

Time for school

Unit aims

- Talking about school subjects and school places
- Using prepositions of time
- Using *can / can't* for permission
- Using (don't) have to and must / must not to talk about rules
- Understanding a cell phone chat and a conversation about school rules
- Asking for and giving information about a school club
- Writing an email to make a polite request
- Learning about schools where students make the rules
- Giving a presentation about an ideal school

Look at the picture and answer.

- 1 Where are they? What are they doing?
- 2 Do you ever do things like this at school?
- **3** What is your favorite thing about school? Why do you like it?

2 🕞 💭 Watch the video and answer.

- 1 What is Eddie's favorite subject?
- 2 Which class is hard for Eddie?
- **3** When does Eddie play basketball?



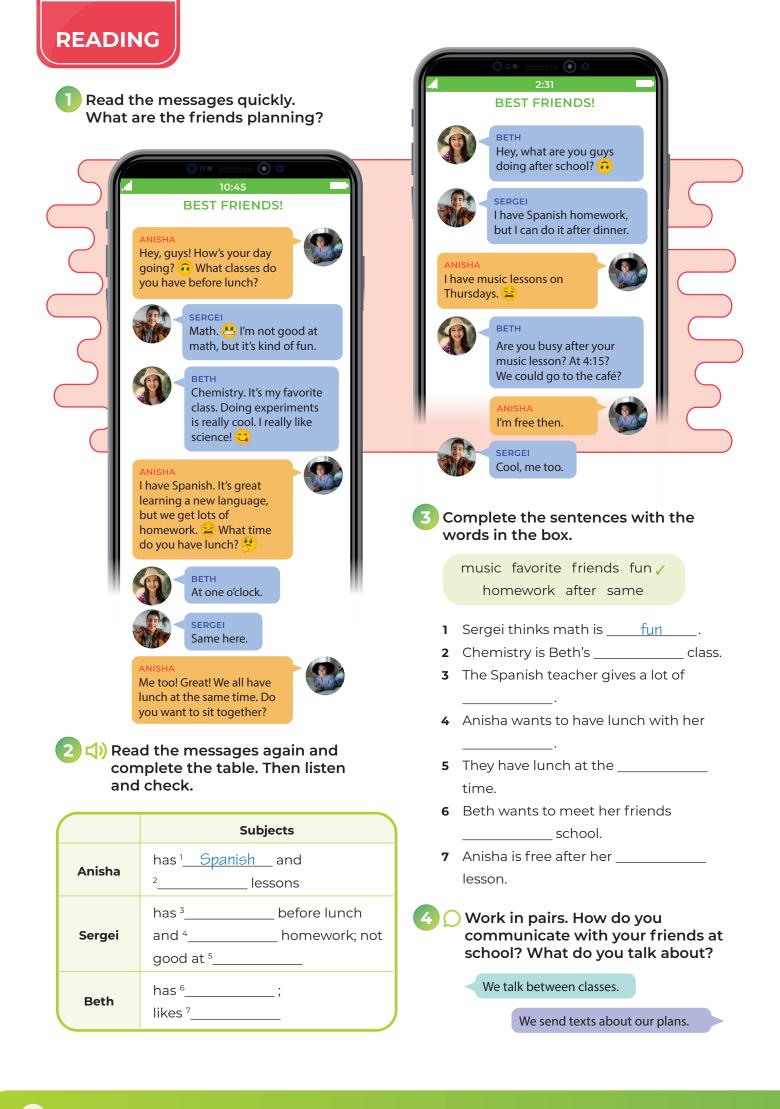
Look and write the school subjects. Then listen and check.

music art biology ✓ chemistry geography Spanish gym class history IT math physics

Science Hola biology 2 (1) Write the subjects to complete the sentences. Then listen again and check. 1 We study numbers and shapes in <u>math</u> 2 We learn to draw and paint in _____ 3 We study plants and animals in _____ 4 We learn to play sports in ____ 5 We study people who lived many years ago in _____ 20 6 We learn about computers in ____ . math | maths 7 We study how things move in ____ gym class | PE 3 () Which subjects do you find interesting? Why? Compare with a partner. I like IT because I'm good at using computers ... I like ... because ... C Learning to Learn 4 Answer the questions. 1 Which word is similar to the word *chemical*?

- 2 Which word is similar to the word *physical*?
- 3 In the word geography, -graphy means "to write about."
 - What do you think geo means?

Look carefully at word parts. They can help you guess and remember the meaning of words.



LANGUAGE TOOLKIT

Prepositions of time

(1) Listen to the conversation between two cousins on a video call. Complete the table with the phrases in the box.

A on December 13 🗸	B at 3:15	C sometimes at 2:30	D in December and January
E at 9:00	F at 7:45	G on December 20	H in July and August

	Starts Christmas vacation	Summer vacation	Starts school day	Ends school day
Australia	۱ <u> </u>	3	5	7
U.S.	2	4	6	8

2 Complete the Language tools with *in*, *at*, or *on*.

	We use 1	before	e specific times	: 9:00,	<i>2:30</i> , et	C.			
1	We use ² before parts of the day, such as the morning / afternoon, and								
	before <mark>months,</mark> s	seasons, and	<mark>d years</mark> , such as	Decer	nber, (t	he) fall,	2022.		
4	We use ³	before	e <mark>days</mark> , such as	my bir	thday,	Friday,	<i>w</i> eekda	ys,	
	September 20, N	lew Year's D	ay, and before	short 1	ime pe	eriods, s	uch as t	he week	end.
					≫ Gi	ammar	referer	n <mark>ce</mark> page	138
	he correct wor			nces		<u></u>			
so they	are true for yo	ou. Then te	ll a partner.				₹	2	8
	At Saturdays, I ea				e). c	on the w	eekend	at the v	veeke
	tarts on / at / in _ mornings.		_ (time) in / on ,	at					
-	the school year i	in/on/at	(m	onth)				: breakfast	at
	ate my birthday i					seven th	irty.		
_ook at A	aron's schedule	e and write	sentences.	Ŀ	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI
He do	es Spanish home	ework on Tue	esdays and	8:00		Spanish homework		Spanish homework	
	, <u>rsdays at eight c</u>					Spanish		Spanish	Start
				3:15		lessons		lessons	relaxina
				5.20	Baseball		Baseball		
				5:30	Baseball practice		Baseball practice		
				5:30					
					practice		practice		
				СС	practice		practice		
				CC ×	practice OMMON	rday	practice		
				CC X V	practice OMMON in Satu on Satu	rday	practice	1 2022 f	
2 3 4 7 Talk ab	oout your favori	ite day of tl	he week.	CC X V	practice OMMON in Satu on Satu on July	rday urday 1, on sum	practice R	1 2022 er, in 202	2
2 3 4 7 Talk ab Think a		ite day of tl ities you do	he week.	CC X V	practice OMMON in Satu on Satu on July	rday urday 1, on sum	practice R		2
Talk ab	oout your favori about the activi	ite day of tl ities you do	he week.	CC X V	practice OMMON in Satu on Satu on July	rday urday 1, on sum	practice R		2



Modals for permission and obligation

Circle to complete the rules 1–6. Then match to pictures A-F.

- 1 You(have to)/ can show your library card before you take a book.
- 2 You must not / don't have to use your phone in class.
- 3 You don't have to / have to take your bag to class. You can leave it in your locker.
- 4 You must / can't skateboard at school.
- 5 You can / can't recycle your trash here.
- 6 You don't have to / must respect your classmates.
- Circle to complete the Language tools.











LANGUAGE TOOLS

- We use ¹ can / can't to say that something is permitted.
- We use can't and must not to say that something ² not permitted / not necessary.
- We use *must* and *have to* before a verb to say things are ³necessary / not necessary.
- \checkmark We use don't have to before a verb to say things are ⁴ not necessary / not permitted.

>> Grammar reference page 138

Read what Marc does when he gets home from school. Complete the sentences using the verbs in the box and the verbs in parentheses.

don't have to have to 🧹 must must not can can't

On Monday, I ¹ have to take care of (take care of) my little brother because my mom works late.					
She says that we ²	(watch) TV for an hour before we do our hor	mework,			
but we ³	_ (eat) any cookies before dinner – only fruit. Before my	mom gets			
home, we ⁴	(finish) our homework, but we ⁵	(leave)			
the house. I ⁶	(wash) the dishes on Mondays. My big sister was	hes them!			

Write sentences so they are true for you using the verbs in the box. Then compare with a partner.

have to 🗸 can don't have to can't

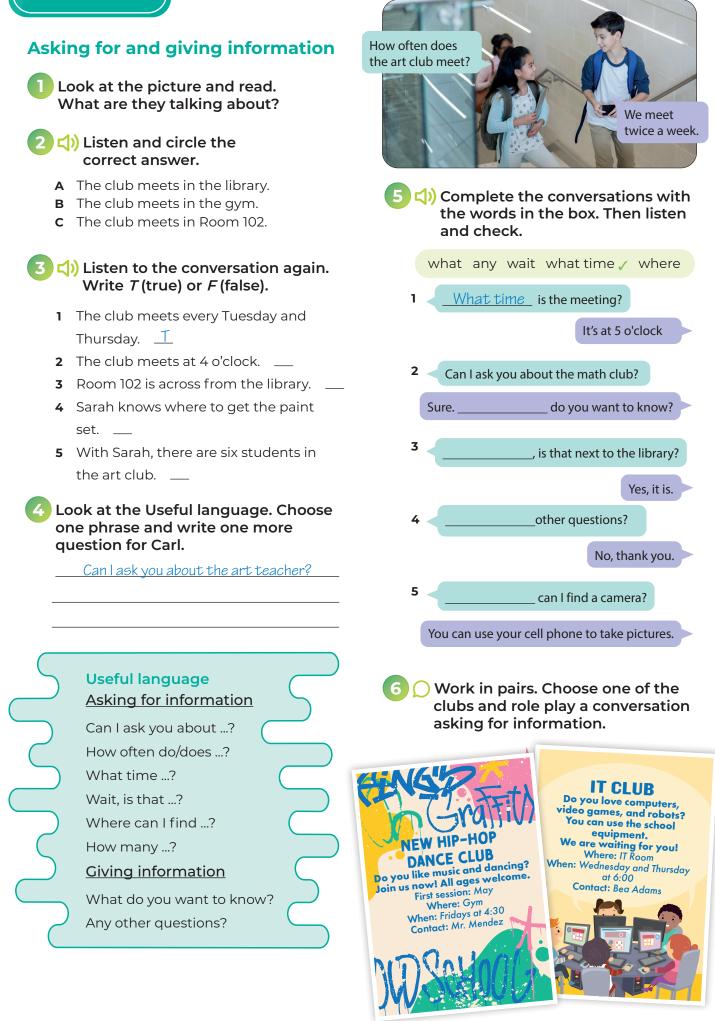
- 1 study for at least two hours on the weekend I have to study for at least two hours on the weekend.
- 2 start school at seven in the morning
- **3** do homework at the school library
- 4 watch TV after 9 p.m.

COMMON ERROR

- X We can't to eat any chips before dinner.
- We can't eat any chips before dinner.
- X You must to respect your classmates.
- You must respect your classmates.

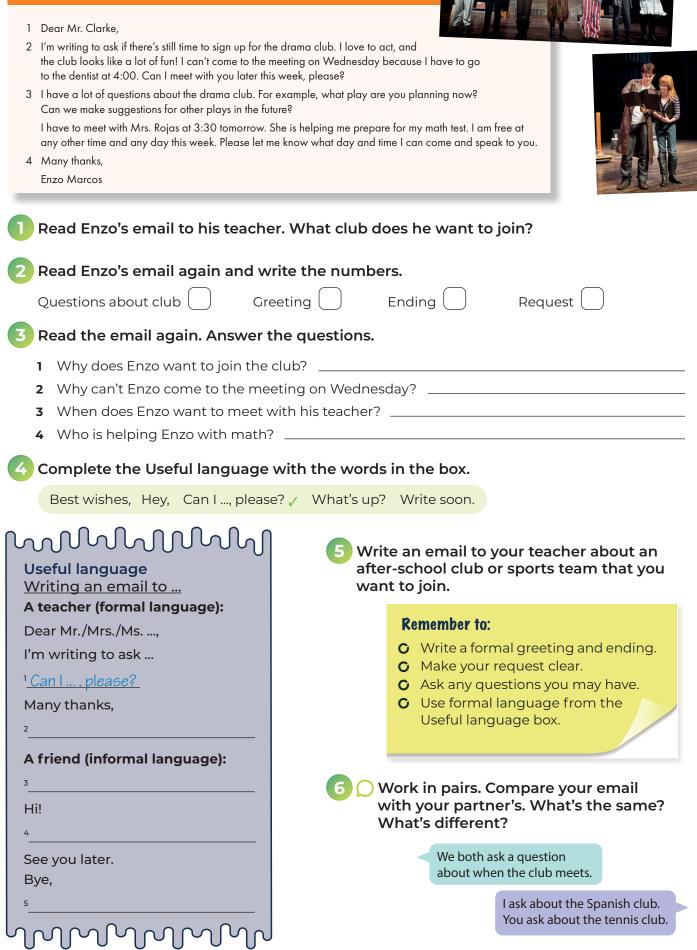
I can't watch TV after 9 p.m.

Really? I can watch it until 9:30.



An email to make a polite request

New Message



Democratic schools

Read the sentences about democratic schools. Circle the one you think is true. Then watch the video and check.

- A Teachers make all the important decisions about education.
- **B** Students make all the important decisions about education by voting.
- **C** Students and teachers make all important decisions about education together.

2 Read the blog post quickly. What is Isabella's opinion about democratic schools? Circle the correct answer.

- A She thinks they're the best way to teach students.
- **B** She thinks they're interesting but maybe not best for her.
- **c** She doesn't like them very much.
- Read the blog post. Does Isabella go to a democratic school? How do you know?
- Work in pairs. Read the blog about Emily's school again. Circle *pro* (what you like) or *con* (what you don't like). Give reasons.

You can choose ...

1	the time classes start.	pro / con
2	the classes you take.	pro / con
3	the tests you take.	pro / con
4	if you have homework.	pro / con
5	to not wear a uniform.	pro / con
6	what to learn.	pro / con
7	to stay home for as long as you want.	pro / con

5 Read the sentences in blue in the text (1–4). Write *F* (fact) or *O* (opinion). Then circle.

1____2___3___4___

⁵A fact / an opinion is a statement that has evidence to show it is true or false.

⁶A fact / an opinion is something that someone thinks or feels.

Critical Thinking

\bigcirc \bigcirc Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- I Is it always easy to tell if something is a fact or an opinion? Why? How can you check?
- 2 Why is it important to know the difference?

You can look for information in other places that shows it is true.

Opinions will often use words about feelings, like *think* or *believe*, or strong descriptive adjectives, like *wonderful* or *awful*.



ISABELLA'S BLOG

● ● ● ← → c

HOME | ABOUT ME | PHOTOS | PEN PALS | CONTACT ME



Democratic schools

My pen pal Emily goes to a democratic school. In these schools, students can make a LOT of choices about what happens. For example, ¹Emily and her classmates choose what time classes start, the classes they take, if they have homework, if they take tests, or if they wear a uniform.

When she doesn't like a topic she's learning in class, she can talk about it with the teacher and decide what she wants to learn instead. For example, Emily loves IT, but she doesn't enjoy English topics. So her teacher said she can write about robotics for her English essay!

When Emily is tired, she can decide to stay home and not go to school for weeks! The school supports her decision. ²She doesn't have to go until she is ready. Wow!

I'm not sure that I want to make so many big decisions. ³Some important subjects are boring or difficult, but we need to study them to do well. We can't only do fun things. Sometimes we need other people to tell us what to do!

However, I think ⁴it's nice to make some choices. In my school, we can decide which clubs we want to join. I always choose music and dance. I want to be a professional dancer when I grow up.

Share your opinion about democratic schools!

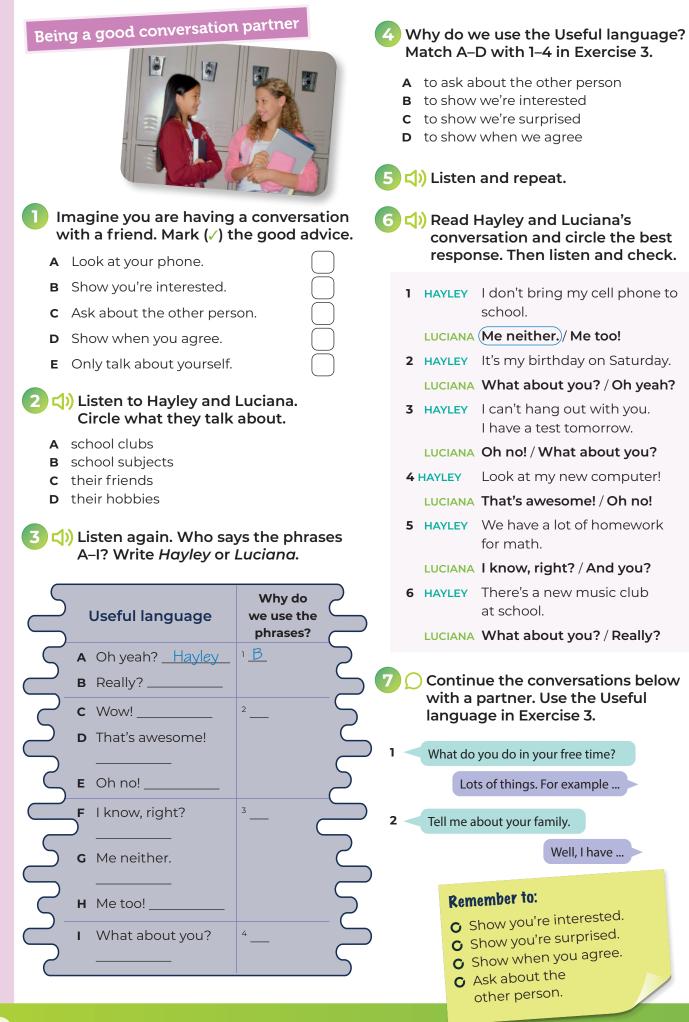
Project 4: Plan your ideal school.

Collaboration Plus

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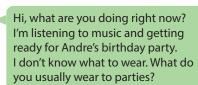
Communication



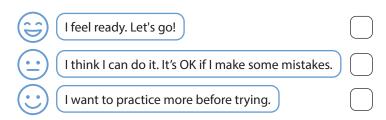
SELF-ASSESSMENT

Work in pairs. Look at the picture. Write as many words as you can to describe what you see.





2 Imagine you receive this message from a friend. How do you feel about replying in English?



Write your reply to the message (30–40 words). Then swap with a partner.

- Find one thing your partner did well.
- Find one thing your partner can practice more.

Work in pairs. Look at the posters and read the roles. Role play a conversation. Then change roles and repeat.



Student A

You know everything about City High School clubs. You want to help a new student choose the best club for them.

Student B

You're a new student at City High School. You want to join a club. You like sports and art, but you're often busy after school.

Can I ask you about school clubs?

Sure, what are you interested in?

How do you feel having a conversation like the one in Exercise 4? Mark (🗸) the sentence that is true for you.

- I feel confident I can get the information I need.
- I can get some of the information, but I need to practice a bit more.

I don't feel very confident having a conversation like this yet.

6 Look at these ways to become more confident in using English. Which one(s) do you think are the most useful? Circle the letters.

- A Invent and practice conversations with a friend.
- **B** Write example conversations and practice them alone.
- c Write messages to your friends in English and reply to their messages.
- **D** Study the Useful language in Units 3 and 4 and test your memory regularly.
- Choose one of the ideas from Exercise 6 and try it for the next two weeks. Then do Exercises 2 and 5 again. Do you feel more confident?