**First conditional and future time clauses: Activity 1**

Read Grammar Bank 7A. Then complete the sentences with the simple presnt or future with *will* and the verbs in parenthesis. Listen and check.

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| **Grammar Bank**  7A first conditional and future time clauses + *when, until,* etc. **first conditional sentences: *if* + simple present, *will* /*won’t* + base form** EXAMPLES **1** If you **work** hard, you**’ll pass** your exams.  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. FORM • 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 [+] instead of *if…not* in conditional sentences. Compare: *Alison won’t get into college****if*** *she* ***doesn’t get*** *good grades.*  **future time clauses** EXAMPLES We**’ll have** dinner when your father **gets** home.  As soon as you **get** your exam results, **call** me. I **won’t go** to bed until you **come** home. I**’ll have** a quick lunch before I **leave**. After I **finish** college, I**’ll** probably **take** a year off and travel. FORM • We use the present tense (**NOT** the future) after *when, as soon as, until, before,* and *after* to talk about the future. |

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| 1.  That girl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into trouble if she doesn’t wear her uniform. (get)  2.  If you hand in your homework late, the teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. (not grade)  3.  Don’t write anything unless you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sure of the answer. (be)  4.  Don't worry – I won't leave until you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here. (get)  5.  Gary will be suspented if his behavior \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (not improve)  6.  Ask me if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what to do. (not know)  7.  Johnny will be punished if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the teacher again. (shout)  8.  I'll make a decision about my future when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my exams. (finish)  9.  I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tonight unless I finish my homework quickly. (not go out)  10.  Call me if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some help with your project. (need) |  |

**First conditional and future time clauses: Activity 2**

Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentences. Listen and check.

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| 1.  Don’t turn over the exam paper until / after the teacher tells you to.  2.  Please check that the water’s not too hot before / after the kids get in the bathtub.  3.  Your parents will be really happy unless / when they hear your good news.  4.  I’ll look for a job in September before / after I come back from vacation.  5.  The schools will close unless / until it stops snowing soon.  6.  The job is very urgent, so please do it as soon as / after you can.  7.  We’ll stay in the library as soon as / until it closes. Then we’ll go home.  8.  Harry will probably learn to drive when / until he’s 18.  9.  You won’t be able to talk to the teacher unless / if you make an appointment.  10.  Give Mom a kiss before / after she goes to work. |  |

**Education: Activity 1**

Complete the text about the school system in the UK with words from the list. Listen and check.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| boarding      head      nursery       primary     pupils      secondary      terms       university |  |

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

**Education: Activity 2**

Complete the text about the US school system with words from the list. Listen and check.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| college      elementary      grades      high     kindergarten      semesters      twelfth    grade |  |

**In the US**The school system is divided into three levels: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school, middle school (sometimes called junior high school), and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school. Schoolchildren are divided by age groups into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . The youngest children start in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (followed by first grade) and continue until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , which is the final year of high school. The school year is divided into two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Higher education in the US is often called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Education: Activity 3**

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

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| --- | --- |
| not be allowed to            be suspended          be punished          cheat          let             make          misbehave |  |

**A**  Discipline is very strict in our school. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take our phones to school and they don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us bring junk food for lunch, like potato chips or soda. Most students behave well, but if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , for example, talk too much in class, you’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the teacher will probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you stay behind after class. If you do something more serious, like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on an exam, you might even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| fail          pass          grade          study          take |  |

**B**  Marc has to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an important English exam next week. He hopes he’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ,but he hasn’t had much time to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , so he’s worried that he might \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . He won’t get his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until the end of June.

**The letter *u***

Listen to the past participles in the sound groups. If the bold letters all have the same sound, write *same*. If one word is different, write the word. Practice saying the groups of words.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.**﻿u**﻿niform   * + /u/ b**oo**t   + /ʌ/ **u**p   + /ʊ/ b**u**ll   + /yu/ **u**sually |  |
| 2.f**u**ll   * + /u/ b**oo**t   + /ʌ/ **u**p   + /ʊ/ b**u**ll   + /yu/ **u**sually |  |
| 3.l**u**nch   * + /u/ b**oo**t   + /ʌ/ **u**p   + /ʊ/ b**u**ll   + /yu/ **u**sually |  |
| 4.m**u**sic   * + /u/ b**oo**t   + /ʌ/ **u**p   + /ʊ/ b**u**ll   + /yu/ **u**sually |  |
| 5.p**u**pil   * + /u/ b**oo**t   + /ʌ/ **u**p   + /ʊ/ b**u**ll   + /yu/ **u**sually |  |
| 6.p**u**t   * + /u/ b**oo**t   + /ʌ/ **u**p   + /ʊ/ b**u**ll   + /yu/ **u**sually |  |
| 7.n**u**﻿n   * + /u/ b**oo**t   + /ʌ/ **u**p   + /ʊ/ b**u**ll   + /yu/ **u**sually |  |
| 8.r**u**de   * + /u/ b**oo**t   + /ʌ/ **u**p   + /ʊ/ b**u**ll   + /yu/ **u**sually |  |
| 9.r**u**les   * + /u/ b**oo**t   + /ʌ/ **u**p   + /ʊ/ b**u**ll   + /yu/ **u**sually |  |
| 10.st**u**dy   * + /u/ b**oo**t   + /ʌ/ **u**p   + /ʊ/ b**u**ll   + /yu/ st**u**dent |  |
| 11.s**u**bject   * + /u/ b**oo**t   + /ʌ/ **u**p   + /ʊ/ b**u**ll   + /yu/ st**u**dent |  |
| 12.tr**ue**   * + /u/ b**oo**t   + /ʌ/ **u**p   + /ʊ/ b**u**ll   + /yu/ **u**sually |  |

**Studying overtime: Activity 1**

Listen to a tour guide talking to a group before he takes them on a walking tour of Central Park in New York City. Number the places in the order he mentions them (1, 2, etc).

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| **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 students with the best marks get a place. The school day starts at 8 a.m. and students finish studying somewhere between 10 p.m. and 1 a.m. at night. This is because many go to private academies called *hagwon* after school. Around 74% of all students attend a hagwon after their regular classes finish. A year’s course costs, on average, $2,600 per student. 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 students at South Korean high 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 students 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 students 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 take additional training courses.  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 any in class, the owner of the hagwon is punished and the students are sent home. It’s a strange world, where some children have to be told to stop studying while others are reluctant to start. |  |



1.What do South Korean students do in a *hagwon*?

* + study
  + sleep
  + meet friends

2.The number of exhausted South Korean pupils \_\_\_\_\_\_ soon.

* + isn't going to change
  + will probably decrease
  + will probably increase

**Studying overtime: Activity 2**

Read the article again. Decide if the sentences are True or False. Then look at the underlined words and phrases. What do you think they mean?

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1. The street patrol in Seoul is looking for criminals.
   * True
   * False
2. Most students in South Korea want to go to a good university.
   * True
   * False
3. More than half of them attend private lessons after school.
   * True
   * False
4. All private tutors in South Korea are paid well.
   * True
   * False
5. Schoolteachers are used to students who sleep in class.
   * True
   * False
6. The government doesn't think there are problems in the school system.
   * True
   * False
7. Students are not allowed to study after 10 p.m.
   * True
   * False
8. If hagwons are open too late, the owners are punished.
   * True
   * False