Module 2 Education

Module task: Making a leaflet about your school

Unit 1 They don't sit in rows.

Listening and vocabulary

1 **Work in pairs and talk about your school.**

— *What do you like best about our school?*
— *I like...*



2 **Listen and complete the sentences.**

1 The weather was _____ when Tony was in London.
2 Tony played football with _____.
3 Daming is surprised to hear that Tony _____.
4 Tony didn't go to lessons. He was _____.

3 **Listen and read.**

Betty: Hey, Tony! Did you enjoy yourself in London?
Tony: Yes! I went to see my friend Susie. And I visited her school.
Betty: What are English schools like?
Tony: Here are a few photos. I took them myself.
Daming: Let's have a look.
Tony: So this is Susie's school. It's got about 700 pupils, like most schools in England.
Betty: How many pupils are there in a class in England?
Tony: About thirty.
Daming: We have forty in our class. So ours is a bit bigger. Look, everyone is wearing a jacket and tie!
Tony: Yes, every student wears school clothes in England.
Daming: And everyone is sitting around tables in the classroom.
Tony: That's right. They don't sit in rows. Look at the swimming pool and the huge sports ground. Most English schools have sports grounds. Kids there really enjoy playing football.
Daming: We like playing football too. And we also have an excellent swimming team.
Betty: I hope I can visit Susie's school one day. It looks really great.
Tony: Our school is great too, and we have more students here. This means more people to play with.
Betty: And more friends too.

Everyday English

- Did you enjoy yourself?
- Let's have a look.
- It looks really great.

Now complete Susie's column in the table.

	Susie's school	Your school
Number of pupils in the school		
Number of pupils in a class		
Arrangement of seats in the classroom		
Sports areas		

4 Answer the questions.

1 Who did Tony visit in London?
2 How did Tony get the photos of Susie's school?
3 Which class is a bit bigger, Susie's or Daming's?
4 What does Betty hope to do one day?

5 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in the box.

enjoy pool row tie wear

Pupils in England do not sit in (1) _____ in the classroom. They sit around tables. Everyone (2) _____ a jacket and (3) _____. Most schools have sports grounds, and English children (4) _____ playing football, just as pupils in China do. Some English schools have swimming (5) _____, but not all of them do.

Pronunciation and speaking

6 Read and predict which words the speaker is likely to stress.

Betty: Hey, Tony! Did you enjoy yourself in London?
Tony: Yes! I went to see my friend Susie. And I visited her school.
Betty: What are English schools like?
Tony: Here are a few photos. I took them myself.

Now listen and check. 🎧

7 Work in pairs. Read the conversation in Activity 6 aloud.

8 Complete the *Your school* column in Activity 3.

Now work in pairs and compare your school with Susie's school. Say:

- what both schools have
- what one school has but the other does not

Module 2 Education

Unit 2 What do I like best about school?

Reading and vocabulary

1 **Look at the photos and say what you can see.**


a


b


c

2 **Read the passage and answer the questions.**

1 How long has Susie been at River School?
2 How long does her schoolday last?
3 Do all the students at River School have the same subjects?
4 How do you like Susie's school life? Why?

My school life

My name is Susie Thompson, and I'm fifteen. I've been at River School, London, since I was eleven. If I pass my exams next year, I'll stay here until I'm eighteen.

River School is a secondary school, about twenty minutes away from my home by bike. Before I came here, I went to the primary school near my home. I started primary school when I was five and stayed there for six years.

We go to school every weekday from 8:45 am to 3:15 pm. Before class, our teacher checks which pupils are present or absent. Then everyone goes to the main hall. There, our head teacher tells us news about the school. At 9:05 am the bell rings, and lessons start. Each lesson lasts for an hour. We have a break from 11:05 am until 11:15 am, then another lesson, and then lunch for an hour. In the afternoon, we have two more lessons before school finishes.

This year I have ten subjects: maths, English, physics, chemistry, French, history, geography, music, IT and PE. Some people learn German instead of French. It's lucky we don't have exams in every subject.

We have a large sports ground for football and tennis, where we can play both during and after school hours. After-school activities, such as sports clubs and language societies, are popular too. During the school year there are usually visits to museums and to camps for activities such as climbing and walking in the country. Last year a group of us even went to Japan. There are parties and a sports day, and school plays are really popular. Once a term, there is a parents' meeting, so our parents and teachers can talk about our progress.

What do I like best about school? English, chemistry, music, sports clubs, school plays… and above all, my friends!

3 **Put the statements into the correct group.**

1 Susie has been at school since she was five and she will be at school until she is eighteen.
2 All schools in the UK are like River School.
3 Lessons start at 9:05 am.
4 The fourth lesson starts at 1:15 pm.
5 There is a parents' meeting each term.

We can get the information from the passage directly: _____

We can get the information from the passage indirectly: _____

We cannot get the information from the passage: _____

4 **Complete the questions with the words in the box.**

absent bell pass weekdays

1 When do you hear a _____ at school?
2 Who is _____ from school today?
3 What do you usually do on _____?
4 How many marks do you need to _____ the English exam?

Now work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Learning to learn

When you write a composition, remember:
Write about what you know best. This usually means your family, friends, school and yourself.
Use something you have read as a model. So *My school life* can be a model for your writing.
Use ideas and sentences from the model and change the details. This will help you decide what to write and how to write it.

Writing

5 **Make a timetable for your schoolday.**

Time when school starts		Afternoon lessons	
Morning lessons		Time when school ends	
Lunch break		After-school activities	

6 **Make a list of other events and activities during your school year.**

7 **Write a passage about your school life. Use the timetable in Activity 5 and the list you made in Activity 6 to help you. Say:**

- when you go to school
- how you get there
- how long you have been at this school
- what your daily timetable is
- what subjects you are taking this term
- what other events and activities there are during your school year
- what you like best about school

My name is Zhang Lin and I'm a pupil at No 1 Junior High School in...

Module 2 Education

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

I took **them myself**.
So **ours** is a bit bigger.
Everyone is wearing a jacket and tie!
We go to school every weekday **from** 8:45 am **to** 3:15 pm.
We have a large sports ground **for** football and tennis, where we can play both **during** and **after** school hours.

1 Underline the correct words.

Anna: Hi, Bob. How did your exams go last term?

Bob: Great! I got good marks in (1) both / each maths and geography. What about you?

Anna: I did really well in English. That's (2) anything / something I've always enjoyed. My marks in history and art weren't so good because (3) none / neither is my favourite subject. What will you study this term?

Bob: I've still got (4) a few / few days before I have to decide. I'm going to speak to (5) both / all my teachers and ask for their advice.

Anna: The teachers say that we must decide for (6) themselves / ourselves and that (7) none / neither of them can tell us what to do.

Bob: But I have to get (8) some / any information because there are so (9) much / many subjects and it's very hard to choose.

2 Complete the passage with the words and expression in the box.

both each other His mine myself

A good teacher is someone who is helpful and kind, like my history teacher, Mr Miller. (1) _____ knowledge of the subject is excellent. Because of him, I love history and even read history books by (2) _____ after the lessons. A friend of (3) _____ called Mark also loves this subject and sometimes we lend (4) _____ books or DVDs about history. I like reading (5) _____ Western and Chinese history books, but I think Chinese history is my favourite subject.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

he	her	him	himself	our	she
their	themselves	they	us	we	

1 John's homework is too difficult. _____ is not able to do it _____, so I'm going to help _____ with it.

2 Some people do not have time to wash _____ pets _____, so _____ pay someone to do it at the pet shop.

3 — Jane is doing a project about family history. _____ has asked us to give _____ some of _____ photos that were taken when we were young. Have _____ got any, Becky?

— Yes, there is a photo of _____ with all the children in our family.

4 Complete the passage with the words in the box. You need to use one word more than once.

at	for	in	on

The school cinema shows lots of foreign films. Next week (1) _____ Friday and Sunday it is showing a French film called *Never Say Goodbye*. The story is set (2) _____ Paris (3) _____ the 1960s. The film lasts two hours and fifteen minutes and starts (4) _____ 6 :30 and 9 :30 (5) _____ the evenings. Tickets are £5, but there is a special half-price ticket (6) _____ students from our school. Please bring your student card if you want a cheap ticket.

5 Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

1 I study _____ subjects: English, _____.

2 I don't study _____.

3 I take exams in _____, but I don't take exams in _____.

4 My favourite sport is _____ because _____.

5 I usually play sports on _____.

6 After-school activities, such as _____ are very popular at our school.

6 Listen and answer the questions.

1 Where does Kate want to go on holiday next year?

2 What game has Pete played since primary school?

3 When do Kate and Pete have sports practice?

Module 2 Education

7 **Listen again and complete the table.**

	School year	Special subject	Club	Sport	Plan for next year
Kate					
Pete					

8 **Read the passage and say where you think it comes from.**

a) A dictionary. b) A school website. c) A storybook.

1 The schoolday begins at 9 am. Class teachers meet the class and check who is present or absent at the start of the day. All the classes meet once a week on Fridays. The head teacher speaks to the whole school. Morning lessons begin at 9:20 am. There are three forty-minute lessons, with a twenty-minute break in between. The lunch break is from 12 pm to 1 pm. Afternoon lessons begin at 1 pm and the schoolday finishes at 3 pm.

2 All the students study and take exams in maths, science and English. They also choose one subject from history, geography, art, French and Chinese. All the students take PE lessons, but no exams are required.

3 The chess, music, language and theatre clubs often have meetings after school. Students may join as many clubs as they like, but they must join at least one.

4 After-school sports practice and matches take place on Wednesday afternoons and Saturday mornings. The school has a good record in sports. Last year, we were the best in football and tennis, and some students won prizes for swimming and running.

Now match the headings with the paragraphs.

a) Clubs ☐ b) School hours ☐ c) Sports ☐ d) Subjects ☐



9 **Read the passage again and check (√) the true sentences.**

1 The head teacher speaks to the whole school on Fridays. ☐
2 The lunch break is less than one hour. ☐
3 Students take exams in all the subjects they study. ☐
4 Students can join more than one club. ☐

Around the world

No teachers needed?

When it comes to learning, the environment has a big part to play. This has been shown in a long-term study by Professor Mitra from India. He set up computers in a village in India where children could not speak English. They did not know what a computer looked like or what the Internet was. To everyone's surprise, children taught themselves how to use the machines in a very short period of time. This suggests that children can learn fast with little help. Professor Mitra thinks this could change schools. He is now working on so-called SOLEs (Self-Organised Learning Environments). He explains that SOLEs include at least a computer and a bench big enough for four pupils. SOLEs have also been tested in some other countries such as the UK and Italy, with encouraging results.



Module task: Making a leaflet about your school

10 **Work in pairs. Discuss and write sentences about your school.**

- Write sentences about the facts.
  There are... students and... teachers in our school. Students can study...
  After school, there are... and...
- Write sentences about your opinions.
  The thing I like best about our school is... because...

11 **Make a leaflet about your school for new students.**

- Make a leaflet to introduce your school to new students. Use the sentences in Activity 10.
- Draw pictures and make designs where necessary.

Words and expressions

Module 1

flight /flaɪt/ *n.* 航班；飞行 (2)
because of 因为；由于 (2)
direct /dɪ'rekt; daɪ'rekt/ *adv.* 径直地；直接地 (2)
pilot /'paɪlət/ *n.* 飞行员 (2)
succeed /sək'si:d/ *v.* 成功；做成 (2)
as long as 只要 (2)
school-leaver /'sku:lˌli:və/ *n.* [英] 毕业生 (2)
exactly /ɪg'zæktli/ *adv.* 确切地；完全；[口] (表示赞同) 确实如此 (2)
take care (告别用语) 多保重 (4)
sir /sə; sɜ:/ *n.* 先生；长官 (4)
officer /'ɒfɪsə/ *n.* 军官；官员；警察 (4)
stupid /'stju:pɪd/ *adj.* 笨的；糊涂的 (4)
take off 脱去 (4)
jacket /'dʒækɪt/ *n.* 短上衣；夹克 (4)

Module 2

ours /aʊəz/ *pron.* 我们的 (10)
tie /taɪ/ *n.* 领带 (10)
row /rəʊ/ *n.* 一排；一行；一列 (10)
pool /pu:l/ *n.* 水池；游泳池 (10)
pass /pɑ:s/ *v.* 及格；通过 (考试或检查) (12)
secondary /'sekəndəri/ *adj.* (教育) 中等的；次要的；间接的 (12)
secondary school 中学 (12)
absent /'æbsənt/ *adj.* 缺席的；不在的 (12)
bell /bel/ *n.* 钟；铃 (12)

Module 3

wealthy /'welθi/ *adj.* 富有的；富裕的 (18)
fear /fɪə/ *n.* 担心；害怕 (18)
used to /'ju:st tu/ *v. aux.* (用于表示过去真实或经常性的行为，特别强调现在不那样了) 过去 (18)
wealth /welθ/ *n.* 财富；财产 (18)
double /'dʌbl/ *v.* 使加倍；把……增加一倍
adj. (成) 双的；两个…… (18)
seldom /'seldəm/ *adv.* 很少地；不常 (18)
spare /speə/ *adj.* 空余的；备用的 (18)
spare time 业余时间；闲暇 (18)
speak up 大点声说 (18)
deaf /def/ *adj.* 聋的 (18)
tiny /'taɪni/ *adj.* 微小的；极小的 (20)
electric /ɪ'lektrɪk/ *adj.* 用电的；电动的 (20)
light /laɪt/ *n.* 电灯 (20)
candle /'kændl/ *n.* 蜡烛 (20)
postman /'pəʊstmən/ *n.* 邮递员 (20)
cold /kəʊld/ *n.* 寒冷；冷空气 (20)
heat /hi:t/ *n.* 高温；热度 (20)

注：黑体的单词要求掌握；白体的单词只要求理解。

样书