

Macmillan English Language Book



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Scope and sequence: Units 1-9

Unit Making decisions Unit Making decisions Unit Making decisions Stimulus: text type compreh extension stimulus: text type diagrams compreh extension Unit Going places Stimulus: text type diagrams compreh extension	The Panama Canal :: information/explanatory text with ension: literal comprehension/	Vocabulary synonyms and antonyms dictionary definitions	Language building first, second and third person pronouns brackets for adding additional information		
decisions text type comprehextension Unit Making stimulus: text type diagrams comprehextension Unit Going places stimulus:	e: story with a moral dilemma ension: literal comprehension/ n The Panama Canal e: information/explanatory text with ension: literal comprehension/	dictionary	and third person pronouns brackets for adding additional		
2 decisions text type diagrams compreh extension Unit Going places stimulus:	e: information/explanatory text with ension: literal comprehension/		adding additional		
J :					
	Journey to the centre of the Earth :: narrative (sci-fi) in diary form ension: literal comprehension/ n	use of exciting adjectives	adjectival phrases		
	e: discussion text ension: literal comprehension/	small words in long words	adverbial phrases		
	revision: units 1-4				
text type	Escape from the Castle of Doom :: adventure story ension: literal comprehension/ n	categorising words	compound sentences (revisions)		
text type	Writing letters :: different types of letter ension: literal comprehension/ n	prefixes un and dis	reflexive pronouns		
text type	ension: literal comprehension/	alliteration	gender of nouns		
text type advertise	ension: literal comprehension/	rhyming	gerunds		
text type	Reading Poetry :: choral poetry/conversation poems/rap ension: literal comprehension/	homonyms	relative pronouns		
	REVISION!	UNITS 5-9			

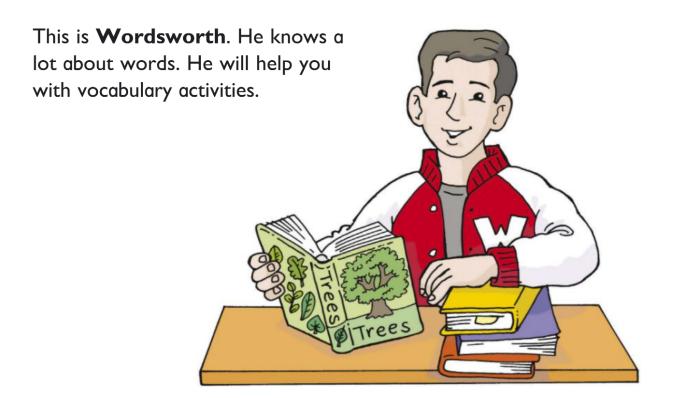
LANGUAGE BOOK 6	FLUENCY BOOK 6		LANGUAGE BOOK 6	
Grammar	Fluency	Spelling	Writing	Reading extension
present simple and continuous; past simple and continuous	Back to school!	doubling final consonant before suffixing, e.g. stop — stopped	choosing a way to complete a story as a class and on own	Bird and Boy (poem)
expressing future time	Through the canal	magic e dropped before suffixing, e.g. operate — operating	explaining how something works, with diagrams	The crow and the water jug (fable)
first conditional	Volcanoes!	suffixing verbs ending consonant + y, e.g. try – tried	continuing a story; composing diary entry for next day	Journey to the South Pole (biography)
present perfect and past simple	In the Himalayas	suffix ment	discussion text	Loggerhead turtles (information)
	REVISION	ON: UNITS 1-4		
past perfect	Animax Studios	sion and ssion at end of words	story planning/ writing next two chapters	Finding Magic (poem)
passive — present and past	Meet the author!	suffix ery	different kinds of letters	Roald Dahl (biography)
future passive	Jungle survival	ate at end of words	scene for a play	The English Language (information text with flow diagram)
relative clauses	The latest craze	c after x and ce after n, e.g. exciting, once	designing own posters/adverts	Just Joking (wordplay)
second conditional	Children's Poetry Festival	negative prefixes in, im	choral poem/ rap poem	I live in a city (poem)
	REVISIO	DN: UNITS 5-9		

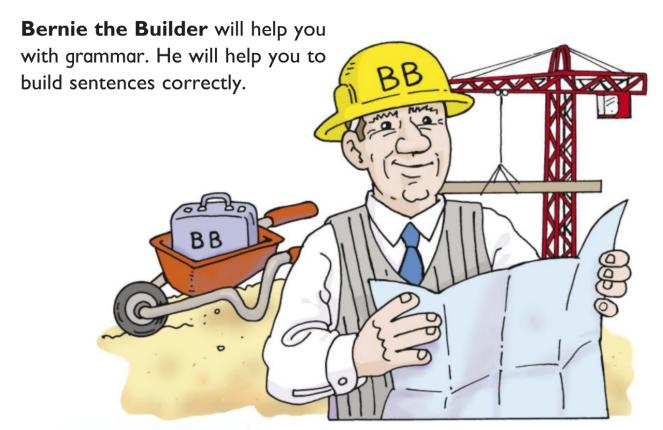
Scope and sequence: Units 10-18

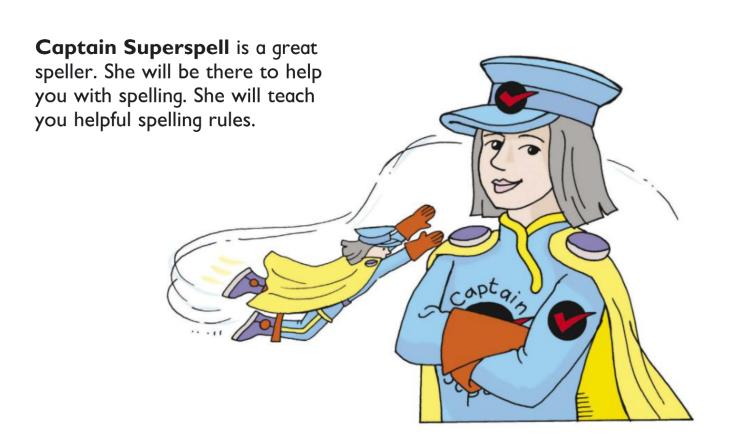
		LANGUAGE BOOK 6		
	Theme	Reading and understanding	Vocabulary	Language building
Unit 10	India	stimulus: Anwar and Ashraf text type: playscript comprehension: literal comprehension/ extension	adjectives	simple and compound sentences
Unit 11	India	stimulus: All about tigers text type: information passage comprehension: literal comprehension/ extension	gender	subheading/ paragraphing
Unit 12	Rescue	stimulus: Black Beauty text type: classic fiction comprehension: literal comprehension/ extension	homophones	who/which clauses
Unit 13	Rescue	stimulus: Grace Darling text type: biography comprehension: literal comprehension/ extension	synonyms	abstract nouns
		REVISIO	ON: UNITS 10-13	
Unit 14	Rubbish	stimulus: Stig of the dump text type: narrative comprehension: literal comprehension/ extension	regular and irregular past tenses	paragraphing
Unit 15	Rubbish	stimulus: Where does our rubbish go? text type: information/flow diagram comprehension: literal comprehension/ extension	antonyms	adverbial clauses
Unit 16	Schooldays	stimulus: The One That Got Away text type: short story comprehension: literal comprehension/ extension	collective nouns	adverbial clauses
Unit 17	Schooldays	stimulus: Interview with John Little text type: interview comprehension: literal comprehension/ extension	difficult words	positioning of clauses
Unit 18	Schooldays	stimulus: Poetry text type: acrostic/list/rhyming poems comprehension: literal comprehension/ extension	contractions	apostrophes of possession (revision)
		R EVISIO	ON: UNITS 14-18	

LANGUAGE BOOK 6	FLUENCY BOOK 6		LANGUAGE BOOK 6	
Grammar	Fluency	Spelling	Writing	Reading extension
present perfect – active and passive/ past action – present result	An Indian market	words ending ck/ic	playscript	The Taj Mahal (information text)
modal verbs	Wildlife in India – Sariska Nature Reserve	ory words	information organised with paragraphs/ subheading	Jazeera in the Sun (story extract)
may/might to show possibility + conditional	The National Horse Show	suffix able	first person narrative – changing viewpoint	The Bed and Breakfast Star (story extract)
modals + passive infinitive	Sea Rescue!	suffix ible	biography	The Lion and the Mouse (fable)
	REVISIO	N: UNITS 10-13		
reported speech	It's rubbish!	age words	continuing a story — description	Don't Dump It — Re-use It (factual)
question tags	Where can't our rubbish go?	suffix y	flow diagram	The Poet and the Trees (poem)
reported speech – have/had; will/ would	The happiest days of your life?	ary words	continuing a story	Tanni Grey-Thompson (autobiography)
reported questions	School stories	suffix ous	interview/ reflective writing	Impressions of a New Boy (poem)
wish + past tense	Goodbye!	au words	poetry	The Model We're Making in Class with Miss (poem)

Some characters you will meet in this book:







Penny Pen loves writing. She loves helping people, too. Penny is always around to help you with writing activities.



'Put your books away quietly and go out to play,' Mr Graham said. 'You have all worked hard this morning. Well done!'

The children quickly put their things in their desks and headed towards the playground. They were glad it was time for a break. It was hot and sticky in the classroom.

Soon the classroom was quiet and empty. Mr Graham sat at his desk and enjoyed the quietness for a few moments. He could hear the noise of children shouting and playing outside. Mr Graham got up, stretched and went to the staff room for his break.

In the playground children were having a great time. Some children were standing in the shade of the trees, chatting and joking. Others were racing and chasing each other in the bright sunshine. Sam, Ben, Dan and Sarah were playing with a ball. It was so hot, they were all sweating.

'I'm too hot,' Sam said. 'Let's stop and have a rest.'

Ben agreed. 'Good idea. I'm getting fed up with this game, anyway.'

'Let's sit down for a while,' Dan suggested. He ran towards the shade of the tree where it was cooler.

'I've got a can of drink in my bag in the classroom,' Sarah said. 'I'll go in and get it.'

'Hurry up,' Sam said, 'before I die of thirst!'

Sarah smiled as she went into the school. It was dark and cool inside. It took a moment or two for her eyes to get used to the darkness. Sarah walked down the corridor. It was strange to be in school on her own. Everywhere was so quiet. Her footsteps echoed on the wooden floor. She glanced into each empty classroom as she walked along.

Just before Sarah got to her classroom, she stopped to look at her painting on the wall outside. She was very proud of it. Sarah turned to go into her classroom but a sudden movement inside the room made her stare. She stopped in amazement. There, standing at Mr Graham's desk, was Wayne. He was looking in it. He did not look up. He did not see or hear Sarah at the door. What was he doing? Why was he looking in Mr Graham's desk? Why wasn't he outside?

Sarah's heart beat fast. She didn't know what to do. Her mind buzzed with all sorts of questions and thoughts.

- 'Shall I go in and ask him what he's doing?'
- 'Shall I go and get Mr Graham?'
- 'Shall I pretend I haven't seen anything and go outside again?'

Then all of a sudden Sarah knew what to do ...



Comprehension

Answer these questions with proper sentences.

- 1 What was the name of the teacher?
- 2 Why were the children glad it was time for a break?
- 3 Who was playing with a ball in the playground?
- 4 Who said he was too hot?
- 5 Why did Sarah go back into school?
- 6 Was it bright or dark inside school?
- 7 What did Sarah look at on the wall?
- 8 Who was looking in Mr Graham's desk?
- Discuss your answers to these questions.
 - 1 What was the weather like? How do you know?
 - 2 Why do you think Mr Graham sat at his desk when the children went outside?
 - 3 How can you tell the children were having a great time at break?
 - 4 Why did Dan run towards the shade of the tree?
 - 5 Why did Sarah's footsteps echo as she walked along?
 - 6 Why do you think Wayne was looking inside Mr Graham's desk?
 - 7 What do you think Sarah will do?

Vocabulary

A synonym is a word that means the same, or nearly the same, as another word: 'pleased' means the same as 'glad'. An **antonym** is a word that means the **opposite** of another word: 'miserable' is the opposite of 'glad'.

Find each adjective in the text on pages 8-9. Write a synonym and an antonym for each adjective. Use the thesaurus on page 167.



	aajective	synonym	antonym
1	cool	a	a
2	quiet	b	b
3	bright	C	C
4	sticky	d	d
5	empty	e	e
6	glad	f	f
7	difficult	9	g
8	strange	h	ĥ

Language building



Remember! A pronoun may be singular (one) or plural (more than one).

First person

First person pronouns refer to the person (or persons) who is (or are) speaking. I waited for Sarah and **we** went out to play.

Second person

Second person pronouns refer to the person (or persons) we are speaking to. Will you bring me a can of drink?

Third person

Third person pronouns refer to the person (or persons) we are speaking about.

They sat under the tree and ate their sandwiches.

	singular	plural
First person pronouns	I, me, mine	we, us, ours
Second person pronouns	you, yours	you, yours
Third person pronouns	he, him, his, she, her, hers, it, its	they, them, theirs



- Underline the pronouns in each sentence. Say if they are first, second or third person pronouns.
 - 1 Mr Graham smiled when he said, 'You have all worked hard.'
 - 2 It was hot and they were all sweating.
 - 3 'We can sit here,' Sarah said as she ran to the tree.
 - 4 'Will you sit next to me?' Sam asked Ben.
 - 5 'Is this book yours?' Wayne asked Sarah.



This text is written in the third person. Underline the third person pronouns.

Sarah did not like the empty school. She heard footsteps echoing all around her. The darkness frightened her. She decided to stop and look at the paintings on the wall. Hers was near the top. Then Sarah looked in the classroom. She stopped and stared at what she saw.

> Now imagine you are Sarah. Tell the story in the first person. Begin like this:

I did not like the empty school.



Grammar

Do you remember the children in Mr Graham's class?





The children in Mr Graham's class have a break every morning. If the weather is fine, they go outside into the playground. Today the sun is shining so the children are playing outside.



Yesterday it was raining so the children did not go outside. They stayed in the classroom. They were playing quietly when suddenly Dan shouted, 'Look!' The sun was shining through the rain. They saw a rainbow in the sky.

Answer these questions.

- 1 What do the children have every morning? Where do they go if the weather is fine?
- 2 What are the children doing now? What is the weather like?
- 3 What was the weather like yesterday? Did the children go outside?
- 4 What were they doing when Dan shouted?
- 5 What did they see? Why?



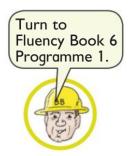
Look, ask and answer.

,	ZÓF	THIMIT	600	1000	
Now	1	✓	1	/	\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}
Every day	X	X	✓	Х	✓
1 sun – shine					
Does it shine every day? No, it doesn't.					
2 it – rain	3 boys	s — lauah	4 airls	– sina	5 doa – bark

Look at the picture and answer the questions.



- 1 What were the children doing when the teacher came into the classroom? (Say three things.)
- 2 What did the children do when the teacher came into the classroom? (Think of three things.)







In words of one-syllable which contain a short vowel in the middle, we double the last consonant before we add a suffix which begins with a vowel.



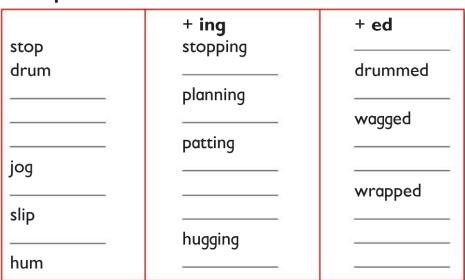
chat + ing = chatting



Sarah is chatting with her friends. Yesterday she chatted with her Mum.

chat + ed = chatted

Complete the chart.





Write the correct form of the verb in each sentence.

1	Sarah	(stop) and looked in the classi	room.
2	The man was	(drum) very loudly.	
3	Sarah	(plan) to get her can of drink	from her bag.
4	When I	(pat) the dog it	(wag) its tail with happiness.
5	The athlete was _	(jog) around the sto	ıdium.
6	My Mum was	(wrap) my birthday pr	esent.
7	When it was icy I	(slip) and hurt my	leg.
_		4	

- 8 The small child _____ (hug) his teddy.
- 9 Last night I was _____ (hum) in the bath.

Class writing

Now you can decide how you want the story to end.



Read the three possible endings.

Ending one - story plan

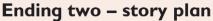
Paragraph 1 Sarah asked Wayne what he was doing.

Paragraph 2 Wayne answered.

Was he angry? What did he say?

Did Wayne have a good reason?

Paragraph 3 What happens now?



Paragraph 1 Sarah went to get Mr Graham.

Paragraph 2 What did Mr Graham do?

Did he go and see Wayne? What did he say to Wayne?

What did Wayne do?

Paragraph 3 What happens now?



Ending three – story plan

Paragraph 1 Sarah pretended she hadn't seen anything.

She went outside again.

Paragraph 2 Did she say anything to her friends?

Did she tell them?

Did they decide to do nothing or did they

decide to trap Wayne?

Paragraph 3 What happens now?

- Mave a class vote and choose which ending you want to use.
- Follow the story plan for the ending you chose. Brainstorm your ideas. Write some notes for each of the three paragraphs on the board.
- Now write your ending together in three paragraphs on the board.



Reading for enrichment



Bird and Boy

So you want to fly. Why? You haven't any feathers. Do you think it's good fun Being out in all weathers? Said Bird to Boy.

You haven't any wings, You can't build a nest. Why aren't you satisfied With the things you do best? Said Bird to Boy.

What would it be like? A sky full of boys, Their arms flapping, their big feet – And the noise! Said Bird to Boy.

Have you ever tried perching In some old tree When it's snowing? It's not funny, Believe me! Said Bird to Boy.

Be comfortable, do your own thing, Your skateboard, your bike, Your football, all the other Things you like. Why try to fly? Stay out of the sky, Said Bird to Boy.

Yes, you're right, I can't just Flap my arms and fly. But I dream about it often, Winging through the sky, Above the houses, the streets. I'd like to try. Said Boy to Bird.

Leslie Norris

