



6. What do you think (*you / do*) after finishing school?
7. Where (*you / get*) further education?

4b. Work in pairs. Interview each other, then report to the class about your partner's plans for the future.

4c.  Write about your next year. What are you going to do? What do you think you will do?


Lesson 6. Learning world

1a.  Listen to the programme about education and fill in the figures.

Facts about education around the world

1. One in five adults in the developing world – almost... million people – cannot read or write.
2. Most illiterate¹ people are women. About ... percent of women cannot read or write.
3. About ... million children of primary school age do not go to school.
4. More than... million children do not attend secondary school.
5. Many children who go to school do not finish it with even the most basic reading and math skills because their schools do not have enough teachers, books or facilities to give a quality education.

develop – developed – developing

1b.  Listen to the second part of the programme and complete the sentences to answer the question: *Why cannot children get education in some countries?*

Across the world many children miss out on their education because:

- they are made to work to ...,

¹ illiterate – неграмотный

- they have to ... and become child soldiers,
- their families do not... for their education because in most developing countries....

1c. Compare the facts from ex. 1a and 1b with the education in Belarus.

2a.  Read the scripts of Internet videos about two schools – in Colombia and South Africa. What are their problems?

Text A

No roads go to this remote area in the Cordillera [kɔːdlɪ'je(ə)rə] Oriental. There aren't even any paths (тропинки). Instead, the 12 families who live here, use 12 steel cables (стальные канаты) that connect one side of the valley to the other and is the only way in or out. For the residents of a small hard-to-get-village 40 miles southeast of Bogota – it's the only way to communicate with the outside world.



Every day to get to school, 9-year-old Daisy Mora has to overcome the turbulent river valley of Rio Negro sliding across on a cable. From a height of 1300ft¹ this brave little girl moves through the air with only a piece of wood as a brake (в качестве тормоза). Every morning, Daisy puts her younger brother, who is still too small to overcome the canyon on his own, in a bag and prepares to jump for her daily journey to school.

Some might ask why no bridge has been built to make travel easier and the answer is a lack of money.

Text B

Tsosoloso Ya Afrika School is one of many schools in Midrand that are so overcrowded (переполнены) that they have up to 100 children in one class. It is so bad that pupils are left alone as the school's 11 teachers jump from class to class

¹ 1 foot = 0.3048 metre

to reach as many children as possible.

Tsosoloso Ya Afrika is made up of mobile classrooms, which can last up to 10 years, but with the huge number of children at the school, these classrooms are falling apart (разваливаются).

The roof is falling down and there are no windows in almost every classroom.

Only one toilet is working for the 1,200 pupils. At break time the children wait in a line to use the toilet.

‘There is discipline [ˈdɪsɪplɪn] and order at the moment,’ said one teacher. ‘But we can’t expect that it will last for a long time. Huge classes might cause big problems in the future.’



2b. What do you think about the schools above and their students?

2c. Compare the problems of your school with those in the text.

3. Work in groups. Take part in the Internet project ‘Schools Around the World’: make a video about your school.

- Write the script for your video. Describe the school building and facilities, subjects, school problems and coping with them, after-class activities, clubs.
- Distribute the roles.
- Choose materials about your school and write your role.
- Film the video using a camera or your mobile phone.
- Present your video in class and discuss it.

Lesson 7. Cheating at school: for and against

1. Work in groups of three. Find out what your classmates think about cheating.

2a.  Listen and read the Internet forum on cheating. Which of the participants are for cheating and which of them are against it?