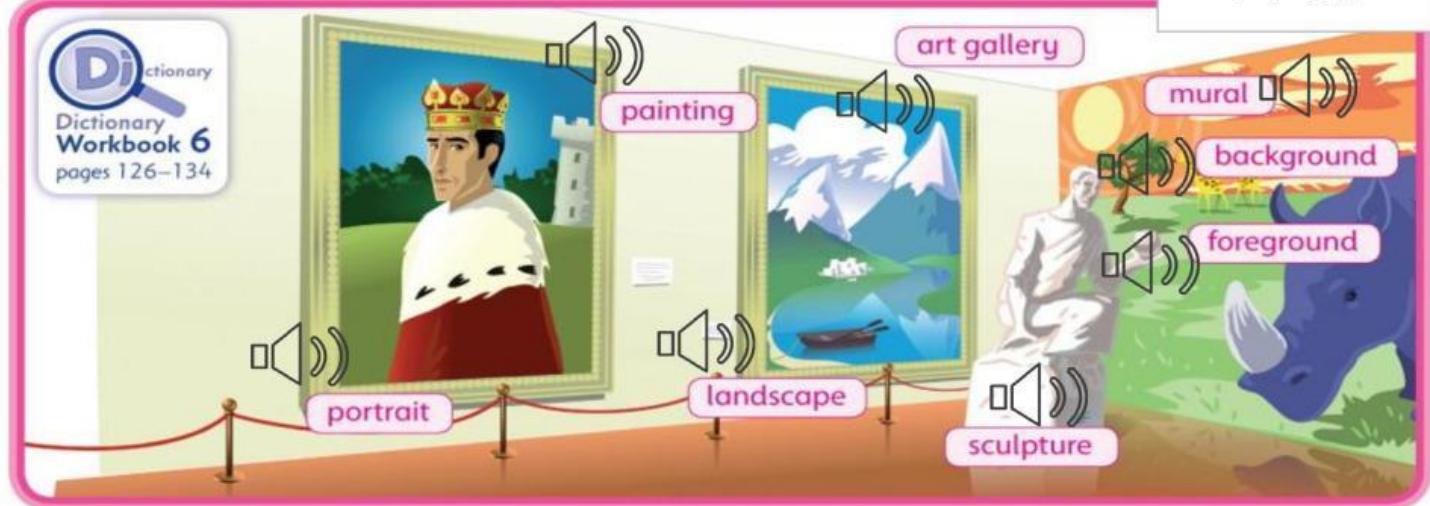


Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 1 : Art project !

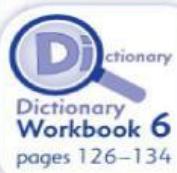
1 Listen and repeat.  05

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1 Find the words in the story. Write.

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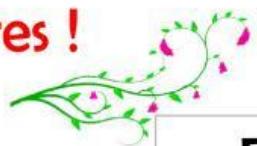


stare   smoke  borrow  hit  splash  float  tie 

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

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Unit 2 : Sports adventures !



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1 Listen and repeat.  13



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ice skating



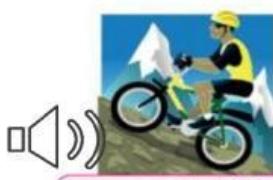
skiing



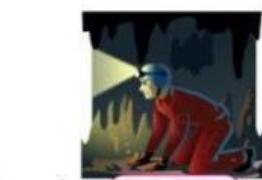
baseball



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.

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.

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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

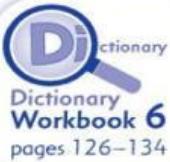
 **deserted** adj empty, with no one there

 **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.



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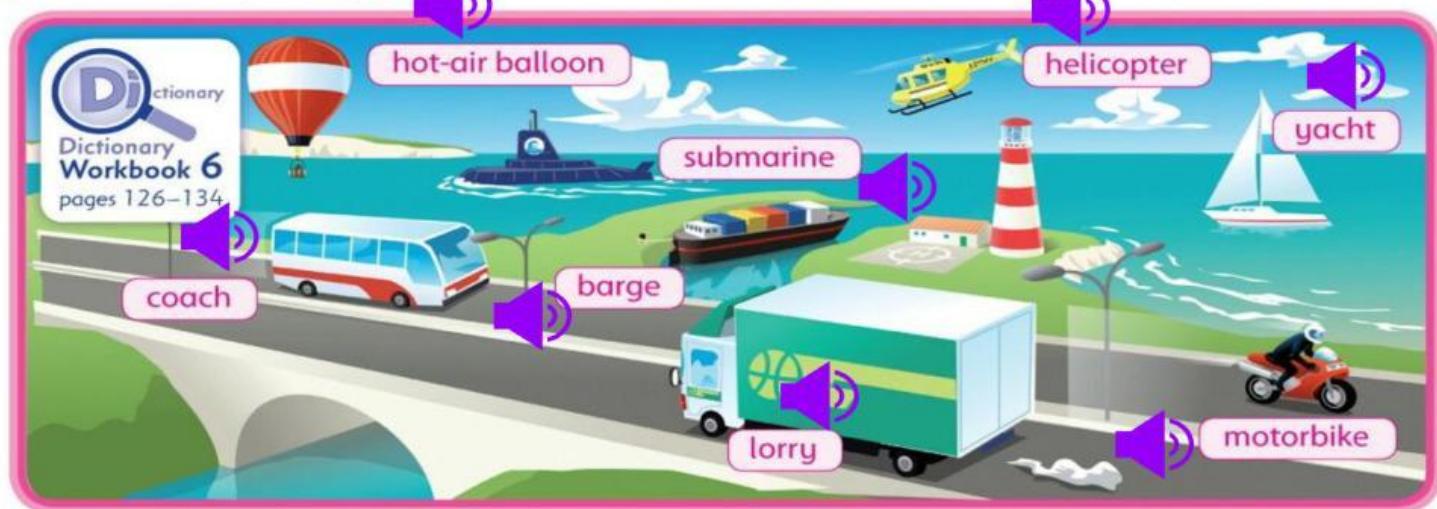
Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 4 : Transport of the future !

1 Listen and repeat. 33

33

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Transport Around the World

P. 42

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.



Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 5 : The greatest inventions !

1 Listen and repeat.  41

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. 47

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!

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 

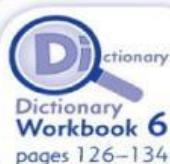
log off verb to stop using a computer, email, etc. 

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.



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

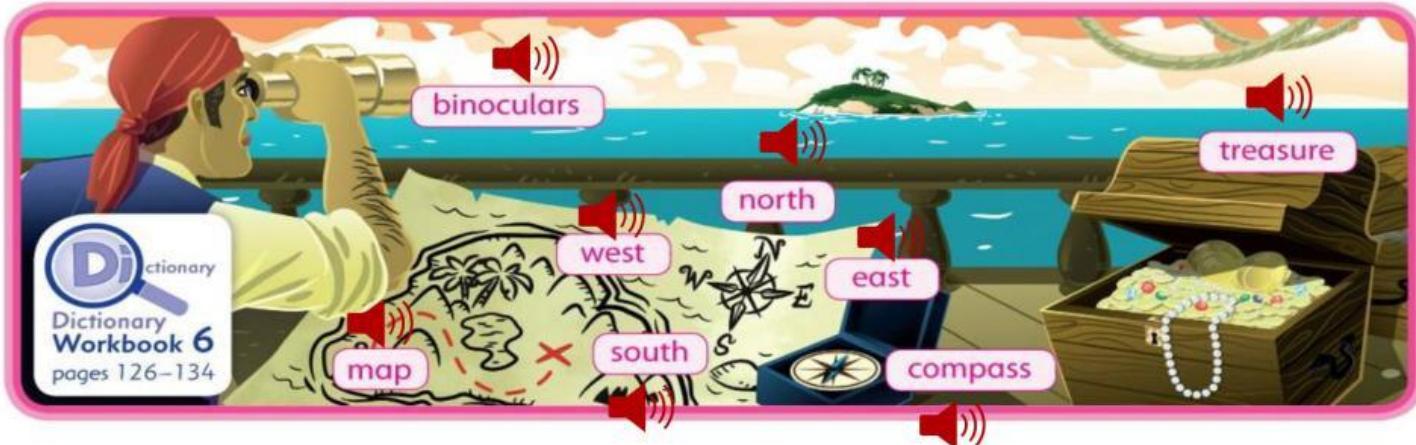
Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 7 : Explorers for a day !



1 Listen and repeat. 61

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Famous Shipwrecks

P. 72

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.



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.

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.

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.

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.

4

The desert in the Nazca Valley is made of dry 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.



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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!



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.

Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 9 : Survival !

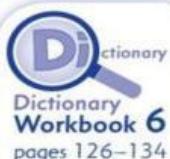
P. 85

1 Listen and repeat.  77



1 Find the words in the story. Write.

P. 89



storm survivor supplies shelter sails fence cut down **wall**

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



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 

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.



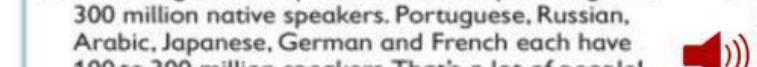
Q What's the most widely spoken language in the world?

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! 

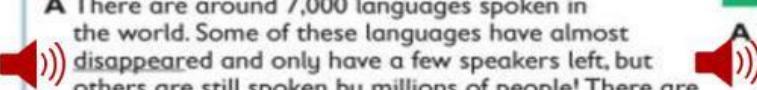


Q What are the next most widely spoken languages in the world?

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?



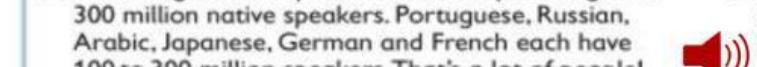
A The reason is perhaps because English is spoken in so many different continents. People in the UK, the US, Australia, Canada, Ireland and New Zealand speak English as their first language. It's also recognized as an official language in more than 70 countries around the world!

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.



Namaste
Hallo

Aloha
Dobry den

Terve

Bonjour

Guten Tag

Hola

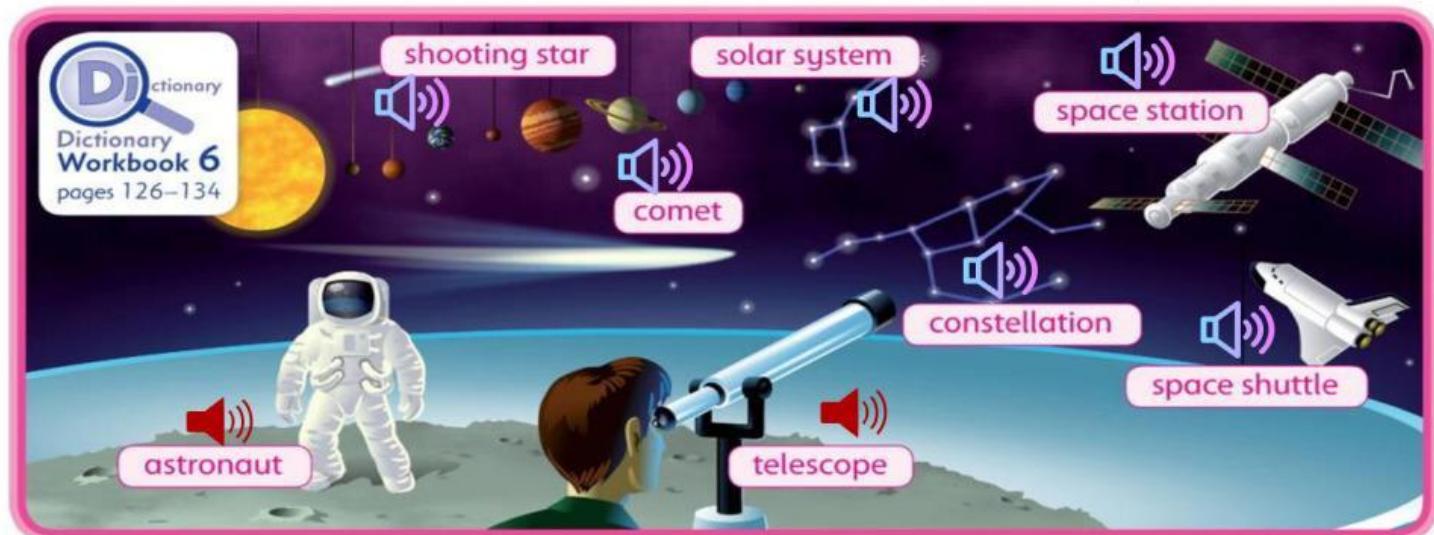
Family and Friends 6 (2nd)

Unit 11 : Space travel !



1 Listen and repeat. 97

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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.

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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 

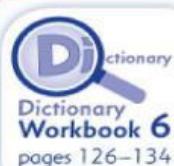
expensive *adj* costing a lot of money 

luxurious *adj* very comfortable and full of beautiful things 

peaceful *adj* quiet, with little or no activity 

stimulating *adj* interesting and exciting 

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 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!