

Mario Herrera
Christopher Sol Cruz

BIG ENGLISH



2ND EDITION
STUDENT'S BOOK



Contents

Unit	Vocabulary	Structures
Welcome to Class! pp. a–d	Describing people: blond, brown hair, cool, funny, blue/green eyes, long, short, tall Activities: make cakes, go to the movie theater, play games, play the drums/ the guitar, play baseball/ basketball, sing, speak Spanish/Chinese Jobs: chef, music teacher, scientist	Does he have short, blond hair? Yes, he does. He is small. He has brown eyes. Fabia plays the drums really well.
1 Kids in My Class pp. 4–15	Describing people: blond, bright, curly, dark, glasses, light, long, short, straight, tall, wavy smart, friendly, funny, serious, shy	Chris is taller than Tom. Mary's backpack is heavier than Kim's. mine/yours/his/hers/ours/theirs
2 Our Schedule pp. 16–27	Activities: eat out, go on vacation, go to a wedding, go to the dentist, help clean, play outside, shop for food, watch a movie Expressions of frequency: every day, once a week, three times/twice a week/year	Where is she going after school? She is going to the library. What are you doing tonight? I am going to soccer practice. How often do you go to the dentist? I go to the dentist twice a year.
3 Food Around the World pp. 28–39	Food: cereal with milk, chicken curry, eggs in tortillas, grilled cheese sandwich, noodle soup, oatmeal, pasta with vegetables, rice and beans, steamed buns, yogurt with fruit Tastes: sweet, sour, spicy, salty	What would you like? I'd like noodle soup. Would he like to try some curry? Yes, he would./No, he wouldn't.
Checkpoint Units 1–3 pp. 40–43		
4 How Do You Feel? pp. 44–55	Health problems: allergies, cold, cough, cut, fever, headache, sneeze, sore throat, stomachache Remedies/Causes: eat too much candy, get some rest, go to the nurse, take some medicine, stay in bed, stay up late	You should eat healthy foods. They shouldn't stay up late. We should take care of ourselves. myself/yourself/himself/herself/ourselves/themselves
5 Weird and Wild Animals pp. 56–67	Animals: Andean condor, angler fish, coconut crab, tarsier, Tasmanian devil, volcano rabbit destroy, endangered, kill, polluted, population	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.
6 Life Long Ago pp. 68–79	Past and present activities: cook in a microwave, drive cars, have a cell phone, have electric lights, listen to an MP3 player, 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	Did people have cars in 1950? Yes, they did. Did people have cars in 1900? No, they didn't. They traveled by horse and buggy or by train. Before TV, what did people use to do for entertainment at night? They used to listen to the radio. They didn't use to listen to an MP3 player.
Checkpoint Units 4–6 pp. 80–83		
7 Special Days pp. 84–95	Special Days: Earth Day, Independence Day, my birthday, my parents' anniversary, New Year's Eve/Day, Valentine's Day Ways to celebrate: eat special foods, give/get a card, give/get presents, have a party, watch a parade, watch fireworks	When are you going to watch a parade? We're going to watch a parade on New Year's Day. Is he going to have the party on the eighth? Yes, on the eighth./No, on the eleventh.
8 Hobbies pp. 96–107	Hobbies: coin collection, doll collection, shell collection, toy car collection People: basketball player, chess player, dancer, painter, singer, soccer player, video game player, writer	Chris has a big toy car collection. Mark's collection is bigger than Chris's collection. Kyle has the biggest toy car collection. Laura is a good/a better/the best dancer. My brother's drawings are bad/worse/the worst.
9 Learning New Things pp. 108–119	Talents: bake a cake, build a robot, dance like a hip-hop artist, draw comic books, make a website, play the guitar, play tennis, sing like a rock star, skateboard, speak Chinese	Do you know how to play the piano? Yes, I do./No, I don't. What would she like to learn? She'd like to learn how to sing like a rock star. What do they think of baking cakes? They think it's a lot of fun.
Checkpoint Units 7–9 pp. 120–123		
Cambridge Young Learners English: Movers Practice Paper pp.124–132 Cutouts pp.133–138		

CLIL: Content and Culture	Writing	Phonics	Values	I can...
<p>Life Science: Twins, triplets, and quadruplets exactly, fingerprint, fraternal, identical, look alike, rare, relationship, survive</p> <p>Around the World: Hairstyles beard, braids, court, dyed, judge, powdered, wealthy, wig, wool</p>	Parts of a paragraph	ear, air dear, fear, hear, near, year chair, fair, hair, pair, stairs	Be considerate of others.	...describe people. ...use the comparative to compare people. ...use <i>mine, yours...</i> ...write parts of a paragraph.
<p>Social Science: Advertising advertisement, attractive, billboard, bright, catch your eye, character, jingle, product, slogan, tool, tune</p> <p>Around the World: Superstitions action, belief, bucket, connection, fan, fingernail, groundhog, lucky, shadow, superstition</p>	Sequence words	ir, ur bird, girl, sir, shirt, skirt curl, fur, hurt, surf, turn	Practice good habits.	... use words for activities people often do. ...use <i>What, Where, and How often</i> to ask about activities. ...ask and answer about what people do and when/how often. ...use sequence words, <i>First, Next, Then...</i>
<p>Science: Healthy eating balanced diet, dairy, fat, grains, protein, salty, sugary, whole-grain</p> <p>Around the World: School lunches cafeteria, nshima, organic, risotto, sauces</p>	Conjunctions: <i>because, so</i>	le, el, al, il apple, bubble, uncle camel, towel, travel local, medal, sandals April, pencil, pupil	Choose healthy foods.	...use words for foods and how they taste. ...use <i>would like</i> to talk about food. ...ask and answer about what I like/would like to eat. ...write sentences with <i>so</i> and <i>because</i> .
<p>Science: Germs bacteria, disease, fever, fungi, germ, malaria, microscope, protect, protozoa, spread, virus, vomit</p> <p>Around the World: Home remedies cure, herbal, massage, painkiller, remedy, relax, rub, stress</p>	Using commas	kn, wr knee, knight, knock, knot, know wrap, wreck, wrist, write, wrong	Don't spread germs.	...use words for illnesses and health problems. ...use <i>should/shouldn't</i> and <i>myself, yourself...</i> to talk about staying healthy. ...ask for and offer advice for health problems. ...write sentences with commas.
<p>Science: Endangered animals cave, endangered, extinct, fur, in the wild, polluted pond, predator, protect, trap</p> <p>Around the World: Dragons creature, extinction, evil, fairy tale, habitat, monster, myth, mythical</p>	End marks	ph, wh dolphin, elephant, phantom, phone, photo whale, wheat, wheel, when, white	Protect endangered animals.	...use words for weird animals and where they live. ...use <i>How many, there + be</i> and <i>why/because</i> to talk about endangered animals. ...talk about endangered animals. ...write sentences with end marks.
<p>Math: Multiplication average speed, distance traveled, multiply, number of, per hour</p> <p>Around the World: Traditional cultures ancestors, dialect, nomadic, reindeer, surfing the Internet, technology, tundra</p>	Quotation marks	ge, dge age, cage, large, page, sponge badge, bridge, edge, fridge, hedge	Solve problems.	...use words to talk about life in the past and in the present. ...use <i>have</i> and <i>used to</i> to talk about the past. ...talk about life in the past and in the present. ...write sentences with quotation marks.
<p>Geography: World festivals attraction, celebrate, feast, fight, powder, take place, unusual</p> <p>Around the World: Leap years calendar, divided, extra, leap year</p>	Emails	ue, u_e, ure blue, glue, true cube, cute, duke, huge nature, picture, treasure	Celebrate traditions.	...use words for special days/dates and how we celebrate them. ...use <i>be going to</i> and <i>first, second...</i> to ask and answer about special days. ...talk about special days and plans to celebrate them. ...write an email.
<p>History: Hobbies from the past creativity, croquet, embroidery, employers, handmade, imagination, insect, needle, net, sewing, spare time, thread</p> <p>Around the World: Unusual museums lock of hair, marine life, potter, research, snorkeling, weird</p>	Informal letters	y, igh by, fly, my, sky, try fight, high, light, night, right	Be a good sport.	...use words for hobbies and collections. ...use the comparative and superlative to talk about hobbies. ...talk about and compare hobbies and collections. ...write an informal letter.
<p>Life Science: Body movement bone, brain, contract, flexible, joint, motion, muscle, nerves, organs, precision, relax, skeleton, support</p> <p>Around the World: Unique talents attract, championship, competition, competitor, measure, release, spit, talent</p>	Reviews	ew, ay, e_e dew, few, new, stew gray, hay, pray, say eve, gene, these	Learn new things.	...use words for skills and talents. ...use <i>how to</i> and <i>think of</i> to ask and answer about skills and talents. ...talk about skills and talents and about trying new activities. ...write a review of a movie or book.



Big English Song



From the mountaintops to the bottom of the sea,
From a big blue whale to a baby bumblebee –
If you're big, if you're small, you can have it all,
And you can be anything you want to be!



**It's bigger than you. It's bigger than me.
There's so much to do, and there's so much to see!
The world is big and beautiful, and so are we!
Think big! Dream big! Big English!**



So in every land, from the desert to the sea,
We can all join hands and be one big family.
If we love, if we care, we can go anywhere!
The world belongs to everyone; it's ours to share.

**It's bigger than you. It's bigger than me.
There's so much to do, and there's so much to see!
The world is big and beautiful, and so are we!
Think big! Dream big! Big English!**



**It's bigger than you. It's bigger than me.
There's so much to do, and there's so much to see!
The world is big and beautiful and waiting for me.**

A one, two, three...

Think big! Dream big! Big English!



Welcome to Class!

1 Listen and read. Who are the girls reading about?

Oh, look at this! There's an awesome picture of *The Teens*!

Who are they?

What! You don't know them? *The Teens* is my favorite band!

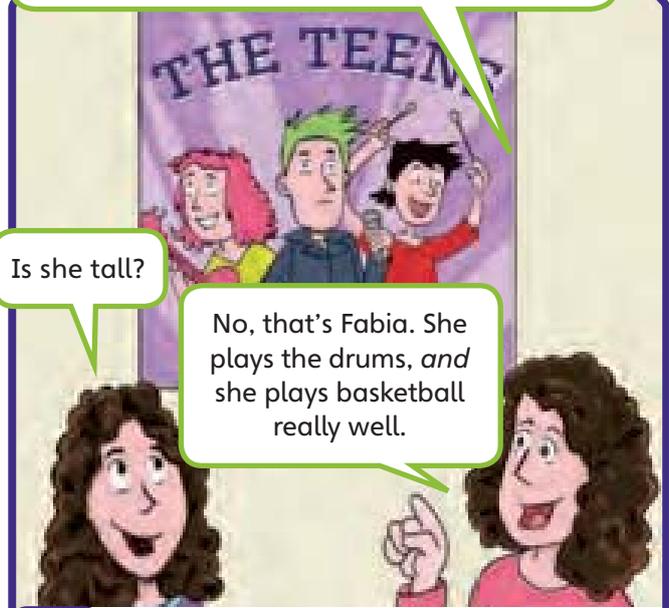


1 Christina and Maria are looking at a music magazine.

I like Natalia. She has pink hair. She plays the guitar and speaks Spanish and Chinese.

Is she tall?

No, that's Fabia. She plays the drums, *and* she plays basketball really well.



2 Christina is telling Maria about the band.

Who's that?

That's Ed. He's my favorite band member.

I like his short, green hair. He's very cool and very tall! Who's that?! Is it Ed?



3

Hello, girls! I'm going to a fancy dress party. Can you guess who I am?

No, it isn't. It's my dad.



4

Welcome to Class!

2 Read and say True or False.

- 1 In the music magazine, there is a picture of Christina's favorite band. _____
- 2 Maria doesn't know who the band is. _____
- 3 Natalia is Christina's favorite band member. _____
- 4 Ed is in Christina's house. _____
- 5 Christina's Dad looks like Ed for a party. _____

3 Read and write.

- 1 Fabia plays the _____ and is good at _____.
- 2 Ed has short, green _____.
- 3 Maria thinks Ed is _____.
- 4 Natalia plays the _____ and speaks _____.

4 Read and write.

	 Natalia	 Fabia	 Ed
height	<i>short</i>		
hair length	<i>long</i>		
hair colour			

5 Work with a partner. Talk about the band.

Welcome to Class!



Listen and read. Who has short, blond hair?



To: Win a Family Holiday!

Cc:

Subject: Tell us about your family to win a dream holiday to Thailand!

My Family

Hi there, I'm Diana. I'm twelve. I have long, brown hair. My family is small, but it's awesome!

I have one brother. His name is Marcus and he's ten. He has short, blond hair and big, blue eyes. He likes music and is always singing.

My mother's name is Julianna. She's a chef. Her hair is long and blond. She has brown eyes and a big smile. She makes amazing cakes!

My father is Ted. He's a scientist. He's tall, and he has short, brown hair and brown eyes. He's very funny. He always plays games with us and helps us with our homework.

In this photo, we're on holiday in the mountains.

Thank you!
Diana



Read and write.

- 1 Does Diana have short black hair? _____
- 2 Does Marcus have blue eyes? _____
- 3 Does Julianna have long blond hair? _____
- 4 Does Ted have blue eyes? _____



Work with a partner. Ask and answer about Diana's family.



Does he have short, blond hair?

Yes, he does. It's Marcus!

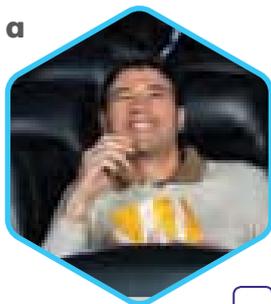


Welcome to Class!

9 Read and complete. Listen and check.

- 1 I _____ one brother. He _____ small. He _____ brown eyes. He likes baseball, but he _____ like soccer very much.
- 2 My sister _____ tall. She _____ brown hair. She loves sport, and she _____ basketball on the weekends.
- 3 My mom _____ green eyes. She _____ the guitar very well. She _____ a music teacher and _____ always singing.
- 4 My dad _____ so funny. He _____ brown hair, and he loves movies. He _____ to the movie theater every Saturday.

10 Match the pictures with the people in 9. Write 1-4.



11 Write about your family.

My Family

Hi there, I'm _____.

I'm _____ years old.

I have _____ hair.

My family is _____!

I have _____

12 Play a guessing game.

1

Kids in My Class

Vocabulary

I will learn to describe people.



Song Time!



Listen, look, and say.



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



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



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



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



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



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



Play the game.

Song

I will learn to ask and answer about how people look.

 **3** 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



4 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.

5 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?

Story

I will read a story about making comparisons.



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

She's Just Like You!

There's a new girl in our class.

Oh, really? What's she like?

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

Her name's Amanda. She has curly dark hair.

Just like yours!

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

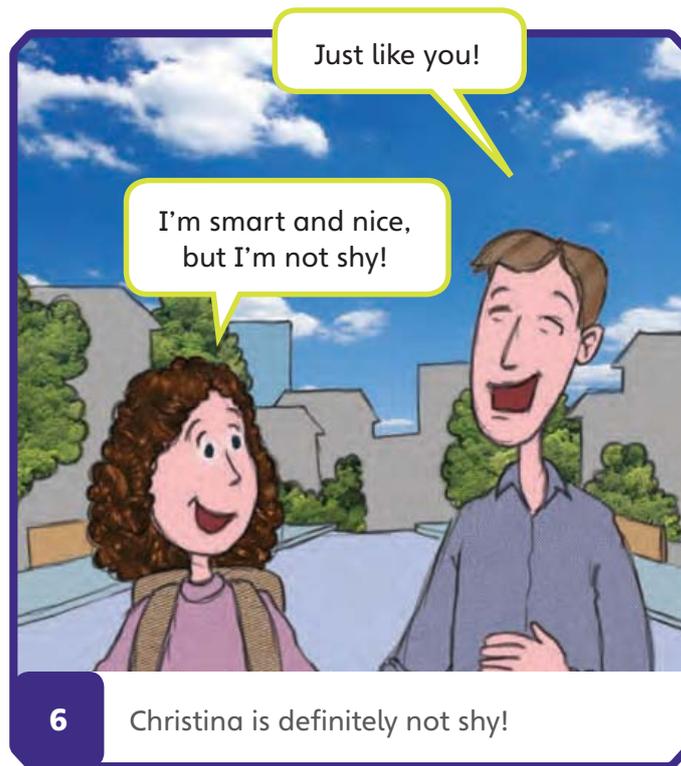
Yes... but my hair is curlier than hers. And her hair is longer than mine.

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

Is she tall?

No, she isn't. I'm taller than she is.

4 Amanda is shorter than Christina.



7 Copy the chart. Then read and check (✓) or put a ✗.

	Christina...	Amanda...
1	has curly dark hair.	
2	has long hair.	
3	is tall.	
4	is shorter than the other.	
5	is nice and smart.	
6	is shy.	



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

Language in Action

I will listen to a dialog about making comparisons.

13
8

Listen and read. Then say.

Lisa: Is that your cousin?

Marcy: Yes, that's Alan.

Lisa: Is he older than you?

Marcy: No, he's younger than me.

Lisa: Oh. He's taller than you.

Marcy: I know. He's taller than my brother David, too.



9

Practice the dialog in 8 with a partner.

14
10

Listen and stick.



Grammar

I will learn to use *-er than* and *mine, yours...* to describe people.

Who is **bigger**, Chris or Tom?

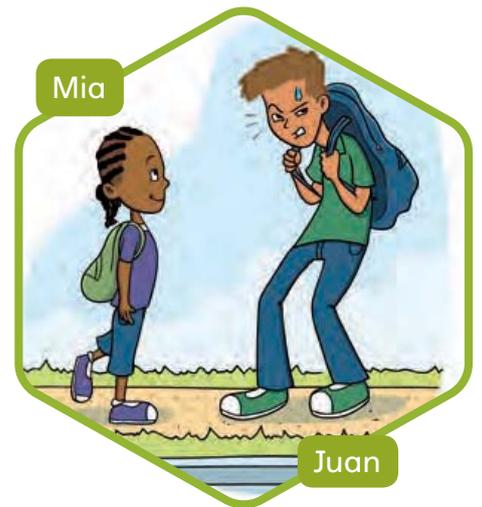
Chris is **bigger than** Tom.

old	→	older
big	→	bigger
heavy	→	heavier

11 Look at the picture. Complete the sentences.

big heavy long small

- Juan is bigger than Mia.
- Mia is _____ than Juan.
- Mia's hair is _____ than Juan's.
- Juan's backpack is _____ than Mia's.



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

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

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

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

My sister's hair is longer than

mine.

yours.

his/hers.

ours.

theirs.

12 Rewrite the sentences.

hers mine ours yours

- My sister is younger than **your sister**. My sister is younger than yours.
- His book is heavier than **her book**. _____
- Annette's hair is shorter than **my hair**. _____
- Their car is bigger than **our car**. _____

13 Describe things in your class with a partner.



Lisa's glasses are darker than Kim's.

Hakan's backpack is brighter than John's.



I will learn to talk about twins, triplets, and quadruplets.



Listen and read. What are two types of twin?

CONTENT WORDS

exactly fingerprint fraternal
identical look alike rare
relationship survive

Twins and More!

1 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!



2 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.



3 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.

4 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.



5 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.

15 Look at 14 and say True or False. Correct the sentences that are false.

- 1 Twins, triplets, and quadruplets are the same age.
- 2 There are more quadruplets than triplets.
- 3 Identical twins are more common than fraternal twins.
- 4 Identical twins have the same fingerprints.



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