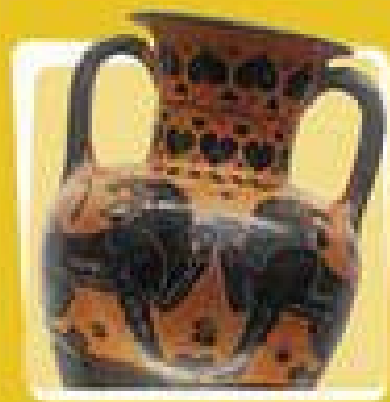


BIG

ENGLISH 6

PLUS



Mario Herrera • Christopher Sol Cruz



PUPIL'S BOOK

Scope and Sequence

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 . My computer has crashed two times today.
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 since 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've got 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 holidays, 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, Maths, 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 USA than the UK. My brother's got 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 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, film premiere	She said (that) the sequel wasn't as good as the first film. He said (that) he was going to the concert. Mum: "Be good." My mum 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...
<p>Social Science: School days in China average, belief, bright, ceremony, gather, limited, packed, strengthen, study period, timetable, typical</p> <p>Around the World: An alternative school in Finland composting, curriculum, focused, memorising, pace, practical, workshop</p>	Opinion paragraph	<p>Manage your time wisely. Talk about how you spend your time and how you manage it. Create a graph to see how pupils spend their time.</p>	spr, str, scr spring, sprint street, strong screen, screw	...talk about school activities and homework. ...say what I have and haven't done.
<p>Social Science: Amazing young people ability, co-found, compose, determined, exceptional talent, gifted, inspiration, keep in touch, legend, social media, symphony</p> <p>Additional language: reflexive pronouns whom</p> <p>Around the World: Seeds of Peace conflict resolution, critical thinking, journalist, leader, neutral environment, peace</p>	Biography	<p>Appreciate yourself. Talk about your amazing qualities and talents. Make an 'Amazing Me' collage and interview classmates about their amazing qualities and talents.</p>	spl, squ, thr splash, split squash, squid three, throat	...talk about past experiences. ...talk about amazing people's accomplishments (including my own).
<p>Social Science: Ethics acceptable, according to, based on, ethical, ethics, excuse, harmless, morally, perspective, respectful, traits, treat</p> <p>Around the World: Proverbs common sense, consequences, hasty, pass on, proverb, reap, regret, sound advice, sow, weigh up</p>	Story ending	<p>Do the right thing. Discuss the right choice to make when faced with a dilemma. Make a class handbook about doing the right thing.</p>	nch, nth, mpt crunch, lunch month, tenth prompt, tempt	...talk about consequences and possibilities and give advice. ...talk about doing the right thing.
<p>Science and Technology: Predictions for the future: Experts arena, be applied to, futurist, imaginary, interact with, microscopic, nanotechnology, revolutionise, treat, virtual reality, wireless, 3-D</p> <p>Around the World: Predictions for the future: Kids citizen, co-exist, gender, harmoniously, manual work, religion, shelter, shuttle, time machine, turn out</p>	Formal and informal emails	<p>Make good decisions. Talk about how the decisions you make now affect the future. Pupils write letters to themselves in the future and share them with the class.</p>	/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.
<p>Science: Super power or super science? activate, adhesive, electrode, endless, experiment, fascinating, gecko, gesture, interact, skyscraper, spell out, work on</p> <p>Around the World: Superheroes android, bolt of lightning, bullet, cape, meteorite, mischievous, mission, originate, reflexes, superhuman, trauma</p>	Character traits	<p>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.</p>	/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.
<p>Science: Amazing animals and plants absorb, adapt, blink, break down, carnivore, digest, give birth, herbivore, infection, injure, nectar, nutrients, protein, rays, slippery</p> <p>Around the World: Legacies of ancient civilisations concept, contribution, cultivation, elections, influence, inspiration, legacy, revolution, terraced farming</p>	From story to play	<p>Appreciate school. Complete a chart and discuss practical uses for the topics learnt at school. Create a book of words/names from ancient Greece that are used today.</p>	er, est cheaper, easier, faster, happier best, longest	...talk about school subjects and what I learn. ...identify some legacies of ancient civilisations. ...compare things using <i>more/most, fewer/fewest, less/least</i>talk about rules and obligations.
<p>Science: Aurora borealis altitude, atmosphere, clapping, interaction, nitrogen, observe, oxygen, phenomenon, pole, solar wind, stand out, swirling</p> <p>Additional language: whose</p> <p>Around the World: Mysterious findings construct, diameter, estimate, evidence, existence, footprint, spherical, ton</p>	Cause and effect	<p>Be curious. Learn the importance of fostering one's own curiosity. Create a booklet about two mysteries.</p>	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.
<p>History: Archaeological discoveries archaeologist, artefact, carving, dig, excavate, goddess, mummified, pharaoh, remains, tomb, treasure</p> <p>Around the World: Seven wonders of the modern world antiquity, compile, empire, gladiator, Hellenic, honorary, landmark, peninsula, sightseers, structure</p>	Report	<p>Take pride in your town or city. Describe special places, monuments or other attractions of one's own town/city or a nearby city. Create a map for a bicycle trip to famous or interesting places in one's town/city.</p>	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.
<p>Social Science: The history of video games arcade game, artificial intelligence, coins, compete, electronic device, gamer, games console, industry, intended, invent, multiplayer, shortage</p> <p>Around the World: Unique musical instruments bagpipes, concertina, distinctive sound, herdsmen, horn, mellow, note, sitar, steel drums</p>	Film review	<p>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.</p>	sion, tion, ation decision, television fiction, option celebration, invitation	...talk about entertainment. ...talk about people's opinions. ...report what people say.



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 pupils and it doesn't follow a strict timetable, either. Pupils decide how to spend the school day and which activities to attend. They are grouped not by their age but by their interests.
- 4 Finnish pupils 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, Maths and Language.
- 5 China's got the longest school day in the world. A Chinese pupil spends almost eleven hours in the classroom each day!
- 6 In South Korea, secondary school pupils applying for university all take the same standardised test. On the day of the test, people come to the school to support pupils who are going to take the test. They give out sweets, tea and other treats to the pupils. Some taxis give pupils 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 in the box.

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

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 Q: Have you done your homework yet? | She should have ?. |
| A: No, I haven't... | |
| 2 Q: Have you studied for the test yet? | She should have ?. |
| A: No, I haven't... | |
| 3 Q: Have you finished your project yet? | He should have ?. |
| A: Yes, I have, but... | |
| 4 Q: Have you handed in your essay yet? | He should have ?. |
| A: No, I haven't... | |
| 5 Q: Have you done your Maths homework yet? | He should have ?. |
| A: No, I haven't... | |

TIP

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

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 torch.



**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?

www.webforum.com
🔍

<p>boy1_xyz</p> 	<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've got so much homework! I've barely got time to talk to my friends! What shall I do?</p>
<p>cookie48</p> 	<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>
<p>34309843_kc</p> 	<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>
<p>imsoclever</p> 	<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>
<p>cute_girl28</p> 	<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 to 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've got much more freedom. We choose our subjects and school activities. I've been here for a month now and I'm MUCH happier.</p>
<p>citymouse1</p> 	<p>Hey, cute_girl28. Your school sounds reaaaaaally cool! Where is it?</p>

www.webforum.com

<p>techieboy03</p> 	<p>I've already researched alternative schools, citymouse1. There are some great ones in the UK. 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>
<p>cute_girl28</p> 	<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>
<p>boy1_xyz</p> 	<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>
<p>rainbowgirl</p> 	<p>Why not try homeschooling? I'm being homeschooled and I really like it. My mum 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 Imsoclever and cookie48 give 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 mum already discussed?

Mum: 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 pocket money.

Mum: Ha ha. Have you finished your homework yet?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Practise the dialogue in 6 with a partner.



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

get his licence meet the new pupil
see the music video walk the dog



1 Mark's brother has already ?.

2 Stacey hasn't ? yet.

3 Roberto has already ?.

4 Dawn hasn't ? yet.

Has she done her solo <u>yet</u> ?	Yes, she has . She has <u>already done</u> it. No, she hasn't . She hasn't done it <u>yet</u> .
Have they <u>ever</u> 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.

- Q:** you/do/your homework/yes
Have you done your homework yet?

A: *Yes, I've already done it.* **A:** *No, I haven't done it yet.*
- Q:** he/finish his project/yes
- Q:** they/ever/be on a field trip
- Q:** your parents/speak to the teacher/yes
- Q:** she/give the book back/yes

He has <u>already finished</u> the project.	He finished it <u>yesterday</u> .
He hasn't finished the project <u>yet</u> .	He didn't finish it <u>yesterday</u> .

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.

- (talk) Has Jan talked to Jenny yet?
Yes, she has. She talked to her at 4:00.
- (check email) Has Jan ?
- (start reading) Has Jan ?
- (write essay) Has Jan ?
- (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 lessons are there?
- 3 How much break time is there?

13

12

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

CONTENT WORDS

average belief bright ceremony gather limited
packed strengthen study period timetable typical

A School Day in China

- 1 It's noon and the bell is ringing at your school. By now, you've probably spent around seven hours there. Maybe you've had five or six lessons, a few short breaks and a longer break of up to an hour for lunch. If you think that's a tough timetable, 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 working day 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 head teacher. The first three lessons last from 7:45 to 10:20 with three ten-minute breaks in between. At 10:30, pupils gather at the sports ground to do half an hour of morning exercises. Chinese people believe that keeping fit is important and people of all ages often make time to exercise during the day. Before the fourth lesson begins at 11:25, it's time to do some eye exercises. These exercises usually take five minutes and are for strengthening pupils' 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 lesson and some more eye exercises. By then it's 3:40 but the bell hasn't rung yet! There are three more lessons before school finishes at ten past six. What's more, when the school day has ended, pupils can't always go home and relax. Weekday evenings and most of the weekend are often packed with extra lessons and activities such as doing sports, playing a musical instrument or learning another language.
- 4 As you can see, Chinese pupils work hard and their free time is very limited. All Chinese children learn, from a young age, to be good pupils, get good grades and help other pupils do the same. Behind this tough timetable 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 lesson.
- 4 Pupils do eye exercises because they need to relax.
- 5 Most pupils in China have got more lessons after school.
- 6 In China, studying hard is more important than free time and relaxing.

14 Copy the table timetable in your notebook and complete.

Timetable			
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	5 th lesson
9:35-10:20	3 rd lesson	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.	4 th lesson	5:30-6:10	8 th lesson or study period
12:20-12:40	5 ?		

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

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



Chinese students do 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 about a typical school day in your notebook.

- 1 What happens on an average school day in your country?
- 2 What extra lessons or activities do pupils do?
- 3 How much free time have pupils got? What do they do with it?

15



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



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

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

Tyler: What's happened?

Martha: My computer has crashed three times today and I've lost my entire Geography project.

Tyler: Oh no, that's awful!

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

Tyler: No! My brother's annoying but he's never done anything that bad.

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

Tyler: You can borrow my old phone if you like.

Martha: It's OK, thanks. My mum 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 project. I ³ ? you the worst thing yet. ⁴ ? 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 mum 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 in the box.

break her leg go to Egypt have a baby not finish my Spanish homework
see this film speak to him stop working

- 1 My cousins ? on holiday. They'll be back next week.
- 2 I ? yet. I'm going to finish it tomorrow.
- 3 My aunt ?! His name's Erol.
- 4 Lauren ?, so she can't walk easily.
- 5 I ? before. Shall we change the channel?
- 6 We don't know him 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 motorbikes. He's only thirty-two but he ⁴? (die, already) five times! He ⁵? (be) in more than fifty action films 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 films 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 sea!

A School Day With a Difference



1 “Moi, Sofia!” “Terve, Aleks!” That’s how pupils and teachers say hello to each other at Anna Hansson’s school in Finland. Pupils 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 has been at the same school since Year 1, so she knows everybody.

2 Anna’s school is different from most other schools in Europe. First, Anna and her classmates decide, along with their teacher, what their weekly activities will be. Also, pupils work at their own pace and don’t always do the same things. Some may be doing Maths while others might be doing something practical. This month, Anna has practised 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 memorise 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 get much exercise.
- 4 We haven’t got much homework, so I’ve got lots of free time. It’s great!
- 5 There’s lots 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 Pupils 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 do the same activities every week.
- d They often work in pairs or groups, then share what they know.

- 3 Anna and her classmates don't learn by memorising facts. Working together and gathering information is more important in this system. They ask their teacher for help whenever they need it. Pupils are generally very focused and active, so the teacher doesn't often have to tell them to behave.
- 4 Breaks are an important part of the school day. After a double lesson (90 mins), pupils have a double, 30-minute break. Teachers encourage pupils to go out and get some fresh air even if the weather is bad. Being active makes pupils hungry, so lunchtime is also very popular! At Anna's school, pupils get free hot meals every day. Today's lunch is everybody's favourite – 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 looking after plants, collecting rubbish, recycling and composting. Pupils 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 pupils go home. Pupils can study Japanese, learn an instrument and do arts and crafts. When Anna gets home in the evening, she's free to do whatever 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 Pupils don't always learn the same thing at the same speed. They work ?.
- 3 If they need to, pupils can ? in a lesson.
- 4 Bad behaviour isn't a problem because pupils are usually ?.
- 5 Pupils ? even if the weather isn't very good.
- 6 Anna is free to ? after school.

26

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

- 1 I'd like to do fewer subjects than we do now.
I'd like to do 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?