

1 VOCABULARY education

a Complete the sentences with the correct word.

In the UK

- 1 A school for children aged from about two to five is a nursery school.
- 2 A school for children aged from five to 11 is a primary school.
- 3 A school for children aged from 11 to 18 is a secondary school.
- 4 The person in charge of a school is the headmaster.
- 5 A school paid for by the government is a state school.
- 6 A school that parents pay for is a private school.
- 7 A person who has a degree from a university is a graduate.

In the USA

- 8 A school for children aged from about two to six is a kindergarten.
- 9 A school for children aged from six to nine is an elementary school.
- 10 A school for children aged from nine to 13 is a middle school.
- 11 A school for children aged from 13 to 18 is a high school.
- 12 The class children are in is called a grade.
- 13 The school year is divided into two semesters.
- 14 The final year of school is the twelfth grade.

b Complete the sentences.

- 1 My friend was ill so she didn't take the exam.
- 2 Some of the girls in that class behave very badly.
- 3 If you cheat in the exam, the teacher won't mark it.
- 4 A boy was expelled for stealing money from other pupils.
- 5 You'll fail your exams if you don't work harder.
- 6 I've got my driving test tomorrow. I hope I pass!
- 7 I've got exams next week, so I'm going to relax this weekend.
- 8 The pupils were punished by the teacher for being noisy in class.

2 PRONUNCIATION the letter u

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1 u:  boot	2 ʌ  up	3 ʊ  bull	4 /ju:/ 
<u>lunch</u> fruit scooter true	couple mussels pull tongue	cut full push put	musical stupid subtitles tuna

b  **Checker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

3 GRAMMAR first conditional and future time clauses + *when, until, etc.*

a Match the sentence halves.

- 1 Will's parents will be furious
- 2 As soon as I get my driving licence,
- 3 I'm sure we'll feel more relaxed
- 4 You'll have to go to a new school
- 5 He won't pass his exams
- 6 Nina won't look for a job
- 7 I'll buy the book
- 8 If I don't feel well,

c

- a unless he revises more.
- b after we go on holiday.
- c if he fails his exam again.
- d before the classes start.
- e I'm going to buy a car.
- f when your family moves house.
- g I'll stay in bed.
- h until her daughter starts school.

- b Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

if until when after unless before

- 1 They'll have to wear a uniform when they go to secondary school.
- 2 I won't leave early _____ the teacher gives me permission.
- 3 Ella will be disappointed _____ she doesn't get good marks.
- 4 I'll have a long holiday _____ the course finishes.
- 5 The teacher won't start the class _____ all the pupils are quiet.
- 6 I'll talk to my teachers _____ I choose my exam subjects.

- c Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or future (*will / won't*).

- 1 I'll do do my homework as soon as I get home. (do, get)
- 2 We _____ late unless we _____. (be, hurry up)
- 3 My friends _____ a leaving party before they _____ abroad. (have, go)
- 4 The bus _____ for you if you _____ on time. (not wait, not be)
- 5 If the teacher _____, we _____ the exam. (not come, not have)
- 6 James _____ home until he _____ a job. (not leave, find)
- 7 Alice _____ buy a car unless her parents _____ her the money. (not be able to, lend)
- 8 As soon as my boyfriend _____ his results, he _____ me. (get, call)
- 9 She _____ primary school until she _____ five years old. (not start, be)
- 10 You _____ better if you _____ every day. (play, practise)

4 READING

- a Read the article once. What do South Korean pupils do in a *hagwon*?

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 sleep | ☐ | 3 study | ☐ |
| 2 meet friends | ☐ | 4 have lunch | ☐ |

When is it time to stop studying?



It's 10 p.m. and six government employees are out checking the streets of Seoul, South Korea. But these are not police officers looking for teenagers who are behaving badly. Their mission is to find children who are still studying. And stop them.

Education in South Korea is very **competitive**. The aim of almost every schoolchild is to get into one of the country's top universities. Only the pupils with the best marks get a place. The school day starts at 8 a.m. and pupils finish studying somewhere between 10 p.m. and 1 a.m. at night. This is because many go to private academies called *hagwons* after school. Around 74% of all pupils attend a *hagwon* after their regular classes finish. A year's course costs, on average, \$2,600 per pupil. In Seoul, there are more private **tutors** than schoolteachers, and the most popular ones make millions of dollars a year from online and in-person classes. Most parents rely on private tutoring to get their children into university.

With so much time spent in the classroom, all that pupils at South Korean secondary schools do is study and sleep. Some of them are so exhausted that they cannot stay awake the next day at school. It is a **common sight** to see a teacher explaining the lesson while a third of the pupils are asleep on their desks. The teachers don't seem to mind. There are even special **pillows** for sale that fit over the arms of the chairs to make sleeping in class more comfortable. Ironically, the pupils spend the lessons sleeping so that they can stay up late studying that night.

The South Korean government has been aware of the faults in the system for some time, but now they have passed some reforms. Today, schoolteachers and head teachers in state schools have to meet certain standards or do additional training.

However, the biggest **challenge** for the government is the *hagwons*. The *hagwons* have been banned from having classes after 10 p.m. which is why there are street patrols looking for children who are studying after that time. If they find some in class, the owner of the *hagwon* is punished and the pupils are sent home. It's a strange world, where some children have to be told to stop studying while others are **reluctant** to start.



b Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The street patrol in Seoul is looking for criminals. F
- 2 Most pupils in South Korea want to go to university. —
- 3 Today, pupils need higher marks to go to university. —
- 4 All private tutors in South Korea are paid well. —
- 5 Schoolteachers are used to pupils who sleep in class. —
- 6 The government is doing nothing to improve the education system. —
- 7 Every academy must close before 9 p.m. —
- 8 Students are punished if they are found in a *hagwon*. —

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases from the text.

- 1 It's a real challenge for teachers to get all their students to pass their exams.
- 2 Jon has hurt his neck, so he shouldn't use two pillows in bed.
- 3 It's very difficult to get into some universities. You need high marks.
- 4 My children are reluctant to go outside when it's cold.
- 5 People using their laptops on the bus is a problem these days.
- 6 Mary needed extra help with maths and history, so she has private tutoring to give her extra lessons.



5 LISTENING

a **Checker** Listen to a radio programme about a new TV series. Which word describes the methods used by the teacher in the series?

- 1 unusual ☐
- 2 traditional ☐
- 3 old-fashioned ☐

b Listen again and correct the mistakes.

- 1 The series is a **drama**.
reality show
- 2 The pupils are **sixteen**.

- 3 A boy says he'll burn a **car**.

- 4 The teacher used to be a **soldier**.

- 5 He teaches **maths** at a secondary school.

- 6 The pupils have to say a **number** in the game.

- 7 The pupils read Shakespeare to some **dogs**.

- 8 The punctuation class is in a **classroom**.

- 9 Some of the pupils think the teacher is **mad**.

- 10 The next episode is the following **Friday**.

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.74.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- a prodigy /əˈprɒdɪdʒi/
- determined (to do sth) /dɪˈtɜːmɪnd/
- resent (sbd) /rɪˈzent/
- take up (tennis) /teɪk ʌp/
- compulsory /kəmˈpʌlsəri/
- forbidden /fɪˈbɪdn/
- outstanding /aʊtˈstændɪŋ/
- prestigious /preˈstɪdʒɪəs/
- cause controversy /kəʊˈkɒntrəvɜːsi/
- push (sbd) too hard /pʊʃ tuːˈhɑːd/