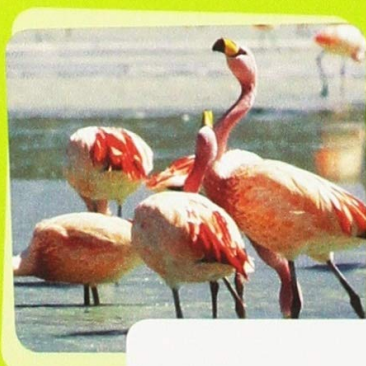
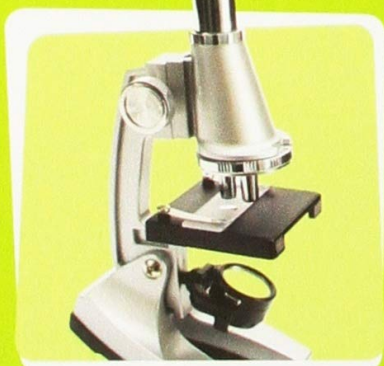


# BIG

# ENGLISH 4

# PLUS



Mario Herrera  
Christopher Sol Cruz

PUPIL'S BOOK

ALWAYS LEARNING

PEARSON

# Scope and Sequence

Unit	Vocabulary	Structures
<b>1 Kids in My Class</b> pp. 4–19	<b>Appearance:</b> blonde, curly, dark, glasses, light, short, straight, tall, wavy <b>Personality:</b> clever, 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 one. The blue shirt is better/worse than the red one.
<b>2 Our Schedule</b> pp. 20–35	<b>Activities:</b> eat out, go on holiday, 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 is (she) going tonight? 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.
<b>3 Food Around the World</b> pp. 36–51	<b>Food:</b> cereal with milk, chicken curry, lamb meatballs, noodle soup, paella, porridge, 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?
<b>Checkpoint</b> Units 1–3 pp. 52–55	<b>Units 1–3 Exam Preparation</b> pp. 56–57	
<b>4 How Do You Feel?</b> pp. 58–73	<b>Health problems:</b> allergies, cold, cough, cut, fever, headache, sneeze, sore throat, stomachache, toothache <b>Remedies/Causes:</b> eat too many sweets, 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.
<b>5 Weird and Wild Animals</b> pp. 74–89	<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?
<b>6 Life Long Ago</b> pp. 90–105	<b>Past and present activities:</b> cook in a microwave, have a mobile 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, travelled by horse and carriage  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 grandad 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.
<b>Checkpoint</b> Units 4–6 pp. 106–109	<b>Units 4–6 Exam Preparation</b> pp. 110–111	
<b>7 Special Days</b> pp. 112–127	<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.
<b>8 Hobbies</b> pp. 128–143	<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's the most interesting of all.
<b>9 Learning New Things</b> pp. 144–159	<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!
<b>Checkpoint</b> Units 7–9 pp. 160–163	<b>Units 7–9 Exam Preparation</b> pp. 164–165	
<b>Wordlist and verb list</b> pp. 166–169		

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 moustaches</b> category, hairstyle, manly, prehistoric, shave	Parts of a Paragraph	<b>ear, air</b> dear, fear, hear, near, year chair, fair, hair, pair, stairs	Be considerate to 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> librarian, weird	Sequence Words	<b>ir, ur</b> bird, girl, sir, shirt, skirt curl, fur, hurt, surf, turn	Practise 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 adverts and how they work.
<b>Science: Healthy eating</b> balanced diet, dairy fat, grains, protein, salty, sugary, wholemeal <b>Around the World: School lunches</b> canteen, filling, lunch box, maize, organic, risotto, tuna	Conjunctions: <i>because</i> and <i>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> cure, ease, herbal, massage, painkiller, relax, stress, vinegar	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> evil, extinction, magical, mythical	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>Maths: Multiplication</b> average speed, distance travelled, multiply, number of, per hour <b>Around the World: Traditional cultures</b> dialect, herd, basic necessities, nomadic, running water, tundra	Speech 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 speech marks correctly.
<b>Geography: World festivals</b> attraction, celebrate, feast, fight, glacier, powder, take place, torch, unusual <b>Around the World: Leap years</b> propose marriage, superstition	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> coral, dust, lock of hair, marine life, potter	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> effort, legend, professional, talent	Reviews	<b>ew, ey, e_e</b> dew, few, new, stew grey, hey, prey, they 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 got **long light** brown hair. She plays the flute.



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



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



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



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



Larry has got **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've got new glasses!



Who's that girl  
Standing over there?  
She's taller than me.  
She's got 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've got 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 got 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 got 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?

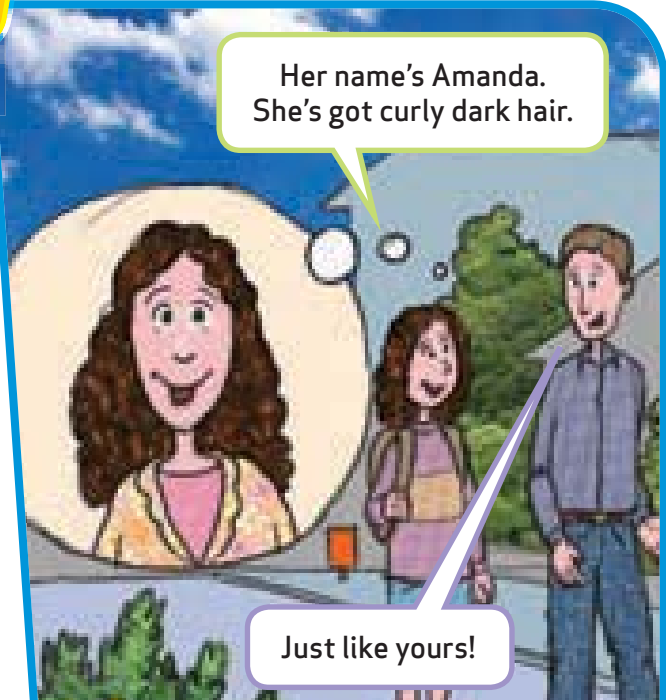


Listen and read. Who's taller? Amanda or Christina?

## She's Just Like You!



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



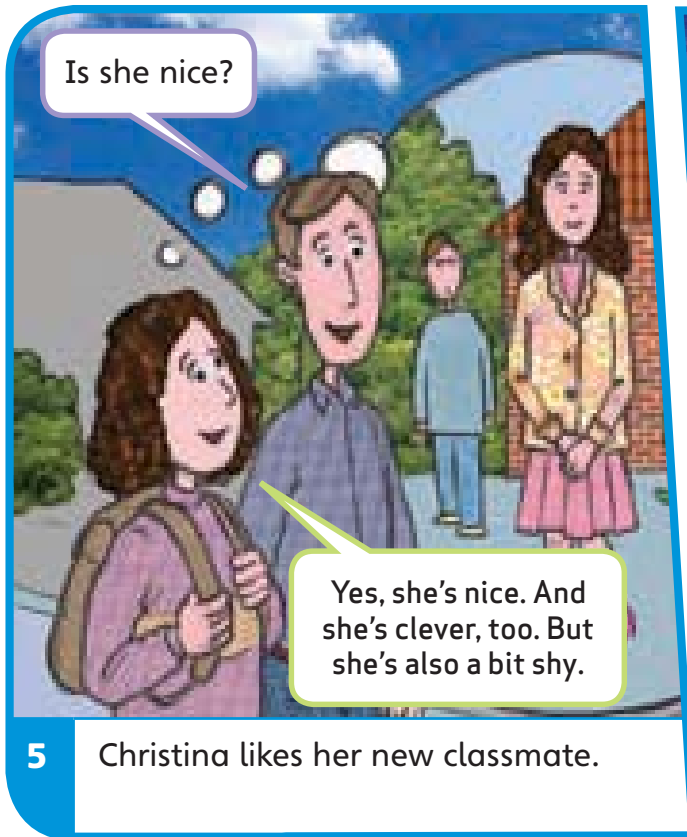
2 Christina and the new girl have got some things in common.



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



4 Amanda is shorter than Christina.



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

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

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

# Language in Action



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

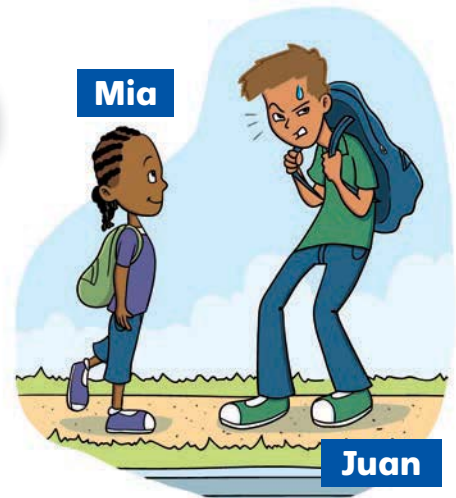
10 Copy the chart. Then complete.

+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 sister's hair is longer than **mine**.  
 My brother's hair is curlier than **your hair**.      My brother's hair is curlier than <sup>1</sup> **?**.  
 My hair is straighter than **his hair**.      My hair is straighter than <sup>2</sup> **?**.  
 Our class is bigger than **their class**.      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 Leyla'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 colour hair hair colour height nose

Paulo and Juan have got 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's 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've got 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 aren't always exactly the same.
- Identical twins have got 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 pupils	% of all pupils 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.

12  
22

**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 colour. 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. Compare using the words in brackets.**

- 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 Maths grade is ? mine. (good)
- Triplets are ? quadruplets. (common)
- This place is awful! Their pizza is ? their burgers! (bad)

25 Look and read. Then make sentences.



Motorbike:  
€400  
Safety:  
☆☆☆  
Comfort:  
☆☆



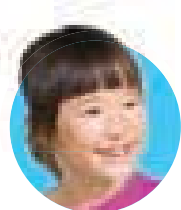
Car:  
€30,000  
Safety:  
☆☆☆☆☆☆  
Comfort:  
☆☆☆☆☆☆

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

26 Look at 25. Make new sentences.

27 Read, ask and answer.

- 1 difficult – Maths 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 films?
- 6 funny – cartoons or comics?



Which is more difficult: Maths or Science?

I think Maths is more difficult than Science.

I don't agree. I think Science is more difficult than Maths!



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

# Beards and Moustaches

1 This issue of *Fun Facts* looks at beards and moustaches 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 cleverer 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 moustaches.



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

England France Jamaica Japan

a



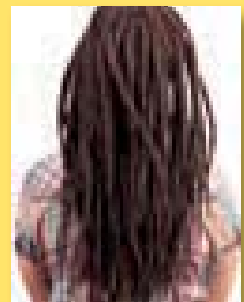
b



c



d



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

I like picture b because I love colours.

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

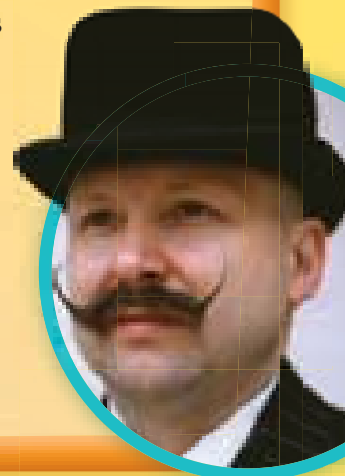


They wanted to have better or stranger beards than anybody else. They started a competition to compare their beards and moustaches. Soon people came from countries all over the world such as Switzerland, Norway and the United States. Now there's a World Beard and Moustache Championship every two years.



3 There are sixteen different categories of beards and moustaches at the Championship. The English Moustache is long and goes out to the sides. The Dalí Moustache 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 moustache. The Freestyle Beard is even funnier and more interesting! Competitors in this category don't have to follow specific rules. Their beards and moustaches can be any shape or style they like!

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



13



**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 cleverer with them.
  - b because they were a problem in battles.
- 3 Who started the World Beard and Moustache Championship?
  - a A group of Germans.
  - b Some men from Norway and Switzerland.
- 4 The beards and moustaches at the Championships...
  - a have famous names.
  - b all copy the same style.
- 5 The Championships...
  - a are in a different country each time.
  - b are always in Germany.

33

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

**THINK BIG**

**Has anyone in your family got a beard or a moustache? Do you like it? Why/Why not?**