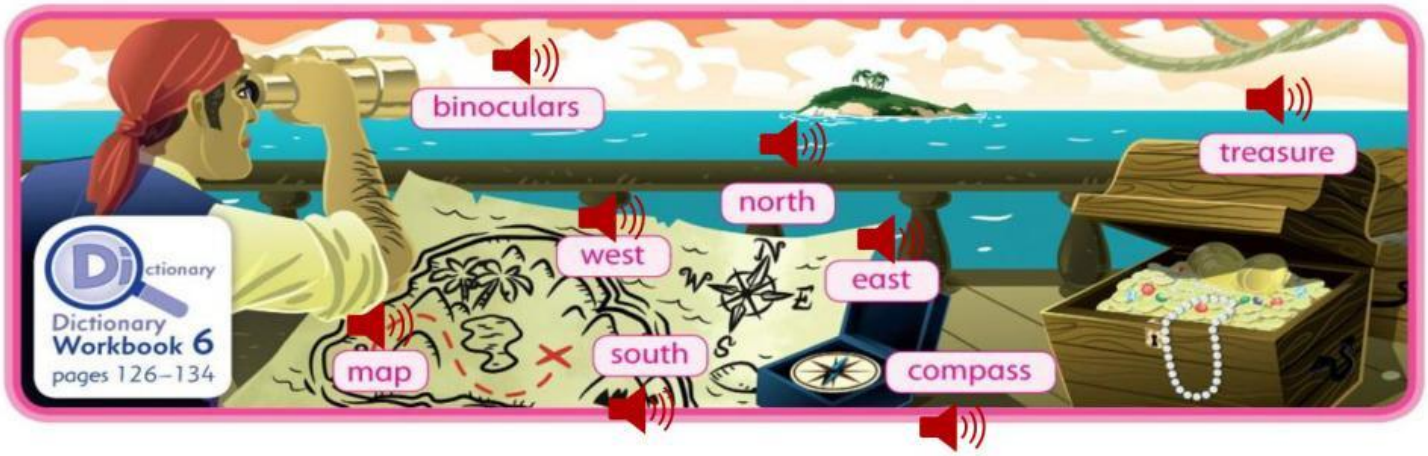
LIVEWORKSHEETS

Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 7 : Explorers for a day !

P. 69

1 Listen and repeat. 61



P. 72

Famous Shipwrecks

Sailing can be dangerous. Many ships and boats have sunk, and there are many ships lying at the bottom of the sea in oceans all over the world. Studying shipwrecks is important to historians because shipwrecks contain clues about what life was like at the time that they sank.



The *Atocha* was a Spanish ship that sank in a terrible hurricane in 1622. It was carrying gold, silver and jewels. People were sent to get the treasure because it was very valuable. However, the ship was lying more than 16 metres under the sea. At the time, it was very difficult to dive down so far. Then, in the same year, there was another hurricane and the shipwreck was destroyed and the treasure was lost. The treasure lay lost beneath the sea for over 360 years. In 1969, a man called Mel Fisher started to search for the treasure. This time, divers had proper equipment. After 16 years, he found the parts of the wreck and most of the treasure. He put the treasure in a museum in Florida, where you can see it now.



The *Titanic* was a passenger ship built in 1911. It was called the 'unsinkable ship' because of its amazing design. No one believed it could sink. On 10th April 1912, the *Titanic* left England for New York City on its first voyage. Four days later, the ship hit an iceberg in the Atlantic Ocean. The ship sank and over a thousand people drowned. For a long time, underwater explorers searched for the missing wreck. In 1985, they discovered it four kilometres beneath the surface. The ship was broken and it was impossible to move, but they were able to examine the ship and bring back thousands of items, such as clothes and letters and other personal things. These things have helped historians understand more about the people who sailed on the *Titanic*.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 8 : It's a mystery !

P. 77

1 Listen and repeat. 69

ancient *adj* very old
artefact *noun* an object that was made by a person
evidence *noun* facts that make you believe something is true
fascinating *adj* very interesting
investigation *noun* something to try to find out what happened
mysterious *adj* that no one can understand or explain
site *noun* a place where a building used to be, or where something happened
strange *adj* unusual and difficult to understand or explain

The Nazca Lines

In this interview, historian Michael Jones talks about the mystery of the Nazca Lines. Michael Jones has studied the Nazca lines for many years.



P. 80

1 _____

The Nazca were an ancient people that lived in Peru, in South America, about 2,000 years ago. The people are well-known for creating the Nazca lines. The Nazca lines are famous all over the world, and they can still be seen clearly and easily today.

2 _____

They are giant sketches which the Nazca people drew in the desert in the Nazca Valley. Some of the drawings are just long, straight lines, but there were other drawings, too.



3 _____

No, they also drew birds, animals and figures. For example, there's a monkey, a giant condor, which is a type of bird, and a huge spider. There's also a human which has a big, round head and is known as 'the astronaut'. We don't know why they drew these objects.

4 _____

The desert in the Nazca Valley is made of dark red stones and soil. Underneath there is a lighter, yellow soil. The Nazca cleared away the top to show the lighter colour. The area has a very dry climate and there is little wind. Archaeologists say this is why the drawings were able to survive.

5 _____

We can't be sure, but it probably took hundreds of years to make so many drawings and probably hundreds or even thousands of people made them. We don't know exactly why the Nazca people made them, although they were obviously very important because they spent so long making them.

6 _____

The drawings were first discovered in 1927, when a plane was flying across this part of the desert. What is incredible is that because they are so huge, you can only really see them from the air. Today, people travel in small planes and look down on them, but in those days, how did they see them? It's a mystery!



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 9 : Survival !

P. 85

1 Listen and repeat. 77



P. 89

1 Find the words in the story. Write.

Dictionary
Workbook 6
pages 126–134

storm survivor supplies shelter sails fence cut down wall

1 There is a wall around our house.
2 My dad _____ the tree because it was too big.
3 We had plenty of _____; lots of food and good tools.
4 When the boat sank, there was only one _____. Everyone else died.
5 There was a terrible _____ with strong winds and rain.
6 We put up the _____ on the boat.
7 We made a _____ from leaves and sticks.
8 We have a little white _____ around our garden.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 10 : Around the world !

P. 99

1 Listen and repeat. 89

accent *noun* a way of pronouncing a language that is connected with the place you come from

bilingual *adj* able to speak two languages perfectly

dialect *noun* a form of a language that is spoken in part of a country

fluent *adj* able to speak a language very well and easily

mother tongue *noun* the first language you learnt to speak as a child

multilingual *adj* able to speak many languages well

native speaker *noun* a person who speaks a language as their first language and hasn't learnt it as a foreign language

official language *noun* the language that is used most for communication in a country

P. 102

Languages of the World

Q How many languages are there in the world?

A There are around 7,000 languages spoken in the world. Some of these languages have almost disappeared and only have a few speakers left, but others are still spoken by millions of people! There are many languages which were widely spoken in the past and now no one speaks them anymore, for example, Latin or Ancient Greek.

Q What's the most widely spoken language in the world?

A Mandarin is the most widely spoken language in the world. It's the official language of China and about 900 million people living there speak it as their native language. Mandarin is also spoken in other Asian countries, such as Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. So, altogether, Mandarin is spoken by almost 15% of the world's population!

Q What are the next most widely spoken languages in the world?

A Hindi, English and Spanish are each spoken by over 300 million native speakers. Portuguese, Russian, Arabic, Japanese, German and French each have 100 to 300 million speakers. That's a lot of people!

Q More people speak Chinese than English, so why is English the international language?

A The reason is perhaps because English is spoken in so many different continents. People in the UK, the US, Australia, Canada, Ireland and New Zealand speak English as their first language. It's also recognized as an official language in more than 70 countries around the world!

Q Why do some languages disappear?

A International companies often have businesses in different countries. This is one reason why young people in these countries may learn the more dominant languages of the world and stop learning their own languages. Today, about 2,000 languages have less than 1,000 speakers. As time goes on, fewer and fewer people are speaking these languages and, soon, they may not exist anymore.

Q How many languages will there be in the future?

A Some scientists predict that half of the languages spoken in the world today will disappear by the end of the century as young people stop learning the language of where they come from.



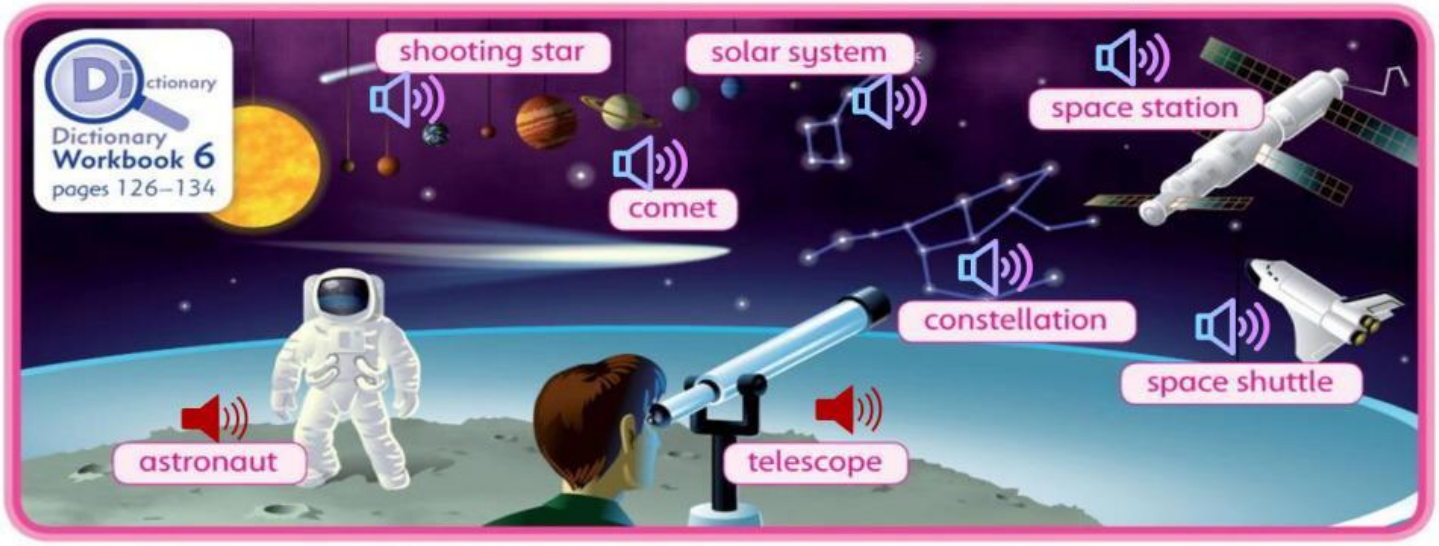
LIVEWORKSHEETS

Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 11 : Space travel !

P. 107

1 Listen and repeat. 97



P. 110

Dreaming in a Spaceship

I dreamed I was in a spaceship,
Flying through the stars.
I passed a comet on the way,
As I headed off to Mars.

The stars were as bright as diamonds
In the darkness of the night.
The moon shone like a precious pearl.
It was an amazing sight!

My spaceship landed on the moon.
It was wonderful for me!
So I climbed onto the surface
To see what I could see.

I walked round for a while,
But there wasn't much to do.
I found a flag and a rock or two,
And then admired the view.

The next thing, it was morning.
I was safe and snug in bed.
I told my mum about my trip.
"What a lovely dream," she said.

I stared at the scene before me.
It was such a lovely view.
A satellite spun round and round,
But on and on I flew.

I flew through the rings of Saturn,
I circled the Earth below.
Neptune shone with a dark, blue light
And Venus seemed to glow.

The ground was very bumpy.
There were moon rocks all around.
Everything was very quiet
And I couldn't hear a sound.

My spaceship left and made a loop
Around the Milky Way.
And then I felt that it was time
To go back home that day.

But I knew there was something real
About my space trip to the skies.
For I found a moon rock in my pocket
And there was stardust in my eyes.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 12 : Holiday time !

P. 115

1 Listen and repeat. 105

basic *adj* not very comfortable, with only the necessary things
busy *adj* full of people and activity
cheap *adj* costing only a little money
dull *adj* boring, not interesting
expensive *adj* costing a lot of money
luxurious *adj* very comfortable and full of beautiful things
peaceful *adj* quiet, with little or no activity
stimulating *adj* interesting and exciting

P. 119

Dictionary Workbook 6 pages 126–134

give up | rickshaw | rush | scary | unfortunately | spicy | flavours | ~~board game~~

1 I'm playing a board game with my brother.
2 My favourite ice cream _____ are chocolate and strawberry.
3 We went to the beach, but _____ the weather was bad.
4 I didn't like the funfair ride. It was too _____.
5 I love _____ food.
6 I travelled in a _____ when I was in China.
7 I'm going to _____ chocolate. I eat too much!
8 Don't _____ ! It needs to be done carefully!

LIVEWORKSHEETS