

MIDDLE SCHOOL GRADE 7 TAPESCRIPITS

Unit 1 Track 1

**What do you know about the Flintstones? Is it an ordinary family? Why/Why not?
Listen and read to find out.**

The Flintstones are popular cartoon characters.They live in Bedrock, a Stone Age town. Let's meet the Flintstones and their friends.

The Flintstones

Fred Flintstone is tall and plump with dark hair.He is noisy and funny and he likes eating.

Wilma Flintstone has got red hair and she is very modern. She is serious and she gets angry with Fred because he is a bit lazy. Her mother, Pearl Slaghoopie, doesn't like Fred at all.

Pebbles Flintstone is their daughter. She has got red hair and she is very cute. She is very clever. She's got a pet dinosaur, Dino. Dino barks like a dog.

The Rubbles

Barney Rubble, Fred's best friend, is shorter and thinner than Fred. He has got fair hair. He is quiet and a bit silly. He is also more easygoing than Fred.

Betty Rubble is Wilma's best friend. She is attractive with short dark hair and blue eyes. She is polite and calm. She is also helpful. She likes helping people. She is cleverer than Barney.

Bamm-Bamm is the Rubbles' son. He has got fair hair and he always carries a big club. He is very, very strong and his best friend is Pebbles.They play games with Hoppy, his pet kangaroo.

Unit 1 Track 2

Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences. Then listen and check.

1. Murat often forgets things. He's forgetful.
2. Ian always thinks about what other people want or need. He's thoughtful.
3. Keira is always calm and relaxed. She's easygoing.
4. Irene likes giving things to others. She's generous.
5. Holly often refuses to change her decisions or plans. She's very stubborn.
6. Demet does something at the right time. She's punctual.
7. Mert thinks only about his own needs or wishes. He's selfish.
8. Ralph does the things he has to. He's responsible.
9. Osman wants to be successful. He's ambitious.
10. Nil likes meeting people. She's outgoing.

Unit 1 Track 3 Listen and answer.

Billy: The weather is very nice.

Emre: Yes, it is.

Billy: Hey, look at that girl over there. Who is she?

Emre: The one with the blonde hair?

Billy: Yes. What's her name?

Emre: Zeynep. She's Mert's sister.

Billy: She's very cute. How old is she?

Emre: She's twenty-five.

Billy: What's she like?

Emre: Sorry, can you repeat, please?

Billy: Her personality?

Emre: Hmm. OK. She's very funny and friendly. Come and meet her.

Unit 1 Track 4 Listen again and find Zeynep in the picture.

Billy: The weather is very nice.

Emre: Yes, it is.

Billy: Hey, look at that girl over there. Who is she?

Emre: The one with the blonde hair?

Billy: Yes. What's her name?

Emre: Zeynep. She's Mert's sister.

Billy: She's very cute. How old is she?

Emre: She's twenty-five.

Billy: What's she like?

Emre: Sorry, can you repeat, please?

Billy: Her personality?

Emre: Hmm. OK. She's very funny and friendly. Come and meet her.

Unit 1 Track 5 Listen and check your guess.

My Family

My mum's very busy as a bee
Because she looks after my family and me.
My dad is very strong as an ox
Because he's got big muscles and can box.
My sister is very quiet as a mouse
Because you can't hear her voice when she's in the house.
My brother is very slow as a snail,
But he's clever and can never fail.
I am very stubborn as a mule
Because nobody can break my rules at school.

Unit 2 Track 1 Listen and check your answers.

Presenter: What is parkour?

Jane Howse: Parkour is to go from one place to another in the most effective way. You run, jump, roll, climb, and swing to overcome obstacles like walls, benches, fences, and buildings. I heard that the word 'parkour' originally comes from France. It means 'to hurry', I think.

Presenter: Sorry, I don't understand. What do you mean?

Jane Howse: I mean it is a way of physical training. It's the art of flight. For example, you are going to school and there is a wall on your way. Normally, you walk around the wall to go to school.

If you jump over the wall, then you do parkour and you go to school in a shorter time.

Presenter: Who does parkour?

Jane Howse: Everybody can do it! It's not competitive, so you can do it on your own. I usually go out and do parkour with my friends from school.

Presenter: Where can you do it?

Jane Howse: You can do it anywhere in the city. We practise in the park sometimes, when there are no small children around.

Presenter: Why do you like it?

Jane Howse: It's art. It's exercise. It's fun. It's free. It's parkour. I like it.

Presenter: What do you need?

Jane Howse: You don't need any equipment or a special programme. You only use your body and your mind.

Unit 2 Track 2 Listen to Mark and Kirsty. They are talking about their Saturdays. Match them with the pictures.

Mark: I get up early and have a big breakfast on Saturday morning because I have football training. After football training, I go home for lunch. In the afternoon, I usually do homework. I hardly ever watch TV during the day. I always go out with friends. We go bowling twice a week. I'm usually in bed before midnight.

Kirsty: I usually play tennis every Saturday. I go to the sports centre with my brother. My mum drives us there. She doesn't play tennis. She just watches. I always play with my brother. I never win because my brother is a really good player.

Unit 2 Track 3 Listen again and choose the correct frequency adverb.

Mark: I get up early and have a big breakfast on Saturday morning because I have football training. After football training, I go home for lunch. In the afternoon, I usually do homework. I hardly ever watch TV during the day. I always go out with friends. We go bowling twice a week. I'm usually in bed before midnight.

Kirsty: I usually play tennis every Saturday. I go to the sports centre with my brother. My mum drives us there. She doesn't play tennis. She just watches. I always play with my brother. I never win because my brother is a really good player.

Unit 2 Track 4 Listen. Then look at the pictures and talk about the event.

Every four years, there are the World Cup football games. I'm not really interested in football, but the other people in my family really love it. So, we have a good time when we sit down together and watch the games on TV, especially when our country plays. We get excited when our country goes to the semi-final. And people in our country go crazy too! They put flags in the windows of their houses, and people wear shirts with the team colours. And the day of the match, lots of people paint their faces, too. It seems brilliant! We come together to watch the semi-final. If we lose the match, we get a bit sad, but it doesn't matter very much because we all have a good time. The important thing is to see our team at the World Cup games. At these games, all the people in our country come together and feel the patriotism.

Unit 3 Track 1 Which of these sentences are true about Lincoln? Listen, read and check.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, the USA in 1809. He didn't go to school because his family was poor. He was very clever and learnt to read and write by himself.

At the age of 17, he wanted to be a lawyer. At the age of 21, he moved to Illinois. He worked hard and he managed to become a lawyer in 1836. In 1842, he married Mary Todd. They had four sons. In March 1861, Lincoln became the 16th President of the United States. Five weeks later, the Civil War began. It was a fight between the North and the South about slavery. Lincoln wanted to stop slavery in the US.

On 14 April, 1865, he and his wife were at Ford's Theatre in Washington D.C. John Wilkes Booth, one of the actors, shot the president. Lincoln died nine hours later. He was an honest man and a great leader.

Unit 3 Track 2 Listen and repeat. Then ask and answer questions about the people on the page.

A: When was Robert Louis Stevenson born?

B: He was born in eighteen fifty.

A: Where was he born?

B: He was born in Edinburgh.

A: When did he die?

B: He died in eighteen ninety-four.

Unit 3 Track 3 Read the fact file about Sabiha Gökçen. Then listen and complete.

Sabiha Gökçen was born on 22 March, 1913, in Bursa. She is the first female fighter pilot. She grew up in Bursa until she was 12. In 1925, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk adopted her. She began her education at the Çankaya Primary School and İstanbul Üsküdar Girl's College. Afterwards, she went to Civil Aviation School in 1935. She completed her education in gliders in Russia. She graduated at the top of her class in 1937. Then she became a military pilot in 1940, and she married Kemal Esiner. She died on 22 March, 2001, at the age of 88.

Unit 3 Track 4 Listen again and choose the answers in the box to the questions.

Sabiha Gökçen was born on 22 March, 1913, in Bursa. She is the first female fighter pilot. She grew up in Bursa until she was 12. In 1925, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk adopted her. She began her education at the Çankaya Primary School and İstanbul Üsküdar Girl's College. Afterwards, she went to Civil Aviation School in 1935. She completed her education in gliders in Russia. She graduated at the top of her class in 1937. Then she became a military pilot in 1940, and she married Kemal Esiner. She died on 22 March, 2001, at the age of 88.

Unit 3 Track 5 How can someone be a part of history? Listen and read the song to find out.

A PART OF HISTORY

The world around us changes fast,

And soon today will be the past.

But you can make your dreams come true,

And make the world grow you.

Be the best that you can be,

And write a part of history.

Artists can paint, authors can write.

What's in their heart.

Scientists find or invent something new,

And they can change things, too.

Be the best that you can be,

And write a part of history.

Unit 3 Track 6 Listen to the song again and fill in the missing verbs.

A PART OF HISTORY

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And write a part of history.

Unit 4 Track 1 Look at the leaflet. What is it about? Listen, read and check.

LET'S PROTECT WILDLIFE!

●Why are wild animals important?

They are a part of our ecosystem. They are important for the balance of life on Earth. For example, bears eat fish. They take the fish to the base of the tree and eat it there. Then they leave the bones there, and those bones are the natural fertilizer for the tree.

●Where do wild animals live?

They survive in the wild, like jungles or other exotic places. Jungles, deserts, oceans or mountains are their habitats.

●Why are wild animals in danger?

Wild animals are in danger because humans disturb their habitats. People hunt them for their meat or fur. Pollution poisons the sea or land. Humans cut down trees and destroy their habitats. Therefore, wild animals are in danger.

● **Why are some animals extinct?**

Some animals like the Anatolian Leopard and Caspian Tiger are now extinct. They don't live anymore because people hunted them for different reasons or they couldn't find a place to live.

• **So What Can You Do?**

Think before buy!

Report wildlife crimes!

Adopt an animal!

Don't cut forests!

Unit 4 Track 2 Listen to two friends talking about some wild animals. Where did the boy see the animals?

Zeynep: Hi, Mark. How was your trip to the zoo?

Mark: It was good. I went with my class. My favourite was the tiger. They live in Asia, and they hunt during the day. And they say you can hear them from two kilometres away.

Zeynep: Scary!

Mark: And the polar bears were great. They are more dangerous than the other bears. Did you know that!

Zeynep: Really? I didn't know that.

Mark: And they can smell the food from one kilometre away.

Zeynep: Wow! Good noses! We did a project at school. I learned that there are more kangaroos than people in Australia.

Mark: Yes, because they survive very hot weather, so they can live in deserts there.

Zeynep: Yes, they can survive temperatures of sixty degrees. Anyway, what else did you see at the zoo?

Mark: Err, elephants. They are enormous animals, and it is very interesting that they have the best memories of all animals.

Zeynep: What is that?

Mark: Hmm. They can remember everything they see. Then we ended up looking at the snakes. They are poisonous and cold-blooded animals you know. And the smallest snake is only ten-centimetres long.

Zeynep: Wow! I'd like to see that!

Unit 4 Track 3 Listen again and complete the table. Write one word for each space.

Zeynep: Hi, Mark. How was your trip to the zoo?

Mark: It was good. I went with my class. My favourite was the tiger. They live in Asia, and they hunt during the day. And they say you can hear them from two kilometres away.

Zeynep: Scary!

Mark: And the polar bears were great. They are more dangerous than the other bears. Did you know that!

Zeynep: Really? I didn't know that.

Mark: And they can smell the food from one kilometre away.

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Zeynep: Wow! I'd like to see that!

Unit 4 Track 4 In one minute, write down as many animals as you can think of. Listen and read the song. Which of them are in it? Which are in the picture?

ANIMALS

Lions are the kings.

Zebras don't like the kings.

Tigers are great hunters.

But they are not the fastest animals.

Animals are everywhere.

Some are wild, some are not.

Let's not hunt them

Because we need all of them.

Unit 5 Track 1 Listen and read the dialogue between two friends. Then say: What is the dialogue about?

Harry: Julie, there's a documentary about dolphins on TV. Do you feel like watching it?

Julie: Sure. I really like documentaries. What channel is it on?

Harry: Channel 2. There's a sports programme on after that.

Julie: Oh no, Harry. I can't stand sports. How about Channel 1?

Harry: Why? What's on?

Julie: EastEnders.

Harry: Oh no, not that!

Unit 5 Track 2 Listen to Tony and Emily. Find their and their dads' favourite TV programmes.

Tony: What does your dad watch on TV in the evenings, Emily?

Emily: The news and a quiz show. What about your dad?

Tony: My dad only likes sports programmes.

Emily: What about you, Tony? Do you like romantic films?

Tony: No! I hate romantic films. I like horror films. I watch horror films in the evening, and I watch them at the weekend. I saw a great one last Saturday night.

Emily: What was it like?

Tony: It was really scary!

Emily: Well, I don't like horror films because they are scary! I watch game shows in the evenings. They're great.

Unit 5 Track 3 Listen again and write T (true) or F (false).

Tony: What does your dad watch on TV in the evenings, Emily?

Emily: The news and a quiz show. What about your dad?

Tony: My dad only likes sports programmes.

Emily: What about you, Tony? Do you like romantic films?

Tony: No! I hate romantic films. I like horror films. I watch horror films in the evening, and I watch them at the weekend. I saw a great one last Saturday night.

Emily: What was it like?

Tony: It was really scary!

Emily: Well, I don't like horror films because they are scary! I watch game shows in the evenings. They're great.

Unit 6 Track 1 What do people celebrate in each photo in the magazine? Listen, read and say.

A World of Celebrations

Narrator: People love throwing parties, and there are all sorts of parties all over the world all the time. Let's have a look at some of the celebrations around the world.

The girl: In Germany, we celebrate Carnival in February. We put on masks and red noses and wear funny clothes. We also have a party at school. Then we watch the parade. People throw sweets from decorated cars and I like catching them.

The boy: We celebrate Loy Krathong at the end of the rainy season. It's a very popular festival in Thailand. We apologise to water for making it dirty. The festival starts in the evening when there's a full moon in the sky. We decorate rafts (krathongs) with flowers and candles. We light the candles and put the rafts on the rivers. We believe they carry away bad luck and we start a new life.

Unit 6 Track 2 Listen and repeat. Then use the table to act out similar dialogues.

A : Would you like a sandwich?

B: Yes, please.

A: How about some lemonade?

B: No, thanks. I don't like lemonade.

Unit 6 Track 3 Bob and Ann are talking about a birthday party. Listen and fill in the missing words.

Bob: I can't wait for my birthday on Friday, 22nd January. I'm so excited. Let's go over the party arrangements again, Ann.

Ann: OK. Well, it starts at 8 o'clock and everyone is coming, so there'll be 15 people altogether.

Bob: Have we got enough food and beverages?

Ann: Could you explain 'beverages' please?

Bob: Beverages are drinks.

Ann: I get it now. We've got 3 large pizzas, 10 burgers, and one packet of chocolate biscuits, and 2 bottles of lemonade.

Bob: That sounds OK. What about activities? What will we do?

Ann: Don't worry. I know a lot of party games, and we 're going to dance, of course.

Bob: Great! I can't wait!

Unit 6 Track 4 Listen again and choose the meaning of these phrases from the box.

Bob: I can't wait for my birthday on Friday, 22nd January. I'm so excited. Let's go over the party arrangements again, Ann.

Ann: OK. Well, it starts at 8 o'clock and everyone is coming, so there'll be 15 people altogether.

Bob: Have we got enough food and beverages?

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Ann: I get it now. We've got 3 large pizzas, 10 burgers, and one packet of chocolate biscuits, and 2 bottles of lemonade.

Bob: That sounds OK. What about activities? What will we do?

Ann: Don't worry. I know a lot of party games, and we 're going to dance, of course.

Bob: Great! I can't wait!

Unit 6 Track 5 Listen to the dialogue. Then act out similar dialogues. Use the language in the table and express quantity.

A: Would you like to eat some cake?

B: Sure, why not?

A: How about a drink?

B: Some lemonade, please

Unit 6 Track 6 Listen to the song and fill in the missing words with the words below.

LET'S HAVE A PARTY TONIGHT

Let's have a party tonight.

Blow out the candles.

Burn the fireworks.

Get the presents.

Let's have a party tonight.

Let's arrange.

Let's invite.

Let's have fun.

Together, together.

Let's have a party all together.

Graduation, wedding,

Farewell, welcome, birthday

Are the reasons for a party.

Come on, come on, all together.

Let's have a party tonight.

Unit 6 Track 7 Listen and check your answers.

Timothy: Are you attending Jane's birthday party tomorrow?

Linda: Yes. How about you?

Timothy: I'd like to go. Shall we go together?

Linda: Sure. Why not? What time shall we meet?

Timothy: At 8 o'clock. I can give you a lift.

Linda: That sounds nice. I'll be ready then. We should buy a present for her.

Timothy: We can buy a book and a bag for her.

Linda: I'd rather not. Let's buy a wool scarf instead. She likes such things.

Timothy: That would be great then. See you tomorrow.

Linda: OK.

**Unit 7 Track 1 Listen and read the text. What did people predict about the future?
Complete the sentences.**

Time will tell!

People love reading predictions. They love looking into the future. They want to know what will or won't happen tomorrow, next week, next year, in the next century.

But predictions are not always right. They can go very, very wrong. These predictions went wrong. Let's have a look at them:

- In 1872, the US President Rutherford B. Hayes, looked at Alexander Bell's new phone and said, "It's a great invention, but who will want to use it?"
 - In 1899, a British scientist said, "Radio has no future, and X-rays won't work."
 - In 1908, a French general said, "Aeroplanes are interesting toys, but they'll never be important for war."
 - In 1922, the head of a film company said, "Talking? Actors talking in films? Nobody will want that!"
 - In 1943, the head of a computer company said, "In the future, perhaps five people will buy a computer."
 - In 1949, a writer in a magazine wrote about computers. He said, "In the future, it's possible that computers will only weigh about 1.5 tons."
 - In 1962, the owners of a recording company listened to a tape and said, "We don't like it. People won't buy this music." It was the Beatles' music.
 - In October 1987, a weatherman said, "Tonight, it will be a little windy." That night, a big storm hit the south of England.
-
- **Unit 7 Track 2 Complete the predictions about Robert's future. Then listen and check.**
 1. He won't live in France.
 2. He will live in Britain.
 3. He will get married.
 4. He won't have children.

5. He won't be a chef.
6. He will work with computers.
7. He will go skiing.
8. He will have a pet.

Unit 7 Track 3 Some people predict the future with their dreams. Here are some symbols. Predict the meanings of the animals in dreams. Then listen and check your predictions.

Bear: freedom from trouble

Dog: good friends

Panda: difficult times in your life

Snake: enemy

Birds: Flying ones mean good luck. A singing one is a sign of love

Fish: good luck, money and power.

Unit 7 Track 4 Candy Nightmare is a dream interpreter. She makes a TV programme every Sunday. Sinem is calling Mrs Nightmare about her dream last night. Listen to the dialogue and find the symbols in Sinem's dream. Choose from the list.

Sinem: Hello, Mrs.Nightmare. Good evening.

Mrs. Nightmare: Hello.Welcome to our programme. Can I have your name and your dream, please?

Sinem: Sure. I'm Sinem. In my dream it was a warm autumn afternoon. I was in a forest for a picnic with my family. Suddenly, three big dogs appeared from behind a tree.

Mrs. Nightmare: Sorry Sinem. You're talking too fast. I can't follow you. Can you repeat, please?

Sinem: Oh, sorry. Of course. I was in a forest in my dream. My family were with me. I saw three big dogs.They were behind me. I climbed a tree and I screamed. Then I woke up.

Mrs Nightmare: Is that all?

Sinem: Yes, that's all.

Mrs Nightmare: Well... Listen to me carefully now. You will make good friends.

Sinem: Do you think so?

Mrs Nightmare: Definitely, because dogs mean good friends in a dream. You'll be very successful in your career because there is a tree in your dream but you should be careful about your health because you screamed.

Sinem: Oh, I see. I hope there won't be any problems about my health and I hope I'll be a doctor.

Mrs Nightmare: Good luck in your life and I hope you will be very happy.

Sinem: Thanks a lot. Have a nice programme. Bye.

Mrs Nightmare: Bye.

Unit 7 Track 5 Listen again and put the predictions in the correct order.

Sinem: Hello, Mrs.Nightmare. Good evening.

Mrs. Nightmare: Hello.Welcome to our programme. Can I have your name and your dream, please?

Sinem: Sure. I'm Sinem. In my dream it was a warm autumn afternoon. I was in a forest for a picnic with my family. Suddenly, three big dogs appeared from behind a tree.

Mrs. Nightmare: Sorry Sinem. You're talking too fast. I can't follow you. Can you repeat, please?

Sinem: Oh, sorry. Of course. I was in a forest in my dream. My family were with me. I saw three big dogs.They were behind me. I climbed a tree and I screamed. Then I woke up.

Mrs Nightmare: Is that all?

Sinem: Yes, that's all.

Mrs Nightmare: Well... Listen to me carefully now. You will make good friends.

Sinem: Do you think so?

Mrs Nightmare: Definitely, because dogs mean good friends in a dream. You'll be very successful in your career because there is a tree in your dream but you should be careful about your health because you screamed.

Sinem: Oh, I see. I hope there won't be any problems about my health and I hope I'll be a doctor.

Mrs Nightmare: Good luck in your life and I hope you will be very happy.

Sinem: Thanks a lot. Have a nice programme. Bye.

Mrs Nightmare: Bye.

Unit 7 Track 6 Listen and read the dialogue below. Then act it out.

Diana: Can I have a word with you?

Burak: Sure. What's it about?

Diana: About maths. I'm afraid I won't pass the exam tomorrow.

Burak: Don't worry. I'll help you. Let's study together in the afternoon.

Diana: Really? Will I be successful then?

Burak: Yes, you will. Definitely!

Diana: Do you think so?

Burak: Definitely!

Unit 8 Track 1 Which notice (a-i) means this (1-9)? Listen and check.

1. f

2. b

3. c

4. i

5. d

6. h

7. g

8. a

9. e

Unit 8 Track 2 Listen to the dialogues (1-5) and match them to the shops (a-e).

1. **Man:** I like these shoes. Have you got size 10?

Woman: Oh! Yes, we have.

2. **1st girl:** What do you think of this blue dress?

2nd girl: It's nice. Try it on.

3. **Woman:** How much is this plant?

Man: 20 ₺

4. **Woman:** Can I have three loaves of bread, please?

Man: Sure, here you are.

5. **Salesman:** Can I help you, sir?

Man: Yes, please. I'm looking for Rhianna's latest CD.

Salesman: It's over there.

Unit 8 Track 3 Listen again and complete the names of the shops and why the people are there.

1. **Man:** I like these shoes. Have you got size 10?

Woman: Oh! Yes, we have.

2. **1st girl:** What do you think of this blue dress?

2nd girl: It's nice. Try it on.

3. **Woman:** How much is this plant?

Man: £20.

4. **Woman:** Can I have three loaves of bread, please?

Man: Sure, here you are.

5. **Salesman:** Can I help you, sir?

Man: Yes, please. I'm looking for Rhianna's latest CD.

Salesman: It's over there.

Unit 8 Track 4 Listen and read the dialogue and answer the questions.

Neşe: Shall we go to the cinema to see the new Brad Pitt film?

Jill: Why not? I'll pick you up at 7.00.

Neşe: Pardon me?

Jill: I'll come and get you from your house at 7.00.

Neşe: OK. Thanks.

Unit 9 Track 1 Look at the photos in the brochure and identify the environmental problems. Then listen, read and choose.

WE MUST TAKE ACTION

We live on Earth. It takes care of us, but do we really take care of our wonderful planet?

Our seas, rivers and lakes

We pollute rivers, seas and lakes. We throw rubbish from our towns and cities into the oceans. We also pour chemicals from factories into our beautiful rivers and seas. This is water pollution, and water pollution kills millions of fish and other water animals and plants.

The air we breathe

We pollute the air with chemicals from our cars and factories. Air pollution causes serious health problems for thousands of people all over the world!

Our forests

We cut down thousands and thousands of trees on our planet. Most of them are in tropical rainforests. The destruction of the rainforests kills a large number of animals and plants, and they disappear forever. Cutting down the rainforests also causes flooding in many areas. We have to stop it now, before it's too late!

We mustn't forget that planet Earth is our home! We must protect it!

Unit 9 Track 2 Listen and repeat. Then use the phrases to describe the photos.

Turn off the lights when we don't need them.

Plant trees.

Use public transport.

Protect endangered species.

Recycle rubbish.

Make your own compost.

Clean up the beaches.

Use renewable energy (solar / wind energy).

Unit 9 Track 3 Someone is talking about an environmental problem. Listen and choose the problem.

Radio presenter: On the show today we have Paul White, an environmentalist. He is worried about a problem that affects all of us. Paul, what is the problem exactly?

Paul White: Well, it's the problem of water pollution. We are polluting our water in many ways. We have to do something or we won't have any clean water left!

Radio presenter: Oh, dear. So, how exactly will water pollution affect our lives?

Paul White: Well, when chemicals get into our water, it is dangerous for our health. Those chemicals can also kill the sea animals. This harms the food chain.

Radio presenter: It's a very serious problem, then. So, what can we do to help?

Paul White: Well, first of all, we should stop using harmful chemicals in and around our homes and be eco-friendly. For example, instead of using garden fertilizers, we can make compost out of vegetable peelings.

Radio presenter: That sounds like positive action. What else can we do?

Paul White: We should take care of the trees and plant new trees to help prevent soil erosion and provide a natural filter system for groundwater. Also, we mustn't throw litter, leaves, and grass into rivers, lakes or the sea. Water is very important. We need it to survive, so let's keep it clean!

Radio presenter: OK, thank you for talking to us today, Paul, Next week, we'll(fade out)

Unit 9 Track 4 Listen again and choose. What will happen because of it?

Radio presenter: On the show today we have Paul White, an environmentalist. He is worried about a problem that affects all of us. Paul, what is the problem exactly?

Paul White: Well, it's the problem of water pollution. We are polluting our water in many ways. We have to do something or we won't have any clean water left!

Radio presenter: Oh, dear. So, how exactly will water pollution affect our lives?

Paul White: Well, when chemicals get into our water, it is dangerous for our health. Those chemicals can also kill the sea animals. This harms the food chain.

Radio presenter: It's a very serious problem, then. So, what can we do to help?

Paul White: Well, first of all, we should stop using harmful chemicals in and around our homes and be eco-friendly. For example, instead of using garden fertilizers, we can make compost out of vegetable peelings.

Radio presenter: That sounds like positive action. What else can we do?

Paul White: We should take care of the trees and plant new trees to help prevent soil erosion and provide a natural filter system for groundwater. Also, we mustn't throw litter, leaves, and grass into rivers, lakes or the sea. Water is very important. We need it to survive, so let's keep it clean!

Radio presenter: OK, thank you for talking to us today, Paul, Next week, we'll(fade out)

Unit 9 Track 5 Listen and repeat. Be careful with the intonation.

Look at this!

Why don't we take part?

Sure. That sounds like a good idea.

We have to keep the environment clean.

What must we do?

Take the rubbish on the beach and put it in the bags.

Unit 9 Track 6 How can we be eco-friendly? Listen and read to find out. Do you agree with the singer's opinion?

Be Eco-Friendly

Saving the planet starts at home!
Saving the planet starts at home!
Turn off the lights when you are not in a room.
Don't leave DVD players, computers and TVs on standby.
Turn down the heating. If you're cold, you can put on a jumper!
Put solar panels on the roof, save money and electricity.
Don't keep the tap running.
Collect rainwater and use it to clean the car or water the garden.
Don't throw away things.
Remember the three Rs: reuse, repair and recycle.
Grow your own vegetables in your garden.
It's eco-friendly and healthy!
Saving the planet starts at home!

Unit 10 Track 1 Now listen, read and check. Was your prediction in Activity 2 correct?

How many planets are there in our galaxy? That's a difficult question to answer. Are there life on other planets? The Kepler mission hopes to discover the answer.

NASA launched the Kepler space telescope to explore habitable planets in 2009. It discovered five new planets, as big as the Earth, beyond our solar system. These planets are hotter than the Earth. The Kepler team need at least three years to find an Earth-like planet.

Life on a planet needs liquid water, so temperature is important. There also must be the correct amount of air. If a planet is smaller than the Earth, there is weak gravity. It means that it can't hold on to air molecules. If a planet is Neptune sized, it has got very strong gravity and too much air. Neptune is much bigger than Earth. So, size is important, too

The cost of the mission is approximately six hundred million dollars. It will observe until 2013. It can be longer. Will we be sad if we are alone in our galaxy or happy if we find other living planets?

Unit 10 Track 2

Two students are discussing the planet Pluto. Listen and identify the topic.

Amy: I read a book about the planet Pluto last week. "The Pluto Files: The Rise and Fall of A Planet".

Bob: Yeah, I know that book. It's about the reclassification of Pluto as a dwarf planet.

Amy: Well, Pluto is a dwarf planet in the solar system. From 1930 to 2006, scientists recognised Pluto as the ninth and the furthest planet from the Sun, but in 2006 scientists reclassified Pluto as a dwarf planet because it's very, very small. Smaller than the Moon, and it has got one satellite, Charon.

Bob: Yes, you're right. Currently, scientists cannot understand Pluto in the solar system because it is very, very far from the Sun. Pluto's thin atmosphere is full of nitrogen, methane, and carbon monoxide. It has got an icy surface. The surface temperature is approximately -230 degrees Celsius.

Amy: An astronomer, Clyde Tombaugh discovered Pluto in 1930.

Bob: Science is changing. Pluto was a planet until 2006. Today it is a dwarf planet. How about tomorrow?

Unit 10 Track 3 Listen again and complete the sentences using these words.

Amy: I read a book about the planet Pluto last week. "The Pluto Files: The Rise and Fall of A Planet".

Bob: Yeah, I know that book. It's about the reclassification of Pluto as a dwarf planet.

Amy: Well, Pluto is a dwarf planet in the solar system. From 1930 to 2006, scientists recognised Pluto as the ninth and the furthest planet from the Sun, but in 2006 scientists reclassified Pluto as a dwarf planet because it's very, very small. Smaller than the Moon, and it has got one satellite, Charon.

Bob: Yes, you're right. Currently, scientists cannot understand Pluto in the solar system because it is very, very far from the Sun. Pluto's thin atmosphere is full of nitrogen, methane, and carbon monoxide. It has got an icy surface. The surface temperature is approximately -230 degrees Celsius.

Amy: An astronomer, Clyde Tombaugh discovered Pluto in 1930.

Bob: Science is changing. Pluto was a planet until 2006. Today it is a dwarf planet. How about tomorrow?

Unit 10 Track 4 Listen and sing.

Planets spinning, spinning round the Sun,

Nearer, further, hotter, colder, bigger, smaller!

Do you know the order of the planets?

Mercury and Venus!

The Earth and Mars!

Jupiter and Saturn!

Uranus and Neptune!

Pluto is a new one.

And it is the smallest one!

This is the order of the planets.

Planets spinning, spinning round the Sun.

Nearer, further, hotter, colder, bigger, smaller!