

# BIG

## ENGLISH 4

### PLUS



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**STUDENT'S BOOK**

ALWAYS LEARNING

PEARSON



Unit	Vocabulary	Structures
<div>1</div> <div>Kids in My Class</div> <div>pp. 4–19</div>	<b>Appearance:</b> blonde, curly, dark, glasses, light, short, straight, tall, wavy <b>Personality:</b> smart, friendly, funny, serious, shy heavy	Chris is (taller) than Tom. Mary's backpack is heavier than Kim's. mine/yours/his/hers/ours/theirs  This fabric is more beautiful than that. The blue shirt is better/worse than the red one.
<div>2</div> <div>Our Schedule</div> <div>pp. 20–35</div>	<b>Activities:</b> eat out, go on vacation, go to a wedding, go to the dentist, have a guitar lesson, visit my grandparents <b>Expressions of frequency:</b> every, once, three times/twice a week/year	How often do you go to the dentist? Once a week. Where's (she) going tonight after school? She's visiting her grandparents.  He's going to take us to the beach. Is it going to be wet? Yes, it is./No, it isn't. They aren't going to visit her.
<div>3</div> <div>Food Around the World</div> <div>pp. 36–51</div>	<b>Food:</b> cereal with milk, chicken curry, lamb meatballs, noodle soup, oatmeal, paella, steamed buns, toasted cheese sandwich, watermelon	What would you like? I'd like noodle soup, please. Would (he) like some watermelon? Yes, he would./No, he wouldn't.  Can I sit down? Yes, you can./No, you can't. Let's go to that place over there. Should we buy some food here?
<div>Checkpoint Units 1–3</div> <div>pp. 52–55</div> <div>Units 1–3 Exam Preparation</div> <div>pp. 56–57</div>		
<div>4</div> <div>How Do You Feel?</div> <div>pp. 58–73</div>	<b>Health problems:</b> allergies, cold, cough, cut, fever, headache, sneeze, sore throat, stomachache, toothache <b>Remedies/Causes:</b> eat too much candy, go to the nurse, put a plaster on it, take some medicine, stay in bed, stay up late	(You) should/shouldn't go out. They take good care of themselves. myself/yourself/himself/herself/ourselves/themselves  Should we eat? Yes, we should./No, we shouldn't. They could call the police.
<div>5</div> <div>Weird and Wild Animals</div> <div>pp. 74–89</div>	<b>Animals:</b> Andean condor, Andean flamingo, angler fish, black rhino, chimpanzee (chimp), coconut crab, tarsier, Tasmanian devil, volcano rabbit destroy, endangered, kill, polluted	How many (chimpanzees) were there 100 years ago? There were more than one million. But now there are only about 200,000. Why are chimpanzees endangered? They're endangered because people are destroying their habitat.  They could/couldn't swim. When was the safari?
<div>6</div> <div>Life Long Ago</div> <div>pp. 90–105</div>	<b>Past and present activities:</b> cook in a microwave, have a cell phone, have electric lights, listen to an MP3 player, travel by car, wash clothes in a washing machine cooked on a coal stove, had a phone with an operator, had oil lamps, listened to the radio, traveled by horse and buggy, washed clothes by hand keep in touch, transportation	Did people have (telephones) in 1950? Yes, they did. Did (your dad) go to school by car when he was a child? No, he didn't. He went to school by bus. My grandpa used to walk to school. He didn't use to ride a bike. Did people use to listen to MP3 players? No, they didn't.  Were you swimming? Yes, I was./No, I wasn't. She wasn't sleeping at eleven o'clock.
<div>Checkpoint Units 4–6</div> <div>pp. 106–109</div> <div>Units 4–6 Exam Preparation</div> <div>pp. 110–111</div>		
<div>7</div> <div>Special Days</div> <div>pp. 112–127</div>	<b>Special Days:</b> Earth Day, Father's Day, Midsummer's Day, my parents' anniversary, New Year's Eve/Day, School Sports Day <b>Party phrases:</b> give/get presents or a card, have a party, watch a parade, watch fireworks, wear different clothes	When are (you) going to watch a parade? We're going to watch a parade on New Year's Day. Is (he) going to give presents? Yes, he is.  I cleaned my room because I'm going to share it with my cousin.
<div>8</div> <div>Hobbies</div> <div>pp. 128–143</div>	<b>Hobbies:</b> basketball, chess, coin collection, doll collection, music, shell collection, toy car collection, video games	(Laura) is a good (chess player). Yoko is a better chess player than Laura. Alex is the best chess player in the class. I'm good at video games. She's bad at chess.  The red tablet is more interesting than the blue one. It is the most interesting of all.
<div>9</div> <div>Learning New Things</div> <div>pp. 144–159</div>	<b>Talents:</b> bake a cake, build a robot, dance like a hip-hop artist, draw comic books, make a website, play badminton, play the guitar, sing like a rock star, snowboard, speak Chinese	Do you know how to play the piano? What would (she) like to learn how to do? She'd like to learn how to sing like a rock star. What does she think of baking cakes? She thinks it's boring.  I'll put the shopping away, and I'll take your bags!
<div>Checkpoint Units 7–9</div> <div>pp. 160–163</div> <div>Units 7–9 Exam Preparation</div> <div>pp. 164–165</div>		
Wordlist and verb list pp. 166–169		
Big English Song p. 170		

CLIL/Culture	Writing	Phonics	Values	I can...
<b>Science: Twins, triplets, and quadruplets</b> exactly, fingerprint, fraternal, identical, look like, rare, relationship, survive <b>Around the World: Beards and mustaches</b>	Parts of a Paragraph	<b>ear, air</b> dear, fear, hear, near, year chair, fair, hair, pair, stairs	Be considerate of others.	...make comparisons. ...describe people. ...talk about twins, triplets, and quadruplets. ...write a paragraph.
<b>Social Science: Advertising</b> advertisement, attractive, billboard, bright, catch your eye, character, jingle, product, slogan, tool, tune <b>Around the World: Unusual habits</b>	Sequence Words	<b>ir, ur</b> bird, girl, sir, shirt, skirt curl, fur, hurt, surf, turn	Practice good habits.	...talk about what people do/are going to do and where they go at different times. ...say how often people do things. ...talk about ads and how they work.
<b>Science: Healthy eating</b> balanced diet, dairy fat, grains, protein, salty, sugary, whole-grain <b>Around the World: School lunches</b>	Conjunctions: <i>because, so</i>	<b>le, el, al, il</b> apple, bubble, uncle camel, towel, travel local, medal, sandals April, pencil, pupil	Choose healthy foods.	...talk about what people eat. ...make polite requests. ...talk about a balanced diet. ...find and use <i>because</i> and <i>so</i> .
<b>Science: Germs</b> bacteria, disease, enemy, fever, fungi, germ, malaria, microscope, protect, protozoa, spread, virus, vomit <b>Around the World: Home remedies</b>	Using Commas	<b>kn, wr</b> knee, knight, knock, knot, know wrap, wreck, wrist, write, wrong	Don't spread germs.	...talk about illnesses and health problems. ...ask for and give advice and make suggestions. ...talk about different kinds of germs. ...use commas correctly.
<b>Science: Endangered animals</b> cave, endangered, fur, in the wild, pond, predator, protect, trap <b>Around the World: Dragons</b>	End Marks	<b>ph, wh</b> dolphin, elephant, phantom, phone, photo whale, wheat, wheel, when, white	Protect endangered animals.	...talk about animals and why some are endangered. ...ask questions and talk about abilities. ...use end marks correctly.
<b>Math: Multiplication</b> average speed, distance traveled, multiply, number of, per hour <b>Around the World: Traditional cultures</b>	Quotation Marks	<b>ge, dge</b> age, cage, large, page, sponge badge, bridge, edge, fridge, hedge	Solve problems.	...talk about the past and the present. ...talk about what people used to do. ...calculate average speed. ...use quotation marks correctly.
<b>Geography: World festivals</b> attraction, celebrate, feast, fight, glacier, powder, take place, torch, unusual <b>Around the World: Leap years</b>	Emails	<b>ue, u_e, ure</b> blue, glue, true cube, cute, duke, huge nature, picture, treasure	Celebrate traditions.	...talk about special days and dates. ...talk about the past and the future. ...talk about world festivals. ...write an email.
<b>History: Hobbies from the past</b> creativity, croquet, embroidery, employers, handmade, imagination, insect, needle, net, sewing, spare time, thread <b>Around the World: Unusual museums</b>	Informal Letters	<b>y, igh</b> by, fly, my, sky, try fight, high, light, night, right	Be a good sport.	...talk about people's hobbies. ...make comparisons. ...talk about hobbies in the past. ...write an informal letter.
<b>Science: Body movement</b> bone, brain, contract, flexible, joint, motion, muscle, nerves, organs, precision, relax, skeleton, support <b>Around the World: Extraordinary kids</b>	Reviews	<b>ew, ay, e_e</b> dew, few, new, stew gray, hay, pray, say eve, gene, these	Learn new things.	...talk about things people know how to do. ...give opinions and make offers and quick decisions. ...describe how my body moves. ...write a review.



# Unit 1

# Kids in My Class

  **1** Listen, look, and say.

## Class Yearbook



Trish is **tall** and has **long light** brown hair. She plays the flute.



Darren is **short**. He has **straight** black hair and glasses. He's **shy**.



Sylvia has brown hair. She carries a **bright** pink backpack.





Natalie has **wavy blonde** hair. She's **smart** and likes to read.




Brian has **dark** brown hair and **glasses**. He's **serious**.



Larry has **light** brown hair. He's **friendly** and very **funny**.

  **2** Listen, find, and say.

 **3** Play a game.





**4 Listen, look, and sing. Which girl is Marie?**



### Who's That Girl?

It's the first day of school.  
We're back in our classes.  
Everybody looks different,  
And I have new glasses!

Who's that girl  
Standing over there?  
She's taller than me.  
She has curly dark hair.

**In my class are the same friends I know.  
But we all change. We all grow. (x2)**

It's the first day of school,  
And I'm back in my chair.  
Everybody looks different.  
Now I have straight hair.

Who's that girl?  
Oh, wait, that's Marie!  
Last time I saw her,  
She was shorter than me!

**Chorus**

**5 Look at the people in 1 and say True or False.**

- 1 Sylvia has brown hair.
- 2 Natalie wears glasses.
- 3 Larry is shy.
- 4 Brian is serious.
- 5 Trish plays the saxophone.
- 6 Darren is tall.

**6 Ask and answer about people in your class.**

She's tall and has long black hair. Who is she?

It's Sarah.

**THINK BIG** Do people in the same family always look the same?  
Do they sometimes look different?



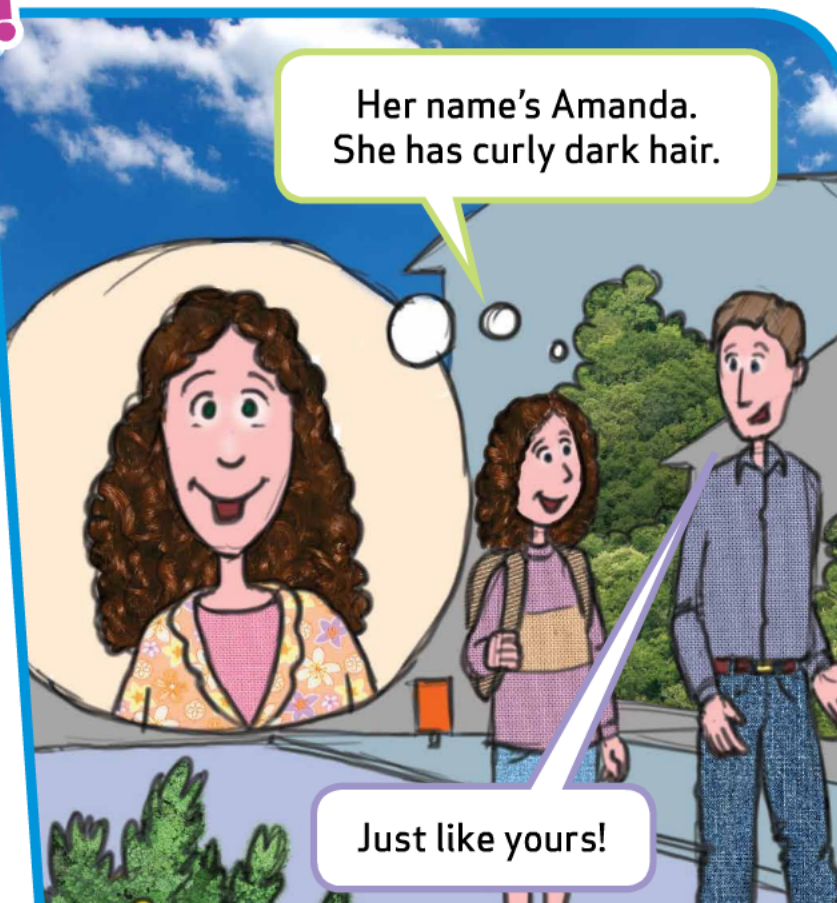


Listen and read. Who's taller? Amanda or Christina?

## She's Just Like You!



1 Christina tells her dad about the new girl at school.



2 Christina and the new girl have some things in common.



3 But Christina and Amanda are different in some ways, too.



4 Amanda is shorter than Christina.





5 Christina likes her new classmate.



6 Christina is definitely not shy!

8 Copy the chart. Then read and ✓ or ✗.

	Christina...	Amanda...
1 has curly dark hair.		
2 has long hair.		
3 is tall.		
4 is nice and smart.		
5 is shy.		

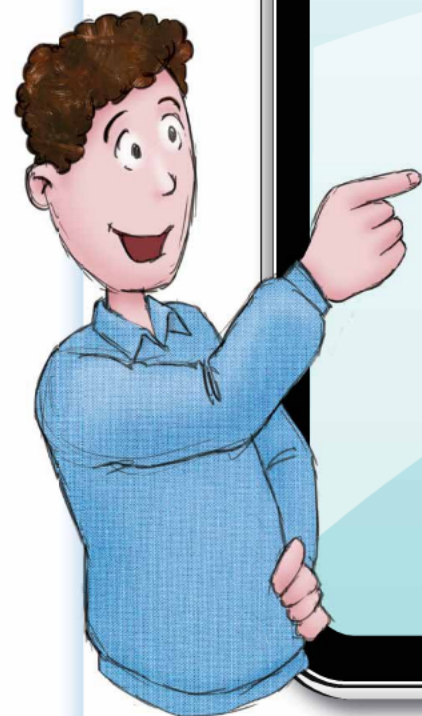
**THINK  
BIG**

Think of a friend. Explain how you are the same and how you are different.





Listen and look at the sentences. Help Sam and Christina make more.



shorter darker longer smaller brighter

Chris is taller than Tom .

Kevin's hair is shorter than John's .

Mary's backpack is heavier than Kim's .



10 Copy the chart. Then complete.

+er		y +ier		double consonant + er	
1 ?	straighter	curly	3 ?	5 ?	bigger
light	2 ?	4 ?	wavier	red	6 ?

11 Look at the picture. Make sentences using **than**.

heavy light long short tall

- Juan is ? Mia.
- Mia is ? Juan.
- Mia's hair is ? Juan's.
- Juan's hair is ? Mia's.
- Juan's backpack is ? Mia's.



## 12 Read. Then complete the sentences.

I	my	mine	she	her	hers
you	your	yours	we	our	ours
he	his	his	they	their	theirs

My sister's hair is longer than **my hair**.

My brother's hair is curlier than **your hair**.

My hair is straighter than **his hair**.

Our class is bigger than **their class**.

My sister's hair is longer than **mine**.

My brother's hair is curlier than <sup>1</sup>?

My hair is straighter than <sup>2</sup>?

Our class is bigger than <sup>3</sup>?

## 13 Make new sentences.

hers mine ours yours

1 My sister is younger than **your sister**.

2 His book is heavier than **her book**.

3 Annette's hair is shorter than **my hair**.

4 Their car is bigger than **our car**.



## 14 Make sentences.

1 my sister/tall/yours

2 his backpack/heavy/mine

3 Leyla's legs/long/his

4 my eyes/dark/hers

5 their house/small/ours

## 15 Describe things in your class with a partner.



Lisa's glasses are darker than Kim's.

Hakan's backpack is brighter than John's.





**16** Look at the people in your class. What's the same? Find and make sentences. Are there any twins?

eye color hair hair color height nose

Paulo and Juan have the same hair!

**17** Listen and read. What are two types of twin?

## CONTENT WORDS

exactly fingerprint fraternal identical  
look alike rare relationship survive



# Twins and More!

- Are your brothers and sisters older than you or younger than you? Sometimes brothers and sisters are exactly the same age. This happens when a mother has more than one baby at the same time. If there are two babies at the same time, we call them twins. Triplets means three babies, and quadruplets means four babies!
- One out of every 32 births is a pair of twins. One birth in every 625 is triplets, and quadruplets (four babies) and larger groups are quite rare. Only 1 in every 9,000 births is quadruplets. This is because it is more difficult for quadruplet babies to survive.
- Do twins always look the same? The answer is no. There are two types of twin. Identical twins look exactly alike, but other twins are called fraternal: they don't look alike. Fraternal twins are much more common than identical twins: only 30% of all twins are identical, and 70% are fraternal. In larger birth groups, identical babies are very rare. For example, only 8% of triplets are identical, and 92% are fraternal. And there is only a 1% chance of identical quadruplets, so more than 99% of them are fraternal.
- So are identical babies completely identical? Again, the answer is no. The hair, eyes, character, and even foot size for identical babies can be the same. However, they have different fingerprints. Also, sometimes twins can be like a mirror, for example, when one twin is left-handed and the other twin is right-handed.
- In 2010, researchers in Padova, Italy, showed images of twins growing inside their mother. These images tell us that twins really do have a special relationship. The twins touched each other more than they touched themselves. These little brothers and sisters begin to love each other even before they are born.



**18** Copy the chart. Read quickly and complete.

Number of babies	Name	Number of births	% identical	% fraternal
2	<sup>1</sup> ?	1 out of 32	<sup>2</sup> ?	70%
3	<sup>3</sup> ?	<sup>4</sup> ?	8%	<sup>5</sup> ?
<sup>6</sup> ?	quadruplets	1 out of 9,000	Less than 1%	<sup>7</sup> ?

**19** Look at **17** and say **True** or **False**. Correct the sentences that are false.

- Twins, triplets, and quadruplets are the same age.
- There are more quadruplets than triplets.
- Identical twins are more common than fraternal twins.
- Identical twins are not always exactly the same.
- Identical twins have the same fingerprints.
- Twins growing inside their mothers often touch each other.

**THINK  
BIG**

What are some good and bad things about having an identical twin?

## PROJECT

**20** Do a class survey about brothers and sisters. Ask and answer to complete the chart.

Number of brothers or sisters	Number of students	% of all students in class
none (only child)		
one		
two		
three		
four or more		
twins, triplets, or quadruplets		

**21** Look at **20**. What is more common in your class? What is less common? Make three sentences.

One brother or sister is more common than three brothers or sisters.



## Listen and read. Which T-shirt does Ryan decide to buy?

Ryan and Jenny are shopping.

**Ryan:** I can't decide which T-shirt to buy. This blue one's OK, but is the white one nicer?

**Jenny:** I think the blue T-shirt is more interesting than the white one. Look, the fabric is better, too.

**Ryan:** Yes, you're right.

**Jenny:** And it's your color. You look more handsome in it!

**Ryan:** Yes, it's perfect! Let's see how much it is... Oh! Um... I think I'll get the white one.

**Jenny:** But why?

**Ryan:** Because the blue T-shirt is also more expensive!



## 23 Look at 22. Complete the charts.

interesting	The blue T-shirt is <sup>1</sup> ? <b>than</b> the white one.
handsome	You look <sup>2</sup> ? in the blue T-shirt.
expensive	The blue T-shirt is <sup>3</sup> ? <b>than</b> the white T-shirt.

But...	
good	The fabric is <sup>4</sup> ? .
bad	These jeans are <b>worse than</b> those jeans.

## 24 Look at 23. Complete the sentences.

- Adrianna is ? her sister. (beautiful)
- Good idea! I think you're ? I am! (intelligent)
- My friend Harry is ? everyone else in the class. (popular)
- Selda's math grade is ? mine. (good)
- Triplets are ? quadruplets. (common)
- This place is awful! Their pizza is ? their burgers! (bad)

25 Read and say **short** or **long**. Then make sentences.



Motorcycle:  
\$400  
Safety:  
☆☆☆  
Comfort:  
☆☆



Car:  
\$30,000  
Safety:  
☆☆☆☆☆☆  
Comfort:  
☆☆☆☆☆☆

- 1 **cheap:** The motorcycle is ? the car.
- 2 **expensive:** The car is ? the motorcycle.
- 3 **safe:** The car is ? the motorcycle.
- 4 **dangerous:** The motorcycle is ? the car.
- 5 **comfortable:** The car is ? the motorcycle.
- 6 **uncomfortable:** The motorcycle is ? the car.

26 Look at 25. Make new sentences.

27 Read, ask, and answer.

- 1 difficult – math or history?
- 2 interesting – board games or computer games?
- 3 a good pet – a cat or a dog?
- 4 healthy – a good breakfast or a good dinner?
- 5 exciting – books or movies?
- 6 funny – cartoons or comics?



Which is more difficult, math or science?

I think math is more difficult than science.

I don't agree. I think science is more difficult than math!



28 Look at 27. What do you think? In your notebook, write six sentences.



# Beards and Mustaches

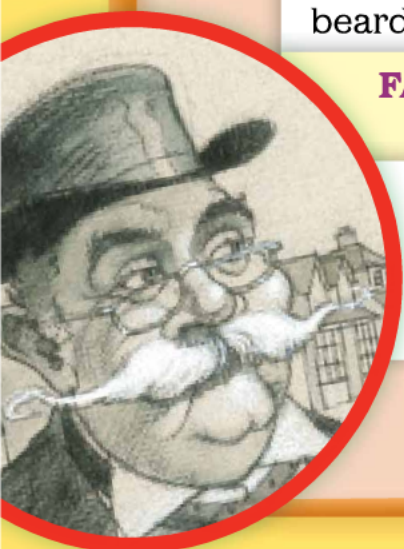
- 1 This issue of *Fun Facts* looks at beards and mustaches and a very strange competition. How many of these things did you know?

**FACT** Many Europeans believe a beard is very manly, but in Asia and South America beards are less popular.

**FACT** Scientists believe prehistoric men had beards because a man with a beard is scarier than a man without a beard!

**FACT** In ancient Greece, beards were very popular because Greeks thought men looked smarter with a beard. But Alexander the Great changed this. Alexander was worried about enemies pulling his men's beards in battle, so all his men shaved!

- 2 Today beard fashions still come and go. In 1990, a group of men in Germany didn't care about fashion, but they loved strange beards and mustaches.



- 29 Where are these hairstyles from? Look, guess, and match. Then compare with the class.

England France Jamaica Japan

a



b



c



d



- 30 Which hairstyle do you like? Discuss with a partner.

I like picture b because I love colors.

I like picture c more because...

- 31 Read the article quickly. What's it about? Look and choose two.

- a Beards in history
- b Women's hairstyles
- c An interesting competition
- d Life in Greece





They wanted to have better or stranger beards than anybody else. They started a competition to compare their beards and mustaches. Soon people came from countries all over the world, such as Switzerland, Norway, and the United States. Now there's a World Beard and Mustache Championship every two years.



- 3 There are sixteen different categories of beards and mustaches at the championship. The English mustache is long and goes out to the sides. The Dalí mustache is named after the famous Spanish painter Salvador Dalí. It's long and points straight up. The Verdi category gets its name from Italian composer Giuseppe Verdi. This style has a straight beard and a curly mustache. The Freestyle beard is even funnier and more interesting! Competitors in this category do not have to follow specific rules. Their beards and mustaches can be of many different shapes and styles.

- 4 The competition takes place in a different country each time. In the World Beard and Mustache Championship, culture doesn't matter, but the hair on your face does!



13



32

**Listen and read. Then choose the correct answer.**

- 1 Beards are more popular in...
  - a Europe.
  - b South America.
- 2 Alexander the Great didn't like beards...
  - a because people looked smarter with them.
  - b because they were a problem in battles.
- 3 Who started the World Beard and Mustache Championship?
  - a A group of Germans.
  - b Some men from Norway and Switzerland.
- 4 The beards and mustaches at the championship...
  - a have famous names.
  - b all copy the same style.
- 5 The championship...
  - a is in a different country each time.
  - b is always in Germany.

33

**Search for pictures of interesting hairstyles. Which styles do you like and why? Discuss with a partner.**

**THINK  
BIG**

**Does anyone in your family have a beard or a mustache? Do you like it? Why/Why not?**



- 34** Read. Then find the **title**, **topic sentence**, **detail sentences**, and **final sentence**.

A **title** says what you are going to read about.  
A **topic sentence** gives the main idea of a paragraph.  
**Detail sentences** give us more information.  
A **final sentence** talks about the subject in a different way.

## **My Best Friend**

My best friend's name is Anita.  
She's taller than I am, and her hair is longer than mine. Anita is smart, and she's funny, too. We like playing computer games at the weekend.  
I'm happy to have a friend like Anita.



- 35** Read the sentences and say **title**, **topic sentence**, **detail sentence**, or **final sentence**.

- 1 She is very nice and a lot of fun.
- 2 I'm always happy to see Aunt Elsie.
- 3 She likes making cookies with my sister and me.
- 4 My favorite aunt is Aunt Elsie.
- 5 My Aunt Elsie
- 6 She also likes playing games with us.

- 36** Look at **35**. Order the sentences to make a paragraph.

## **Writing Steps**

- 37** Write about a friend or relative.

- 1 Think of a friend or relative.
- 2 Make a list of what they are like and why you like him/her.
- 3 Write a title.
- 4 Write a topic sentence.
- 5 Write three detail sentences.
- 6 Write a final sentence.



**38** Listen, read, and repeat.

1 ear

2 air

**39** Listen and find. Then say.



hear



chair

**40** Listen and blend the sounds.

1 f-ear fear

3 h-air hair

5 f-air fair

7 n-ear near

2 y-ear year

4 p-air pair

6 d-ear dear

8 s-t-air-s stairs

**41** Read aloud. Then listen and chant.

A boy with big ears and fair hair  
Hears the twins on the stairs.  
A boy with big ears and fair hair  
Hears the twins sit on their chairs.

