

Date: _____ Name: _____ Class: _____

MODULE 2 – UNIT 9, LESSON A - VOCABULARY PRACTICE: SCHOOL SUBJECTS

1.- Complete the definitions with the correct word from these boxes.

art biology chemistry geography history IT (information technology) literature math (mathematics)
foreign languages music PE (physical education) physics science social studies technology

a homework

a test

an exam

college

elementary school

high school

kindergarten

middle school

nursery school

- 1 Very young children go to learn in these places. _____

- 2 In this subject, you learn about the past. _____
- 3 In this subject, you read books and plays. _____
- 4 In this subject, you play different kinds of sports. _____
- 5 This verb means "get a bad result." _____
- 6 This is where you can study after you finish high school.

- 7 This verb means "get a good result." _____
- 8 In this subject, you learn about different animals and plants.

- 9 In this subject, you learn how to communicate with people in
different countries. _____
- 10 Children go to learn in these places between the ages of 12 and 18.
_____, _____

2.- Match the parts of the phrases. There are usually two or more possible matches.

a homework

a test

an exam

college

elementary school

high school

kindergarten

middle school

nursery school

[illegible]

READING PRACTICE

School system in South Korea



Education is very important in South Korea. School days are long – students are often in school for eight hours. A lot of parents also send their students to a *Hagwon*, a private school where they have extra lessons before or after their normal school. Teachers

give a lot of homework, too. All these hours, weeks, and years of study decide if students do well on their exams and can go to a good college, which is very important in South Korean society. High school students in their last year have a saying: sleep three hours and go to a top college. Sleep six hours and forget about college.



Nursery school and kindergarten (ages 0–6)

Students can start going to school from a very young age. Playing games is an important part of lessons.



Elementary school (ages 6–12)

As well as subjects like geography and math, students have lessons about how to be practical, how to enjoy life, and how to have good morals.



Middle school (ages 12–15)

At this age, students start learning to write *Hanja*, the Chinese characters that are used in the Korean language.



High school (ages 15–18)

There are different types of high schools, for example, science high schools, foreign language high schools, and art high schools.



3.- Read the text and write (T) for TRUE, or (F) for FALSE.

- 1) A Hagwon is a special type of school.
- 2) South Korean students say that they do their academic activities for three hours.
- 3) Sleeping 6 hours is a requirement to go to a top college.
- 4) At the age of 13, South Korean students learn to write *Hanja*.
- 5) One of the lessons that students have is how to behave correctly.

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

Complete the questions with *did*, *was*, or *were*. Then

- 1 What subjects _____ you study in high school?
- 2 What _____ your favorite subject?
- 3 _____ there a lot of homework?
- 4 What subjects _____ you good and bad at?
- 5 When _____ you start and finish high school?
- 6 _____ you do well on your exams in school?

LISTENING PRACTICE

A  9.3 Listen to Ji-hoon. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 He started nursery school when he was two years old. ____
- 2 He went to a *Hagwon* in middle school. ____
- 3 He was good at English. ____
- 4 He went to an arts high school. ____
- 5 He went to the library after school. ____
- 6 He didn't go to college. ____

B  9.3 Listen again and complete the questions.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 When _____ you _____ school? | 4 _____ you good at English? |
| 2 _____ you _____ school? | 5 _____ you _____ a lot of homework? |
| 3 What _____ your best subject? | 6 _____ you _____ into college? |