



Back to school, aged 35

We don't need no education.
Pink Floyd, 'Another Brick in the Wall'

1 VOCABULARY education

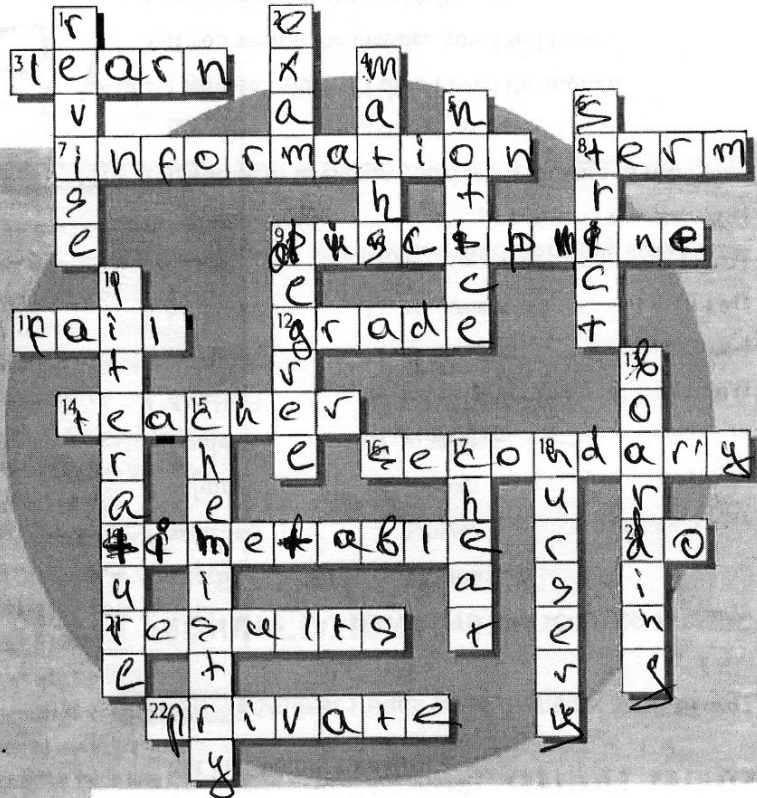
Complete the crossword.

Clues across →

- 3 You ____ to speak a foreign language.
- 7 The study of computers is called ____ technology.
- 8 A period of time that the school year is divided into.
- 9 The way of controlling pupils' behaviour.
- 11 The opposite of *pass a test / exam*.
- 12 Mark for an exam (e.g. A, B, or C).
- 14 The person whose job is to teach in a school.
- 16 After primary school you go to ____ school.
- 19 A plan of classes, days, and times.
- 20 Pupils usually have to ____ homework.
- 21 Everybody waited anxiously for the exam ____.
- 22 The opposite of a *state* school.



Clues down ↓

- 1 To read or study to prepare for an exam.
- 2 Another name for a test.
- 4 The study of numbers, etc.
- 5 Schools often have a ____ board for announcements, marks, etc.
- 6 A school which has lots of rules is st ____.
- 9 University graduates have a d ____.
- 10 The subject in which you study novels, plays, and poetry.
- 13 A school where you sleep is a ____ school.
- 15 The subject in which you study chemical substances.
- 17 For example, to copy in a test.
- 18 The school for very young children (e.g. 1-3 years).



2 PRONUNCIATION /ʌ/ or /ju:/?

a Circle the word with a different sound.

	/ju:/		/ju:/
computer	student	much	pupil
lunch	study	number	usually
result	university	uniform	subject

b Underline the stressed syllable.

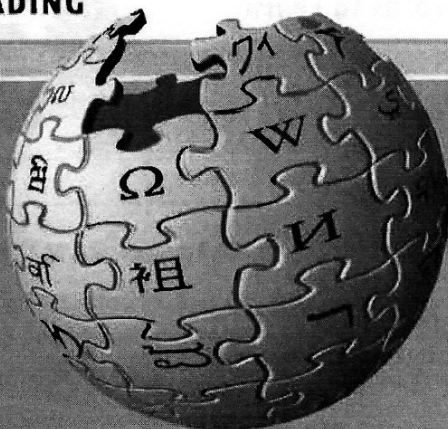
- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 university | 5 behave | 8 primary |
| 2 revise | 6 discipline | 9 professor |
| 3 exam | 7 secondary | 10 religious |
| 4 uniform | | |

c Practise saying the words in a and b.

Study Link Student's Book p.150 Vocabulary Bank

Study Link Student's Book p.158 Sound Bank

3 READING



The Internet and education

Until quite recently Silicon Valley and its innovations had little effect on teaching and learning. But with the rise of the Internet, information technology is now beginning to have much more influence on education. Two areas which are becoming more and more significant are 'blogs' and 'wikis'.

The word 'blog' is short for 'weblog'. A blog is an online diary or 'log' of someone's life, thoughts, or opinions. Anybody can create their own 'blog' and blogging is becoming extremely popular – type 'blog' into Google and you'll get over 500 million results. For educational purposes, academics, teachers, and students create blogs as personal online study sites; places to work together and share information and ideas. Some universities even give their students and staff free space on a server to start their own blogs.

'Wikis' are websites where anyone can add content and make changes, so that the site becomes a group creation – 'wiki' stands for 'What I Know Is'. These sites can be a valuable source of information and opinion for students, though the information may not be totally accurate – some academics refuse to use them. Perhaps the best-known wiki is the online encyclopaedia, Wikipedia, which has more than one million entries in over 100 languages. Wikipedia is working hard to make sure that its information is completely accurate, so students will be able to use it with confidence, and there's no doubt that it is an incredible resource.

a Read the article and find the answers to these questions as quickly as you can.

1 Is information technology more or less important in education than before?

more

2 Where does the word 'blog' come from?

weblog

3 What is a 'blog'? online diary

4 What are blogs used for at universities?

to work together and share information

5 What does 'WIKI' mean?

what I know is

6 Who puts the information on this kind of website?

anyone

7 Why do students need to be careful if they use 'Wikis' when they study?

info. can be inaccurate

8 What is Wikipedia? online encyclopaedia

b Underline five words or phrases you don't know. Use your dictionary to look up their meaning and pronunciation.

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

a Match the sentence halves.

1 She won't pass her exams

d

2 I'll have to go to a new school

f

3 She won't start primary school

e

4 I think I'll go on holiday

a

5 As soon as I get home

c

6 Her parents will get her a present

b

~~a~~ after I finish my exams.

~~b~~ if she gets good marks.

~~c~~ I'm going to do my homework.

~~d~~ unless she revises more.

~~e~~ until she's four years old.

~~f~~ when my parents move to Doncaster.

b Circle the correct answers.

- 1 He'll study history at university (if) / until he gets good grades.
- 2 She won't start the class as soon as / until all the pupils are quiet.
- 3 I'll probably talk to my teachers before / if I choose my exam subjects.
- 4 We'll have to wear a uniform when / after we go to secondary school.
- 5 I won't leave early unless / if the teacher gives me permission.
- 6 She'll do her homework if / as soon as she gets home.
- 7 He'll be really disappointed if / unless he fails his exams.
- 8 She won't go to secondary school until / as soon as she's 11 years old.

c Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or future (will / won't).

- 1 If I don't write the date in my diary, I 'll forget it. (not write, forget)
- 2 will you take the exam again if you fail it? (take, fail)
- 3 I will do my homework as soon as this programme ends. (do, end)
- 4 Unless her marks are very good, she won't be able to study medicine. (be, not be able to)
- 5 He won't leave home until he finishes at university. (not leave, finish)
- 6 When I get my results I will call you immediately. (get, call)
- 7 I will come and see you before I go to England. (come, go)
- 8 We will be late unless we hurry up. (be, hurry up)
- 9 Until I speak to my teacher I won't know what subjects I'm doing. (speak, not know)
- 10 You won't pass the exam if you don't revise more. (not pass, not revise)

More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
behaviour <i>noun</i>	/bi'hervjə/	
bell <i>noun</i>	/bel/	
canteen <i>noun</i>	/kæn'ti:n/	
effective <i>adjective</i>	/i'fektiv/	
slightly <i>adverb</i>	/i'slaɪli/	
do up (your coat) <i>verb</i>	/du: ʌp/	
punish <i>verb</i>	/ˈpʌnɪʃ/	
first of all	/fɜ:st əv ɔ:l/	
secondly <i>adverb</i>	/ˈsekəndli/	
finally <i>adverb</i>	/ˈfaɪnəli/	

LISTENING

a Listen to a woman talking about schools and education. Tick (✓) the two statements she is responding to.

- 1 Private schools are usually better than state schools. ☐
- 2 All schools should let children wear whatever they want. ☐
- 3 Girls study better without boys in the class. ☐
- 4 Boys study better in a mixed class. ☐

b Listen again. Complete the reasons she gives.

- 1 It's better if all children _____
- 2 It's _____ for the parents.
- 3 It's _____ for the children to _____ in the mornings.
- 4 Girls work better _____
- 5 If there aren't boys, I think girls _____
- 6 Girls generally _____ than boys.

c Listen again with the tapescript on p.77 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

Study Link MultiROM

Study Link Student's Book p.136 Grammar Bank 4A