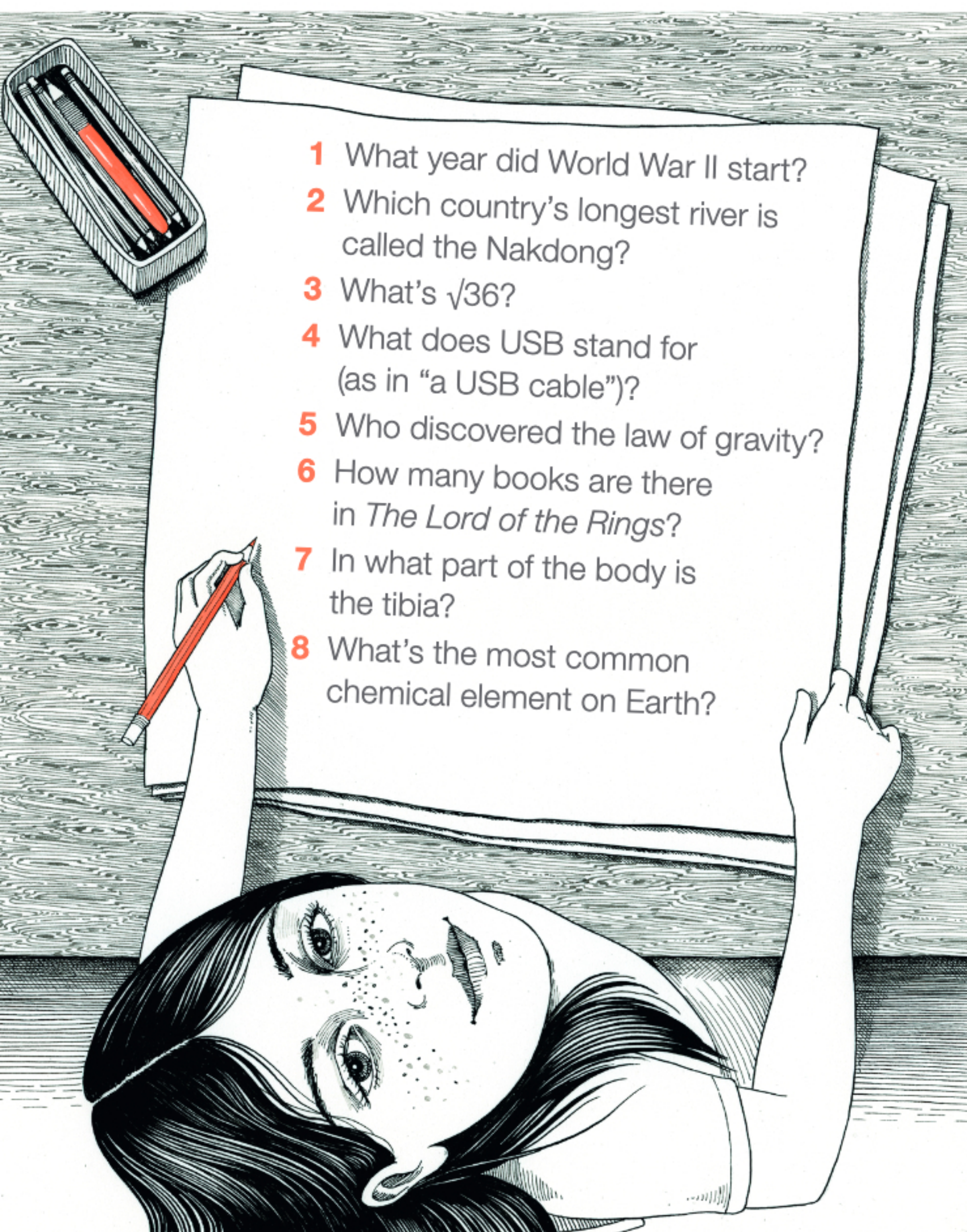


1 VOCABULARY education

- a Answer as many of questions 1–8 as you can in two minutes. How many did you get right?



- 1 What year did World War II start?
- 2 Which country's longest river is called the Nakdong?
- 3 What's $\sqrt{36}$?
- 4 What does USB stand for (as in "a USB cable")?
- 5 Who discovered the law of gravity?
- 6 How many books are there in *The Lord of the Rings*?
- 7 In what part of the body is the tibia?
- 8 What's the most common chemical element on Earth?

- b Complete the school subjects.

☐ bio _____
☐ chem _____
☐ geo _____
☐ his _____
☐ infor _____ tech _____ (IT)
☐ liter _____
☐ mat _____
☐ phy _____

- c 7.1 Match the questions in a to the subjects in b. Then listen and check. Underline the stressed syllable(s).

- d p.161 Vocabulary Bank Education

2 PRONUNCIATION the letter u



The letter u

The letter u is usually pronounced /yu/, e.g., usually, or /ʌ/, e.g., lunch, and sometimes /ʊ/, e.g., blue, or /u/, e.g., put.

- a Put the words from the list in the correct column.

full future lunch music nun put rude rules
student study subject true uniform university

			/yu/

- b 7.5 Listen and check. Practice saying the words.
- c 7.6 Listen and write four sentences.

3 SPEAKING

Interview your partner using the questionnaire. Ask for more information.

(What kind of high school did (do) you go to?)

YOUR EDUCATION

Your school

- What kind of high school / you go to?
/ it a co-educational school or single-sex?
- / you like it?
- How many students / there in each class?
Do you think it / the right number?
- What time / your school day start and end?

Subjects and homework


- Which subjects / you good and bad at?
- Which / your favorite subject?
- How often / you have PE or play sports?
- How much homework / you usually get?
/ you think it / too much?

Rules and discipline


- / you have to wear a uniform? / you like it? Why (not)?
- / your teachers too strict, or not strict enough? Why?
What kind of discipline / they use?
- / students behave well, or / they misbehave?

4 LISTENING


- a Read the description of a TV show and answer the questions.
- 1 Why is the Asian education system considered superior?
 - 2 What experiment is a British school setting up?
 - 3 What do you think the result will be?

- b  **7.7** Listen to Week 1. Why are these times and numbers a shock for the students?

7:00 a.m.	30 minutes a day	50
11:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m. 12 hours

- c  **7.8** Listen to Weeks 2 and 3. Check (✓) the things that are true about the Chinese teachers in the experiment.

- 1 They teach very quickly.
- 2 They make students copy from the board.
- 3 They let students do experiments on their own.
- 4 They're not surprised by the students' attitude to learning.
- 5 They try punishing students to make them pay attention.
- 6 They have problems with disciplining the British students.
- 7 They remove several students from the class.
- 8 When they see their method isn't working, they change their approach.
- 9 They make the students do t'ai chi.
- 10 They make a good impression on the parents.

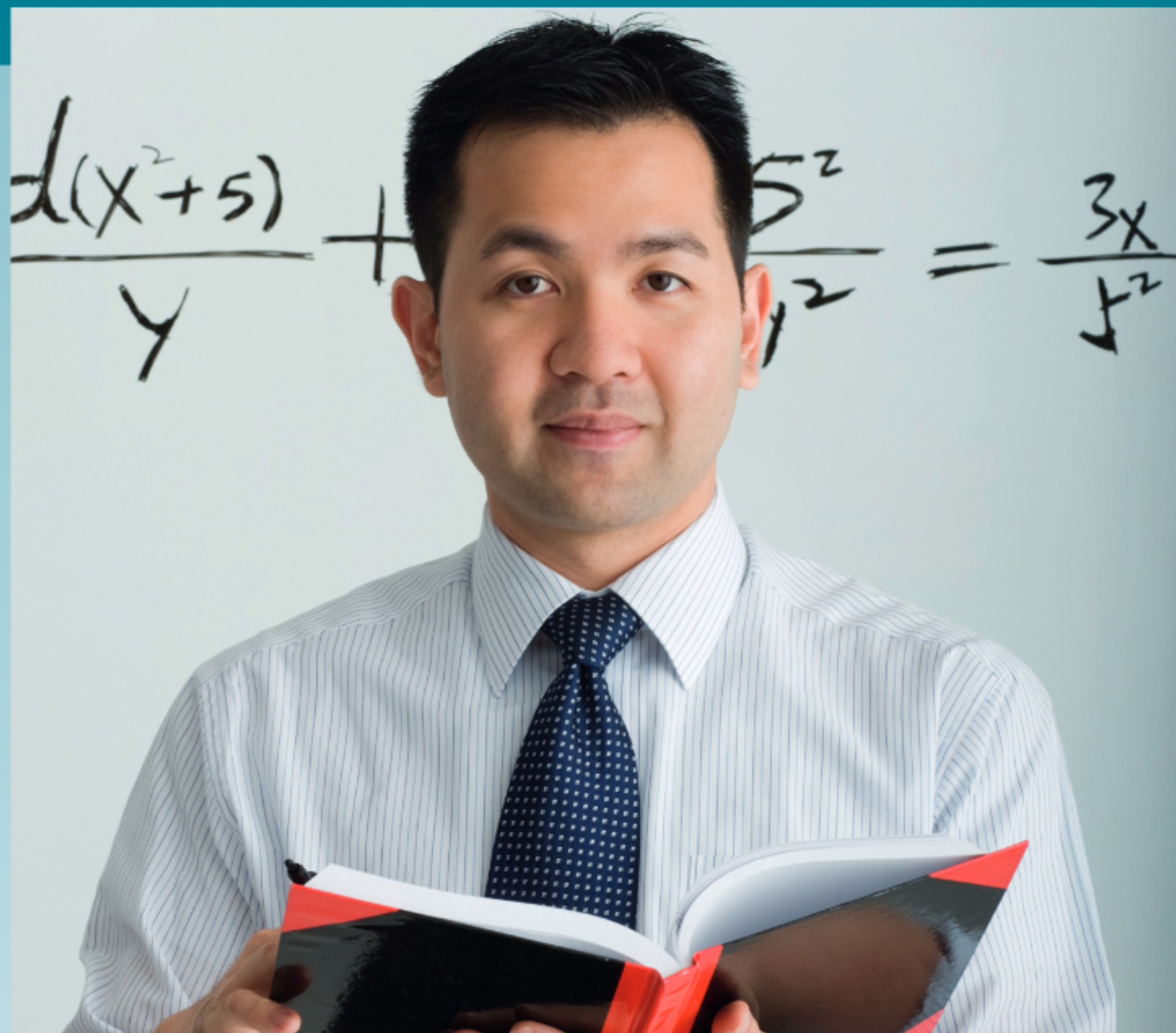
- d  **7.9** Listen to Week 4 and complete the numbers in the chart. What did the British and Chinese teachers learn?

Test results	Students with British teachers	Students with Chinese teachers
math	_____ %	_____ %
science	_____ %	_____ %
Mandarin	_____ %	_____ %

- e Answer the questions in small groups.

- 1 What do you think is good or bad about the Chinese system?
- 2 Would high school students in your country be shocked by the Chinese education system? Why (not)?
- 3 Would you prefer to study in a Western school or a Chinese one? Where would you prefer to work as a teacher?

Eastern vs. Western – which education system is better?



According to the latest studies, Asian countries have better education systems than most Western countries, and in some subjects, Asian students are three years ahead of Western students of the same age.

In this unique experiment, five teachers from China come to a British school for four weeks to teach math, science, and Mandarin to half of the 9th-grade students, aged 13 and 14. The rest of the students in 9th grade will have their usual teachers. After four weeks, the two groups will take tests to see which teaching style gets better results.

So, can Western schools learn from the highly successful Chinese education system? Will the 12-hour days and strict discipline produce better results? Week 1 of the experiment is a shock for the students...



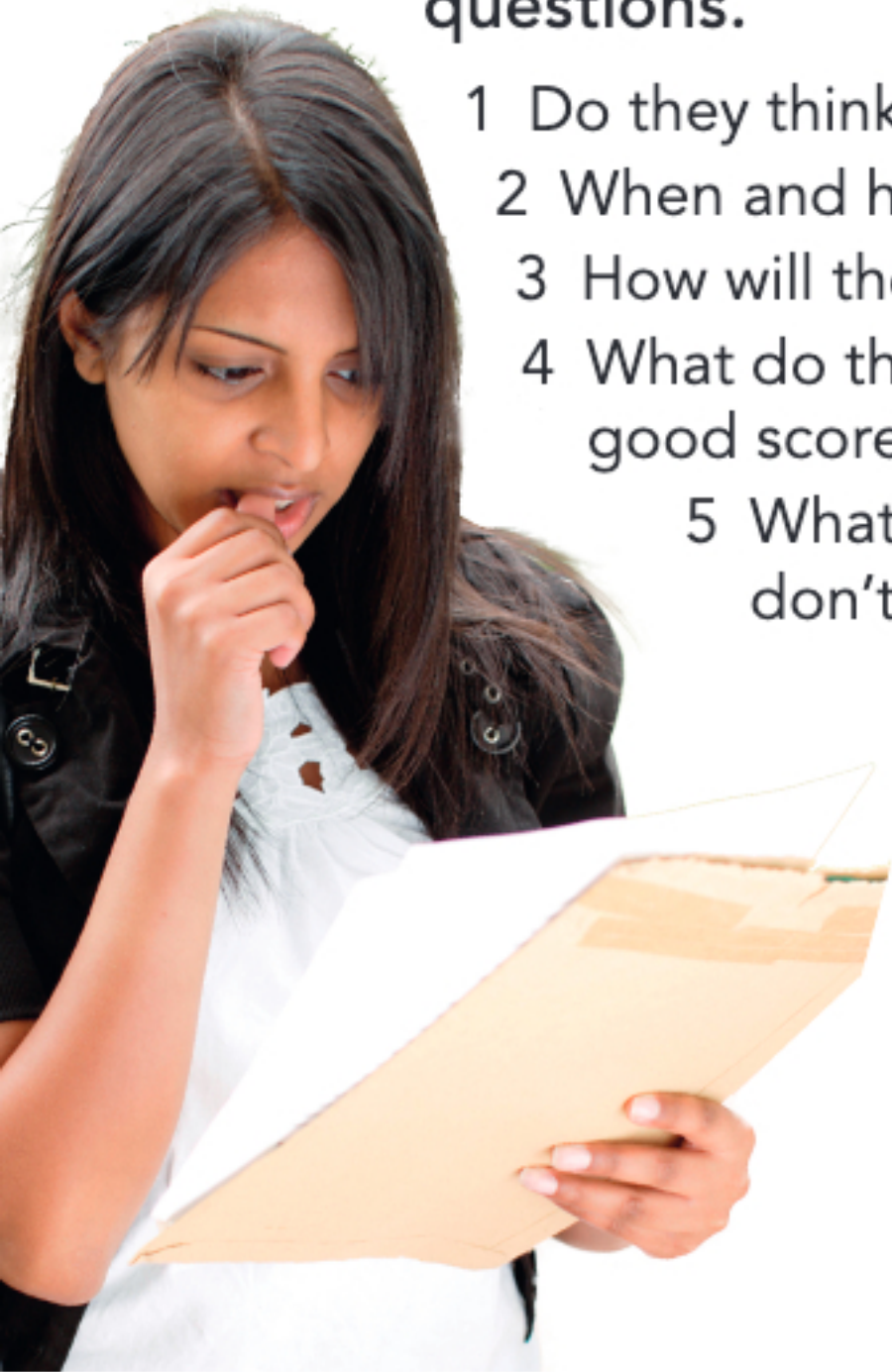
5 GRAMMAR first conditional and future time clauses + *when, until, etc.*

a In pairs, answer the questions.

- 1 When was the last time you took an exam? Did you pass or fail?
- 2 What's the next exam you are going to take? How do you feel about it?
- 3 What do you usually do the night before an exam?
- 4 How do you usually feel just before you take an exam?
- 5 Have you ever failed an important exam you thought you had passed (or vice versa)?

b 7.10, 7.11 Listen to Olivia and Woo-sung, who are waiting for their exam scores, and answer the questions.

- 1 Do they think they did well on the tests?
- 2 When and how will they get the test results?
- 3 How will they celebrate if they get good scores?
- 4 What do they want to do if they get good scores?
- 5 What will they do if they fail, or if they don't get the scores that they need?



Exams

Exam scores can be given as numbers (usually out of 10 or 100) or as letters (A, B, C, etc.). College grades are usually given in numbers (out of 100). High school grades are usually given in letters (A+, A, A-, etc.).

c 7.12 Listen to Olivia and Woo-sung. What scores did they get? What are they going to do?

d 7.13 Can you remember what Olivia and Woo-sung said? Try to complete the sentences. Then listen and check.

- 1 They probably won't admit me **unless** _____.
- 2 **As soon as** _____, I'll look up my scores.
- 3 I don't want to plan any celebrations **until** _____ the results.
- 4 **If** I don't get into a good college, _____.
- 5 **When** _____, they'll post the results online.

e p.144 Grammar Bank 7A

f Ask and answer with a partner. Make full sentences.

What will you do...?

- as soon as you get home
- if you don't pass your English exam
- when this course ends
- if it rains on the weekend

6 READING & SPEAKING

a In pairs, answer the questions that match your situation.

Are you in college now?

What are you studying?
Are you enjoying it?
Is there anything you don't like? What are you planning to do when you graduate?

Have you been to college?

Yes What did you study? Did you enjoy it? Was there anything you didn't enjoy?

No Are you happy you didn't go? What are you doing now?

Do you want to go to college?

Yes What would you like to study? Why? Do you think you'll enjoy it?

No Why not? What would you like to do instead?

b Look at the question on a student website. What do you think *Is it really worth...?* means?

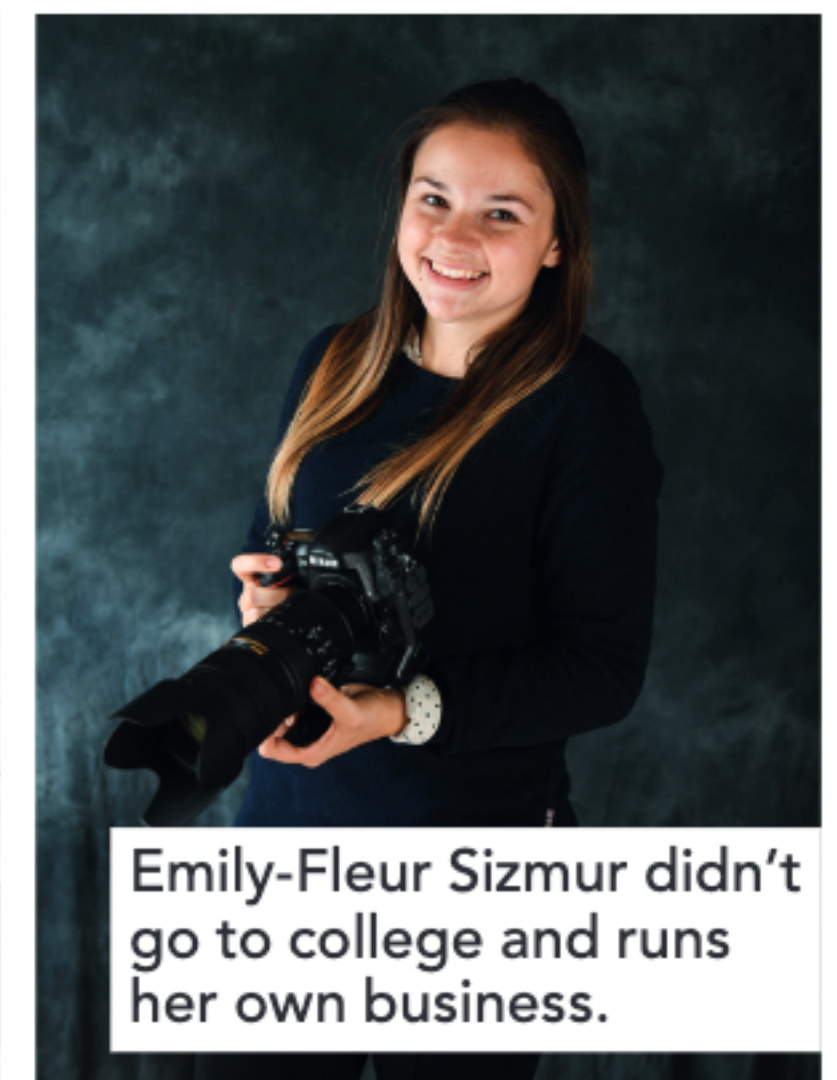
c Now read the comments and mark them ✓ (= yes, it's worth it), ✗ (= no, it isn't worth it), or S (= it's sometimes worth it).

d Which of the comments do you think are true about college education in your country?

e Look at the photos of Darius Hill and Emily-Fleur Sizmur. Which of them do you think is happier?



Darius Hill, 23, has a degree and is unemployed.



Emily-Fleur Sizmur didn't go to college and runs her own business.

f Communication College or not? A p.108

B p.112 Ask and answer about Darius and Emily-Fleur.

g In your opinion, who made a better decision about college, Emily-Fleur or Darius? Why?

The student site

[Home](#)[Forum](#)[Schools](#)[College](#)[Careers](#)

Is it really worth going to college?

Comments

1



It depends what you want to do. Some degrees are worth it, like engineering or medicine. But I think media studies, and things like that, are a waste of time.

2



College gives you the time and space to find out what you really want to do in life. And it has a lot of social benefits, like friends, clubs – that kind of stuff.

3



There are so many better alternatives out there, in my opinion. I thought about applying to college, but I went to a trade school instead. Now I'm doing an apprenticeship. I'm 22 and I'm earning money and learning on the job while my friends in college are in debt for thousands of dollars.

4



It still amazes me how everyone thinks that college is the only solution to their future. Trust me, it isn't. Some people are just not cut out for college.

5



I'm a software engineer at a global tech company. A degree is preferred, but not essential. The recruitment team always says if they have two people, and one is self-taught and has experience, and the other has just finished college with no experience, they'll choose the first. But often they ask for a degree AND experience.

7 SPEAKING

- a In small groups, each choose a different topic from the list. Decide if you agree or disagree and write down at least three reasons.

School

- School doesn't prepare students for life. They should be taught practical things, like childcare, and how to cook healthy food.
- Physical education should be optional, and boys and girls should be taught PE separately.
- Elementary school students shouldn't get any homework, and high school students not more than one hour a night during the week.
- Schools should spend most of the time on math, science, and IT, and less on liberal arts subjects like history and literature.

College

- College classes are too expensive. They should be affordable for all students.
- Full-time college students shouldn't be allowed to have jobs during the school semesters.
- Students should choose to study a subject they love, not necessarily one that will get them a good job.
- College students should live independently, not with their parents.

- b Explain to the rest of your group what you think about your topic. The others in the group should listen. At the end, they can vote for whether they agree or disagree with you, and say why.

Organizing and presenting your opinions

The topic I've chosen is...

I

completely agree
partly agree
completely disagree

 that...

First of all, (I think that...)

My second point is that...

Another important point is that...

Finally,...



Go online to review the lesson

first conditional and future time clauses + *when, until, etc.*first conditional sentences: *if* + simple present, *will* / *won't* + base form

- 1 If you **work** hard, you'll **pass** your exams. 7.14
The teacher **won't be** very happy if we're late for class.
- 2 **Come** and see us next week if you **have** time.
- 3 Alison **won't get** into college unless she **gets** good grades.
I **won't go** unless you **go**, too.

- We use first conditional sentences to talk about a possible / probable future situation and its consequence.

- 1 We use the present tense (**NOT** the future) after *if* in first conditional sentences. **NOT** ~~If you'll work hard, you'll pass all your exams.~~
- 2 We can also use an imperative instead of the *will* clause.
- 3 We can use *unless* + simple present \oplus instead of *if...not* in conditional sentences. Compare: *Alison won't get into college if she doesn't get good grades.*

future time clauses

We'll **have** dinner when your father **gets** home. 7.15
As soon as you **get** your test scores, **call** me.
I **won't go** to bed until you **come** home.
I'll **have** a quick lunch before I **leave**.
After I **graduate** from college, I'll probably **take** a year off and travel.

- We use the present tense (**NOT** the future) after *when, as soon as, until, before, and after* to talk about the future.

a Complete with the simple present or future with *will* and the verbs in parentheses.

If I fail my math class, I'll **take** it again next semester.
(take)

- That girl _____ into trouble if she doesn't wear her uniform. (get)
- If you hand in your homework late, the teacher _____ it. (not grade)
- Don't write anything unless you _____ sure of the answer. (be)
- Gary will be suspended if his behavior _____. (not improve)
- They'll be late for school unless they _____. (hurry)
- Ask me if you _____ what to do. (not know)
- Johnny will be punished if he _____ at the teacher again. (shout)
- My sister _____ from college this year if she passes all her exams. (graduate)
- I _____ tonight unless I finish my homework quickly. (not go out)
- Call me if you _____ some help with your project. (need)

b Circle the correct word or expression.

I won't go to college if / unless I don't get good grades.

- Don't turn over the exam paper *after* / *until* the teacher tells you to.
- Please check that the water's not too hot *before* / *after* the kids get in the bathtub.
- Your parents will be really happy *when* / *unless* they hear your good news.
- I'll look for a job in September *before* / *after* I come back from vacation.
- The schools will close *unless* / *until* it stops snowing soon.
- This job is very urgent, so please do it *after* / *as soon as* you can.
- We'll stay in the library *as soon as* / *until* it closes. Then we'll go home.
- Janio will probably learn to drive *when* / *until* he's 18.
- You won't be able to talk to the principal *unless* / *if* you make an appointment.
- Give Mom a kiss *before* / *after* she goes to work.

1 THE SCHOOL SYSTEM IN THE US AND THE UK

a Complete the text about the US with words from the list.

college /'kɒlɪdʒ/ elementary /elə'mentri/ grades /greɪdʒ/
graduate /'grædʒuət/ high /haɪ/ kindergarten /'kɪndərgɑːdn/
preschool /'prɪskul/ private /'praɪvət/ public /'pʌblɪk/
religious /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/ semesters /sə'mestərz/ twelfth /twelfθ/

In the US

Many children start their education between the ages of two and four in ¹ preschool. Once a child turns five, he or she enters the US school system, which is divided into three levels, ² _____ school, middle school (sometimes called junior high school), and ³ _____ school. In almost all schools at these levels, children are divided by age groups into ⁴ _____. The youngest children begin in ⁵ _____ (followed by first grade) and continue until ⁶ _____ grade, the final year of high school. The school year is divided into two ⁷ _____.

Most US schools (about 75%) are ⁸ _____ schools, which means they are supported by US tax dollars and education is free. The other 25% are ⁹ _____ schools, where parents have to pay. Many of these schools are ¹⁰ _____ schools, where the teachers may be priests or nuns.

If you want to go to ¹¹ _____, you have to apply. Admission depends on high school grades, college aptitude test scores, and extracurricular activities. A person who has completed college and has earned a degree is called a college ¹² _____.



b 7.2 Listen and check.

c Complete the text about the UK with words from the list.

boarding /'bɔːdɪŋ/ head /hed/ nursery /'nɜːsəri/
primary /'praɪməri/ pupils /'pyʊplz/ secondary /'sekəndəri/
terms /tɜːmz/ university /junə'vɜːsəti/

In the UK

Children start ¹ _____ school when they are five. Before that, many children go to ² _____ school. From 11–18, children go to ³ _____ school. Some children go to ⁴ _____ schools, where they study, eat, and sleep. School children are usually called ⁵ _____ (not “students” which only refers to people who are at university), and the person who is in charge of a school is called the ⁶ _____ teacher. The school year is divided into three ⁷ _____. Higher education is often called ⁸ _____.

d 7.3 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the texts. With a partner, remember the different types of school (starting from the lowest level) in both countries.

2 DISCIPLINE AND EXAMS

a Complete the texts with a verb from the list in the right form.

not be allowed to /nɒt bi ə'laʊd tə/
be punished /bi 'pʌnɪʃt/
be suspended /bi sə'spɛndɪd/ cheat /tʃiːt/ let /lɛt/
make /meɪk/ misbehave /mɪsbɪ'heɪv/

A Discipline is very strict in our school. We ¹ aren't allowed to take our phones to school and they don't ² _____ us bring junk food for lunch, like potato chips or soda. Most students behave well, but if you ³ _____, for example, talk too much in class, you'll ⁴ _____ and the teacher will probably ⁵ _____ you stay behind after class. If you do something more serious, like ⁶ _____ on an exam, you might even ⁷ _____.

fail /feɪl/ grade /greɪd/ pass /pæs/
study /'stʌdi/ take /teɪk/

B Marc has to ¹ _____ an important English exam next week. He hopes he'll ² _____, but he hasn't had much time to ³ _____, so he's worried that he might ⁴ _____. He won't get his ⁵ _____ until the end of June.

b 7.4 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the texts and look at the verbs. Explain what they mean.

make, let, and allow

My French teacher **made me do** extra homework. Our IT teacher **lets us play** games every Friday. The principal **doesn't allow us to take** our phones to school.

We use *make* and *let* with an object pronoun and the base form. We use *allow* with an object pronoun and the infinitive.

let and *allow* have a similar meaning. We often use *allow* in the passive, e.g., *We're allowed to play games every Friday*, but we can't use *let* in the passive **NOT** *We're let play games...*

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