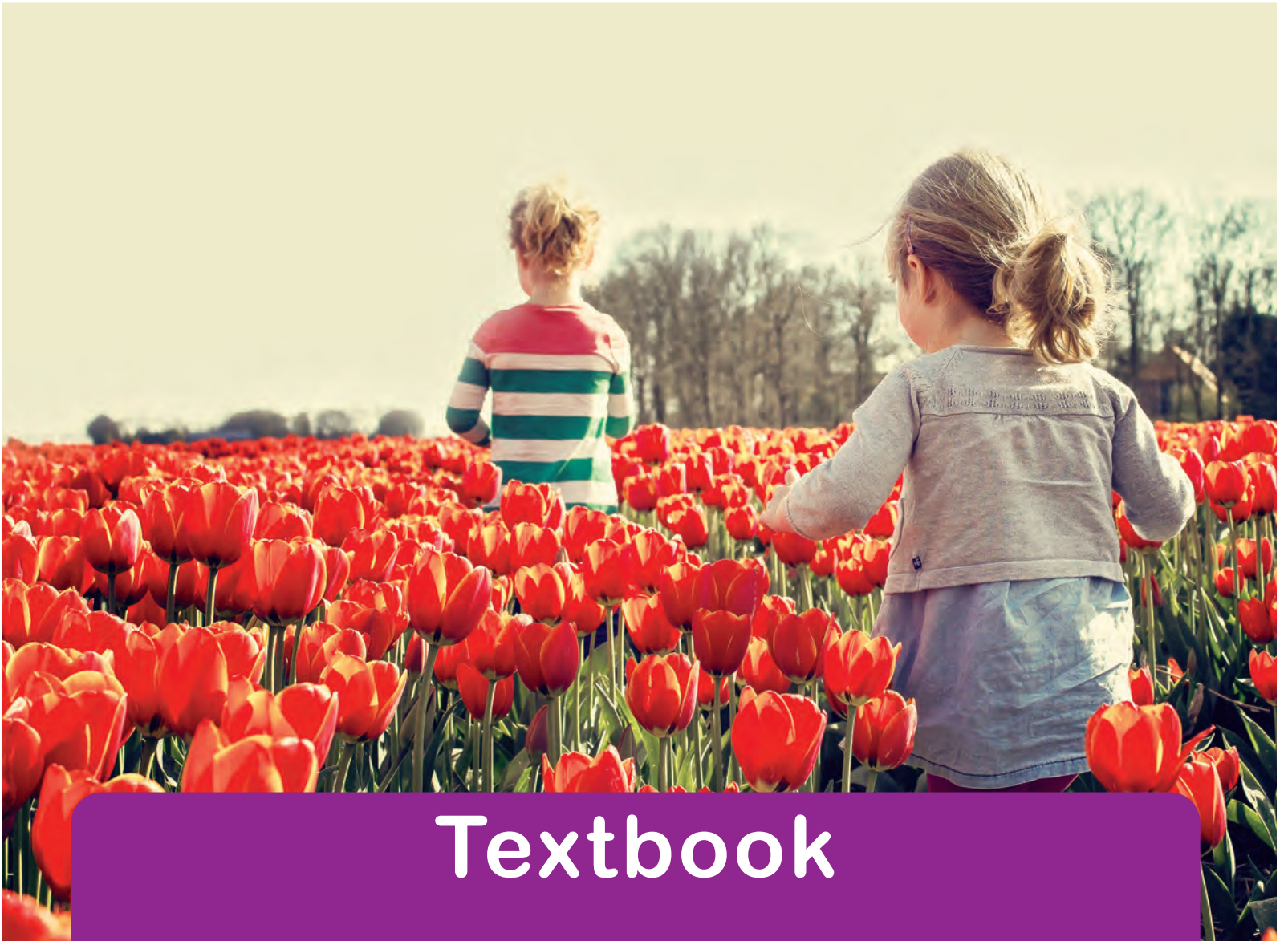


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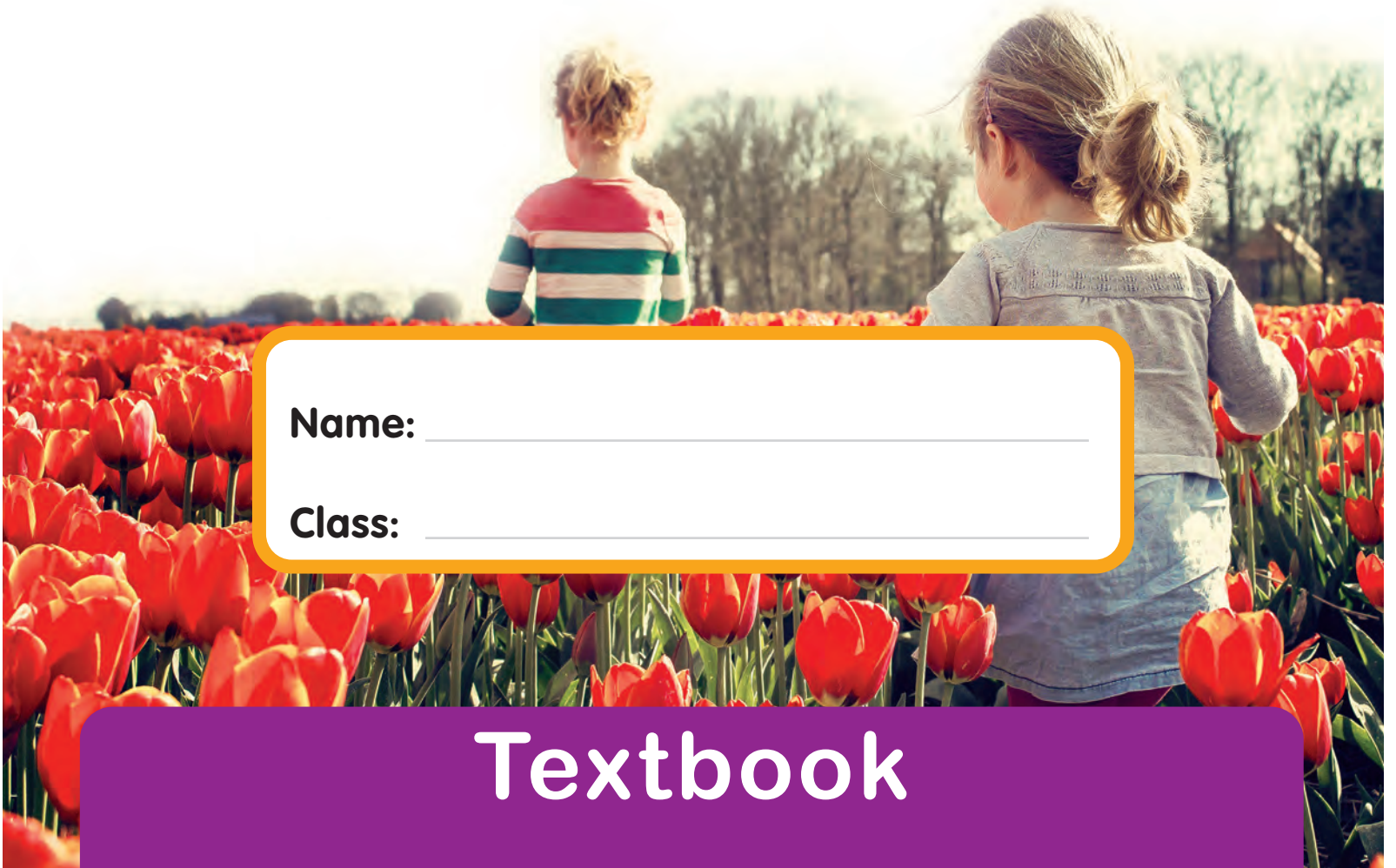
BEYOND LANGUAGE



Textbook

Grade 2

BEYOND LANGUAGE



Name: _____

Class: _____

Textbook



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Beyond Language Textbook

Grade 2

First Edition 2022

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Beyond Language builds learning through a simple approach: knowing self, loving the family, appreciating the community, and discovering the world.

Unit 1
Let's Dress Up

The rain comes and leaves turn yellow and brown. We carry umbrellas and put on our raincoats, boots, and leggings. Autumn is here!

The days grow warm and flowers bloom. We put on our caps, shirts, and sweaters. Spring is here! The sun shines

The weather turns cold and the air is chilly. We wear coats, jackets, sweatshirts, and gloves. Winter is here!

brightly and the days are hot. We wear sunglasses, dresses, T-shirts, and shorts. Summer is here!

What do you wear during the different seasons?

Interaction and communication lay the foundation for listening and reading.

Every unit presents a theme for discussion, and paves the way for generating ideas and acquiring general knowledge. Sharing ideas encourage students to think, listen and speak with others meaningfully.

The most important element of language learning is grammar.

Grammar rules make sense of sentences and paragraphs. Good grammar conveys information clearly and accurately.

Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that tells us more about a noun or a pronoun.

Read these sentences.

- I like the **blue** dress.
- Jim sat on the **round** stool.
- This shirt is **big**.
- The music is too **loud**.
- Lucy has a **good** idea for the project.
- The table is **smooth** and **shiny**.

The words in **bold** are adjectives. They describe the underlined words.

From the passage **The Fancy Dress Party**, write three adjectives used to describe Jacob's outfit.

- _____
- _____
- _____

The Fancy Dress Party

Jacob was invited to a fancy dress party. He was very excited. It was his first time going to a fancy dress party.

Jacob went as Harry Potter because he liked the story character very much. To look like a wizard, Jacob wore a long black robe and a tall pointed hat. Jacob's mother also bought him a wand. It lit up when Jacob waved it about.

The guests at the party came in different costumes, too. Some were dressed as animals and some came as superheroes. Everyone liked Jacob's costume. He was voted the best dressed at the party. He



The ability to understand what one reads gives access to endless learning.

Through reading different text types, children can develop knowledge, learn to gather meaning, and infer emotions and conclusions from given contexts.

Comprehension questions help children to identify obvious details, or prompt them to search for contextual clues to form opinions for answers.



Match each picture to the correct description.



Ken is an expert swimmer. He rescues people who are in trouble while swimming. He also provides first aid.



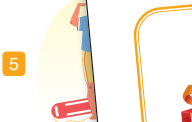
Lisa teaches children language arts and social studies. She takes care of them while they are in school.



Captain Lee is always ready to help during disasters. He fights fires and saves people.



Joe repairs...



A rich vocabulary enables creative writing and expressions.

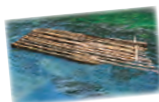
Understanding words and their meanings makes reading an enriching experience.

It also enables children to write effectively, and communicate clearly.

 Read and listen to the **ff** sound.



Listen carefully. Which of these have the **ff** sound? Circle them.



Phonological and phonemic awareness complement language learning.

Both skills are crucial and necessary for reading and spelling success.

Contents

Unit
1

Let's Dress Up



What does it mean to dress suitably?

Grammar

- Adjectives
- Demonstrative pronouns – this, that, these, those
- Phrasal verbs – count on, count down



Phonics

- Ending consonant word blends – ct, ft, ld

Page 2

Unit
2

I Can Be Anything I Want



Are some jobs more important than others?

Grammar

- Possessive nouns
- Possessive determiners – my, your, his, her, its, their, our
- Irregular plural nouns
- Phrasal verbs – put off, put out



Phonics

- Ending consonant word blends – nd, nch, nk

Page 32

Unit
3

Write Away



How do we know what's happening around the world?

Grammar

- Countable and uncountable nouns
- Personal subject pronouns – I, you, he, she, it, we, they
- Object pronouns – me, you, him, her, it, us, them
- Punctuation – commas in greeting and closing of a letter
- Phrasal verbs – run away, run around



Phonics

- Ending consonant word blends – pt, rt, rd

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Unit
4

Tell Me A Story



What does it mean to use our imagination to tell a story?

Grammar

- Subject-verb agreement
- Adverbs
- Prefixes – dis, in
- Phrasal verbs – keep off, keep away

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Unit
5

I Want To Help



How do we help others in our own ways?

Grammar

- Articles – a, an, the
- Proper nouns
- Suffixes – ful, less
- Phrasal verbs – watch over, watch out

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Unit
6

How Are You Today?



What are some choices you can make to keep yourself healthy?

Grammar

- Question words – who, what, where, how, when, which, why
- Imperatives
- Prefixes – under, pre
- Phrasal verbs – take up, take down

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Unit
7

Can You Hear That?



How do your five senses help you appreciate the things around you?

Grammar

- Possessive pronouns – mine, yours, his, hers, theirs, ours
- Reflexive pronouns – myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, yourselves, ourselves, themselves
- Suffixes – y, ly
- Phrasal verbs – wash off, wash up

Page 102

Unit
8

A Long Time Ago



How does knowing the past help us in the present?

Grammar

- Collective nouns
- Numerals to indicate quantity
- Punctuation – comma, period, capital letter
- Compound words
- Phrasal verbs – pick up, pick on

Page 116

Unit
9

Save Our Homes



What are some events or actions that destroy the natural homes of animals?

Grammar

- Quantifiers – many, few, a few, some, much, little, no, none, all
- Simple sentences
- Compound sentences
- Phrasal verbs – back off, back up

Page 134

Unit
10

Beautiful Nature



Why should we take care of our natural environment?

Grammar

- Verbs
- Simple past tense of irregular verbs
- Phrasal verbs – come across, come along

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Unit
11

Grow, Grow, Grow!



What do life cycles tell us about living things?

Grammar

- Simple present tense
- Verb forms in the simple present tense
- Phrasal verbs – fall down, fall off

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Unit
12

My Own Time



Why do we enjoy having our own free time?

Grammar

- Identifying adverbs and adjectives
- Simple future tense – will
- Phrasal verbs – look through, look away

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Unit
13

Yes, Chef!



What does food tell us about the culture of a country?

Grammar

- Regular and irregular verbs
- Punctuation in contractions
- Phrasal verbs – stand up, stand out

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Unit
14

Do-It-Yourself!



How do inventions improve our lives?

Grammar

- Prepositions of position, direction, time, purpose, possession, and accompaniment
- Phrasal verbs – go off, go back

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Unit
15

See The World



Why is learning about other countries' celebrations important?

Grammar

- Indefinite pronouns – everyone, everybody, everything, someone, somebody, something, anyone, anybody, anything, no one, nobody, nothing
- Connectors of addition, sequence, contrast, reason, and purpose
- Punctuation – capital letters in proper nouns
- Phrasal verbs – cut up, cut down

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Unit

1


Let's Dress Up

The rain comes and leaves turn yellow and brown. We carry umbrellas and put on our raincoats, boots, and leggings. Autumn is here!




The weather turns cold and the air is chilly. We wear coats, jackets, sweatshirts, and gloves. Winter is here!






The days get warmer
and grow longer,
and flowers bloom.
We put on our caps,
shirts, and sweaters.
Spring is here!



The sun shines
brightly and the days
are hot.
We wear sunglasses,
dresses, T-shirts, and
shorts.
Summer is here!



What do you wear during
the different seasons?



Ben sees his mother make a list.
He learns the names of the four seasons.



Mother, what is this list for?

Ben, these are items of clothing we need to prepare for the cold season. We will need coats, boots, sweaters, and socks.

Do we need different clothing for every season?

Yes, we do. We need to dress for the different climates in each season.



What are the seasons called?

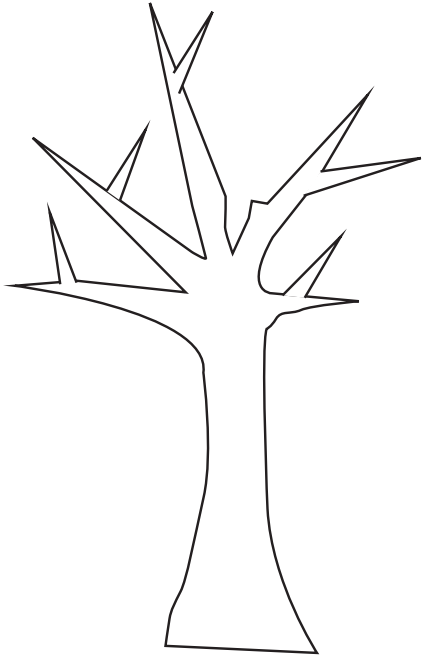
They are spring, summer, autumn, and winter, Ben.



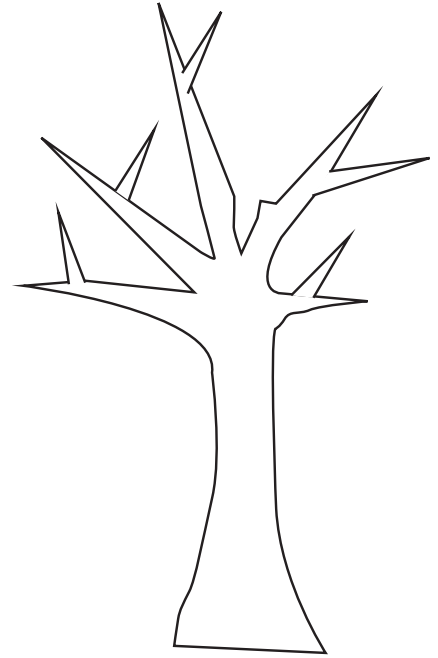
Name the clothes you will need for the other three seasons: spring, summer, autumn.



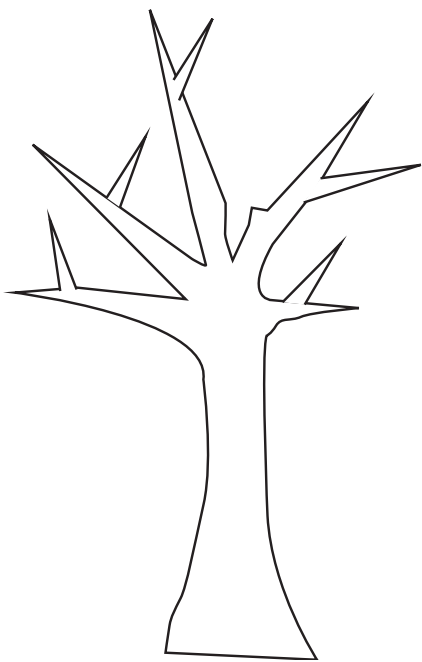
Complete each picture to show how the trees look during the different seasons.



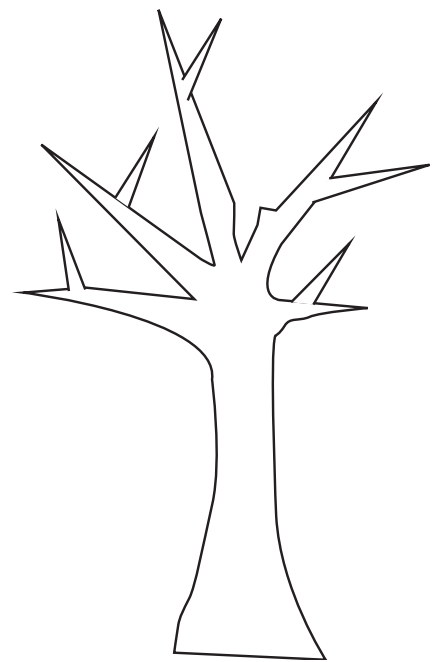
spring



summer



autumn



winter



We use different items of clothing for different seasons.

Spring



raincoat



jacket



sweater



dress



shirt



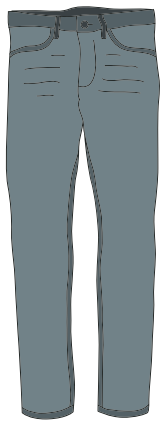
sneakers



umbrella



hat



pants



blazer



cap



leggings

Summer



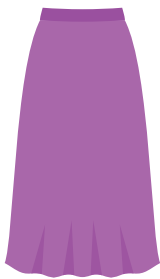
T-shirt



dress



cropped pants



skirt



shorts



sandals



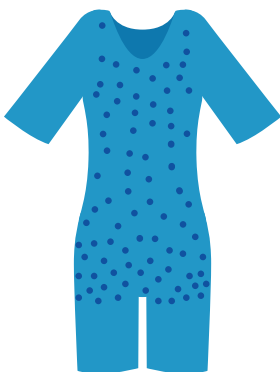
hat



sunglasses



cap



swimsuit



swim trunks



thongs

Autumn



coat



raincoat



sweater



cardigan



pants



leggings



rain boots



sneakers



boots



hat



scarf



sweat suit



umbrella



sweatshirt with hood

Winter



coat



fleece jacket



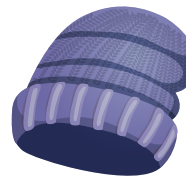
sweater



gloves



mittens



beanie



scarf



thick pants



jeans



jacket with hood



earmuffs



woolen socks



snow boots



Look at the pictures.

Write the correct seasons in the boxes.

autumn

spring

winter

summer





Fill in the table with the names of the things most suitable for each season.



thongs



T-shirt



pants



umbrella



boots



fleece jacket



raincoat



sunglasses



cap



coat



gloves



sweater

Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter



Here are some traditional clothing and items worn around the world.



In Japan, the women wear the **kimono**. It is wrapped around the body by a broad belt called an **obi**.

In Scotland, the men wear a **kilt**. It is a skirt with pleats at the back and has a pattern of lines and squares.



In Mexico, the men wear a **sombrero**, a large hat used to protect them from the sun. They also drape a **sarape**, a long shawl, over the shoulders.



In Nigeria, the women wear the **gele**. It is a head scarf, wrapped around the head and hair, and tied into place.

In Saudi Arabia, the women wear a long black dress called **abaya**, a cloak which covers their body. They also wear the **shayla**, a scarf which covers the hair and head. The men wear a long white robe called a **thobe**.



In India, the women wear the **sari**, a long piece of cloth wrapped around their body. The men wear a **dhoti**, which is like a pair of loose pants.

In China, the traditional dress for women is the **cheongsam**, a body-hugging dress with slits at the sides. The outfit for men is a matching set of jacket and pants called the **Tangzhuang**.



In Austria, the traditional clothing for women is the **dirndl**, worn over a blouse. The men wear the **lederhosen**, which is a pair of knee-length pants.

Do you know traditional clothing of other countries?





Match the traditional clothing items to its country.

gele



● Mexico

dhoti



● India

sombrero



● Nigeria

thobe



● Austria

kimono



● China

kilt



● Saudi Arabia

Tangzhuang



● Ireland

dirndl



● Japan



I can take good care of myself with these habits.



Sleep

Early to bed, early to rise,
Keeps me healthy and wise.
With enough sleep and rest,
I am sure to do my best.



Teeth

I brush my teeth,
Every morning and night.
A very good habit,
To keep them clean and bright.



Nails

Every week I trim my nails,
To keep them short and clean.
I scrub them and I wash them,
All part of a simple routine.



Hair

I wash my hair with shampoo.
I'm sure you do that, too!
A comb or hairbrush to keep it neat,
And the job is complete!



Hygiene

I take a bath to clean my body,
Change my clothes and keep them tidy.
I wash my hands well before I eat,
And always right after a toilet visit.

Exercise

Daily exercise
and outdoor play,
Keep me fit and healthy
every day.



Diet

A balanced diet gives us what our
body needs.
So choose healthy snacks like fruits
instead of sweets.
Drink more water for all its benefits.
Start today and build all these good
habits!



A checklist can help you to remember to do things. Do you do some of these before you go to school, or go out?

1 Hair

Have you combed or brushed your hair?

If your hair is long, have you tied it neatly?

2 Face

Have you washed your face?

Are your eyes and nose clean?

3 Teeth

Have you brushed your teeth?

Have you flossed them?

4 Skin

Have you put on lotion or sunscreen?

5 Clothes

Are your clothes clean?

Are they neat?

If there are buttons and zips, have you buttoned or zipped them?

6 Shoes

Are your shoes clean?

Do you need to polish them?

If your shoes have laces, have you tied them properly?



Can you think of more to add to the checklist?



Find these words in the puzzle. Circle them.

toothbrush

comb

soap

shower

shampoo

bath

towel

floss

r	c	r	g	s	w	q	j	v	k
t	o	o	t	h	b	r	u	s	h
a	m	s	e	o	c	p	f	o	g
b	b	c	p	w	j	u	i	a	e
q	k	l	b	e	f	d	w	p	o
z	m	y	t	r	i	h	t	x	f
t	x	s	h	a	m	p	o	o	l
y	a	n	b	o	d	z	w	u	o
h	b	a	t	h	f	a	e	e	s
d	n	m	c	g	l	s	l	v	s



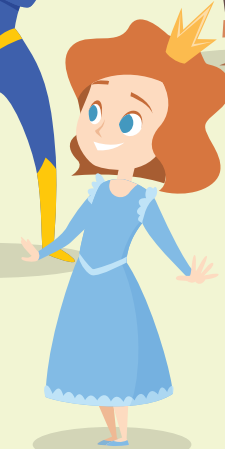
The Fancy Dress Party

Jacob was invited to a fancy dress party. He was very excited. It was his first time going to a fancy dress party.

Jacob went as Harry Potter because he liked the story character very much. To look like a wizard, Jacob wore a long black robe and a tall pointed hat. Jacob's mother also bought him a wand. It lit up when Jacob waved it about.

The guests at the party came in different costumes, too. Some were dressed as animals and some came as superheroes. Everyone liked Jacob's costume. He was voted the best dressed at the party. He won first prize during the costume parade.

Jacob had a great time at the party. He decided to have a fancy dress party on his birthday, too.





Answer these questions in complete sentences.

1 What is a fancy dress party?

2 Why was Jacob excited about going to the fancy dress party?

3 Describe Jacob's outfit.

4 Find the word in the passage that means "chosen to win".



Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that tells us more about a noun or a pronoun.



Read these sentences.

- I like the **blue** dress.
- Jim sat on the **round** stool.
- This shirt is **big**.
- The music is too **loud**.
- Lucy has a **good** idea for the project.
- The table is **smooth** and **shiny**.

The words in **bold** are adjectives. They describe the underlined words.



From the passage **The Fancy Dress Party**, write three adjectives used to describe Jacob's outfit.

1

2

3





Circle the adjectives in the sentences.

- 1 Gary wears a yellow cap to the beach.
- 2 Janet wears thick mittens and a woolen jacket.
- 3 This pair of pants is loose for me.
- 4 I carry a big umbrella to school.
- 5 Amy has a long floral dress.
- 6 I need striped socks for football.
- 7 Alicia has a beautiful scarf.
- 8 Her shirt has shiny pearls and a bright green stone sewn on it.



Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are **this**, **that**, **these**, and **those**.

	Singular	Plural
Near the speaker 	This	These
Far from the speaker 	That	Those



Fill in the blanks with **This**, **That**, **These**, or **Those**.
The first one has been done as an example.

1 This is a sweater.



2 _____ are caps.



3 _____ are dresses.



4 _____ are shoes.



5 _____ is a shirt.



6 _____ is an umbrella.



7 _____ are T-shirts.



8 _____ is a pair of shorts.



Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs are phrases that indicate actions.

Phrasal verb	Meaning
count on	to rely on someone or something
count down	to count backwards to zero; to wait for something to happen by counting the days, minutes, and so on, until it happens



Read these sentences.

- Jacob could **count on** his mother to get him a costume for the fancy dress party.
- Jacob started **counting down** the days to his birthday.



Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verbs.

count on

count down

- 1 We _____ the seconds and then shout, “Happy New Year!”
- 2 I know I can _____ Jill to help me with the party.
- 3 She cannot wait to _____ the weeks to the concert.
- 4 I can _____ my parents for some good advice.



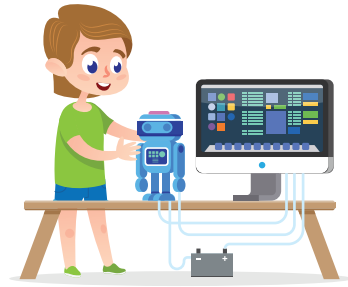
Read and listen to the **ct** sound.



insect



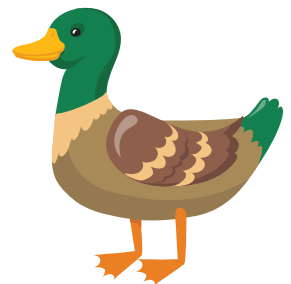
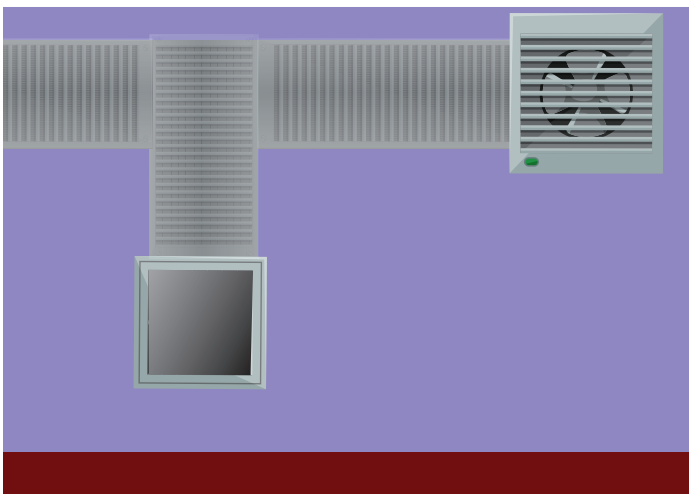
collect



project



Listen carefully. Which of these have the **ct** sound?
Circle them.





Read and listen to the **ft** sound.



gift



lift



left



Listen carefully. Which of these have the **ft** sound?
Circle them.





Read and listen to the **ld** sound.



wild



child



cold



Listen carefully. Which of these have the **ld** sound?
Circle them.



Unit

6

How Are You Today?





What can you do to stay healthy?



Healthy Living

Exercise and have fun.
Jump, walk, swim, jog, or run.
Go to sleep when the day is done,
And wake up ahead of the sun.



Take a bath every day,
As you go out and play.
Scrub all those germs away.
Be clean and fresh, they say.

Brush your teeth thrice a day.
You do not want tooth decay.
If your teeth are clean and white,
Then your smile will be just as bright.



Always eat the right kind of food.
Fish, fruits, and veggies will do you good.
Never forget that being healthy,
Is being alert in mind and strong in body.



Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box
Use each word once only.

air

soap

light

teeth

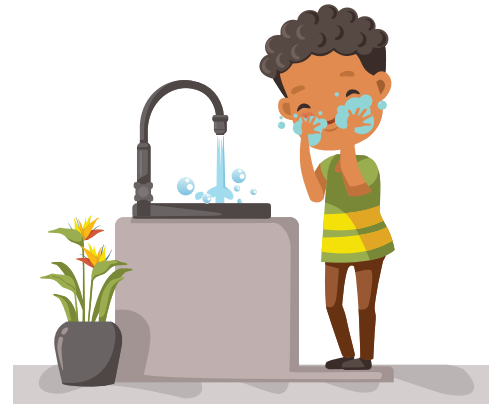
muscles

vegetables

water

sponge

1 Wash your face with _____ to remove oil and dirt.



2 Jog and exercise to build stronger _____.



3 Eat fruits and _____ for the vitamins.



4 Drink plenty of _____ each day to stay healthy.



- 5 Read with a _____
on so your eyes do not
become tired.



- 6 Avoid eating too many
candies because they can
ruin your _____.



- 7 Go for a walk in the
park to breathe in fresh
_____.



- 8 Scrub your body with a
_____ to keep
it smooth and clean.





The five food groups give us the vitamins and nutrients our body needs.



fruits



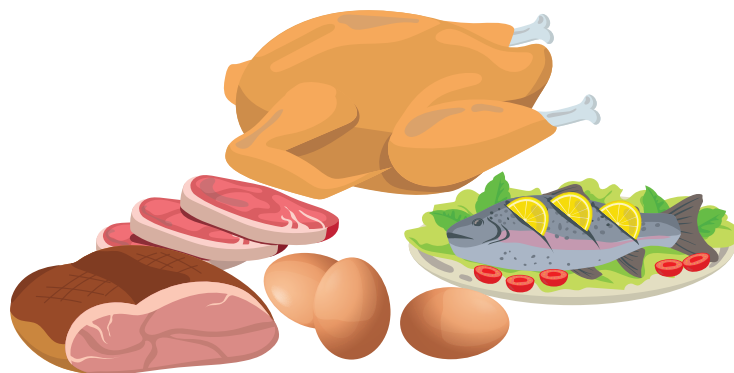
vegetables



dairy



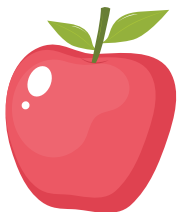
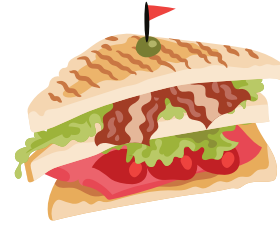
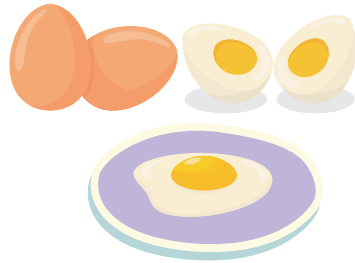
grains



proteins



Circle the healthy food you should pack for lunch.





Question Words

The words **who**, **what**, **where**, **how**, **when**, **which**, and **why** are question words.

Who is used to ask about a person.

What is used to ask for more information about a thing or person.

Where is used to ask about a place or location.

How is used to ask about the manner, quality, condition, or the way something is done.

When is used to ask about time.

Which is used to ask for a choice to be made.

Why is used to ask the reason for something.



Read these sentences.

- **Who** is your music teacher?
- **What** is inside this basket?
- **Where** is your school?
- **How** do you play soccer?
- **When** are we going for a picnic?
- **Which** dish did you order?
- **Why** do you brush your teeth?



Write questions for these answers. Each question word can only be used once.

Who Why What Which How Where When

1

I am fine, thank you.

2

I go for a walk at 7 o'clock.

3

I am going to Central Park.

4

I play sports to keep fit.

5

Sam swims every day.

6

I wear the blue running shoes when I go jogging.

7

My school uniform is white in color.



Imperatives

Imperatives are usually formed with the base verb and with no subject. They are used when we:

Imperative	Example
give orders / commands	Brush your teeth now!
give directions / instructions	Open your book to page 12.
make requests	Please don't go.
give advice / suggestions	Go to the clinic.
give warnings	Watch out!
invite someone	Come over at 4 o'clock.



Read the sentence. Change it to an imperative.
The first one has been done as an example.

1 You should not eat too much fatty food.

Do not eat too much fatty food.

2 You should exercise every day.

3 You must eat all the vegetables.

4 You need to wash your muddy shoes.

5 I want you to come to the beach with me.

6 You should watch out for the beehive hanging from the tree.





Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs are phrases that indicate actions.

Phrasal verb	Meaning
take up	to begin a new hobby
take down	to write down



Read these sentences.

- I want to **take up** swimming to keep fit.
- I can **take down** the messages for you.



Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verb.

take up

take down

- 1 I can _____ sketching classes next week.
- 2 He should _____ notes when the coach is talking.
- 3 She wants to _____ karate at the sports club.
- 4 Melvin helps the players to _____ the information for the next game.



Prefixes “under” and “pre”

A **prefix** is a group of words added before a root word to make a new word

Prefix	Meaning	Root word	Root word with prefix
under	less, not enough, beneath	ground age	under ground under age
pre	before	heat school	pre heat pre school



Fill in each blank with a prefix to make a new word.

under

pre

1 _____current

2 _____line

3 _____view

4 _____water

5 _____set

6 _____cook



These are some words that you have learned in this unit.
Find the words in the puzzle.

fruits preheat dairy vegetables proteins
bath exercise grains underground sleep

w	j	v	g	r	b	s	x	u	j
p	r	e	h	e	a	t	i	n	e
b	q	g	a	f	t	i	f	d	x
c	z	e	q	e	h	p	r	e	e
a	k	t	y	l	k	p	u	r	r
c	d	a	i	r	y	o	i	g	c
l	m	b	m	d	r	d	t	r	i
n	s	l	e	e	p	e	s	o	s
g	b	e	o	n	m	u	v	u	e
h	f	s	t	g	r	a	i	n	s
p	r	o	t	e	i	n	s	d	h

Unit
10

Beautiful Nature

She sells seashells on the seashore.
The shells she sells are seashells, I'm sure.
For if she sells seashells on the seashore,
Then I'm sure she sells seashore shells.





What can you do at the beach?





A Family Day Out

Last summer, Kim went to the beach with her family. She had the greatest time of her life.



Kim and her elder brother, Gary, built a sandcastle. They also found a rock pool near the seashore. Inside the rock pool, they saw a blue starfish and thorny black sea urchins.

They looked on quietly and happily. They knew they should not disturb the creatures in the rock pool. After that, they walked along the shore to collect seashells. They even watched a crab walk sideways across the sand.



Later that day, Kim went fishing with her father and brothers. They pushed a small sailboat out to sea, and rowed it to the other side of the island.

Kim's father caught two big fish. Isaac, the youngest in the family, was lucky to catch one, too. Kim almost caught one herself, but the fish got away. Then the wind grew stronger and the waves became rough. They decided to head back to shore.



That night, Kim lay on the beachfront after a delicious dinner and looked up at the sky. The stars twinkling in the dark sky were beautiful. She took a deep breath and closed her eyes. She felt thankful for everything.



Answers these questions in complete sentences.

1 What did Kim and Gary find near the seashore?

2 Explain why Kim and Gary “looked on quietly”.

3 Name the four sea creatures that Kim saw.

4 How many fish did they catch?

5 Write the word in the last paragraph that tells us that Kim was happy and glad that she had a good time at the beach with her family.



Verbs

Words that describe the actions of a person, animal, or thing are called **verbs**.



Read these sentences.

- Kim likes to **sing**.
- They **play** volleyball on the beach.
- Gary **swims** in the sea.



Circle the correct verbs to complete the passage.

Pete and I are neighbors. He (come / comes) from a small town in China. His father (work / works) as a doctor. His mother is a hairdresser and (own / owns) a hair salon.

Pete and I (attend / attends) the same school. My mother (make / makes) breakfast for both of us every morning. Pete (love / loves) the pancakes that my mother makes.

In the evenings, I (go, goes) to the park. Pete (join / joins) me sometimes. We (exercise / exercises) by jogging around the park.



Simple Past Tense of Irregular Verbs

A verb in **simple past tense** tells us that an action happened in the past.



Read these sentences.

- Ron **caught** a fish last week.
- Mr Hanks **wrote** a book about the ocean last year.
- Sam **drew** a beach scene yesterday.

The words **caught**, **wrote**, and **drew** are the past tense forms of irregular verbs, **catch**, **write**, and **draw** respectively. Irregular verbs do not take on the standard **ed** form when changed to the past tense. Here are some common irregular verbs and their past tense forms.

Irregular verb	Simple past tense
go	went
think	thought
sleep	slept
eat	ate
make	made
say	said
drink	drank
win	won
run	ran



Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense of the verbs in the brackets.

- 1 The children _____ (eat) some fruits and nuts in the afternoon.
- 2 We _____ (drink) some lemonade after cycling home.
- 3 Kim and Gary _____ (build) a sandcastle at the beach.
- 4 We _____ (go) to the park last weekend.
- 5 My mother _____ (say) that we should not swim too far from the shore.
- 6 I _____ (break) the jar of jam by accident.
- 7 Judy _____ (write) a composition about her trip to the bird park.
- 8 Ali's team _____ (win) the volleyball match.



Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs are phrases that indicate actions.

Phrasal verb	Meaning
come across	to find something, usually by accident
come along	to accompany



Read these sentences.

- At the beach, we **came across** many beautiful shells.
- We are going for a swim. Do you want to **come along**?



Circle the correct phrasal verb in each sentence.

1 I wish you would let me to the party with you.

2 As they were walking through the field, they many fireflies.

3 My dad was walking through the alley when he an antique shop.

4 You can go to the library first.

I will once I am done with my homework.

5 I old photographs as

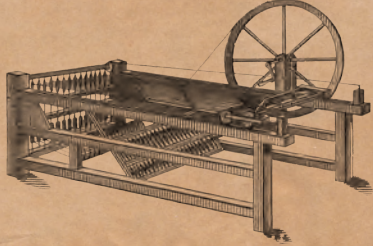
I was tidying the cupboard.



Unit
14

Do-It-Yourself!

1764 - Spinning Jenny



Invented
in England
by James
Hargreaves

1767 - Jigsaw Puzzle



Invented
in England
by John
Spilsbury

1830 - Steam Train



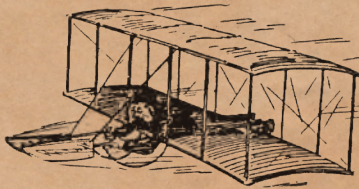
Invented in England
by George Stephenson

1876 - Telephone



Invented
in England
by Alexander
Graham Bell

1930 - First Powered Flight



Invented in
America
by Orville
and Wilbur
Wright

1913 - Crossword Puzzle



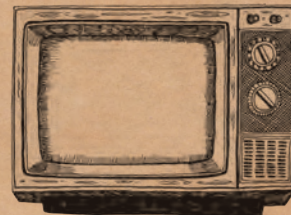
Invented in
America
by Arthur
Wynne

1938 - Ballpoint Pen



Invented in
Hungary
by László
József Bíró

1950 - Color Television



Invented in
America
by Peter
Goldmark

1973 - Cellular Phone



Invented in
America
by Dr Martin
Cooper

1990 - World Wide Web



Invented
in America
by Berners-Lee

1783 - Hot Air Balloon



Invented in France
by Montgolfier
brothers

1826 - Photography



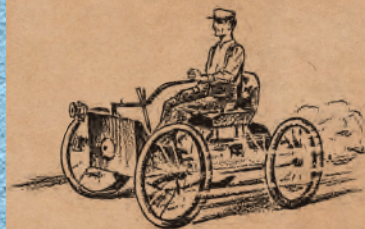
Invented
in France
by Joseph
Nicephore Niepce

1879 - Electric Light Bulb



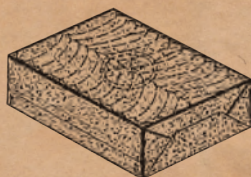
Invented
in America
by Thomas Edison

1885 - Motor Car



Invented
in Germany
by Karl Benz

1923 - Frozen Food



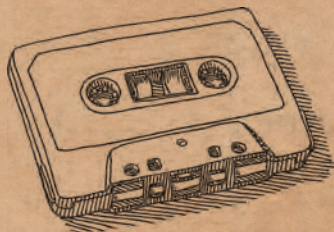
Invented
in America
by Clarence
Birdseye

1938 - First Programmable Computer



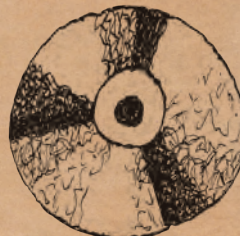
Invented
in Germany
by Konrad
Zuse

1962 - Audio Cassette



Invented in
Netherlands
by Philips
Company

1965 - Compact Disc



Invented
in America
by James Russell

An invention solves a problem.
Name other inventions that you know.





The Wright Brothers



There were two brothers named Orville and Wilbur Wright. They liked to fly kites and watch birds flying in the sky. One day, they said, they would invent a flying machine that could help people fly in the air.



Everyone, including their own father, laughed at them. “What a silly way to spend time and money! Leave the flying to the birds! It would never work!”

Still, the Wright brothers persevered. “We have a dream and we can make it happen,” they said.



Then on December 17, 1903, in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, USA, the brothers who had spent years working on their invention flew the world’s first airplane. The bumpy ride lasted twelve seconds, and was witnessed by a small group of men.



Answer these questions in complete sentences.

1 What did Orville and Wilbur Wright want to do?

2 Why did people laugh at the Wright brothers?

3 Find the word in the passage that means “continued working hard”.

4 Did the Wright brothers succeed? Write the phrase in the passage that supports your answer.



Prepositions

A **preposition** shows position, direction, time, purpose, possession, or accompaniment.

Preposition		Example
position	in	There is water in the cup.
	on	The book is on the table.
	above	The birds are flying above the trees.
	between	Sara sits between her father and mother.
	beside	She is standing beside her brother.
	behind	The broom is behind the door.

Preposition		Example
direction	along	He walked along the beach.
	toward	We walked toward the mall.
	across	He swam across the river.
	from / to	I cycled from my house to the library.
	past	I walk past this shop every day.
	through	We drove through a jungle on our trip.

Preposition		Example
Time	in	We will be back in 20 minutes.
	on	Let's go hiking on Monday.
	at	The lesson starts at 9 o'clock.
	by	Father will be home by Saturday.
	before	I will be back before 7 o'clock.
	after	Do not stay out after it gets dark.
	between	I will visit you between Friday and Sunday.
	from / to	We have drama practice from 3 to 5 o'clock.
	during	I will go to the library during lunch break.
	beyond	My parents do not allow me stay out beyond 7 o'clock.

Preposition		Example
Purpose	for	I need cardboard for my project.
	because of	I was late because of a traffic jam.
	with	He bought the house with a huge garden.

Preposition		Example
Possession	of + noun / possessive noun	I gave my toy car to a friend of mine.
	with + adjective / noun	A man with white hair talked to me.
	to + object pronoun	The house belongs to my grandparents.

Preposition		Example
Accompaniment	with	I will have coffee with milk.



Underline the preposition in each sentence.

- 1 My mother mixed honey with ginger.
- 2 The books belong to him.
- 3 James swam across the icy-cold river.
- 4 The students approached the counsellor for advice.
- 5 Let's have dinner together on Monday.
- 6 Place the vase between the two shelves.

- 7 I saw a girl with a blue backpack.
- 8 As soon as the bell rang, we ran toward the door.
- 9 I usually read a book before bed.
- 10 Joe should be home by 4 o'clock.



Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs are phrases that indicate actions.

Phrasal verb	Meaning
go off	to stop working; to make a sudden noise as a warning
go back	to start something again; to return to a place



Read these sentences.

- All the lights **went off** as soon as we switched on the old oven.
- The people ran out of the building when the siren **went off**.
- Let's **go back** to the previous page.
- Sue **went back** to the library to look for her wallet.



Circle the correct phrasal verb in each sentence.

1 The children to school next week.

2 She decided to to learning violin.

3 The fire alarm in the shopping mall suddenly.

4 My alarm clock did not this morning.

5 Can we to the first chapter of the book again?



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