

VOCABULARY

EDUCATION

- 1** Work in pairs. Discuss the subjects in the box. Which subjects did you like at school? Were there any subjects you didn't like? Why/Why not?

maths science history literature art
 languages IT (information technology)

▷ page 154 **PHOTOBANK**

- 2 A** Complete the phrases with the verbs in the box.

make wear do/take give play study

- 1** _____ art/music
 a foreign language
 online
- 2** _____ sport
 games
 a musical instrument
- 3** _____ mistakes
 friends
- 4** _____ a test
 exams
- 5** _____ a performance
- 6** _____ a school uniform

B Which of the things above did you do at school? Did you enjoy them? Write (+), (-) or (?) (no experience), next to each one.

C Work in pairs and compare your answers. Who enjoyed their school experience more?

READING

- 3 A** Work in pairs. Discuss. Who was your favourite/least favourite teacher at school? Why? Were your teachers traditional in their approach to teaching? Do you think this was good or bad?

B Read the text. Match paragraphs 1–3 with topics a)–c) below.

- a) making mistakes is OK
 b) a school where students make the decisions
 c) children watch videos outside class

C Read the text again. Discuss. Which of the ideas in the text do you think is the best? Which is the worst? Would these methods work in your country?

ARE TRADITIONAL WAYS
OF LEARNING

the best?

Read about some alternative schools of thought ...

1 THE ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL

The Alternative School, in Lancashire, UK, offers a different type of schooling for young people who are having problems in mainstream education. The school offers an innovative and interesting educational programme, which is designed specifically for the individual. Students can decide when they come to school, and which subjects they want to study. They don't have to come to school every day. They can choose to start with just a few hours a week. The school uses an 'open door' policy where students are allowed to leave lessons if they are bored or unhappy.

2 THE FLIPPED CLASSROOM

Many classrooms around the world are adopting a flipped classroom approach. This learning model switches classroom learning and homework. In a traditional classroom, the teacher explains the lesson to the students in the classroom, and the students study homework outside class, where they have to work on their own, and can't ask anyone for help. So, in a flipped classroom, children can watch a video of their teacher giving a lecture on the subject at home. They don't have to do any written work. When they come back to the classroom, they have to do the more traditional exercises, but they can ask the teacher or their classmates for help if they don't understand.

3 STARTING YOUNG

A child learning music with the Suzuki method has to start as young as possible. Even two-year-old children can learn to play difficult pieces of classical music, often on the violin. They do this by watching and listening. They learn by copying, just like they learn their mother tongue. The child has to join in, but doesn't have to get it right. 'They soon learn that they mustn't stop every time they make a mistake. They just carry on,' said one Suzuki trainer. The children have to practise for hours every day and they give performances once a week, so they learn quickly. 'The parents must be involved too,' said the trainer, 'or it just doesn't work.'

GRAMMAR

CAN, HAVE TO, MUST

4 Read sentences 1–6 and put the verbs in bold in the correct place in the table.

- 1 Students **can** decide when they come to school.
- 2 (The students) **can't** ask anyone for help.
- 3 They **have to** do the more traditional exercises.
- 4 At *The Alternative School*, you **don't have to** come to school every day.
- 5 They **mustn't** stop every time they make a mistake.
- 6 The parents **must** be involved, too.

possible/allowed	not possible/not allowed
<i>can</i>	
necessary	not necessary

▷ page 134 LANGUAGEBANK

5 A Complete the text with *have to/don't have to, must/mustn't, can/can't*. There may be more than one possible answer.

Do I have to? go to school today?

They ¹ _____ (not necessary) wear a uniform, and they ² _____ (not necessary) wait for the school bus. These are two of the advantages of being home-schooled. But there are more. 'You ³ _____ (possible) choose which subjects you want to study,' says Jasmin, aged fourteen. 'You ⁴ _____ (necessary) work hard, but you ⁵ _____ (possible) choose to work when you feel like it.' Jasmin is one of 55,000 children in the UK who doesn't go to school. She stays at home for her education, and she's much happier. 'School is all about rules: you ⁶ _____ (necessary) be at school at 8.30a.m., you ⁷ _____ (not allowed) wear trainers, you ⁸ _____ (not allowed) use your mobile phone in class, etc. I prefer being at home.' Jasmin's mother, Terry, educates her four children at home. 'Some people think that children who study at home ⁹ _____ (not allowed) go to the exams and get the same qualifications, but they ¹⁰ _____ (allowed), and they do!'

B ▶ 4.4 WEAK FORMS: *have to* Listen and check.

C Listen and notice the pronunciation of *have to* /hæftə/.

D Listen again and repeat.

6 Work in pairs. Discuss two or three similarities and differences between home-schooling and going to a normal school. Do you think home-schooling is a good idea? Why/Why not?

SPEAKING

7 Work in pairs. Read the statements. Are the rules the same or different in your country? Do you think this is a good or a bad idea? Discuss.



- 1 In the UK, children have to learn a foreign language at school.
- 2 In the UK, you can take exams in art, cooking and sport at school.
- 3 Children in Thailand have to sing the national anthem in the morning.
- 4 In Singapore, children must learn most subjects (maths and science) in English.
- 5 In France, children don't have to wear uniforms to school.
- 6 In Japan, children mustn't be late for school, or they can't get in.
- 7 In Spain, children don't have to eat at school. They can go home for lunch.
- 8 In the UK, children can eat a vegetarian meal at lunch.
- 9 Children in Poland must repeat the year if they fail their exams.



- F** giving advice
- P** silent letters
- V** language learning

SPEAKING

1 A Read the quotes about learning. Do you agree with any of them? Why/Why not?

“ We learn by doing.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty.

The best way to learn is to teach. ”

B Compare your ideas with other students.



VOCABULARY

LANGUAGE LEARNING

2 A Read sentences 1–7. Then match the words in bold with definitions a)–g).

- 1 I **re-read** articles we use in class.
- 2 I **look up** new words in a dictionary.
- 3 I watch films with **subtitles**.
- 4 I **go online** to read the news in English.
- 5 I **chat** to other learners.
- 6 I **note down** new phrases in my notebook.
- 7 I listen to English songs and I try to **memorise** them.

- a) find information in a book/on a computer
- b) read again
- c) talk (possibly on the internet)
- d) study until you remember
- e) words on a film which translate what a character says
- f) write
- g) use the internet

B Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Which of the activities above do you do? How often?
- 2 Which do you think are the most important/useful for learning English?
- 3 Do you have any other ideas on how to improve your English?

FUNCTION

GIVING ADVICE

3 A Read the website message below and think of three things Zeynep can do to improve her English.

Hello, everyone. In two months I'll start work at an international company. The only problem is I need to improve my English quickly. I did well in my recent English exam, but I need to do business in English, and I know it'll be more difficult. Do you have any good ideas?

Zeynep

B Work in pairs and compare your answers.

4 Read the replies and discuss. Which ideas have you tried? Which do you think are the most useful ideas?



Hi Zeynep. I think you should use message boards to make new friends. Then you can chat with them online in English and it doesn't matter if you make mistakes.

Ahmed L



Zeynep, go online and find a business website you like. When you don't understand some words, you should look them up and write them in a notebook.

Ruby 335



You shouldn't worry. They gave you the job, so you're good enough. Relax and just watch some movies in English.

Marie 98



Why don't you use graded readers? They're enjoyable and they'll help you learn new words.

Ana Kosicka



Zeynep, I think it's a good idea to use language learning apps, as these help you measure your progress.

Jung-sun Huang



5 A Look at the replies in Exercise 4 again. Complete phrases 1–6 below.

- 1 I _____ you should ...
- 2 Find/Write _____
- 3 You should _____
- 4 You shouldn't _____
- 5 Why _____ you _____ ...?
- 6 I (don't) think it's a good _____ to ...

B Discuss. Which phrases have the same meaning?

C 4.5 **SILENT LETTERS** How is *should* pronounced? Which letter is silent? Listen and repeat.

6 A 4.6 Listen to two teachers discussing language learning. What problems do they mention?

B Work in pairs. Complete the notes in the table.

problem	advice
Students too shy to speak. Worry about 1 _____.	Give students time to 2 _____. Let them practise in 3 _____.
Students have problems 4 _____.	Watch film clips on YouTube. Watch the mouth, 5 _____, body language. Use 6 _____ the second time.

C Listen again to check.

D Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you have the problems mentioned in the recording?
- 2 What do you think of the advice?
- 3 Can you add any other advice?

LEARN TO

RESPOND TO ADVICE

7 A Read the extracts below. How did the listener respond? Listen again and write the response.

- 1 They can take notes first.
- 2 Let them practise in groups before they speak in front of everyone. This'll give them confidence.
- 3 And using subtitles? Some teachers say we shouldn't use them. Ever!
- 4 They can see which words are swallowed.

B Read the responses. Mark them (✓) I agree, (X) I disagree or (?) I agree but not completely.

- 1 That's a good idea.
- 2 I suppose so.
- 3 You're right.
- 4 I'm not sure that's a good idea.

page 134 **LANGUAGEBANK**

8 A Look at pictures A–D below. What do you think the problems are?



- 1**
A: I think _____ in the food industry. (you / work)
B: That's _____ idea. (good)



- 2**
A: You _____ so much time watching TV. (not / spend)
B: _____ right.



- 3**
A: _____ we find you a personal trainer? (why)
B: I _____ a good idea. (not sure)



- 4**
A: I think _____ idea to start going shopping together. (good)
B: I _____. (suppose)

B Complete the conversations in pictures A–D using the words in brackets.

9 Work with two other students. Take turns to ask for and respond to advice. Student A: turn to page 160. Student B: turn to page 162. Student C: turn to page 164. Read your situation and explain it to the others.
I've got this problem ...