

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

LANGUAGE IN ACTION

1 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Do they express permission (P), prohibition (PR) or ability (A)?

- draw / You / pictures / can / really good / .
You can draw really good pictures. (A)
- a dictionary / can / Students / in class / use / .
Students can use a dictionary in class. (P)
- You / your phone / at school / use / can't / .
You can't use your phone at school. (PR)
- play / can / beautifully / Mira / the piano / .
Mira can play the piano beautifully. (A)
- at lunchtime / students / stay / Year 10 / in the classroom / can't / .
Year 10 students can't stay in the classroom at lunchtime. (PR)
- football / Enzo / play / very well / can / .
Enzo can play football very well. (A)

10

2 Circle the correct options.

- I am allowed / can to watch TV after homework.
- Are you allowed / Can you bring food to school?
- My brother and I aren't allowed / can't to play video games during the week.
- We're allowed / can use the sports hall today.
- Students aren't allowed / can't to use a dictionary during exams.
- Are you allowed / Can you to wear any type of clothes to school?

5

3 Tick (✓) the correct verbs in bold. Replace the incorrect verbs.

This boy I know called James goes to a special school. Students at his school ¹can do ✓ things that they ²~~aren't allowed to do~~ aren't allowed to do in other schools. They ³can call ✓ the teachers by their first names and they ⁴~~can to wear~~ can wear their own clothes.

The teachers ⁵~~aren't allowed give~~ aren't allowed to give detentions, which sounds great! If students don't want to study they ⁶can walk ✓ out of class! I asked if I could see his school but he said it isn't possible because it's private.

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4 Circle the correct options.

- We don't wear a uniform at our school, but we ... dress smartly.
a need to b don't have to
- Ali ... forget to return his library books. Otherwise, he'll have to pay a fine.
a doesn't have to b mustn't
- Berat has an important exam in the morning, so he ... go to bed early.
a needs to b doesn't have to
- I ... wear a tie if I don't want to. But I like ties so I wear them.
a don't have to b mustn't
- We ... pass all of our exams if we want to go to a top university.
a need to b don't have to
- I ... miss class tomorrow. A famous writer is coming in to talk to us.
a don't have to b mustn't

5

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of have to.

- You don't have to do this exercise. Go straight to the next one.
- Does Luis have to wear a uniform at his school?
- Carla has school six days a week. She has to go to school on Saturdays.
- I have to study harder if I want to pass my exams.
- We don't have to go to lessons after lunch on Thursdays. We have sports all afternoon.
- Do your parents have to pay for your education?

5

VOCABULARY

6 Circle the correct options.

- 1 We have to write a 500-word *grades* / *essay*.
- 2 Have you ever *revised* / *cheated* in a test when you didn't know the answer?
- 3 I can't come out. I have to *revise* / *write* for tomorrow's test.
- 4 You need to pay more *detention* / *attention* to your teacher and less to your friends.
- 5 The teacher didn't find it funny when I *passed* / *handed* in my homework a day late.
- 6 Have you ever *failed* / *paid* an exam?

5

7 Complete the words with a, e, i, o and u.

- 1 Last year Alba was quite shy but this year she's a lot more c o nf i d e nt.
- 2 He's a very o rg a n i s e d person. Nothing of his is ever in a mess.
- 3 She's a w e ll-b e h a v e d girl. Her teachers all like her very much.
- 4 He's lost his books again. I've never known anyone so c a r e l e ss!
- 5 It's hard to believe he's still only 14. He's so m a t u r e for his age.
- 6 My bedroom is a mess! My dad says I'm very d i s o rg a n i s e d.

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8 Complete with the words from Exercise 8.

- 1 A Mum, Dad, look at my marks!
B I see ... You are much more confident at football than at maths.
- 2 A Have you lost your bag again?
B I'm afraid so, Mrs Sullivan. I know I must try not to be so careless.
- 3 A Did John adapt well to his new school?
B Yes, sure. He was very well-behaved. All his teachers said how good he was.
- 4 A Oh, no. My school papers are in a mess. Why can't I be more organised?
B Because you are very disorganised, but if you try hard, you can change.
- 5 A What is your new friend Molly like?
B I think she's very grown-up. She's very mature for her age.

5

LISTENING

9 Listen to a phone call between Mia and Jason. Tick (✓) the five topics that they talk about.

- 1 Time zones
- 2 School timetable
- 3 School uniform
- 4 School rules
- 5 School dinners
- 6 Dress code
- 7 School fees
- 8 School parties



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10 Listen again. Circle the correct options.

- 1 Mia could ... the students in South Africa.
☒ a see and hear
☐ b hear only
- 2 ... students have to wear school uniform.
☐ a Only the South African
☒ b Both groups of
- 3 If students in the South African school are caught cheating in a test, they ...
☐ a get a detention
☒ b have to leave the school
- 4 The UK girl students are allowed to wear ... at school.
☒ a nose studs
☐ b lipstick
- 5 The South African students have to pay around ... a month.
☒ a £140
☐ b £114
- 6 The South African students ... bring phones into school.
☐ a can
☒ b can't

10

READING

Bans in schools around the world

This report looks at the practice of bans in schools. I have been researching this for my project on education around the world. Here I give some examples of bans and suggest a change to the current thinking.

Of the 77% of children in education worldwide, most have experienced one ban or another within their schools. But how effective are bans?

New York schools have banned the use of 50 words in school tests. Some of the words not allowed are *politics, poverty, disease* and even *birthdays*, because they may upset students.

In one UK school, students can't raise their hands to answer a question, as the same students always put their hands up, preventing other children from answering. Now, the teacher selects a student at random.

Many schools in Australia have banned the use of red ink to correct homework as they say it can demotivate or even frighten students.

Despite being introduced for positive reasons, these kind of bans are often naïve, even childish, and simply don't work. New York students can see and hear the banned 50 words in many other contexts other than writing an essay or taking an exam and will have to deal with them; the UK students who didn't raise their hands are now more nervous – they may have to answer a question they don't know and not get the chance to answer when they do know it; Australian students have to read corrections to their homework in another colour, and that colour will soon enough become the new red.

Bans such as these are a waste of time.

None will help students to pass an exam or get good grades. Removing bans could be the answer. The fewer unnecessary bans there are, the greater the opportunity will be to focus on the organised rules and regulations within the school.

11 Read the text. Circle the correct options.

- 77% of children go / *don't go* to school.
- In New York school *classrooms* / tests, 50 words are not allowed.
- One UK school has said students can't *clap* / raise their hands.
- Teachers in Australian schools aren't allowed to use *blue* / red ink.
- The UK school ban has made many students feel more / *less* anxious.
- According to the writer, bans *are* / aren't effective.

10

12 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?

- New York schools banned 50 words they thought may offend some students. true
- Teachers in the UK school can now choose any student they want to answer a question. true
- The red ink ban was intended to demotivate students. false
- The problem for the writer is that the New York students won't experience the 50 banned words. false
- The writer believes the bans will help students achieve high standards. false
- The writer believes in school rules. true

10

13 Circle the words in the box in the text. Match them to the definitions 1–6.

childish get good grades organised
pass an exam taking an exam
writing an essay

- behaving in a childlike manner childish
- carefully planned organised
- carrying out a formal test taking an exam
- creating a composition writing an essay
- achieve a high level of performance get good grades
- be successful in a formal test pass an exam

5

WRITING

14 Useful language. Circle the correct options to make phrases.

- 1 Some *tell* / say that ...
- 2 On the one hand / *side*, ...
- 3 In / *On* this essay, I outline ...
- 4 *In* / On the other / *another* hand, ...
- 5 Others argue / *quarrel* that ...

☐ 5

15 Write an essay. The title should be 'How effective is school detention?'. Use the prompts below to help you.

Write at least 120 words.

- introduction to the topic
- good things about detention
- bad things about detention
- a conclusion with your opinion

Students' own answers

☐ 10

TOTAL SCORE

☐ 100