

# 7A Extraordinary school for boys

## 1 VOCABULARY education

a Complete the sentences with the correct word.

### In the UK

- 1 A school for children aged from about two to five is a nursery school.
- 2 A school for children aged from five to 11 is a pr school.
- 3 A school for children aged from 11 to 18 is a s school.
- 4 The person in charge of a school is the h.
- 5 A school paid for by the government is st school.
- 6 A school that parents pay for is a pr school.
- 7 A person who has a degree from a university is a gr.

### In the USA

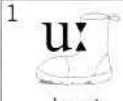


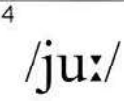
- 8 A school for children aged from about two to six is a k.
- 9 A school for children aged from six to nine is an el school.
- 10 A school for children aged from nine to 13 is a m school.
- 11 A school for children aged from 13 to 18 is a h school.
- 12 The class children are in is called a gr.
- 13 The school year is divided into two s.
- 14 The final year of school is the tw gr.

b Complete the sentences.

- 1 My friend was ill so she didn't take the exam.
- 2 Some of the girls in that class b very badly.
- 3 If you ch in the exam, the teacher won't mark it.
- 4 A boy was ex for stealing money from other pupils.
- 5 You'll f your exams if you don't work harder.
- 6 I've got my driving test tomorrow. I hope I p!
- 7 I've got exams next week, so I'm going to r this weekend.
- 8 The pupils were p by the teacher for being noisy in class.

## 2 PRONUNCIATION the letter u

a Circle the word with a different sound.

1  boot	2  up	3  bull	4  /ju:/'
<u>lunch</u> fruit scooter true	couple mussels pull tongue	cut full push put	musical stupid subtitles tuna

b iChecker Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

## 3 GRAMMAR first conditional and future time clauses + when, until, etc.

a Match the sentence halves.

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Will's parents will be furious       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 As soon as I get my driving licence, | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3 I'm sure we'll feel more relaxed     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4 You'll have to go to a new school    | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5 He won't pass his exams              | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 6 Nina won't look for a job            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 7 I'll buy the book                    | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 8 If I don't feel well,                | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

- a unless he revises more.  
b after we go on holiday.  
c if he fails his exam again.  
d before the classes start.  
e I'm going to buy a car.  
f when your family moves house.  
g I'll stay in bed.  
h until her daughter starts school.

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

if until when after unless before

- 1 They'll have to wear a uniform when they go to secondary school.
  - 2 I won't leave early \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher gives me permission.
  - 3 Ella will be disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't get good marks.
  - 4 I'll have a long holiday \_\_\_\_\_ the course finishes.
  - 5 The teacher won't start the class \_\_\_\_\_ all the pupils are quiet.
  - 6 I'll talk to my teachers \_\_\_\_\_ I choose my exam subjects.
- c Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple 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 leaving party before they \_\_\_\_\_ abroad. (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 have)
  - 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 results, he \_\_\_\_\_ me. (get, call)
  - 9 She \_\_\_\_\_ primary school until she \_\_\_\_\_ five years old. (not start, be)
  - 10 You \_\_\_\_\_ better if you \_\_\_\_\_ every day. (play, practise)

## 4 READING

- a Read the article once. What do South Korean pupils do in a *hagwon*?

- |                |                          |              |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 sleep        | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 study      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 meet friends | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 have lunch | <input type="checkbox"/> |

### 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 pupils with the best marks get a place. The school day starts at 8 a.m. and pupils finish studying somewhere between 10 p.m. and 1 a.m. at night. This is because many go to private academies called *hagwons* after school. Around 74% of all pupils attend a *hagwon* after their regular classes finish. A year's course costs, on average, \$2,600 per pupil. 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 pupils at South Korean secondary 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 pupils 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 pupils 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 do additional training.

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 some in class, the owner of the *hagwon* is punished and the pupils are sent home. It's a strange world, where some children have to be told to stop studying while others are **reluctant** to start.



b Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The street patrol in Seoul is looking for criminals. F
- 2 Most pupils in South Korea want to go to university. —
- 3 Today, pupils need higher marks to go to university. —
- 4 All private tutors in South Korea are paid well. —
- 5 Schoolteachers are used to pupils who sleep in class. —
- 6 The government is doing nothing to improve the education system. —
- 7 Every academy must close before 9 p.m. —
- 8 Students are punished if they are found in a *haqwon*. —

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases from the text.

- 1 It's a real challenge for teachers to get all their students to pass their exams.
- 2 Jon has hurt his neck, so he shouldn't use two \_\_\_\_\_ in bed.
- 3 It's very \_\_\_\_\_ to get into some universities. You need high marks.
- 4 My children are \_\_\_\_\_ to go outside when it's cold.
- 5 People using their laptops on the bus is a \_\_\_\_\_ these days.
- 6 Mary needed extra help with maths and history, so she has private \_\_\_\_\_ to give her extra lessons.

## 5 LISTENING

a **iChecker** Listen to a radio programme about a new TV series. Which word describes the methods used by the teacher in the series?

- 1 unusual
- 2 traditional
- 3 old-fashioned

b Listen again and correct the mistakes.

- 1 The series is a **drama**.  
\_\_\_\_\_ *reality show* \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The pupils are **sixteen**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 A boy says he'll burn a **car**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The teacher used to be a **soldier**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 He teaches **maths** at a secondary school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The pupils have to say a **number** in the game.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The pupils read Shakespeare to some **dogs**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 The punctuation class is in a **classroom**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Some of the pupils think the teacher is **mad**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 The next episode is the following **Friday**.  
\_\_\_\_\_

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.74.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- a prodigy /ə 'prɒdədʒi/
- determined (to do sth) /dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/
- resent (sb) /rɪ'zent/
- take up (tennis) /teɪk 'ʌp/
- compulsory /kəm'pʌlsəri/
- forbidden /fɔ'bɪdn/
- outstanding /aʊt'stændɪŋ/
- prestigious /pre'stɪdʒəs/
- cause controversy /kɔ:z kən'trɒvəsi/
- push (sb) too hard /pʊʃ tu: 'hɑ:d/

# 7B Ideal home

## 1 GRAMMAR second conditional

a Match the sentence halves.

- 1 If we had the time,
- 2 I would like my flat more,
- 3 Luke would be able to get a job in Berlin
- 4 If my sister didn't work so hard,
- 5 If we bought a bigger house in the country
- 6 If they could live anywhere they wanted to,
- 7 We'd have more privacy
- 8 I wouldn't want to live in London,

d

- a she could spend more time with her children.
- b they'd move to France.
- c if he could speak better German.
- d ~~we'd do the housework ourselves.~~
- e if we didn't have to share a flat.
- f unless I earned a lot of money
- g if it was on the top floor.
- h we'd be able to have a dog.

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the second conditional.

- 1 If I had more time, I'd paint my room myself. (have, paint)
- 2 Lucy's room \_\_\_\_\_ cleaner if she \_\_\_\_\_ it more often. (be, tidy)
- 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 cooker \_\_\_\_\_ broken. (not eat out, not be)
- 7 If I \_\_\_\_\_ with my neighbours because of a big problem, I \_\_\_\_\_ house. (fall out, 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 queue for the shower. (have, not be)

## 2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a **iChecker** Listen and complete the sentences.

- 1 If I did more exercise, I'd be a lot healthier.
- 2 I'd \_\_\_\_\_ my own \_\_\_\_\_ if I had a garden.
- 3 Would you \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ if you had enough money?
- 4 If it were my house, I \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen bigger.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ so hard if I didn't have pay so much rent.

b Listen again and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

c Match the words with the same sounds.

- |            |   |            |
|------------|---|------------|
| 1 cosy     | — | a suburb   |
| 2 ceiling  | — | b kitchen  |
| 3 town     |   | c steps    |
| 4 country  |   | d shower   |
| 5 spacious |   | e ground   |
| 6 terrace  |   | f basement |

d **iChecker** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

## 3 VOCABULARY houses

a Complete the sentences with *in* or *on* and a phrase from the box.

the fourth floor the outskirts the north coast  
a suburb a village

- 1 We're looking at flats far from the centre. We want to live in a suburb.
- 2 Sara bought a beautiful cottage \_\_\_\_\_, because she loves being near the countryside.
- 3 Here's your key. Your room is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I'd love to live by the sea, maybe \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Chris lives \_\_\_\_\_ of the city, so he has to commute to the centre every day.



b Complete the adverts.



This <sup>1</sup> modern flat is on the <sup>2</sup> top floor of a building with magnificent views of Regent Park. It has three bedrooms, a bathroom, and a large <sup>3</sup> spacious kitchen. The living room has a <sup>4</sup> wide fireplace and there are carpets in all the bedrooms. There is a large <sup>5</sup> balcony outside the living room with space for a table, chairs, and plants. There is a garage in the <sup>6</sup> basement with room for two cars.



#### 4 LISTENING

- a **iChecker** Listen to a guide giving a tour of Shakespeare's birthplace. Number the places and parts of the house in the order you hear them.
- |                    |                                     |                  |                          |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a the ground floor | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e the Great Hall | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b the staircase    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f the windows    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c the fireplace    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | g the walls      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d the garden       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                  |                          |

b Listen again and answer the questions.

- When was the house built?  
*In the early sixteenth century.*
- How old was Shakespeare when he moved from the house?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When did he get married?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How many children did he have?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Where did famous visitors use to write their names?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What did the family do in the Great Hall?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What did Shakespeare's father make?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What happened in the room at the top of the staircase?  
\_\_\_\_\_

c Listen again with the audioscript on p.75.



This 18th-century <sup>7</sup> cottage is situated in a quiet village. It has a kitchen, bathroom, living room, and two small but <sup>8</sup> comfortable bedrooms. All the rooms have low <sup>9</sup> ceilings, and the walls are made of <sup>10</sup> stone. There is an <sup>11</sup> oven in the living room, but the house also has central heating. There is a large <sup>12</sup> terrace at the back of the house, ideal for barbecues. Access to the house is by <sup>13</sup> stairs up to the front door. There is a large garden with high walls and an iron <sup>14</sup> gate.

## 5 READING

a Read the article once and choose the best title for it.

- 1 Top tips on buying a new house
- 2 Finding out where you really live
- 3 The most interesting houses to visit in London

1 *D*

Are you interested in the history of your house? If you are, then you might like to get in touch with a house historian. A house historian's job is to find out what has happened to a particular house in the past. They try to discover who built the house, who has lived in the building since it was built, and what was on the site of the building before. Their research can uncover all kinds of interesting information.

2 *—*

We spoke to house historian Tracy Collins, who told us some of her stories. One of the houses she had to **research** was a flat at 200 Oxford Street in London. She discovered that the author George Orwell had once stayed with the owners of the flat. He had slept in the smallest bedroom in the flat, which was very dark. Later, when he wrote his novel *1984*, he used the room as the inspiration for the famous Room 101. On another occasion, she was **looking into** the story of a block of flats in Orchard Court, also in London. She found out that the flat had been used by spies during the Second World War. First of all, the spies were invited to the building for a job interview. If they were successful, they went on a training course. After the course, they returned to the flat for their **instructions**. Then, they were sent on a mission. But Tracy's third story is even more dramatic. When she was investigating a house in another part of London, she discovered that a murder had happened there!



3 *—*

However, house historians do not only focus on one particular house. They also find out about the district where the house was built. Some districts are completely different now than they were in the past. One example is an area in Central London called Belgravia. Today, it is one of the richest districts in the world, but in the early nineteenth century, it was a poorer area. People used to go there during the day to **hang out** their washing or to collect plants for food. At night, many people would avoid the area because it was full of criminals.

4 *—*

If you can't afford to pay a professional to research the history of your house, you can try to research the past yourself. The best place to start is to find all the official documents belonging to your house. These should give you some idea of who the **previous** owners were. After that, you should go to the office that has the official documents of your area. Some of these **go back** hundreds of years! You may not find out anything particularly interesting about your house, but you're sure to enjoy the search.

b Match the headings with the paragraphs in the article. There are two extra headings that you do not need to use.

- A What was there before?
- B How much do house historians charge?
- C How can you do it yourself?
- ~~D What does a house historian do?~~
- E What do you need to become a house historian?
- F What has one house historian discovered?

c Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases. What do you think they mean? Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

d Complete the sentences with one of the **highlighted** words or phrases.

- 1 The police are looking into a robbery at the school.
- 2 I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ my family history.
- 3 Some of the houses in this village \_\_\_\_\_ to the twelfth century.
- 4 I didn't paint my living room. It was done by the \_\_\_\_\_ owner of the house.
- 5 When the washing machine has finished, can you \_\_\_\_\_ the clothes to dry, please?
- 6 You should always read the \_\_\_\_\_ before you try to build a bookcase.

### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- bookcase /'bʊkkeɪs/
- property /'prɒpəti/
- tower /'taʊə/
- hang (a picture) /hæŋ/
- overlook (sth) /əʊvə'lʊk/
- remain /rɪ'meɪn/
- settle (in a village) /'setl/
- plain /pleɪn/
- peace and quiet /pi:s ən 'kwaɪət/
- turn into /tɜ:n 'ɪntə/