

**SOLUTIONS ELEMENTARY 1**  
**UNIT 2: SCHOOL DAYS**  
**2G**

PEGAH BAHOJB GHASEMI

2F

Reading

## Small schools

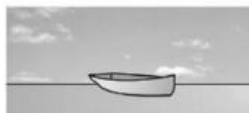
*I can understand a text about very small schools.*

Revision: Student's Book page 24

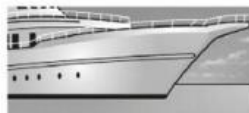


1 Look at the pictures and complete the labels with the adjectives below.

dangerous dry large narrow safe small wet wide



1 a \_\_\_\_\_  
boat



2 a \_\_\_\_\_  
boat



3 a \_\_\_\_\_  
path



4 a \_\_\_\_\_  
path



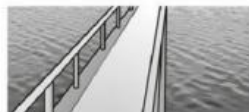
5 a \_\_\_\_\_  
rope



6 a \_\_\_\_\_  
rope



7 a \_\_\_\_\_  
bridge

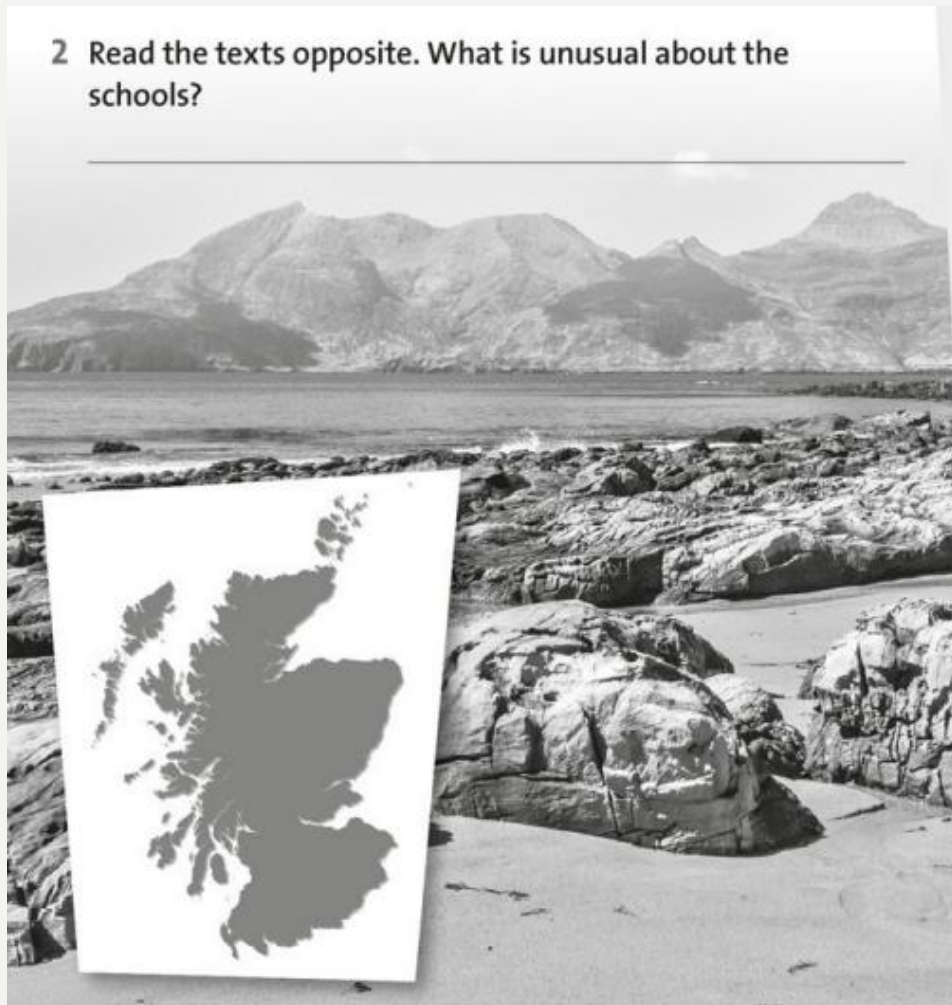


8 a \_\_\_\_\_  
bridge

# SMALL is beautiful?

2 Read the texts opposite. What is unusual about the schools?

---



1 Scoraig, a small region in the north of Scotland, needs a new teacher for its primary school. It's a very beautiful place, but nobody wants to work there. It's a real problem for the local council! So why can't they find a teacher? Well, perhaps one reason is the isolated location. You can't drive to Scoraig; you have to walk along a narrow, four-kilometre path next to the sea or take a boat. The region does not have a shop or a post office, and every home has to find its own supply of water and electricity. The school itself is small – very small. In fact, only five children go there! But those five children need a teacher, so the council hopes to find one soon.

2 Rum and Canna are two very small islands near the west coast of Scotland. Rum has about 40 inhabitants and Canna only has twelve. Each island has a small primary school and the same head teacher is in charge of both schools. At the moment, the head teacher does not have a difficult job because the schools have no students! So why do the islands need a head teacher for their schools? According to the local council, the answer is simple: 'Things can change. We need schools for tomorrow's children.' So for now, the head teacher's job is safe.

3 Budaixi Primary School is in an isolated region of central China. It is difficult to find jobs here, so a lot of families leave the region and move to big cities. Because of this, the schools in the region are often very small. Budaixi Primary School only has one student. Her name is Xianzi and she is six years old. Her teacher, Mr Guo, teaches her maths and Chinese. Because Xianzi is the only child at the school, she can't play games with other children at lunchtime – so Mr Guo plays with her. They enjoy table tennis and basketball. Then it is time for lessons again. And of course, Xianzi is always top of the class!

### Reading Strategy

When you match sentences to texts, make sure the whole sentence matches the information in the text. Do not just look for one or two words that are in the text and the sentence.

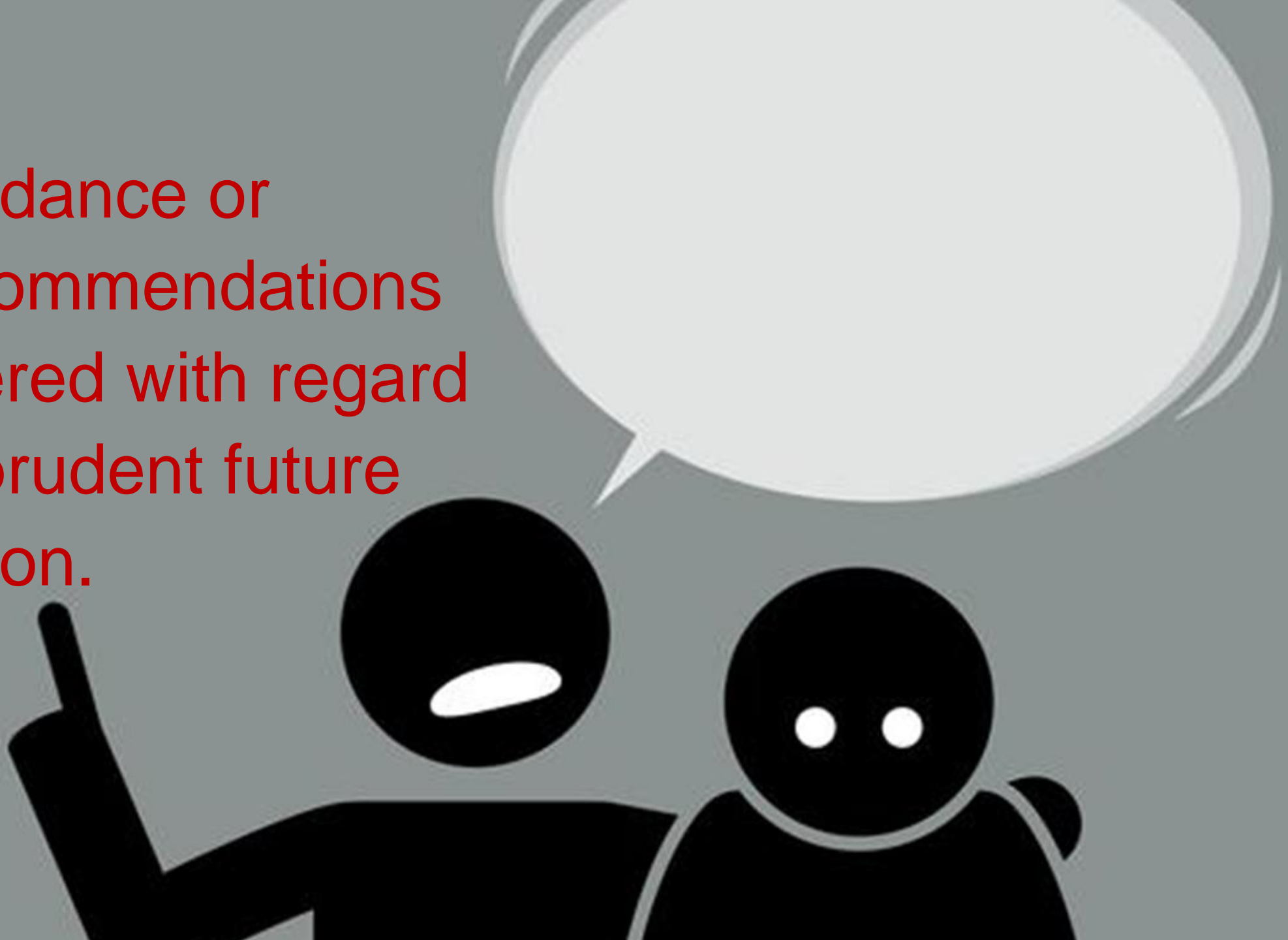
- 3 Read the Reading Strategy. Then match the sentences (a–g) with the texts (1–3). Write 1, 2 or 3 in each box.

Which text talks about ...

- a two different schools?
- b a school without a teacher?
- c a school not in Scotland?
- d a school with more than one student?
- e a head teacher with an easy job?
- f a teacher who plays games at lunchtime?
- g a region without a shop?



Guidance or  
recommendations  
offered with regard  
to prudent future  
action.




# ADVICE









1  1.34 Read and listen to the dialogue between a girl and her friend. Do you agree with the friend's advice? Can you think of any other advice?

**Jade** Hi, Lewis. Can I ask your advice about something?

**Lewis** Yes, sure. What's the problem?

**Jade** Well, you know that big science project we have to do ...

**Lewis** Yes ...

**Jade** Well, Sophie is really worried about it. She wants to copy my work. I feel really bad – and a bit angry. It's my work!

**Lewis** Oh, I see ...


**Jade** What do you think I should do? Should I tell Mrs Jones?

**Lewis** No, you shouldn't do that. But you should talk to Sophie. You should explain that copying work is a bad idea and tell her how you feel.

**Jade** Yes, you're right. Thanks, Lewis.



**2 SPEAKING** Practise reading the dialogue in pairs.

**1**  **1.34** Read and listen to the dialogue between a girl and her friend. Do you agree with the friend's advice? Can you think of any other advice?

**Jade** Hi, Lewis. Can I ask your advice about something?

**Lewis** Yes, sure. What's the problem?

**Jade** Well, you know that big science project we have to do ...

**Lewis** Yes ...

**Jade** Well, Sophie is really worried about it. She wants to copy my work. I feel really bad – and a bit angry. It's my work!

**Lewis** Oh, I see ...

**Jade** What do you think I should do? Should I tell Mrs Jones?

**Lewis** No, you shouldn't do that. But you should talk to Sophie. You should explain that copying work is a bad idea and tell her how you feel.

**Jade** Yes, you're right. Thanks, Lewis.

# GIVE ADVICE!

- Yesterday, I broke my mum's favourite plate.  
What should I do?



# GIVE ADVICE!

- My friend said that we should cheat in our online exam.

What should I do?



# GIVE ADVICE!

- My older brother needs money and I have but maybe I will need it for myself.

What should I do?



1. You should tell your mum and buy another plate.
2. You shouldn't cheat.
3. You should lend him the money but tell him that he has to give it back.

1. You **should** tell your mum and buy another plate.
2. You **shouldn't** cheat.
3. You **should** lend him the money but tell him that he has to give it back.

- 3 Read the **Learn this!** box. Find five more examples of *should* in the dialogue in exercise 1. Are they affirmative, negative or interrogative?

**LEARN THIS!** *should*



We use *should* / *shouldn't* + infinitive without *to* to give advice.

**Affirmative**

*She should take her exam again.*

**Negative**

*You shouldn't go outside in this weather.*

**Interrogative**

*Should we invite your cousin to the party?*



**4** Read the problems. Complete the two pieces of advice with *should* and *shouldn't*.

- 1 You can't do your homework late at night because your brother plays loud music.
  - a You \_\_\_\_\_ talk to your brother.
  - b You \_\_\_\_\_ do your homework very late at night.
- 2 You feel ill, but want to go to your friend's party.
  - a You \_\_\_\_\_ go to a party with a bad headache.
  - b You \_\_\_\_\_ rest before the party.
- 3 You hate your birthday present from your aunt.
  - a You \_\_\_\_\_ say thank you for it.
  - b You \_\_\_\_\_ tell her the truth about your feelings.



**EMBARRASSED**








**WORRIED**



**ANGRY**



- 5  1.35 Check the meaning of the adjectives below. Then listen to four dialogues and complete the sentences with the correct adjective.

**Feelings (adjectives)** angry embarrassed excited  
happy sad tired worried


In dialogue 1, the boy feels \_\_\_\_\_.

In dialogue 2, the girl feels \_\_\_\_\_.

In dialogue 3, the boy feels \_\_\_\_\_.

In dialogue 4, the girl feels \_\_\_\_\_.



- 6  1.35 Listen again. What advice does the friend give in each dialogue? Match the advice (a–f) with the dialogues. There are two extra pieces of advice.

Dialogue 1: \_\_\_\_

Dialogue 2: \_\_\_\_

Dialogue 3: \_\_\_\_

Dialogue 4: \_\_\_\_

- a 'You should tell your parents how you feel.'
- b 'You should send a text message to your friend.'
- c 'You shouldn't copy work from the internet.'
- d 'You shouldn't stay late at the party.'
- e 'You should invite your friend.'
- f 'You shouldn't bring your phone to school.'

# F

## Functions Bank

### Speaking Strategy

Go to the Functions Bank in the Workbook for useful set phrases that you can use in conversations.

#### Giving personal information

I'm in Year ... (1H)  
I watch DVDs with my friends. (1H)  
I listen to music. (1H)  
I walk to school. (1H)  
She's at university. (1H)  
At the weekend ... (1H)

#### Expressing opinions

I really believe that ... (3F)  
In my view, ... (3F)  
To be honest ... (3F)  
Personally, I think ... (3F)  
In my opinion, ... (3F)

#### Making suggestions

Do you fancy going...? (3G)  
Shall I come to your house? (3G)  
Why don't you have lunch with us? (3G)  
How about seeing a film? (3G)  
Let's meet at the cinema. (3G)

#### Agreeing to and declining suggestions

Cool. (3G)  
Great idea. (3G)  
I'm afraid I can't. (3G)  
No, thanks. (3G)  
That sounds fun. (3G)  
Sorry, but I'm busy. (3G)  
Yes, I'd love to. (3G)

#### Writing an email

Dear ... (3H)  
Hello / Hi ... (3H)  
I hope you're well. (3H)  
Thanks for your email. (3H)  
How are you? / How are things? (3H)  
I hope to see you soon. (3H)  
That's all for now. / That's all from me. (3H)  
Please write soon. (3H)  
Give my love to ... / Say hi to ... (3H)  
Lots of love / Love / Bye for now (3H)  
Best wishes (3H)  
Take care (3H)

#### Ordering food and drink

Can we have a table for ..., please? (4G)  
Can we see the menu, please? (4G)  
Is everything OK for you? (4G)  
I'd like some water, please. (4G)  
And for you, madam? (4G)  
Would you like a coffee or a tea? (4G)  
Can we have the bill, please? (4G)  
Does it include service? (4G)  
Let's leave a tip. (4G)

#### Invitations

I'm having a party to celebrate my birthday. (4H)  
I'm having a sleepover. (4H)  
Would you like to join us? (4H)  
Can you bring some food? (4H)  
Put it in your diary! (4H)  
I hope you can come. Let me know. (4H)  
I hope you can make it. (4H)  
RSVP (4H)

#### Giving directions

Go straight on. (5G)  
Go along ... (5G)  
Take the first left. (5G)  
Go to the end of the road. (5G)  
Go past the bank. (5G)  
Turn right at the crossroads. (5G)  
Cross the road. (5G)  
Go under / over the bridge. (5G)

#### Location

The ... is next to the ... (5G)  
It's between the ... and the ... (5G)  
It's opposite the ... (5G)  
It's on the corner. (5G)  
Go past the bank. It's on your right / left. (5G)

#### Describing a photo

In the centre ... (6G)  
In the background / the foreground ... (6G)  
In the distance ... (6G)  
On the left / the right ... (6G)  
At the bottom / the top ... (6G)

**7** Work in pairs. Prepare a dialogue using the prompts below. Use problems from exercise 4 or your own ideas.

A Greet B. Say that you need advice.

B Ask A what the problem is.

A Explain the problem.

B Give one or two pieces of advice.

A Thank B for the advice.

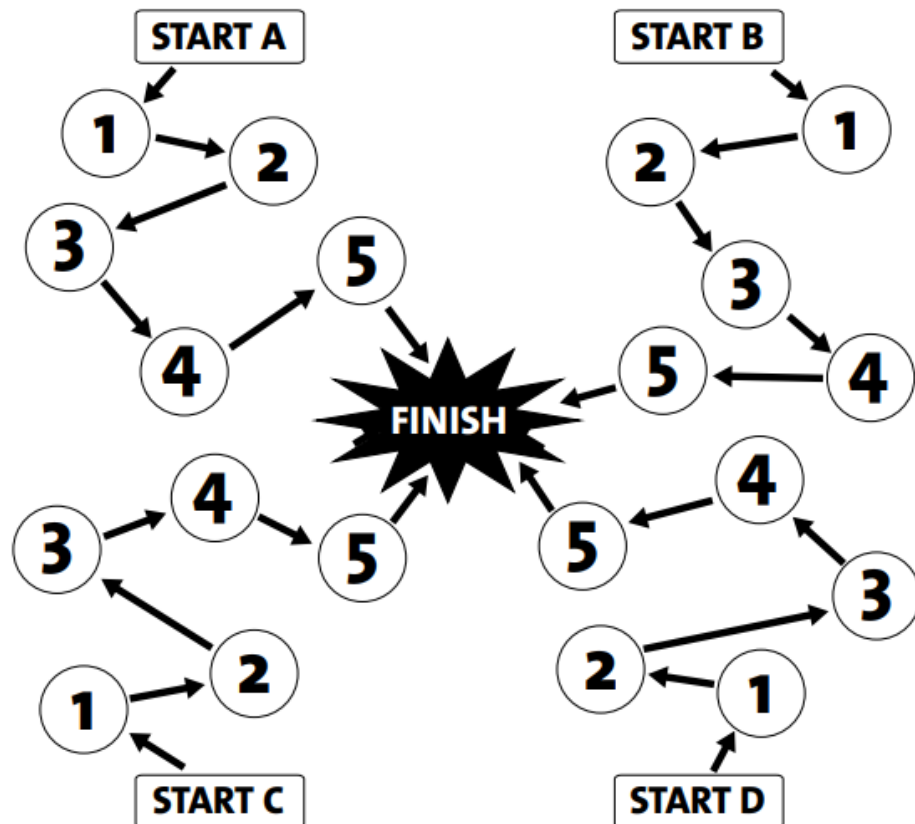
**8 SPEAKING** Act out your dialogue to the class.

**A** questions

- 1 What do you always have to do after school?
- 2 Which subjects do you choose to study, but don't have to?
- 3 What two things does a good student have to do to get better at English?
- 4 What housework do you usually have to do?
- 5 What three things don't you have to do when you are on holiday?

**B** questions

- 1 Do you know anyone who is always late?
- 2 Which subjects do you have to study but don't want to?
- 3 What two things do you always have to do before school starts?
- 4 How often do you have to do housework?
- 5 Where in your city do you hardly ever go?

**C** questions

- 1 How many hours of housework do you have to do each week?
- 2 Where do you usually go on holiday?
- 3 What sports do you have to do at your school?
- 4 What does a good student always have to do before a lesson?
- 5 How often do you have to go to school at the weekend?

**D** questions

- 1 What housework do you never have to do and why?
- 2 Which of your friends do you usually see at the weekend?
- 3 What three things do you often have to do in the evening?
- 4 What two things does a teacher always have to do before class?
- 5 How many hours of homework do you have to do each week?

# **ASSIGNMENT:**

**WORKBOOK 2G**

**VOCABULARY BUILDER PAGE 118**

**GRAMMAR BUILDER PAGE 126**

**DEADLINE: THURSDAY**