



LESSON 13. ALL WORK, NO PLAY



**Describe the picture
Give as many details as you can.**

Introduction



How do these students spend their recess time? Answer in complete sentences. What are the advantages and disadvantages?

Discussion Point

1. Children should spend most of their day studying.
2. Children should study at home at least two or three hours every night.
3. Recess is a waste of time.
4. Children who have piano, soccer, and other activities become smart adults.
5. Tests accurately measure a child's intelligence, skills, and/or abilities.



DISCUSS YOUR ANSWERS.

behave
peers

cut
agree

view
creativity

release
income

emphasis
recess

1. The students play outside after lunch and at_____.
2. He had to_____ the speech in order to finish the program on time.
3. We can all _____ on one thing: the current law needs to be changed.
4. If you can't _____ in the store we'll have to leave.
5. Her intelligence and _____ makes her be the winner of the contest.
6. He was respected and admired by his _____.
7. Different people _____ this problem in different ways.
8. He earns a good _____ as a consultant.
9. The commissioners _____ the findings about the issue.
10. The prep school has a long-established _____ on sports.

Fill in the gaps

ALL WORK, NO PLAY

According to a report **released** last week, children who **misbehave** in school might work too much and play too little. The study looked at more than 10,000 elementary school children in the US who were between the ages of eight and nine. If children played for fifteen minutes or more during the day, they behaved better.

Children use **creativity** and imagination on the playground. Kids also learn social skills, as well as problem-solving skills. As a result, **recess** plays an important role in the education of children. Child psychiatrists **agreed** with the research, describing what children learn while playing.

In recent years, though, recess has been **cut** at many schools because there is more **emphasis** on tests. Children in the US score worse than their **peers** abroad on international tests.

Another discovery was also made. The schools with the least amount of breaks were often in areas with lower **incomes** and lower education levels. These children were further harmed with little or no playtime at school. All work and no play can be **viewed** as a path to poorer social skills, poorer behavior in the classroom, and poorer test scores.

True or False

1. According to the article, children with behavior problems don't study enough.
2. The report was released this week.
3. Children use creativity and imagination when they play.
4. Recess has been cut in recent years because schools focused more on tests.
5. Children who study but don't play score well on tests.
6. Schools without recess are almost always in poor neighborhoods.
7. Children enhance their social and problem solving skills through playing.
8. If children played for fifteen minutes or more during the day, they behaved the same way as those who don't.
9. All work and no play can be viewed as a path to poorer test scores.

**ALL WORK AND NO
PLAY IS NOT GOOD
FOR THE SOUL**

- Felix Sabates

Discuss the quotation.

Discussion Point

SUBJECT	TIME / DURATION
Example: English	8:00 / 50 minutes

You have the opportunity to create the curriculum at a private school. Create a schedule for your students. List the subjects and their times, as well as any free time.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

WHO

We use **who** when referring to people or when we want to know the person.

- The person **who** answered the phone was very helpful.

WHICH

We use **which** to refer to a thing or an idea, and to ask about choices.

- My car, **which** is 20 years old, isn't worth much.

WHERE

We use **where** to refer to places and locations..

- That's **where** I spent my childhood.

WHOSE

Whose refers to ownership.

- There's the girl **whose** car was stolen.

THAT

We use **that** for both a person and a thing/idea.

- I'm talking about the person **that** I saw yesterday.

WHO?

WHICH

Where?

Whose?

that

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

MORE EXAMPLES

I know a woman. She speaks 6 languages.

I know a woman who speaks 6 languages.

I know a woman. Her husband speaks 6 languages.

I know a woman whose husband speaks 6 languages.

I live in a house. It is 200 years old.

I live in a house which/that is 200 years old.

That's the hotel. We stayed there last year.

That's the hotel where we stayed last year.

That's the hotel that we stayed in last year.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

1. The person _____ rang the doorbell was wearing a red coat.
2. The patient _____ husband was complaining was very pale.
3. She pointed to a black car _____ was parked next to hers.
4. Tell me _____ you are looking for and I'll try to help you.
5. Over there is the park _____ the picnic was organized last year.
6. We're going to meet at the hotel _____ the conference is being held.
7. I need to know the number of people _____ are going to attend.
8. I talked to the girl _____ car had broken down in front of the shop.
9. Mr. Richards, _____ is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
10. We often visit our aunt in Norwich _____ is in East Anglia.

Fill in the blanks with the correct relative pronoun.

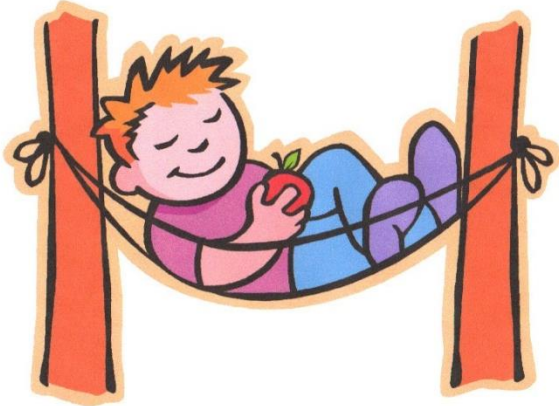
Grammar Exercise

Put in the relative **who**, **which** or **whose** where necessary. Type an **x** if the relative pronoun can be left out.

1. This is the boy _____ had an accident.
2. Yesterday I saw a car _____ was really old.
3. Mandy is the girl _____ I met on Friday.
4. I haven't seen Frank, _____ brother is five, for a long time now.
5. The robber stole the car _____ the lady parked in front of the supermarket.
6. This is the man _____ house is on fire.
7. Can I talk to the girl _____ is sitting on the bench?
8. The book _____ you gave me is great.
9. She likes hamburgers _____ are hot.
10. Bill Clinton, _____ was President of the USA, has only one daughter.

WHO, WHICH, WHOSE or X

Useful Expressions



take a break

to have a short rest period in one's work.



old school

of or characterize by an earlier era or older style.



in play

in action or operation.

Give example for each expression.

1. research / psychiatrists / agreed / with / child / the .
2. not / a / taking / break / proper / lunch / is / unhealthy .
3. kids / learn / also / and / skills / skills / problem-solving / social.
4. most / should / student / studying / day / spend / of / their.
5. breaks / schools / incomes / with / the / the / amount / of often / were / in / areas / with / least / lower.
6. imagination / use / creativity / playground / children / and / on / the.
7. education / like / what / is / home / country / the / system in / your ?

Arrange the sentences in correct order.

1. Do you agree that not enough playtime causes bad behavior in children? Why or not?
2. What's a good balance between study and play for children? Why do you think so?
3. What do young people in your country usually spend their recess time?
4. What time is the usual start and end of class in your country? Would you like to change it? Explain.
5. What do you think is the most productive way of spending recess time?
6. What activities done in recess do you think are a waste of time?
7. How do you usually spend free time from studying?

**Through three cheese trees three
free fleas flew.
While these fleas flew, freezy breeze
blew.
Freezy breeze made these three
trees freeze.
Freezy trees made these trees'
cheese freeze.
That's what made these three free
fleas sneeze.**

The End