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# Reading and writing

American English

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| Unit                                | Structures                                                                                         | Vocabulary                                                                           | Skills                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Use your imagination<br>page 4    | Imperatives<br>Sequencing words:<br>First ..., Next ...                                            | Making things:<br><i>imagination, carve, sculpture,</i><br>etc.                      | How to make a mask (instructions)<br>Instructions                             |
| 2 Working with animals<br>page 8    | Modals: <i>need to ...,</i><br><i>can't ..., have to ...</i>                                       | Describing jobs:<br><i>train (v), recognize, hope,</i><br>etc.                       | I would like to be a vet (description of a job)<br>A job I would like to have |
| 3 Extreme weather<br>page 12        | Comparative and superlative of adjectives<br>Order of adjectives                                   | Describing weather conditions:<br><i>thermometer, rainfall, temperature,</i><br>etc. | Cherrapunji (description of a place)<br>A description of Valdez               |
| 4 Unusual houses<br>page 16         | <i>have: It has only one room.</i><br>Adjectives: <i>extremely, pretty, really, not very</i>       | Unusual places:<br><i>upside down, tourist attraction, unlike,</i><br>etc.           | An interesting house (description of a house)<br>An unusual building          |
| 5 Life in the future<br>page 20     | <i>will / won't / think / imagine</i><br>for predictions:<br><i>There will be ..., I think ...</i> | Inventions and technology:<br><i>3D, network, wireless,</i><br>etc.                  | A day in my life in 2025 (prediction)<br>Everyday life in the future          |
| 6 Smart creatures<br>page 24        | <i>can</i><br>infinitive of purpose                                                                | Animals:<br><i>nest, creature, crow,</i><br>etc.                                     | Meet the octopus (paragraphs with topic sentences)<br>Blue whales             |
| 7 A helping hand<br>page 28         | Making suggestions:<br><i>Why not ..., Perhaps you could ...</i>                                   | People in need:<br><i>famine, poverty, disaster,</i><br>etc.                         | Girls raise money for hurricane victims (news report)<br>A news report        |
| 8 Sweet and tasty<br>page 32        | First conditional:<br><i>Chocolate will give you energy if you are tired.</i>                      | Recipes and cooking:<br><i>bitter, tasty, melt,</i><br>etc.                          | Party cupcakes (recipe)<br>A recipe                                           |
| 9 Space travel<br>page 36           | Wh- questions                                                                                      | Space exploration:<br><i>development, cosmonaut, spacecraft,</i><br>etc.             | Space Quiz (questions and answers)<br>Questions for a quiz                    |
| 10 It's time for a story<br>page 40 | Past simple<br>Adjectives in stories                                                               | Verbs in stories:<br><i>bury, slip, greet,</i><br>etc.                               | A Lucky Day (story)<br>A story                                                |
| 11 And the winner is ...<br>page 44 | Present passive<br>Syllables and rhyming words                                                     | Contests:<br><i>award, ceremony, compete,</i><br>etc.                                | The Winner (poem)<br>A poem                                                   |
| 12 Remarkable women<br>page 48      | Time linkers:<br><i>When ..., By the time ..., Finally ...</i>                                     | Stories from the past:<br><i>remarkable, fiction, peace,</i><br>etc.                 | Helen Keller (life story)<br>A life story                                     |
| More words<br>page 52               |                                                                                                    | Six extra words for each unit                                                        |                                                                               |

# 1 Use your imagination

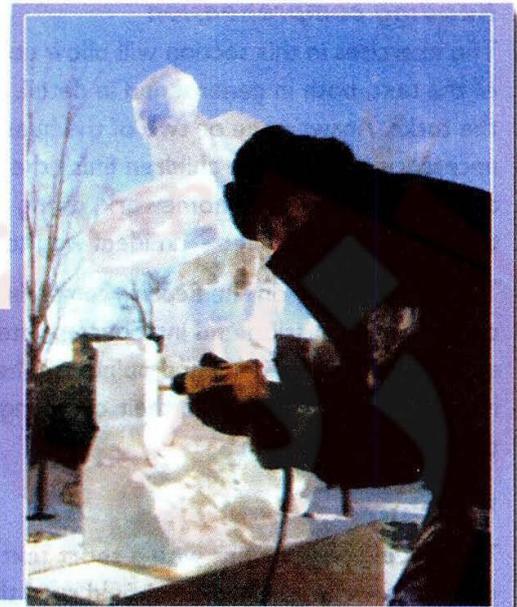
## Reading

### Before reading

1 Look at the photos and discuss these questions.

- 1 Have you ever seen works of art like these? Where?
- 2 What do you think they are made of?
- 3 How do you think they are made?

2  Read and listen.



## Amazing sculptures

"You can make anything out of ice," says Ian Foster. Ian is an ice **sculptor**. He **carves** animals, buildings and trees – all out of ice. The biggest ice sculpture he ever made was an entire castle.

Each sculpture begins with a piece of paper, a pencil and Ian's **imagination**. He makes drawings of the sculpture and imagines it from the front and back and from every side. Once he is happy with his idea, he starts to work with his tools on a big **block** of ice.

Ian's studio is very cold. "I have to wear a thick coat and a fur hat to work, even when it's hot outside. The temperature in the

studio is always close to freezing. Otherwise the sculpture would melt. It's like working in a big fridge."

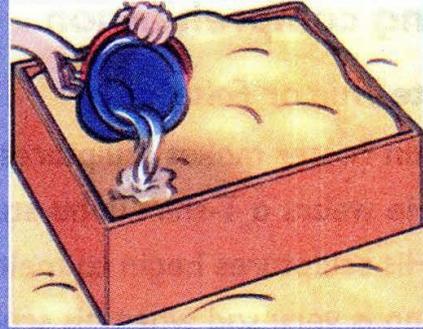
Ian makes most of the sculptures for special **occasions**: weddings, town festivals or big **company** parties. He takes the sculptures to the parties in refrigerated vans. When they are out of the cool vans and on display, the sculptures begin to slowly **melt**. However, the biggest ones will last for many hours before they turn into water.

Does Ian feel sad when his sculptures melt? "Not really," he says, "because I'm already thinking about the next sculpture."

Melting ice is not a problem for Mike Evans. He is a sand sculptor.

Mike started making sand sculptures 24 years ago, and for the last 16 years sand sculpture has been his **full-time** job. He works with a team of sculptors. They travel all over the world to make sand art for festivals, shows, museums, zoos, shopping centers and big companies.

The team has made hundreds of sculptures, from small statues to a huge palace for a hundred people to have dinner inside. They never make the same sculpture twice. The team has won lots of prizes for their art. They also teach people how to make sand sculptures.



1 To make a sand sculpture, you need a wooden **frame**. First, fill the frame with sand, then use water to wet the sand. **Press** the sand down into the frame until the sand is hard.



2 Then remove the frame and start to carve the sand sculpture. Start at the top of the sculpture. You can use gardening tools, a stick and an ordinary knife to carve the sand.

## Vocabulary

3 Use the words from the text to complete the sentences.

- 1 Artists use their imagination to make beautiful things.
- 2 A \_\_\_\_\_ is an artist who carves things.
- 3 An ice sculptor \_\_\_\_\_ amazing things out of ice.
- 4 Ice sculptors start their sculptures with a big \_\_\_\_\_ of ice.
- 5 To make a big sand sculpture, you need a wooden \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 You have to \_\_\_\_\_ the green button to turn on the computer.
- 7 If you leave ice cream in a warm room, it will \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Big \_\_\_\_\_ usually have their offices in large cities.
- 9 Birthdays, weddings and holidays are all special \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 My mom works in an office three days a week. She doesn't want a \_\_\_\_\_ job.

## Reading comprehension

### 4 Write *True* or *False*.

- 1 Ian Foster makes sculptures out of ice.
- 2 He wears a T-shirt in his studio because it's hot.
- 3 His sculptures begin to melt when they go on display.
- 4 Ian is very sad when his sculptures melt.
- 5 Mike Evans started making sand sculptures last year.
- 6 His team makes sand sculptures all over the world.
- 7 They make the same sculptures all the time.
- 8 You don't need special tools to make a sand sculpture.

True

### 5 Circle the correct words to make true sentences.

- 1 Ian Foster can make animals out of *paper* / ice.
- 2 He does lots of *drawings* / *paintings* before he makes a sculpture.
- 3 It is always very *warm* / *cold* in Ian's studio.
- 4 He makes some sculptures for parties in big *shops* / *companies*.
- 5 Mike Evans makes *sculptures* / *pictures* out of sand.
- 6 He's made sand sculptures for *24* / *16* years.
- 7 His team has won prizes *twice* / *lots of times*.
- 8 If you make a sand sculpture, use *a frame* / *gardening tools* to carve the sand.

### 6 Write short answers.

- 1 Does Ian Foster make ice sculptures of animals?
- 2 Has he ever made a castle out of ice?
- 3 Do ice sculptures last many days?
- 4 Is sand sculpture Mike Evans' hobby?
- 5 Does Mike work with other sculptors?
- 6 Do we know how many sculptors work with Mike?
- 7 Can you use an ordinary knife to make a sand sculpture?
- 8 Do you need to make the sand wet when you make a sand sculpture?

Yes, he does.

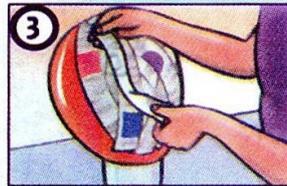
### 7 Discuss these questions with a partner or with your class.

- 1 Would you like to be an ice sculptor? Why or why not?
- 2 Imagine you are going to make a sculpture. What would you make?
- 3 What do you like making? What tools do you use?

## How to make a mask

You need ...

a balloon old newspaper paste paint paintbrush scissors



- 1 First, blow up a balloon, then tie the top. Put the balloon on a glass while you work on it.
- 2 Next, cut the newspaper into long strips. Then put the pieces of newspaper in the paste.
- 3 Cover half of the balloon with wet strips of newspaper. When you have added one layer of newspaper, use cardboard to make a nose and ears. Then cover the mask with more layers of newspaper.
- 4 When your mask is dry, pop the balloon. Use scissors to cut holes in the mask for your eyes and mouth. Finally, paint your mask.

### When you write instructions ...

- Give a list of what you need.
- Use imperatives to tell people what to do:  
**blow up / tie / put / cut**
- Use sequencing words for each step:  
**first / next / then / finally**
- Use **to** when you explain what we do with something:  
**Use scissors to cut holes in the mask.**
- Use **with** when you suggest what to use:  
**Cover the balloon with strips of newspaper.**

### 8 Complete the sentences. Use *to* or *with*.

- 1 Find some old newspaper to cover the table.
- 2 Fill a glass \_\_\_\_\_ water.
- 3 You can use the water \_\_\_\_\_ wet your paintbrush.
- 4 Use your paintbrush \_\_\_\_\_ paint the card.
- 5 You can decorate the card \_\_\_\_\_ stickers or pictures.

### 9 Write instructions for making a picture frame, a hat or a fan, or write about something you have made in the past.

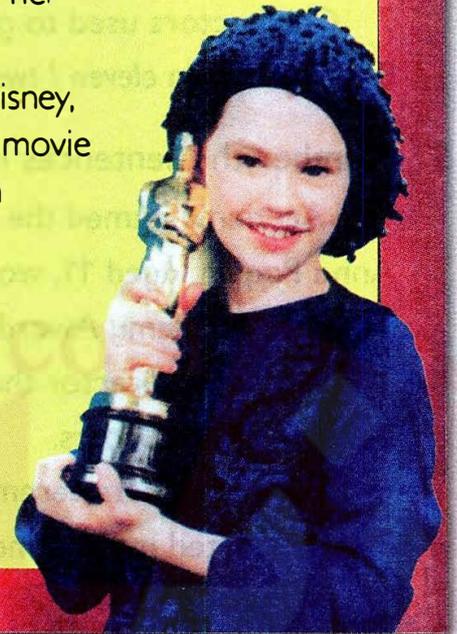
There are different stories about how the Oscar got its name. Some people say that the director of the Academy gave the statue its name in 1931 because it looked like her cousin Oscar. Others think that actress Bette Davis called her award Oscar as a **joke**, because her husband's name was Oscar. Nobody knows which story is correct, but in 1939, the Academy named the award the 'Oscar'.

Most Oscar winners have been **adults**, but a few have been children. In the past, the Academy gave child actors 'baby' Oscars, which were **half** the size of the normal statues.

Now, child actors **compete** against adults for Best Actor or Actress awards. In 1993, Anna Paquin won an Oscar for her acting in a movie called *The Piano*. She was eleven!

The person who has won the most Oscars was Walt Disney, who won twenty-six altogether for his movies. And the movie with the most Oscars was *Titanic*. In 1997, it won eleven Oscars.

Today, the Academy Awards ceremony is very popular. We **look forward to** the ceremony each year and we want to know who will win. We love to watch talented actors and directors when they win their prizes and say thank you to the audience. And everyone hopes their favorite movie will get an Oscar!



## Vocabulary

3 Use the words from the text to complete the sentences.

- 1 At the Olympics, winners are given medals in a special ceremony.
- 2 Children aren't allowed to drive – only \_\_\_\_\_ can drive a car.
- 3 Famous actors are sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 In the World Cup, soccer teams from different countries \_\_\_\_\_ against each other.
- 5 In the past, brave soldiers that rode horses were called \_\_\_\_\_ s.
- 6 My sister's getting married soon, and I'm looking \_\_\_\_\_ to the wedding.
- 7 That cake is too big to eat so I'll only eat \_\_\_\_\_ of it.
- 8 My brother is never serious. He's always making \_\_\_\_\_ s.
- 9 That actress with the diamond necklace looks very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 The Oscars are \_\_\_\_\_ for actors and other people who make movies.

## 10 Expressing feelings

Read the groups of adjectives. Find the odd-one-out.

- 1 happy, glad, sad, pleased
- 2 pretty, ugly, beautiful, lovely
- 3 big, huge, tiny, large
- 4 nervous, calm, frightened, scared
- 5 horrible, wonderful, brilliant, great
- 6 hot, warm, freezing, boiling

## 11 Contests

Check the words in your dictionary. Then complete the sentences.

certificate    contest    loser    medal    race    trophy

- 1 At the Olympic Games, the winners get medals made of gold, bronze or silver.
- 2 The winners of the Soccer World Cup are given a big gold \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 My friend Nadia is a good runner. She won the \_\_\_\_\_ last week, but I came second.
- 4 Every year my school has a \_\_\_\_\_ to choose the best poem.
- 5 Dad put my \_\_\_\_\_ in a frame and hung it on the wall.
- 6 We can't all be winners, so it's OK to be a \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes. The important thing is to do your best.

## 12 Life stories

Check the words in your dictionary. Then match the two parts of the sentences.

adult    childhood    education    get married    grow up    train (verb)

- 1 My grandmother was \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2 She **grew up** \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3 She had a loving family, so \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4 At the local school she got \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5 When she became an **adult**, \_\_\_\_\_
  - 6 She **trained** to be \_\_\_\_\_
  - 7 She met my grandfather in 1964 and they \_\_\_\_\_
- a in a small town in Florida.
  - b she went to live in Orlando.
  - c **got married** in 1965.
  - d she had a happy **childhood**.
  - e born in 1942.
  - f a doctor.
  - g a good **education**



## Reading and writing

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