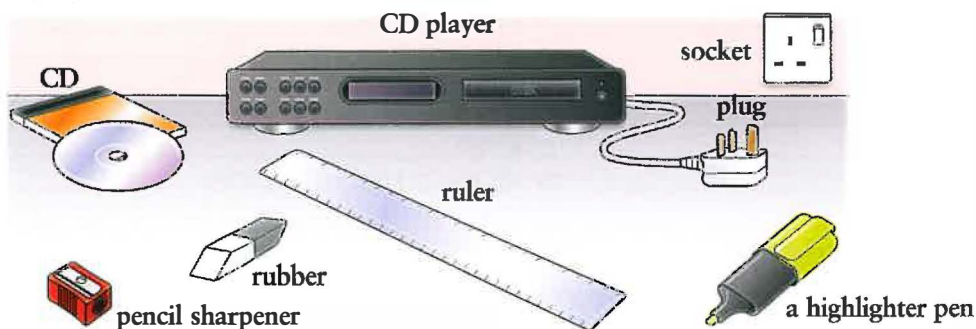


32 Classroom language

A Equipment and uses



You use a rubber to **rub something out**, e.g. writing.
You use a ruler to **measure something**.

You use a pencil sharpener to **sharpen pencils**.
You use a highlighter pen to **highlight a word**.

B Classroom activities

Teachers or students do these things in the classroom.

look up a word in a dictionary [find the meaning of a word]

borrow someone's dictionary or rubber [use it and then return it]

plug in the CD player [put the plug in the electric socket]

turn up the volume on the CD player [increase the volume; make it louder; *opp* **turn (it) down**]

correct students' English [give the correct English if students make mistakes]

Language help

If you **lend someone something**, you give it to them for a period of time; if you **borrow something from someone**, you get it from them.

Could you lend me your pen? means the same as *Could I borrow your pen?*

Teachers may ask students to do these things in the classroom.

I'd like you to **work with a partner**. [someone else, i.e. another student]

Henrique, could you **swap places** with Lorena? [change seats / sit in each other's seats]

Kim, could you **share** your book with Petra? [use it together at the same time]

Repeat this sentence after me. [say it again]

C Questions about vocabulary

Q: What does *tiny* mean?

A: It means 'very small'.

Q: How do you **pronounce** *weight*?

A: It's pronounced /weɪt/, like *wait*.

Q: How do you **spell** *bicycle*?

A: B-I-C-Y-C-L-E.

Q: How do you **use** the word *wow*?

A: We use it to show that we think something is fantastic or surprising, e.g. **Wow**, look at that car.

Q: Could you **explain the difference** between *lend* and *give*?

A: If you lend something to someone, they have to give it back. If you give something to them, they can keep it.

Language help

verb	noun
mean	meaning
pronounce	pronunciation
repeat	repetition

verb	noun
spell	spelling
explain	explanation
use	use

Exercises

32.1 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 explain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a places |
| 2 look up | <input type="checkbox"/> | b a mistake |
| 3 sharpen | <input type="checkbox"/> | c a word |
| 4 swap | <input type="checkbox"/> | d with a partner |
| 5 plug in | <input type="checkbox"/> | e a dictionary |
| 6 work | <input type="checkbox"/> | f the CD player |
| 7 borrow | <input type="checkbox"/> | g the meaning |
| 8 correct | <input type="checkbox"/> | h a pencil |

32.2 Answer the questions.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 What do you put in a CD player? | a CD |
| 2 What do you use a dictionary for? | |
| 3 What do you put in a socket? | |
| 4 What do you use a rubber for? | |
| 5 Why do you share a book? | |
| 6 What do you use a highlighter pen for? | |
| 7 What do you use a pencil sharpener for? | |
| 8 What do you use a ruler for? | |

32.3 Here are some answers about *swap*. Write the questions.

- 1 A: What does 'swap' mean?
 B: It means to change something for something else.
- 2 A:
 B: Like shop or stop.
- 3 A:
 B: S-W-A-P.
- 4 A:
 B: You could say: *I can't see the board from here. Could you swap places with me?*

32.4 Read the sentences on the left, then write a suitable request on the right.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 You want to look up a word. | Could I <u>borrow your dictionary?</u> |
| 2 You can't hear the CD player. | Could you |
| 3 You need to borrow a dictionary. | Could you |
| 4 You didn't hear what the teacher said. | Could you |
| 5 You want to know the difference between <i>lend</i> and <i>borrow</i> . | Could you |
| 6 You need to use someone's ruler. | Could I |
| 7 You want to sit in someone else's seat. | Could we |

32.5

Over to you

Think about your last lesson (in English or any other subject). Did you do any of these things:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| use a highlighter pen? | share a book with anyone? | use a rubber? |
| look up any words? | borrow anything? | lend someone a pencil? |
| swap places with anyone? | use a ruler? | |

A

The school system

This is the system for state education in most parts of England and Wales. State schools are free and operated by the country. Parents pay to send their children to private schools.

age	education
3	Almost all children attend [go to; <i>fmI</i>] nursery school for up to 15 hours a week.
5	Everyone starts primary school.
11	Pupils [students at school] go to secondary school.
16	Pupils take/do GCSE exams, in up to ten subjects. Then they can leave school and get a job, or go to a college for vocational [job] training, e.g. hotel management or travel and tourism courses, or they can stay at school for two more years.
18	Pupils take 'A' level exams in three or four subjects, and then they can leave school and get a job or go on to university [continue their education at university], or go to a college for further education/training, e.g. teaching or business studies.

B

The school timetable

The school day is divided into about 5–7 lessons, and over the course of a week, most pupils do/study about ten subjects, including English, maths, history, science, etc. There's usually a one-hour lunch break [period of rest between work], and a break in the morning and afternoon as well.

Language help

In American English the subject is **math**, but in British English it is **maths**.

The school year is usually divided into three terms [periods of study], with each term being about 13 weeks, although some schools are now having shorter terms and more frequent holidays. At the end of the school year, pupils usually take/do exams before they break up [end classes for the term]. After the summer holidays, they go back [return] for the new school year.

C

School rules*

“In the past schools generally had more rules, and if you broke the rules¹, you were punished. At my school, for example, pupils sometimes had to stay behind² and write an essay. I used to get into trouble³ for wearing lipstick.

I remember we had to call the male teachers 'sir' and female teachers 'miss', and we had to wear a horrible uniform⁴. Nowadays, the atmosphere⁵ is more relaxed⁶: older pupils can often dress⁷ the way they want – as long as they're reasonably smart⁸ – and the teachers are not as strict⁹.”

* instructions telling you what you must or must not do

¹ did something wrong

² stay in a place when others leave

³ do something wrong and be punished

⁴ special clothes

⁵ the feeling in a place or situation

⁶ comfortable and informal

⁷ wear clothes

⁸ well dressed and not too casual

⁹ A strict teacher punishes pupils who do something wrong.



lipstick

Exercises

33.1 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 go | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a the rules |
| 2 leave | <input type="checkbox"/> | b a uniform |
| 3 take | <input type="checkbox"/> | c into trouble |
| 4 wear | <input type="checkbox"/> | d at school |
| 5 study | <input type="checkbox"/> | e to school |
| 6 stay | <input type="checkbox"/> | f school |
| 7 get | <input type="checkbox"/> | g an exam |
| 8 break | <input type="checkbox"/> | h a subject |

33.2 Complete the sentences about state schools in England.

- 1 When they're three, children can go to nursery school.
- 2 At the age of five they go to school.
- 3 At the age of eleven they go to school.
- 4 When they're sixteen they exams, and afterwards they can school if they want.
- 5 Many pupils at school for another two years and do 'A' levels.
- 6 Nowadays, a lot of pupils to university after they leave school.

33.3 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences. Sometimes both are correct.

- 1 We *take / do* exams in the summer. *Both are correct.*
- 2 The school *timetable / schedule* is more or less the same every day.
- 3 The day is divided *into / out of* seven lessons.
- 4 The pupils *do / study* about ten subjects.
- 5 There is usually a *rest / break* three times a day.
- 6 Schools often *break out / break up* after they finish exams.
- 7 After pupils leave school, many of them *take / get* a job.
- 8 Pupils can *wear / dress* the way they want.

33.4 Complete the sentences.

- 1 There were three terms in the school year.
- 2 I had to a uniform.
- 3 I had to call the teachers 'sir' and teachers 'miss'.
- 4 I occasionally got into at school for doing things I shouldn't do.
- 5 The teachers at my school were strict, and they pupils who broke the rules.
- 6 My school had a really nice, relaxed

33.5

Over to you

Answer the questions about the education system in your country. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- 1 Do you have state schools and private schools?
- 2 Do all children have nursery education?
- 3 When do children go to primary school and secondary school?
- 4 Do all schools have the same terms?
- 5 When can children leave school?
- 6 Do pupils normally have to wear a uniform, or can they wear what they want?
- 7 Are teachers usually quite strict?
- 8 Is the atmosphere quite relaxed in most schools?

A

How are they getting on?*

This is what Katya, an English teacher, thinks about some of her students.

“Ayumi has a **wide vocabulary** [knows a lot of words] and speaks very **accurately** [without mistakes], but she needs to practise her speaking more in order to become more **fluent** [able to speak naturally without stopping].”

“Cesar is quite fluent, but his **accent** [the way he pronounces words] is not very good. In particular, he has problems with certain **consonants**. [letters of the alphabet (a-z), which are not the vowels a, e, i, o, u].”

“Emre has no problem **making himself understood** [saying things in a way people understand], but he needs to **increase** his vocabulary [make it bigger], because at the moment it's quite **basic** [elementary; *syn* simple].”

“Olga is always **willing to** [happy and ready to] **experiment** with language [try something new to see what it is like]. For that reason she sometimes **gets things wrong** [makes mistakes], but she learns from her mistakes and she's making a lot of progress.”

“Andreas is a fantastic language learner. He **picks things up** [learns things without trying] very quickly, and he **has a good ear for language** [is good at hearing, repeating and understanding sounds and words].”

*What progress are they making?



Katya

Common mistakes

We use adjectives with nouns, and adverbs with verbs.

He's a **fluent** speaker. (NOT He's a ~~fluently~~ speaker.) She speaks **accurately**. (NOT She speaks ~~accurate~~.)
I need to speak English well. (NOT I need to speak English ~~good~~.)

B

Examinations

Language help

You can **take** or **do** an exam (NOT ~~make~~ an exam). If you are successful and do well, you **pass**; if you are not successful and do badly, you **fail**. Before taking an exam, you **revise for** the exam [study / prepare for the exam]. Sometimes you can also **retake** an exam [do it again].

“My students are **taking** the Cambridge First Certificate exam in June, and for some of them it will be **hard work**¹. I think Cesar might fail, but he's **doing his best**², so with a bit of luck he might pass. I expect most of the others to pass. Andreas is a strong **candidate**³, and I'm sure he'll get a good **grade** (*syn* mark). I think Ayumi and Olga will also **do well**.

At the moment I'm trying to **get through**⁴ the coursebook so that we can do some **revision**⁵. I think the most important thing is to do some **exam preparation**⁶. Today I want the students to **do/write an essay**⁷. Most of them still find it difficult to write accurately, so I need to **work on that** with them.”

¹ work that requires a lot of effort

² making as much effort as he can; *syn* trying his best

³ someone who is taking an exam

⁴ finish

⁵ revise for the exam

⁶ getting ready for the exam

⁷ a short piece of writing about a particular subject

Exercises

34.1 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences. Sometimes both are correct.

- 1 We *made / (got)* something wrong in the first question.
- 2 I had to *do / write* an essay.
- 3 My sister picks *up / out* languages very quickly.
- 4 I will have to *revise for / revise* my exam next week.
- 5 The students always *do / make* their best.
- 6 Tomas wants to *do / take* the exam in June.
- 7 Karin *failed / lost* the exam, but she can retake it next year.

34.2 Complete the sentences. The first letter has been given to help you.

- 1 There are twenty-six letters in the *alphabet*
- 2 A+ is the highest *g*..... you can get.
- 3 There are over 100 *c*..... taking the exam.
- 4 We had to write an *e*..... for homework in not more than 200 words.
- 5 I need to *w*..... on my grammar; it's not very good.
- 6 I need to *i*..... my vocabulary; it's still very *b*.....
- 7 A and E are *v*..... ; B, C and D are *c*.....
- 8 Studying for my exam is *h*..... *w*....., but it will be worth the effort.
- 9 Our teacher was always *w*..... to help us with our exam preparation.

34.3 Rewrite the sentences on the left starting with the words given. Keep a similar meaning.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 Can you retake the exam? | Can you do <i>the exam again</i> ? |
| 2 They will need to revise for the exam. | They will need to do some |
| 3 I will work as hard as I can. | I will do |
| 4 We need to prepare for the exam. | We need to do some |
| 5 I make mistakes. | I get |
| 6 I can listen and repeat things accurately. | I have a good |

34.4 Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A: Do you think Hiroko will do well?
B: Yes, I'm sure she'll *pass*..... the exam.
- 2 A: Is her pronunciation good?
B: No, she has quite a strong
- 3 A: Can she speak naturally without stopping?
B: Yes, she's quite
- 4 A: And does she make many mistakes?
B: No, she's quite *when* she speaks.
- 5 A: Does he know a lot of English?
B: No, but he can make himself
- 6 A: *Will you finish the book?*
B: Yeah, we should get it.
- 7 A: Did Amy do in her exam?
B: Yes, she got 80%.

34.5

Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, ask someone else the same questions.

Do you think you ...

... can make yourself understood?

... have a strong accent?

... are quite accurate?

... are quite fluent?

... have a wide vocabulary?

... have a good ear for language?

... pick things up quickly?

... often experiment with new language?

A Subjects

You can **do/study** these subjects at university but not always at school.

medicine (to become a doctor)

engineering (to become an engineer)

economics (to become an economist)

business studies (to become a **businessman/woman** and **go into business**)

law (to become a lawyer)

architecture (to become an architect)

psychology (to become a psychologist)

B Studying at university

Some students go to university because they enjoy studying, others just want a **qualification**¹. First, however, you have to get good **grades** in your final school exams to get a **place** at many universities. You can then **study for / do a degree**². If you complete the course **successfully**, you get your **degree**³ and receive a **certificate**⁴. In the UK, most degree courses last⁵ three years, although some take longer, e.g. medicine or law.

Teachers at university are usually called **lecturers**, and most of the **teaching** is done through **lectures**⁶. The most senior lecturers have the title **Professor**. Students doing **arts** subjects, e.g. English or history, will spend time working in the **library** and writing **essays**⁷. Students doing **science** degrees, e.g. physics or chemistry, will probably spend a lot of their time working in a **laboratory** (*infrm* lab).



library



laboratory (lab)

¹ something that you get when you are successful in an exam

² do a course at university

³ (also the word for) a university qualification

⁴ a document that shows you have completed a course successfully

⁵ continue for

⁶ the lecturer talks and the students listen

⁷ short pieces of writing on a particular subject

Language help

noun	verb	adjective
qualification	qualify	qualified
success	succeed (in sth / in doing sth)	(un)successful

C Postgraduate degrees

When students are doing their first degree, they are called **undergraduates**. When they complete their degree, they are **graduates**. Some graduates go on to **do** [do something in the future] a **Master's**, e.g. in the UK an **MA** (Master of Arts) or **MSc** (Master of Science). These are called **postgraduate degrees**. The longest one is a **PhD** (Doctor of Philosophy) where students **do research** [make a detailed study of one particular subject] for at least three years.

Exercises

35.1 Complete the sentences.

- 1 To become a psychologist you need to study psychology .
- 2 To become an engineer you need to study
- 3 To become a doctor you need to study
- 4 To become an economist you need to study
- 5 To become a lawyer you need to study
- 6 To become an architect you need to study

35.2 Put the sentences in the correct order.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| I did a degree course. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I passed with good grades. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I got a Master's. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I did a postgraduate course. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I did my final exams at school. | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| I became an undergraduate. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I got a place at university. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I got a degree in business studies. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

35.3 Are the sentences about English universities true or false? If a sentence is false, correct it.

- 1 The teachers are all called professors. False. Most teachers are called lecturers.
- 2 Anyone can go to university if they want to.
- 3 Some students go to university just to get a qualification.
- 4 Most university degree courses in the UK last two years.
- 5 Students go to lectures at university.
- 6 If you are unsuccessful, you get a degree.
- 7 Students studying for their first degree are called graduates.
- 8 Science students have to write a lot of essays.
- 9 A PhD is a postgraduate degree.
- 10 If you study arts subjects, you work in a laboratory.

35.4 Complete the text.

Stephen got very good ¹grades in his final school exams, and he went to university and got a ²..... in economics. He then ³..... to do an MSc. The course ⁴..... a year, and at the end of it, he had an offer to go ⁵..... business with a friend. After two years though, he decided to go back to university to do ⁶..... for a PhD. He knows it will be three years' work without much money, but he loves studying, and never went to university just for a ⁷..... that would get him a good job earning a lot of money.

35.5

Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- 1 Do you need to pass exams before you can go to university in your country?
- 2 How long do most degree courses last?
- 3 In England the first degree is called a BA or BSc. What are they called in your country?
- 4 Do you have similar postgraduate degrees in your country?
- 5 Do you get a certificate when you finish your degree?

45 Music

A Musical taste*

People's taste in music is different. I like **pop music**, my brother likes **folk music** [music written and played in a traditional style], and my dad prefers **classical music**.

My brother and I like going to concerts to see groups **perform** [play] **live** [in front of a large group of people, called an **audience**; pronounced to rhyme with *five*]. My dad just listens to music at home; he isn't interested in **live performances**.

When I listen to music I am mostly interested in the **tune** [the musical notes], but my brother is more interested in the **lyrics** [the words of a song].

*the type of music that you like

Common mistakes

Classical music (NOT *classie music*)

B Musical instruments and musicians



C People in music

A **composer** is someone who writes music, usually classical music.

A **songwriter** is someone who writes songs, e.g. Paul McCartney, Sting, Chris Martin.

A **conductor** is someone who stands in front of an **orchestra** [a large group of musicians who play different instruments] and **conducts** [leads] them.

An **opera singer** is someone who sings **opera**. [a play in which the words are sung]

A **ballet dancer** is someone who dances in a **ballet**.

A **solo artist** is someone who sings or plays music but is not part of a group, e.g. Beyoncé, Jay-Z, etc.

Famous **groups/bands** are Coldplay, U2, etc.

D Making an album

When groups record an **album** [put eight or ten songs onto one CD] or a **single** [one song on a CD], they do it in a **recording studio**. Then, when the album comes out [is in the shops for people to buy], it is usually **advertised** in the media [there are adverts on TV, in newspapers, etc.]. As well as buying CDs, many people also **download** their favourite **tracks** [individual songs from an album] or albums from the Internet.

Exercises

45.1 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 classical | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a studio |
| 2 solo | <input type="checkbox"/> | b singer |
| 3 recording | <input type="checkbox"/> | c music |
| 4 musical | <input type="checkbox"/> | d dancer |
| 5 opera | <input type="checkbox"/> | e artist |
| 6 ballet | <input type="checkbox"/> | f instrument |

45.2 Complete the sentences.

- There was a very big audience..... for their last concert – nearly 10,000 people.
- I think their new is a great song.
- The new has songs written by other people. It out next week.
- I've listened to a lot of their music but I've never seen them perform
- Their new album was in a studio near my home.
- The band has a new album out and it's being on TV.

45.3 Find five more pairs of words. Why are they pairs?

flute	ballet	audience	album	dancing	orchestra	concert
conductor	flautist	composer	classical music	recording studio		

A flautist is a person who plays a flute.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

45.4 Can you complete this music quiz with words from the opposite page?

- Chris Martin is the main singer and songwriter..... for his group Coldplay.
- The Berlin Philharmonic is an Herbert von Karajan was the from 1955 to 1989.
- Placido Domingo and Luciano Pavarotti were both great
- Waterloo* was Abba's first Number 1 hit
- Sergeant Pepper* is the most famous by The Beatles.
- Eric Clapton is a great rock
- Yo Yo Ma is a great classical
- Rachmaninoff is a famous
- Puccini composed such as *La Bohème*.
- Who was the very famous artist who sang *Thriller*?

45.5

Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, ask someone else the same questions.

- What music do you like? Is your taste in music different from your parents'?
- Who's your favourite solo artist, group or composer?
- What was the last single or album you bought or downloaded?
- When was the last time you heard or saw a group or orchestra perform live?
- Are you usually more interested in the tune or the lyrics of a song?
- Do you play a musical instrument? What do you play?

46 Special events

A A fireworks display

The Sydney fireworks¹ display² is held³ every year, and more than one million people gather⁴ at Sydney harbour⁵ on New Year's Eve to celebrate⁶ the new year. All age groups are involved⁷ in the event. At 9 pm there is 'Family fireworks' for families with younger children. After that a large number of boats parade⁸ around the harbour. Finally, at midnight, there is a spectacular⁹ fireworks display for almost fifteen minutes in which more than 4,000 kilograms of fireworks light up the night sky.

¹ (see picture)

² a show for people to watch

³ organised

⁴ come together

⁵ area of water where ships are kept and are safe from the sea

⁶ do something enjoyable on a special day

⁷ included (in an event or activity)

⁸ move around as part of a group, often to celebrate something (*parade* is also a noun)

⁹ looking extremely good or exciting



B An arts festival

The Edinburgh Festival¹ is an annual² event, and is the largest arts festival in the world. It consists of³ at least six different festivals which take place⁴ in the city and last⁵ for almost six weeks during August and early September. The most popular⁶ festival is The Fringe, which has up to⁷ 500 daily performances in dance, music, drama and comedy in 180 places across the city.

¹ a number of special events often continuing for several days

² happening once a year

³ is made of

⁴ happen

⁵ continue

⁶ liked by many people

⁷ the maximum (is 500)

C The Chinese Spring Festival



The Spring Festival (or Chinese New Year) is the biggest traditional festival in China. It has been celebrated for about 4,000 years, and takes place every year at some point between 21 January and 20 February. On the day before the festival starts, people from all over¹ China return to their family homes and gather for a big meal. The next day, many people dress up², and children receive money from their parents in red envelopes to bring them luck. Another popular custom is to put two-line poems on the gates outside each home.

¹ everywhere (in China)

² wear special clothes

Language help

A **custom** is something that people usually do. A **tradition** is a very old custom that has continued for a long time. The adjectives are **traditional** and **customary**.

It is traditional to give each other presents.

It is customary to take your shoes off before you enter a mosque.

We went to a traditional Greek wedding (NOT a Greek-traditional wedding).

Exercises

46.1 Complete the definitions.

- 1 A display is a show for people to watch
- 2 If you are involved in an activity, you are in it.
- 3 If you can have up to 25 people, 25 people is the
- 4 If an event is spectacular, it looks very good or
- 5 A harbour is a place where are kept.
- 6 If people parade round the streets, they round the streets in a group.


46.2 Rewrite the sentences using the word in capitals. Keep a similar meaning.

- 1 The festival happens in the summer. TAKE The festival takes place in the summer.
- 2 The children wear special clothes. DRESS
- 3 People come from everywhere in Japan. ALL
- 4 They hold the event every year. HELD
- 5 Do you do anything special for your birthday? CELEBRATE
- 6 The festival happens every year. ANNUAL

46.3 Complete the text.

The Fallas is a ¹ traditional ² in Valencia, Spain, which ³ for five days and finishes on March 19th. The Fallas ⁴ place right across the city, and it ⁵ St Joseph, as well as the end of winter and the birth of spring. The festival ⁶ of music, dancing, cooking (the famous paella) and parades, and each area in the city produces a falla, which is a figure made of paper, cardboard, wood, etc. that is burnt on the final day. The fallas are very important, and artists spend months making them.

But the festival is also famous for ⁷ fireworks displays. Every day crowds ⁸ in different parts of the city at 2 pm, when loud firecrackers are set off. ⁹ displays continue every night, and on the final night, there is a huge display when all the fallas are burned. This is called the Crema.



46.4

Over to you

Think about a festival you know and answer the questions. If possible, ask someone else.

- 1 What kind of festival is it? Is it an arts festival or a traditional festival?
- 2 How often is it held?
- 3 When and where does it take place?
- 4 How long does it last?
- 5 What does it consist of?
- 6 Are there any special traditions or customs as part of the festival?