

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

LANGUAGE IN ACTION

1 Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't* or *(not) be allowed*. Do they express permission (P), prohibition (PR) or ability (A)?

- Students are allowed to ask questions any time in class. P
- You aren't allowed to use your phone. PR
- Mira can play the piano beautifully. A
- Year 10 students aren't allowed to stay in the classroom at lunchtime. PR
- Enzo can play football very well. A

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2 Write sentences that mean the same as the first sentence.

- Are you allowed to bring your food to school?
Can you bring your food to school?
- We can't play video games during the week.
We aren't allowed to play video games during the week.
- We're allowed to use the sports hall.
We can use the sports hall.
- Students can't use a dictionary in exams.
Students aren't allowed to use a dictionary in exams.
- Can you wear any type of clothes to school?
Are you allowed to wear any type of clothes to school?

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3 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets and an appropriate verb.

Students at Paul's school can do things that they
¹ aren't allowed to do (not allow) in other schools. They ² can call (can) the teachers by their first names and they
³ can wear (can) their own clothes. The teachers ⁴ aren't allowed to give (not allow) detentions! If students don't want to study they
⁵ can walk (can) out of class!

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4 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

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

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5 Rewrite the sentences with the correct form of *have to*, *must* or *need to*. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.

- It isn't necessary for us to study every day.
We don't need / have to study every day.
- It's obligatory for you to be here by 8.30 am.
You must be here by 8.30 am.
- Is it necessary for us to take an exam?
Do we need / have to take an exam?
- It's against the rules for students to use phones.
Students mustn't use mobile phones.
- Taking the cycle test is optional for me.
I don't need / have to take the cycle test.

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VOCABULARY

- 6 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. You do not need all the words.

cheat childish disorganised failed
handed mature passed revise

- I didn't sleep very well last night so today I'm a bit disorganised – I'm in a bit of a muddle.
- I can't come out. I have to revise for tomorrow's test.
- Jane is very mature for her age. She always takes care of herself when she comes home from school.
- The teacher didn't find it funny when I handed in my homework a day late.
- Have you ever failed an exam? I'm lucky – I don't think I have. I always get good grades!

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- 7 Complete the words in the sentences.

- My teacher sent me to the School Principal. She told me off for misbehaving in class.
- Emir passed all of his exams. His parents were so pleased they bought him a phone.
- He's a very organised person. Nothing of his is ever in a muddle.
- It's hard to believe he's still only 14. He's so mature for his age.
- Why does Hugo always get good grades? I work just as hard and I don't.

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- 8 Complete the conversation with the correct words.


MUM I don't want you to be ¹ rude like that boy in your class who uses bad words.

ASHER You mean Josh? Don't worry, he's a ² naughty boy – the teacher always ³ tells him off and he always get bad ⁴ grades. He got ⁵ detention three times last week. I'm not like him. I'm always polite in class.

MUM Good.

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LISTENING

- 9  Listen to a phone conversation between Mia and Jason. Answer the questions.

- Why was Jason away from school?
Jason was away from school because he was ill.
- What is the difference in time between South Africa and the UK?
South Africa is an hour ahead.
- At what time do the South African students start and end their school day?
Their school day starts at 7.50 and ends at 2.30.
- How are the UK students punished if they are caught cheating in a test?
They would get a detention.
- What items of jewellery are the South African school students allowed to wear?
None. They aren't allowed to wear any jewellery.

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- 10  Listen again. Complete the sentences with the correct information.

- Both groups of students have to wear school uniform.
- The South African students caught cheating in a test have to leave their school.
- The item of jewellery the UK girl students are allowed to wear is a nose or ear stud.
- The South African students have to pay around £140 a month for their school fees.
- The South African students can't bring phones to school.

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

(2) (a) 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.

(3) (e) 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; (4) (b) Soon enough, that colour will become the new red.

Bans such as these are a waste of time. (5) (d) 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. Put the sentences a–e in the correct place 1–5 in the text.

- New York schools have banned the use of 50 words in school tests.
- Australian students have to read corrections to their homework in another colour.
- Here I give some examples of bans and suggest a change to the current thinking.
- None will help students to pass an exam or get good grades.
- Many schools in Australia have banned the use of red ink to correct homework.

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12 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- Why did the UK school ban students from raising their hand?
They did it to give other students an opportunity to answer questions.
- What did the ban on red ink intend to achieve?
It intended to prevent students from being demotivated.
- Why does the writer say a word ban in New York won't work?
Because the students will encounter the words in other situations.
- How have the quieter UK students reacted to their ban?
They are now afraid the teacher can ask them to give answers they don't know.
- Why does the writer think the Australian ban will fail?
The writer thinks the colour that replaces red will come to represent it, thus achieving nothing.

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13 Find words and phrases in text that mean the following.

- works well and achieves the desired result
effective
- the state of being poor
poverty
- lose interest or enthusiasm in something
demotivate
- situations that help to give a word its meaning
contexts
- a situation in which time is used up without achieving anything
waste of time

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WRITING

- 14** Useful language. Complete the phrases with the words in the box. You do not need all the words.

at argue from hand in on
part 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 ...

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- 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

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TOTAL SCORE

100