

UNIT 1- BACK TO SCHOOL

Task 2

Read the information on Greek education below and answer the questions that follow.

School Life News Supplement	
Athens, 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They can attend a Technical Vocational School (TEE).* <p>*****</p> <p>Students who continue their education may transfer from one type of school (e.g. Senior High School) to another (e.g. TEE), if they change their mind later on. This is done only under certain conditions.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>In High School, Greek students get a general type of education. Almost every town has a Senior High School. Technical Vocational Schools specialise in various sciences and technical subjects. Only cities and big towns have TEE. Also, not every TEE covers all sciences and specialisations. It is, therefore, probable that the choice of a TEE, on the part of Junior High School leavers, may mean moving from the area they live in to specialise in what they want.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Options. Education Today. by Sonia Pappa</p> <p>Although people can go on learning while they are physically able to do so, compulsory education ends when school students reach a certain age. This is the picture of what happens in Greece today. The information comes from Laws 1566/1985 and 2640/1998 which relate to Education. Effort has been made to make it simple for everybody to understand.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <p>Once High School students finish Junior High School*, which usually happens at the age of 15, the Law offers them three options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They can stop compulsory education altogether.• They can continue their compulsory education and attend Senior High School*.	

*Note: Junior High School = Gymnasium
Senior High School = Lyceum
Technical Vocational School = TEE

VOCABULARY

supplement= συμπλήρωμα, ένθετο
compulsory education= υποχρεωτική εκπαίδευση
law-laws= νόμος-νόμοι
effort= προσπάθεια
option= επιλογή
Junior High School= Γυμνάσιο
Senior High School= Λύκειο
Technical Vocational School= ΤΕΕ/ΕΠΑΛ
to continue= συνεχίζω
to change my mind= αλλάζω γνώμη
condition= όρος, περίσταση, προϋπόθεση
to specialise in= εξειδικεύομαι
science= επιστήμη
technical subjects= τεχνικά μαθήματα
to move= μετακομίζω
area= περιοχή

1. When can Greek students stop compulsory education leave school? Circle the right answer.

- Any time they wish.
 - Once they finish Primary School.
 - Once they finish Junior High School.
2. Can pupils transfer from Senior High School to TEE?
3. Do Senior High School students specialise in technical subjects?

1c, 2. Yes, they can, 3. No, they don't.

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Task 4

In the table below match the Greek translations with the English phrases or words as in the example. There is some unnecessary information too.

Phrases/words	Greek translation
subject →	θέμα, μάθημα
law	προϋπόθεση
attend Senior High School	μεταφέρω, αλλάζω σχολείο
transfer	ποικίλος
condition	εξειδικεύομαι
change my mind	δυνατότητα
specialise	αλλάζω γνώμη
various	ένθετο
science	πάω στο Γενικό Λύκειο
supplement	νόμος
	μόρφωση
	επιστήμη

law=νόμος

attend Senior High School= πάω στο Γενικό Λύκειο

transfer= μεταφέρω, αλλάζω σχολείο

condition= προϋπόθεση

change my mind= αλλάζω γνώμη

specialise= εξειδικεύομαι

various= ποικίλος

science= επιστήμη

supplement= ένθετο

Task 4

Read the following dialogue, which is part of a conversation translated into English, of a group of the schoolgirls and schoolboys in the playground of their school. Underline the way boys and girls say hello to each other and how the newcomer talks to them.

Dialogue

Maria: Hi! Good to see you, Gina! Give me a hug.
 Gina: Hi! Where have you been? Your mobile was dead almost all summer.
 Maria: Oh, there's so much to tell you.
 George: Hi, girls! You look glamorous!
 Girls: Hi, George. Nice to see you again.
 Gina: Where did you get that super T-shirt?
 Maria: What's that on your chest? Let me see.
 George: Hands off me, Elena! I'm great!
 Elena: You're smug!
 Nick: Hey, hey! Save some love and kisses for me, everybody. Here I am.
 Elena: You said you were going to attend Senior High School, Nick.
 Nick: That was my plan. Then, I went to my uncle's farm this summer.
 That changed it all. I'm going to work with him on the farm. That's why I chose TEE. I need to learn everything about farming.
 Tony: Hi, guys!
 Gina and Nick: Hi! Who are you?
 Tony: I'm Tony. I'm new here.
 Gina: Where are you from?
 Tony: I'm from Kastro.
 Gina and Nick: Fine. Nice to meet you Tony. Join us then.

VOCABULARY

good to see you= χαίρομαι που σε βλέπω
hug= αγκαλίτσα, αγκαλιάζω
mobile= κινητό
dead= νεκρό
chest= στήθος, στέρνο
smug= αυτάρεσκος, φαντασμένος
farm= φάρμα
uncle= θείος
glamorous= εντυπωσιακός
nice to meet you= χαίρω πολύ, χαίρομαι που σε γνωρίζω

Task 2

Read the text and compare your answers to what is said in it. Then turn to your partner and have a short talk together about school marks and progress in school.

School Report and School Achievement

When most Greek parents receive bad school reports for their children, it seems that they are affected much more negatively than their children. "You are not able to attend Senior High School, so you'd better go to a Technical Vocational School (TEE)" is a usual reaction to a Junior High School leaver whose school report is not especially good. They tend to view a TEE as a kind of school for failures and not a school that may perhaps suit the child's skills and abilities better.

How can one show parents that, if a school report recommends that the child cannot progress in that type of school, they'd better make peace with the fact that:

- a) it is the school in question that may not be suitable for their child, and
 - b) a society does not need only doctors and lawyers, but also good technicians of all kinds.
- How can one tell parents that they must understand the possible effect on their child if she or he is not ready for a certain type of school, but advances anyway? According to a psychologist, "If the learning load in school is too heavy for the child, struggling won't build character, it will erode self-esteem".

Once parents have reconciled themselves to the fact that their child may not be able to achieve much next year in what has been traditionally considered a prestigious type of school, what could they do to make choice of a TEE school successful for the child?

Task 3

Read the text again and choose the correct answer.

1. When Greek parents receive bad school reports for their children,
 - a) they accept the fact that their child may not be good in everything.
 - b) they feel unhappier than the child and say nasty words.
 - c) they have a calm talk with the child to see what went wrong.
2. Greek parents seem to view TEE as a school option appropriate for
 - a) pupils with excellent marks.
 - b) pupils with skills suitable for this kind of school.
 - c) pupils with bad marks.
3. What society needs is
 - a) people of all professions.
 - b) only doctors and lawyers.
 - c) only good technicians of all kinds.
4. According to a psychologist, if children go to a school that demands
 - a) more than they can do, their self-esteem will grow.
 - b) less than they can do, their self-esteem will grow.
 - c) more than they can do, their self-esteem will become less.

VOCABULARY

school report= σχολικός έλεγχος
to affect= επηρεάζω
negatively= αρνητικά
reaction= αντίδραση
to view= θεωρώ, έχω γνώμη για
parent-parents= γονέας=γονείς
to recommend= συστήνω
to progress=progress= προοδεύω, πρόοδος
to make peace with the fact that- to reconcile= συμφιλιώνομαι
suitable= κατάλληλος
possible effect= πιθανό αποτέλεσμα / συνέπεια
load= φόρτος εργασίας
to achieve= επιτυγχάνω
traditionally= παραδοσιακά
to consider= θεωρώ
child-children= παιδί-παιδιά

Task 4

Match the English words with their definitions.

1.	affect	a)	think that	1-K
2.	prestigious	b)	in agreement with	
3.	reconcile	c)	meaning 'no' in a bad way	
4.	traditionally	d)	find a way to agree	
5.	negatively	e)	lack of success	
6.	struggle	f)	move forward	
7.	consider	g)	destroy slowly	
8.	failure	h)	more important than	
9.	advance	i)	the way you feel about yourself	
10.	according to	j)	as in the past with no change	
11.	self-esteem	k)	cause to change	
12.	erode	l)	try very hard	

1k, 2h, 3d, 4j, 5c, 6l, 7a, 8e, 9f, 10b, 11i, 12g

GRAMMAR

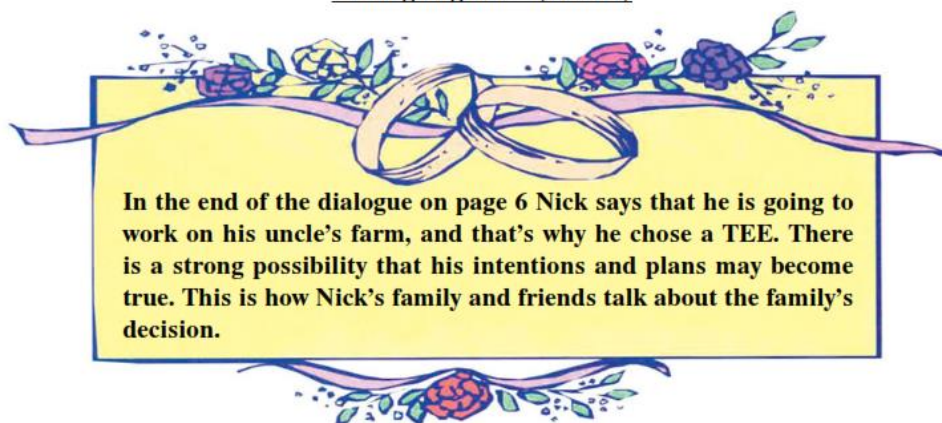
BE GOING TO

To be going to χρησιμοποιείται για να εκφράσουμε μελλοντικά σχέδια και προθέσεις. Δες τα παρακάτω παραδείγματα για το Nick που θα εργαστεί στη φάρμα του θείου του.

D. How language holds together and works

In this part of Unit 1, you will practise **Grammar** (how words relate to each other) and **Syntax** (in what order we put words next to each other) in order to be able to communicate. In this unit you will also practise English sounds (**pronunciation**).

“I am going to ...” (Future)



Nick: I **'m going to** work with him on the farm.

Nick's brother: Nick **is going to** work on Uncle Bill's farm.

Nick's friend: You say you **are going to** work on your uncle's farm, right?

Nick's father: Nick, you **are going to** work on Uncle Bill's farm.

Nick's mother: Nick, you **are going to** work on my brother's farm.

A neighbour: Bill and his nephew **are going to** work on the farm together.

The family: We **are going to** make our farm bigger.

Δες πώς κλίνεται:

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ	ΑΡΝΗΣΗ	ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ
I am going to work	I am not going to work	am I going to work?
you are going to work	you aren't going to work	are you going to work?
he/she/it is going to work	he/she/it isn't going to work	is he/she/it going to work?
we/you/they are going to work	we/you/they aren't going to work	are we/you/they going to work?

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Task 2

Choose the verb that best suits the meaning of the sentences from the list below and put it in the form you have just written in the above box.

- | | |
|-------|------|
| catch | have |
| visit | rain |
| eat | get |
| blow | buy |
| watch | send |
| make | snow |

1. I a salad. I have already sliced the tomatoes.
2. We a swim. It's so hot and the sea is lovely.
3. It There are too many black clouds in the sky.
4. She an umbrella. She doesn't want to get wet.
5. He a doctor tonight. He has a terrible toothache.
6. Tom and Pat a tent. They plan to go camping this summer.
7. George some cards. Easter is at the end of this month.
8. It What else do you expect in December?
9. I the whole cake. I love sweets very much.
10. The referee his whistle. This is the end of the match.
11. We the 8 o'clock bus. School begins at 8.15.
12. Peter and Tom TV tonight. They don't feel like doing any homework.

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ

1. I am going to make
2. We are going to have
3. It is going to rain
4. She is going to get
5. He is going to visit
6. Tom and Pat are going to buy
7. is going to send
8. It is going to snow
9. I am going to eat
10. The referee is going to blow
11. We are going to catch
12. Peter and Tom are going to watch

Task 2

What are the opposites of the words in column A? Write them in column B.

Column A	Column B	Column A	Column B
1. good		7. day	
2. sweet		8. happy	
3. high		9. negative	
4. first		10. peace (noun)	
5. senior		11. dead	
6. stop (verb)		12. love (verb)	

Συμπληρώνουμε τον πίνακα με τα αντώνυμα (opposites)

Column A	Column B	Column A	Column B
1. good	bad	7. day	night
2. sweet	bitter	8. happy	sad
3. high	low	9. negative	positive
4. first	last	10. peace(noun)	war
5. senior	junior	11. dead	alive
6. stop(verb)	start	12.love(verb)	hate

WRITING

F. Make your point

In this section you will make your point by using English without thinking of mistakes. Try to use your knowledge of English to do things like expressing your feelings about images, impressions, thoughts you made and words that challenged your thinking. You may also do follow-up work (projects), and/or cross-curricular activities (activities where you will need to use information from other school lessons) and mediation tasks (where you use information from Greek texts).

Task 1

Chat with a friend from another school, while you are in the computer room, by sending him or her an e-mail. There is some useful information about e-mails for you in the box below.

E-mails are short.
 E-mails are clear.
 You can be funny.
 You can shorten words. E.g.
 pls=please
 asap=as soon as possible
 sth=something

Your e-mail



ΘΕΜΑΤΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΩΝ-17419, 17421, 17424

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

Although people can go on learning while they are physically able to do so, compulsory education ends when school students reach a certain age. This is the picture of what happens in Greece today. The information comes from Laws 1566/1985 and 2640/1998 which relate to Education. Effort has been made to make it simple for everybody to understand.



Once High School students finish Junior High School, which usually happens at the age of 15, the Law offers them three options:

- They can stop compulsory education altogether.
- They can continue their compulsory education and attend Senior High School.
- They can attend a Vocational High School (EPAL).

Students who continue their education may transfer from one type of school (e.g. Senior High School) to another (e.g. EPAL), if they change their mind later on. This is done only under certain conditions.

In High School, Greek students get a general type of education. Almost every town has a Senior High School. Vocational High Schools specialize in various sciences and technical subjects. Only cities and big towns have an EPAL. Also, not every EPAL covers all sciences and specialisations. It is, therefore, probable that the choice of an EPAL, on the part of Junior High School leavers, may mean moving from the area they live in to specialize in what they want.

(Words: 221)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	This text could appear in an international encyclopedia.		
2.	The main purpose of this text is to present some of the differences between Vocational and Senior High Schools in Greece.		
3.	Greek students can stop going to school any time they wish.		
4.	Senior High Schools are equal in number to Vocational High Schools in Greece.		
5.	There is a Vocational High School in all Greek neighbourhoods.		
6.	In the text, the underlined phrase ' <u>go on</u> ' means 'stop'.		
7.	In the text, the underlined word ' <u>compulsory</u> ' means 'free'.		
8.	In the text, the underlined word ' <u>once</u> ' means 'by the time'.		
9.	In the text, the underlined pronoun ' <u>they</u> ' refers to 'students'.		
10.	Students must finish Senior High School before attending a Vocational High School.		

ΘΕΜΑ 2^ο. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Fill each gap in sentences 11-20 with the correct word from the box below (A-J). Use each word only once.

A.	education	B.	effort	C.	law	D.	science	E.	subjects
F.	information	G.	option	H.	mind	I.	condition	J.	area

11.	If we could all make a(n) [] to keep this office tidier, it would help!
12.	At first, I wasn't so excited as Clara, but after an afternoon there I changed my []!
13.	Houses in the London [] are very expensive!
14.	What does the [] say about having alcohol in the blood while driving?
15.	It's important for children to get a good []; after all, knowledge is power!
16.	My favourite [] at school were history and English.
17.	They didn't leave him much [] - either he paid or they would call the police.
18.	I read an interesting piece of [] about electric cars in the newspaper this morning.
19.	They left the room in a terrible [] - there was such a mess everywhere!
20.	Advances in medical [] mean that people are living longer nowadays compared to their ancestors.

KEY

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4. B
- 5. B
- 6. B
- 7. B
- 8. A
- 9. A
- 10. B
- 11. B
- 12. H
- 13. J
- 14. C
- 15. A
- 16. E
- 17. G
- 18. F
- 19. I
- 20. D

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

Maria: Hi! Good to see you, Gina! Give me a hug.
 Gina: Hi! Where have you been? Your mobile was dead all summer.
 Maria: Oh, there's so much to tell you.
 George: Hi, girls! You look glamorous!
 Girls: Hi, George. Nice to see you again.
 Gina: Where did you get that super T-shirt?
 Maria: What's that on your chest? Let me see.
 George: Hands off me, Elena! I'm great!
 Elena: You're smug!
 Nick: Hey, hey! Save some love and kisses for me, everybody. Here I am!
 Elena: I don't believe it! You said you were going to attend Senior High School, Nick.
 Nick: That was my initial plan. Then, I went to my uncle's farm this summer. That changed it all. I'm going to work with him on the farm. That's why I chose EPAL. I need to learn everything about farming.
 Tony: Hi, guys!
 Gina & Nick: Hi! Who are you?
 Tony: I'm Tony. I'm new here.
 Gina: Where are you from?
 Tony: I'm not from here. I'm from Kastro.
 Gina & Nick: Fine. Nice to meet you, Tony. Join us then.



(Words: 181)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	In this conversation the students offer advice to one of their classmates.		
2.	Maria is Gina's High School teacher.		
3.	By saying "You look glamorous!" George wants to compliment the girls.		
4.	George is having an argument with the girls.		
5.	When Nick arrives, Elena expresses her surprise.		
6.	Nick must finish Senior High School if he wants to work on a farm.		
7.	Nick wants to learn about farming because he will need this knowledge in the future.		
8.	In the text, the underlined word ' <u>that</u> ' refers to attending EPAL.		
9.	Gina and Nick meet Tony for the first time.		
10.	Gina and Nick don't want to become friends with Tony.		

ΘΕΜΑ 2^ο. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Match each of the phrases below (11-20) with a word from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J). Use each word only once.

A.	hug	B.	chest	C.	plan	D.	smug	E.	save
F.	glamorous	G.	attend	H.	choose	I.	change	J.	dead

11.	A set of decisions about how to do something in the future.
12.	Attractive in an exciting and special way.
13.	To hold someone close to your body with your arms, usually to show that you like, love or value them.
14.	Too pleased or satisfied about something you have achieved or something you know.
15.	A piece of equipment that is not working.
16.	To go officially to a place, such as a particular school.
17.	To decide what you want from two or more things or possibilities.
18.	The upper front part of your body, between your neck and your stomach, containing the heart and lungs.
19.	To keep something, especially money, for use in the future.
20.	To become different.

KEY

- 1. B
- 2. B
- 3. A
- 4. B
- 5. A
- 6. B
- 7. A
- 8. B
- 9. A
- 10. B
- 11. C
- 12. F
- 13. A
- 14. D
- 15. J
- 16. G
- 17. H
- 18. B
- 19. E
- 20. I

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

When most Greek parents receive bad school reports for their children, it seems that they are affected much more negatively than their children. "You can't attend Senior High School, so you'd better go to a Vocational High School (EPAL)", parents usually say to a Junior High School leaver whose school report is not especially good. They usually believe an EPAL is a kind of school for failures and not a school that may be more suitable for the child's skills and abilities. How can one show parents that, if a school report recommends that the child cannot progress in that type of school, they'd better make peace with the fact that:



- a. a type of school may not be suitable for their child, and
- b. a society does not need only doctors and lawyers, but also good technicians of all kinds.

How can one tell parents that they must understand the possible effect on their children if they are not ready for a certain type of school? According to a psychologist, "If the learning load in school is too heavy for the child, hard effort won't build character but it will actually destroy his/her self-confidence". Once parents have realised that their child may not be able to achieve much in a Senior High School, what could they do to make choice of an EPAL school successful for their child?

(Words: 229)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	This text could be of interest to Greek parents.		
2.	The aim of this text is to inform readers about what Junior High school offers to its students.		
3.	According to the text, when Greek students get bad grades in Junior High school, their parents ask them to try harder.		
4.	In the text, the underlined word " <u>whose</u> " refers to Greek parents.		
5.	In the text, the underlined word " <u>that</u> " refers to a type of school.		
6.	According to the text, when students get bad grades in one type of school, they may need to attend a different type of school.		
7.	According to the text, technical professions are not at all necessary in our society.		
8.	In the text, the underlined word " <u>they</u> " refers to students.		
9.	According to a psychologist, asking students to try hard in order to learn many things helps them develop a strong personality.		
10.	The writer seems to have a negative attitude towards vocational education.		

ΘΕΜΑ 2^ο. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Match each underlined word or phrase in the sentences below (11-20) with a word from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J). Use each word only once.

A.	bad	B.	suitable	C.	type	D.	possible	E.	effect
F.	report	G.	ability	H.	ready	I.	psychologist	J.	lawyer

11.	A particular group of people or things that share similar characteristics.
12.	Able to be done or able to exist.
13.	The physical or mental power or skill needed in order to do something.
14.	Unpleasant or causing difficulties.
15.	Someone who studies the human mind and human emotions and behaviour, and how different situations have an effect on people.
16.	Prepared for an activity.
17.	A teacher's written statement to parents about a child's performance at school.
18.	Someone whose job is to give advice to people about the law and speak for them in court.
19.	Acceptable or right for someone or something.
20.	The result of a particular action, decision, etc.

KEY

1. A	11. C
2. B	12. D
3. B	13. G
4. B	14. A
5. A	15. I
6. A	16. H
7. B	17. F
8. B	18. J
9. B	19. B
10. B	20. E