

b Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

- If until when after unless before
- 1 They'll have to wear a uniform when they go to secondary school.
 - 2 I won't leave early _____ the teacher gives me permission.
 - 3 Ella will be disappointed _____ she doesn't get good marks.
 - 4 I'll have a long holiday _____ the course finishes.
 - 5 The teacher won't start the class _____ all the pupils are quiet.
 - 6 I'll talk to my teachers _____ I choose my exam subjects.
- c Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or future (will / won't).
- 1 I'll do _____ my homework as soon as I _____ get home. (do, get)
 - 2 We _____ late unless we _____ (be, hurry up)
 - 3 My friends _____ a leaving party before they _____ abroad. (have, go)
 - 4 The bus _____ for you if you _____ on time. (not wait, not be)
 - 5 If the teacher _____, we _____ the exam. (not come, not have)
 - 6 James _____ home until he _____ a job. (not leave, find)
 - 7 Alice _____ buy a car unless her parents _____ her the money. (not be able to, lend)
 - 8 As soon as my boyfriend _____ his results, he _____ me. (get, call)
 - 9 She _____ primary school until she _____ five years old. (not start, be)
 - 10 You _____ better if you _____ every day. (play, practise)

4 READING

a Read the article once. What do South Korean pupils do in a hagwon?

- 1 sleep
- 2 meet friends
- 3 study
- 4 have lunch

When is it time to stop studying?

It's 10 p.m. and six government employees are out checking the streets of Seoul, South Korea. But these are not police officers looking for teenagers who are behaving badly. Their mission is to find children who are still studying. And stop them.

Education in South Korea is very **competitive**. The aim of almost every schoolchild is to get into one of the country's top universities. Only the pupils with the best marks get a place. The school day starts at 8 a.m. and pupils finish studying somewhere between 10 p.m. and 1 a.m. at night. This is because many go to private academies called hagwons after school. Around 74% of all pupils attend a hagwon after their regular classes finish. A year's course costs, on average, \$2,600 per pupil. In Seoul, there are more private **tutors** than schoolteachers, and the most popular ones make millions of dollars a year from online and in-person classes. Most parents rely on private tutoring to get their children into university.

With so much time spent in the classroom, all that pupils at South Korean secondary schools do is study and sleep. Some of them are so exhausted that they cannot stay awake the next day at school. It is a **common sight** to see a teacher explaining the lesson while a third of the pupils are asleep on their desks. The teachers don't seem to mind. There are even special **pillows** for sale that fit over the arms of the chairs to make sleeping in class more comfortable. Ironically, the pupils spend the lessons sleeping so that they can stay up late studying that night.

The South Korean government has been aware of the faults in the system for some time, but now they have passed some reforms. Today, schoolteachers and head teachers in state schools have to meet certain standards or do additional training. However, the biggest **challenge** for the government is the hagwons. The hagwons have been banned from having classes after 10 p.m. which is why there are street patrols looking for children who are studying after that time. If they find some in class, the owner of the hagwon is punished and the pupils are sent home. It's a strange world, where some children have to be told to stop studying while others are **reluctant** to start.

