

# Education

**Grammar** Permission and obligation (*could / had to*). *should* and *must* for advice

**Vocabulary** Education and training

**Useful phrases** Giving your opinion

## Reading

**1** You are going to read about a trainee geisha. Before you read, look at the sentences below and decide if you think they are true or false.

- A lot of women in Japan today want to become geishas.
- A geisha has to have a different kimono for every month of the year.
- To become a geisha you have to study for many years.
- A geisha has to sing and dance for her customers.
- A geisha can't speak to her customers.
- A trainee geisha can go to high school.
- A geisha doesn't have to stay single.

**2** Read the article and check your ideas in Exercise 1.

### TRAINING TO BE A *Geisha*

The white face, the dark eyes and hair, the blood red lips – both the Japanese and foreigners are fascinated by these beautiful and mysterious women. Makiko is training to be a geisha. Not many girls want to become geishas in Japan today. Makiko's parents wanted her to go to university, study medicine and become a doctor. But Makiko's grandfather paid for her training and bought the kimonos she needed. It's very expensive to become a geisha. You have to have a different kimono for each month of the year, and today a kimono can cost three million yen, that's about \$25,000.

It's a hard life for a trainee geisha. She has to leave her family and move into a special boarding house called a 'maiko house'. Here, she has to learn traditional Japanese arts such as playing instruments, the tea ceremony, flower arranging, singing and dancing. She has to take a lot of difficult tests and exams. Only the best will pass all the tests and become geishas many years later.

We asked Makiko to describe exactly what a geisha does.

'A geisha has to serve customers and also entertain them. She has to sing and dance, and make conversation.'

Does she enjoy her life as a trainee geisha?

'I love it, but it's hard work. Sometimes I get tired of wearing the kimonos and I want to put on a pair of jeans and go to high school like a normal teenager. But I can't have a normal life now. I don't mind. I feel very lucky.'

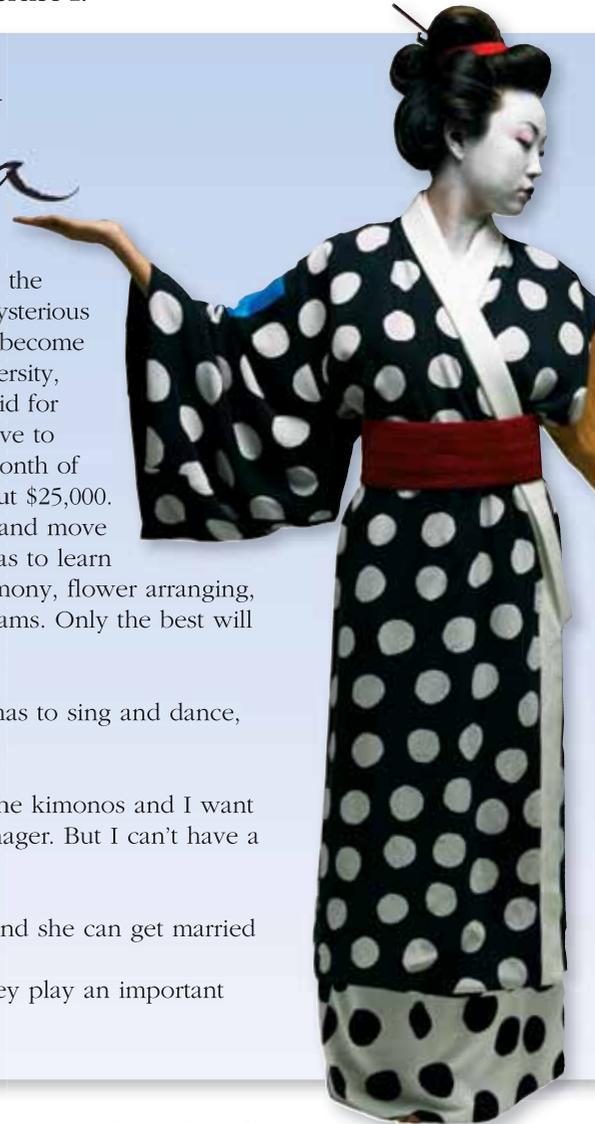
And what about later – can she have a family?

'Of course. A geisha can have relationships like anybody else and she can get married when she chooses.'

In Japan today there are fewer than a thousand geishas, but they play an important role in preserving Japanese culture and history.

**3** What did your parents/grandparents want you to study at school? Did you follow their advice? Tell a partner.

*'My parents wanted me to study science and become a doctor. I preferred languages and now I'm a teacher.'*





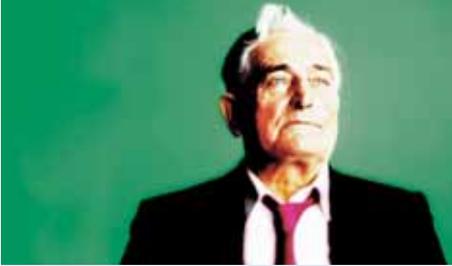
## Reading

1 Look at the quotes from three men in the Bennett family. They are talking about their fathers. Try to match each quote with the man who said it.

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| a) The grandfather | 1 'I've always had a very close relationship with my dad.' |
| b) His son         | 2 'My father was always at work.'                          |
| c) His grandson    | 3 'We had to obey him without question.'                   |

2.29 Read the article and check your ideas.

# Three generations



### Gordon – the grandfather (72)

'I think my son and my grandson have a lovely relationship – it wasn't like that when I was a boy. My father was a very strict man, we had to obey him without question.'

I had to walk five kilometres to school. There was no other way of getting there. At home we didn't have a television, so we had to make our own entertainment. I spent all my free time outside playing football.

But we couldn't play football on Sundays because we had to go to church.

I left school when I was fourteen and went to work in a bakery. That's where I met Mabel.

We couldn't bring girlfriends home in those days. We had to meet in public places. I suppose that's why so many people got married young. I was only nineteen, and Mabel was eighteen.'



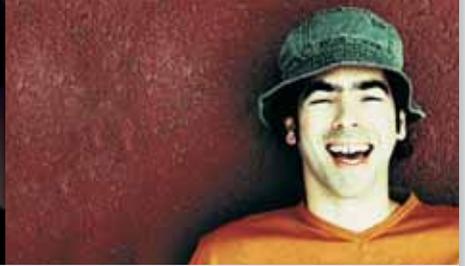
### Tony – his son (48)

'When I was growing up, my father was always at work, and when he came home, we couldn't disturb him, because he was tired.'

Because my father left school very early and regretted it afterwards, he wanted me to do well at school. I had to do my homework every night and I could only watch television at the weekend.

When I was eighteen I got a place at university. My parents didn't have to support me financially, because the government gave me a grant to study.

I didn't go home very often, even during the holidays. I preferred spending time with my friends, especially my girlfriends. In my last year of university I met Louise, and we got a place together. We had to get married when Louise found out she was pregnant.'



### Scott – his grandson (19)

'I've always had a very close relationship with my dad and I don't have to hide anything from him.'

When I was at school, I had a lot of freedom. When I went out, I didn't have to come home at a certain time – my parents trusted me.

I'm at college now, and my parents have to pay for my studies, but I have to work in the evenings to pay for any luxuries I want.

I think it's wrong that my parents have to pay for my studies. I think colleges and universities should be free for everybody.

My girlfriend often stays with me at my parents' house, and I sometimes go and stay at her parents'. Both our parents think we should get married one day, but we're definitely not in a hurry.'

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- Why did Gordon have to walk to school?
- Why couldn't Gordon play football on Sundays?
- Why could Tony only watch television at the weekend?
- Why didn't Tony's parents have to pay for his university education?
- Why did Tony have to get married to Louise?
- Why does Scott have to work in the evenings?

3 In what ways has life changed in your family over the generations? Tell your partner.

*'My grandmother had to leave school at fourteen. Women couldn't go to university in those days.'*

## Grammar

### could and had to

#### Permission

I **could** only watch TV on Sundays.

We **couldn't** swear.

**Could** you bring girlfriends home?

#### Obligation

He **had to** walk to school.

They **didn't have to** come home early.

**Did** you **have to** pay for your studies?

- 1 Complete the following table with the different forms of *can* and *have to*.

	Permission: <i>can</i>		Obligation: <i>have to</i>	
	Permitted	Not permitted	Necessary	Not necessary
Present	You (1) <i>can</i>	You (3) _____	You (5) _____	You (7) _____
Past	You (2) _____	You (4) _____	You (6) _____	You (8) _____

- 2 Complete the questions and answers about the article on the Bennett family.

- a) 'Did Gordon *have to* obey his dad without question?' 'Yes, he *did*.' 'No, he *didn't*.'
- b) 'Did Gordon *have to* go to church on Sundays?' 'Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.' 'No, he \_\_\_\_\_.'
- c) 'Could Gordon bring his girlfriends home?' 'Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.' 'No, he \_\_\_\_\_.'
- d) '\_\_\_\_\_ Tony \_\_\_\_\_ do his homework every night?' '\_\_\_\_\_.' '\_\_\_\_\_.'
- e) '\_\_\_\_\_ Scott come home at any time?' '\_\_\_\_\_.' '\_\_\_\_\_.'
- f) 'Does Scott *have to* hide things from his dad?' '\_\_\_\_\_.' '\_\_\_\_\_.'

- 2.30 Listen, check and repeat.

Refer to the article on page 70 and answer the questions.

- 3 Ask a partner similar questions to the ones in Exercise 2.

'Did (Do) you *have to* obey your dad without question?'

- 4 **Pairwork Student A:** page 118 **Student B:** page 123

- 5 **Grammar Extra 8, Part 1** page 140. Read the explanations and do the exercises.

## Listening

- 1 2.31 Listen to a conversation between Gordon (the grandfather) and Scott (his grandson) in Scott's car. Which of the following topics do they talk about?



▲ road travel

▲ money

▲ military service

▲ appearance

▲ politics

▲ air travel

- 2 Write sentences to summarise the differences between 'then' and 'now', according to the conversation. Use an appropriate form of *have to* or *can*.

- a) wear a seatbelt  
*Now: You have to wear a seatbelt.*  
*Then: You didn't have to wear a seatbelt.*
- b) wear a helmet
- c) use cash
- d) do military service
- e) have long hair
- f) wear earrings

Listen again to check your answers.

- 3 Which differences between 'then' and 'now' in Exercise 2 are true for your country? What other differences can you think of? Discuss with your partner.

## Reading & Listening

- 1 Your friend is going to meet his girlfriend's parents for the first time. Look at the advice (a–f). Which piece of advice do you think is the most important?
  - a) Make a good first impression
  - b) Tell the truth
  - c) Wear the right clothes
  - d) Avoid controversial topics of conversation
  - e) Do some research
  - f) Be prepared to answer questions
- 2 Read the article. Label the paragraphs (1–6) with the pieces of advice (a–e) from Exercise 1. What other advice can you think of?

# Meet the PARENTS

### 1 e) Do some research

Find out information about the parents before you meet them. Do you have anything in common with them? Have they been on holiday recently? You should ask your girlfriend/boyfriend about her/his parents' hobbies, interests and favourite topics of conversation.

### 2 \_\_\_\_\_

It's fine to wear your old jeans and Nirvana T-shirt most of the time, but you should make an effort when you meet the parents. However, you shouldn't go to the opposite extreme: don't wear your 'job interview' clothes. You should be clean and tidy, but not too formal.

### 3 \_\_\_\_\_

First impressions are very important. You should greet them with a smile and a firm handshake for Dad, and a quick kiss (on the cheek) for Mum. You mustn't call them by their first names. Wait until they give you permission.

### 4 \_\_\_\_\_

You should be honest about what you do. If you're an IT technician, you shouldn't say you're a research scientist, information architect or web millionaire. If you're unemployed, you should tell them about your plans for a brilliant career.

### 5 \_\_\_\_\_

You probably don't share the same opinions or tastes about most things, so you must avoid subjects such as politics or religion. You can ask them about what your girlfriend or boyfriend was like as a child – parents lovetalking about their little prince or princess.

### 6 \_\_\_\_\_

You should think of a good answer to the question: What are you going to do in the future?

- 3  2.32 Listen to a young man meeting his girlfriend's parents for the first time. Tick the advice in the article that he follows. Put a cross next to the advice that he doesn't follow.

e) Do some research

How do you think the evening continued?



## Vocabulary

- 1 Complete these sentences using words from the article above.
  - a) I don't have anything in *common* with my parents. (paragraph 1)
  - b) I always make an \_\_\_\_\_ to stay in touch with old friends. (paragraph 2)
  - c) My bedroom is always clean and \_\_\_\_\_. (paragraph 2)
  - d) It's more important for me to be happy than to have a brilliant \_\_\_\_\_. (paragraph 4)
  - e) I \_\_\_\_\_ the same opinions and tastes as my best friend. (paragraph 5)
- 2 Are any of the sentences in Exercise 1 true for you? Compare with a partner.

## Grammar

### should and must

I		
You	<b>should</b>	
He	<b>shouldn't</b>	stay.
She	<b>must</b>	go.
It	<b>mustn't</b>	
We		
They		

### 1 Match the phrases (a–d) in bold with the meanings (1–4).

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| a) <b>You should</b> be honest about what you do.               | 1 It's a bad idea.              |
| b) <b>You shouldn't</b> say you're a research scientist.        | 2 It's a <i>very</i> good idea. |
| c) <b>You must</b> avoid subjects such as politics or religion. | 3 It's a <i>very</i> bad idea.  |
| d) <b>You mustn't</b> call them by their first names.           | 4 It's a good idea.             |

### Choose the correct alternative in this sentence.

When you are giving advice, *must* is stronger / weaker than *should*.

### 2 Look at the situations and complete the sentences. Use *must* or *mustn't*, *should* or *shouldn't* and a verb in the box.

do do forget hold speak watch

- One friend to another friend: 'You *should do* more exercise.'
- A doctor to a patient: 'You \_\_\_\_\_ more exercise!'
- A father with his four year-old child in town: 'You \_\_\_\_\_ my hand!'
- A sister to her sister: 'You \_\_\_\_\_ Mum's birthday this year!'
- An English teacher to her students: 'You \_\_\_\_\_ English in class.'
- A mother to her teenage son: 'You \_\_\_\_\_ so much television. It's bad for you.'

Have you heard similar sentences recently? What was the situation? Tell a partner.

### 3 Grammar Extra 8, Part 2 page 140. Read the explanation and do the exercises.

## Reading & Speaking

### 1 Work with your partner. Use the words in the box to complete the advice below.

clothes directions funny pay shoes silent stomach time women work



#### HOW TO BE THE

### Perfect girlfriend

- You should make an effort with your *clothes* and you shouldn't cut your hair: a man likes his girlfriend to look feminine.
- The way to a man's heart is through his \_\_\_\_\_. You should cook for him, and if he's really hungry, don't give him salad.
- You must listen to him. He likes explaining how things \_\_\_\_\_.
- You shouldn't ask him to help you choose a pair of \_\_\_\_\_. He only has three pairs, and he thinks that's enough.
- You mustn't try to give him \_\_\_\_\_. Christopher Columbus didn't need them!

#### HOW TO BE THE

### Perfect boyfriend

- You must arrive on \_\_\_\_\_ for dates – women hate it when you keep them waiting.
- You should \_\_\_\_\_ when you go out. Women want to be equal, but not that equal!
- You should be \_\_\_\_\_. You may be good-looking, well-dressed and have the brains of Einstein, but if you can't make her laugh, forget it.
- You should remain \_\_\_\_\_. They want to do all the talking – even if you stop listening, pretend to be fascinated.
- You mustn't talk about other beautiful \_\_\_\_\_, even famous ones. She'll remember, and years later, when you make a comment about her cooking, she'll tell you to get Julia Roberts to make your lunch.

### 2 2.33 Listen and check your ideas. Do you agree with the advice? Discuss your real opinions about what makes a successful date.

## Useful phrases

1  2.34 Listen to a conversation between two women. Look at the topics below and tick the ones they talk about.

- |                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| a) Looking after children     | d) Leaving home |
| b) Taking care of the elderly | e) Education    |
| c) Marriage                   |                 |



2 Complete the following sentences from the conversation in Exercise 1 with *I think* or *My daughter thinks* or *I don't think*.

- a) '\_\_\_\_ mothers should stay at home and look after the children.'  
 'Oh yes, I agree.'
- b) '\_\_\_\_ children need their mothers at home.'  
 'Absolutely.'
- c) '\_\_\_\_ fathers should stay at home and look after the children.'  
 'Oh no, I don't agree with that.'
- d) '\_\_\_\_ couples should live together before they get married.'  
 'Oh, I'm not so sure.'
- e) '\_\_\_\_ children should leave home when they're eighteen.'  
 'Well, it depends.'

Listen to the conversation again and check your answers.

3  2.35 Listen and repeat the highlighted useful phrases in Exercise 2.

4 Look at the useful phrases for agreeing and disagreeing from Exercise 2. Arrange them in the right order on this line.

Agree   \_\_\_\_\_   \_\_\_\_\_  Disagree  
*Oh yes, I agree.*

5 Rewrite the statements from Exercise 2 with *I think* or *I don't think* to show your own opinions. Discuss your ideas with a partner.

## Vocabulary Extra

### Stages of education

1 Match the photos with the descriptions of the stages of state education in England and Wales.

- 7 Age 3–5. Most children go to nursery school.
- Age 5. All children start primary school.
- Age 11. Everybody goes to secondary school.
- Age 16. Pupils can leave school and get a job or do a vocational course (e.g. car mechanics, hairdressing or secretarial studies, etc.).
- Age 16–18. Many pupils stay on at school, apply for a place at university or college and take their A-level\* exams.
- Age 18. Some students take a gap year before they go to university.
- Age 18+. Students study subjects such as law, medicine, sociology, etc. at university.
- Age 21+. Students get a degree when they finish the course and pass the final exams (finals).

\* A-levels = Advanced levels

2 Are the stages and ages the same or different in your country?

3 Describe your own education up to now. Use as many of the highlighted phrases as possible.

*I went to nursery when I was three. Then I ...*



1 Secondary school



2 Gap year



3 Degree



4 Vocational course



5 A-levels



6 Primary school



7 Nursery school



8 University

### Focus on words used with education

1 Complete these questions with the words in the box.

apply fail gap go leave primary study taken

- a) Did you go to nursery school? e) Do you know anybody who has taken a \_\_\_\_ year?
- b) At what age do children start \_\_\_\_ school? f) What did your parents \_\_\_\_ at university or college?
- c) Can pupils \_\_\_\_ school at sixteen? g) Have you ever \_\_\_\_ any English exams?
- d) Is it easy to \_\_\_\_ for a place at university? h) Did you pass or \_\_\_\_ ?

2 Answer the questions. Compare your answers with a partner.