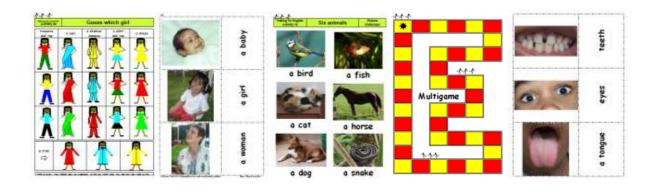


# **Racing to English**

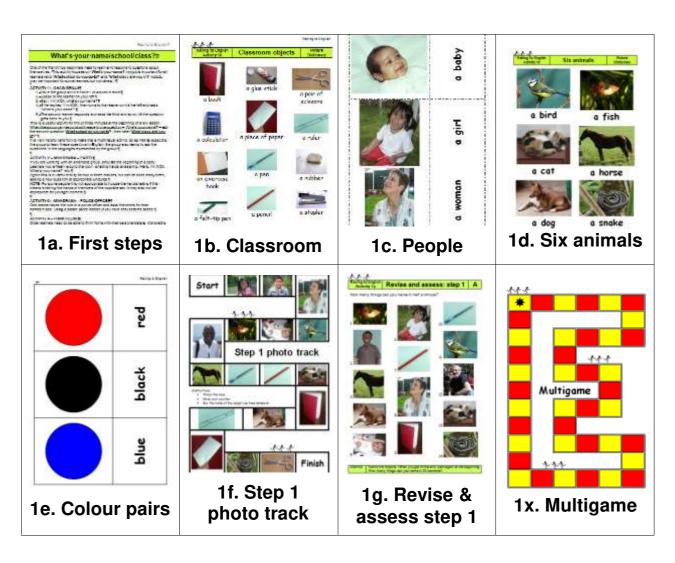
# Stage 1: Beginners CONTENTS

Step 1:  Naming (singular) What's this? It's a	Step 2:  Naming (plural)  What are these? They are	Step 3: Face & body Have you got 3 eyes?
Step 4:  Have/Has got  Has she got a red coat?	Step 5: Likes, dislikes, & food. Do you like rice?	Step 6: Actions She's driving
Step 7: House/rooms, family (2), in/on/under	step 8: Vehicles, street, park & clothes	Math(s) 1: Counting, plus/minus & money
Math(s) 2: Time & lang. of computation	Photo Phonics Intro to letter sounds	



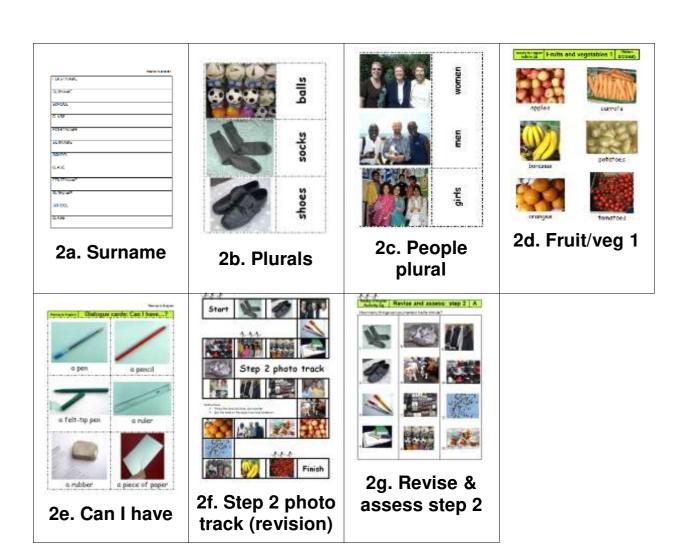
Step	Naming (singular)	Step
1	What's this? It's a	1

Language learning focus		
Language function	Naming oneself, common objects and basic colours	
Sentence structures	What's your name?	
	What's this? It's a Is this a?	
Vocabulary	<ul><li>pen, ruler, pencil, felt tip, etc</li><li>girl, boy, man, woman, baby</li></ul>	
	<ul> <li>dog, cat, bird, fish, horse, snake</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>red, yellow, blue, green, black, white</li> </ul>	



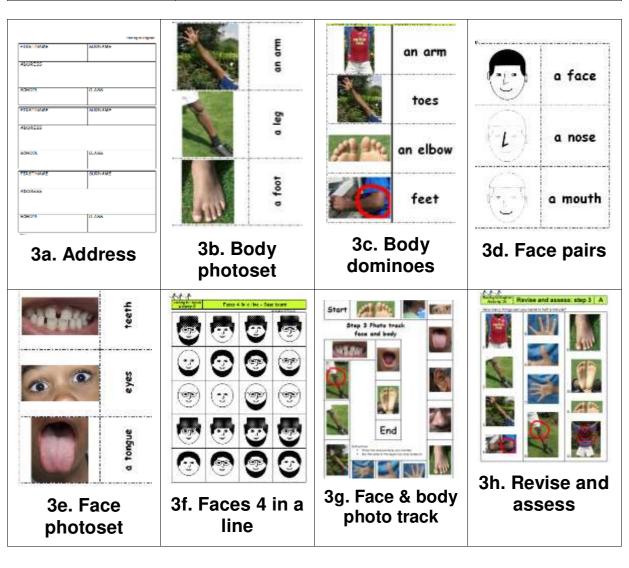
Step	Naming (plural)	Step
2	What are these? They are	2

Language learning Focus	
Language functions	Sentence structures
Giving personal details	What's your first name/surname?
Naming objects using the plural form	What are these? They are
Asking for things	Please can I have a?



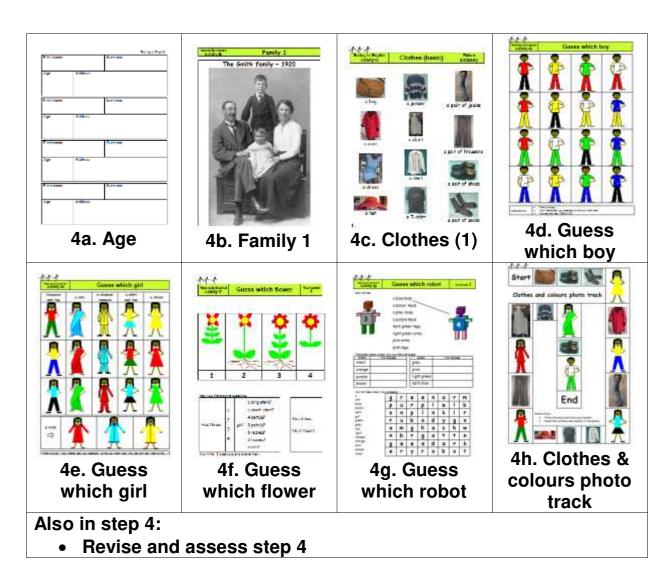
Step	Face & body	Step
3	Have you got?	3

Language learning focus		
Language function	Giving personal details  Naming parts of the body and face  Counting  Claiming possession	
Sentence structures	<ul> <li>What's your address?</li> <li>What's this? What are these?</li> <li>How many can you see?</li> <li>Have you got three eyes? He hasn't got a beard.</li> </ul>	
Vocabulary: body	a body, an arm, an elbow, a hand, fingers, a thumb, a leg, a knee, a foot, two feet, toes, a back	
Vocabulary: face	eyes, ears, mouth, nose, face, hair, glasses, hat, beard, etc.	



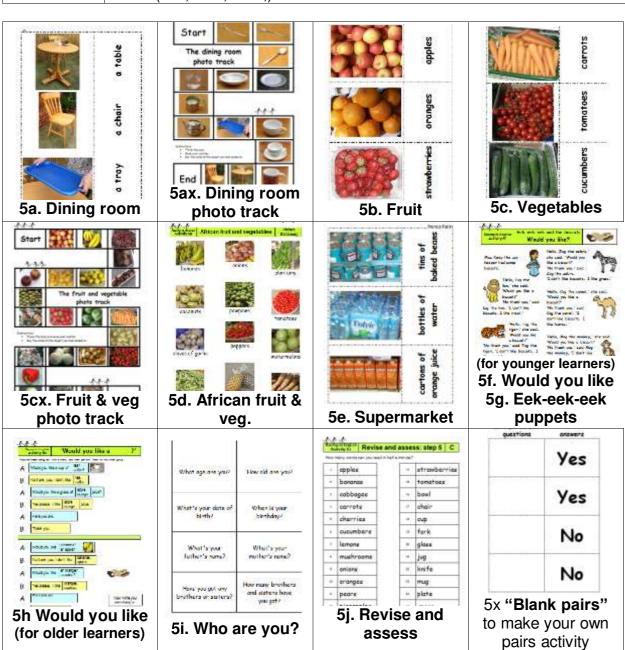
Step	Have/has got	Step
4	Has she got a red coat?	4

Language learning focus			
Language functions	Sentence structures	Vocabulary	
Describing age	<ul><li>How old are you?</li></ul>	Age	
Naming/introducing family members	Emily is Arthur's mother.	<ul> <li>Mother, father, brother, sister, etc.</li> </ul>	
Naming clothes	What's this? It's a shirt.	<ul> <li>Coat, jumper, a pair of jeans, a pair of shoes, etc.</li> </ul>	
Describing colour/ talking about possessions	<ul> <li>Has she got a red coat?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Red, yellow, blue, green, black, white</li> </ul>	



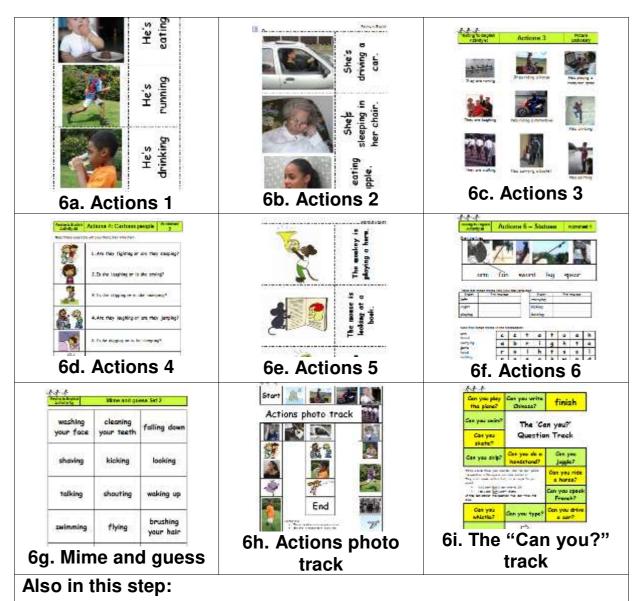
Step	food/likes/ dislikes/	Step
5	Do you like rice?	5

Language learning focus		
Functions	Naming objects; Identifying likes/dislikes; Offering things	
Sentence	<ul> <li>What's this? It's a cup. Is this a plate? Yes it is/No it isn't.</li> </ul>	
structures	What are these? They are apples.	
	I like/don't like	
	Would you like a? or Do you want a?	
Vocabulary	dining room (table, knife, spoon, plate, cup, etc.)	
	fruit/vegetables/African fruit & veg	
	supermarket (packaging: tins of beans, bags of rice, etc)	
	verbs (like, love, hate,)	



Step	Actions	Step
6	Is she driving a car?	6

Language Learning Focus				
Language functions	Naming actions. Talking about ability			
Sentence structures	What's he/she doing? She's/He's XXXing.			
	<ul> <li>What are you/they doing? I'm XXXing. They are XXXing.</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Is s/he XXXing? Yes s/he is/No he isn't.</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>This is a statue of a man who is holding a sword.</li> </ul>			
	• <u>Can</u> you whistle?			
Vocabulary	Common actions e.g.:			
	drinking, running, writing, drawing, driving a car, eating an			
	apple, riding a motorbike, etc.			
	Left/right			

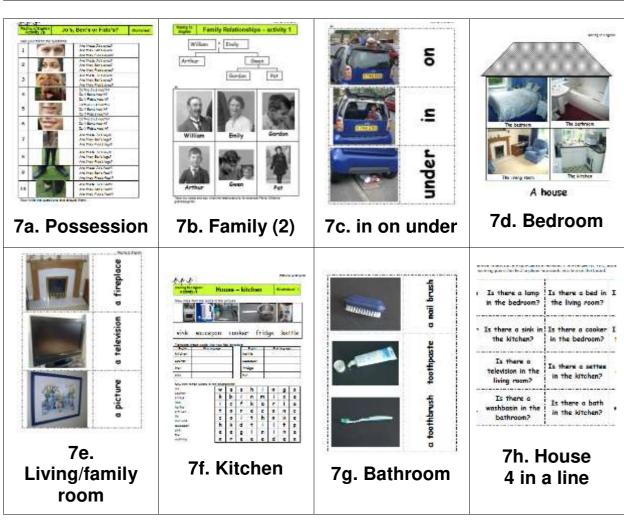


6j. Revise and assess step 6

T House and rooms
+ possession/family (2)/position (1)

Step
7

Language learning focus			
Language functions	Possession		
and sentence	<ul> <li>Is this Fido's mouth? Pat is Emily's granddaughter.</li> </ul>		
structures	Describing position (prepositions in on under)		
	The boy is under the table.		
	Is there a table in the bedroom?		
Vocabulary	Family members (granddaughter, uncle, cousin, etc)		
	House – rooms, furniture and other objects		

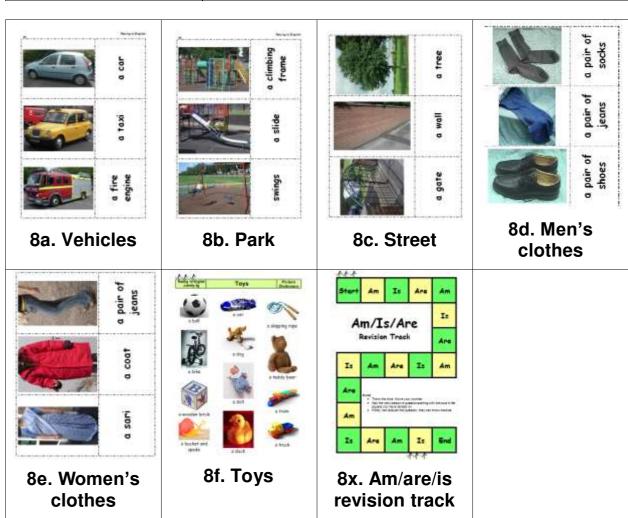


### Also in this step:

- 7i. Revise and assess step 7
- 7j. House and rooms photo track.
- 7x. Blank 4 in a line

Step		Step
8	Vehicles, street, park, clothes, etc.	8
O		O

Language learning focus			
Language functions	Naming objects/Possession/Description (colours)		
Sentence structures	It's a van.		
	<ul> <li>Has it got four wheels? Is she wearing a hat?</li> </ul>		
	Is it blue?		
Vocabulary - vehicles	an ambulance, a bike, a bus, a car, a fire engine, etc		
Vocabulary - park	a climbing frame, swings, a lake, grass, a slide, etc.		
Vocabulary - street	a wall, a tree, a street light, gates, a hedge, etc.		
Vocab - men's clothes	a jacket, a belt, a sweatshirt, a T-shirt, a tie, a shirt, etc		
Vocab - women's clothes	a skirt, a coat, a sari, a dress, a scarf, a pair of jeans, etc		



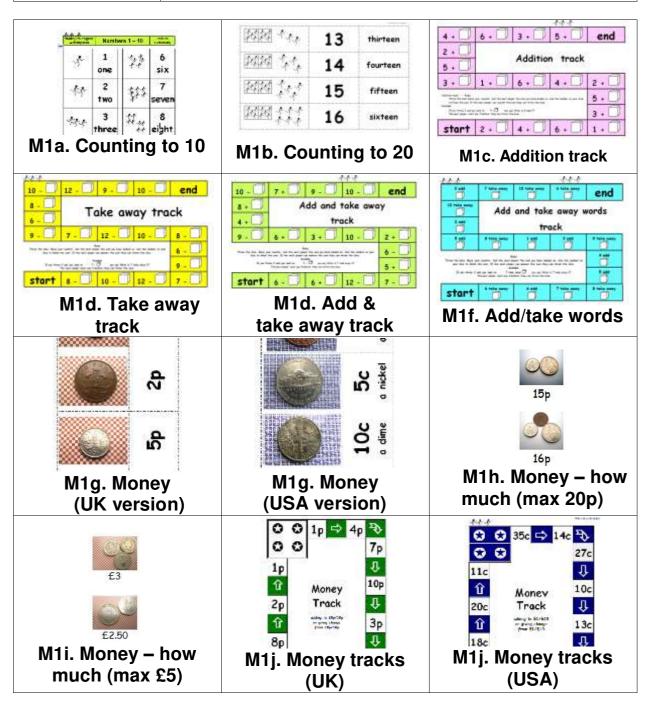
Step M1

### Maths 1

counting, addition/subtraction & money

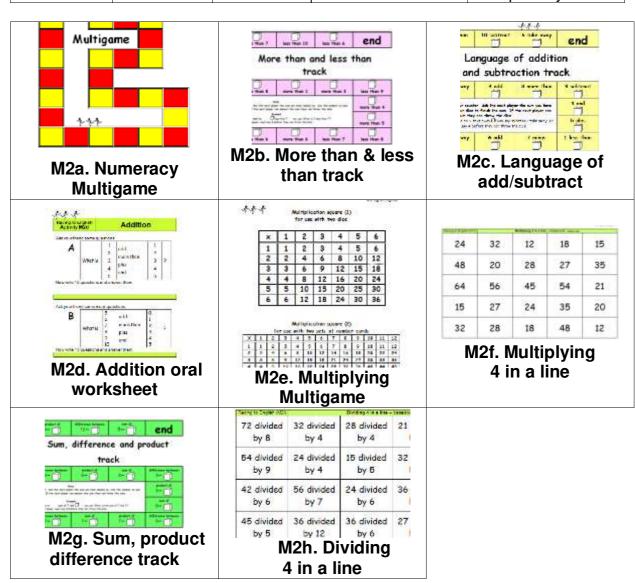
Step M 1

Language learning focus:		
Language	Counting/Computation/Recognising and talking about money	
functions		
Sentence	How many men can you see? What is 4 add 3? It's five	
structures	dollars/pounds	
Vocabulary	numbers to 20; add/plus/and; subtract/take away/minus; money	



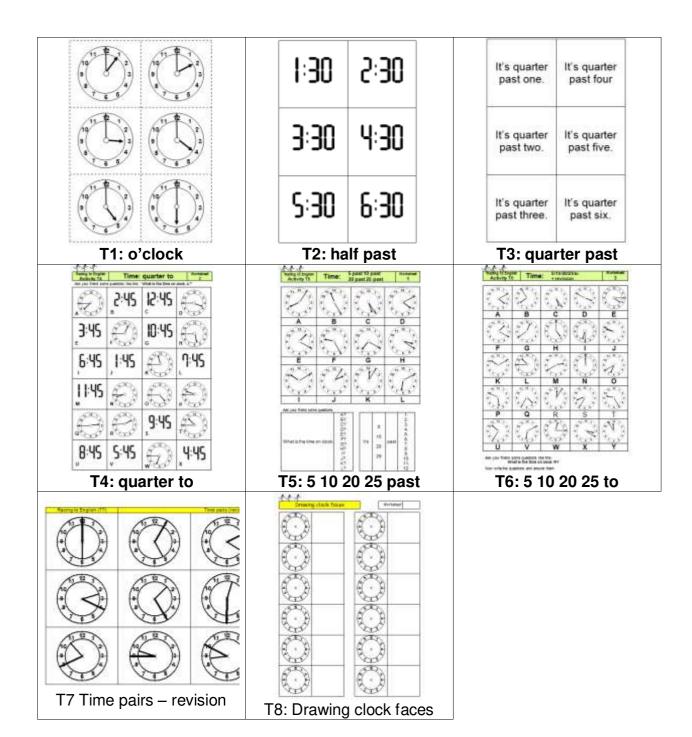
Step		Step
<b>M2</b>	Maths 2	<b>M2</b>

Language learning focus:				
Language functions	Asking and answering questions about addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.  Telling the time			
Sentence structures	<ul> <li>What is 7 plus 4? What is the product of three and nine?</li> <li>What time is it? It's ten to five.</li> </ul>			
Vocabulary	add plus and	subtract take away minus	more than less than difference between	sum of product multiplied by





Language learning focus			
Language functions	Telling the time		
Sentence structures	<ul> <li>What's the time?</li> <li>It's three forty five (3.45).</li> <li>It's 7 o'clock.</li> <li>It's quarter to/past nine.</li> </ul>		



Step

# **Photo phonics**

intro to letter sounds

Step

### Language learning focus:

**AIMS** 

- to ensure that learners can discriminate between the sounds used by English and can pronounce them adequately
- to teach the link between letters and sounds based on vocabulary the learners already know/understand
- to teach and practise handwriting/letter formation.

#### **EXAMPLES:**



P1. Phonic track



P2: b & c



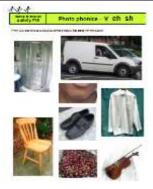
P5: f, p, g, & t



P10: d, s & w



P14. Revision



P15. v, ch & sh

As well as the blank phonic track, there are 14 activities in this step. Each one includes

- a picture based activity,
- a phonic track
- a worksheet.

Activity	New	
Activity	sounds	
P2	ВС	
P3	Н	
P4	PG	
P5	FT	
P6	revision	
P7	RM	
P8	J L	

Activity	New	
Activity	sounds	
P9	revision	
P10	DSW	
P11	N	
P12	revision	
P13	V	
P14	revision	
P15	ch sh	

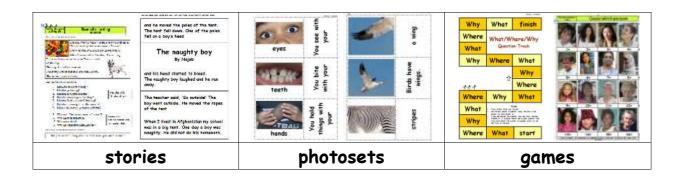


# **Racing to English**

# Stage 2: Starting stories **CONTENTS**

#### **OVERVIEW**

Step 9.  Narrating intro to simple past tense. I came I saw, I wrote a story	Step 10  Narrating  Story file 1 (feelings)	Step 11  Narrating  Story file 2 (feelings)
Step 12  Narrating  Story file 3 (feelings)	Step 13  Do/Does 1  Talking about regular activities. "Do you wear a hat on your head?"	Step 14 Animals – Do/Does 2 Constant truths e.g. "Lions eat meat
Step 15  Do/Does 3  Constant truths "Birds build nests in spring"	Step 16  Narrating Story file 4 (feelings)	Step 17  Narrating  Miscellaneous stories
Step 18 Position & direction	Step 19 Position Describe & draw	Step 20 Guess which Description
Maths 3 Shapes and fractions	Pronunciation activities	



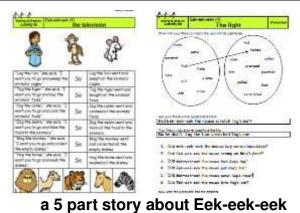
Step

### Narrating for **younger** learners

intro to simple past tense - I came I saw, I wrote a story

Step

Language Learning Focus			
Language function	reporting incidents and narrating stories about the past		
Sentence structures	simple past tense		
	I went, I looked, I pointed		
	<ul> <li>I didn't go, I didn't look, I didn't point</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Did you go? Did you look? Yes I did/No I didn't.</li> </ul>		
	Past continuous tense		
	Where were you?		
	<ul> <li>What were you doing? I was reading a book.</li> </ul>		
Vocabulary	Emphasis is on verbs: went, worked, bought, took, collected, cleaned, cooked, etc.		



the mouse



9a2 Eek-eek-eek 1 Line of 3 game



4 past tense worksheets for a wide age range



9i. "Did you" question track

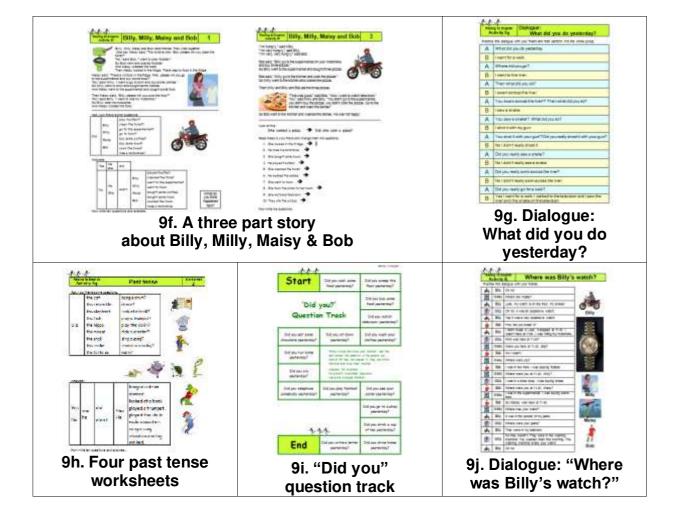
Step

# Narrating for older learners intro to

Step

simple past tense - I came I saw, I wrote a story

Language Learning Focus	
Language function	reporting incidents and narrating stories about the past
Sentence structures	simple past tense
	I went, I looked, I pointed
	I didn't go, I didn't look, I didn't point
	<ul> <li>Did you go? Did you look? Yes I did/No I didn't.</li> </ul>
	Past continuous tense
	Where were you?
	<ul> <li>What were you doing? I was reading a book.</li> </ul>
Vocabulary	Emphasis is on verbs: went, worked, bought, took, collected,
	cleaned, cooked, etc.



Step	Narrating	Step
10	Story file 1 (feelings)	10

Language learning focus	
Language function	Narrating
Sentence structures	Simple past tense:
	I looked for my watch/I ran into the road/He told my mother.
	Why did he throw a brick?
Vocabulary	Each of the stories relates to an emotion:
	scared, worried, sad, angry, hurt, frightened, cross

This step includes some stories written by young people.

Each story illustrates an emotion and has

- a story sheet with the story and some questions
- a sequencing activity

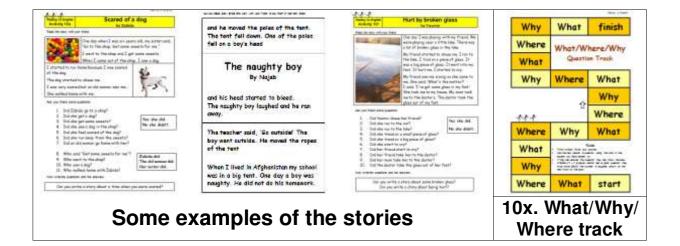
The stories are

- 10a. Scared of a dog
- 10b. Sad I lost watch
- 10c. Angry fell in road
- 10d. Worried baby & penny
- 10e. Angry about snake
- 10f. Hurt by broken glass
- 10i. Naughty boy

The step also includes

10x. the What/Why/Where track

This can be used with any story.



Steps 11/12

### **Narrating**

Story file 2(feelings)

Steps 11/12

Language learning focus		
Language function	Narrating	
Sentence structures	Simple past tense:	
	I looked for my watch/I ran into the road/He told my mother.	
Vocabulary	Each of the stories relates to an emotion:	
-	jealous, sorry ,guilty, curious, upset, terrified, embarrassed, etc.	

These steps include some slightly longer stories, again each written by a young person. Most of the stories illustrates an emotion and except for the first few they all have a story sheet with the story, two worksheets and a sequencing activity

The stories are

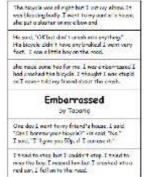
- 11a. Cross brother
- 11b. Frightened at a river
- 11c. Fighting
- 11d. Sorry about hot water
- 11e. Four snakes
- 11f. Guilty about my lost rings
- 11g. Jealous of a key
- 11h. Silly fishing

- 12a. Terrified of a crocodile
- 12b. Curious about a noise
- 12c. No English
- 12d. Upset by a motor scooter accident
- 12e. Embarrassed
- 12f. Bees in the tree
- 12g. Tired: the bike and the donkey
- 12h. From Africa to England









Some examples of the stories, showing the story page, the two worksheets and the sequencing activity

### These steps also includes

- 11x some Writing frames and
- 12x the Did/is/was question track





11x. Writing frames

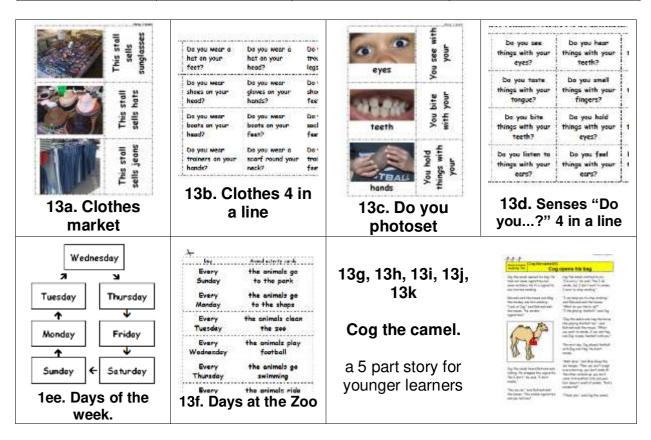
12y. Did/Is/Was revision track

Step 13a

### Do/Does (1) for younger learners

Step 13a

Language Learning Focus		
Language function	Talking about regular activities	
Sentence	Simple present tense	
structures	I write. We write. He/She/It writes. Do you write? Does he/she/it write?	
	This stall sells watches.	
Vocabulary	Key vocabulary items include:	
	before, after	
	a number of common verbs e.g. see, bite, hold, wash, clean, paint	
	more clothes e.g. sandals, scarves, sunglasses, wallets	

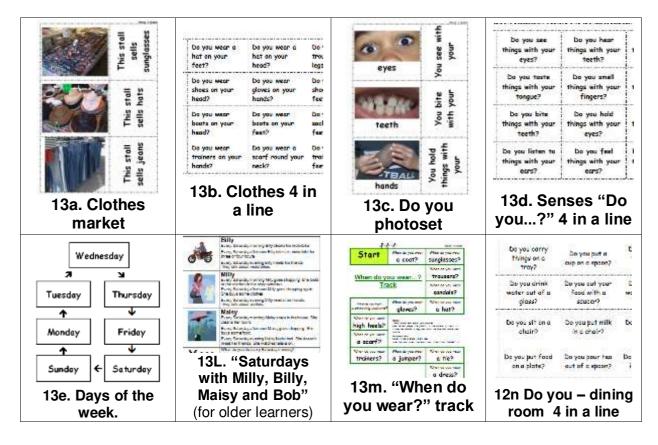


Step 13b

### Do/Does (1) for older learners

Step 13b

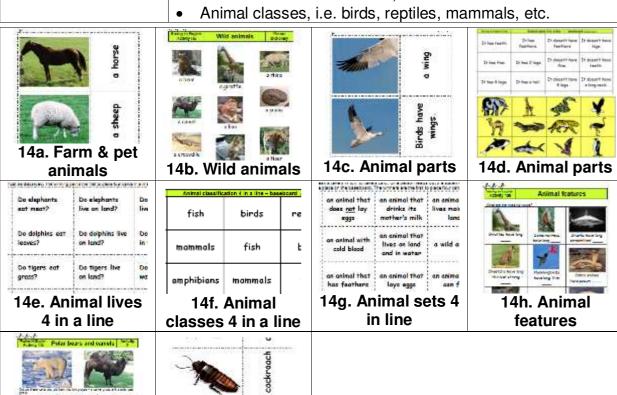
Language Learning Focus	
Language function	Talking about regular activities
Sentence	Simple present tense
structures	I write. We write. He/She/It writes. Do you write? Does he/she/it write?
	This stall sells watches.
Vocabulary	Key vocabulary items include:
	before, after
	a number of common verbs e.g. see, bite, hold, wash, clean, paint
	more clothes e.g. sandals, scarves, sunglasses, wallets



Step
Animals – Do/Does 2
Constant truths "Lions eat meat"

Step
14

Language Learning Focus		
Language functions	Naming animals and their parts	
	Identifying ability/possession/experience	
	Describing features/Giving reasons	
Sentence structures	<ul> <li>Can a whale fly? Has it got a long neck?</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Do zebras have long necks? Do mammals lay eggs?</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Fish have gills so that they can breathe under water.</li> </ul>	
Vocabulary	Names of farm, pet and wild animals	
	<ul> <li>Parts &amp; features of animals,</li> </ul>	
	Animal classes, i.e. birds, reptiles, mammals, etc.	





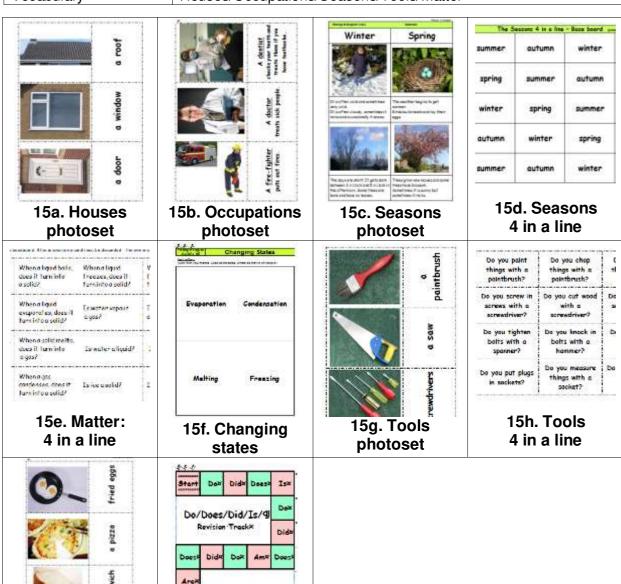
Step

### Do/Does 3

Constant truths - "Birds build their nests in the spring."

Step **15** 

Language Learning Focus	
Language function	Talking about regular activities and constant truths
Sentence structures	Simple present tense:
	Do dentists drive tankers? Birds lay eggs in the spring. You knock
	in nails with a hammer. When a liquid freezes it turns into a solid.
Vocabulary	Houses/Occupations/Seasons/Tools/Matter



15i. Food

photoset

15x. Do/Does/Did/Is

revision track

Step	Narrating	Step
16	Story file 4 (feelings)	16

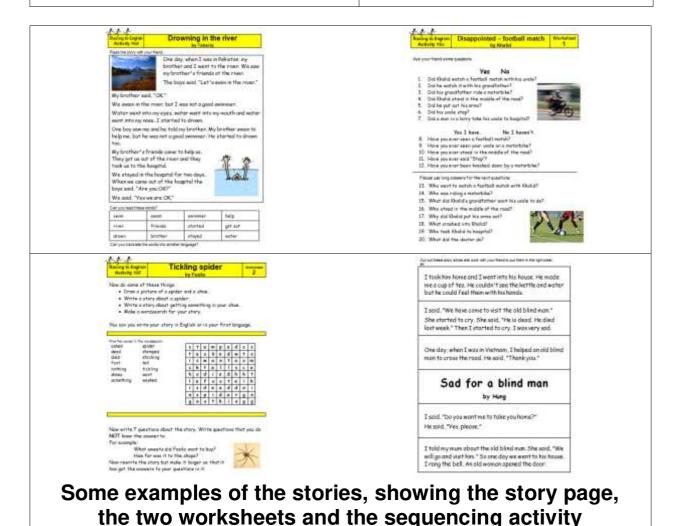
Language learning focus	
Language function Narrating	
Sentence structures	Simple past tense:
	I looked for my watch/I ran into the road/He told my mother.
Vocabulary	Each of the stories relates to an emotion or feeling:
	sad, painful, disappointed, scared, upset, etc.

This step includes some more stories that are slightly more difficult than those in step 12, again each written by a young person. Most of the stories illustrate an emotion and they all have

- a story sheet with the story
- two worksheets
- a sequencing activity

The stories are

- 15a. Scared of a camel
- 15b. Painful scorpion
- 15c. Disappointed football match
- 15d. Drowning in a river
- 15e. Upset by a thief
- 15f. Tickling spider
- 15g. Sad for a blind man



S	tep
1	7

### Miscellaneous stories

Step **1 7** 

Language learning focus	
Language function Narrating	
Sentence structures	Simple past tense:
	I looked for my watch/I ran into the road/He told my mother.
Vocabulary	Each of the stories relates to an emotion or feeling:
-	sad, painful, disappointed, scared, upset, etc.

This step includes a variety of stories some written by young people others reflecting traditional stories.

Each story includes;

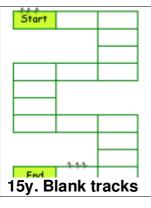
- a story sheet with the story
- two worksheets
- a sequencing activity

The stories are

- 17a. The learner driver
- 17b. Frightened by a frog
- 17c. Kindness (a traditional story from Ghana)

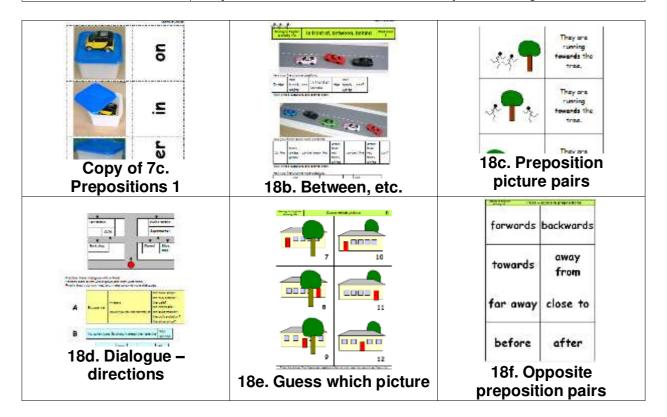
This step also includes 15x. The Book Review Question Track 15y. Blank tracks





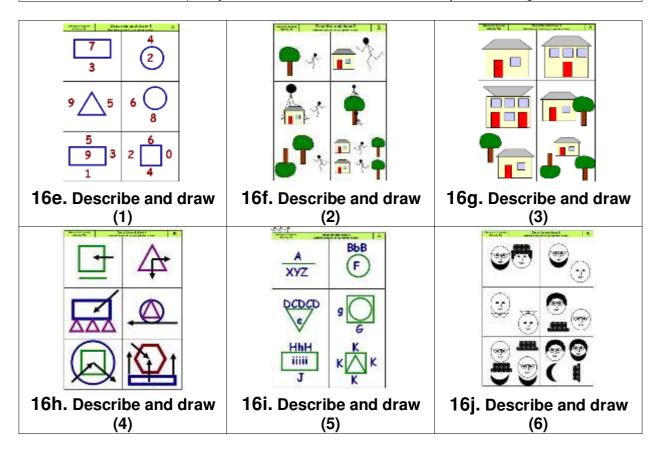
Step		Step
18	Position & direction	18

Language Learning Focus		
Language functions	Describing position and directions	
Sentence structures	They are running towards the house.	
	Take the first turning on the right.	
Vocabulary	Prepositions of place: in, on, under, between, behind, in front of,	
	on the left, in the middle	
	<b>Prepositions of motion</b> : towards, away from, straight ahead	



Step		Step
19	Position: Describe and draw	19

Language Learning Focus		
Language functions	Describing position and directions	
Sentence structures	Is there a tree to the left of the house?	
	Draw a triangle on the right-hand side.	
Vocabulary	Prepositions of place: in, on, under, between, behind, in front of,	
	on the left, in the middle	
	Prepositions of motion: towards, away from, straight ahead	



Step
20

### **Guess which (description)**

Step **20** 

Language Learning Focus		
Language functions	Describing position and directions	
Sentence structures	<ul> <li>Is there a tree to the left of the house?</li> </ul>	
	Draw a triangle on the right-hand side.	
Vocabulary	Prepositions of place: in, on, under, between, behind, in front of,	
	on the left, in the middle	
	Prepositions of motion: towards, away from, straight ahead	



20a. Guess which person



20b. Guess which football player



20c. Guess which bird



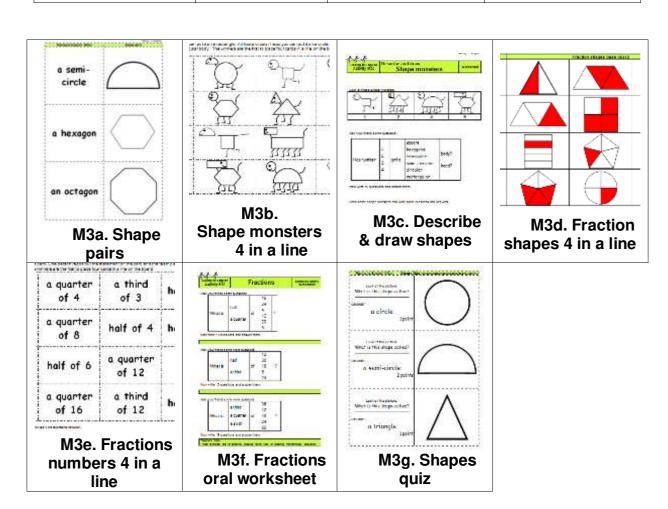
20d. Guess which insect

Step M3

# Math(s) 3 Shapes and fractions

Step M3

Language learning t	ocus:		
Language functions	Naming shapes and fractions		
Sentence structures	It's a hexagon.		
	<ul> <li>It has a se</li> </ul>	mi-circular head and a	hexagonal body.
	<ul> <li>What fract</li> </ul>	ion is shaded?	
	<ul> <li>What is ha</li> </ul>	If of six?	
Vocabulary	NOUNS:	ADJECTIVES:	parts of circles
	a hexagon	circular	<ul> <li>radius</li> </ul>
	a parallelogram	semi-circular	<ul> <li>diameter</li> </ul>
	an octagon	rectangular	<ul> <li>circumference</li> </ul>
	a trapezium	triangular	angles
	a semi-circle	hexagonal	obtuse/acute/right
	etc.	etc.	



Step Pr

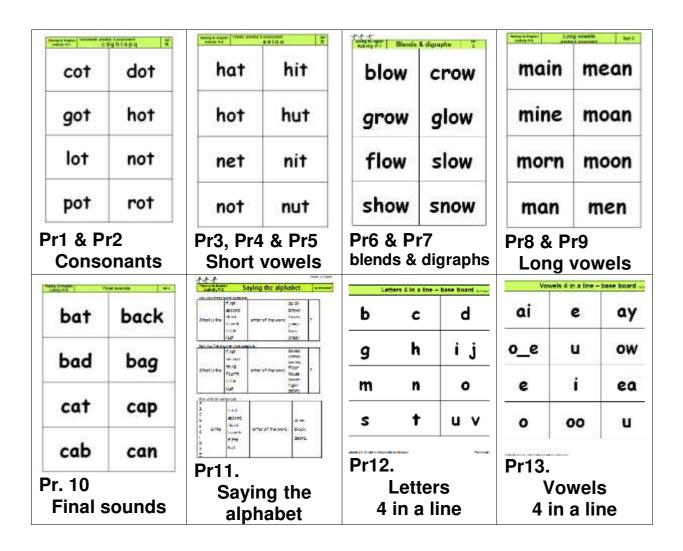
### **Pronunciation activities**

Step Pr

#### **CONTENTS**

Activities that focus on pronunciation, they also support the development of spelling. The activities are designed to help learners to hear the difference between sounds and to pronounce them clearly. Most of the activities are based on pairs of sounds that many learners find problematic.

Only use these activities if the learners are having particular pronunciation problems.

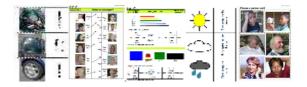




# Racing to English

# Stage 3: Talking & reading CONTENTS

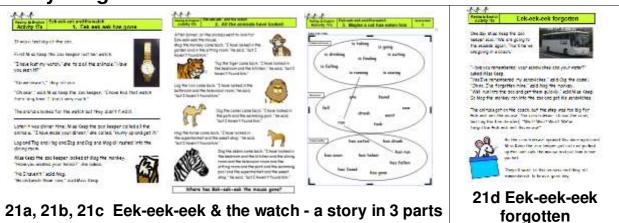
Step 21  Have/has intro talking about the past as it relates to the present "Have you lost your?"	Step 22 Have/has 2 I've already paid for my ticket (so I have it now)	Step 23 Future with "going to"  I'm going to paint the wall.
Step 24 Comparing Are you taller than your brother?	Step 25  Describing: Spot the difference	Step 26  Describing It's made of wood. It's near the box.
Step 27 Writing and Narrating Story prompts, etc.	Step 28 True stories (1) Narrating using past tense	Step 29 True Stories (2) Passive: It was built. Rabbits are eaten It has been
Step 30  True stories (3)  Could, would, when, if.	Step 31  True stories (4)  Had done	Step 32  True stories (5)  Copernicus, seasons, etc.
Step 33  True stories (6)  Fossils & Darwin	Step 34 <b>True stories (7)</b> Species & More Fossils	Step 35 <b>True stories (8)</b> Geology
Step 36  True Stories (9)  Deep time	Step 37 True Stories (6) If	Step 38 Maps: Guess which country
Step 39 Grammar tracks	Step 40 Miscellaneous	Math(s) 4 Speaking maths worksheets



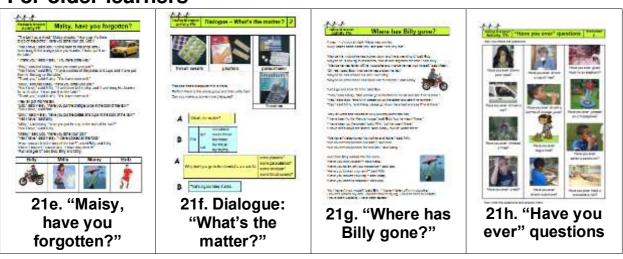
# Have/has intro Step 21

Language learning focus	
Language function	Talking about the past as it relates to the present
Sentence structures	Present perfect tense:
	Have you washed?
	<ul> <li>Have you remembered? No I've forgotten.</li> </ul>
	I haven't seen
	<ul><li>Where has he gone? Has anyone seen him?</li></ul>
Vocabulary	Vocabulary arising from the stories

### For younger learners

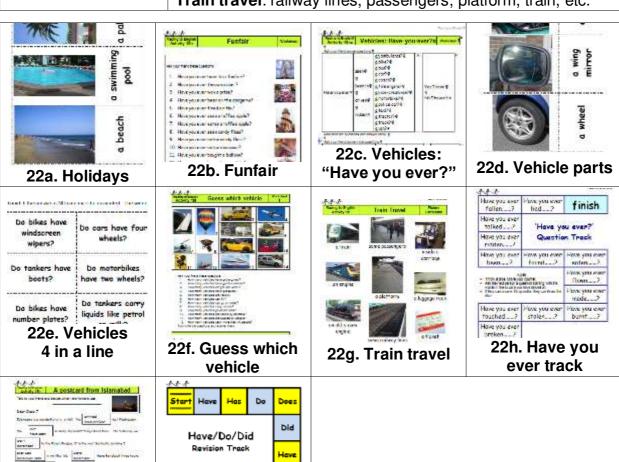


### For older learners



Have/has (2)	Step	22
Do/Does revision	•	

Language learning focus	
Language functions	Talking about the past as it relates to the present.  Talking about regular activities.
Sentence structures	Present perfect tense: Have you ever swum in the sea?
	Simple present: What does an engine do?
Vocabulary	Holidays: sea, beach, hotel, etc.
	Funfair: big/Ferris wheel, coconuts, candy, etc.
	Vehicle parts: engine, windscreen, wheel, bonnet, etc.
	Train travel: railway lines, passengers, platform, train, etc.



Did Does

22j. Have/Do/Did

revision track

22j. Postcard from

Islamabad

Has

### Future with "going to"

Step 23

Language learning focus		
Language functions	Talking about the future	
	Asking politely	
Sentence structures	Future using 'going to'	
	He is going to run away.	
	<ul> <li>Are you going to swim in the sea?</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>I think this means it's going to be sunny tomorrow.</li> </ul>	
	Asking politely	
	<ul> <li>Would you like to come to my house?</li> </ul>	
Vocabulary	Weather: sunny, cloudy, rainy, a rainbow, a puddle, etc.	



23a. Mog is going to run away. For young learners



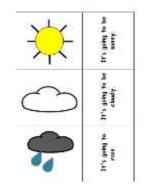
Maisy is going to...
For older learners



23c. The "going to" question track.



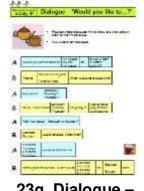
23d. Weather photoset



23e. Weather symbols



23f. Dialogue "Are you sure?"



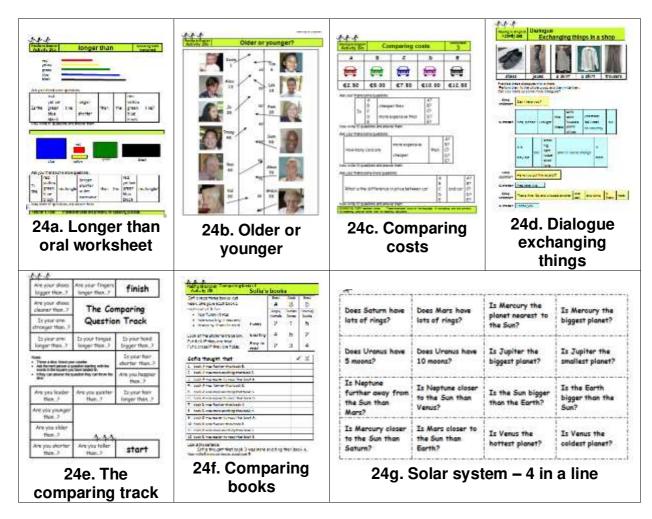
23g. Dialogue – "Would you like to...?"

### **Comparing**

Step

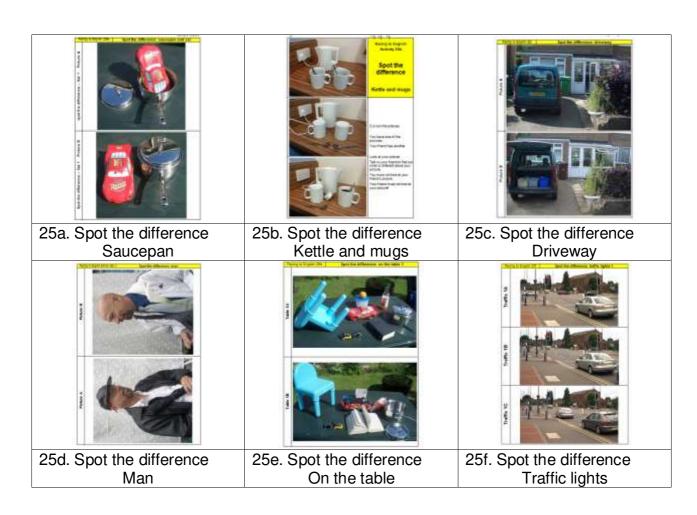
24

Language learning focus		
Language function	Comparing things	
Sentence structures	<ul> <li>Are you taller than Asif? Pam is older than Tim.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Is the blue car more expensive than the red car?</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Does the red car cost more than the blue car?</li> </ul>	
	What is the difference in price?	
	<ul> <li>Amit thought that book A was funnier than book B</li> </ul>	
	This coat is too big.	
	<ul> <li>Is Jupiter the biggest planet?</li> </ul>	



# Describing: Spot the difference Step 25

Language learning focus			
Language function	Describing – objects and position		
Sentence	<ul><li>Is the lid on the saucepan?</li></ul>		
structures	<ul><li>Is he wearing a blue shirt?</li></ul>		
Vocabulary	<b>Position</b> : on, in, to the left of, upside down, etc.		
v ocabulal y	Adjectives, e.g. open, closed, cloudy, green, high, open, sunny		



### **Describing 2**

Step 26

Copposite Adjectives (1)

One then making

1. Any your as as prices of

2. Any significant big are and

3. Any significant big are and

3. Any significant big are and

4. Any significant big are analytic

5. Any significant big are analytic

7. Earther make short or soft

7. Earther make short or soft

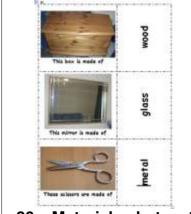
8. By seminary big are and

9. Earther group careful or delive

10. Earther group careful or delive

10

Language learning focus					
Language function	Describing – objects, materials and position				
Sentence	<ul> <li>It's made of metal.</li> </ul>				
structures	<ul> <li>Rough is the opposite of smooth.</li> </ul>				
Structures	<ul> <li>The music was so loud that my ears began to hurt.</li> </ul>				
	Materials: metal, wood, glass, plastic, cardboard, leather				
Vocabulary	Adjectives, e.g. open, closed, cloudy, green, high, open, sunny				
	A range of <b>opposite adjectives</b> , e.g. asleep/awake, clean/dirty,				
	wet/dry				



26a. Materials photoset

Recognic England Dig.	Specification (1
happy	sad
good	bad
big	small
hot	cold

hot cold

26b, 26c, 26d Three opposite adjective activities, each with a worksheet

object	material	property	
Picture frames	have glass at the frast	because it is transparent	ef de
Front doors	often have a panel made of frasted glass	becouse it is translucent	2 to 10
A lamp whade	is usually made of thin fabric	because it is translucent	2 19 15

26e. Transparent, translucent opaque

# Writing and Narrating Story prompts, etc.

**Step 27** 

### Language learning focus

The activities in this step are designed

- to stimulate learners' writing and
- to extend their vocabulary







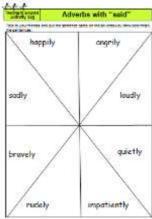
27a, 27b, 27c, 27d, 27e. Story prompts Each of these story prompts includes

- a set of people cards,
- a set of place cards and
- a set of problem cards.

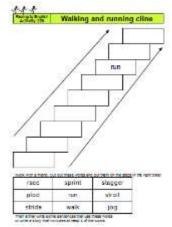
Learners work together to choose one of each type of card and then use them to develop a story.



27f. Story prompts: weird photos



27g. Adverbs with said (vocab development)



27h. Clines (vocab development)

## **True stories (1)**

Narrative using simple past tense

28 Step

Language learning focus		
Language function	Narrating	
Sentence structure	Simple past tense	
	He invented, sold, etc.	
	Rosa refused to give up her seat.	

This step includes some one-page stories about famous people. Each story is accompanied by questions and a blank filling worksheet. Some of the stories also have some accompanying dictionary work.









28a. Clive Sinclair

28b. Rosa Parks







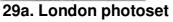
28d. Boycott

## True stories (2): the passive

Step 29

Language Learning Focus: the passive					
Language functions	uage functions Sentence structures				
Narrating		•	Tower Bridge wa	as built in 1894.	
Constant truths		•	Rabbits are eate	n by foxes.	
The past as it relates to	o present	•	The house has b	peen sold.	
Making suggestions			Maybe he broke his leg.		
Key vocabulary	burnt down		destroyed	started	first opened
London	designed		erected	finished	reopened
Key vocabulary	maybe		discovered	broken	tomb
Tutankhamen	buried		hidden	covered	pharaoh
Key vocabulary	ry boarded up		burnt	knocked over	sold
'has been'	cut off		gutted	erected	covered
food chains & food	eats	producer/consumer/predator/prey			rey
chain rummy	is eaten b	у	Names of animals		







29b. Tutankhamun true story

tood grain.

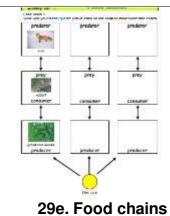
Seals

2

Flies

Lizards





_	175	12500
	Rattlesnakes en lizuda	Polar bears
ŀ	hey are the top of the food chair.	They are the top of thee food chair
l	29f. F	ood chain
	run	nmy

### True stories (3): could/would/when

Step 30

Language learning focus			
Language function	Narrating		
Sentence structure	<ul> <li>Could you run when you were two?</li> </ul>		
	• Einstein <b>couldn't</b> read very well, <b>when</b> he was young.		
	What would you do if you found £25?		
	If you live in a city it is difficult to see many stars.		



30a. Could you question track



30b. Albert Einstein true story



30c. Emily Davison true story

Redig to Copied	Coli	postions 4 in a l
I heard	I made	I sow
I watched	I said	I took
I did	I took	I listened
I heard	I told	I saw
I listened to	I toak	I watched
I had	I did	I soid

30v. Collocations 4 in a line (Vocab development)

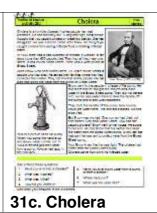
## True stories (4): had done

Step 31

# Language Learning Focus Language function Narrating Sentence structure Past perfect tense and reported speech: • They said that the helicopter had taken off at nine o'clock. • Lenny had not told her he was going for an audition.









### True stories (5): Sun, seasons etc.

32 Step

Language Learning Focus				
Language function	Language function Narrating			
Sentence structure	This step and subsequent "true stories" are grouped around topics rather than tenses and they practise all the tenses that have been introduced earlier.			









32b. Water cycle

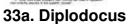
have seasons?

32d. Sun moon & earth

# **True stories (6): Fossils and Darwin**

Step





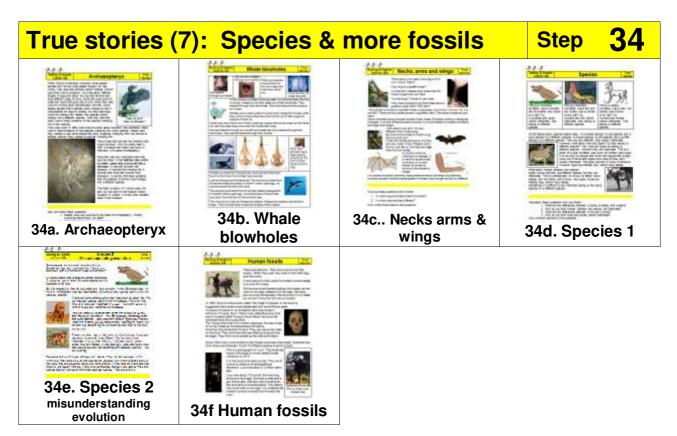


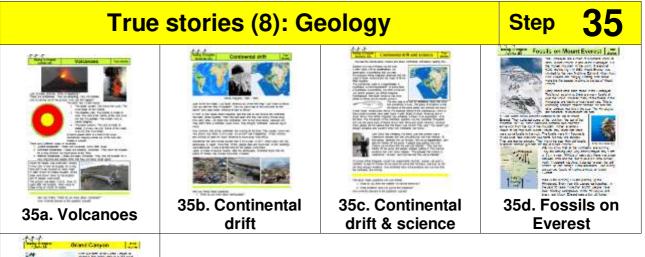
33b. Mary Anning



**Charles Darwin** 









### True stories (9): Deep time

Step 36



36a. When (1): Billions of years ago



36b. When (2): Hundreds of millions of years ago



36c. When (3) Millions of years ago



36d. When (4) Thousands of years ago

lf

Step 37



37a. "If" dialogue



37b. Stars true story



37c: What would you do? question track



37d. What would you do if you felt



37e What would happen? question track

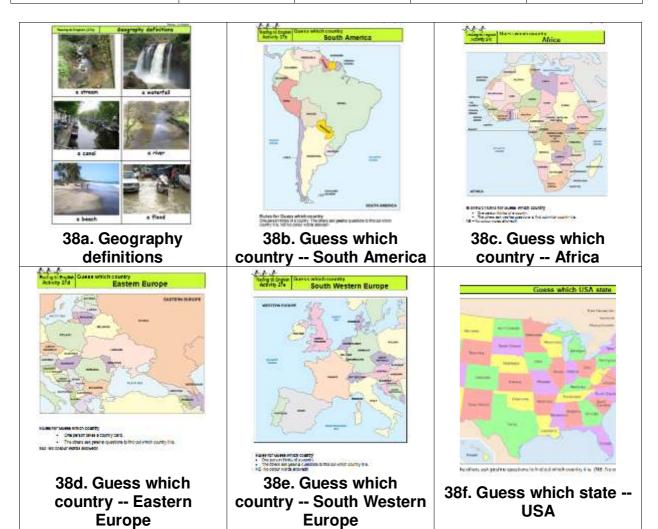
In this step there are also copies of:

- M4c UK money "If I had..
- M4c USA money "If I had
- M4L Time problems
- M4m "If" equations

## Maps: Guess which country.

Step 38

Language learning focus						
Language function	Naming, defir	ning and describ	ping			
Sentence structure	It's a very	to the term of the				
	Is it north of the equator?					
	<ul> <li>Does it share a border with Nigeria?</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>Is it on the Pacific coast? Has it got a coastline?</li> </ul>					
Examples of	North	North equator mountain waterfall				
vocabulary that will	South coastline stream canal					
arise from these	West border flood island					
activities	East desert rainforest					

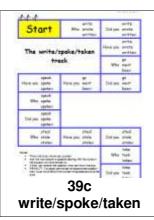


### **Grammar tracks**

Step 39







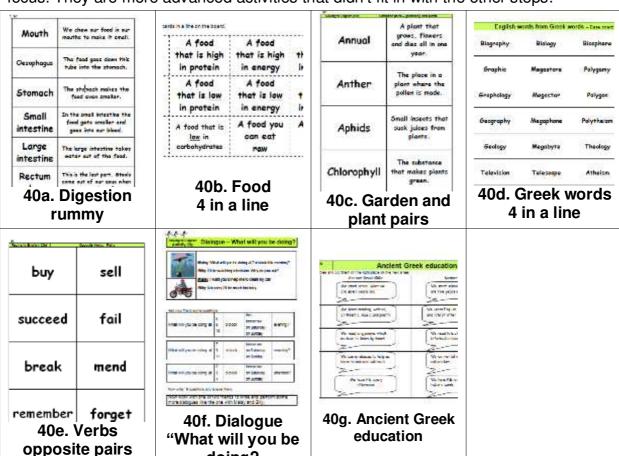
As well as these 3 new tracks, this step includes copies of about a dozen other tracks from all stages in Racing to English so that you can use them to revise and assess pupils progress conveniently.

### **Miscellaneous**

doina?

Step 40

As this step contains a miscellary of activities, there is no one overall main language focus. They are more advanced activities that didn't fit in with the other steps:



"If" equations

### Maths 4

Step M4

This step contains a number of activities focusing on the language of maths. Most of them are 'Speaking Maths' worksheets, including two versions of M4c (one based on British money, the other on American). Each worksheet focuses on keywords or phrases that are frequently used in maths problems. Time problems is a guiz type activity.

