

BIG

ENGLISH 6

PLUS



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STUDENT'S BOOK

Contents

Unit	Vocabulary	Structures
1 ALL ABOUT SCHOOL pp. 4–19	School Activities: do homework, finish a project, hand in an essay, study for a test Advice: be more careful, do it earlier, do it again, pay attention to the time, take it away from	Has she done her homework yet ? Yes, she's already done it./No, she hasn't done it yet . Have you ever hosted an exchange student? Yes, I have ./No, I haven't .
2 AMAZING YOUNG PEOPLE pp. 20–35	Achievements: become a doctor, climb a mountain, meet a world leader, play an instrument, speak another language, start a company, write and publish a book	How long have you lived here? I've lived here (for five years/since I was six). How long has she been singing ? She's been singing <u>since</u> she was four. We went to Japan one year ago. I have never seen the Statue of Liberty.
3 DILEMMAS pp. 36–51	Dilemmas: (tell/don't tell) the truth, (return/don't return) a wallet, (cheat/don't cheat) in a test Results and Consequences: be upset with, feel good, feel guilty, get into trouble	If you tell your parents you forgot, they'll be upset. You should tell your parents if you have a problem. If we go near the bulls, they might chase us.
Checkpoint Units 1–3 pp. 52–55	Units 1–3 Exam Preparation pp. 56–57	
4 DREAMS FOR THE FUTURE pp. 58–73	Dreams: be famous, bring up a family, earn a good salary, go on adventurous vacations, live in another country, run a business, work in my dream job, work in the music industry	Where will you be living fifty years from now? In fifty years, I'll probably be living in France. I definitely won't be living with my parents. Will you be bringing up a family? Yes, I will ./No, I won't . "Cars are a silly invention." He said that cars were a silly invention.
5 IF I COULD FLY... pp. 74–89	Super Powers: become invisible, fly, have superhuman strength, read people's minds, run at lightning speed, travel through time	If you could fly , where would you go ? If I could fly , I'd go to the moon. If I won a lot of money, I might give some to my sister.
6 THE COOLEST SCHOOL SUBJECTS pp. 90–105	Areas of Study: art, English, literature, math, music, P.E., science (biology), social science Things We Learn About in School: artists, democracy, exercise, grammar, legends, mammals, murals, myths, plants, playwrights, prime numbers, sports, vocabulary	My teacher gives more homework than your teacher. There are fewer playwrights in the U.S.A than the U.K. My brother has the most homework of anyone I know. You must be on time for activities. You must not be late. You have to get up early at the camp. You don't have to do the dishes alone.
Checkpoint Units 4–6 pp. 106–109	Units 4–6 Exam Preparation pp. 110–111	
7 MYSTERIES! pp. 112–127	Mysteries: Atlantis, aurora borealis (northern lights), Bermuda Triangle, crop circles, Great Pyramids, Kryptos, Nazca Lines, sailing stones Mystery-Related Words: explanation, phenomenon, proof, scientific, theory, unsolved	The geoglyphs are in Peru, aren't they? Astronauts aren't going to Pluto, are they? Experts can explain the aurora borealis, can't they? We love mysteries, don't we? Scientists haven't explained crop circles, have they? It didn't make sense, did it? After a six-hour sleep, I feel half-asleep and bad-tempered all day.
8 WHY IS IT FAMOUS? pp. 128–143	Famous Places: Big Ben, City of Petra, Christ the Redeemer Statue, Easter Island, Forbidden City, Great Sphinx of Giza, Great Wall of China, Machu Picchu, Pyramid of Kukulcán, St. Basil's Cathedral, Statue of Liberty, Stonehenge, Sydney Opera House, Taj Majal, Temple of Borobudur Structures: cathedral, mausoleum, monument, palace, pyramid, statue, temple, tower	Stonehenge was constructed more than 4,000 years ago. Louis XIV was a French king who ruled for 72 years. The Statue of Liberty is a landmark that has become a symbol of welcome. I need to get my bike repaired . You need to have the wheel replaced .
9 THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT! pp. 144–159	Entertainment: book signing, comic book exhibition, concert, festival, movie premiere	She said (that) the sequel wasn't as good as the first movie. He said (that) he was going to the concert. Mom: "Be good." My mom told me to be good. Teacher: "Please don't talk in class." The teacher asked us not to talk in class.
Checkpoint Units 7–9 pp. 160–163	Units 7–9 Exam Preparation pp. 164–165	
Wordlist pp. 166–168	Verb list p. 169	

CLIL/Culture	Writing	Life Skills/Project	Phonics	I can...
Social Science: School days in China average, belief, bright, ceremony, gather, limited, packed, schedule, strengthen, typical Around the World: An alternative school in Finland	Opinion paragraph	Manage your time wisely. Talk about how you spend your time and how you manage it. Create a chart to see how students spend their time.	spr, str, scr spring, sprint street, strong screen, screw	...talk about school activities and homework. ...say what I have and haven't done.
Social Science: Amazing young people ability, co-found, compose, determined, exceptional talent, gifted, inspiration, keep in touch, legend, social media, symphony Additional language: reflexive pronouns <i>whom</i> Around the World: Seeds of Peace	Biography	Appreciate yourself. Talk about your amazing qualities and talents. Make an Amazing Me collage and interview classmates about their amazing qualities and talents.	spl, squ, thr splash, split squash, squid three, throat	...talk about past experiences. ...talk about amazing people's accomplishments (including my own).
Social Science: Ethics acceptable, according to, based on, ethical, ethics, excuse, harmless, morally, perspective, respectful, traits, treat Around the World: Proverbs	Story ending	Do the right thing. Discuss the right choice to make when faced with a dilemma. Make a class handbook about doing the right thing.	nch, nth, mpt crunch, lunch month, tenth prompt, tempt	...talk about consequences and possibilities and give advice. ...talk about doing the right thing.
Science and Technology: Predictions for the future: Experts be applied to, futurist, imaginary, interact with, microscopic, nanotechnology, revolutionize, treat, virtual reality, wireless, 3-D Around the World: Predictions for the future: Kids	Formal and informal emails	Make good decisions. Talk about how the decisions you make now affect the future. Students write letters to themselves in the future and share them with the class.	/s/, /z/, /iz/ eats, cooks, sleeps runs, sings, swims dances, washes, watches	...talk about and make predictions about the future. ...talk about levels of certainty. ...report actual speech.
Science: Super power or super science? activate, adhesive, electrode, endless, fascinating, gecko, gesture, interact, skyscraper, spell out, work on Around the World: Superheroes	Character traits	Take positive steps for the future. Discuss amazing achievements and things we can do to help the future of the world. Make a class book about positive steps for the future.	/t/, /d/, /id/ looked, walked, watched called, cleaned, climbed ended, painted, wanted	...talk about what I would, could, and might do in different situations. ...answer questions about unreal situations.
Science: Amazing animals and plants absorb, adapt, blink, break down, carnivore, digest, give birth, herbivore, infection, injure, nectar, nutrients, protein, rays, slippery Around the World: Legacies of ancient civilizations	From story to play	Appreciate school. Complete a chart and discuss practical uses for the topics learned in school. Create a book of names from ancient Greece that are used today.	er, est cheaper, easier, faster, happier best, longest	...talk about school subjects and what I learn. ...identify some legacies of ancient civilizations. ...compare things using <i>more/most, fewer/fewest, less/least</i>talk about rules and obligations.
Science: Aurora borealis altitude, atmosphere, clapping, interaction, nitrogen, observe, oxygen, phenomenon, pole, solar wind, stand out, swirling Additional language: <i>whose</i> Around the World: Mysterious findings	Cause and effect	Be curious. Learn the importance of fostering one's own curiosity. Create a booklet about two mysteries.	un, inter, re, pre, super unhappy international recycle, reduce preused Superman	...discuss mysterious phenomena. ...confirm information using question tags. ...agree using <i>So/Neither</i>use compound adjectives.
History: Archeological discoveries archeologist, artifact, carving, dig, excavate, goddess, mummified, pharaoh, remains, tomb, treasure Around the World: Seven wonders of the modern world	Report	Take pride in your town or city. Describe special places, monuments, and other attractions of your town/city or a nearby city. Create a map for a bicycle trip to famous or interesting places in your town/city.	able, ful, ly comfortable, washable beautiful, peaceful deeply, slowly	...talk about famous places and structures around the world. ...describe places and structures using the passive voice, relative clauses, and the causative form.
Social Science: The history of video games arcade game, artificial intelligence, coins, compete, gamer, games console, industry, intended, invent, multiplayer, shortage Around the World: Unique musical instruments	Movie review	Appreciate different opinions. Read and discuss the opinions of several young people. Make an opinion map to compare, discuss, and record classmates' opinions about a topic.	sion, tion, ation decision, television fiction, option celebration, invitation	...talk about entertainment. ...talk about people's opinions. ...report what people say.

unit 1

ALL ABOUT SCHOOL



4
1

Read and listen to the statements. All of them are true! Talk about them with a partner. Which one is the most surprising? Why?

- 1 Some kids have *didaskaleinophobia*, which is the fear of going to school.
- 2 Richard Branson, creator of Virgin Records and the Virgin Atlantic airline, didn't finish secondary school.
- 3 There is an alternative school in Canada that doesn't test students, and it doesn't follow a strict schedule, either. Students decide how to spend the school day and which activities to attend. They're grouped not by their age, but by their interests.
- 4 Finnish students rarely take exams or do homework until they are into their teens. But they rank at the top or near the top in international tests in science, math, and language.
- 5 China has the longest school day in the world. A Chinese student spends almost eleven hours in the classroom each day!
- 6 In South Korea, secondary school students applying for college all take the same standardized test. On the day of the test, people come to the school to support the students who are going to take the test. They give out candy, tea, and other treats to the students. Some cabs give the students free rides, and additional trains and buses run before and after the exam.



Read and listen to these bad excuses. Say what each person should have done. Use the phrases from the box.

been more careful done it earlier
done it again paid attention to the time
taken it away from her

TIP

Use *should + have + past participle* form of the verb to give advice about something in the past.

1 Q: Have you done your homework yet?

A: No, I haven't...

She should have ?.

2 Q: Have you studied for the test yet?

A: No, I haven't...

She should have ?.

3 Q: Have you finished your project yet?

A: Yes, I have, but...

He should have ?.

4 Q: Have you handed in your essay yet?

A: No, I haven't...

He should have ?.

5 Q: Have you done your math homework yet?

A: No, I haven't...

He should have ?.

3

Work with a partner. Take turns making up your own bad excuses.



Have you finished your homework yet?

Why not?

No, I haven't.

There was a power cut, and I couldn't find my flashlight.



THINK BIG

When do we usually give excuses? What's the difference between an excuse and an explanation?









Listen and read. What's the problem? What different advice is offered?

boy1_xyz 	<p>Hey, you guys. I'm only twelve years old, and I'm already under so much stress. I think I'm developing didaskaleinophobia. Have you ever had it? It feels like school is one long punishment. I have so much homework! I barely have time to talk to my friends! What should I do?</p>
cookie48 	<p>Uh-oh. That's not good. Have you told your parents? I told mine about my situation, and we ended up having a meeting with my teacher. That might sound stressful, but it was actually helpful. My teacher still gives a lot of homework, but she helps me manage it. Things aren't perfect, but I feel better.</p>
34309843_kc 	<p>Take my advice, boy1_xyz: Don't tell your parents! Trust me - they'll think you just don't like studying. You'll end up in more trouble than you were in before.</p>
imsosmart 	<p>I agree with cookie48. Tell your parents about your situation and about how it's making you feel. Show them all your homework.</p>
cute_girl28 	<p>I disagree with 34309843_kc. I had the same problem. At first, I couldn't tell my parents, but then every Sunday, I'd start feeling sick at the thought of going to school the next day. I finally told my parents. They talked with my teachers, and it helped. At the end of the school year, I ended up transferring to an alternative school. My new school suits me much better. We have a lot more freedom. We choose our subjects and school activities. I've been here for a month now, and I'm MUCH happier.</p>
citymouse1 	<p>Hey, cute_girl28. Your school sounds reaaaaaally cool! Where is it?</p>

www.webforum.com

techieboy03 	<p>I've already researched alternative schools, citymouse1. There are some great ones in the U.K. I've also researched similar schools in Scotland. There are some really cool ones that are unusual and interesting. I'm guessing, but I think your school might be in London, cute_girl28. Am I right?</p>
cute_girl28 	<p>You're close, techieboy03. Good guess! You're a great detective. There are a lot of alternative schools in London. I know because I researched it, too! My school is in Brighton. I just love my school!</p>
boy1_xyz 	<p>I like your idea. I think an alternative school would fix my problem. But those schools are difficult to get into, and there are only a few of them.</p>
rainbowgirl 	<p>Why not try homeschooling? I'm being homeschooled, and I really like it. My mom teaches me all the subjects. We go on field trips a lot. And once a year, we go to an event just for homeschoolers. It's very exciting. I look forward to it every summer!</p>

READING COMPREHENSION

5 Read and say **yes**, **no**, or **doesn't say**.

- 1 Boy1_xyz has already told his parents about his problem.
- 2 Cookie48 has spoken to his teacher about his problem.
- 3 Imsosmart and cookie48 gave the same advice.
- 4 Cute_girl28 lives in Scotland.
- 5 Techieboy03 likes being at a traditional school.

**THINK
BIG**

Who do you think gave the best advice to boy1_xyz?
Why/Why not? What advice would you give to boy1_xyz?



Listen and read. What have Peter and his mom already discussed?

Mom: Peter, I'm about to ask you a question. Can you guess what?

Peter: You're about to ask me if you can increase my allowance.

Mom: Ha, ha. Have you finished your homework yet?

Peter: Not exactly. I'm talking to Tessa.

Mom: Yes, I can see that. May I speak to you, please?

Peter: OK. *[to phone]* Tessa, I have to go. I'll call you back later.

Mom: So you haven't "exactly" finished your homework yet?

Peter: Yeah, well, I've finished my math homework, and I've almost finished my English essay, but I haven't started my history assignment yet.

Mom: We've been through this before, Peter. Homework first, phone calls later.

Peter: I know. Sorry, Mom. I'll do it now.

7

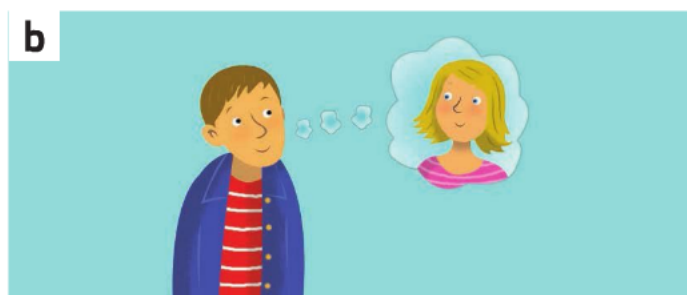
Practice the dialog in 6 with a partner.



Listen and match. Then complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb.

get his license
see the music video

meet the new student
walk the dog



1 Mark's brother has already ?.

3 Roberto has already ?.

2 Stacey hasn't ? yet.

4 Dawn hasn't ? yet.

Has she **done** her solo yet?

Yes, she **has**. She **has** already done it.

No, she **hasn't**. She **hasn't done** it yet.

Have they ever **won** an award?

Yes, they **have**. / No, they **haven't**.

Tip: Use the present perfect to talk about an event that happened at an indefinite time in the past. The specific time is unknown or unimportant.

9 Make questions and answers. Follow the example.

1 **Q:** you/do/your homework/yet

Have you done your homework yet?

A: *Yes, I've already done it.*

A: *No, I haven't done it yet.*

2 **Q:** he/finish his project/yet

3 **Q:** they/ever/be on a field trip

4 **Q:** your parents/talk with the teacher/yet

5 **Q:** she/give the book back/yet

He **has** already finished the project.

He **finished** it yesterday.

He **hasn't finished** the project yet.

He **didn't finish** it yesterday.

Tip: Use the present perfect when no specific time is given. Use the past simple when giving a specific time in the past.

10 Look at Jan's to-do list. Then complete the questions about it and answer them. Follow the example.

1 (talk) Has Jan talked to Jenny yet?

Yes, she has. She talked to her at 4:00.

2 (check email) Has Jan ?

3 (start reading) Has Jan ?

4 (write essay) Has Jan ?

5 (finish science project) Has Jan ?

Things to do:

1 Call Jenny at 4:00. ✓

2 Check email at 4:15. ✓

3 Start reading my book. ✗

4 Write essay. ✓

5 Finish science project. ✗

11 Read and answer with a partner. Check your answers with the class.

- 1 How many hours do you spend at school each day?
- 2 How many periods are there?
- 3 How much free time is there?

12 Listen and read. How many periods are there in a Chinese school day? How many breaks are there?

CONTENT WORDS

average belief bright ceremony gather
limited packed schedule strengthen typical

A School Day in China

- 1 It's noon, and the home bell is ringing at your school. By now, you've probably spent around seven hours there. Maybe you've had five or six class periods, a few short breaks, and a longer break of up to an hour for lunch. If you think that's a tough schedule, you might have to think again! A school day in China can be almost eleven hours long – that's three hours longer than the average workday there!
- 2 Let's take a look at a typical school day in China. School begins at 7:30 with a flag-raising ceremony and a speech from the principal. The first three periods last from 7:45 to 10:20 with three ten-minute breaks in between. At 10:30, students gather at the sports field to do half an hour of morning exercises. Chinese people believe that keeping fit is important, and people of all ages often make time for exercise during their day. Before the fourth period begins at 11:25, it's time to do some eye exercises. The exercises usually take five minutes and are for strengthening students' eyesight.
- 3 Lunch is at 12:20, but it's a short break: only twenty minutes. After lunch, there's a study period of one hour, followed by a fifteen-minute break. Then it's back to the classroom for the fifth period and some more eye exercises. By then it's 3:40, but the home bell hasn't rung yet! There are three more periods before school finishes at ten past six. What's more, when the school day has ended, students can't always go home and relax. Weekday evenings and most of the weekend are often packed with extra lessons and activities, such as playing sports, learning a musical instrument, and learning another language.
- 4 As you can see, Chinese students work hard, and their free time is very limited. All students, especially student leaders, have learned from a young age to be good students, get good grades, and help other students do the same. Behind this tough schedule is the belief that a good education is the key to a bright future.



13 Look at 12. Read and say **true** or **false**.

- 1 A typical day in a Chinese school is shorter than a typical day in a Chinese office.
- 2 Every day starts in the same way.
- 3 Morning exercise is before the third period.
- 4 Students do eye exercises because they need to relax.
- 5 Most students in China have more lessons after school.
- 6 In China, studying hard is more important than free time and relaxing.

14 Copy the schedule into your notebook and complete.

Schedule

7:30-7:40 a.m.	flag-raising ceremony	12:50-1:50	study period
7:40-7:45	prepare the classroom	2:00-2:15	⁶ ?
7:45-8:30	¹ ?	2:25-2:30	classroom prep
8:40-9:25	² ?	2:30-3:15	5th period
9:35-10:20	3rd period	3:25-3:30	⁷ ?
10:30-11:00	³ ?	3:40-4:25	⁸ ?
11:10-11:15	⁴ ?	4:35-5:20	⁹ ?
11:25-12:10 p.m.	4th period	5:30-6:10	8th period or study period
12:20-12:40	⁵ ?		

15 Work with a partner. Look at the things. Compare your school day with a Chinese school day and give your opinion.

a flag-raising ceremony after-school activities eye exercises length of lunch break
morning exercise number of breaks number of class periods relaxing



Chinese students have eye exercises, but we don't. Which is better?

I don't think we need eye exercises. Longer breaks are more important.



16 Discuss these questions in groups. Collect ideas, then write in your notebook about a typical school day in your country.

- 1 What happens on an average school day?
- 2 What extra lessons and activities do students do?
- 3 How much free time do students have? What do they do with it?

15



17

Listen and read. What has Martha's brother done with her cell phone?

Taylor: You look really upset, Martha. Are you OK?

Martha: Well, no. Have you ever had one of those days when everything goes wrong?

Taylor: What's happened?

Martha: My computer has crashed three times today, and I've lost my entire geography assignment.

Taylor: That's too bad.

Martha: Yeah, but wait! I haven't told you the worst thing yet! My kid brother dropped my cell phone down the toilet this morning.

Taylor: Wow. My brother's annoying, but he's never done anything that bad.

Martha: Right. So now I've lost my cell and all my friends' phone numbers.

Taylor: You can borrow my old cell if you like.

Martha: It's OK, thanks. My mom has already lent me one.



18

Look at 17 and complete.

We make the present perfect tense with have/has + past participle .	My computer ¹ ? three times today. I ² ? my entire geography assignment. I ³ ? you the worst thing yet. ⁴ ? you ever ⁵ ? one of those days?
Regular and irregular participles	Regular: played, studied, cra ⁶ ?, dro ⁷ ? Irregular: eaten, ha ⁸ ?, lo ⁹ ?, do ¹⁰ ?
We can use ever, never, already, and yet with the present perfect tense.	¹¹ ? one of those days? My brother ¹² ? anything that bad. My mom ¹³ ? me a phone. I haven't told my dad yet .
We can use the present perfect to say how many times something has happened.	My computer ¹⁴ ? today.

19

Read and complete.

1 ? - studied

2 drink - ?

3 ? - had

4 write - ?

5 ? - done

6 take - ?

7 ? - lost

8 eat - ?

9 ? - broken

10 see - ?

11 ? - carried

12 be - ?

20 Read and complete. Use the correct form of the words from the box.

break her leg go to California have a baby not finish my Spanish homework
see this movie speak with him stop working

- 1 My cousins ? on vacation. They'll be back next week.
- 2 I ? yet. I'm going to finish it tomorrow.
- 3 My aunt ?! His name's Pablo.
- 4 Daniella ?, so she can't walk easily.
- 5 I ? before. Should we change the channel?
- 6 We don't know Gabriel well, but we ? three or four times.
- 7 My watch ?. It needs a new battery.

21 Read and complete. Use the correct form of the words.



He ¹? (jump) out of burning buildings, he ²? (fall) from high bridges, and he ³? (crash) hundreds of cars and motorcycles. He's only thirty-two but he ⁴? (die, already) five times! He ⁵? (be) in more than fifty action movies and thrillers, but you ⁶? (see, never) his face. Who is he? Meet Craig Haviland, one of Hollywood's top stuntmen. He does all the dangerous things in movies that the actors can't do.

Craig, how many times ⁷? (you, jump) from California's Golden Gate Bridge?

Actually, I ⁸? (jump, never) off it, but I ⁹? (fall) off it three times!

¹⁰? (you, hurt, ever) *yourself*?

Yes, I ¹¹? (have) quite a few accidents. I ¹²? (break) my arm twice, and I ¹³? (hurt) my back a few times. But luckily, I ¹⁴? (break, never) a leg. My job is very dangerous, but I love it!

22 Think about you, your family, and your friends. Choose one interesting thing you/they have done and one interesting thing you/they have never done. Make sentences, then tell the class.

I've been to Australia.

I've never ridden a horse.

My friend Ella has never seen the ocean!



A School Day with a Difference

1 “Moi, Sofia!” “Terve, Aleksi!” That’s how students and teachers say hello to each other at Anna Hansson’s school in Finland. Students at this school call their teachers by their first names. Anna shouts “Moi” to her friends, too, when she arrives at school at 7:45 in the morning. She’s been a student there since first grade, so she knows everybody.

2 Anna’s school is different from most schools in Europe and the United States. First, Anna and her classmates decide, along with their teacher, what their weekly activities will be. Also, students work at their own pace and don’t always do the same things. Some may be doing math, and others might be doing something practical. This month, Anna has practiced cooking and making a magazine in different workshops.

23 Look at the statements. Which statements describe your school? Choose and compare with a partner.

- 1 We memorize a lot of facts. Sometimes that’s boring.
- 2 Sometimes we help to clean the classroom.
- 3 The breaks are short, so we don’t do much exercise.
- 4 We don’t have much homework, so I have a lot of free time. It’s great!
- 5 There’s a lot of reading and writing. I’d like to learn something practical instead.
- 6 We have exams and tests very often, so I have to study a lot.

24 Read the article quickly. Match sentences **a-d** to paragraphs **1-6**.

- a Students can have bread and a glass of milk, too.
- b In Finland, being responsible and helping others is very important.
- c They don’t follow the same program or have the same classes every week.
- d They often work in pairs or groups and share what they know.



3 Anna and her classmates don't learn by memorizing facts. Working together and gathering information is more important in this system. They ask their teacher for help whenever they need it. Students are generally very focused and active, and the teacher doesn't have to tell them to behave.

4 Breaks are an important part of the school day. After a double period (ninety minutes), students have a double, thirty-minute break. Teachers encourage students to go out and get some fresh air even if the weather is bad. Being active makes students hungry, so lunchtime is also very popular! At Anna's school, students get free hot meals every day. Today's lunch is everybody's favorite – meatballs and mashed potatoes! It's served on tables with tablecloths and flowers in vases.

5 Chores have always been part of the curriculum at Anna's school. They include taking care of plants, collecting trash, recycling, and composting. Students also help in the library and in the kitchen.

6 School is over by two o'clock. Most parents work, so in the afternoon, there are clubs and hobby groups before students go home. Students can study Japanese, learn an instrument, and do arts and crafts. When Anna returns home in the evening, she's free to do what she likes because she hardly ever has any homework!



16



25

Listen and read. Complete the sentences with phrases from the text.

- 1 Anna's school is different from ?.
- 2 Students don't always learn the same thing at the same speed. They work ?.
- 3 If they need to, students can ? in a class.
- 4 Bad behavior isn't a problem because students are usually ?.
- 5 Students ? even if the weather isn't very good.
- 6 Anna is free to ? after school.

26

Copy the survey questions into your notebook. Write three more questions, then ask students in your school. Collect the results as a class.

- 1 I'd like to have fewer subjects than we do now.
I'd like to have more subjects than we do now.
- 2 I'd like to have more hours of school every day.
I'd like to have fewer hours of school every day.
- 3 We should have more and longer breaks.
I think we have enough break time.

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

**THINK
BIG**

What are the similarities and what are the differences between your school and Anna's school?

27 Read the opinion paragraph about homework.

Homework Does Not Make Students Learn Better

Does homework make students learn better? In my opinion, it does not. In fact, having a lot of homework makes students dislike school and become stressed. Students who are anxious and don't like school cannot learn well. Students who have hours and hours of homework cannot relax and spend quality time with their families. I believe that school schedules should allow students to get most of their schoolwork done at school. In this way, when they get home, they can be free to enjoy time with their family or just relax. In my opinion, a more relaxed student will perform better in class. Too much homework prevents this!

28 Look at **27** again. Copy and complete the paragraph outline.

Title rewritten as question: ?

Main opinion: ?

Reason: ?

Suggestion: ?

Conclusion: ?

29 Choose one of these school issues or use one of your own ideas and write about it:

- Do you think memorizing facts makes students learn better?
- Do you think school uniforms should be required?

- 1 Copy the chart in **28** and complete it with information about your topic.
- 2 Write your own paragraph.
- 3 Share it with the class.