**Words 1**

Read and match.

|  |
| --- |
| A thin, straight piece of wood or metal. A building where grain is crushed into flour. A supporting rod in the center of a wheel. A flat, raised surface which equipment stands on. The edge of a circle or wheel. A machine used to move people or things. A small wheel in a machine. A bar which connects two wheels. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. What is an axle? |  |
| 2. What is a gear? |  |
| 3. What is a rod? |  |
| 4. What is a spoke? |  |
| 5. What is a rim? |  |
| 6. What is a vehicle? |  |
| 7. What is a mill? |  |
| 8. What is a platform? |  |

**Words 2**

Read and complete. There are two extra words in the box.

|  |
| --- |
| durable inspiring transportation traction haul vehicle grind technology rotate mechanical |

1.  If something is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , it lasts for a long time.

2.  We use cars, buses, trains, and planes for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3.  Car wheels have rubber tires to give them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the roads.

4.  If something is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it is worked by a machine.

5.  These days, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is changing very quickly, and there are amazing new machines.

6.  In the past, people used animals to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heavy items.

7.  Car engines provide power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the wheels.

8.  In the past, people used heavy stones to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grain.

**Read 1**

Read and complete.

|  |
| --- |
| We use wheels in many different ways. We have vehicles with wheels for transportation, and many machines use wheels, too. In this article, we’re going to look at another important wheel: the water wheel.  Water wheels were one of the first mechanical ways of making power and they replaced animal and human power. The earliest water wheels were used in ancient Greece in about 4000 BC. People used them to water crops, grind grain, supply water to villages, and make mills work. Later, water wheels powered cloth and paper factories.  A water wheel was a large wooden or metal wheel with several blades or buckets on the outside rim. The force of the water moved the blades and made the wheel rotate. The movement of the wheel’s axle created power for machinery in mills and factories.  Water wheels were strong and durable. Some water wheels were attached to the sides of buildings. Other water wheels were attached to floating platforms. The most powerful kind of water wheel was an overshot water wheel. Water was transferred to the top of the wheel, then poured down to fill buckets on the water wheel. The full buckets were heavier than the empty buckets and this weight made the wheel turn.    The water wheel was an inspiring invention in many ways. It led to new technologies and to the building of canals. The water wheel changed the way cities were built and made factories and mills more productive. |

1. Water wheels replaced animal and human \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

* power
* vehicles
* machines
* transportation

1. People first used water wheels to water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* mills
* grain
* animals
* crops

1. Water wheels made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and factories work.

* mills
* villages
* animals
* vehicles

1. Some water wheels had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the outside rim.

* machinery
* blades
* cloth
* axles

1. Some water wheels were on floating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* blades
* buildings
* buckets
* platforms

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the heavier buckets made the overshot water wheel turn.

* water
* weight
* power
* force

**Read 2**

Read the Reading text. Correct the errors. Click the underlined words to select and insert text.

|  |
| --- |
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**1.** People used early water wheels to supply grain.  
**2.** A water wheel was made of water or metal.  
**3.** Water wheels rotated because of the floating of the water.  
**4.** Water wheels created weight for mills and factories.  
**5.** The overshot water wheel was the most inspiring kind of water wheel.  
**6.** The water wheel led to the building of factories.

**Read 3**

Read and choose.

|  |
| --- |
| We use wheels in many different ways. We have vehicles with wheels for transportation, and many machines use wheels, too. In this article, we’re going to look at another important wheel: the water wheel.  Water wheels were one of the first mechanical ways of making power and they replaced animal and human power. The earliest water wheels were used in ancient Greece in about 4000 BC. People used them to water crops, grind grain, supply water to villages, and make mills work. Later, water wheels powered cloth and paper factories.  A water wheel was a large wooden or metal wheel with several blades or buckets on the outside rim. The force of the water moved the blades and made the wheel rotate. The movement of the wheel’s axle created power for machinery in mills and factories.  Water wheels were strong and durable. Some water wheels were attached to the sides of buildings. Other water wheels were attached to floating platforms. The most powerful kind of water wheel was an overshot water wheel. Water was transferred to the top of the wheel, then poured down to fill buckets on the water wheel. The full buckets were heavier than the empty buckets and this weight made the wheel turn.    The water wheel was an inspiring invention in many ways. It led to new technologies and to the building of canals. The water wheel changed the way cities were built and made factories and mills more productive. |

1. Water wheels were the first way of creating power from \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

* animals
* machines
* humans
* vehicles

2. Water wheels were first used to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

* build canals
* power factories
* inspire new technologies
* water crops

3. Water wheels rotated because of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

* the power from mills or factories
* the platform they were attached to
* the power of the water
* the movement of the axle

4. Power was created by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

* the people in the factories
* the movement of the wheel’s axle
* the movement of the water
* the weight of the buckets

5. Water wheels are important because they \_\_\_\_\_\_.

* helped us to build more cities
* stopped us from needing so many canals
* inspired new ideas
* led to many factories closing

**Grammar in Use 1**

Read and match.

|  |
| --- |
| He’s going to clean the windows. She’s going to make a cake. They’re going to paint pictures. It’s going to be a lovely day today. She’s going to have a stomach ache later. He’s going to write an e-mail. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Kate is eating a lot of sweets today. |  |
| 1. Dad is climbing up a ladder. |  |
| 1. The sun is shining. |  |
| 1. The boys are putting newspaper on the table. |  |
| 1. Mom is buying flour, eggs, and sugar. |  |
| 1. Billy is turning on the computer. |  |

**Grammar in Use 2**

Rearrange the words to make sentences.

|  |
| --- |
| going to I’m today not go to the park |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

|  |
| --- |
| we will flying cars in the future travel in I think |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

|  |
| --- |
| be the bus will in five minutes here |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

|  |
| --- |
| it’s to later rain going |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

|  |
| --- |
| we’re tomorrow visit friends going to |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

|  |
| --- |
| at the party will start seven o’clock |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Grammar in Use 3**

Read and complete.

|  |
| --- |
| won't will won't won't will will |

|  |
| --- |
| 1.  It’s Monday. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_be Tuesday tomorrow.  2.  She’s eight years old. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be ten on her next birthday.  3.  It’s Friday. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be Sunday tomorrow.  4.  It’s ten o’clock. In three hours, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be one o’clock.  5.  I’m ten years old. On my next birthday, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be eleven.  6.  It’s June. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be August next month. |

**Grammar in Use 4**

Read and complete.

|  |
| --- |
| is going to is going to are going to aren't going to am going to isn't going to are going to are going to |

I’m going on vacation next month. My family and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_stay in a hotel near the beach. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ swim in the ocean every day. My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play volleyball on the beach. He loves playing volleyball. My sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play volleyball. She doesn’t like sports. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relax in the sun and read a book. My mom and dad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take us on a boat trip. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eat in the hotel every night, because we want to go to lots of different restaurants. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ try lots of delicious food. I can’t wait!

**Listening**

Listen and complete.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| axle rods technology transportation rotates gear transfer haul traction rim spoke grind |  |

1.  We need wheels for more than just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2.  A potter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the wheel to shape the clay.

3.  Before the wheel was invented, it was very difficult to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heavy things from one place to another.

4.  The first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a wooden peg to hold rolling logs in place.

5.  The Egyptians added a metal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their wheels.

6.  This improvement gave wheels better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

7.  The Egyptians also added straight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the center of the wheel.

8.  A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a rod which supports the center of a wheel.

9.  People began to use machines to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wheat in mills.

10.  A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a small wheel used in a machine.

11.  When gears turn, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power to each other.

12.  Wheels continue to inspire new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Speaking**

Listen, record Part A or B, then check.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A: We’re going to France. First, we’ll take the bus to the airport.  B: Then we’ll take the plane to France.  A: Our class is taking a school trip. First, we’ll take a train to the city.  B: Then we’ll take a bus to the museum.  A: To go to the beach, we should first drive in a car to the ocean.  B: Then we can ride skateboards in the sun. |  |

**Word Study**

Read and match.

|  |
| --- |
| writing time ship ring print case chair bell |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. wheel |  |
| 2. space |  |
| 3. hand |  |
| 4. suit |  |
| 5. door |  |
| 6. ear |  |
| 7. foot |  |
| 8. day |  |

**Writing Study**

Read the instructions. Write your paragraph in the box.

|  |
| --- |
| Imagine you are going on vacation. Write about your plans. Use the questions below to help you. 1. Where are you going to go? 2. What will you take with you? 3. What do you want to do there? 4. What are you hoping to see? |

|  |
| --- |
| Write here … |