Nelson English Level 6 Answers



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Check-up Answers

Unit 1

Word Check
Pupil Book Answers p. 8

A

1 toddler	**a** small child
2 glory	**b** praise
3 especially	**a** more than anything else
4 sprinted	**b** ran quickly
5 gawping	**a** staring

B

1 whatever it costs: *no matter what he has to put himself through*
2 to pace myself: *to run at a speed that I can keep up*

Comprehension
Pupil Book Answers p. 8

A

1 Soloman started running when he was a toddler.
2 Soloman's father was going to the market on their donkey.
3 Soloman wanted to be the fastest runner in the world.
4 Soloman visits Addis Ababa with his grandfather.
5 While they are in Addis Ababa, his grandfather is taken ill.

B

1 Answers that suggest 'even little kids' know about Ethiopian runners because 'they're the best'. Ethiopian runners are famous because they win medals at World championships, marathons and the Olympic Games.
2 Answers that suggest you have to train your mind not to care about being tired or in pain, and this is just as important as being able to run fast.
3 Answers that suggest Soloman knew he had started off much too fast when he had a 'stitch' and was 'so puffed' that he could 'hardly breathe'.
4 Possible answers:
I think he should have waited for the bus to be repaired because he was a long way from home and had never run that far before.
I think he should have set off running because he had no idea how long it would take for the bus to be repaired and he had to get the message about Grandfather to his father.

C

Individual answers.

Vocabulary
Pupil Book Answers p. 9

A

1 triathlon a sports event with three parts [Provided as an example]
2 pentathlon a sports event with **five** parts
3 octagon a shape with **eight** sides and angles
4 hexagon a shape with **six** sides and angles
5 bicycle a vehicle with **two** wheels
6 century **one hundred** years
7 decade **ten** years
8 millennium **one thousand** years
9 quadruped an animal with **four** legs
10 triplets **three** babies, born at the same time

B
The children are required to use their imagination to create made-up words and definitions using number prefixes.
Example answers:
hexplane – an aeroplane with six sets of wings
milletower – a building with one thousand floors
octopad – a tablet with eight fold-out screens
tritrain – a train with three levels
centicinema – a cinema with one hundred screens

Workbook Answers p. 4

A
Individual answers listing two **tri** words and their definitions.
For example:
triangle a shape with three sides
tripod a camera stand with three legs
triceratops a dinosaur with three horns

B
Individual answers listing two **quad** words and their definitions.
For example:
quadrangle a shape with four sides
quadrangle a courtyard with four sides
quadruplet four babies born at the same time

Punctuation

Pupil Book Answers p. 10

A
1 Father went to the market on a donkey**.**
2 I'm going to be the fastest runner in the world**!**
3 How do you train to be a really fast runner**?**
4 I could hardly breathe**!**
5 Have you been stung by a bee**?**

B
1 Is Soloman a very good runner?
2 Did Soloman run to school every day?
3 Are the Ethiopian runners the best in the world?

4 Did Soloman and his grandfather go to Addis Ababa?
5 Do you know things now that you didn't know then?

C
1 Soloman lives in Ethiopia.
2 Ethiopia is in Africa.
3 You have to forget how tired you are.
4 The bus broke down.
5 Soloman ran all the way home.

Workbook Answers p. 4

A
Soloman is a young boy who likes running.

B
Does Soloman have any brothers and sisters?

C
Soloman is an amazing runner!

Spelling
Pupil Book Answers p. 11

A
1 misspell **2** unnecessary **3** overrule **4** dissimilar

B
1 disservice, dissimilar
2 unnumbered, unnatural, unnamed
3 overreach, override, overrun
4 immovable, immeasurable

C
Possible answers:
1 People frequently **misspelled** Sarah's name.
2 I understood the subject, so the extra practice was **unnecessary**.
3 The manager **overruled** the decision.
4 Although Jaime and Pedro were twins, they were **dissimilar** in many ways.

Workbook Answers p. 5

A
1 overrated **2** reappear
3 misconduct **4** subway
5 unnecessary **6** immeasurable
7 discourage **8** precaution

B
Possible answers:

1 dislike	disagree
2 interact	interface
3 illegible	illegal
4 impossible	imperfect
5 unfasten	unbend
6 automatic	autobiography

Grammar

Pupil Book Answers p. 12

A

1 He flies like an eagle.
2 He reached the finishing line.
3 I am running very fast.
4 She was running in a marathon.
5 He will win the race.
6 The bus had stopped.

B

1 They **have watched** the race.
They **had watched** the race.
2 The passengers **have grumbled** about the bus.
The passengers **had grumbled** about the bus.
3 The mechanic **has taken** a long time.
The mechanic **had taken** a long time.
4 Soloman **has decided** to run home.
Soloman **had decided** to run home.

C

Ensure the children write and punctuate complete sentences. Check noun/verb agreement.
Possible answers:
1 I **know** how to stay safe.
2 Max **is struggling** to get up the hill.
3 Soloman **had trained** hard for the race.
4 Mother **was shouting**.
5 I **will run** to the shops.
6 The boy **has won** the race.

Workbook Answers p. 6

A

1 Mother laughed at me.	**Past**
2 He has worked hard.	**Past**
3 The lion is chasing me!	**Present**
4 She will run as fast as she can.	**Future**

B

past simple	past progressive	present perfect	past perfect
I **kept**	You **were keeping**	He **has kept**	They **had kept**

We **snatched**	He **was snatching**	I have snatched	She **had snatched**
You **brought**	We were bringing	It **has brought**	You **had brought**
They **started**	You **were starting**	We **have started**	I had started
He **broke**	It was breaking	She **has broken**	You **had broken**

C

Ensure the children write and punctuate complete sentences. Check noun/verb agreement.

Possible answers:

1 They **had explained** their answers to the class already.

2 She **had begun** the race.

3 It **had started** to rain.

Unit 2

Word Check
Pupil Book Answers p. 16

1 involving	**a** made up of
2 international	**b** from different countries
3 top-class	**a** the very best
4 debut	**b** first time
5 final	**a** last time

B
1 during his career: *in the time that he was playing cricket*
2 captained his side: *was captain of the team*

Comprehension
Pupil Book Answers p. 16

A
1 a Muttiah Muralitharan and Kumar Sangakkara come from Sri Lanka.
b Younis Khan and Wasim Akram come from Pakistan.
2 Kumar Sangakkara and Anil Kumble were born in October.
3 a Wasim Akram: 19
b Muttiah Muralitharan: 20
4 a Younis Khan: 2017
b Anil Kumble: 2008

B
1 Kumar Sangakkara scored the most Test Match runs.
2 Muttiah Muralitharan took the most Test Match wickets.
3 Wasim Akram played in Test Matches for 17 years.
4 Muttiah Muralitharan and Anil Kumble played in Test Matches for 18 years.
5 Wasim Akram played fewer than 110 Test Matches.

C
Possible answers:
heading, sub-headings, text, bullet-point lists, charts and photographs

Vocabulary
Pupil Book Answers p. 17

A
1 An island is land surrounded by water.
2 Never end with a friend on Friday.
3 Without a 'g', grammar can be spelt backwards.
4 Bought means to buy; brought means to bring.
5 Sorry you're too late for any chocolate.
6 Lighten lightning by dropping the 'e'.

7 Miss Pell can't spell misspell.

B
Example answers:
international: Including all nations makes this international
country: Remember to count the countries
appearance: Apples, pears and cherries.
believe: Never believe a lie.
interesting: Remember int and e and then it's all about resting
separate: Watch out! There's a rat in separate.

Workbook Answers p. 8

A
1 The awkward man stubs his toe and shouts, 'aw'!
2 Those who govern are in government.
3 Those who bargain, gain!
4 If you live long, you age.

B
Example answers:
necessary: It is necessary to have one collar and two sleeves.
permanent: Only one child per man need enter
immense: I made my eleven new signs easily.

Punctuation
Pupil Book Answers p. 18

A
Individual answers. Possible answers:
1 Test matches
• international
• can take up to five days
• all the players wear white
2 One Day International matches
• each team has 50 overs
• teams wear different coloured clothing
• winning team scores most runs
3 Famous cricket grounds
• The Oval Cricket Ground – England
• Eden Garden – India
• The National Stadium – Pakistan
• Sinhalese Sports Club – Sri Lanka

Workbook Answers p. 8

A
Possible answer:
• Cricket is played on a pitch.
• The batting side has two batsmen on the pitch.
• All the bowling side are on the pitch.

• One of the bowling side is the wicketkeeper.

Spelling

Pupil Book Answers p. 19

A

1 par**tial**	**2** residen**tial**
3 so**cial**	**4** artifi**cial**
5 essen**tial**	**6** confiden**tial**
7 poten**tial**	**8** superfi**cial**

B

1 confidential	**2** financial	**3** special
4 official	**5** influential	**6** initial

C

The two words that don't follow the rules are: *financial* and *initial.*
Example sentences:
The financial news was on the television.
The initial letter of my name is J.

Workbook Answers p. 9

A

1 confiden**tial**
2 cru**cial**
3 influen**tial**
4 essen**tial**
5 offi**cial**

B

The words that do not follow the rules are: financial, commercial, initial and spatial.

C

Possible answers:
1 My father received a **confidential** letter.
2 A bowler is **crucial** in a game of cricket.
3 My teacher is very **influential**.
4 It is **essential** to drink water on a hot day.
5 This is the **official** website.

Grammar

Pupil Book Answers p. 20

A

1 cricketer**s**	**2** journey**s**
3 curr**ies**	**4** bush**es**
5 fox**es**	**6** torch**es**
7 igloo**s**	**8** shel**ves**
9 piano**s**	**10** volcano**es**

11 t**ee**th **12** g**ee**se

B
1 The batsmen **are** doing well.
2 Anil Kumble **is** a bowler.
3 We **are** playing a cricket match this afternoon.

C
Possible answers:
1 The batsmen **have** played a great game.
2 Kumar Sangakkara **has** scored 14,234 runs.
3 Twenty overs **have** been bowled.

Workbook Answers p. 10

A
1 bus**es** **2** key**s** **3** wol**ves** **4** tomato**es**

B
Possible answers:
1 The **buses** were painted bright orange.
2 The boy lost his **keys**.
3 The **wolves** howled loudly.
4 **Tomatoes** are an essential ingredient.

C
1 policemen **2** policewomen
3 batsmen **4** batswomen

Unit 3

Word Check
Pupil Book Answers p. 23

A

1 shattering **b** loud
2 barged **b** pushed
3 pursued **a** chased
4 snapped **a** said crossly
5 clanged **b** rang loudly
6 timidly **b** feeling unsure

B

1 pinned to the wall: *he stayed close to the wall as if he was actually stuck to it*.
2 on the verge of: *about to*
3 propping up the wall: *it looked like he was holding the wall up. If he moved the wall would fall down.*
4 my fear died: *he no longer felt frightened.*

Comprehension
Pupil Book Answers p. 24

A

1 The poet is in the cloakroom.
2 The poet is standing near the wall.
3 Another boy called out to him.

B

1 Answers that suggest the man was a teacher.
2 Answers that suggest the 'warning bell' was to say that lessons were about to begin.
3 Answers that suggest these are 'strong' verbs and give the impression of noise and rough actions.
4 a 'not-sure-what-to-do' is feeling unsure of herself
b 'no-partner-in-the-queue' is alone
c 'mouth-stuck-down-like-glue' is silent
d 'looking-a-little-blue' is unhappy
e 'needs-a-friend-or-two' needs someone

C

1 Individual answers which explain that at the beginning of the poem, the boy was feeling frightened because he was in a new situation and didn't know anyone and at the end of the poem, his 'fear died' because someone made him feel welcome.
2 Individual answers that suggest the children would talk to the new girl and show her around.

Vocabulary
Pupil Book Answers p. 25

A
splatters; splatter; platter; latter; later; late; ate; at; a

B
there, in, I, here, rein, her, he, the

C

1 categorise [Provided as an example]	**2** catwalk
3 catfish	**4** catalogue
5 catch	**6** caterpillar
7 catering	**8** catastrophe

Workbook Answers p. 12

A
Possible answers: newcomer, newt, newly, news, newspaper, newsletter

B
Example answers:
newcomer: someone who hasn't been before
newt: a type of small amphibian
newly: adverb that describes something recent
news: the latest happenings
newspaper: where you can read about what is happening in the news
newsletter: document telling you about the latest events

Punctuation
Pupil Book Answers p. 26

A

1 I'm	**2** she's	**3** you're
4 we've	**5** they'll	**6** Dan's

B

1 There's	There is
2 He's	He has
3 I've	I have
4 The boy's	The boy is
5 Let's	Let us

C
1 The <u>teacher's</u> ringing the bell.
2 The <u>lesson's</u> started.
3 This <u>book's</u> very interesting.
4 <u>Dan's</u> lost his boots!
5 The new <u>boy's</u> looking happier.

Workbook Answers p. 12

A

1 boy's **2** Dan's **3** Let's **4** We'll

Spelling

Pupil Book Answers p. 27

A

1 re-enter **2** disallowed
3 non-fiction **4** co-operate
5 unkind **6** re-amend
7 illegible **8** irreplaceable

B

1 I prefer reading **non-fiction** books.
2 The teacher asked the group to **co-operate** while working on their project.
3 We wanted to **re-enter** the cricket ground after going out to buy some food.
4 I had to **re-amend** my answer after checking it a second time.
5 The teacher complained that my writing was **illegible**.

C

1 The teacher had to **re-explain** the activity to the class.
2 I would like to **re-explore** the forest in the winter.
3 I had to **re-estimate** how long my homework would take.

Workbook Answers p. 13

1 co-ordinate
2 re-explain
3 non-traditional
4 non-existent
5 re-entry
6 re-earn

B

Example answers:

- My Mum will **co-ordinate** my sister's birthday party.
- Would you like me to **re-explain** the rules?
- They decided to play **non-traditional** music.
- The flavour in the dessert was **non-existent**.
- The security guards would not allow **re-entry**.
- The player must work hard to **re-earn** his place in the team.

Grammar

Pupil Book Answers p. 28

A

1 Anil has thrown the ball!

2 I have seen the other boys in the cloakroom.
3 We have taken our books out.
4 He has got a new friend.
5 The lesson has begun.

B
1 I had chosen a partner in the queue.
2 He had written a long story.
3 She had forgotten her pencil case.
4 They had hidden from their friends.
5 We had run to school.

C

1 present perfect: has/have swung	past perfect: had swung
2 present perfect: has/have rung	past perfect: had rung
3 present perfect: has/have flown	past perfect: had flown
4 present perfect: has/have sung	past perfect: had sung
5 present perfect: has/have risen	past perfect: had risen
6 present perfect: has/have spoken	past perfect: had spoken

Workbook Answers p. 14

A
1 The class has written the spelling list.
2 I had forgotten to hand in my homework!
3 I have drawn a picture of my friends.
4 The teacher had taken our books in to mark.
5 We have given the new girl a tour around the school.

B

Present simple tense	Present perfect tense	Past perfect tense
I break	I **have broken**	I **had broken**
it blows	it **has blown**	it **had blown**
he draws	he **has drawn**	he **had drawn**
you shake	you **have shaken**	you **had shaken**
they swim	they **have swum**	they **had swum**
we hide	we **have hidden**	we **had hidden**
she eats	she **has eaten**	she **had eaten**

C
Example answers:
My brother **had broken** my favourite pen.
The wind **had blown** fiercely all night.
He **had drawn** a picture of the ocean.
I **had shaken** the dust off the blanket.
Jessica **had swum** three laps of the pool.
We **had hidden** the food from the birds.
The goats **had eaten** all the food.

Unit 4

Word Check

Pupil Book Answers p. 31

1 locality	**a** area
2 screened	**b** hid
3 peering	**b** staring
4 thoughtful	**a** interested
5 texture	**b** the way something feels
6 curious	**a** strange
7 emerging	**b** growing
8 neglected	**b** uncared for

B

1 let it be: *left it alone*

2 puzzling over it: l*ooking at it carefully trying to decide what it is*

Comprehension

Pupil Book Answers p. 32

A

1 The narrator noticed the triffid behind a hedge that screened the rubbish heap.

2 The narrator's father inspected the stalk, the stem, the woody bole, the leaves and the funnel.

3 The narrator knew that the base of the cup was sticky because 'there were flies and other small insects struggling in it'.

4 The surprising thing that the triffid did was to pick up its roots and walk.

B

1 Answers that suggest people were not worried because plants, such as weeds, often just appear without anyone having planted them.

2 Answers that suggest the narrator's father was obviously interested in the plant. He may have been trying to see if it was similar to other plants he knew.

3 Answers that suggest that the narrator was small and could not see inside the funnel of the plant.

4 a Answers that suggest the writer wants you to feel interested in the plant but not alarmed – just like the people in the story.

b Answers that suggest the writer wants you to feel alarmed by this strange behaviour and to realise that the triffid is not an ordinary plant.

5 Answers that suggest people would be frightened.

C

Example answers:

The triffids could be hostile and dangerous

The triffids could try to take over the Earth.

The characters could try to escape the triffids.

People could fight back and defeat the triffids.

Vocabulary

Pupil Book Answers pp 32–33

A

Individual answers. A selection of words and phrases to describe the illustration of the imaginary creature from space on **Pupil Book 6 Page 33.**

B

Individual answers. A description of an imaginary creature invented by the child.

Workbook Answers p. 16

A

Individual answers. A selection of words and phrases to describe an animal of the child's choice.

B

Individual answers.

Punctuation

Pupil Book Answers pp 33–34

A

1 the triffid**'s** stem
2 the garden**'s** fence
3 those plants**'** fronds
4 my father**'s** glasses
5 the fingers**'** nails
6 the insects**'** wings

B

1 the stalk**'s** thickness [Provided as an example]
2 the picture**'s** frame
3 the boys**'** fathers
4 the rubbish bins**'** lids
5 the glove**'s** fingers

C

Possible answers:
1 The stalk's hairs were tiny.
2 The picture's corners were all curling.
3 The boys' plants were growing the fastest.
4 The rubbish bins' lids were broken.
5 The glove's fabric was waterproof.

Workbook Answers p. 16

A

1 my father's moustache
2 the triffid's stem
3 the children's plants
4 the books' covers

Spelling

Pupil Book Answers p. 34–35

A

1 vigour **2** labour
3 glamour **4** rigour

B

1 vigorous [Provided as an example] **2** laborious **3** glamorous **4** rigorous

C

1 anxious **2** nutritious **3** marvellous
4 mysterious **5** suspicious **6** ridiculous
7 cautious **8** gorgeous **9** furious

Workbook Answers p. 17

A

1 delicious **2** furious **3** enormous
4 victorious **5** marvellous **6** serious

B

1 delicious, enormous, marvellous **2** serious **3** victorious **4** previous

C

Example answers:
1 The neighbour's son was very **mischievous**.
2 My grandma is **generous**, and always gives me nice presents.

Grammar

Pupil Book Answers pp 35–36

A

1 Have you seen the triffid that is growing near the rubbish heap?
2 My father was the only one who had inspected a triffid.
3 I looked inside the cup which was full of a sticky mess.
4 The triffid, which had started to walk, came towards the house.
5 My father, who was interested in these strange plants, was not very surprised.

B

Possible answers:
1 I have seen the triffid **that** **walked across our garden**.
2 My father felt the leaves **which** **had a leathery texture**.
3 I watched the insects **which** **were stuck in the plant**.
4 The reporter **who** interviewed my father wrote about the triffids.

C

1 The people **who** have not seen a triffid are not frightened.
2 The triffids, **whose** behaviour was unexpected, have appeared everywhere.

Workbook Answers p. 18

A

1 John Wyndham is the man who wrote the story.
2 Do you enjoy stories that are set in the future?
3 The story, which was about a triffid, was very exciting.

B

Possible answers:
1 The triffid is the strange plant **that** grew near the rubbish heap.
2 That is the reporter **who** wrote about the triffids.
3 That triffid, **which** was growing in our garden, has got up and walked!

C

Example answer:
A triffid is a creature which looks like a plant. It is tall and wild and it has legs that allow it to walk.

Unit 5

Word Check

Pupil Book Answers p. 39

A

1 spheres	**a** round objects
2 oddly	**b** strangely
3 convinced	**b** sure
4 simpler	**a** more ordinary
5 skimmed	**a** moved over the surface
6 orbit	**a** movement around something

B

1 back up their story: *agree with them*
2 only a matter of time: *some time in the future, it will happen*
3 make contact with us: *try to communicate with us*
4 take evasive action: *movement to escape something*

Comprehension

Pupil Book Answers p. 40

A

1 The term flying saucer was first used in 1947.
2 People who study UFOs are called ufologists.
3 Any three from: astronauts, airline pilots, police officers, astronomers or farmers.
4 Any three from: unusual cloud formations, fireballs, meteorites, weather balloons, optical illusions or fabrications.

B

1 Answers that suggest that people want a simpler explanation for objects seen in the sky because they do not believe that aliens are trying to land on Earth. They may be frightened by the idea or think it is ridiculous.
2 Individual answers.
3 Answers that suggest that McDivitt's story is more likely to be believed than Arnold's because Arnold was on his own with no one to back up his story whereas McDivitt had another astronaut with him.
4 Answers that suggest the writer firmly believes that UFOs exists but does not have a definite opinion on what they are.
Evidence from the text includes:
'Unidentified flying objects [UFOs] exist.'
'People have seen things in the sky and they cannot explain them.'
'Some of these strange sightings have been explained in this way, but not every one.'
'We should accept that people have seen something. But what?'

C

Individual answers.

Vocabulary

Pupil Book Answers p. 41

A

Possible answers:

1 It is possible to show more with one picture than you can describe with many words.
2 Silly people are easily tricked out of their money.
3 You cannot make up for one bad action by doing something else that is bad.

B

Example answers:

1 The book includes an aerial photo of the landscape and a picture is worth a thousand words.
2 My Dad always tells his brother: "A fool and his money are soon parted."
3 My teacher told me that two wrongs don't make a right.

C

1 Empty vessels **make the most sound**.
2 More haste **less speed**.
3 While the cat's away **the mice will play**.
4 Two heads **are better than one**.
5 Birds of a feather **flock together**.
6 There's no smoke **without fire**.

Workbook Answers p. 20

A

Possible answers:

1 Rumours usually have some basis of truth.
2 Rushing slows you down.
3 Having somebody else to help can make it easier to solve a problem/come up with an answer.
4 While the person who is in charge is away/not looking, other people will do what they like.
5 People with similar interests/personalities are usually found together.

Punctuation

Pupil Book Answers p. 42

A

1 one statement explaining another
2 result
3 list

B

1 A UFO landed: people ran away.
2 Many ufologists believe UFOs are on a mission: they are exploring other planets.
3 There were lights in the sky: it was a plane coming in to land.
4 Strange things can be seen in the sky: cloud formations, meteorites, weather balloons.

C

Individual answers. Possible answers:
1 On Monday last week we had these lessons: English, music, maths and geography.
2 Jorge could not visit me on the weekend: he was playing football.
3 Our team played a cricket match against another school: we won.

Workbook Answers pp 20–21

A
1 Strange lights were seen in the sky: people thought it was a UFO.
2 Many people claim to have seen UFOs: astronauts, pilots, farmers.
3 Some people would like to meet extra-terrestrials: they believe we could learn a lot from them.

Spelling
Pupil Book Answers p. 43

A
1 warn before an event
2 make new again
3 opposite to the direction in which a hand moves on a clock
4 things coming together
5 on board (for example, being on board a ship or a train)
6 to sink below the surface
7 to make clearer/remove any uncertainty
8 between countries/nations
9 to arrange in advance

B
Possible answers:
1 **fore**cast, **fore**arm, **fore**leg
2 **re**apply, **re**discover, **re**do
3 **anti**freeze, **anti**venom, **anti**viral
4 **con**verse, **con**fuse, **con**serve
5 **a**bridge, **a**light, **a**cross
6 **sub**marine, **sub**zero, **sub**title
7 **de**value, **de**frost, **de**rail
8 **inter**act, **inter**mix, **inter**mediate
9 **pre**historic, **pre**mature, **pre**occupied

C
1 aero = air, atmosphere, gas
2 micro = very small
3 multi = many

Workbook Answers p. 21

A
Possible answers:

Prefix	Prefix meaning	Example words

1 a	on	across, away
2 anti	opposite, against	anticlimax, antibiotics
3 con	together	conjunction, confirm
4 de	down, away	declassify, degrade
5 fore	front, in front, beforehand	forehead, foresee
6 inter	between	interact, interview
7 pre	before	prehistoric, preorder
8 re	again	reassure, rewrite
9 sub	under	submerge, submarine

Grammar

Pupil Book Answers p. 44

A

1 The ufologist had his camera but he forgot to take a photograph.

2 UFOs have been seen in the sky and people have photographed them.

3 Was that a UFO or was it a meteorite?

B

1 There are clouds in the sky **but** it isn't raining.
2 I saw something strange **but** I don't know what it was.
3 Kenneth Arnold was a pilot **and** he saw a UFO.
4 He might have seen a UFO **or** he might have seen a weather balloon.

C

Possible answers:
1 The flying saucer landed **and** a strange creature got out.
2 The meteorite came close to Earth **but** it did not hit us!
3 The photograph was quite blurred **but** I could make out the flying saucer.
4 That could be a strange cloud formation **or** it could be a UFO!

Workbook Answers p. 22

A

1 The movie was about a flying saucer and it didn't end happily!
2 Astronauts have travelled in space but they have not landed on Mars.
3 I might be an astronaut or I might be a pilot.

B

1 Is this a photograph **or** is this a drawing?
2 The flight was smooth **but** the landing was bumpy!
3 He was about to take a photograph **but** the UFO disappeared!

Unit 6

Word Check
Pupil Book Answers p. 47

A

1 soar	**b** fly up in the air
2 fated	**a** meant to be
3 deflated	**a** empty of air
4 nudging	**b** pushing

B

1 bring-down feeling: *feeling sad and disappointed*
2 hanging out: *in the poem, this could literally mean hanging next to something but it also refers to the idiom which means 'spending time with'*
3 couldn't make up its mind: *couldn't decide what to do*
4 scarcely budging: *hardly moving*
5 wrinkles and crinkles: *folds and creases*
6 plastic freak: *made of plastic and behaving very strangely*

Comprehension
Pupil Book Answers p. 48

A

1 They have invented 'a balloon that stays on the ceiling'.
2 He finds the balloons 'lying on the floor'.
3 The poet feels 'bad' and 'sad'.
4 The balloon that couldn't make up its mind is 'in mid-air' or 'halfway between the ceiling and the floor'.

B

1 Answers that suggest this balloon is better than any other balloon.
2 The poet uses the phrases 'days and days' and 'nights and nights' to show how long the balloon lasts.
3 Normal balloons last a short time and can then be thrown away. This balloon is around for a much longer time. It can be pleasant having guests for a short stay, but if they are reluctant to go it can be a problem.

C

Possible answers:
1 At the beginning of the poem, we know that the poet is pleased with the balloon because he says 'Nevermore will I have that morning bring-down feeling'. He calls it 'Mr Perfecto' and 'Numero Uno'.
2 By the end of the poem we know that the poet is annoyed that the balloon stays on the ceiling because he says he wants the 'bring-down' feeling back.
He wants a balloon that 'crinkles', 'wrinkles' and 'softens'. He calls the balloon a 'spy' and a 'plastic freak'.

Vocabulary
Pupil Book Answers p. 49

A

Word	Modern meaning
1 fantastic	excellent, brilliant
2 nice	pleasant, friendly
3 buggy	filled with bugs or glitches (when referring to software) or a small off-road motor vehicle with an open top
4 keen	eager, enthusiastic
5 quick	fast, speedy
6 awful	terrible, horrible

B

Possible answers.

1 hack: to gain unauthorised access to data in a computer or device
2 bug: an error in a computer program.
3 crash: when a computer program or operating system fails to work
4 mouse: a handheld device that moves the cursor on a computer screen
5 post: to add a message to an online message board or social media site
6 print: to create a printed copy of a digital file
7 save: to back up work by storing the changes made to a file
8 tablet: a digital device that can be used for running apps and interacting with visual and audio content
9 scroll: to move up and down a page of content on a screen

Workbook Answers p. 24

A

Example answers.

1 bungee jump: a jump from a big height, attached to an elastic rope, carried out for fun
2 monorail: a railway transport system where the trains run on a single rail
3 snowboard: a board, like a broad ski, used for sliding and jumping in the snow as a sport
4 theme park: an amusement park with rides and entertainment
5 virtual reality: a computer simulation of a particular place or setting

B

Example answers:

text: to send a message on a mobile phone
cloud: a place to store data on the Internet

Punctuation

Pupil Book Answers p. 50

A

1 toothpaste	**2** swimming pool	**3** x-ray
4 rainfall	**5** spaceship	**6** car park
7 passer-by	**8** football	**9** airport
10 haircut	**11** runner-up	**12** seaweed
13 teammate	**14** washing-machine	**15** post office

B

1 two-fifths
2 forty-four
3 seven-eights
4 ninety-seven
5 one-tenth
6 seventy-two
7 three-sixteenths
8 fifty-eight

C

Possible answers:
1 I would like to buy some sugar-free fruit juice.
2 The problem was solved by the quick-thinking student.
3 A well-known band were performing.
4 The open-air cinema is fun.

Workbook Answers p. 24

A

1 hard-working woman
2 twenty-two balloons
3 a well-known actor
4 an eye-catching headline
5 one-quarter of the class
6 an up-to-date account

Spelling

Pupil Book Answers p. 51

A

'ei' because the sound isn't 'ee':	**'ei' because it follows 'c':**	**'ie' because the sound is 'ee':**
their, neither, eight, sovereign, weight, rein, reindeer, vein, leisure, heir, freight, forfeit	deceive, receipt, conceit	field, believe, wield, brief, chief, shield, achieve, relief, piece, retrieve

B

Possible answers.
'ei' because sound isn't 'ee': beige, neighbour
'ei' because it follows 'c': perceive, receive, ceiling
'ie' because sound is 'ee': fierce, mischief, niece

Workbook Answers p. 25

A

1 reciept (✗)
2 beleive (✗)
3 eight (✓)
4 decieve (✗)
5 retrieve (✓)
6 field (✓)
7 releived (✗)
8 their (✓)
9 acheive (✗)
10 peice (✗)

B

1 receipt
2 believe
4 deceive
7 relieved
9 achieve
10 piece

C

Possible answers:
1 I bought some balloons at the shop, and the shopkeeper gave me a **receipt**.
2 I cannot **believe** that the balloon was still floating!
3 May I have a **piece** of cake?
4 I am **relieved** that the balloon has finally come down.

Grammar

Pupil Book Answers p. 52

A

1 I have a **big, red balloon**.
2 **This dirty floor** needs sweeping.
3 There are **a lot of guests** in the **popular hotel**.
4 That **small bedroom** is mine.

B

1 **the** poem
2 Possible answers: **a clever** trick / **an amazing** trick
3 **this**/**that** night

C

Possible answers:
1 We have bought **my balloon**.
2 Dad is painting **our ceiling**.
3 They have **their guest** arriving.
4 I must make **my bed**.

Workbook Answers p. 26

A

1 That wrinkled balloon should be thrown out.
2 My little sister is asleep.
3 A few balloons have popped!

B

Possible answers.

1 laughing audience

2 purring cat

3 jumping horse

C

Example answers:

1 his toy train	Joachim likes playing with his toy train.
2 a talented footballer	My friend is a talented footballer.

Unit 7

Word Check

Pupil Book Answers p. 56

A

1 consistent	**a** always the same
2 declared	**a** stated
3 selected	**b** chose
4 constant	**a** all the time
5 spectators	**b** watchers
6 convinced	**a** sure

B

1 taking it in turns: *do things one after another*
2 experimenting with: *trying out different ways of doing something*
3 to do the job: *to do what is needed*
4 the historic flight: *a flight that made history because it was the first one*

Comprehension

Pupil Book Answers p. 56

A

1 The date of the first flight was the 17th December 1903.
2 It took place at the Kitty Hawk beach in North Carolina.
3 The first men to fly in a plane were Wilbur and Orville Wright.
4 Orville Wright made the first flight.
5 Wilbur Wright made the longest flight.

B

1 Answers that suggest a 'consistent wind' would help them in the air. A wind that kept changing direction and speed could cause problems.
2 Answers that suggest the reader knows Orville was pleased with what had happened because he declared, "We have made four successful flights this morning... It is a success!"
3 Answers that suggest a heavy engine would have made it difficult for the plane to get off the ground.
4 Individual answers suggesting that the spectator thought what he saw was fantastic – the best thing he had ever seen.
5 Individual answers suggesting that the reporter thought it was wonderful.

C

Possible answers.
1 a facts: times, dates, length of flight
b opinions: what the spectator thought or what the reporter thought
2 Example answer:
paragraph 1: what happened on 17th December 1903
paragraph 2: details of the first flight
paragraph 3: details of the longest flight

paragraph 4: Orville Wright's opinion
paragraph 5: background on the Wright Brothers
paragraph 6: information about *Flyer I*
paragraph 7: eyewitness account
paragraph 8: the reporter's opinion

Vocabulary

Pupil Book Answers p. 57

A

1 Simile
2 Not a simile but an idiom
3 Not a simile but a metaphor
4 Simile

B

Example answers:

1 as cunning as a hyena
2 as fresh as an apple
3 as slippery as a banana skin
4 as clear as water
5 as tough as a buffalo
6 as pretty as a flower

C

Example answers:

1 The character in my book is as cunning as a hyena.
2 The soup was as clear as water.
3 My uncle is a farmer and as tough as a buffalo.

Workbook Answers p. 28

A

1 as dry as **a desert**
2 as high as **a skyscraper**
3 as hot as **an oven**
4 as quiet **as snow**

B

1 The crowd swarmed like bees.
2 The river was as clear as glass.

Punctuation

Pupil Book Answers p. 58

A

Boy Beats Bus!

B

Individual answers. For example:

Wright Brothers Reach for the Sky
First Flight for Frenchman

C
Individual answers.

Workbook Answers pp 28–29

A
Example answers.
1 NEW RECORD FOR RUNNER
2 DEFEAT FOR DOMINICA
3 ALIENS ARRIVE!
4 PANIC! LION ESCAPES!

Spelling
Pupil Book Answers p. 59

A

1 flatter**y**	2 powder**y**	3 water**y**
4 baker**y**	5 brave**ry**	6 scene**ry**
7 discover**y**	8 deliver**y**	9 recover**y**

B

1 volunt**ary**	**2** nurs**ery**
3 necess**ary**	**4** ordin**ary**
5 hist**ory**	**6** myst**ery**
7 compliment**ary**	**8** prim**ary**
9 revolution**ary**	**10** mem**ory**
11 batt**ery**	**12** fact**ory**

C
Example answers:
The **primary** teacher discovered a **mystery** at the **nursery**.
I received a **complementary battery** in my **history** class today.
It's not **necessary** to work in an **ordinary** factory.

Workbook Answers p. 29

A
Possible answers:
ery: archery, cutlery, gallery
ary: anniversary, boundary, summary
ory: territory, victory, satisfactory

B
Individual answers.

Grammar

Pupil Book Answers p. 60

A

Example answer:

Charles Lindbergh was born on the 4th February 1902 in Detroit, USA. His father was Charles August Lindbergh and his mother Evangeline Lindbergh. Charles was brought up on a farm.

At the age of 18, Charles went to university. He left because he wanted to become a pilot. He joined the Army Air Service where he learned to fly. His first job was flying the mail between St Louis and Chicago.

A prize of $25,000 was offered to anyone who could fly non-stop from New York to Paris. Lindbergh was successful in winning the prize.

On 20th and 21st May 1927, he took 20 hours and 21 minutes to complete the flight.

Workbook Answers p. 30

A

Example answer:

Orville and Wilbur Wright were brothers. From 1896 to 1903, they made 700 successful flights in gliders at Kitty Hawk beach, North Carolina.

On 17th December 1903, the brothers made four successful flights in their plane, *Flyer I.* The first flight lasted 12 seconds. The longest flight lasted 59 seconds.

The Wright Brothers designed and built *Flyer I* from wood, fabric and wire. They also designed and built a light powerful engine for the plane.

Unit 8

Word Check

Pupil Book Answers p. 63

A

1 refreshing	**b** making them feel less tired
2 stationary	**a** not moving
3 vision	**a** sight
4 suffocating	**a** unable to breathe
5 locate	**b** find
6 minimal	**a** small amount of

B

1 gradually strengthened: *slowly got stronger*
2 fade from view: *disappear/can no longer been seen*
3 the universe is filled: *the sand blocks out everything*
4 stumble on: *move forward slipping and falling*

Comprehension

Pupil Book Answers p. 64

A

1 The writer was travelling across the **Sahara** Desert.
2 They travelled a distance of **twenty miles** on the first day.
3 **Tea** was their main drink throughout the journey.
4 It is important to keep **moving** in a sandstorm.
5 They travelled through **three** sandstorms in **nine** days.

B

1 The writer mentions that: 'Even when we were in trucks in later years, we would have to keep driving with no vision', indicating that he returned to the desert and travelled by truck.
2 Answers that suggest the sandstorms were worse at night because the travellers were taken by surprise and were often asleep when they hit.
3 Answers that suggest that sand and water are alike because both can weigh you down, and cover you and both can pose a risk to your safety.
4 Answers that suggest that to survive, the travellers needed to stay warm at night ('the fire') and to have something to drink ('the tea') so they were the only things that mattered.
5 Answers that suggest the sandstorms made it impossible for them to see anything and impossible to know exactly where they were.

C

Individual answers.

Vocabulary

Pupil Book Answers p. 65

A
Possible answers:
1 The sun is very hot today.
2 I haven't seen you in a very long time.
3 I felt extremely cold.
4 I found it difficult to sleep.

B

1 felt tired	**2** went very fast
3 were expensive	**4** is very light
5 is very small	**6** have lots to do

Workbook Answers p. 32

A
Example answers:
1 I was so tired after the flight that I couldn't keep my eyes open.
2 The winner in the track race went faster than the speed of light.
3 The new furniture cost a fortune.

Punctuation

Pupil Book Answers p. 66

A

1 the writer's tent	**2** the sandstorm's strength
3 the breeze's coolness	**4** the boat's sails
5 the gale's ferocity	

B

1 the travellers' camp	**2** the trucks' wheels
3 the men's glasses	**4** the horses' saddles
5 the camels' hooves	

C
Possible answers:
1 **The desert's surface** moved as the wind blew.
2 **The stars' light** helped us to see our way.
3 **The fire's heat** kept us warm.

Workbook Answers p. 32

A
1 phrase: the traveller's journey
possible sentence: The traveller's journey was long and difficult.
2 phrase: the truck's driver
possible sentence: The truck's driver was cheerful in spite of the difficulties.

Spelling

Pupil Book Answers p. 67

A

1 evident	**2** important	**3** relevant
4 obedient	**5** sufficient	**6** ignorant
7 silent	**8** distant	**9** absent

B

1 It is **important** to keep walking through a desert sandstorm.
2 I was **ignorant** of the danger of sleeping through a sandstorm.
3 We hadn't packed **sufficient** food for the journey.
4 We fell **silent** as we became tired and hungry.
5 The nearest town was **distant** and difficult to locate.

C

1 dist**ance**	**2** abund**ance**	**3** differ**ence**
4 conveni**ence**	**5** abs**ence**	**6** eleg**ance**

Workbook Answers p. 33

A

Adjectives	Abstract nouns
independent	independence
evident	evidence
ignorant	**ignorance**
absent	**absence**
fragrant	fragrance
different	difference
elegant	**elegance**
assistant	assistance
innocent	**innocence**
extravagant	**extravagance**
obedient	obedience
intelligent	intelligence
consequent	**consequence**

B

Example answer:
The **assistant** at the shop gave the lady some **assistance** with her bags.

C

Example answer:
It soon became **evident** that all of the **evidence** had been lost.

Grammar

Pupil Book Answers p. 68

A

1 The travellers
2 Hassanein Bey
3 The camels
4 The wind
5 The storm

B

1 our tents
2 the camels
3 the weary travellers
4 the camp
5 the food

C

Possible answers:
1 The travellers put up **their battered tents**.
2 The camels had **a drink of water**.
3 The drivers drank **the refreshing water**.
4 Hassanein Bey wrote about **his exciting adventures**.
5 The sand blew around **the small camp**.

Workbook Answers p. 34

A

1 The sandstorm destroyed the camp.

2 My friends travelled across the desert.

3 The camels crunched the date stones.

B

Possible answers.
1 The sand covered the truck.
2 The camels carried our bags.
3 The storm swept away the tents.

C

Possible answers.
1 We were slowed down by the sand.
2 The driver guided the camels.
3 We took shelter from the storm.

Unit 9

Word Check
Pupil Book Answers p. 72

A

1 conditions	**a** environment
2 harsh	**b** difficult
3 surroundings	**b** places very near
4 eroded	**a** worn away
5 shrink	**b** grow smaller
6 remains	**b** what is left

B

Possible answers:
1 large expanse: *something which covers a very big area*
2 sticking up from: *is higher than what is around it*

Comprehension
Pupil Book Answers p. 72

A

1 The Sahara desert is in northeastern Africa.
2 The Atacama desert is a coastal desert.
3 The temperature in polar deserts during the warmest months of the year is below 10°C.
4 A plateau is higher than its surroundings.
5 The word 'mesa' means table.
6 A mesa is narrower than a plateau.
7 A butte is wider than a pinnacle.

B

1 Answers that suggest *table* is a good description for a mesa as it has a flat top like a table.
2 Answers that suggest *tower of rock* is a good description for a butte as it is tall like a tower and made of rock.
3 Answers that suggest *finger of rock* is a good description for a pinnacle as it is thin like a finger and made of rock.

C

Example answers:
1 Sahara desert = subtropical; Atacama desert = coastal; Arctic and Antarctic = polar deserts
2 plateau = large, flat top; mesa = smaller, flat top, steep sides; butte = steep 'tower of rock'; pinnacle = thinner 'finger of rock'

Vocabulary
Pupil Book Answers p. 73

A
1 hot (cold) boiling, roasting, scorching, sizzling
2 large (small) big, enormous, sizeable, huge
3 angry annoyed, cross, enraged, fiery
4 alarm siren, warning, danger, signal, alert
5 small (large) little, mini, tiny, petite
6 prevent avert, avoid, prohibit

B
Example answers:
The Sahara desert is not just hot, it is **scorching**.
The Antarctic desert is **enormous**.

C
Example answers:
1 a meal: delicious, tasty, lovely, scrumptious, disgusting
2 being alone: lonely, solitary, deserted, secluded, solo
3 a surprise: surprised, amazed, disappointed, astounded, thrilled
4 a journey: interested, excited, bored, eager, tired

Workbook Answers p. 36

A
Possible answers.
1 brave adventurous, audacious, confident, courageous
2 grab capture, catch, clutch, grasp
3 charm appeal, beauty, charisma, glamour
4 calm cool, harmonious, peaceful, mild
5 stop bar, block, break, halt

Punctuation
Pupil Book Answers p. 73

A
1 **H**ow mesas are formed/**H**ow **M**esas are **F**ormed
2 **M**esas, buttes and pinnacles/**M**esas, **B**uttes and **P**innacles
3 **T**he **A**tacama desert/**T**he **A**tacama **D**esert
4 **T**ravelling across the **S**ahara/**T**ravelling **A**cross the **S**ahara

B
1 **D**esert Wildlife
2 The Deserts of North **A**merica
3 Desert **S**urvival Tips

C
Possible answers:
My parents
My brothers and sisters
Cousins, aunts and uncles

Workbook Answers p. 36

A
1 The largest hot desert/The Largest Hot Desert
2 The largest cold desert/The Largest Cold Desert
3 How pinnacles are formed/How Pinnacles are Formed
4 Life in the desert/Life in the Desert

Spelling

Pupil Book Answers p. 75

A
1 according = ac/cord/ing [Provided as an example]
2 marvellous = mar/vel/lous
3 communicate = com/mun/i/cate
4 immediately = im/med/i/ate/ly
5 recommend = rec/om/mend
6 opportunity = op/por/tun/i/ty
7 interrupt = in/ter/rupt

B

1 exaggerate	**2** necessary
3 opportunity	4 recommend
5 excellent	6 marvellous
7 community	8 programme
9 attached	10 communicate
11 immediately	12 interrupt

C

1 excellent	**2** marvellous	**3** recommend
4 attached	**5** programme	**6** opportunity

Workbook Answers p. 37

A
Example answers:
1 It is not polite to **interrupt** people when they are speaking.
2 I can **recommend** the new movie about space.
3 The label is **attached** to my suitcase.
4 My teacher said my report was **excellent**.
5 It's **necessary** to work hard to do well in exams.

B

1 community	**2** necessary
3 marvellous	**4** embarrass
5 excellent	**6** programme
7 immediately	**8** opportunity

Grammar

Pupil Book Answers p. 76

A

1 People live in desert regions although conditions are difficult.
2 The Atacama is the driest desert on Earth because almost no rain falls.
3 A butte is formed after a mesa has been eroded by wind and water.

B

1 **Although conditions are difficult,** people live in desert regions.
2 **Because almost no rain falls,** the Atacama is the driest desert on Earth.
3 **After a mesa has been eroded by wind and water,** a butte is formed.

C

Example answers:
1 When you travel on foot, it takes longer.
2 After the weak rock has been eroded, a mesa is formed.

Workbook Answers p. 38

A

1 A plateau is formed after areas of weak rock have been eroded.
2 Plants grow briefly in some deserts after there is rainfall.
3 A region is called a desert when there is less than 250mm of rain each year.

B

1 **After areas of weak rock have been eroded,** a plateau is formed.
2 **After there is rainfall,** plants grow briefly in some deserts.
3 **When there is less than 250mm of rain each year,** a region is called a desert.

C

Possible answers.
1 She was fascinated by deserts **although she has never been to one**.
2 I researched facts about deserts **before I did my homework**.

Unit 10

Word Check

Pupil Book Answers p. 79

1 grinned	**a** smiled
2 good-natured	**b** kind
3 timidly	**a** nervously
4 mad	**b** acting strangely
5 remarked	**a** gave her opinion
6 vanished	**b** disappeared

B

1 treated with respect: *spoken to politely*
2 could not be denied: *could not be argued against*

Comprehension

Pupil Book Answers p. 80

A

1 The Cheshire Cat is described as looking 'good-natured' but with 'very long claws and a great many teeth'.
2 Alice wanted to know which way to go.
3 Alice would meet the Mad Hatter or the March Hare.
4 The Cheshire Cat wags his tail when he is angry.
5 Alice will see the Cheshire Cat again if she plays croquet with the Queen.

B

1 Answers that suggest that because Alice doesn't know where she is, she isn't in a position to ask to go anywhere specific, so it doesn't really matter which way she goes.
2 Answers that suggest the Cheshire Cat says that anyone Alice meets will be mad so she can't avoid it.
3 Individual answers suggesting that Alice is polite because she treats the Cheshire Cat with respect. She is calm because she does not seem very worried about the strange position she finds herself in.
4 Individual answers suggesting that the Cheshire Cat is reasonably friendly but not very helpful. He doesn't talk in a very straightforward way and vanishes without giving Alice much idea of where to go or what to do.

B

1 It is a story. It could also be described as: prose, fantasy, narrative or fiction.
2 It was written for entertainment or enjoyment.
3 It was written for children.
4 It is based on the writer's imagination.

Vocabulary

Pupil Book Answers pp 80–81

A

whether – weather; where – wear; paw – poor; hare – hair; know – no; not – knot; tail – tale; been – bean; see – sea; would – wood; saw – sore; be – bee; to – two; sort – sought; they're – there, their.

B
Possible answers: bill, left, order, bark, fine, watch, bat, well, second, park, bank, address, book, can, case, cast, content, duck, light, letter, play, rock, space

C
1 Play on the fact that **feat** and **feet** sound the same (homophone)
2 Play on the two meanings of the word **beat** (homonym)
3 Play on the two meanings of the word **worn** (homonym)
4 Play on the fact that **read** and **red** sound the same (homophone)

Workbook Answers p. 40

A

1 grate	**2** allowed
3 herd	**4** farther
5 bridle	**6** cereal
7 guest	**8** pair

B
Example answers:
1 Remember, in the library you're not **allowed** to speak **aloud**.
2 I followed my **father farther** into the woods.

Punctuation
Pupil Book Answers pp 81–82

A
1 **"**Why are you sitting in that tree**?"** asked Alice**.**
2 The Cheshire Cat replied**, "**I like it up here**."**
3 **"**I don't play croquet**,"** said the Cat**. "**I just watch**."**
4 **"**Is the Queen good at croquet**?"** asked Alice**. "**Does she always win**?"**

B
Individual answers.

Workbook Answers p. 40

A
1 Alice's sister said**, "**Where have you been**?"**
2 **"**I followed a rabbit down that hole**,"** said Alice**, "**and met the Cheshire Cat**."**
3 **"**The Cheshire Cat**!"** exclaimed her sister**. "**Who is the Cheshire Cat**?"**

Spelling
Pupil Book Answers pp 82–83

A

knock	thum**b**
wrist	ans**w**er
desi**g**n	colum**n**
whole	cas**t**le
crum**b**	s**c**issors
yo**l**k	We**d**nesday

B

1 lis/ten	**2** ech/o	**3** desc/end
4 fas/ten	**5** knee/ling	**6** soft/en
7 plumb/er	**8** sign/post	**9** calm/er

C

Example answers:
He **knocked** on the door of the **castle** but got no **answer**.
I usually **know** the words to a **whole** song if I **listen** to it twice.
On **Wednesday**, I followed the **signpost** to a shop where I bought a **comb**.

Workbook Answers p. 41

A

Possible answers:
silent w: wrap, wreak, wreck, wriggle, wrist, wrong, write
silent k: knee, knead, knew, knit, knot, know, knocked
silent h: anchor, echo, honest, hour, mechanical, orchid, school
silent g: align, assign, design, foreign, gnaw, resign
silent t: castle, fasten, glisten, listen, moisten, nestle, thistle

B

Example answers:
1 I hid behind the **castle** wall and **listened**.
3 My friend **knocked** on the **wrong** classroom door.
4 I was **assigned** a new project at **school** today.

C

1 scissors	**2** thumb
3 wrote	**4** doubt
5 knelt	**6** wrist
7 answer	**8** glisten
9 autumn	**10** honest
11 known	**12** whistle

Grammar

Pupil Book Answers pp 83–84

A

1 Alice will see the Cheshire Cat again **if she goes to the croquet match**.
2 The Queen will be in a good mood **provided she wins at croquet**.
3 Alice will not go to the croquet match **unless the Queen invites her**.

4 Alice's sister will believe her **only if she sees the Cheshire Cat herself**.

B

Possible answers:

1 Alice will meet the Queen **if** she goes to the croquet match.
2 Alice can get back to Wonderland **providing that** she finds the rabbit hole.
3 The Cheshire Cat will go to the croquet match **on condition that** he does not have to play.

C

1 If I fell down a rabbit hole, I think I would be frightened! [Provided as an example]
2 Providing that it doesn't rain, the croquet match will go ahead.
3 Assuming that he was telling the truth, the Cheshire Cat will be there.

Workbook Answers p. 42

A

1 The match will be cancelled if the weather is bad.
2 I will lend you this book on condition that you look after it.
3 The Cheshire Cat will be there as long as he doesn't have to play.
4 Alice will play croquet unless the Queen tells her not to.

B

1 If the weather is bad, the match will be cancelled.
2 On condition that you look after it, I will lend you this book.
3 As long as he doesn't have to play, the Cheshire Cat will be there.
4 Unless the Queen tells her not to, Alice will play croquet.

C

Possible answers:

1 You won't finish that book **if** you keep losing it!
2 I will write about Alice **proving that** I can remember what happened.
3 It was a wonderful adventure **assuming that** it really happened!

Unit 11

Word Check
Pupil Book Answers p. 87

A

1 domestic	**b** tame
2 livestock	**a** animals kept on a farm
3 dense	**b** thick
4 slender	**b** thin
5 muscular	**a** strong
6 inhabits	**a** lives in

B

1 preys on: *hunts and eats*
2 keen eyesight: *able to see very well*

Comprehension
Book Answers p. 88

A

1 The snow leopard is also known as the ounce.
2 Wildcats are found in Europe and West Africa.
3 The fastest mammal on Earth is the cheetah.
4 The jaguar and the tiger can swim well.
5 The tiger hunts at night.
6 The puma is also known as the cougar.
7 The lion can be found in grasslands.

B

1 Answers that suggest the tiger needs good eyesight because it hunts at night.
2 Answers that suggest being able to run very fast is an advantage for an animal that hunts other animals.
3 Answer that suggest the lion's 'sandy-coloured coat' blends in with the grasslands in which it lives, making it more difficult to see.

C

1 *Wild Cats* is a non-fiction information text.
2 Answers that suggest that it was written to inform.
3 Answers that suggest it was written for children or adults who want a few basic facts about members of the cat family.
4 The writer has based the text on real-life facts.

Vocabulary
Pupil Book Answers p. 89

A

1 jewel = shining star **2** runner = cheetah
3 father = owl **4** sand = soft pillow
5 Helena = dolphin

B

1 The boat is an elephant.
2 My neighbour's cat is a tiger.
3 The tree in my garden is a giraffe.
4 The kitchen lamp is a sun.
5 The new boy at school is a mouse.

C

Example answers:
1 The train home was a slow worm.
2 My friend has a mountain of books at home.

Workbook Answers p. 44

A

lamb – gentle cheetah – fast
bear – fierce mouse – small

B

Example answers:
My friend Josie is a lamb – she never gets angry with me.
My little brother is a mouse compared to his friends at school, who are all much taller.

Punctuation

Pupil Book Answers p. 90

A

1 When tigers hunt/When Tigers Hunt
2 Jaguar habitats/Jaguar Habitats
3 The fastest mammal on Earth/The Fastest Mammal on Earth
4 Big cats/Big Cats

B

1 The big cats of Africa/The Big Cats of Africa
2 Cats and their habitats/Cats and their Habitats
3 The king of beasts/The King of Beasts
4 What are panthers?/What are Panthers?

C

Example answers:
Heading: Football Facts
Subheading 1: Famous Football Players
Subheading 2: The Most Exciting Football Games in History
Subheading 3: Football at my School

Workbook Answers p. 44

A
1 Possible answers:
Subheading 1: The red planet
Subheading 2: The rings of Saturn
Subheading 3: Our nearest neighbour
2 Possible answer:
Main heading: **T**he **P**lanets

Spelling

Pupil Book Answers p. 91

A

1 basement	**2** careless
3 statement	**4** combination
5 safety	**6** relation
7 packaging	**8** imagination
9 sharing	**10** placed

B

1 funniness, funnily	**2** merriment, merrily
3 heaviness, heavily	**4** readiness, readily
5 naughtiness, naughtily	**6** silliness
7 prettiness, prettily	**8** nastiness, nastily
9 gloominess, gloomily	

C
Possible answers:
1 On the first day of school, he entered the gates **readily**.
2 The children walked **merrily** down the street.
3 The pupil got in trouble for his **silliness**.

Workbook Answers p. 45

A

1 careless [Provided as an example]	**2** cheerful
3 hopeful	**4** joyless
5 flavourless	**6** colourful

B
Answers that suggest that when added to the same root, ‘less’ and ‘ful’ form antonyms.

C

1 lovely, loving, lovable	**2** caring, careful
3 adventurous, adventuring	**4** cuddly, cuddling
5 knowledgeable	**6** furious

Grammar

Pupil Book Answers p. 92

A

1 A jaguar **might** attack livestock.
2 Tigers **can** swim very well.
3 Lions **may** hide in grasslands.
4 A lion **would** attack a buffalo.
5 People **should** protect the environment.

B

1 I **could** read the book about cats if I wanted to.
2 I **should** read the book about cats for my homework.
3 I **would** read the book about cats if I could find it!

C

Possible answers
1 The seeds **might grow** if I water them.
2 I **should swim** but I'm too tired.
3 We **could eat** the fruit if we get hungry.

Workbook Answers p. 46

A

1 A lion **must** hunt to stay alive.
2 We **might** see a tiger but it is unlikely.
3 We **must** do more to protect wild animals.
4 It **might** be possible to photograph a snow leopard.

B

1 It **may** not be easy to find a book about tigers.
2 I **may** need to look online to find out more about tigers.
3 The tiger **can** see very well in the dark.
4 The cheetah **can** run faster than any other mammal.

C

Possible answers:
I **should know** by the end of the week.
I **would swim** if I had remembered my kit.
I **could read** the book about lions, if I knew where it was.

Unit 12

Word Check

Pupil Book Answers p. 96

A

1 expecting	**a** thinking that something will probably happen
2 deserted	**a** left empty
3 magnificent	**a** amazing
4 citizens	**b** people who live in a place
5 gradually	**a** slowly
6 secure	**b** safe

B

1 all that remained: *all that was left*
2 have given up: *have stopped trying (to get into the city)*
3 peace offering: *a gift to show they want to be friends*
4 a reminder: *something that makes you remember a particular event (for example, the day the Greeks went home)*

Comprehension

Pupil Book Answers pp 96–97

A

1 The Trojans could usually see the Greek camp when they looked over the city walls.
  a By day they could see tents, men marching, men feeding horses and mending their ships.
  b By night they could see the campfires flickering in the darkness.
2 One morning everything was different because the Greek camp was deserted.
3 A huge wooden horse was in the middle of the Greek camp.
4 Queen Hecuba thought it was a peace offering from the Greeks.
5 Some people wanted to destroy it because they thought it was a trick.
6 Some people wanted to take it into the city as a reminder that the Greeks had gone.

B

1 Answers that suggest the Trojan people were relieved, happy, excited.
2 Individual answers, which mention the use of **ropes**, **dragging** and **knocking down the walls** on either side of the gates.
3 Answers that suggest the Trojans had a great celebration because they thought the Greeks had gone and would no longer try to attack the city.
4 a Individual answers.
  b Individual answers.
5 Individual answers.

C

Example answer:
• The Greeks were camped outside of the walls of Troy trying to capture the city.
• One morning the Greeks had gone.
• They had left a huge wooden horse in the middle of their deserted camp.

• Some Trojans thought they Greeks had given up and they wanted to bring the horse into the city.
• Some Trojans thought it was a trick.
• King Priam ordered the horse to be brought inside the city.
• The Trojans had a great celebration.
• The Trojans went to bed.
• Voices could be heard from inside the horse.

Vocabulary

Pupil Book Answers p. 97

A

1 tower	**2** simple
3 sport	**4** near
5 little	**6** horse
7 forest	**8** heart

B

Possible answers:
gates stage, get as
silent enlist, inlets, listen
darkness desks ran
marching charming
campfires farm spice

C

Possible answers:
stage 'open these to get in' = gates
listen 'no sound' = silent
desks ran 'no light' = darkness
charming walking quickly in time
farm spice fires to sit around

Workbook Answers p. 48

A

soil = oils
strap = parts
canoe = ocean
vowels = wolves
late = tale

B

Possible answers:

1 save	**2** notes, stone
3 limes, slime	**4** huts

Punctuation

Pupil Book Answers p. 98

A

1 related statements **2** part of a list **3** related statements

B

1 One day the Greeks were there; the next day they were gone.
2 King Priam thought about what they should do: bring the horse into the city; leave it in the camp; throw it into the sea.
3 The city was silent; the Trojans has gone to bed.
4 The Greeks might have left the horse as a peace offering; as a trick; as a joke.
5 The opening was wide enough; the horse was dragged into the city.

C

Example answers:
1 The rain poured down; the road was flooded.
2 Before I go to school I: have breakfast; clean my teeth; pack my bag.

Workbook Answers p. 48

A

1 The characters in the story are: Priam, the king of Troy; Hecuba, his wife; the look-outs who watch the Greek camp.
2 I like reading exciting adventure stories; strange mystery stories; animal stories.
3 The horse was dragged into the city; the Trojans celebrated.

Spelling

Pupil Book Answers pp 98–99

A

1 irresist**ible** **2** unsuit**able** **3** incred**ible**
4 inflex**ible** **5** unrecognis**able** **6** unbeliev**able**

B

1 respons**ibly** **2** afford**ably** **3** bear**ably**
4 access**ibly** **5** rel**iably** **6** poss**ibly**

C

Words that do not follow the guidelines: intolerable, inhospitable, inseparable, indescribable
All are antonyms that have the prefix **in**.

Workbook Answers p. 49

A

1 responsible **2** avoidable **3** available **4** edible

B

Example answers:

There were no tickets **available** at the cinema, so we went to the park instead.
The traffic jam was easily **avoidable**.
Did you know that some seaweed is **edible**?

C

1 valuable	**2** sensible
3 responsible	**4** advisable
5 adorably	**6** responsibly
7 disagreeable	**8** curable
9 sensibly	**10** agreeably

Grammar

Pupil Book Answers p. 100

A

1 passive **2** active **3** active

B

1 The citizens of Troy heard the news.
2 The Greeks left piles of ash.
3 King Priam gave an order.

C

Possible answers:
1 The ships were mended **by the Greeks**.
2 The walls were knocked down **by the Trojans**.
3 A celebration was organised **by the citizens**.

Workbook Answers p. 50

A

1 A **2** P **3** P

B

Possible answers:
1 The citizens **talked** excitedly.
2 The guards **marched** up and down.
3 The teacher **read** a story.
4 The children **drew** a picture of the wooden horse.
5 The King **accepted** the gift.

C

Possible answers:
1 The citizens **were fooled** by the Greeks.
2 The guards **were sent away** by the King.
3 The teacher **was interrupted** by the school bell.
4 The children **were greeted** by their parents.
5 The King **was confused** by the wooden horse.

Unit 13

Word Check
Pupil Book Answers p. 104

A

1 desperate	**b** upset and worried
2 trace	**a** sign
3 pleaded	**b** begged
4 excavate	**a** uncover by digging
5 intact	**a** not damaged
6 anxiously	**a** nervously

B

1 absolutely convinced*: very sure*
2 grew accustomed to: *became used to*
3 struck dumb with amazement: *so amazed that he could not say anything*
4 unable to stand the suspense any longer: *could not wait any longer to find out*

Comprehension
Pupil Book Answers p. 104

A

1 Lord Carnarvon was paying for Howard Carter to search for the tomb of Tutankhamun.
2 Carter thought the tomb was in the Valley of the Kings.
3 Carter had found jars of clothing with the king's name.
4 Carter showed Lord Carnarvon a small area that he had not yet explored.
5 Carter learned that something had been discovered when his foreman Ali told him, "We have uncovered a step cut into the ground".

B

1 Answers that suggest that if the seals were intact, it meant no one had robbed the tomb.
2 Answers that suggest the others were so anxious to know what Carter could see that it seemed a very long time while they waited for him to speak.
3 Answers that suggest Lord Carnarvon has spent a lot of money searching for the tomb. As Carter did not immediately say anything, Lord Carnarvon may have thought that there was nothing there.
4 Example answer: I think Carter felt excited and amazed when he first looked inside the tomb.

C

Answers should make reference to the text, the map, the photographs, the telegram, the diary extract.

Vocabulary
Pupil Book Answers p. 105

A

Possible answers:

1 Carter **requested**/**begged** for more time to look for the tomb.
2 Lord Carnarvon was a **kind**/**pleasant** man and he said that Carter could have one more **try**/**attempt**.
3 He had already spent a great deal of money, hoping to make a **significant**/**important**/**major** discovery.
4 "Carter has **a great deal**/**plenty** of determination," Lord Carnarvon **commented to**/**told** a friend.
5 "I'm sure he'll soon **bring**/**earn** you a **huge**/**major** reward," said the friend.

B
Example answers:
1 Carter begged for **extra** time to look for the tomb.
2 Lord Carnarvon was a kind man and he **decided** that Carter could have one more attempt.
3 **To date**, he had spent a great deal of money hoping to make an important discovery.
4 "Carter has **years of experience and** plenty of determination," Lord Carnarvon commented to a friend.
5 "I'm sure he'll soon earn you a huge reward," **replied** the friend.

C
Possible answers:
1 nice**:** lovely, great, beautiful, pretty, friendly, considerate
2 got**:** acquired, obtained, received, owned, bought
3 said**:** exclaimed, stated, announced, replied, commented

Workbook Answers p. 52

A
Possible answers:
1 **pleasant**/**lovely**/**friendly** email
2 **pleasant**/**speedy**/**spectacular** journey
3 **sweltering**/**tropical** day
4 **enormous**/**giant** tree

B
Example answers:
1 Yesterday, I received a **lovely email** from my friend in Australia.
2 I had a very **pleasant journey** this morning.
3 I sheltered from the sun under an **enormous tree**.

Punctuation
Pupil Book Answers p. 106

A
1 reserve a table: *book a table at a restaurant*
re-serve a table: *serve the people at the table again*
2 resign in a letter: *to write a letter saying you are leaving your job*
re-sign a letter: *to sign a letter again*
3 resent what they said: *to be offended by what someone says*
re-sent the letter: *when a letter is sent again*

B
ANCIENT TREASURE HUNTER WINS AWARD: a very old treasure-hunter has won an award
FAMOUS CAR COLLECTOR SELLS ENTIRE COLLECTION: a famous collector of cars has sold their entire collection

C

ANCIENT-TREASURE HUNTER WINS AWARD: a treasure-hunter that specialises in ancient treasure, has won an award.

FAMOUS-CAR COLLECTOR SELLS ENTIRE COLLECTION: a collector of famous cars has sold their entire collection.

Workbook Answers p. 52

A

1 HEAVY-METAL DETECTOR USED TO FIND BURIED TREASURE: a detector, which detects heavy metal, has been used to find buried treasure

2 SMALL-BUSINESS MAN OPENS NEW SHOP: a man who runs small businesses has opened a new shop

Spelling

Pupil Book Answers p. 107

A

1 cow – bough, plough [Provided as an example]

2 off – cough, trough **3** blow – dough, though

4 port – bought, fought **5** fluff – rough, tough

B

Howard Carter and his workmen worked long hours, scraping away at the **rough** ground. They **fought** their way **through** the frustration of not finding anything.

C

Possible answers:

1 The young **doe** looked curiously at the **dough**.

2 They **fought** hard to protect the **fort**.

3 The girl **threw** the ball as they came **through** the door.

Workbook Answers p. 53

A

Possible answers:

dough, though, although, bough, bought, brought, rough, tough, enough, cough, trough, plough

B and **C**

Possible answers:

ough words that rhyme with:		
huff	**off**	**toe**
enough	cough	although
rough	trough	dough
tough	**coughing**	though
roughly		**doughnut**

ough words that rhyme with:	
now	**caught**
bough	brought

plough	bought
drought	**thought**
ploughing	**nought**

Grammar

Pupil Book Answers p. 108

A

1 **Howard Carter** kept a diary.
2 **Tutankhamun** ruled Egypt.
3 **They** discovered a magnificent tomb.
4 **Robbers** had broken into the tomb.

B

1 Lord Carnarvon **was a keen archaeologist**.
2 Howard Carter **showed Lord Carnarvon a map of the valley**.
3 He **sent a telegram to Lord Carnarvon**.
4 Lord Carnarvon **arrived in Egypt**.

C

Example answers:
1 **The Pharaoh's tomb** was full of golden things.
2 **The foreman** found a steep staircase.
3 **The archaeologist** visited the Valley of the Kings.
4 **The explorers** reported the amazing discovery.

Workbook Answers p. 54

A

1 (I) would like to visit the Valley of the Kings.

2 (Howard Carter) was an archaeologist.

3 (Pharaohs) were the rulers of Egypt.

B

Possible answers:
1 Archaeologists **hope to make an exciting find**.
2 The tomb **was full of treasure**.
3 This book **is the best I've ever read**.

C

Possible answers:
1 [Provided as an example]
Sentence 1: **Robbers** had broken into other tombs in the area.
Sentence 2: Carter was convinced that **robbers** had not broken into Tutankhamun's tomb.
2 Sentence 1: **Carter** discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.
Sentence 2: Archaeologists believe **Carter** discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.

3 Sentence 1: **Tutankhamun** was a pharaoh who ruled Egypt.
Sentence 2: Carter was determined to find **Tutankhamun's** tomb.

Unit 14

Word Check
Pupil Book Answers p. 112

A

1 dominated	**a** ruled
2 fossilised	**a** preserved
3 habitats	**b** homes
4 impact	**a** one object hitting another
5 debris	**a** broken pieces of something
6 extinct	**a** died out completely

B

1 highly unlikely: *not really possible*
2 an interesting notion: *an idea worth thinking about*
3 gradually dispersed: *slowly went away*
4 a devastating effect: *resulted in serious damage*

Comprehension
Pupil Book Answers p. 112

A

1 Dinosaur means 'terrible lizard'.
2 Dinosaurs died out about 65 million years ago.
3 The two possible effects of gradual climate change on the dinosaurs' habitats were that ice from the polar regions destroyed the habitats, or the temperature warmed up causing sea levels to rise and flood dinosaur habitats.
4 The 180km wide crater was discovered near Chicxulub Puerto in Mexico.
5 The impact of the asteroid caused mountains to form and tsunamis to spread over a wide area.

B

Possible answers:
1 It is probably true that dinosaur eggs were eaten by other creatures but it is unlikely that this would have affected all dinosaurs at the same time.
2The theory of deadly radioactive x-rays is impossible to prove because the radioactivity would not still be there.
3 The results of an asteroid hitting the Earth and volcanic activity would have blotted out the Sun's heat and light. Life cannot survive without heat and light.

C

Individual answers. Ensure that the children use evidence from the text to support their answers.

Vocabulary
Pupil Book Answers p. pp 112–113

A and **B**

Individual answers.

Workbook Answers p. 56

A
Example answers:
1 In my opinion, children should go to bed when they feel tired.
2 My reason for thinking this is that some nights you need more sleep than other nights, depending on how tiring your day has been.
3 The evidence leads me to this point of view because some nights I can't sleep when I go to bed too early.
4 On the other hand, scientists argue that it's important to go to bed at the same time every night, to help your body know when it is time to sleep.
5 In conclusion, there should be no set bedtime – children should go to bed when they are ready.

Punctuation

Pupil Book Answers p. 114

A
1 Where did the dinosaurs go**?**
2 Can you believe that dinosaurs dominated the Earth for over 150 million years**?**
3 The word dinosaur means 'terrible lizard'**.**

B
1 Theories include the destruction of dinosaur eggs, deadly x-rays and climate change.
2 The Earth's climate is always changing.
3 Scientists don't really know why the dinosaurs died out.
4 Did animals eat the dinosaurs' eggs?

C
Accept commas, dashes or brackets.
1 Dinosaur – meaning 'terrible lizard' – was first used by Robert Owen.
2 The climate could have changed, getting hotter or colder, which might explain why the dinosaurs died out.
3 Volcanic activity (dust and debris) blotted out the Sun.

Workbook Answers pp. 56–57

A
1 I don't know why the dinosaurs died out**.**
2 Why did some scientists think animals ate all the dinosaur eggs**?**
3 The asteroid's impact formed a crater**.**
4 It must have been a terrifying event**!**

Spelling

Pupil Book Answers p. 115

A

Soft c	Soft g	Unstressed letter
uncertain criticise certificate	luggage language energy vegetables	muscle, vehicle chocolates environment vegetables temperature, bargain, desperate history

B

1 The scientist was **desperate** to find out why dinosaurs became extinct.
2 Did the asteroid damage the **environment** when it hit Earth?
3 Did the **temperature** on Earth became too cold for the dinosaurs to exist?
4 Scientists are **uncertain** about how the impact of the asteroid affected the weather.

Workbook Answers p. 57

A

1 soft c (criticise)
Scientists **criticise** early ideas about why the dinosaurs died out.
2 unstressed letter (desperate)
I was **desperate** to see the dinosaur fossils at the museum.
3 unstressed letter (environment)
It is important that we protect our **environment**.
4 soft g (language)
I think French is an interesting **language**.
5 unstressed letter (history)
Dinosaurs are an important part of Earth's **history**.

B

1 vegetables	**2** factory
3 bargain	**4** environment
5 muscle	**6** medicine
7 temperature	**8** reference
9 different	10 interesting

Grammar

Pupil Book Answers p. 116

A

1 Richard Owen first **used** the term dinosaur.	**active**
2 Young animals **are defended** by their parents.	**passive**
3 The Earth **was showered** by deadly x-rays.	**passive**

B

1 Dinosaur bones were discovered by scientists. [Provided as an example]
2 A crater was found in Mexico.
3 The Sun was blotted out by dust and debris from volcanoes.

C

1 Richard Owen studied dinosaurs. [Provided as an example]
2 An asteroid hit the Earth.
3 The higher temperatures melted the ice.

Workbook Answers p. 58

A
1 A **2** P **3** P

B
Possible answers:
1 to discover
Sentence 1: Scientists discovered dinosaur remains. [Provided as an example]
Sentence 2: Dinosaur remains were discovered by scientists. [Provided as an example]
2 to eat
Sentence 1: Some animals **ate** dinosaur eggs.
Sentence 2: Dinosaur eggs **were eaten** by some animals.
3 to take
Sentence 1: He **took** a photograph of the dinosaur skeleton.
Sentence 2: A photograph of the dinosaur skeleton **was taken**.

Unit 15

Word Check
Pupil Book Answers p. 119

A

1 drifting **b** not being steered
2 assistance **b** help
3 summoned **a** called
4 eerily **b** strangely
5 abandoned **b** left

B

1 it makes no sense*: it is impossible to understand*
2 deep in thought: *thinking hard about the problem*

Comprehension
Pupil Book Answers p. 120

A

1 Captain Morehouse was sailing across the Atlantic Ocean when the *Mary Celeste* was sighted.
2 The first mate noticed that the *Mary Celeste* was drifting.
3 The boarding party found plenty of food and fresh water in the stores.
4 Captain Spooner Briggs, his wife, his daughter and seven crew members should have been aboard the *Mary Celeste*.
5 Besides the people, the lifeboat was missing.

B

1 Answers that suggest Captain Morehouse was kind and cared about others. He was willing to interrupt his journey to try to help the people aboard the *Mary Celeste*. For example, he said: "Change course and let's see if we can offer assistance". He was experienced and knew the dangers of abandoning ship in open sea. For example, he thought: "What could have happened to make them leave the safety of the ship and risk their lives in a small lifeboat in this vast, empty sea?"
2 Answers that suggest Deveau obeyed orders ("Aye, aye, Captain"). He was also an experienced sailor. For example, he said: "There's some water in the hold but no more than you'd expect".
3 Example answer:
I think the people on board the *Mary Celeste* all swam to a nearby island but forgot to drop the anchor and the ship sailed away without them.

C

Individual answers suggesting that the names, places and dates are facts but the conversation between the Captain and the first mate, and the Captain's thoughts about what happened are from the writer's imagination. This is because we have no way of knowing exactly what was said or thought.

Vocabulary

Pupil Book Answers p. 121

A
1 to be in a similar situation
2 to do something immediately
3 to be good at growing plants
4 to do something badly to save time
5 to be delighted

B
Example answers:
1 My friend and I have both forgotten our books so we are **in the same boat**.
2 My brother decided to go and play football at the **drop of a hat**.
3 My house is full of plants because my mum **has green fingers**.
4 The picture wasn't very good because the painter **cut corners**.
5 I was **over the moon** to win the competition.

C
1 We missed our opportunity.
2 Don't judge a person by how they look.
3 I'll explain something in a shorter way.
4 I don't know the answer either.
5 Make sure you look everywhere.

Workbook Answers p. 60

A
1 Let's call it a day: Let's stop working for the day. [Provided as an example]
2 You've got to hang in there: You've got to wait and be patient.
3 It's a stone's throw away: It's not very far away.
4 It got out of hand: It got out of control.
5 That's music to my ears: That sounds good to me.

B
Example answers:
1 The children's cooking class **got out of hand**.
2 My hockey team lost but I will **get over it**.

Punctuation

Pupil Book Answers p. 122

A
1 "We should have a quick, easy voyage," thought the Captain.
2 Deveau thought, "That ship looks like it's drifting."
3 "I hope no one is sick or injured," thought the Captain.
4 "It's too quiet," thought Deveau.
5 "I wonder," thought the Captain, "if we will ever know."

B

1 “There’s a strong wind blowing which is good,” he thought.
2 “I must tell the Captain about that ship,” thought Deveau.
3 The Captain thought, “I’m sure I recognise that ship.”
4 “We’d better change course and find out what’s happened,” thought the Captain.
5 “I wonder what’s taking them so long,” he thought.

C
Possible answers:
1 “I can’t see anyone on board the ship,” **thought Deveau**.
2 “Who threw all the charts and maps about?” **he wondered**.
3 “There is plenty of food and fresh water,” **Deveau thought**.
4 **Deveau wondered**, “Where is the lifeboat?”
5 “I should check the hold,” **he thought**.

Workbook Answers p. 60

A
1 “What is the *Mary Celeste* doing here?” he thought.
2 The sailor thought, “I don’t like the look of this!”
3 “Should I send one of the crew,” he thought, “or go myself?”
4 “The lifeboat is missing,” thought the Captain. “They must have left the ship.”

Spelling

Pupil Book Answers p. 123

A

ly	ous	ment	ion	ed	ive
especially frequently immediately sincerely	conscious disastrous mischievous	environment government	competition explanation profession pronunciation	determined	secretive

B
1 immediately: straight away
2 government: a group of people who run a country
3 frequently: often
4 competition: a contest
5 conscious: aware of what is happening around you

C
Example answers:
1 My teacher asked me to write an **explanation** of the water cycle.
2 Once in bed, I **immediately** fell asleep.
3 We **frequently** use that bus.

Workbook Answers p. 61

A
Example answers:

1 profession: a type of work for which you need special knowledge and training
2 famous: to be well-known by many people
3 mischievous: naughty or causing trouble
4 pronunciation: the way a word is said
5 determined: wanting to do something very much

B

1 competition	**2** secretive
3 explanation	**4** immediately
5 government	**6** sincerely
7 especially	**8** environment
9 conscious	**10** frequently

Grammar

Pupil Book Answers p. 124

A
1 adverb clause: They checked the ship's hold before they came back.
2 relative clause: Is this the ship that left New York before us?
3 conditional clause: They would only leave the ship if there was no other choice.

B
Possible answers:
1 Is that the captain who took his wife and daughter on his ship?
2 We've seen the ship that left port in November.
3 I wonder if that's the sailor who went on board the *Mary Celeste*.

C
Possible answers:
1 adverb clause: I will do my homework on the *Mary Celeste* when I get home.
conditional clause: I will do my homework on the *Mary Celeste* if I have time.
2 adverb clause: The Captain will write a report about what happened when he gets home.
conditional clause: The Captain will write a report about what happened if he is asked to do so.
3 adverb clause: The crew would have to sail the ship because there was no one on board.
conditional clause: The crew would have to sail the ship unless the Captain decided to leave it.

Workbook Answers p. 62

A
1 David Morehouse is the man who found the *Mary Celeste*.
2 I would like work on a ship if I could be the captain.
3 You have to train for a long time before you can be a captain.

B
Possible answers:
1 I would like to see the sailing ship after we have eaten.
2 I would like to see the sailing ship that found the *Mary Celeste*.
3 I would like to see the sailing ship if you will come with me.

C

Possible answers:

1 That is the seabird which caught a huge fish.

2 We must check the ship's sails before we set off.

3 You must use a map if you want to find your way home.

Unit 16

Word Check
Pupil Book Answers p. 127

A

1 pounded	**a** hit hard
2 gradually	**b** slowly
3 churned	**b** moved
4 erodes	**a** wears away
5 process	**b** a series of things happening
6 collapse	**a** fall down

B

1 at wave height: *the level the waves can reach*
2 rock formations: *the shape of the rocks*
3 as a consequence: *as a result*
4 much of the time: *most of the time*

Comprehension
Pupil Book Answers p. 128

A

1 An example of a hard rock is granite.
2 An example of a soft rock is limestone.
3 Sand is formed by rock falling into the water and being churned about.
4 The colour of a beach made from volcanic lava rock is black.
5 Waves can wear away/erode cliffs.

B

1 Answers that suggest the sea is attacking and gradually destroying the cliffs.
2 Answers that suggest the sand and cliffs are likely to be the same colour, as broken down pieces of the cliff eventually become sand.
3 Answers that suggest the waves become higher and pound the cliffs harder; the sea can also reach the roof of a cave, wearing it away to form an arch.
4 Answers that suggest the purpose of this piece of writing is to explain how caves, arches, sea stacks and stumps are formed.
5 Answers that suggest the writing is for an audience who are interested in landscapes, the sea, or just curious because they have seen one or more of these rock formations.

C

Individual answers.

Vocabulary
Pupil Book Answers p. 129

A

anticlockwise, supervision, misunderstand, interaction, prehistoric, disconnect, unfortunate

B

gradually, eventually, achievement, happiness, truthful, rapidly, agreement, careless

C

limestone, nearby, sandstone, headland

Workbook Answers p. 64

A

Possible answers. The first one has been provided as an example:

root word	+ prefix	+ suffix	+ prefix and suffix
happy	unhappy	happiness	unhappiness
obey	disobey	obeying	disobeying
take	mistake	taken	mistaken
name	rename	named	renamed

B

Possible answers: airport; background; baseball; breakfast; butterfly; cupcake; classroom; thunderstorm

Punctuation

Pupil Book Answers pp 130–131

A

1 The rocks are black, grey, white and pink.
2 He said, "I have never been in a sea cave before."
3 I have seen a cave, an arch, a sea stack but not a stump.

B

1 A stump, once a sea stack, can disappear under the waves.
2 The tall, black cliffs were pounded by the sea.
3 The sea, wild and strong, smashed against the rocks.
4 After the roof of an arch collapses, a sea stack is left.

C

Example answers:
1 "I don't want to go into that cave," she said.
2 The tall, thin sea stack was far out to sea.
3 I like to eat apples, rice, chocolate and bananas.
4 After I leave school, I get the bus home.

Workbook Answers p. 65

A

1 Before rocks become sand, they are churned up in the sea.
2 "That arch wasn't there last time I was here," she said.

3 Caves, arches and sea stacks are formed by erosion.
4 Fierce, strong waves rolled on to the beach.
5 Pieces of rock, broken from the cliffs, fall into the sea.

Spelling

Pupil Book Answers p. 131

A

1 chocolate
2 difference
3 valuable
4 traveller
5 usually
6 desperate
7 factory
8 business
9 history

B

1 vegetables
2 every
3 interesting
4 temperature
5 dictionary
6 separate

C

Possible answers: eventually, gradually, colour, finally, Wednesday, January, February, difference, usual, interest, original, frightening, family, traveling

Workbook Answers p. 65

A

1 Wedn(e)sday
2 libr(a)ry
3 sep(a)rate
4 ordin(a)ry
5 secret(a)ry
6 jewell(e)ry
7 math(e)matics
8 int(e)rest

B

1 stationary
2 jealous
3 factory
4 different
5 general
6 desperately

C

Possible answers:
1 I had run out of **stationary**, so I went to the shop with my Mum.
2 My grandfather worked in a **factory** making cars.

Grammar

Pupil Book Answers p. 132

A

1 Likewise, a sea stack is worn away to form a stump.

2 **As a consequence**, a cave is formed,
3 **In the beginning**, cliffs are eroded by the sea.

B
Possible answers:
1 Volcanic lava cliffs are black. **Similarly**/**Likewise**, the sand on nearby beaches is black.
2 The top of the arch may collapse. **Consequently**/**As a result**, a sea stack is formed.
3 Weaker rock is easily worn away. **However**/**On the other hand**, hard rock does not erode so easily.

C
Example answers:
1 We waited for an hour. **Finally**, the bus arrived.
2 My friend told me about a new movie he enjoyed. **Later that week**, I went to the cinema.
3 I could go and run another race. **On the other hand,** I need some rest.

Workbook Answers p. 66

A
1 On the other hand, hard rock in cliffs is not so easily eroded.
2 In the first instance, the sea pounds the cliffs.
3 As time goes on, the sea stack is worn away.
4 Before that, the arch has a roof.

B
1 **Firstly**/**To begin with**, the sea pounds the base of the cliff.
2 **Consequently**/**As a result**, a cave may be formed.
3 **After that**, the sea might break through the back of the cave.
4 **Finally**, the rock is worn down into sand.

C
Possible answers.
1 **As a consequence**, the sand is the same colour as the rocks.
2 **In the beginning**, the rocks are connected to the land.

Unit 17

Word Check
Pupil Book Answers p. 135

A

1 extraordinary	**b** strange
2 shrinks	**a** gets smaller
3 recommend	**a** suggest
4 motivated	**a** made them want to
5 dedicate	**a** spend all their time
6 arduous	**b** really hard

B

1 cast of characters: *the people and animals in the story*
2 as the need arises: *when it is necessary*
3 children and adults alike: *both children and adults*
4 personal sporting heroes: *people who the writer thinks are sporting heroes*
5 less familiar: *not as well-known*
6 highs and lows: *the good times and the bad time*

Comprehension
Pupil Book Answers p. 136

A

1 Lewis Carroll is the author of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.
2 Alice gets into Wonderland by falling down a rabbit hole.
3 Any three of: the Cheshire Cat, the Hatter, the March Hare, the Queen of Hearts
4 One of: football, cricket or athletics.
5 One of: curling or biathlon.
6 People who like statistics would like this book, according to the reviewer.

B

1 a Answers that suggest the reader needs to know a little about the book to decide whether they would want to read it or not.
b Answers that suggest these details are strange and amusing, and would probably persuade the reader to read the book to find out what is going on.
c Answers that suggest, if the reviewer gave away the ending, there would be no reason to read the book.
2 Example answer: The reviewer likes the book and thinks that everyone should read it.
3 Example answer: The book covers a lot of different subjects, so there is something for every sports lover.
4 The reviewer thinks that the book lacks details about the lives of the sportspeople.
5 Example answer: The reviewer thinks the book would be good for someone who likes lots of facts and figures, but does not recommend it for readers who want to know about the lives of the sportspeople.

C

Individual answers

Vocabulary

Pupil Book Answers p. 137

A

1 thyself – yourself
2 yonder – over there
3 nay – no
4 whither – wherever
5 thou shalt – you shall
6 environed – surrounded
7 spied – saw
8 laboured – worked

B

Possible answers:
1 We let the storm take us **wherever** the strength of the winds directed.
2 "Look, **over there** lies a **terrifying** monster."
3 I **steered** my boat close to the shore, into a little cove that I had **seen**.
4 I **worked** hard in the heavy rain for many days, **no**, sometimes **for many weeks**.

C

Possible answers:
1 I **spied** a ship **environed** with open water.
2 I **laboured** for three days, **nay**, four days to build a shelter.
3 I went **whither** I pleased during the day.
4 I looked across the beach and **spied** a cave **yonder**.

Workbook Answers p. 68

A

1 spied – saw
2 yonder – over there
3 whither – wherever
4 gladly – happily
5 scribed – wrote
6 afeard – afraid

B

Possible answers:
1 I wrote this letter to tell you that I'm afraid of sailing in the storm.
2 If the storm passes, I will happily sail wherever you like.

Punctuation

Pupil Book Answers p. 138

A

1 book's	contraction
2 Alice's	possession

3 White Rabbit's	possession
4 I've	contraction
5 athlete's	possession

B

1 I'll	**2** won't	**3** can't
4 we've	**5** couldn't	**6** I'm
7 he's	**8** you've	

C

1 the children's story
2 the Cat's smile
3 the White Rabbit's watch
4 Alice's sister
5 the adults' newspapers
6 the player's bat

Workbook Answers p. 68

A

1 there's
2 the book's pictures
3 the Queen's crown
4 shouldn't
5 let's
6 you're
7 the novel's ending
8 I'd

Spelling

Pupil Book Answers p. 139

A

1 defer: to put off to a later date
2 transfer: to move something from one place to another
3 prefer: to like one thing more than another
4 refer: to make reference to something
5 infer: to decide something is true using details you know
6 confer: to discuss together

B

1 confer: conferring, conferred, conference [Provided as an example]
2 defer: deferring, deferred, deferral, deference
3 infer: inferring, inferred, inference
4 refer: reference, referring, referral, referred, referee

C

Possible answers:
1 The teachers **conferred** over the test results.

2 He decided to **defer** doing his homework.
3 I **inferred** from the review that the story is quite unusual.
4 She **referred** to Alice's trip to Wonderland.

Workbook Answers p. 69

A

a	b	p	r	e	f	e	r	e	n	c	e	d	c
e	g	d	e	a	h	c	i	f	k	d	l	m	j
b	t	e	f	k	l	a	f	d	m	i	n	h	o
c	r	f	e	d	b	g	i	o	h	n	j	p	b
l	a	e	r	c	e	f	j	k	n	f	a	q	m
b	n	r	e	f	h	k	e	g	l	e	c	i	p
d	s	r	e	c	c	o	n	f	e	r	r	e	d
i	f	i	d	c	o	n	f	e	r	e	n	c	e
a	e	n	m	b	c	e	h	d	k	n	g	l	n
j	r	g	a	k	f	i	n	b	c	c	h	r	p
m	r	e	f	e	r	r	a	l	g	e	d	l	c
k	i	m	j	q	a	l	e	i	b	o	c	h	r
n	n	c	g	d	e	f	e	r	r	i	n	g	p
l	g	b	k	m	e	j	a	f	c	g	d	i	h

preference, referee, deferring, transferring, referral, deferring, inference, conference, conferred

B

ing, ed, al, ee, ence

Grammar

Pupil Book Answers p. 140

A

1 b I demand that you tell me the truth.
2 a I suggest that we work together.
3 b I insist that you read this review.

B

1 It is necessary **that you read** book reviews.
2 She asked **that I pick up the book** from the library.
3 It is essential **that you have** your own opinion about the book.

C

Example answers:
1 He **insists that** I finish the book today.
2 She **recommends that** I speak to the librarian.
3 It is **necessary that** I return the book on time.

Workbook Answers p. 70

A

1 recommend
2 decide
3 advise

B

Possible answers:
1 I insist that you go to bed on time.
2 It is important that I eat healthily and exercise.
3 She suggested that you read this book.

C

Possible answers:
1 I suggest that you review this book. [Provided as an example]
2 I request that we meet in the library.
3 I demand that he give an answer.

Check-up Answers

Vocabulary

1 Example answers:
as bright as the sun
as cold as ice
as quiet as a mouse

2 a proverb: A picture is worth a thousand words.
b hyperbole: I have a mountain of books to read.

3 a weather **b** break **c** allowed **d** piece **e** through

4 teacher

5 Example answer:
definite: dinosaur eggs found in nests in the east

6 Example answers:
said: declared, exclaimed, remarked, stated, suggested, commented, replied

7 Example answers:
I firmly believe ...
In my opinion ...
That is no reason ...

8 a you shall **b** no **c** saw **d** yourself

9 Example answers:
mouse – small animal with a long tail and pointed nose
mouse – something you use to control a computer
scroll – a old document that can be rolled up
scroll – to move up and down a webpage

Punctuation

1a The athlete's score was very good.
b I don't think I'd like to visit the Moon!
c The wind's really strong today.
d Both astronauts' stories about flying saucers are unbelievable!
e I'm reading a children's story about a cat.

2 a "Why do you think the Greeks left the Wooden Horse?" asked Tom.
b "When they found Tutankhamun's tomb," said the foreman, "the seals were intact."
c "I believe in UFOs," said the scientist. "Many people have seen them."
d Orville Wright said, "This has been a great success!"

Spelling

1 a (k)nowing **b** colum(n) **c** (w)riter **d** ans(w)er

2 a affordable **b** responsibly
c reliable **d** believably

3 Example answers:
defer, deferring
infer, inferring
confer, conferring
refer, referring

4 Example answers:
a plough **b** thought
c though **d** tough

5 **a** artifi**cial** **b** superfi**cial**
c poten**tial** **d** residen**tial**

6 brief, leisure, weight, achieve

7 Example answers: **a** satisfactory **b** slippery **c** imaginary

8 Example answers: re-enter, non-stop, re-cover, non-fiction, re-amend, non-slip

9 Possible answers: **a** precaution **b** dissimilar **c** cooperate **d** recycle/bicycle

Grammar

1 **a** The Wooden Horse was standing in the middle of the camp.
b I have read a really good book.
c I love cricket!
d We shall buy some balloons today.
e He went to school early today.
f Carter had found Tutankhamun's tomb.
g The waves are attacking the cliffs.

2 Example answers:
a People are swimming although the water is very cold.
b I will write a story when I have something interesting to write about.
c When I go to the city, I want to see a movie.

3 Example answers:
a That is the astronaut who went to the Moon.
b I like the story that we are reading in class.
c Are those the people who travelled in the desert?

4 Example answers:
a I will buy some balloons if we have a party.
b We will go to the cricket match unless it rains.
c You can watch that TV programme if you finish your homework.

5 **a** races **b** cliffs **c** stories
d volcanoes **e** bushes **f** loaves
g boxes **h** boys **i** teeth

6 Example answers:
a **this unusual** plant **b** **an old-fashioned** plane

c **that boiling** desert
d **those friendly** cats
e **a busy** city
f **the unkind** review