

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

LANGUAGE IN ACTION

1 Write sentences using the prompts and *can* or *can't*. Do they express permission (P), prohibition (PR) or ability (A)?

- Students / ask / questions / in class. ✓
Students can ask questions in class. (P)
- You / use / your phone / at school. ✗
You can't use your phone at school. (PR)
- Mira / play / the piano / beautifully. ✓
Mira can play the piano beautifully. (A)
- We / stay / in the classroom / at lunchtime. ✗
We can't stay in the classroom at lunchtime. (PR)
- Enzo / play / football / very well. ✓
Enzo can play football very well. (A)

☐ 5

2 Rewrite with the correct form of *be allowed to*.

- Can you eat your own food at school?
Are you allowed to eat your own food at school?
- My brother and I can't play video games during the week.
My brother and I aren't allowed to play video games in the week.
- We can use the sports hall today.
We are allowed to use the sports hall today.
- Students can't use a dictionary.
Students aren't allowed to use a dictionary.
- Can you take your MP4 to school?
Are you allowed to take your MP4 to school?

☐ 5

3 Complete with the correct form of the verbs.

can / call can / walk can / wear
not allow / do not allow / give

Students at Paul's school can do things that they
1 aren't allowed to do in other schools. They
2 can call the teachers by their first
names and they 3 can wear their own clothes.

The teachers 4 aren't allowed to give detentions!
If students don't want to study they
5 can walk out of class!

☐ 5

4 Circle the correct options.

- Ali ... forget to return his library books.
Otherwise, he'll have to pay a fine.
a needs to b doesn't have to **c mustn't**
- Berat has an important exam in the morning,
so he ... go to bed early.
a needs to b doesn't have to c mustn't
- I ... wear a tie if I don't want to. But I like ties
so I wear them.
a need to **b** don't have to c 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 c mustn't
- I ... miss class tomorrow. A famous writer is
coming in to talk to us.
a need to b don't have to **c mustn't**

☐ 5

5 Rewrite the sentences so that it has the same meaning, using the words in brackets.

- It isn't necessary for students to do homework today. (don't need)
Students don't need to do homework today.
- It's obligatory for students to be early. (must)
Students must be early.
- Is it necessary for students to take an exam? (have)
Do students have to take an exam?
- It's against the rules to use phones. (mustn't)
You mustn't use phones.
- Revising is optional for students. (don't have)
Students don't have to revise.

☐ 10

VOCABULARY

6 Circle the correct options.

- Have you ever ... in a test when you didn't know the answer?
a took **b** cheated c handed
- I can't come out. I have to ... for tomorrow's test.
a write b take **c** revise
- You need to pay more ... to your teacher and less to your friends.
a attention b grades c detention
- The teacher didn't find it funny when I ... in my homework a day late.
a told b got **c** handed
- Have you ever ... an exam? I'm lucky – I don't think I have.
a paid **b** failed c cheated

☐ 5

7 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

careless disorganised mature organised
well-behaved

- He's a very organised person. Nothing of his is ever in a mess.
- She's a well-behaved girl. Her teachers all like her very much.
- He's lost his books again. I've never known anyone so careless!
- It's hard to believe he's still only 14. He's so mature for his age.
- My bedroom is always a mess! My dad says I'm disorganised.

☐ 5

8 Complete the words in the conversation.

- MUM I don't want you to be ¹rude like that boy in your class who uses bad words.
- ASHER You mean Josh? Don't worry, he's a ²naughty boy – the teacher always ³tells him off and he always get bad ⁴grades. He got ⁵detention three times last week. I'm not like him. I'm always polite in class.
- MUM Good.

☐ 5

LISTENING

9 Listen to a phone conversation between Mia and Jason. Read the sentences and write *South Africa* or *UK*.

- School starts at 7.50.
South Africa
- School finishes at 3.00.
UK
- Students mustn't wear any jewellery.
South Africa
- Students can wear some make-up.
UK
- Students have to pay for their lessons at school.
South Africa

☐ 5

10 Listen again. Circle the correct options.

- ... students have to wear school uniform.
a The UK
b The South African
c Both groups of
- If students in the South African school cheat in a test and get caught, they ...
a get a detention
b have to leave the school
c receive a warning
- The UK girl students are allowed to wear ... at school.
a nose studs
b lipstick
c hooped earrings
- The South African students have to pay around ... a month.
a £140
b £114
c £104
- The South African students ... bring phones into school.
a have to
b can
c 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. Are the sentences true, false or doesn't say?

- 1 In New York school classrooms, 50 words are not allowed. false
- 2 One UK school has said students can't raise their hands. true
- 3 Australian school students aren't allowed to use red ink. doesn't say
- 4 The UK school ban has helped to make many students feel less anxious. false
- 5 According to the writer, some bans are effective. doesn't say

10

12 Read the text again. Match the beginnings 1–5 with the endings a–e to make sentences.

- 1 New York schools banned 50 words they thought may e
 - 2 Teachers in the UK school can now choose any student they want to a
 - 3 The red ink ban wasn't intended to b
 - 4 The writer believes the New York students will d
 - 5 The writer believes that banning bans will help to c
- a answer a question.
b demotivate students.
c focus on established school rules and regulations.
d experience the 50 banned words in other situations.
e offend some students.

10

13 Find words in the text that mean the following.

- 1 lose interest or enthusiasm in something (paragraph 4) demotivate
- 2 innocent, ingenuous (paragraph 5) naïve
- 3 when time is used up without achieving anything (paragraph 6) waste of time
- 4 getting rid of something (paragraph 6) removing
- 5 achieve a high level of performance (paragraph 6) get good grades

5

WRITING

- 14** Useful language. Complete the phrases with the words in the box.

argue hand in on say

- 1 Some say that ...
- 2 On the one hand, ...
- 3 In this essay, I outline ...
- 4 On the other hand, ...
- 5 Others argue 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.

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

Students' own answers

10

TOTAL SCORE

100