

A2⁺-B1

ENGLISH

SIGNPOST

STUDENT'S BOOK



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ABOUT SIGNPOST A2⁺-B1

Signpost A2⁺-B1 is a comprehensive general English coursebook for basic to independent users of English. This coursebook combines the most recent approaches to help students use English accurately and fluently. Ten themed units, including activities which are designed to develop all four language skills, encourage the students to learn and use the language effectively.

Key Features:

- vocabulary presentation and practice
- grammar rules and exercises with interactive tasks
- reading texts about interesting and stimulating topics designed to appeal to the students' interest and levels
- a variety of listening activities
- speaking activities with realistic and stimulating dialogues about everyday situations
- a wide range of writing tasks
- More to Share section about real-life experiences related to each unit
- Project Time, Everyday English and Revision sections at the end of each unit
- different kinds of activities and Quiz Yourself sections in Workbook
- photocopiable worksheets and exams in Teacher's Test Pack



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	Listening	Pronunciation	Speaking	Writing			
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	Listening to instructions for online shopping		Describing and comparing products	Writing an informative paragraph about a product			

REFRESH YOUR MEMORY!



- INTRODUCING YOURSELF
- CLASSROOM LANGUAGE
- USEFUL PHRASES
- SUBJECT and OBJECT PRONOUNS
- POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
- THE VERB 'TO BE'
- PREPOSITIONS OF TIME
- PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE
- EVERYDAY ACTIVITIES



INTRODUCING YOURSELF

1 Read the paragraph.

Hello! My name is Sandy Collins, but they call me Tiny. It's my nickname. I'm glad to meet you all!

I'm from Canada. I was born on 16th March. My mother is an engineer, and my father is a lawyer. I have got a sister and two brothers. My sister is a nurse, and she's married. My brothers are students. We live in a small town near Ottawa.

My interests are drawing pictures and playing chess. My favourite school subject is literature. I hope it's going to be an enjoyable school year for all of us.

2 Now, it's your turn. Introduce yourself to your classmates.

CLASSROOM LANGUAGE

3 Fill in the blanks with the words given. Then, match them with the pictures.

pairs

mean

homework

cheat

repeat

board

attention

hand

spell

late

1. Clean the, please!

2. Pay

3. Don't

4. Raise your

5. Don't be

6. Work in

7. What does this word

8. How do you this word?

9. Can you the question, please?

10. This is your for tonight.



a



b



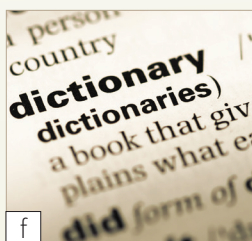
c



d



e



f



g



h



i



j



USEFUL PHRASES

4 Match (1-10) with (a-j). Then, listen and check your answers. T 0.1

- 1. Our basketball team won the match.
- 2. Hey, Mark! Great to see you.
- 3. Will you pass the salt, please?
- 4. I finished my homework.
- 5. What's wrong with you?
- 6. You are stepping on my foot!
- 7. Achool!
- 8. See you later. Goodbye.
- 9. What do you want to eat?
- 10. Would you like a drink?

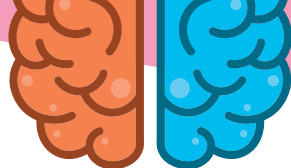
- a. Bless you!
- b. Congratulations!
- c. Sorry!
- d. I'm tired.
- e. Long time no see!
- f. Have a nice day.
- g. Yes, please. A cup of tea.
- h. Well done!
- i. Here you are.
- j. Let me think.



5 Write the correct question words according to the given answers.

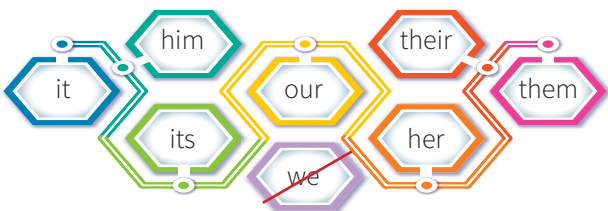
1. Q: is your music lesson?
A: At 6 o'clock.
2. Q: car is this?
A: It's my father's.
3. Q: is your grandma?
A: She's a bit ill.
4. Q: money do you ask for that job?
A: \$1,000.
5. Q: is calling?
A: It's my cousin.
6. Q: do you go to the opera?
A: Once a month.
7. Q: is the wedding ceremony?
A: Next weekend.
8. Q: are you crying?
A: I hurt my knee.
9. Q: are the students doing?
A: They're watching a film.
10. Q: cars are there in the garage?
A: 35.
11. Q: are the children?
A: In the garden.
12. Q: house is yours?
A: The blue one.
13. Q: is your grandpa?
A: 75.

6 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions above.



SUBJECT and OBJECT PRONOUNS & POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

7 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with the words in the boxes.



1. My cousin and I are students. We
2. My brother's bike is blue.
3. My mother's car is red.
4. Do you know that boy?
5. The dog's nose is very big.
6. The students' uniforms are black.
7. The teacher gave the students homework.
8. These are Andy's and my books.

THE VERB TO BE

8 Fill in the blanks using **am / is / are / am not / isn't / aren't**.

1. Mr Richards a famous lawyer. He earns a lot.
2. I hungry. I'm full.
3. the flowers colourful?
4. These weekly magazines. I buy one every Monday.
5. I exhausted. I want to sleep.
6. The children sleeping. They're playing outside.
7. My uncle in London. He is in Brussels.
8. the weather cold outside?



9 Fill in the blanks using **was / were / wasn't / weren't**.

1. The children ill yesterday. They didn't go to school.
2. that woman your teacher?
3. My cousin and I at the party. We were at home.
4. Tina happy. She was crying.
5. those people from your family?
6. The weather rainy last week. It was also cold.



PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

10 Fill in the blanks using **in / on / at**.

1. a quarter past five
2. Wednesday
3. July 23rd
4. midnight
5. the evening
6. fall
7. 5 o'clock
8. Tuesday morning

11 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the following questions.

What time / When

do you go to bed?
do you go to school?
do you go on holiday?
is your birthday?
do you meet your friends?
do you do your homework?
do you go to the cinema?

REFRESH YOUR MEMORY!



PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

12 Look at the picture on the right and fill in the blanks in the sentences below using the prepositions in the box.

in	over	between	next to
on	under	in front of	

- The clock is the wall.
- The monitor is the two speakers.
- The books are the bookcase.
- The lamp is the table.
- The reading lamp is the speaker.
- The notebook is the pen.
- The keyboard is the monitor.

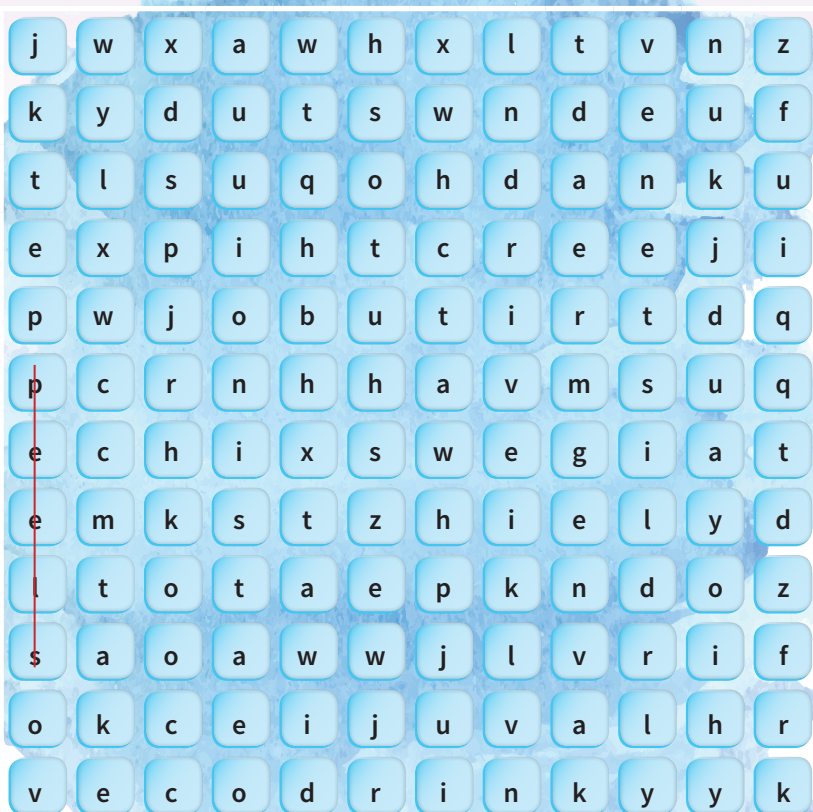


13 Work in pairs. Describe your rooms to each other. Use the prepositions of place where necessary.



EVERYDAY ACTIVITIES

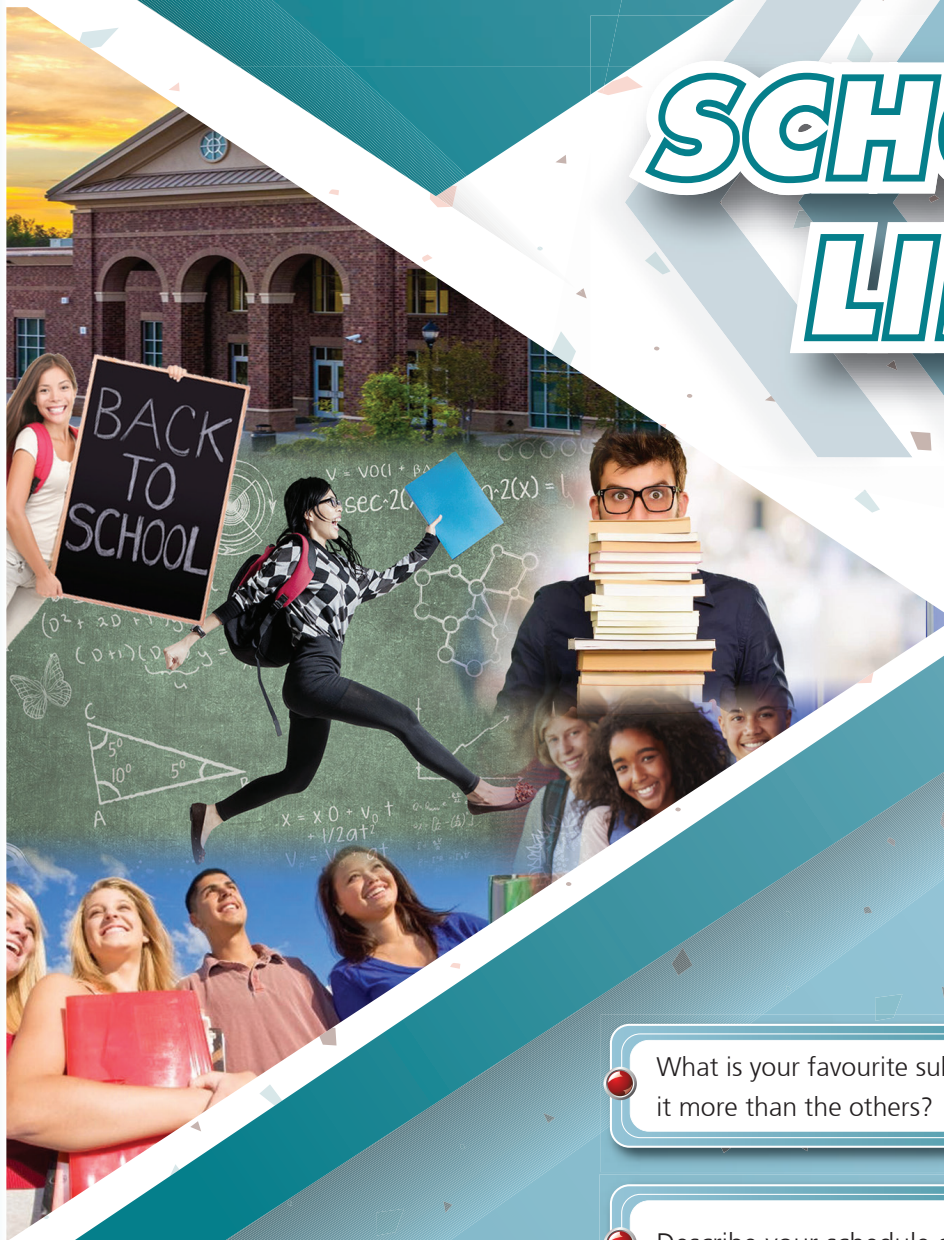
14 Find the words in the puzzle and fill in the blanks.



- go to bed and **sleep**
- your lessons
- in a department store
- the meals
- the dishes
- a shower
- the piano
- a car
- a bike
- a book
- ice cream
- coffee
- a film
- to a song

UNIT 1

SCHOOL LIFE



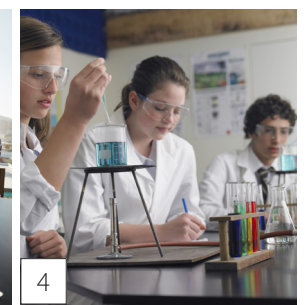
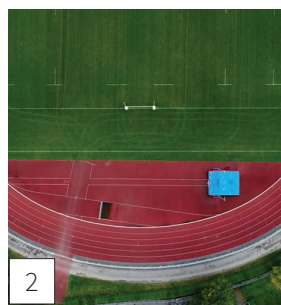
What is your favourite subject at school? Why do you enjoy it more than the others?

Describe your schedule at school.

How do you feel when you come back to school after a long holiday?

UNIT 1A

BACK TO SCHOOL



Grammar

Simple present tense (+, -, ?)

Vocabulary

Words related to school life

Reading

Reading an e-mail about a day in a student's life

Listening

Listening to a dialogue about the first day at school

Speaking

Acting out a dialogue

Writing

Writing an e-mail describing your school

1 Match the pictures (1-10) with the words/phrases (a-j). Then, listen and check your answers. **T 1.1**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. pitch | <input type="checkbox"/> f. school |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. cafeteria | <input type="checkbox"/> g. computer class |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c. gym | <input type="checkbox"/> h. teachers' room |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d. lockers | <input type="checkbox"/> i. science lab |
| <input type="checkbox"/> e. library | <input type="checkbox"/> j. music room |

2 Work in pairs and discuss the questions below.

Which of the facilities in Exercise 1 have you got in your school? How do you make use of them?

Simple Present Tense (+, -, ?)

We use “simple present tense” for repeated actions, habits and facts.

Affirmative (+)	Interrogative (?)			Short answers
	Do	I you we they	exercise regularly?	
I You We They He She It	go to school on foot.			Yes, I / you / we / they do . No, I / you / we / they don't .
He She It	eats in the cafeteria at school.			
Negative (-)	Does	he she it	keep the class clean?	Yes, he / she / it does . No, he / she / it doesn't .
He She It	does not (doesn't) go online every day.			

Spelling of verbs + -s for the 3rd person singular

For most of the verbs:

✓ Add **-s** to the base form:

- wear → wears, come → comes, eat → eats

For other verbs:

✓ Add **-es** when a verb ends in **-o, -ss, -ch, -sh, -x**.

- pass → passes, watch → watches, go → goes

✓ Add **-ies** when a verb ends in **a consonant + y**.

- study → studies, try → tries, cry → cries

But...

✓ Add **-s** when a verb ends in **a vowel + y**.

- stay → stays

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use simple present tense.

play	join	have (x2)	like
take	stand	eat	speak
			do

- One of my friends at school three languages: Turkish, English and German.
- Our teacher at the front of the classroom, so she can see all the students during the classes.
- I lunch in the cafeteria at school because I prepare a sandwich at home and eat it during lunch at school.
- A:** she any oral exams?
B: No, she doesn't.
- Susan school trips because she finds them boring.
- My brother his best to get high grades because he's a very hard-working student.
- A:** you any competitions at your school?
B: Yes, we do.
- Jessica is very healthy. She any fast food.
- We volleyball during the breaks at school. We both have fun and do exercise.
- I studying in the library. It's a quiet place, and there are a lot of sources there.

4 Find and correct the mistake(s) in the sentences. There is no mistake in one of them.

- She enjoys spending time with her friends after school.
- Jenny don't take the bus to get to school. Her father drive her to school every day.
- We have fun in English classes because we enjoy pronunciation and speaking activities.
- My parents comes back home from work at 8 pm.
- The lunch break start at 12:30 and finishes at 13:30.

5 Work in pairs. Describe how you spend a day at school. You can use the ideas below or find your own ideas.

- play sport, go on trips, watch movies, have lessons, get bad grades, take tests, do projects, have competitions, ...

I get to school at 7:50 am because the first lesson starts at 8 am, and I have breakfast before the first lesson. On Mondays, the first three classes are English. We read texts, watch movies, play games and ...

READING

Before you read!

6 Look at the pictures and the design of the text below and answer the questions with your partner.

- What type of a text is it? What is it about?
- Who writes it? Who gets it?



Read the text and do the following exercises.

● ● ●
— □ ×

To

Subject

Hi Ada,

How are you? In your previous e-mail, you asked about what a day in my life was like. So, here is my daily routine: Every day, I wake up at 5:45 am when my alarm clock rings. You may think that this is too early, but I don't like sleeping longer than seven hours. I get up and then go to the bathroom and have a long, hot shower. It generally takes fifteen minutes. After that, I start preparing breakfast at 6:15 am. I enjoy preparing breakfast and then waking my parents up to have breakfast together. I have breakfast with my parents from 6:30 am to 7:00 am. I have a toast, an egg, some olives, cheese and tea for breakfast. Then, I catch the bus to school at 7:30 am. It takes me 30 minutes to get there. I don't have any classes until noon, but I work at the library from 8:00 am to 11:30 am.

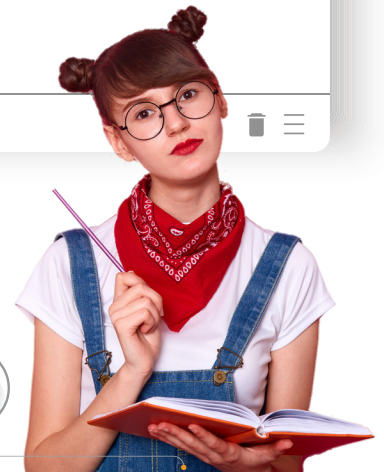
I have a lunch break between 12:00 and 12:30 and have classes from 12:45 to 16:45 pm. After classes, I walk to the school gym and meet my friends there at 5:00 pm. We do Pilates and swim for an hour and a half. Then, I catch the bus back home at 7:30 pm. When I arrive home, it's generally 8 pm.

I have a rest in my room until dinner. We have dinner at 8:30 pm. After dinner, I do my homework and spend some time with my parents. I read a book for half an hour before I go to sleep. Finally, I sleep at 11:00 pm.

You now know about my daily routine. I'm curious about yours, too. Tell me about a day in your life.

Take care,
Tiffany

Send
A 📎 😊 ∞ 🖼️
🗑️ ☰



7 Skim the text and check your guesses in Exercise 6.

8 Complete the table about Tiffany's daily routine.

A day in Tiffany's life

in the morning

5:45 am: wakes up

.....

.....

.....

in the afternoon

.....

.....

.....

in the evening

.....

.....

.....

9 Work in pairs and discuss the questions below.

- Do you have a similar daily routine to Tiffany's? What are the differences and similarities between your day and hers?

LISTENING

Before you listen!

10 Work in pairs and discuss the questions below.

- What do you generally do on the first day of school?
- How do you feel on the first day of school?

11 Listen to the first part of a dialogue about the first day at school and answer the questions below. T 1.2

- Who are the speakers?
 - two teachers
 - two students
 - two parents
 - two directors
- How do the speakers know each other?
 - They live in a small city.
 - Their mothers are friends.
 - They are interns at the same company.
 - Their fathers work in the same company.

12 Listen to the second part of the dialogue and answer the questions below. T 1.3

- The first lesson is between
 - 8:45 and 10:50 am
 - 8:45 and 10:20 am
 - 10:20 and 10:50 am
 - 10:20 am and 12:30 pm
- The lunch break is from 12:30 to
 - 1 pm
 - 1:15 pm
 - 1:30 pm
 - 1:45 pm
- Parker brings for lunch.
 - a sandwich and a drink
 - snacks and a drink
 - pizza and cola
 - a toast and orange juice
- Tick (✓) the facilities at the school mentioned in the dialogue.

a. a gym	<input type="checkbox"/>	e. teachers' room	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. lockers	<input type="checkbox"/>	f. computer classes	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. an outdoor pitch	<input type="checkbox"/>	g. library	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. a swimming pool	<input type="checkbox"/>	h. science labs	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Which of the following is FALSE about Parker?
 - He is in the school band.
 - He can play the guitar and the piano.
 - He likes hip hop music.
 - He dislikes listening to rap music.

13 Work in pairs and discuss the question below.

Do you ever help other students, especially newcomers, on the first day of school? Why / Why not?

SPEAKING

14 Step 1: Match the questions (1-5) with the answers (a-e).

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Is your school a public school or a private school? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Do you wear a uniform? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. How many students are there in your class? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. How many teachers have you got? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Do the lessons start early in the morning? |


18. It's not very crowded.
- It's a public school, so it's free for everybody.
- Yes, everybody wears a white shirt and brown trousers.
- More than 50.
- Yes, they start at 7:30 am.

Step 2: Work in pairs. Imagine your partner and you go to different schools. First, write down three questions about your partner's school. Ask your partner these questions and the questions in Step 1. Then, act out your dialogue.

WRITING

15 Read Taylor's e-mail and reply to it describing your school. You can answer the questions below in your e-mail.

www.cmail.com/mymail.12324_alksm



Hello!

I have great news for you. My father's company wants my father to operate a new branch in London. That means we have to move to London. Isn't it great?

My father is looking for a school for me. Can you give me some information about your school? I like the idea of being at the same school with you very much.

Best wishes,
Taylor

- What time do the lessons start and finish?
- How many lessons are there in the morning?
- What time is the break?
- Where do you have lunch?
- What kind of facilities are there?

UNIT 1B

A SCHOOL FOR EVERYONE



1 Match the pictures (a-f) above with the phrases (1-6). Then, listen and check your answers. **T 1.4**

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Elementary school | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Nursery school | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Special needs school | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Boarding school | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. High school | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Homeschooling | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Match the descriptions (1-6) with the types of schools in Exercise 1.

1. students live in the school during the school term:
2. for very young children, pre-school:
3. parents or private tutors educate children:
4. for children with physical or mental problems:
5. for young children:
6. for older children:

3 Step 1: Work in pairs. Write the types of schools below. There are two new types of schools here. Guess which schools they are.



a. b. p. c. d. u.
 &

Step 2: Which school years are the best? Why? Discuss with your partner.

Grammar
 Wh- questions
 Adverbs of frequency

Vocabulary
 Different types of schools

Reading
 Reading a text about homeschooling

Listening
 Identifying school subjects

Pronunciation
 Intonation in asking and answering questions in daily conversations

Speaking
 Introducing yourself and others

Writing
 Writing a paragraph about yourself

Wh- Questions & Adverbs of Frequency

We use “wh- questions” to learn about the things, places, people, time, date, etc.

We use “adverbs of frequency” to talk about how often something happens.

Wh- Questions	Adverbs of Frequency in Simple Present Tense			
Q : What do children do at the nursery school? A : They play games.	“How often” is used to ask a question about the frequency of an event. How often do you bring your English books to school?			
Q : Where do students have lunch at the boarding school? A : They have lunch at the cafeteria .	I	always	bring them to school.	100 %
Q : When do students take the final exams at the university? A : They take the final exams at the end of the term .	You	usually		90 %
Q : What time does he go to school? A : He goes to school at 8:30 .	We	often / frequently		75 %
Q : Why do students take notes in the lesson? A : They take notes because they revise each class after school at home .	They	sometimes	brings them to school.	50 %
Q : Who do you help at school in English classes? And why? A : I help Asma because her English is not very good.	He	seldom / rarely		5 %
Q : Who helps you at home to do your homework? A : My brother helps me at home to do my homework.	She	never		0 %
Q : Which team do you support in basketball? A : I support Chicago Bulls .	Sally is always late to school. (100%) Tom is never late to school. (0%)			
<i>Time expressions:</i> every day/morning/Monday, in the morning/afternoon/evening, on Fridays, at the weekend, at night, once/twice/three times a week, etc.				

PRONUNCIATION



4 Listen to the questions below. Notice the intonation patterns in the questions and repeat the sentences.

Falling intonation 

T 1.5

- Where do you live?
- How do you come to school?
- Which school subject do you like most?

Rising intonation 

- Are you from a large family?
- Do you have any sisters or brothers?
- Do you like reading books?

5 Listen to the dialogues and choose the correct intonation pattern. Then, act out the dialogues with your partner. **T 1.6**

- A:** Do you like rap music? **B:** No, I don't.
- A:** What is your favourite free time activity? **B:** Painting!
- A:** Who drives you to school every day? **B:** My mother.
- A:** Do you have a pet at home? **B:** Yes, we do.

6 Complete the questions with a correct question word and answer the questions by using the words/phrases in brackets.

- does your father work?
..... (at the hospital)
- do you think about physics?
..... (difficult)
- do you play basketball?
..... (frequently)
- does your sister go to school?
..... (at 12.30)

7 Fill in the blanks with a question word or the auxiliary verb **do**.

- you play a musical instrument?
- is your best friend?
- you like English?
- do you usually do after school?

SPEAKING

8 **Step 1:** Work in groups of three. Ask your friends the questions in Exercise 7 and take notes of the answers.

Step 2: Introduce yourself by sharing the answers of the questions in Exercise 7. Then, choose one of your group members and introduce him/her to the whole class.

READING

Before you read!

9 Work in pairs and discuss the questions below.

- What do you know about homeschooling?
- Which one is a better way to learn, “in a classroom setting with a teacher” or “at home with parents or tutors”? Why?



Read the text and do the following exercises.

Homeschooling

More parents are now choosing to homeschool instead of sending their children to public or private schools. Homeschooling is a very popular trend among parents, especially in the USA and the UK. The number of homeschooled kids is going up every year. Families choose to homeschool for a variety of reasons, but what is homeschooling, and why do so many parents prefer this form of education to the traditional methods?

Homeschooling facts:

- The recent research shows that the number of homeschooled **pupils** is about 2.5 million in the United States. This is the fastest-growing form of education in the USA.
- Parents or private **tutors** educate students through online programmes and educational resources. Some parents usually prepare their own **curriculum** and appropriate materials for their children. These parents choose the school subjects for their children, and they plan different timetables for each day.
- Homeschooled students frequently attend social and educational activities outside their home. They often spend time with their **peers** thanks to such activities. Some of the activities are field trips and sports teams. They have fun with friends that are of the same age.
- There are laws about homeschooling, but these laws are not the same in every country. Some countries require **notification**. Parents inform the government about their preference in educating their children. Some countries have **assessment** requirements. At the end of this journey, children sometimes need to take an exam.

Why do parents homeschool? Here are some different reasons:



I'm concerned about the school environment. For example, safety issues or negative peer pressure. There's no bullying at home. Look how happy my kids are! They are out in the garden examining the plants and flowers. This is part of their science curriculum. I take my younger kid shopping every Monday and teach her numbers and counting. We are free, and our life doesn't revolve around school hours.



My son is a homeschooled because of his health problem. He's disabled and is in a wheelchair, so he is much better at home. Most of the schools are not designed for the needs of the disabled. He has a private tutor and believe me, he is very clever and learns everything quickly. You know, many universities and colleges admit homeschooled students, so my son can attend a university.



We have three kids. Two of my children were homeschooled at the elementary school, and now my daughter is a homeschooled. I think homeschooling has many advantages. First of all, my children have fun while learning. In this way, they “learn” but not “memorise”! Also, we have closer family ties because we are always together. We do not rush because of homework deadlines. We decide which school subject to study and how to study together. However, to be honest, it is sometimes very tiring for the parents. Being all together 7/24 is not always easy!

10 Match the words (1-6) with their meanings (a-f).

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. tutor | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. courses |
| 2. pupil | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. rating, an exam |
| 3. curriculum | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. of the same age |
| 4. notification | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. information |
| 5. assessment | <input type="checkbox"/> | e. teacher |
| 6. peer | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. student |

11 Are the sentences below True (T) or False (F)?

1. There is an increase in the number of homeschooled children.
2. Parents usually follow the curriculum of the traditional schools during homeschooling.
3. Homeschooled students never take any tests or exams.
4. Homeschooling provides flexible learning and teaching hours both for parents and children.
5. Homeschoolers are never admitted to universities.
6. Homeschooling means spending a lot of time and energy for parents.

12 Read the comments of another parent about homeschooling. Circle the correct options.

My daughter is a homeschooler. She has four lessons every day. I think it has many advantages, but the best one is to have freedom, both educationally and physically (1). However, to be honest, it has some disadvantages. The major one is socialization. My daughter is always lonely. She has no friends, (2) and I think this is not good for her.

(1) is an example of **benefit / drawback**.

(2) is an example of **benefit / drawback**.

- | | | |
|------------|----------|---------------|
| benefits | X | drawbacks |
| advantages | | disadvantages |
| pros | | cons |

13 Work in pairs. Discuss the pros and cons of homeschooling.

A: I think flexible learning hours is the biggest advantage. I don't like following timetables!

B: Really? I think this is the biggest disadvantage. I always want to plan my day, so having flexible learning hours might be a big problem for me.

LISTENING

Before you listen!

14 Match the school subjects (1-7) with the pictures (a-g).



1. Maths
2. History
3. Geography
4. Chemistry
5. Art
6. PE
7. Physics

15 Listen to the excerpts from different lessons. Which school subjects do they belong to? Match the excerpts (1-7) with the school subjects (a-g). T 1.7

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Maths | <input type="checkbox"/> | e. PE | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. History | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Physics | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Chemistry | <input type="checkbox"/> | g. Geography | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Art | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

16 Work in groups of three and discuss the question below.

What's your favourite school subject? Why?

WRITING

17 It's your first day at a boarding school. Your advisor wants you to write a paragraph about yourself because s/he wants to know you better. Write your paragraph including the information below.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. date and place of birth | 5. your likes and dislikes |
| 2. your hometown | 6. your habits |
| 3. your family | 7. your talents |
| 4. your previous schools | 8. your personality |

UNIT 1C

LET'S HIT THE BOOKS



Vocabulary

Words related to school

Reading

Reading a text about an unusual school

Listening

Listening to an interview with a teacher

Speaking

Comparing and talking about different types of education

Writing

Writing a paragraph describing a school



a



b



c



d



e

1 Match the words/phrases (1-9) with their definitions (a-i).

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. attend | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. jot something down |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. count noses | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. bookworm |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. learn by heart | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. cut class, play hooky, skip class |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. hard-working | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. eager beaver |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. teacher's pet | |

- a. to memorise something perfectly
- b. working with a lot of effort
- c. someone who likes reading very much
- d. to be present; to go somewhere regularly
- e. write down quickly or briefly
- f. a student who has won the teacher's special favour
- g. to count the number of people in a group to make sure that everyone is present
- h. to be away from school without permission
- i. someone who works harder than they should



f



g



h



i

2 Match the words/phrases in Exercise 1 with the pictures above. Then, listen and check your answers. T 1.8

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. attend | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. jot something down | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. count noses | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. bookworm | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. learn by heart | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. cut class, play hooky, skip class | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. hard-working | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. eager beaver | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. teacher's pet | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words/phrases in Exercise 2.

Judy : Hi!

Cedric : Hey! What's up?

Judy : Guess what! All the class was dead tired today except this John boy, the ¹..... (an enthusiastic person), as always. Well, you know, he really is ²..... (always doing a lot of work) and sure the teacher appreciates his efforts. Even some call him the ³..... (the teacher's favourite student)!

Cedric : Ha ha ha! I am not surprised. You know what, today we had a field trip. Our teacher ⁴..... (count people) and found out that one of my classmates ⁵..... (be absent from school without excuse).

Judy : Oh, really? We didn't have any absentees today. We all ⁶..... the class (go regularly).

Cedric : Oh, very impressive. One more thing; today, we had an exam.

Judy : How did you do in the exam?

Cedric : Well, yesterday, I ⁷..... (write quickly) all the details, and I ⁸..... (If you do this, you can say it from memory). However, I didn't remember anything in the exam!

Judy : Oh, no! What a pity!



4 Fill in the blanks with the correct expressions in the 'Useful Phrases' box. You can give more than one answer.

- A:** For me, studying for an exam the day before is the best. it?
B:, studying and doing revision regularly is better. Otherwise, you forget everything right after the exam.
- A:** Judie, the newest student student in our class?
B: she's the teacher's pet. Though she's joined us lately, she's become the teacher's favourite very quickly.
- A:** Jeremy is the most hard-working person I know. him?
B: I agree with you., he is also a bookworm. I always see him reading a book.

5 Work in pairs. Read the statements below. Give your opinions about them and ask for your partner's.

- Wearing a uniform at school is a good idea.
- Students mustn't use their mobile phones at school.
- There mustn't be any exams.
- Teachers must give more homework to students.

I think wearing a uniform is a good idea. I don't need to think about what to wear tomorrow. What do you think about it?

In my opinion, we should be free. I am bored with wearing the same thing every day.

I hate exams! There mustn't be any of them. What do you think about it?

I believe exams are necessary. We don't study if there are no exams!



USEFUL PHRASES

How to Ask for Opinion
What do you think about ...?
What do you think about studying abroad?

How to Give Opinion
I think ...
I believe ...
In my opinion, ...
In my view, ...
It seems to me that ...
For me, ...
If you ask me, ...

*In my opinion, it would be a great opportunity.
You can learn a foreign language at the same time.*

READING

Before you read!

- 6 Work in pairs. Try to guess what a 'floating school' is and share your ideas with your partner.

BANGLADESH



Read the text and do the following exercises.

- 1 Bangladesh is a very crowded country. Its population is more than 160 million. During the monsoon season, there are severe floods in rural areas. Because of these floods, thousands of schools close, and many children cannot go to school.
- 2 Mohammed Rezvan is the founder of Shidhulai Swanirwar Sangstha, a non-profit organization he started in 1998.
- 3 "I seldom missed school when I was a kid. But many of my friends did. Years passed by and I grew up. I wanted to do something about this. If children can't go to school, it must come to them. So, I introduced the idea of "floating schools" to the students in 2002. We have got a school boat. It collects students from riverside stops, docks there, and students have their classes there," says Mr Rezvan.
- 4 Mr Rezvan modified traditional Bangladeshi wooden boats to create enough space for 30 students. A school boat has a classroom, a library and electronic resources. There are waterproof roofs with solar panels. They use solar power for computers with Internet access. Around 2,000 children attend classes on 22 school boats.
- 5 "I love our floating school. The school boat comes to our doorstep, and our teacher calls us and tells us to get on board. When I grow up, I want to be a teacher like my teacher. I want to teach children in our village," says a 7-year-old second grader.
- 6 Mr Rezvan's idea of "floating schools" spread all around the world. Today, there are school boats also in Zambia, Cambodia, Nigeria, the Philippines and Vietnam.

7 Choose the best title for the text.

- a. A Cambodian School
- b. A Floating School
- c. A Boarding School

8 Read the phrases below and match them with the paragraphs.

- a. the founder of the organization
- b. other similar schools in the world
- c. a student's views
- d. information about Bangladesh
- e. basic qualities of the schools
- f. historical background and reasons

9 Read the text again and complete the sentences (a-i) with the phrases (1-10) below.

- a. It a lot during the monsoon season in Bangladesh.
- b. Shidhulai Swanirwar Sangstha is a
- c. came up with a creative idea.
- d. Because of floods, students
- e. A traditional Bangladeshi wooden boat serves as a
- f. There are children on 22 boats.
- g. The second grader student wants to because she
- h. There are floating schools also in
- i. Mr Rezvan's idea is very around the world.

- 1. Mohammed Rezvan
- 2. loves her teacher
- 3. school
- 4. can't go to school
- 5. Zambia, Cambodia, Nigeria, the Philippines and Vietnam
- 6. rains
- 7. non-profit organization
- 8. popular
- 9. be a teacher
- 10. 2,000

10 Work in pairs and answer the question below.

Would you like to be a student in a floating school? Why? / Why not?

LISTENING

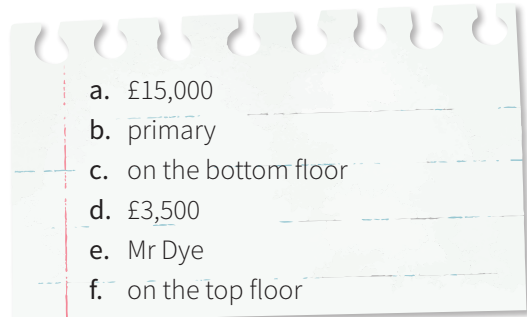
Before you listen!

11 Match the words/phrases (1-5) with their definitions (a-e).

- 1. head teacher (n)
 - 2. double-decker bus (n)
 - 3. space (n)
 - 4. inspiring (adj)
 - 5. creative (adj)
- a. a vehicle with two levels
 - b. causing people to want to do or create something
 - c. having an ability to think of new ideas
 - d. school principal
 - e. an empty area

12 Listen to an interview with a head teacher and match (1-6) with (a-f). **T 1.9**

- 1. the name of the head teacher
- 2. the cost of extension
- 3. the cost of the double-decker bus
- 4. science lab
- 5. design technology lab
- 6. type of school



13 The head teacher mentions the advantages of the school bus in the interview. Work in pairs and discuss the possible disadvantages of using a school bus as a teaching space.

SPEAKING

14 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures of face-to-face and online classrooms below. Answer the following questions with your partner.

- a. Describe the classroom, students and teachers in both pictures and compare them.
- b. Which type of education do you prefer? Why?



WRITING

15 Write a paragraph describing your school. Make sure you have the answers of the questions below in your paragraph.

- How old are the students?
- How do they go to school?
- What classes do the students take?
- What are the teachers like?
- Where is the school?
- What are the classrooms like?
- What do you like most about your school?



Before you read!

1 Match the words (1-6) with their definitions (a-f).

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1. regulate (v) | ● | a. an amount of money given to someone especially by governments |
| 2. legally (adv) | ● | b. to persuade someone to do something by telling them that it is a good thing to do |
| 3. promote (v) | ● | c. involving two or more people or groups |
| 4. joint (adj) | ● | d. according to the law |
| 5. grant (n) | ● | e. to control an activity, a process or a system by rules |
| 6. encourage (v) | ● | f. to help something develop or increase |



Read and listen to the text. T 1.10

WORK and TRAVEL & THE COMENIUS PROGRAMME

Would you like to get some vocational qualifications and improve your language skills at the same time while having fun? If your answer is yes, you may try **Work and Travel**. It is a cultural exchange programme in which full-time students spend their summer vacations in America and work in the fields of tourism and services. This programme is regulated by the US State Department. Every participant must have an arranged job offer before they arrive in the USA. This programme is the best option for all international full-time students to visit the USA, to work legally in the country, to gain experience and to explore American culture and lifestyle. You can work in the United States for up to 4 months and travel for a period of 30 days after your working period ends. You will get not only the chance to earn and save some money but also to gain experience and develop your business and English language skills. Above all, it will make you feel like a citizen of the world! New continent—available for you NOW!

Why to choose America in a Work and Travel programme?

- You will have enough time to travel around the country and live as the locals do.
- You will earn enough money to cover your expenses for the programme, to travel, to shop and to save.
- You will get an American visa much more easily next time.
- You will meet people from all over the world and make friends.
- You will enrich your CV with valuable experience.



If you would like to improve your cultural background and academic skills, then **the Comenius Programme** is for you. It is a European Union educational project. It aims to promote cooperation between schools in different European countries. It also aims to help young people and educational staff better understand the European cultures, languages and values. Teachers and students visit their partner schools and take part in joint activities with their partners. They work together on projects during two school years. During this period, students meet each other—once in each country. For these visits, the Comenius Programme provides students and teachers with grants. Also, students learn with and from each other and make new friends abroad.

What areas is the Comenius Programme focused on?

- The skills in learning how to learn
- The key skills in language learning
- Digital education
- Educating groups of students with diverse abilities
- The basic problems about learning motivation

What about hearing some experiences?

I work as a teacher in Greenville Elementary School. I use modern teaching methods and Web 2.0 tools for e-learning like Moodle with my students. Also, I have experience with many European schools. I try to connect my pupils with the pupils from other European countries and encourage them to use different web tools too. For now, we are part of a new Comenius project called "Citizen of Care-Land".

Kerrie Hamilton



I learned a lot about American working style, and I improved my English thanks to my American friends. The hardest part was when I went there for the first time. I couldn't clearly understand the customers in the beginning, but then, things got much better and easier. The most enjoyable part was when I gave parties with my friends. I really miss those days.

Luigi Russo

While you read!

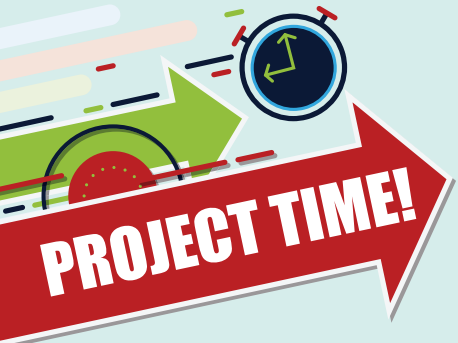
2 Read the sentences below and **circle** the correct option.

1. In a Work & Travel programme, students go to America during their **summer** / **winter** holidays.
2. **The USA** / **The European Union** has control over Work & Travel programmes.
3. In a Work & Travel programme, you can work in the States for **30 days** / **4 months** maximum.
4. If you join a Work & Travel programme, you can get an American **passport** / **visa** more easily.
5. In the Comenius Programme, schools in **different** / **the same** European countries become partners.
6. During the project time in the Comenius Programme, students meet each other **once** / **twice**.
7. Teachers and students take money from **the Comenius Programme** / **their own schools** for their visits to their partner schools.

After you read!

3 Work in pairs. Tell your partner which of the two programmes you would like to join. Explain your reasons.

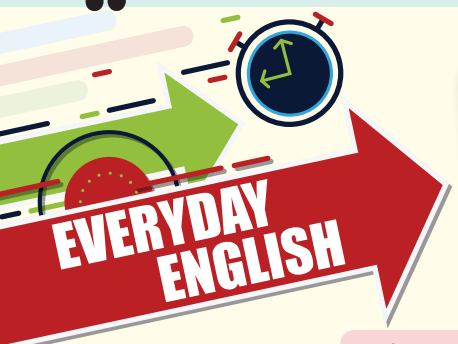




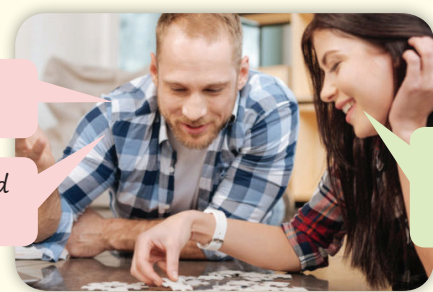
OPTION A : Video Shoot
My School-Day Routines!
Step 1 : Shoot a video of 3-5 minutes to show your routines on a school day. Show your morning routines, school routines and after-school routines. Give some details about your routines.
Step 2 : Play your video in the class. Then, ask your friends about their routines. Are there any similarities and/or differences?



OPTION B : Poster
My Ideal School!
Step 1 : Google extraordinary but successful schools in the world. Take notes of the striking facts about these schools in the following categories; *name of the school, type of the school, age of the students, the number of students in a class, school subjects, after-school activities, facilities, uniforms, etc.*
Step 2 : Revise your notes and create your ideal school. Prepare a poster presentation about it. Make sure that you share the details about categories from Step 1.
Step 3 : Present your poster to your friends. After the presentation, ask your friends' ideas about their ideal schools.



IDIOM OF THE UNIT: as easy as ABC
 Read the dialogue and guess the meaning of the coloured expression. Is there a similar expression in your language?



What are you doing, Rachel? You have been sitting here for a long time.

That jigsaw puzzle is *as easy as ABC*. I don't understand why you've been struggling with it for so long.

I got bored, and I started to do this jigsaw puzzle. Why don't you help me?

PROVERB OF THE UNIT: Even a broken clock is right twice a day.
 Read the dialogue below and guess the meaning of the coloured sentence. Is there a similar proverb in your language?

Amy : I'm really shocked that Larissa got the best score in the class on this test! She got 100! I always thought that her strengths were not academic.

Bob : *Even a broken clock is right twice a day.*





VOCABULARY

1 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

locker	count	attend	jot	curriculum
--------	-------	--------	-----	------------

- We must develop a new for language education in our country.
- It's important for students to classes regularly to be successful at school.
- Teachers noses before field trips.
- Harry's is always empty because he doesn't put anything in it.
- Don't forget to down some notes in the class!

2 Put the words/phrases (1-10) into the correct category.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. eager beaver | 6. cafeteria |
| 2. pitch | 7. library |
| 3. art | 8. PE |
| 4. bookworm | 9. hard-working |
| 5. history | 10. teacher's pet |

Subjects :

Facilities :

Students :

3 Read the statements below and write the correct type of school for each one.

- This is a school for children who are between three and five years old.
- This is a school where students live and study until the end of the school term.
- Parents or private tutors teach children at home instead of sending them to school.
- This is a school for children with mental or physical problems.
- This is a school for children between the ages of 14 and 18.

GRAMMAR

4 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use simple present tense.

take (x2)	be	go	join	watch
smell	have	work	miss	change
				talk

- My mother is always busy. She a lot of work to do even at weekends.
- Peter TV. He thinks it's a waste of time, and he can do better things instead of it.
- I my grandparents a lot, so I visit them every Sunday.
- As both Jennie and Adam come home quite late after work and don't have time to cook, they out to have dinner very often.
- Have you changed your perfume? It terrible.
- My cousin hates studying, so his grades low.
- A: Why you always an umbrella?
B: Because the weather here a lot. In the morning, it can be sunny and hot, but in the afternoon, it can be rainy.
- Mary any of the after-school events. She goes home right after the lessons finish.
- My best friend lives in another city, so we on the phone every evening, and it generally one hour.
- Taylor both studies and I think it must be a perfect thing to earn money when you are a student.

5 Write questions for the underlined parts.

-
She goes to school by bus in the mornings.
-
They never go out at night.
-
Our teacher prepares fun activities for each lesson.
-
I go to the library twice a week.
-
The lesson starts at 8 o'clock every morning.

READING



A TEACHER TOUCHED MY LIFE

I had a very good English teacher, Ms Johnson, in the secondary school. She was a **kind** and **patient** person. Because I started school late, she spent countless hours with me. She wanted me to **catch up** with the rest of my **peers**, and she tutored me a lot. I felt so helpless back then. I thought I could not succeed in learning English. However, she **encouraged** me and always said, "You'll learn English as well as your friends." She had a great **impact** on me. By the end of the semester, I surpassed my classmates. In other words, I was ahead of my class.

Now, I am an English teacher, and it is because of her, my loving and devoted teacher.

6 Read the text above and match the words in bold in the text with the meanings (1-6) below.

- 1. effect
- 2. caring and helpful
- 3. someone who is the same age
- 4. somebody who can stay calm
- 5. to give someone confidence and hope
- 6. to reach the same level

7 Answer the questions below according to the text above.

- 1. What subject did the teacher teach?
.....
- 2. How did the teacher help the student?
.....
- 3. Did the student succeed in the end?
.....
- 4. Find the adjectives that describe the teacher.
.....

USEFUL PHRASES

8 Match the questions (1-5) with the responses (a-e).

- 1. What do you think about nursery schools?
 - 2. What is your opinion on the number of the students in your class?
 - 3. What kind of facilities are there at your school?
 - 4. Which subject do you like most?
 - 5. Which one do you prefer, face-to-face education or online education?
- a. Of course, face-to-face education! It's really difficult for me to concentrate on the lessons looking at the screen all the time.
 - b. In my opinion, our classes are too crowded. For example, our teacher cannot walk around the class because there are 40 students, and there is no space left.
 - c. If you ask me, they play an important role in working parents' lives. If the parents have no relatives around to look after their children, they send their kids to these school.
 - d. English! It's my favourite.
 - e. Two science labs, a gym, a very big library, a cafeteria and a music room.

TIME TO CHECK

This is the end of Unit 1. It's time to check your progress. Tick (✓) the thing(s) you can do.

Now I can ...

- | | |
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| • introduce myself and others individually in pairs or small groups. | |
| • exchange personal information in both formal and informal situations. | |
| • ask for and give opinions. | |
| • practise intonation in asking and answering questions in daily conversations. | |
| • understand and correctly use "Simple Present Tense" in written and oral production. | |
| • describe my school and myself in short descriptive paragraphs with the help of clues and/or guiding questions. | |