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BIG ENGLISH



2ND EDITION
STUDENT'S BOOK



6

Life Long Ago

Vocabulary

I will learn to name things about the past and the present.



Song Time!



Listen, look, and say.



1 drive cars



2 wash clothes in a washing machine



3 have a cell phone

NOW



4 have electric lights



5 cook in a microwave



6 listen to an MP3 player



7 cooked on a coal stove



8 had a phone with an operator



9 traveled by horse and buggy

LONG AGO



10 washed clothes by hand



11 had oil lamps



12 listened to the radio

2 Play the game.

Song

I will learn to talk about how life was in the past.



Listen and sing. How did people get water one hundred years ago?

In the Old Days

Life one hundred years ago
Was different, you see.
There were no computers,
And there was no TV.

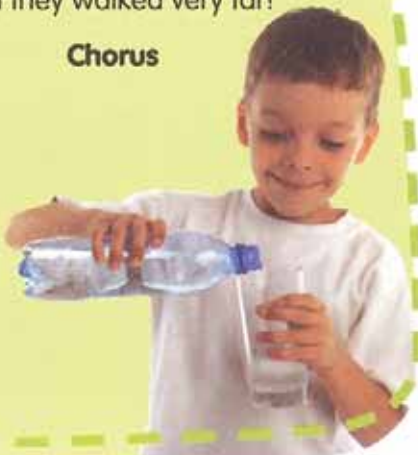
**Life was different in the old days.
Life was different in so many ways.**

Children used to get water
From pumps or wells outdoors.
Now we just turn on the tap,
And out fresh water pours!

Chorus

Life was so much slower!
Few people had a car.
Children used to walk to school,
And they walked very far!

Chorus



Choose. Then match the activities of today with activities from the past.

cook have listen travel wash clothes

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 _____ by car | a cooked on a coal stove |
| 2 _____ in a washing machine | b had oil lamps |
| 3 _____ electric lights | c listened to the radio |
| 4 _____ in a microwave | d traveled by horse and buggy |
| 5 _____ to an MP3 player | e washed clothes by hand |



What else is different now? Tell a partner.

Story

I will read a story about life in the past.



Listen and read. Did Grandma have a microwave when she was a child?

Life Was Nicer Then

Grandma, can you pass me the remote control?

Come on, Sam! You can get it yourself.

1 Sam is watching TV and doesn't want to get off the sofa.

But Grandma...

Listen, Sam. When I was a child, we didn't have remote controls.

2 Grandma doesn't want Sam to be lazy.

What did you use to do?

We used to get up, walk to the TV, and change the channel.

3 Most TVs didn't have remote controls when Sam's grandma was a child.

Did you have a lot of channels?

No, we didn't. We had only three channels. Oh, life was so simple, so quiet back then...

4 Sam's grandma thinks life was a lot nicer when she was young.



5

But now Sam's grandma sometimes uses a microwave to make dinner.



6

Maybe some things about modern life are nicer!

6 Read and choose.

When Sam's grandma was a child...

- 1 people **watched** / **didn't watch** TV.
- 2 people **had** / **didn't have** remote controls to change channels.
- 3 people **used** / **didn't use** to get up to change the channels.
- 4 life **was** / **wasn't** simpler and quieter.
- 5 people **used** / **didn't use** to cook in a microwave.



Does your family have a lot of remote controls?
 What are they for?
 What other modern technology makes life easier?

Language in Action

I will listen to a dialog about what people used to do.

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7

Listen and read. Then say.

Millie: Who's that?

Mom: That's a picture of your great-great-grandparents.

Millie: But they're so young!

Mom: Oh, well, this picture is from 1905. That was a long time ago.

Millie: How did people go places in 1905?

Mom: They used to ride a horse and buggy, or they walked.

Millie: Did you use to ride a horse and buggy, Mom?

Mom: I'm not *that* old!



8

Practice the dialog in 7 with a partner.

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9

Listen and stick. Write the number.



Grammar

I will learn to use *Did... have... ?* and *used to* to ask and answer about the past.

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.

10 Read the questions. Complete the answers.

1 Did your father have a car in high school?

No, he didn't. He used to ride a bicycle.

2 Did people play video games twenty years ago?

_____ There were some very popular video games back then.

3 Did your grandmother have a computer?

_____ She never used a computer.

4 Did people have running water in their homes 200 years ago?

_____ They used to get water from a pump outside.

5 Did people write letters in the past?

_____ Now we write letters and send emails.

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.

11 Read the questions and answer them with your own ideas. Use *used to* in your answers.

1 Before computers, what did people use to do to keep in touch?

Before computers, people _____.

2 Before cell phones, what did people use to do to call each other?

Before cell phones, people _____.

3 Before microwaves, what did people use to do to cook their food?

Before microwaves, people _____.

12 Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions like the ones in 11. Look at pages 68–69 for ideas.

I will learn about how people used to travel.



13 Listen and read. How has the average speed of vehicles changed since the early 1900s?

CONTENT WORDS
average speed distance traveled
multiply number of per hour

And Then There Were Cars

1 Until the early 1900s, many people traveled by horse and buggy. They didn't use to travel very far or very fast. Historians believe that the furthest a family could travel in one day used to be about 24 kilometers. Since a horse and buggy had an average speed of 8 km per hour, a simple equation shows us that people used to travel no more than three hours a day – 3 hours multiplied by 8 km per hour equals 24 km ($3 \times 8 = 24$).



2 The distances people traveled changed in 1886 when Mr. Karl Benz from Germany put an engine on a buggy. It was the first gas-powered vehicle. Then in 1901, the German company Daimler Motors (DMG) created a beautiful motor car for racing. It was called the Mercedes.



Its engine was lighter, so it could travel faster than any other car. The Mercedes also looked very different from the horse-drawn buggy. It was more attractive, and it was safer because it was lower and closer to the road. Six Mercedes raced in Nice in 1901, and they reached an average speed of 51 km per hour.

3 Unfortunately, the Mercedes was expensive. It was and still is a luxury. The average working man in America in the 1900s could not buy one. Henry Ford changed this when he built the Model T, or "Tin Lizzie" in 1908. It was one of the first popular cars – people could buy it for about 850 dollars. All of a sudden, the number of cars on the road multiplied! Its average speed was about 40 km per hour.

4 Modern cars today are much faster than they used to be. The average speed of the modern car is about 90 km per hour. However, in big cities, because of all the traffic, we still don't travel much faster than we used to with the horse and buggy.



14

Look at 13. Say True or False. Correct the sentences that are false.

- 1 In the early 1900s, people could travel about 48 km in one day.
- 2 The first gas-powered vehicle was invented in 1901.
- 3 Karl Benz built the first Mercedes.
- 4 The Mercedes looked really good.
- 5 People bought the Model T because it was cheaper.



Which ways of traveling are faster than a modern car?
What are the good and bad things about traveling fast?

I will learn about people who live without technology.

CONTENT WORDS
 ancestors dialect nomadic
 reindeer surfing the Internet
 technology tundra

15 Read quickly. Is technology important for the three tribes?

Living Traditionally in a Modern World

Could you live without a computer or a cell phone? It might be hard for you to imagine a life without technology. But even today, many people all over the world live happily without it. There are many tribes with much more important things to worry about than technology.



1 One of the most famous tribes on the planet is the Maasai people of Kenya, in Africa. The Maasai are nomadic. This means they don't live in one place all the time. They move from place to place and make new homes each time they move. They build their homes in the forests from things they can find in nature – mud, sticks, grass, and rocks. Their villages don't have running water or electricity, so computers and cell phones aren't an option.

2 Another tribe in South East Asia is the Hmong. These are hill people – they live in the mountains in parts of Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam. They have a very traditional way of life. In fact, they live the same way now that their ancestors used to live, more than 2,000 years ago. They also have their own ancient language with two different dialects: Hmong Djua and Hmong Daw. The language comes from Southern China, and it's quite different from the other languages of South East Asia. You won't find much technology in a Hmong hill village.



3 The Koryak people, a tribe in Russia, live on the northern part of the Pacific Coast. The land in that area is Arctic tundra, which is very cold. For food, these people catch fish or herd reindeer. Instead of playing computer games or surfing the Internet, Koryak children help hunt and cook food for their family. They also sometimes make their own clothes out of reindeer skin.

Life for these people is much harder than it is for you or me. Could you live comfortably without basic necessities like food, water, and electricity?

113 **16** Listen and read. Match the tribes 1–3 with the sentences.

- a You can't have a cell phone or a computer without electricity!
- b I speak some Chinese. I'd like to learn an unusual language.
- c I'm happy I don't have to hunt for my food!
- d In my opinion, it's important to look after your traditions.



Do you know of any other groups of people who live without using technology?
 Would you like to live without technology? Why/Why not?

Writing | Quotation marks

I will learn to write sentences with quotation marks.

17 Read. Then choose the sentences where quotation marks are used correctly.

Quotation marks (" ") come in pairs. You put them around the words that people say.

"I had a great time at my grandpa's house," said Jaime.

Commas, periods, question marks, and exclamation points usually go inside quotation marks at the end of what a person says. Commas go outside quotation marks if they come before what somebody says.

- 1 "I used to ride my bike to school, said Maria."
- 2 "Did they watch TV in the 1930s?" he asked.
- 3 Miguel yelled, "I got a new cell phone!"
- 4 Karen said, "I listened to the radio last night."

18 Read and match. Make sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Tim asked, | a "I used to get water from a pump when I was young." |
| 2 "My dad used to travel by bus to school," | b "How did people use to cook food?" |
| 3 Claire shouted, | c Bahar said, |
| 4 Grandpa said, | d "I got a new MP3 player yesterday!" |

19 In your notebook, rewrite the sentences using quotation marks.

- 1 I just saw a movie about Henry Ford and the Model T, he said.
- 2 What should we do this weekend? she asked.
- 3 Do your homework before watching TV! his mother told him.
- 4 Taylor said, I got a new computer.
- 5 You need to finish your book report by Friday, said Mr. Clark.
- 6 Happy birthday, Grandma Rose! everyone shouted.

20 In your notebook, write sentences using quotation marks.



I will learn to use the sounds *ge* and *dge*.



Listen, read, and repeat.

1 **ge**

2 **dge**



Listen and find. Then say.



page



fridge



Listen and blend the sounds.

1 b-a-dge badge

2 e-dge edge

3 a-ge age

4 s-p-o-n-ge sponge

5 b-r-i-dge bridge

6 h-e-dge hedge

7 c-a-ge cage

8 l-ar-ge large



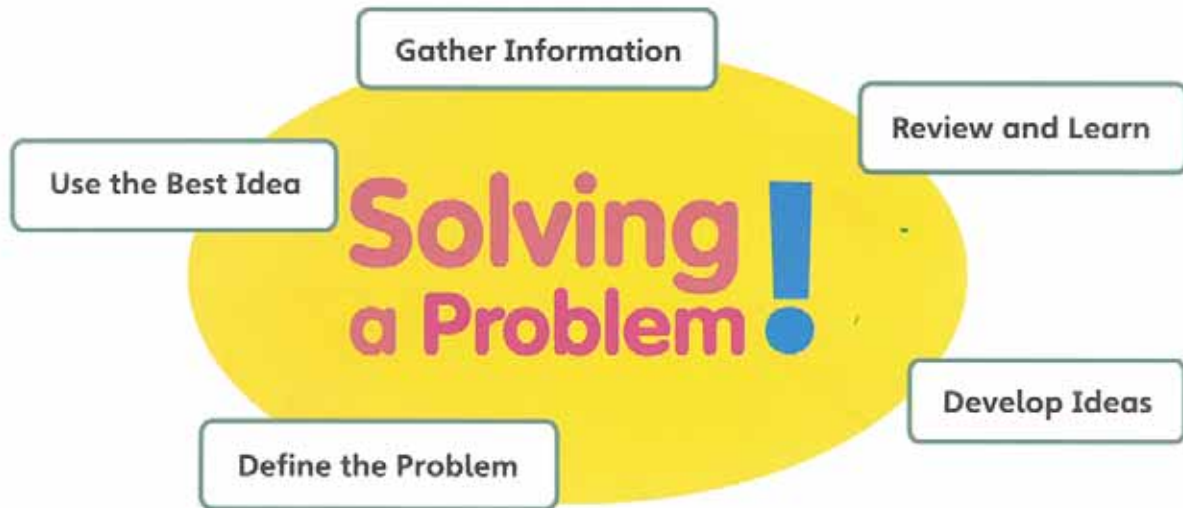
Read aloud. Then listen and chant.

There's a large fridge
On the bridge.
There's a large page
In the cage.



I will learn to solve problems.

25 Listen and read. In your notebook, write the steps in order.



26 Talk about what you can do to solve problems in your classroom.



Our class needs a new computer.

I agree. How can we raise enough money to buy one?



Project

27 Make a **Problem Solving** worksheet. Work as a group and use the worksheet to solve this problem.

Steps	Details
1 Define the problem.	Our class needs to raise money for a new computer.
2 Gather information.	
3 Develop ideas.	
4 Use the best idea.	
5 Review and learn.	

Review

- 28 Work with a partner. Find the differences between the two pictures. Make a list. Tell a partner.



LONG AGO

A long time ago, people used to wash their clothes by hand.



Now many people use washing machines to wash clothes.



NOW



- 29 Complete the dialog.

did didn't have use used

- A: Life in the old days was hard. They didn't ¹ _____ to have electricity.
 B: Really? No electric lights? What ² _____ they use to light their homes?
 A: People ³ _____ to use candles and oil lamps for light.
 B: Wow. Did they ⁴ _____ washing machines back then?
 A: No, they ⁵ _____. People used to wash their clothes by hand.

- 30 Complete the sentences about each photo.

watch make write



- 1 It is easy to _____ emails.



- 2 It's fun to _____ TV.



- 3 I _____ calls on my cell phone.

I Can

- use words to talk about life in the past and in the present.
- use *have* and *used to* to talk about the past.
- talk about life in the past and in the present.
- write sentences with quotation marks.



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BIG ENGLISH



2ND EDITION
TEACHER'S EDITION



6

Life Long Ago

Vocabulary

1 Read and write the letters. Then trace the path.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| L drive cars | L wash clothes in a washing machine |
| I traveled by horse and buggy | G cooked on a coal stove |
| G had oil lamps | A have electric lights |
| E listened to the radio | F listen to an MP3 player |
| N cook in a microwave | O have a cell phone |
| O washed clothes by hand | I had a phone with an operator |

2 Look at the letters in 1. Follow the path and write the letters. What do they spell?

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3

Listen and match.

a



Now there's water from the tap.

c



Now there are computers.

e



Now a lot of people have cars.

In the Old Days



Life one hundred years ago
Was different, you see.

¹ There were no computers,

² And there was no TV.

Life was different in the old days.
Life was different in so many ways.

³ Children used to get water
From pumps or wells outdoors.

Now we just turn on the tap,
And out fresh water pours!

Chorus

Life was so much slower!

⁴ Few people had a car.

⁵ Children used to walk to school,
And they walked very far!

Chorus



b



Now there's TV.

d



Now kids take a school bus.

4

Write about now and long ago.

Now

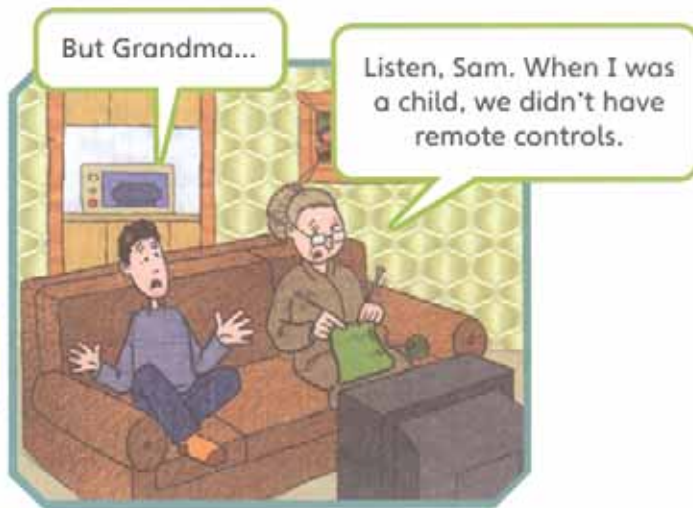
Long Ago

How did I do?



5 Read. Then circle T for true or F for false.

Life Was Nicer Then



- 1 Grandma is too lazy to change the channel. T F
- 2 People didn't watch TV when Sam's grandma was young. T F
- 3 There were no remote controls when Sam's grandma was a child. T F
- 4 There are only three channels now. T F

What did your grandma have when she was a child?
Read and ✓ or X. Then write.

computer phone washing machine microwave
car bike TV remote control books radio

My grandma had _____

She didn't have _____

THINK BIG



Language in Action

6 Write the **now** and **long ago** activities.

have electric lights use a computer wash clothes in a washing machine
 had oil lamps washed clothes by hand wrote letters by hand



a washed clothes
by hand



b _____



c _____



d _____



e _____



f _____

7 Look at 6. Listen and number the pictures in the order you hear them.

How did I do?



Grammar

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.

8 Read and complete the answers. Use **did** or **didn't**.

1 **A:** Did your grandmother have a TV when she was young?

B: Yes, she did, but the shows were all in black and white.

3 **A:** Did your grandfather play video games when he was a kid?

B: _____ because people used to play other games then. They didn't have video games.

2 **A:** Did people have cars fifty years ago?

B: _____, but they were different. They used more gas then.

4 **A:** Did people have washing machines long ago?

B: _____. They washed their clothes by hand in those days.

9 Complete the questions and answers.

1



A: _____ Grandma _____ a dog when she was young?

B: _____, _____. She had a cute little dog.

2



A: _____ Mom _____ a cell phone in high school?

B: _____, _____. She used public pay phones.

3



A: _____ Dad _____ a computer in school?

B: _____, _____. He used a computer, but it was big and slow.

4



A: _____ Grandpa _____ emails when he was young?

B: _____, _____. He wrote letters, not emails.



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.

10 Complete the sentences.

- 1 **A:** Before email, what did people use to do _____
to communicate?
- B:** They used to write letters _____.
- 2 **A:** Before washing machines, what _____
to wash clothes?
- B:** They _____.
- 3 **A:** Before electricity, what _____
for light?
- B:** They _____.
- 4 **A:** Before TV, what _____
for entertainment?
- B:** They _____.

11 Answer about you.

- 1 Before you could read, what did you use to do?

- 2 Before you could ride a bike, what did you use to do?

12 Look in your house. What used to be different?

We used to have an old and slow computer. Now we have a new one.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____



13 Complete the sentences.

distance engine average speed number of per hour

- 1 The _____ of a modern plane is about 885 km per hour.
- 2 Planes are a great way to travel a long _____ because they're fast.
- 3 The average man can walk at a speed of 5 km _____.
- 4 Bad traffic means there is a large _____ cars on the roads.
- 5 A car can't travel without an _____.

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14 Listen, read, and circle. How did people travel before cars?

What did people do before they had cars? Well, lucky people used to travel by horse and buggy. And unlucky people walked. Both forms of travel were **'uncomfortable / slow**, but the horse and buggy was a little more comfortable. It had an average speed of 8 kilometers (km) per hour. Historians believe people didn't travel for longer than about three hours per day, probably because it was very **²tiring / expensive**.



Horse and Buggy

Mr. Henry Ford built the first Model T, or "Tin Lizzie", in 1908. It changed the way we travel. For the first time, a car was not a luxury. The car became a **³popular / cheap** means of transport, and everybody with a job and some money could buy one. The Model T had an average speed of 40 km per hour. Suddenly, there were more vehicles on the roads, and it was more **⁴exciting / dangerous**.



Model T

Today, there are many different **⁵modern / new** cars. Some are for racing, some are luxury cars, and some are family cars. They're all faster than they used to be. An average family car can travel at a speed of more than 150 km per hour. But they never do. The average speed of modern cars is 90 km per hour. This is because there are strict speed limits, and there is a lot of **⁶noise / traffic**.



Modern Car



15 Look at 14. Read and answer.

1 How many hours did people travel each day with a horse and buggy?

2 Who could buy a Model T?

3 What types of cars can we find today?

4 Today, cars can't travel fast. Why not?

16 Look at the average speeds in 14 and solve the equations.

1 A horse and buggy travels for 10 hours. How far does it travel?

$$\frac{\text{_____}}{\text{average speed}} \times \frac{\text{_____}}{\text{number of hours}} = \frac{\text{_____}}{\text{distance travelled}} \text{ km}$$

2 A Model T travels for 6 hours. How far does it travel?

$$\text{_____} \times \text{_____} = \text{_____} \text{ km}$$

3 A horse and buggy travels for 8 hours. How far does it travel?

$$\text{_____} \times \text{_____} = \text{_____} \text{ km}$$

4 A modern car travels for 2 hours. How far does it travel?

$$\text{_____} \times \text{_____} = \text{_____} \text{ km}$$

5 A Model T travels for 7 hours. How far does it travel?

$$\text{_____} \times \text{_____} = \text{_____} \text{ km}$$

6 A modern car travels for 3 hours. How far does it travel?

$$\text{_____} \times \text{_____} = \text{_____} \text{ km}$$



17 Read. Then ✓.

The Hmong

The Hmong are hill people. They live in the mountains of Southeast Asia. They have their own way of life and their own language. You won't find much modern technology in a traditional Hmong village because people there live the way their ancestors did 2,000 years ago.



The Koryak

The Koryak live in the northern part of Russia's Pacific coast. Their land is Arctic tundra, and it's very cold. For food, they herd reindeer and catch fish. They also make some of their clothes. They wear warm hats made of reindeer skins to protect them from the freezing temperatures.



The Maasai

The Maasai of Kenya are a nomadic tribe. This means they move from place to place and make new homes each time. Their villages don't have running water or electricity, so they can't use modern technology in their homes.



	The Hmong	The Koryak	The Maasai
1 They live in Russia.			
2 They move from place to place.			
3 They live in Southeast Asia.			
4 They wear reindeer skin hats.			
5 They live in Kenya.			
6 They live like people did 2,000 years ago.			

18 Look at 17. Choose words from the box to match the definitions.

ancestors language nomadic

- We use this to speak and communicate. _____
- These are people from your family or tribe who aren't alive. _____
- These people don't stay in one place. _____



Writing | Quotation marks

19 Put quotation marks in the correct places.

- 1 Did they watch movies in the 1920s? he asked.
- 2 I used to play soccer, said John.
- 3 Jamie yelled, I got a new bike!
- 4 Karen said, I wrote a letter last night.

20 Rewrite the sentences. Use **said** or **asked** and quotation marks.

¹How did people travel in 1905?



³They used to ride in a horse and buggy.

²Did you use to ride in a horse and buggy?

⁴I'm not that old!

Ed Mom

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

21 Look and write what they are saying. Use **asked** or **yelled** and quotation marks.



22 Read and circle ge and dge.

fridge cage watched
 badge traditional washed large
 bridge edge page age

23 Underline the words with ge and dge. Then read aloud.

- 1 Look over the edge of the hedge. There's a bridge.
- 2 The boy's wearing a large badge and carrying a cage.

24 Connect the letters. Then write.

- | | | |
|-------|-----|---------|
| 1 ca | dge | a _____ |
| 2 ba | ge | b _____ |
| 3 lar | ge | c _____ |
| 4 e | dge | d _____ |

25 Listen and write.

There's a ¹ _____ fridge
 On the ² _____
 There's a large ³ _____
 In the ⁴ _____



Review

26 Read and solve the equations.

- 1 A school bus has an average speed of 60 kilometers per hour. How far does it travel in 3 hours?

_____ x _____ = _____ km

- 2 A bike has an average speed of 20 kilometers per hour. How far does it travel in 6 hours?

_____ x _____ = _____ km

27 Circle the correct words. Then answer the questions.

- 1 A: **Did / Do** people have microwaves 100 years ago?

B: _____

- 2 A: Did your city or town **had / have** cars ten years ago?

B: _____

- 3 A: Did people **use to / used to** watch TV before electricity?

B: _____

- 4 A: Did your dad **travel / traveled** to school by horse and buggy?

B: _____

28 Circle four things that didn't exist long ago. Write sentences with **didn't use to** in your notebook.



29 What were you and you family doing at these times yesterday?

8 o'clock in the morning _____

12 o'clock, lunchtime _____

7 o'clock in the evening _____

How did I do?

