

### 1. Vocab. School subjects.

- What school subjects did you have to study at school?
- Which subjects were you...?
  - Good at
  - Ok at
  - Bad at

Subject	Mark
<input type="checkbox"/> art	65%
<input type="checkbox"/> foreign languages (English, etc.)	72%
<input type="checkbox"/> geography	86%
<input type="checkbox"/> history	44%
<input type="checkbox"/> IT (= information technology)	50%
<input type="checkbox"/> literature	57%
<input type="checkbox"/> maths	42%
<input type="checkbox"/> PE (=physical education)	78%
<input type="checkbox"/> science (physics, chemistry, and biology)	61%
<b>Behaviour</b>	
Lazy and untidy. Talks a lot in class.	

### 2. How did the student do in...?

- History
- PE
- Geography
- Science

### 3. USED TO

- ☒ When I was a child, I **used to** play in the street. 4 4  
My brother **used to** have very long hair.
- ☐ Children **didn't use to** watch much TV when my father was young.  
My daughter **didn't use to** like vegetables, but now she loves them.
- ☐ Did you **use to** wear a uniform at school? Yes, I did.  
Did you **use to** like your teachers? No, I didn't.

How do you use USED TO....?

- In the present simple
- In the past
- In the negative/interrogative?

### 4. Listening. You are going to listen to six people talking about their memories of school.

a (4 46)) Listen to six people talking about their memories of school. Write ✓ if they liked it, ✗ if they didn't like it, and ✓✗ if they liked some things but not others.

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐

b Listen again and answer the questions.

- Who...? ☐ didn't like being at a same-sex school  
☐ didn't use to study a lot, but got good marks  
☐ had a very good physics teacher  
☐ hated doing sport  
☐ liked one school, but not another  
☐ used to read a lot at school

c Do you identify with any of the speakers? Why?

### 5. SPEAKING

Think about when you were at primary or secondary school. Prepare your answers to the questions below. Think of examples you could give.

Did you use to ... ?

- be disorganized or very organized
- be a good or a bad student
- be late for school or on time
- get a lot of homework or a little
- have a teacher you really liked
- wear a uniform
- have a teacher you hated
- have a nickname

Work in groups of three. A tell B and C about how you used to be. B and C listen and ask for more information. Then swap roles. Did you have anything in common?

***I used to be very disorganized, for example. I often left my books or my sports clothes at home.***

## ***In the UK***

### **Student A**

Children start primary school when they are \_\_\_\_\_ (*when?*). Before that, many children go to nursery school, e.g. between the ages of two and four, but this is not compulsory.

From 11-18, children go to 3 school. The majority of schools in the UK (about 90 %) are \_\_\_\_\_ (what kind of...?) schools, which means that they are paid for by the government, and education is free. The other 10% are state schools, where parents have to pay. A few of these are \_\_\_\_\_ (what kind of...?) schools, where children study, eat, and sleep. There are also some religious schools, where the teachers may be priests or nuns.

Schoolchildren are usually called \_\_\_\_\_ (not 'students' which only refers to people who are at university), and the person who is in charge of a school is called the head teacher.

The school year is divided into three \_\_\_\_\_. If you want to go to university, you have to take exams in your last year, and if your results are good enough, you get a place. A person who has finished university and has a degree is called Graduate.

## ***In the UK***

### **Student B**

Children start primary school when they are *five*. Before that, many children go to \_\_\_\_\_ (what kind of...?) school, e.g. between the ages of two and four, but this is not compulsory.

From 11-18, children go to 3 school. The majority of schools in the UK (about 90 %) are \_\_\_\_\_ (what kind of...?) schools, which means that they are paid for by the government, and education is free. The other 10% are \_\_\_\_\_ (what kind of...?) schools, where parents have to pay. A few of these are \_\_\_\_\_ (what kind of...?) schools, where children study, eat, and sleep. There are also some \_\_\_\_\_ schools, where the teachers may be priests or nuns.

Schoolchildren are usually called \_\_\_\_\_ (not 'students' which only refers to people who are at university), and the person who is in charge of a school is called the \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.

The school year is divided into three \_\_\_\_\_. If you want to go to university, you have to take exams in your last year, and if your results are good enough, you get a place. A person who has finished university and has a degree is called \_\_\_\_\_.

## **Listening      In the US**

The school system is divided into three levels, \_\_\_\_\_ school, middle school (sometimes called junior high school), and \_\_\_\_\_ school.

In almost all schools at these levels, children are divided by age groups into \_\_\_\_\_. The youngest children begin with 4 (followed by first grade) and continue until \_\_\_\_\_, the final year of high school.

The school year is divided into two \_\_\_\_\_. Higher education is often called \_\_\_\_\_ in the US.

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## 2 VERBS

a Complete the texts with a verb from the list.

be expelled /bi ɪk'speld/   ~~be have~~ /bi'hæv/   be punished /bi 'pʌnɪʃt/  
cheat /tʃi:t/   fail /feɪl/   pass /pɑ:s/   revise /rɪ'vaɪz/   take /teɪk/ (or do)



- 1 Discipline is very strict in our school. If children behave badly, for example if they \_\_\_\_\_ in an exam, they will probably \_\_\_\_\_, and might even \_\_\_\_\_.



- 2 Marc has to \_\_\_\_\_ an important English exam next week. He hopes he'll \_\_\_\_\_, but he hasn't had much time to \_\_\_\_\_, so he's worried that he might \_\_\_\_\_.



**educate or bring up?**

**educate** = to teach sb at school / university  
Luke was **educated** at a private school and Manchester University.

**bring up** = to look after a child and teach him / her how to behave. This is usually done by parents or a family member at home.

Lily was **brought up** by her mother in a small village.

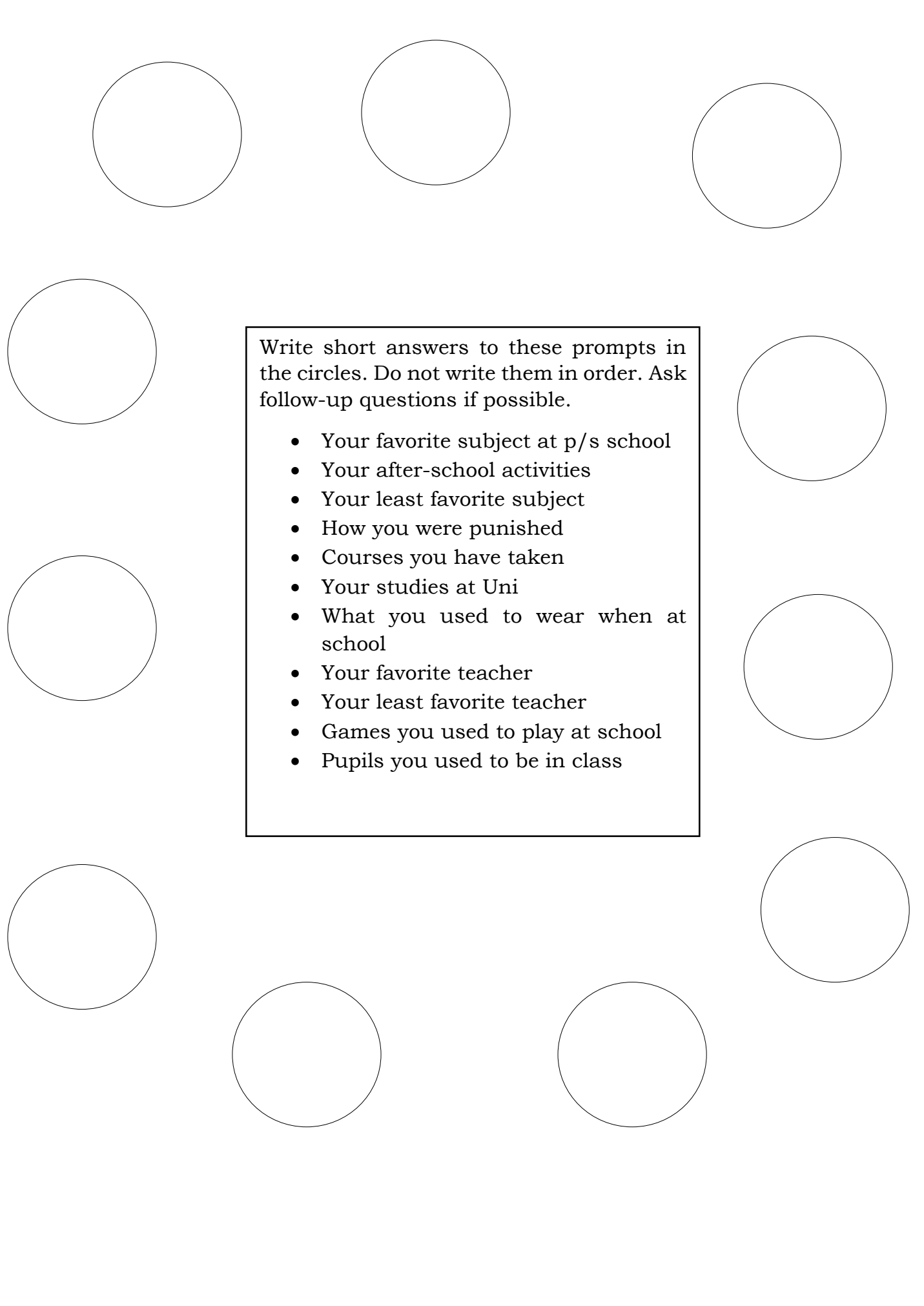
**learn or study?**

**learn** = to get knowledge or a skill (from sb)

I'm **learning** to drive at the moment. How long have you been **learning** Russian?

**study** = to spend time learning about something

Liam is **studying** Economics at university.



Write short answers to these prompts in the circles. Do not write them in order. Ask follow-up questions if possible.

- Your favorite subject at p/s school
- Your after-school activities
- Your least favorite subject
- How you were punished
- Courses you have taken
- Your studies at Uni
- What you used to wear when at school
- Your favorite teacher
- Your least favorite teacher
- Games you used to play at school
- Pupils you used to be in class

