



LESSON 7. SCHOOL AND EDUCATION

Why do people go to school?

People attend to school to get a basic academic education which allows them to get jobs, and also to learn their basic rights and how to use them. Children attend school to learn a basic degree of literacy in core academic subjects such as reading and math.

But, the value of education transcends classroom learning; it teaches students to interact with one another in a manner that ideally results in tolerance, respect and community building.



Why do you think you need to go to school?



Listening 7.1

Unjumble the words

1. Education is things important most the of one in our lives.
2. Don't you agree?
3. It can make the difference between sucess and failure.
4. us can An bring education knowledge and make us rich.
5. In rich countries, people have to lucky are schools good.
6. Children start learning from a very young age.
7. can education further They their and go to higher education or university.
8. In Japan, there are even schools babies learn private for to English.
9. It's a shame that in many rich countries, many children don't want to learn.
10. better Perhaps need find ways schools to to teach so children want to learn.
11. It's sad that in many parts of the world, learn to want children can't but.
12. Make sure you never stop learning.
13. the is Education a to key better future.

Discussion points

1. Do you think education is one of the most important thing in our lives?
2. How can education make people rich?
3. Do you think majority of the people in your country can go to good schools?
4. Why do you think some people don't want to learn in other countries?
5. What do you think of babies learning English?
6. Do you think learning does not stop? Why or Why not?
7. What do you think is future of those who didn't go to school?

6 Key People to Know at Your School

What do you think are their roles at school? Why are they important?



principal



School Nurse



Room parent



PTA Leaders



Guidance Counsellor



School Bus Driver

Fill in the blanks and discuss the meaning of highlighted words

1. One of the reasons that I didn't like _____ was because of the **lab work** which sometimes involved **dissection**.
 2. I've always enjoyed learning about how chemicals react with one another so I decided to choose _____ as one of my main subjects.
 3. When I was a child, we practiced _____ three times a week which was fine in summer but was freezing during the winter when you have to football or hockey outside.
 4. My teacher encouraged us to take part in _____ in order to develop skills beyond what is taught in **scheduled lessons**.
 5. I used to find complicated calculations difficult as asll **algebra** but when we got a new _____ teacher, it all become much easier to understand.
- a. **Physical education**
 - b. **Biology**
 - c. **Natural science**
 - d. **Literature**
 - e. **Math's**
 - f. **Music**
 - g. **Chemistry**
 - h. **Cheating**
 - i. **Geography**
 - j. **Extra curricular activities**

Fill in the blanks and discuss the meaning of highlighted words

6. One of my favorite subjects was _____ because you had a chance to get out of the classroom and learn more about the environment.

7. Teachers were really strict on _____ in exams. The exam **invigilators** won't even let you have your bag in the exam room.

8. Poetry should be taught more in _____ lessons in order to help students develop a deeper understanding of their language and culture.

9. I always loved studying maps. We spend a lot of time in our _____ lesson **tracing** the borders of countries and learn the capital cities of different countries.

10. My worst subject at school was _____ because I was completely **tone deaf**.

- a. Physical education
- b. Biology
- c. Natural science
- d. Literature
- e. Math's
- f. Music
- g. Chemistry
- h. Cheating
- i. Geography
- j. Extra curricular activities



Listening 7.2

School Life

high school • diverse • cruel
judgmentalness • nice

1. He says very _____ things when he's angry.
2. I want to live in a place that's _____ because it's more interesting.
3. I took a photography class in _____ that I enjoyed a lot.
4. It was so _____ of him to help you clean your house.
5. They do not permit _____ at this school.

Use the words in a sentence

1) How old is Jeanna?

- a) 14
- b) 15
- c) 16

2) What does she think about high school?

- a) It's fun
- b) It's boring
- c) It's hard

3) What is her favorite subject?

- a) Math
- b) History
- c) English

4) What is one thing she does not like?

- a) Cruel people
- b) The food
- c) Sports

5) Who is her favorite teacher?

- a) Her English teacher
- b) Her Math teacher
- c) Her History teacher

Vocabulary Activity



Discuss these words and use them in a sentence

Kindergarten	Exam	Semester
Primary school	Tuition Fees	Boarding School
Secondary School	Single-Sex School	Graduation
College	Private school	Homework
Post graduate	State school	Deadline
PhD	School Vacation	Course

RESTRICTIVE AND NON-RESTRICTIVE CLAUSE

Definition: An adjective clause is restrictive (also called **essential**) if it narrows down the word it modifies. It tells **which one** of the noun you are writing about. A restrictive adjective clause is necessary to the meaning of the sentence. It is not separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.

The players **who are wearing the red uniforms** are winning the game.

If we take out the clause, we won't know which players are winning the game.

It's a restrictive or essential clause.

Definition: An adjective clause is nonrestrictive (also called **nonessential**) if we know exactly who is being written about without it. A nonrestrictive adjective clause is simply adding extra information. Nonrestrictive adjective clauses need commas around them.

Those girls, **who have been friends for years**, are all going to the same college.

Without the clause, we still know that those girls are going to the same college.

The clause is nonrestrictive.

RESTRICTIVE AND NON-RESTRICTIVE CLAUSE

A proper noun is usually followed by a nonrestrictive clause.

Amanda, **who is my best friend**, is on the honor roll again.

Without the clause, we know that it is Amanda who is on the honor roll.

That versus *Which*

The relative pronoun **that** always begins a restrictive clause. **That** can be used to replace **who**, **whom**, or **which** in restrictive clauses, but many teachers prefer students to use **that** only with non-human antecedents.

The oranges **that you need for this recipe** are on the table.

The workers **who built this bridge** did a good job.

The relative pronoun **which** generally begins a nonrestrictive clause. It can begin a restrictive clause, but most style manuals prefer writers use it only for nonrestrictive clauses.

The oranges, **which have been sitting on the table for a week**, are starting to look brown.

Decide if the highlighted adjective clause is *restrictive or nonrestrictive*. Commas have been left out on purpose.

1. Mr. Harrison **who came to our house for the Thanksgiving** is a friend of my parents.
2. We stayed at the castle **where a ghost is said to still appear**.
3. On her website are Tracy's newest photographs **which she took in Northern Spain**.
4. Those students who had good report cards will be on the honor roll.
5. These books **which I checked out from the library** were not as good as I had hoped.
6. My uncle Charlie **who is recovering from the flu** will not be at the reunion.
7. The cranberry orange English muffins **that I like** are only sold in the fall.
8. That is one of the airplanes **that flew in World War I**.
9. Tammi **who earned an A in English last term** hasn't done any homework this term.
10. Those are the cookies **that I made for the bake sale**.

Commas or Not?

Commas = a non-restrictive adjective clause

No Commas = a restrictive adjective clause

1. Italian architecture which is often studied by art students is classically beautiful.
2. The architecture that is illustrated in this textbook is from Asia, Europe, and South America.
3. The decorative pillows that the designer placed on that sofa were unique.
4. Pillows which can be stuffed with down or cotton are found in every culture.
5. High Definition Televisions which have sharper images than analog TVs are changing the way that television stations broadcast shows.
6. The high definition television that is displayed on that wall has the best picture quality.
7. The computer which can store and process large amounts of data is a very useful device.
8. The computer that is sitting on the teacher's desk needs a new monitor.

For each space, write in the correct form of the words you see in brackets.

(Learning/Learn) is one of the most important things we *(do/did)* in life. It *(starts/started)* pretty much when we're born. In fact, many scientists *(say/said)* learning begins earlier. We *(listen/listens)* to the outside sounds. This is when we first *(start/started)* learning a language. Our ears *(get/gets)* used to the different patterns of intonation. Learning is a lifelong process. We *(spend/spent)* our childhood years doing nothing but learning. We *(learn/learned)* a language before we are two. We *(learn/learned)* how to play and do all the everyday things people *(do/done)*. Most people *(think/thought)* learning only *(begins/beginning)* at school. I'm not sure about this. Are we really learning, or are we just *(memorizing/memorizes)* things? I think a lot of learning *(happens/happened)* outside school. We learn more from our hobbies and interests than what we *(learn/learned)* from school books

Why is learning a lifelong process?

Are these good deterrents to stop students

	Reasons why 'no'	Reasons why 'yes'
2 hours of Mozart		
No mobile for a week		
Writing 1,000 lines		
Being hit		
Standing in the corner		
No break for a week		

Do you believe in corporal punishment? Why or Why not?

What are the worst things about school?

- Noisy students in class
- Homework
- Boring teachers
- School uniform
- Canteen food
- Rules
- English Lessons
- Starting Time



Match the words with the definition and use them in a sentence.

1. **Laboratory**
2. **Revise**
3. **Attendance**
4. **Locker**
5. **Register**
6. **Headmaster**
7. **Arithmetic**
8. **Thesis**
9. **Curriculum**
10. **Graduate**



- a. to look at or consider again an idea, piece of writing, etc.
- b. a cupboard, often tall and made of metal, in which you can keep your possessions, and leave them for a period of time
- c. to put information, especially your name, into an official list or record
- d. a long piece of writing on a particular subject, especially one that is done for a higher college or university degree
- e. the subjects studied in a school, college, etc. and what each subject includes
- f. the action or state of going regularly to or being present at a place or event.
- g. the part of mathematics that involves the adding and multiplying, etc. of numbers
- h. a room or building with scientific equipment for doing scientific tests or for teaching science, or a place where chemicals or medicines are produced
- i. A male head teacher
- j. a person who has a first degree from a university or college

1. Did you enjoy your time at school, in general? Why (not)?
2. What did you like best? What did you hate the most?
3. Do you think education in your country is generally of a good standard?
4. How could it be improved?
5. If you were Minister of Education, what's the first thing you'd do?
6. Were you a good student at school?
7. Do you have any interesting stories from your school days? What's your best memory?
8. Did you use to play sport at school? Were the facilities good?
9. Have you ever fallen asleep in class? What happened?
10. Do students and children wear uniforms here? Should they? Why (not)?
11. What was/is your favorite subject in school?
12. What are the qualities of a good teacher?
13. What do you think of home schooling?

The End