

# We Belong

## TEACHER'S RESOURCE CENTER

### SAMPLE MATERIAL

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# We Belong

## GRAMMAR: BASIC

Countable and uncountable nouns

1 Write C (countable) or U (uncountable) for each noun.

- 1 gym C
- 2 banana —
- 3 cinema —
- 4 pasta —
- 5 children —
- 6 pizza —
- 7 sports centre —
- 8 fast food —
- 9 music venue —
- 10 cycle lane —

2 Match 1–5 with a–e.

- 1 We'd like some a
- 2 Our town has got a —
- 3 I usually eat two —
- 4 My phone hasn't got any —
- 5 Are you eating an —
- a chocolate.
- b apple?
- c eggs.
- d games.
- e skate park.



there is/are

3 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 There is/are two cinemas in the city.
- 2 There isn't/aren't any noodles left.
- 3 There is/are a banana in my bag.
- 4 There isn't/aren't any juice bars in town.
- 5 There is/are some children in the park.
- 6 There isn't/aren't a bike station here.

Is there...? Are there...?

4 Write *Is* or *Are* to complete the questions.

- 1 is there any water? I'm thirsty.
- 2 are there two department stores in town?
- 3 are there any eggs in this cake?
- 4 is there a sandwich in the fridge?
- 5 are there any juice bars?
- 6 are there any fruit on the table?
- 7 are there any mushrooms in the pasta?

5 Complete the answers with the words in the box.

are aren't is isn't No Yes

- 1 Are there any museums?  
Yes, there are.
- 2 Is there any Thai food?  
No, there isn't.
- 3 Are there two cyclists?  
Yes, there are.
- 4 Are there any cakes? No, there are.
- 5 Is there a rule about it?  
Yes, there is.
- 6 Are there any pizzas?  
No, there aren't.

How much/many...?

6 Choose the correct options to complete the questions and answers.

- A: How **1 much/many** libraries are there?
- B: There **2 is/are** two.
- A: How **3 much/many** cars are there?
- B: **4 Some./Much**.
- A: How **5 much/many** juice is in the bottle?
- B: **6 A many!/A lot!**
- A: How **7 much/many** people are shopping?
- B: Not **8 some/many**.

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**GRAMMAR: STANDARD**

## Countable and uncountable nouns

1 Write C (countable) or U (uncountable). Then write the plurals for the countable nouns.

- 1 egg C eggs  
 2 beach \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 pasta \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 shop \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 rice \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 banana \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 library \_\_\_\_\_  
 8 milk \_\_\_\_\_

2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 Look! It's **any/a** chocolate cake.  
 2 She's eating **an/any** apple.  
 3 They're buying **a/some** new boots.  
 4 We've got **any/two** museums in town.  
 5 Have you got **a/any** comics?  
 6 We'd like **some/any** cheese, please.  
 7 I can't see **any/some** trees in the park.

*there is/are*

3 Complete the sentences with *There is/isn't* or *There are/aren't*.

- 1 There is a pizza in the oven. (+)  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_ a café near here. (-)  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_ two people in the car. (+)  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a sandwich in my bag. (+)  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_ any students on the bus. (-)  
 6 \_\_\_\_\_ any school in the morning. (-)  
 7 \_\_\_\_\_ some grapes in the bowl. (+)

*Is there...? Are there...?*

4 Write questions with *Is there* and *Are there*. Then write the short answers.

- 1 any cycle lanes? (+)  
Are there any cycle lanes?  
Yes, there are.  
 2 a teacher in the classroom? (-)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 any yoghurts in the fridge? (+)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 any skating competitions today? (-)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 any juice in her glass? (+)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 an underground station near here? (-)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

*How much/many...?*

5 Use the word pairs to complete the questions and answers.

~~How/lot~~ many / many milk / A  
 much / Not students / Some

- 1 How many restaurants do you know?  
 A lot !  
 2 How \_\_\_\_\_ food is there?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ much.  
 3 How \_\_\_\_\_ jackets have you got?  
 Not \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 4 How much \_\_\_\_\_ does he drink?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ lot!  
 5 How many \_\_\_\_\_ like studying maths?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ .

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**GRAMMAR: HIGHER**

Countable and uncountable nouns

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

butter egg orange strawberry water

- 1 She always has two eggs for breakfast.
- 2 I'm thirsty. Can I have some \_\_\_\_\_, please?
- 3 We use five \_\_\_\_\_ to make one glass of juice.
- 4 We haven't got any \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge, so I can't bake a cake.
- 5 Have we got any \_\_\_\_\_? I want to make a smoothie.

there is/are and Is there...?

Are there...?

2 Complete the dialogue.

- A:** Hey, Lewis. Do you like your new school? Is 1 there a swimming pool there?
- B:** Hi Rolf. Yeah, I love my new school! No, there 2 \_\_\_\_\_ a swimming pool there.
- A:** Right. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ there a skate park in your town?
- B:** Yes, 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a skate park near our house.
- A:** Wow! 5 \_\_\_\_\_ there any nice students in your class, Lewis?
- B:** 6 \_\_\_\_\_, there are. And I like the teachers, too!



How much/many...?

3 Use the prompts to write questions.

- 1 How / books / on the table ?  
How many books are on the table?
- 2 How / tomatoes / in the salad ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 How / ketchup / on your chips ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 How / water / in the bottle ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How / students / in your class ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 How / food / in the fridge ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 How / people / at the party ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Grammar round-up

4 Choose the correct option to complete the text.

1 **Who/Where** do you live? I live in a very big city. There 2 **is/are** lots of things to do here. There 3 **is/are** a huge football stadium for our local team. And there 4 **is/are** two big sports centres which offer lots of different activities. One 5 **has got/is** a big indoor climbing wall. It's the 6 **most big/biggest** climbing wall in our area! I 7 **always/never** go there on Saturdays because I love climbing. My sister 8 **often/never** goes there because she doesn't like climbing. In fact, she 9 **hates/loves** all sports. She likes 10 **go/going** to the cinema. I think sports are 11 **more good/better** than films! I really like Hillside Park. There 12 **are/aren't** any cars so it's very quiet. There are 13 **some/any** trees and there's 14 **an/a** big lake. It's the 15 **nicest/nicer** park I know.

**We**  
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**READING:  
ACCESIBLE READING**



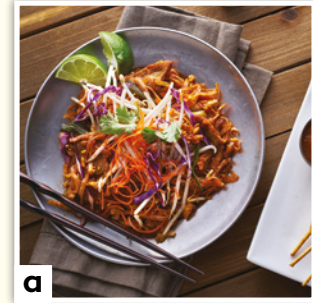
## How to... eat like a local

When you visit other countries, forget fast food like burgers. There is some great local food you must try. Here are some of our favourites!

Imagine: you're walking along the road in Kingston, Jamaica. Music is playing and there is a wonderful smell of herbs and spices. You're starting to feel really hungry and there's only one thing you want to eat: jerk chicken. There aren't any chips with this takeaway. You eat jerk chicken with rice and peas.

The weather is tropical and it's sunny and hot. After a long day you want something cool and sweet. There are two alternatives. The first is an ice cream. That sounds good, but in the Philippines there is something better: halo-halo. Halo-halo is a delicious mix of fruit, milk and lots more, but it's also beautiful and includes purple ice cream!

There are some great food stalls in Thailand and one of the most popular dishes is pad Thai. The most important ingredients are eggs, noodles and vegetables, but you can add some beef or chicken if you like meat.



# **We** Belong

**READING:  
BASIC READING & WRITING**

## Reading

- 1 Read the recipe. What can you drink with your English breakfast? \_\_\_\_\_

## Vegetarian English breakfast



### Ingredients

one or two vegetarian sausages  
some mushrooms  
one or two eggs  
a tin of baked beans  
one tomato  
some butter or oil  
some toast

### Method

First, wash the tomato and mushrooms. Cut them into pieces.

Then, open the tin of baked beans.

Next, put the butter or oil in a frying pan and heat the pan.

Put the vegetarian sausages in the pan first and fry them.

Finally, fry the tomato and mushrooms, and heat the baked beans. Drink a big glass of orange juice with your breakfast!

- 2 Read the recipe in exercise 1 again. Match sentence beginnings 1–5 with endings a–e.

- |                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 First, wash                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Then, open                  | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3 Next, put the butter or oil | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4 Put the vegetarian sausages | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5 Finally, fry the tomato     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
- a) in the pan first and fry them.  
b) the tomato and mushrooms.  
c) and mushrooms, and cook the baked beans.  
d) in a frying pan and heat the pan.  
e) the tin of baked beans.

## Writing

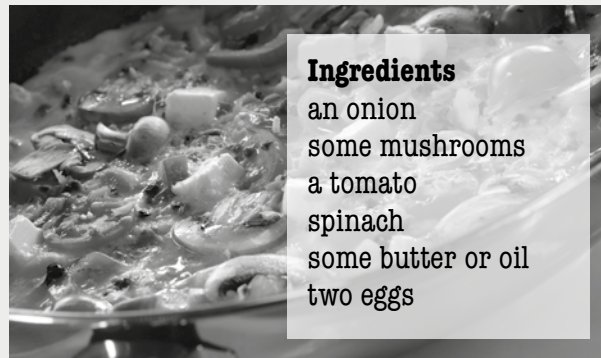
- 3 Look at the recipe notes.

Ingredients: vegetables, eggs, oil  
First: wash vegetables and cut into pieces  
Then: heat oil in pan  
Next: add spinach, fry vegetables  
Finally: mix eggs and cook omelette

- 4 Now complete this recipe with the words in the box.

add cook cut heat mix wash

## Delicious vegetable omelette



### Ingredients

an onion  
some mushrooms  
a tomato  
spinach  
some butter or oil  
two eggs

### Method

First, **1** wash the vegetables.

**2** c the onion and mushrooms into pieces.

Then, put some oil in a frying pan and

**3** h the pan.

Next, put the onions and mushrooms in the pan and fry them. **4** A some spinach after two minutes.

Finally, **5** m two eggs in a bowl.

Pour the eggs into the frying pan with the vegetables and **6** e for a minute.

# **We** Belong

## **VOCABULARY: BASIC**

## Food and drink

### 1 Complete the food words.



1 b a n a n a s



2 ch \_\_\_ s \_\_\_



3 ch \_\_\_ ck \_\_\_ n



4 ch \_\_\_ c \_\_\_ l \_\_\_ t \_\_\_



5 \_\_\_ l



6 p \_\_\_ s



7 r \_\_\_ c \_\_\_

### 2 Complete the table with the words in the box.

beef cake grapes milk  
onion pasta spices

Meat	Vegetables	Fruit	Dairy
chicken	2 _____	3 _____	4 _____
1 <u>beef</u>			

Dessert	Carbs	Other
ice cream	chips	herbs
5 _____	noodles	7 _____
	6 _____	

### 3 Match the food words with the definitions.

- These give food more flavour. b
  - We put this on bread. It's a dairy food. \_\_\_
  - This is a big fruit. \_\_\_
  - This is a liquid that we put on food to make it taste good. \_\_\_
  - We can eat it as a dessert, sometimes with fruit. It is a dairy food. \_\_\_
- a melon  
b herbs and spices  
c butter  
d sauce  
e yoghurt

## Places in a town

### 4 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- I get off the bus at the bus stop/centre near my school.
- My friends eat burgers at the **department store/fast-food restaurant**.
- We go to the **library/museum** to find books to read.
- You ride your bike in the cycle **road/lane**.
- We listen to music and watch bands at a music **station/venue**.
- Tom meets his friends at the skate **park/bar**.

### 5 Write the answers with the words in the box.

bus station fast-food restaurant  
juice bar petrol-station sports centre  
underground station

Where can you ... ?

- put petrol in your car petrol station
- catch a bus \_\_\_\_\_
- get chips \_\_\_\_\_
- drink something that's good for you \_\_\_\_\_
- play badminton \_\_\_\_\_
- catch a train \_\_\_\_\_

# **We** Belong

**VOCABULARY: STANDARD**

## Food and drink

1 Look at the pictures and write the words.



1 oil



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_

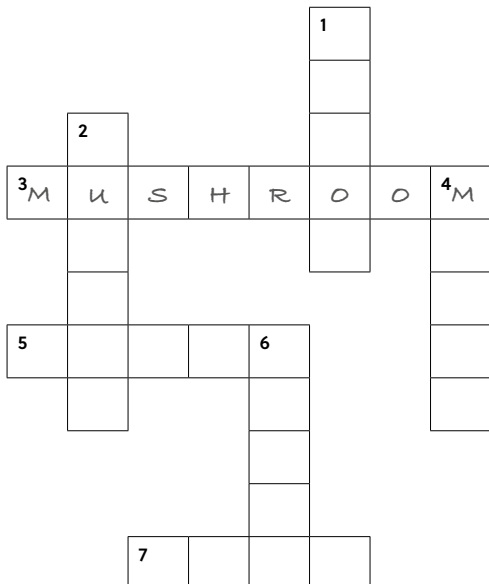


5 \_\_\_\_\_



6 \_\_\_\_\_

2 Complete the crossword.



### Across

- 3 It's not a vegetable and it's not a fruit. It grows in the grass.
- 5 We use these with spices to give food more taste.
- 7 We make burgers with this meat.

### Down

- 1 A vegetable. We put it in a lot of meals.
  - 2 We get this from milk. We put it on bread.
  - 4 This is a fruit. Some are large and round.
  - 6 This is a liquid we put on food to make it taste better.
- 3 Complete the sentences with the food words in the box.

chips eggs grapes  
ice-cream pasta yoghurt

- 1 We need milk to make ice cream.
- 2 Spaghetti and noodles are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Butter and \_\_\_\_\_ come from milk.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ are pieces of potato cooked in oil.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ are a kind of fruit.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ come from chickens.

## Places in a town

4 Order the letters and make words.

- 1 You can get help at a (clipoe) police station.
- 2 You can't talk in a (brilary) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 We can learn about history in a (summeu) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 We play tennis at the sports (treenc) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 You can find a doctor at a (ladimec) \_\_\_\_\_ centre.

5 Match 1-8 with a-h.

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1 music <u>c</u> | a bar        |
| 2 department ___ | b centre     |
| 3 cycle ___      | c venue      |
| 4 bus ___        | d store      |
| 5 juice ___      | e park       |
| 6 fast-food ___  | f stop       |
| 7 skate ___      | g lane       |
| 8 town ___       | h restaurant |

# We Belong

**VOCABULARY: HIGHER**



Food and drink

1 Complete the food words and then match them with the groups.

1 r i c e                                  d

2 ch \_\_\_ s \_\_\_                              \_\_\_

3 ch \_\_\_ ck \_\_\_ n                         \_\_\_

4 ch \_\_\_ c \_\_\_ l \_\_\_ t \_\_\_                \_\_\_

5 \_\_\_ l                                         \_\_\_

6 p \_\_\_ \_                                     \_\_\_

7 b \_\_\_ n \_\_\_ n \_\_\_                        \_\_\_

a meat

b fruit

c other

d carbs

e vegetables

f dairy

g dessert

2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 My favourite meat is mushroom/  
butter/beef.

2 Most children like chips/cake/pasta  
for dessert.

3 The grape/onion/melon is a vegetable  
we use a lot.

4 Noodles/Herbs/Spices are the carb  
I like most.

5 We often go to the café for a nice,  
cool mushroom/ice cream/sauce.

6 Do you want any sauce/spice/butter  
with your food, like ketchup or  
mayonnaise?

3 Answer the questions.

1 What come from chickens and are nice  
for breakfast? eggs

2 What are macaroni and noodles  
examples of? \_\_\_\_\_

3 What kind of food are grapes and  
melons? \_\_\_\_\_

4 What meat do we usually use to  
make burgers? \_\_\_\_\_

5 Can you name a dessert (not ice cream)  
made with milk? \_\_\_\_\_

Places in a town

4 Look at the pictures and write the words.



1 skate park



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_



6 \_\_\_\_\_

5 Answer the questions.

1 Where can you find a bike to ride?  
bike station

2 Where can you buy things, such as clothes  
and furniture? \_\_\_\_\_

3 Where can you eat a burger? \_\_\_\_\_

4 Where can you see a doctor? \_\_\_\_\_

5 Where can you have a healthy drink?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Extra challenge

6 Which of the places in exercise 5 do you go  
to? When do you go to them?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# **We** Belong

**CLIL**

**+**

**CLICL TEACHER'S NOTES**

# Science

1a Read the animal fact files. Which animals eat plants and other animals?

## UNUSUAL ANIMALS

### GIANT SPIDER CRAB

**TYPE OF ANIMAL:** arthropod

**HABITAT:** waters around Japan, inhabiting holes in the deeper parts of the ocean

**DIET:** omnivore — eats plants and small sea creatures

**LENGTH:** 3.8 m **WEIGHT:** up to 19 kg

**UNUSUAL FEATURE:** It has extremely long legs.



#### DID YOU KNOW?

In parts of Japan, the giant spider crab is eaten and considered a delicacy.

### FRILLED-NECKED LIZARD

**TYPE OF ANIMAL:** reptile

**HABITAT:** tropical forests of northern Australia

**DIET:** carnivore — eats insects and other small creatures

**LENGTH:** 85 cm **WEIGHT:** 0.5 kg

**UNUSUAL FEATURE:** The colourful frill on its neck, which it uses for defence.



#### DID YOU KNOW?

Some people keep these lizards as exotic pets!

### AYE-AYE

**TYPE OF ANIMAL:** mammal

**HABITAT:** tropical forests on the island of Madagascar, Africa

**DIET:** omnivore — eats fruit and insects

**LENGTH:** 36–43 cm, tail 56–61 cm **WEIGHT:** 2 kg

**UNUSUAL FEATURE:** Its large eyes and ears and a very large tail which is longer than its body.



#### DID YOU KNOW?

The people of Madagascar believe it brings bad luck, so hunting the aye-aye is common, making it an endangered species.

### HOODED SEAL

**TYPE OF ANIMAL:** mammal

**HABITAT:** icy north Atlantic and Arctic oceans

**DIET:** carnivore — eats fish and crustaceans

**LENGTH:** 2.6 m (male) **WEIGHT:** up to 300–410 kg

**UNUSUAL FEATURE:** The male seal has a hood on its nose that inflates like a balloon when it's excited or threatened.



#### DID YOU KNOW?

People hunted them until not long ago for their oil, meat and skin, but they are protected now by the governments of Canada, the USA and Europe.

1b Read the fact files again. Then complete the table with a tick (✓) or a cross (✗).

	Giant spider crab	Frilled-necked lizard	Aye-aye	Hooded seal
lives in a hot climate	✗			
eats plants				
lives in water				
eats animals				
has an unusual nose				

2 Read and match 1–3 with a–c to make sentences.

- |   |       |  |
|---|-------|--|
| 1 The frilled-necked lizard and the hooded seal   | ..... | a aren't mammals.                                  |
| 2 The frilled-necked lizard and giant spider crab | ..... | b have some very long body parts.                  |
| 3 The giant spider crab and aye-aye               | ..... | c show a part of their body when they feel scared. |

3 Work with a partner and discuss the questions.

- Do you know of any animals that are native to your country? Which ones?
- Do they have any unusual features? What are they?

## Science

### VOCABULARY FOCUS

**arthropod [n]:** a type of animal that has jointed legs, a body divided into several parts and a skeleton on the outside. Insects are arthropods.

**carnivore [n]:** an animal that eats other animals

**creature [n]:** a living thing; animal

**crustacean [n]:** a sea animal with a hard shell and several pairs of legs

**defence [n]:** protection

**exotic [adj]:** interesting or exciting because of being unusual or not familiar

**extremely [adj]:** very

**feature [n]:** a part of something

**hood [n]:** something that covers your head

**inhabit [v]:** to live in a place

**mammal [n]:** an animal that is born from its mother's body and drinks its mother's milk

**omnivore [n]:** an animal that eats both plants and other animals

**reptile [n]:** a type of cold-blooded animal that gives birth to young animals as eggs

**threatened [adj]:** in danger of harm

### WARMER

Give students the names of some animals and ask them to tell you the country or region they immediately associate with that animal for example, kangaroo (Australia); bear (Canada); penguin (Antarctica); kiwi (New Zealand); panda (China); alligator (USA); tiger (India); giraffe (Africa); llama (South America); camel (North Africa).

**1a** Ask students to read the animal fact files quickly and answer the question.

#### Answer

giant spider crab and aye-aye

**1b** Students read the fact files again and complete the table by ticking or crossing the correct answers. When students have finished, elicit answers as a class.

#### Answers

**giant spider crab:** eats plants, lives in water; **frilled-necked lizard:** lives in a hot climate, eats animals; **aye-aye:** lives in a hot climate, eats plants, eats animals; **hooded seal:** lives in water, eats animals, has an unusual nose

**2** Students read the sentences and match the correct halves. Elicit answers as a class.

#### Answers

1 c 2 a 3 b

**3** Put students into pairs to discuss the questions. Then elicit their answers and ideas as a class. Compare the students' information about the native animals of your country.

# **We** Belong

**CULTURE**  
**+**  
**CULTURE TEACHER'S NOTES**

## Food customs around the world

1 Read the information about some special occasion foods around the world. Match the photos with the correct countries.

### FOOD CUSTOMS AROUND THE WORLD

Around the world, people eat special foods on special occasions. This article features three countries and explores how and why they celebrate their special occasions with food.



1

**SCOTLAND**  Haggis is a food from Scotland in the UK. People traditionally eat it on 25th January. This is Burns Night, a special day to celebrate Robert Burns, the Scottish poet (1759–1796). Burns wrote a famous poem about haggis, and it is now the custom to eat it in celebration of him. Haggis is a meat pudding made of animal products. On Burns Night, a person playing the bagpipes, a traditional musical instrument, comes into the room and a waiter brings in the haggis.



2

**INDIA**  *Diwali* is the Hindu Festival of Light and it is in October each year. Eighty per cent of India's population is Hindu so Diwali is a very big festival. People light hundreds of small oil lamps in their homes and gardens during the celebration. One of the most popular foods at Diwali is sweets and sweet desserts. *Gulab jamun* is a favourite. These are dough balls with sugar syrup and spices. They're also very popular at other celebrations like weddings.



3

**CHINA**  Chinese New Year is a very important festival and Chinese people around the world celebrate it. Chinese New Year lasts for 16 days, and, during this time, people eat special food that will bring good luck for the year ahead. Dumplings or *jiaozi* are one of the most popular Chinese New Year special foods. These are small balls made of meat, seafood or vegetables and wrapped in dough. A lot of families serve them at midnight on New Year's Eve.

2a Read the texts again and write the foods. Then match with the special occasions (a–c).

- |   |       |                    |
|---|-------|--------------------|
| 1 It's made of animal parts.  | ..... | a Chinese New Year |
| 2 It's made of dough and is sweet to taste.                         | ..... | b Burns Night      |
| 3 They have meat in them and sometimes seafood and vegetables, too. | ..... | c Diwali           |

2b Read and match 1–3 with a–c to make sentences.

- |                                      |       |  |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--|
| 1 People in India eat sweet desserts | ..... | a because they believe the food brings luck.           |
| 2 People in Scotland eat haggis      | ..... | b to celebrate an important person from their country. |
| 3 People in China eat dumplings      | ..... | c and light up their homes for this festival.          |

3 Work with a partner and discuss the questions.

- 1 What do people eat for celebrations and other special occasions in your country?
- 2 Why do you think people eat these foods?
- 3 Do you think it's important to celebrate important events with traditional foods? How else do people celebrate important events in your country?

## Food customs around the world

### VOCABULARY FOCUS

**bagpipes [n]:** a Scottish musical instrument consisting of a bag with several pipes sticking out of it. You play it by blowing air through one of the pipes.

**custom [n]:** tradition

**dough [n]:** a mixture of flour, water, fat, yeast, etc. that is used to make bread or pastry

**oil lamp [n]:** an object that produces light by burning oil

**poem [n]:** a piece of writing that uses language arranged in fixed lines that have a beat and often rhyme

**poet [n]:** a person who writes poems

**pudding [n]:** a savoury dish containing (meat) and sometimes flour or pastry

**pudding [n]:** a soft sweet food that you eat at the end of a meal

**spices [n]:** a substance made from plants that you add to a food to give it flavour

**syrup [n]:** a sweet liquid made from sugar and water

**wealth [n]:** having a lot of money

**wrap [v]:** to cover something by putting something around it

**1** Ask students to read the texts quickly and match the photos to the correct countries.

#### Answers

Scotland **2** India **3** China **1**

**2a** Students read the texts again and write the names of the foods. Then they match them with the special occasions. Elicit the answers as a class.

#### Answers

**1** haggis, **2** gulab jamun, **c**  
**3** dumplings/jiaozi, **a**

**2b** Students read the sentences and match the sentence halves. When students have finished, elicit answers as a class.

#### Answers

**1 c 2 b 3 a**

**3** Put students into pairs to discuss the questions. Elicit their answers and ideas as a class.

### WARMER

Ask students to brainstorm foods from around the world that they associate with particular countries, for example, pasta from Italy, sushi from Japan.

# We Belong

**DICTATION**



 26 Countable and uncountable nouns

- 1 I usually have an egg sandwich for lunch.
- 2 Do you want any pasta?
- 3 I'd like some grapes.
- 4 Can I have some water?
- 5 I haven't got a piano lesson today.
- 6 Have you got some new jeans?

 27 *there is/are*

- 1 There's a sports centre on my street.
- 2 There are two supermarkets near here.
- 3 There isn't a library in my town.
- 4 There aren't any apples in that shop.
- 5 There's some milk in the fridge.
- 6 There are some magazines on the table.

 28 *Is there ... ? Are there ... ?*

- 1 Are there any cycle lanes in your town? Yes, there are.
- 2 Is there a juice bar near here? No, there isn't.
- 3 Are there any apples in your bag? No, there aren't.
- 4 Are there any parks on your street? No, there aren't.
- 5 Is there any water on the table? Yes, there is.
- 6 Are there any bikes? Yes, there are.

 29 *How much/many ... ?*

- 1 How many books are on the table?
- 2 How much chicken salad can I have?
- 3 How many slices of cake are there?
- 4 How much milk is there in the fridge?

 30 Revision

Sri Lanka is an island near India in the Indian Ocean. It's very popular with tourists. There are some fantastic beaches with white sand and beautiful blue sea, and there are a lot of hotels. Colombo is a city where there are some fantastic restaurants and big shopping centres. But Sri Lanka is really famous for its beautiful countryside. There are forests, mountains and rivers. Are there any ancient cities? Yes, there are. Is there a lot of traffic? No, there isn't. It is a relaxing place where you can get close to nature.