

impact



Impact 2

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ON THE COVER

After a summer storm washes away the everyday grime, the true colour of the city shines through. Taken at Causeway Bay, one of the busiest shopping districts in Hong Kong.

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Scope and Sequence



1 Colour Matters

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2 Feeling Good?

page 24

3 Your Virtual Self

page 42

4 Underwater Mysteries

page 58

THEME	Colour and its effect on people	Body and mind	Technology's impact on our lives	Underwater exploration and discovery
VOCABULARY STRATEGIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Suffix <i>-al</i> · Use context clues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Suffix <i>-ness</i> · Use a dictionary: Sample sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prefix <i>inter-</i> · Use a thesaurus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prefix <i>pre-</i> · Use context of unit
SPEAKING STRATEGY	Correcting information	Asking after friends and saying how you feel	Checking for understanding and responding	Making and responding to suggestions
GRAMMAR	<p>Comparatives and superlatives: Comparing two or more things <i>Purple is a popular colour. Green is more popular than purple. Blue is the most popular colour in the world.</i></p> <p>The: Identifying general and specific things <i>The sun is shining in the sky.</i></p>	<p>Adverbs: Saying how and how often you do something <i>Many teenagers often like to sleep. They're always tired.</i></p> <p>Make + adjective: Saying what affects mood and feelings <i>A lack of sleep makes you tired.</i></p>	<p>Modals: Expressing obligation, advice and permission <i>You have to protect yourself with a strong username and password.</i></p> <p>Must, might and can't: Expressing certainty <i>I checked the facts on three different websites, so they must be true.</i></p>	<p>Used to and would: Talking about habits in the past <i>I never used to be interested in the sea, and I didn't use to read much at all!</i></p> <p>Past simple: Describing past actions <i>When did the village sink? It sank thousands of years ago.</i></p>
READING	<i>Purple Power</i>	<i>The Teenage Brain</i>	<i>Calm Down</i>	<i>Yonaguni Jima</i>
READING STRATEGY	Identify sequence of events	Summarise	Connect text to personal experience	Identify author's purpose
VIDEO	<i>Seeing Colours?</i>	<i>The Forgotten Organ</i>	<i>The Distance Between Two Points</i>	<i>Loch Ness Monster: Mystery Solved?</i>
WRITING	Genre: Descriptive paragraph Focus: Topic sentence	Genre: Classification essay Focus: Introducing categories	Genre: Fact and opinion essay Focus: Facts and opinions	Genre: Contrast essay Focus: Contrasting points of view
MISSION	Look for Opportunities National Geographic Photographer: Annie Griffiths	Take Care of Yourself National Geographic Explorer: Pardis Sabeti , Computational Geneticist	Connect with People National Geographic Explorer: Amber Case , Cyborg Anthropologist	Be Curious National Geographic Explorer: Katy Croff Bell , Oceanographer
PRONUNCIATION	The schwa /ə/ sound	Pronunciation of -s endings	<i>Have to</i>	Verb use vs. <i>used to</i> + verb
EXPRESS YOURSELF	Creative Expression: Song <i>One Truth</i> Making connections: How colours affect your body and mind		Creative Expression: Blog <i>The Nautilus Expedition to the Cayman Islands</i> Making connections: Technology's impact and ocean exploration	



5 Life in the Extreme

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6 Are You Going to Eat That?

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7 Art in the Open

page 110



8 Don't Panic!

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THEME	Extreme environments	Food and food waste	Public art	Being prepared for dangerous situations
VOCABULARY STRATEGIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Synonyms · Use photos as context clues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Antonyms · Use antonyms to find meaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Greek and Latin roots (<i>mur</i>, <i>poli</i>) · Find definitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Suffix <i>-tion</i> · Identify synonyms
SPEAKING STRATEGY	Expressing and responding to strong opinions	Asking for repetition and repeating information	Asking for more information	Telling a story and showing interest
GRAMMAR	<p>Present perfect: Describing past experiences that connect to the present <i>I have studied many extreme environments, but I've never been to Antarctica.</i></p> <p>As ... as: Making comparisons of equality <i>The Pacific hagfish is just as important as other fish.</i></p>	<p>Going to, will and present continuous: Talking about the future <i>I'm going to start making my own lunches.</i></p> <p>Conditionals: Talking about cause and effect <i>If we make a smoothie from these old bananas, it will be delicious.</i></p>	<p>Past simple vs. present perfect: Talking about the past <i>Shannon Galpin has cycled in many different countries. In 2009, she went to Afghanistan.</i></p> <p>Indefinite pronouns: Talking about people, places and things without giving details <i>Someone has painted a mural on the wall of our school. I think it's great, but not everyone loves it.</i></p>	<p>Past simple vs. past continuous: Talking about the past <i>My cat was trying to hide when the storm started.</i></p> <p>Present perfect vs. present perfect continuous: Expressing the duration of activities <i>He has fought many fires in his career as a firefighter. He's been fighting this fire for several hours.</i></p>
READING	<i>Weird and Wonderful</i>	<i>Clean Your Plate!</i>	<i>The City That Loves Street Art</i>	<i>The Power of Snow</i>
READING STRATEGY	Categorise information	Scan for information	Identify main idea	Visualise
VIDEO	<i>Photographing Parasites</i>	<i>What Makes Food Appealing?</i>	<i>Streets of Afghanistan</i>	<i>A Day in Pompeii</i>
WRITING	Genre: Persuasive essay Focus: Introducing reasons	Genre: Cause and effect essay Focus: Introducing causes and effects	Genre: Process essay Focus: Sequencing words	Genre: Narrative essay Focus: Concluding paragraph
MISSION	Ask Questions National Geographic Explorer: Kevin Hand , Planetary Scientist/Astrobiologist	Take Only What You Need National Geographic Explorer: Tristram Stuart , Author/Campaigner	Learn from Art National Geographic Explorer: Shannon Galpin , Adventurer/Humanitarian	Be Prepared National Geographic Explorer: Jimmy Chin , Climber/Photographer
PRONUNCIATION	Linking	<i>Going to, want to</i>	Word stress with suffixes	Sentence stress
EXPRESS YOURSELF	Creative Expression: Flash fiction <i>A New Beginning</i> Making connections: Extreme environments and food waste		Creative Expression: Public art <i>What Are You Waiting For?</i> Making connections: Public art and being prepared	

Meet the Explorers



Unit 1

ANNIE GRIFFITHS Photographer

Annie Griffiths was one of the first women photographers for *National Geographic*. She fell in love with photography when she studied it in college. She has worked in more than 100 countries taking colourful pictures of people and places.



Unit 2

PARDIS SABETI Computational Geneticist

Pardis Sabeti was born in Tehran, Iran. She is the lead singer and bass player in a rock band. She's also a computational geneticist. Pardis works to understand and control dangerous diseases like Ebola. She wants to keep the world healthy, and she knows that, in order to do that, people need to work together. They need to share information, understand other people and have fun!



Unit 3

AMBER CASE Cyborg Anthropologist

How do humans and technology interact? Amber Case is on a mission to find out. As a cyborg anthropologist, she studies the relationship between people and technology. Amber looks at how the use of gadgets and computers affects our lives in both positive and negative ways. How does technology affect your life?



Unit 4

KATY CROFF BELL Oceanographer

Katy Croff Bell is an underwater detective! As an oceanographer, Katy uses deep-sea technology to explore the ocean. She spends much of her time aboard the E/V *Nautilus* as it travels the world's seas. She's excited to share her work with the rest of us using *telepresence* technology. With this technology, we can use computers to explore with Katy as she makes discoveries on the ocean floor.



Unit 5

KEVIN HAND Planetary Scientist/Astrobiologist

Kevin Hand knows that life can thrive in the most extreme environments. Kevin works at the NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory as a planetary scientist and astrobiologist. He researches one of Jupiter's moons, Europa. Its deep oceans may be the perfect environment for microscopic extremophiles. Kevin thinks studying Europa may be our best chance at finding life beyond Earth!



Unit 6

TRISTRAM STUART Author/Campaigner

Want to know something shocking? People waste more than one-third of the food that's produced! Tristram Stuart, an author and campaigner, is trying to change that. He raises awareness of food waste by holding public feasts and disco parties. Tristram believes everyone can be less wasteful by taking only what they need.



Unit 7

SHANNON GALPIN Adventurer/Humanitarian

Shannon Galpin thinks art isn't just for private galleries. Shannon wants art in public spaces where everyone can enjoy it. She organised a free public art show in Afghanistan, in which she displayed life-size photos of daily scenes from Afghan culture. This was the first time some Afghan people got to see the beauty and culture of different parts of their country.



Unit 8

JIMMY CHIN Climber/Photographer

Avalanches, steep cliffs and below-freezing temperatures? It's all in a day's work for climber, filmmaker and photographer Jimmy Chin. Jimmy goes on four or five expeditions each year. He thinks his most important job on the expedition is to be a safe, reliable member of the team - taking photos comes second. But he's willing to take risks to get the perfect shot. Jimmy's love of exploring keeps him going. He thinks the human spirit is strong enough to overcome any obstacle.

Colour Matters

**'When multiple colours dance across the same scene,
the result can be a carnival.'**

Annie Griffiths



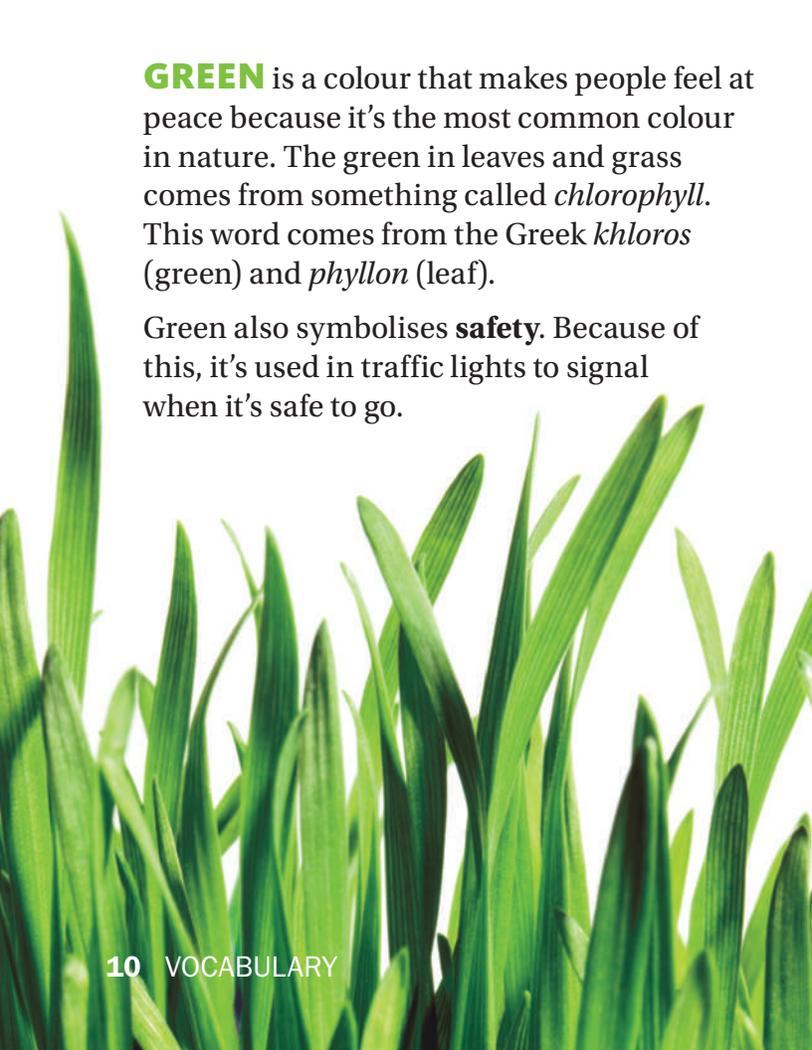
TO START

1. Name all of the different colours that you can see in the photo. Which is your favourite?
2. Would you like to be at the place in the photo? Why or why not?
3. Imagine this photo in black and white. What would you think of it? What would be lost?



1 Your brain can see seven million colours. How many of them can you name? What do different colours make you think of? Discuss. Then listen and read.  002

RED is a symbol of **good luck** in many cultures. It is the traditional colour for **wedding** dresses in China and India. But many cultures associate red with **danger**. This is why we see it on **emergency** vehicles and warning signs. Eight per cent of the population is red-green **colour-blind**: they can't clearly see the difference between red and green.



GREEN is a colour that makes people feel at peace because it's the most common colour in nature. The green in leaves and grass comes from something called *chlorophyll*. This word comes from the Greek *khloros* (green) and *phylon* (leaf).

Green also symbolises **safety**. Because of this, it's used in traffic lights to signal when it's safe to go.



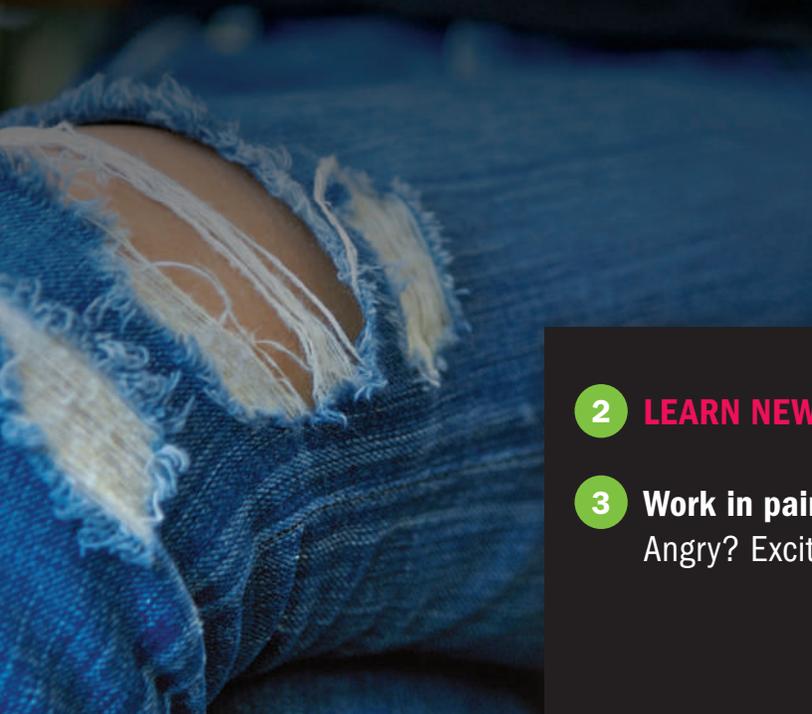
BLUE is the most popular colour in the world. More than half the world's flags have blue in them. Blue is also the most common colour used by businesses. Many businesses use the colour blue to **represent** them in logos and advertisements. This is because blue helps us feel like we can **trust** them.

ORANGE gets its name from the fruit. The word originally described the taste of the fruit's peel, but by the 16th century, *orange* was also the name of this **bright** colour.



YELLOW is the colour of taxis and school buses in many parts of the world because it's the most **visible** colour on the road. Like red, yellow is also used to **warn** people of dangerous situations. Because it attracts attention, yellow is used for highlighter pens. The bright colour activates different parts of the brain that help the reader remember the highlighted text.

INDIGO is a dark colour between blue and purple. Indigo clothing was a sign of luxury in the past because indigo **dye** came from a rare plant. It was very expensive, and few people could wear clothes made with this dye. Now we use indigo dye to make blue jeans.



VIOLET is a **light** purple colour. It is one of the oldest colours in the world. There are violet cave paintings in France that are 25,000 years old! However, in some countries, for example Thailand and Brazil, violet is the colour of **death**.



2 **LEARN NEW WORDS** Listen and repeat.  003

3 **Work in pairs.** Which colours make you feel happy? Sad? Angry? Excited?

4 **Read and write the words from the list.** Make any necessary changes.

bright	danger	light	represent
safety	visible	war	wedding



Photographer Annie Griffiths has travelled all around the world. In many of the places she's visited, Annie has seen _____ . However, Annie chooses to focus on the beauty of the places and the people she meets. This photo is one of her favourites. It shows her son resting next to her friend. She took it after a _____ celebration in Jordan. For Annie, the photograph expresses her son's feeling of _____ and happiness.

Annie loves to use _____ colours in her photos. She says, 'It's difficult to photograph a very dark thing, for example the black fur of a panther, or a very _____ thing, for example a snowy field. But one spot of colour in a picture can make it look amazing.'

5 **LEARN NEW WORDS** Listen to these words and match them to the definitions. Then listen and repeat. [🔊 004 005](#)

common	flag	luxury	signal
--------	------	--------	--------

Photographer
Annie Griffiths

- _____ give a sign or a warning
- _____ happening often
- _____ a special thing
- _____ the symbol of a country

6 **YOU DECIDE** Choose an activity.

- Work independently.** Choose a favourite photograph and show it to the class. Describe the photo and talk about its colours. Explain why you like it so much.
- Work in pairs.** Discuss the saying: *A picture is worth a thousand words.* What do you think this means? Do you agree with it? Why or why not?
- Work in groups.** Your teacher asks you to paint your classroom. Which colours will you choose for the walls, ceiling, desks and chairs? Why? Create a design suggestion together.



SPEAKING STRATEGY 006

Correcting information

The sky is blue. Actually, it isn't blue.
As a matter of fact, the light from the sun is lots of colours.
In fact, we see blue because blue light rays are shorter than light rays of other colours.
After all, the sky changes from blue to red when the sun sets in the evening.

1 Listen. How do the speakers correct information? Write the words and phrases you hear.  007

2 Read and complete the dialogue.

Jaime: White is the most popular colour for wedding dresses.

Ana: _____, it isn't a popular colour everywhere.

Jaime: Really?

Ana: Yes. _____, white is the colour of death in China, Korea and other Asian countries.

Jaime: Wow, I didn't know that.

Ana: _____, red is the colour of weddings and celebrations in India and China.

Jaime: Interesting! I think red is a great colour for wedding dresses.

_____, it is a symbol of love in many cultures!



3 Work in pairs. Place all of the cards on the desk with the photos facing up. Both students take cards with matching photos. One partner reads information, and the other corrects it.



Go to page 153.

Polar bears have got white fur.

As a matter of fact, their fur isn't white. It's clear, but it reflects the light. This makes it look white.

4 Work in groups. When is it important to correct information? What do you need to consider when correcting what someone else says? How do the words and phrases above help you to communicate better?

Comparatives and superlatives: Comparing two or more things

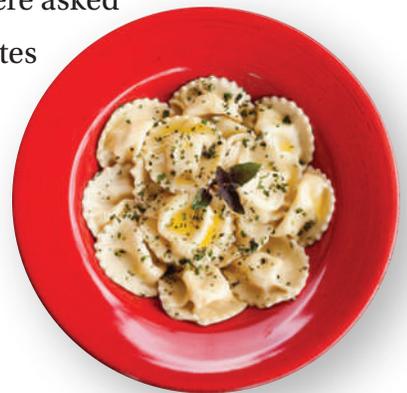
Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Purple is a popular colour.	Green is more popular than purple.	Blue is the most popular colour in the world.
Green peppers are tasty .	Red peppers are tastier than green peppers.	Yellow peppers are the tastiest peppers.
Red grapes are good .	Red grapes are better than green grapes.	Red grapes are the best .

1 **Read.** Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the paragraph.

hungrier larger most delicious sweeter worse

When you see your favourite food on a red plate, you probably feel hungry. But you feel _____ when it's on a white plate. Why? Research shows that colours can really affect our feelings about food. For example, when you add red dye to water, it tastes _____ than normal water, as if you've added sugar. The food that you think is the _____ will probably taste _____ to you if you change its colour to blue. This is because blue is a very unnatural colour for food.

Colour can also affect how much we eat. In one experiment, people were asked to serve themselves some pasta with white sauce. The people with red plates took a small portion, while the people with white plates took a much _____ portion. Can you guess why this happens?



2 **Read.** Complete the sentences with the correct comparative or superlative forms. Then listen and check your answers. 009

- Dark green vegetables are _____ (high/low) in vitamin C than light green vegetables.
- Yellow bananas are _____ (salty/sweet) green bananas, but green bananas are _____ (good/bad) for you.
- Blue is _____ (common/unusual) colour for food.
- _____ (healthy/popular) diet includes foods of many different colours.

3 **Work in pairs.** Make a list of your five favourite foods. Then share your list. Make comparisons about those foods.

Apples are better for you than biscuits, but biscuits are sweeter!

4 LEARN NEW WORDS Listen and read to find out about colours and moods. Then listen and repeat.  010 011

We make strong **connections** between colours and feelings.



GREEN RELAXED



RED NERVOUS



BLUE DEPRESSED

5 Work in pairs. Discuss how you feel when you see these things.

I feel relaxed when I see green trees.



I feel nervous when I see red lights on a car.

6 Work in groups. Compare your answers to Activity 5 with another pair. Then choose two other colours and say how they make you feel.

Me, too! But I feel more relaxed when I look at blue artwork.

PURPLE POWER

THE HISTORY OF ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR COLOURS

Purple is one of the most popular colours today. There are purple clothes, purple handbags, purple bicycles, purple furniture, even purple computers! But in the past, purple was a very expensive and unusual colour.

Let's take a look at the rich and sometimes dangerous history of the colour purple.

THE VERY BEGINNING

Some scientists believe that the first organisms to appear on Earth over 500 million years ago probably looked purple, not green. Plants today are green because they use green chlorophyll to produce energy. But these early organisms probably used something called *retinal*, which is a dark purple colour.



1 BEFORE YOU READ Discuss in pairs. Look at the photos and the timeline. What do you think the reading is about?

2 LEARN NEW WORDS Find these words in the text. Use the other words in the sentences to guess each word's meaning. Then listen and repeat.  012

company notice ordinary royalty

3 WHILE YOU READ Think about the order of the events.  013

4 AFTER YOU READ Discuss in pairs.

1. Why do scientists think that the earliest organisms were purple?
2. Why was the colour purple so expensive during the Roman Empire?
3. Who usually wore purple in England in the 16th century?
4. How did William Perkin discover a way to make purple dye? What advantage did his discovery have?

3,000 YEARS AGO

During the time of the Roman Empire, it was very difficult to make purple dye. The dye came from sea snails. But 10,000 dead sea snails got you just one gram of purple dye ... as well as a very bad smell! This special purple dye was called *Tyrian purple*, and it was the preferred colour of emperors.

