

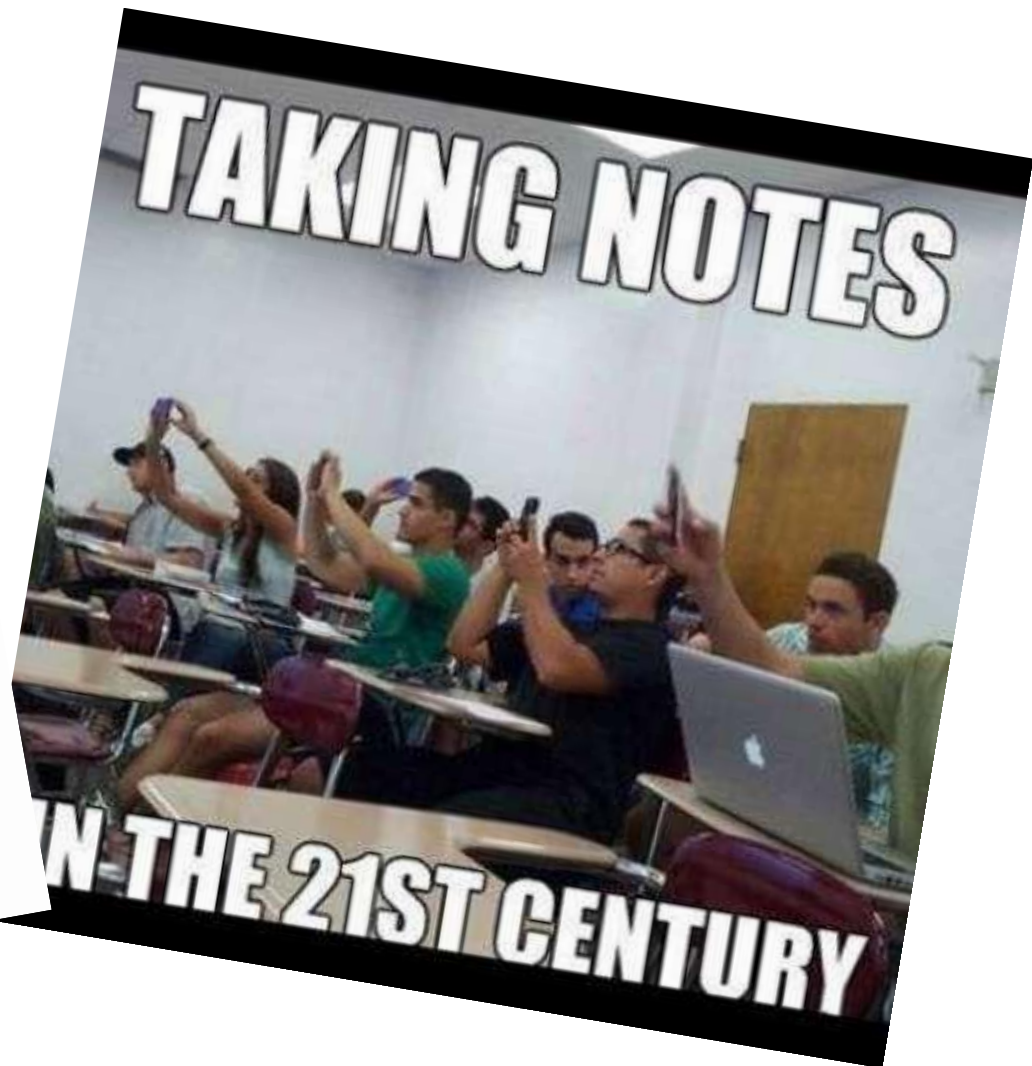
UNIT 4

7A EDUCATION

By misscarosama

YOUR EDUCATION

- What kind of high school / you go to?
- / you like it?
- How many students / there in each class?
Do you think it / the right number?
- How much homework / you usually have?
/ you think it / too much?
- / 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?
- Which subjects / you good and bad at?
- Which / your best and worst subject?



WHEN CAROL WAS AT SCHOOL...



VOCABULARY

In the US

Many children start their education between the ages of two and four in ¹preschool. 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_____.

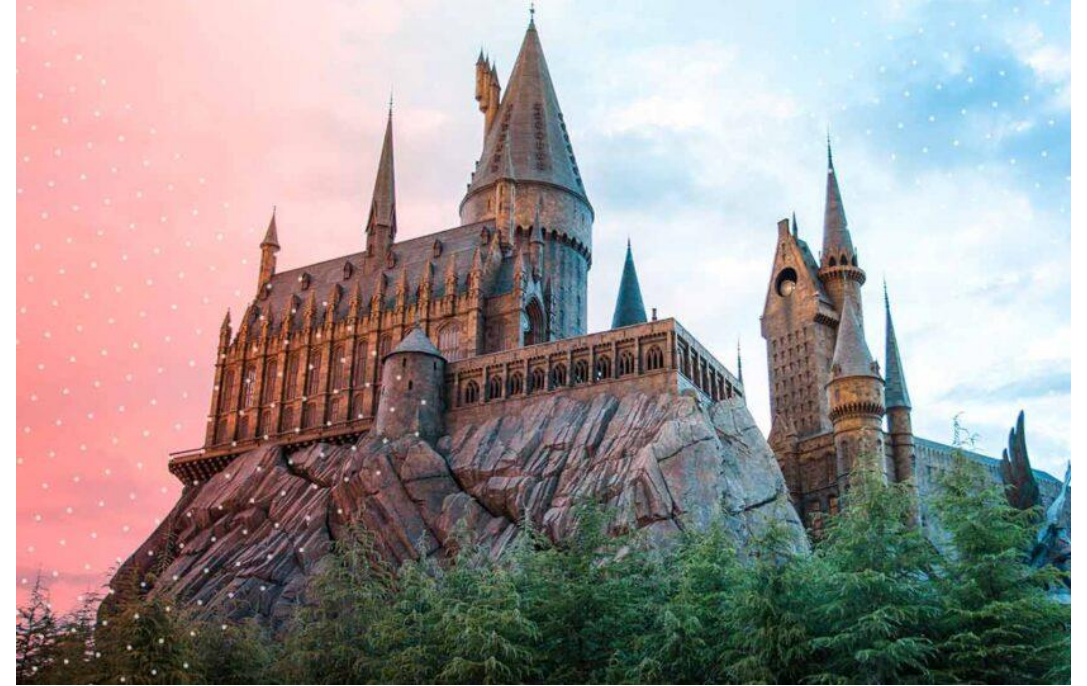


college elementary grades graduate high
kindergarten preschool private public religious
semesters twelfth

VOCABULARY

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_____.



boarding head nursery primary pupils
secondary terms university



VOCABULARY

a Complete the texts with a verb from the list.

behave /bi'heɪv/ be punished /bi 'pʌnɪʃt/ be suspended /bi sə'spɛndəd/
cheat /tʃi:t/ fail /feɪl/ pass /pæs/ study /'stʌdi/ take /teɪk/ (or do)



1 Discipline is very strict in our school. If students behave badly, for example if they _____ on an exam, they will probably _____, and might even _____.



2 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 _____.



educate or bring up?

educate = to teach somebody at a school
*Luke was **educated** at Cherry Creek High School and the University of Denver.*

bring up = to take care of a child and teach him / her how to behave. This is usually done by parents or a family member at home.
*Lily was **brought up** by her mother in a small city.*

learn or study?

learn = to get knowledge or a skill (from somebody)

*I'm **learning** to drive right now. How long have you been **learning** Russian?*

study = to spend time learning about something

*Russell is **studying** economics in college.*

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

b Complete the sentences.

- 1 My friend was sick so she didn't *take* the exam.
- 2 Some of the students in that class b_____ very badly.
- 3 If you ch_____ on the exam, the teacher won't grade it.
- 4 A boy was s_____ for stealing money from other students.
- 5 You'll f_____ your classes if you don't work harder.
- 6 I'm taking my driver's test tomorrow. I hope I p_____!
- 7 I have exams next week, so I'm going to s_____ this weekend.
- 8 The students were p_____ by the teacher for being noisy in class.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

a Complete the sentences with the correct word.

In the US

- 1 A school for children aged from about two to five is a *preschool*.
- 2 A school for children aged from five to 10 is an e_____ school.
- 3 A school for children aged from 11 to 13 is a m_____ school.
- 4 A school for children aged from 13 to 18 is a h_____ school.
- 5 The class children are in is called a gr_____.
- 6 The school year is divided into two s_____.
- 7 Students have to apply to a c_____ before they can study there.

In the UK

- 8 A school for children aged from about two to five is a n_____ school.
- 9 A school for children aged from five to 11 is a pr_____ school.
- 10 A school for children aged from 11 to 18 is a s_____ school.
- 11 The person in charge of the school is the h_____ teacher.
- 12 The school year is divided into three t_____.
- 13 A school where children study, eat, and sleep is a b_____ school.
- 14 A person who goes on to study higher education usually studies at a u_____.

DEBATE TIME

Boys and girls both learn better in single sex schools

Schools should let children wear whatever they want at school

Cooking and housework should be taught at school

Schools don't teach children the important things they need to know to be an adult

Physical education should be optional

DEBATE TIME

School summer vacations should be shorter

Children spend too much time at school on math and IT and not enough on things like music, art and drama

Private schools are usually better than public schools

TESTS

When the teacher is watching you during a test..

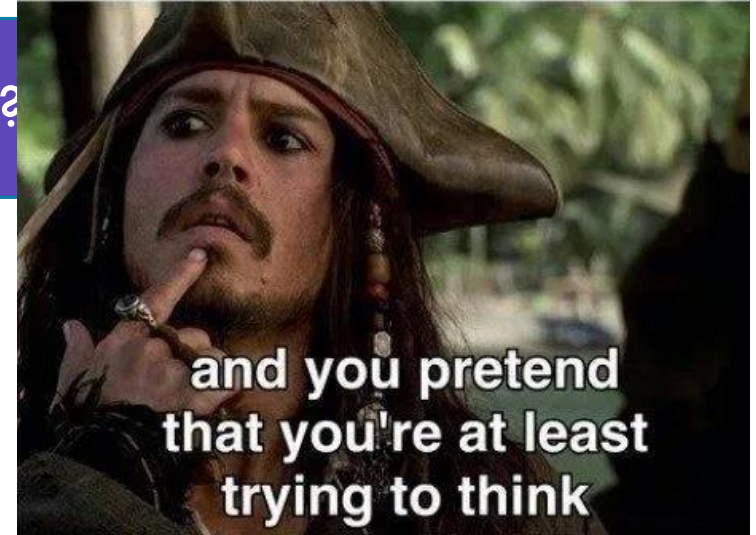
When was the last time you took an exam? Did you pass or fail?

How do you feel before you take an exam?

What do you usually do the night before an exam?

Have you ever failed an important exam you thought you had passed (or vice versa)?

What is the most important test you have ever taken?



TESTS



Part 4 (20-25 minutes)

- b** **4 11, 12**) 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?



If I don't pass the test, my parents will kill me.



Present Simple



Will-can-
may/Imperative



My parents will kill me if I don't pass the test



FIRST CONDITIONAL

As soon as



Time markers



When
Until
Before
After

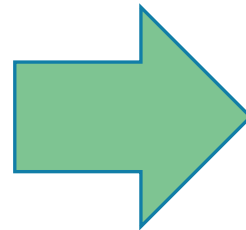
I **pass** the test, I **will** celebrate.



Present Simple



Will



FUTURE TIME CLAUSES

- 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* instead of *if...not* in conditional sentences.
*She won't get into college **unless** she gets good grades | if she **doesn't** get good grades.*

LET'S PRACTICE

a Complete with the simple present or future with *will*.

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

- 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 Gary will be suspended if his behavior _____ . (not improve)
- 5 They'll be late for school unless they _____ . (hurry)
- 6 Ask me if you _____ what to do. (not know)
- 7 Johnny will be punished if he _____ at the teacher again. (shout)
- 8 My sister _____ from college this year if she passes all her exams. (graduate)
- 9 I _____ tonight unless I finish my homework quickly. (not go out)
- 10 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.

- 1 Don't turn over the exam *after* / *until* 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 *when* / *unless* 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 *after* / *as soon as* you can.
- 7 We'll stay in the library *as soon as* / *until* it closes. Then we'll go home.
- 8 Andrew will probably learn to drive *when* / *until* he's 18.
- 9 You won't be able to talk to the principal *unless* / *if* you make an appointment.
- 10 Give Mom a kiss *before* / *after* she goes to work.

Answer Key

7A First Conditional Grammar Bank
p. 144

- A.-
- 1- will
 - 2- won't grade
 - 3- are
 - 4- doesn't improve
 - 5- hurry
 - 6- don't know
 - 7- shorts
 - 8- will graduate
 - 9- won't go out
 - 10- need

- B.-
- 1- until
 - 2- before
 - 3- when
 - 4- after
 - 5- unless
 - 6- as soon as
 - 7- until
 - 8- when
 - 9- unless
 - 10- before.

LET'S PRACTICE

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

if until ~~when~~ after unless before

- 1 They won't have to wear a uniform when they go to high school.
- 2 I won't leave early _____ the teacher gives me permission.
- 3 Ella will be disappointed _____ she doesn't get good test scores.
- 4 I'll take a long vacation _____ classes end.
- 5 The teacher won't start the class _____ all the students are quiet.
- 6 I'll talk to my teachers _____ I choose which colleges to apply to.

LET'S PRACTICE

- c Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple present 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 going-away party before they _____ to Korea. (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 take)
 - 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 test scores, he _____ me. (get, call)
 - 9 She _____ kindergarten until she _____ five years old. (not start, be)
 - 10 You _____ better if you _____ every day. (play, practice)

What would you study if you didn't study in Beauchef?



If I didn't study in Beauchef, I would study cooking.



Past Simple

Would/Could/
Might



I would study cooking, If I didn't study in Beauchef.



SECOND CONDITIONAL

**HEY! WATCH OUT
BE CAREFUL**



SPECIAL CASE IN SECOND CONDITIONAL

If I **was** younger, I would travel to live in another country.



If I **were** younger , I would travel to live in another country.



Both are correct!!

WAS
INFORMAL
SPOKEN ENGLISH



WERE
FORMAL
WRITTEN ENGLISH

LET'S PRACTICE

- b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the second conditional.
- 1 If I had more time, I'd paint my room myself.
(have, paint)
 - 2 Lucy's room _____ better organized if she _____ it more often. (be, clean)
 - 3 I _____ my car to work if I _____ a parking space. (not take, not have)
 - 4 _____ you _____ your job if you _____ a lot of money? (keep, win)
 - 5 Jack _____ his mother every day if he _____ a girlfriend. (not call, have)
 - 6 We _____ so often if our stove _____ broken. (not eat out, not be)
 - 7 If I _____ a big argument with my neighbors because of a problem, I _____ away. (have, not move)
 - 8 If our house _____ so small, you _____ all stay the night. (not be, can)
 - 9 _____ you _____ if you _____ your alarm? (wake up, not set)
 - 10 If we _____ another bathroom, there _____ a line for the shower. (have, not be)

ANSWER KEY

1. had /'d paint
2. would be / cleaned
3. wouldn't take / didn't have
4. Would you keep / won
5. would call / had
6. wouldn't eat out / wasn't – weren't
7. had/ wouldn't move
8. wasn't – weren't /could
9. Would you wake up / didn't set
10. had / wouldn't be

FIRST CONDITIONAL V/S SECOND CONDITIONAL

Have you seen this guy?



IN CONDITIONALS EVERYTHING IS ABOUT...

The level of probability of the events to happen depends on the **Speaker**

**SO, HOW DOES JASON MOMOA CONNECT WITH ENGLISH
CONDITIONALS?**

First Conditional



If Jason **forgets** his part of the script, I **will help** him memorize it.



Who says this?

Emilia Clarke
Kit Harington
Jason Momoa's coworkers

Second Conditional



If I **saw** Jason Momoa on the Street, I **would** never **let** him go

Who says this?

Carolina Santander
English teacher



LET'S PRACTICE

b First or second conditional? Complete with the correct form of the verb.

I'll stay with my sister if I have to go to Boston for my job interview. (stay)

I'd buy my own apartment if I *had* enough money. (have)

- 1 My kids _____ earlier if they didn't go to bed so late. (get up)
- 2 Where _____ you _____ if you go to college? (live)
- 3 If you make dinner, I _____ the dishes. (do)
- 4 If you _____ your job, what will you do? (lose)
- 5 We wouldn't have a dog if we _____ a yard. (not have)
- 6 How will you get to work if you _____ your car? (sell)
- 7 If we sit in the shade, we _____ sunburned. (not get)
- 8 If you could change one thing in your life, what _____ it _____? (be)
- 9 He won't be able to pay next month's rent if he _____ a job soon. (not find)
- 10 If she had a job, she _____ so late every night. (not stay up)

If you had to choose one thing ,
only one thing
to change from the Chilean
educational system, what would
you change?



READING : WHAT IS A TIGER MOTHER?



Your 12-year-old daughter is delighted. She got an A-minus in math, second place in a history competition, and top scores on her piano exam. Do you a) say *Good job!*, give her a hug, and tell her she doesn't need to practice the piano today, and can go to a friend's house, or b) *ask why she didn't get an A in math*, why she didn't get first place on the history exam, and tell her she'll be punished if she doesn't practice the piano? If you chose a), you are definitely not Amy Chua.



- A "They are a mystery to me," she says
- B Later Sophia was even allowed to go to a rap concert
- C ~~ask why she didn't get an A in math~~
- D Chua spent much of her daughters' childhood shouting at them and criticizing every mistake they made
- E Born in the Unites States to Chinese immigrant parents
- F In fact, she is glad her mother made her learn
- G to be at least two years ahead of their classmates in math
- H "There's no musical talent in my family," she says, "it's just hard work"

A lot of people wonder why so many Chinese children are math geniuses and musical **prodigies**. Amy Chua explains why in her book *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother*. It is a book that caused great **controversy** among parents when it was first published. ² _____, Chua married a man who she met at Harvard University, and when their two daughters were born she was **determined** that they would be as successful as she was.

Her system had strict rules. Her two daughters were expected to be number one in every subject (except gym and drama) and ³ _____. Playing with friends and TV was **forbidden**. Music was required.

The system seemed at first to be working. From a very early age her daughters Sophia and Lulu were **outstanding** students and musical prodigies.

At 13 Sophia played a piano solo at Carnegie Hall in New York City, and at 12, Lulu a violinist, was the leader of a prestigious orchestra for young people. Chua chose math and music for her daughters, but it seems that they could have **excelled** in anything. ⁴ _____.

Eventually Chua realized that she was pushing her daughters too hard. Lulu had always **rebelled** the most, and when she was 13 she refused to cooperate at all. After a series of violent arguments, Chua decided to give her daughters a little more freedom, and Lulu immediately gave up violin lessons and **took up** tennis. ⁵ _____.

Many people have been shocked by the book. ⁶ _____. She once sent her daughter Lulu, aged three, into the yard without her coat when it was 21°F because she had behaved badly at her first piano lesson.

However, the girls do not seem to **resent** their mother. Sophia said that she herself chose to accept the system, and after the book was published, she wrote an article defending her mother. Lulu says that although she no longer wants to be a violinist, she still loves playing the violin.

⁷ _____. Sophia is now studying law at Harvard, and Lulu is doing well in high school and winning tennis trophies.

Interestingly Chua, who was brought up in a family of four girls, has no idea whether she could apply her Chinese parenting system to boys.

⁸ _____.

Adapted from The Times



THE TIGER MOTHER

Delighted

Prodigy

To wonder

To forbid

Outstanding

To excel in

To rebel

To give up

To take up

To resent

To bring up



VIETNAM!

Classmates

Senior

Students

To Raise

Student Union

Library

Homework

Professor

Teaching Assistant

Degree

Exams

Private

To attend

College

Lab

Relief

To apply

Program

Freshmen/women

Schedule

Grands

Education

To be suspended

Desks

Principal

Classrooms

Subsidized

To bring up

Public

Lecturer

To be expelled

To be in charge of

Tutors

Subjects

To fail/ To pass

To behave:
Well/Badly

**EDUCATION IN
CHILE**

- Should education be free of charge? Why? Why not?
- Has education in Chile improved or gotten worse in the last twenty years?
- If you were the minister of education, what changes would you make to public education?