

Reading

Do you remember?

1 Complete the summary with the words below.
easy-going fair hard-working relaxed simple unfair

A recent online survey shows that many British teenagers don't know how to do very 'simple jobs in the house, like putting clothes in the washing machine. British kids are the laziest young people in Europe, the survey suggests.

One parent agreed with the survey and thought it was ² _____. Some parents' ³ _____ attitudes could make kids lazy about doing housework, he wrote. However, a young boy disagreed. His friends aren't very ⁴ _____, but they help out at home. The boy's parents are quite ⁵ _____, but he has to do some jobs at home. He thinks this isn't ⁶ _____ because he's part of the family.

- 2 Look at the photos of people doing activities for a programme called the Duke of Edinburgh Awards. What do you think the purpose of the programme is?
- 3 Read the text quickly, ignoring the gaps. Check your answer to Ex 2.



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THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AWARDS

I'm walking down a Welsh mountain with a group of young people – and finding it very difficult! The group are doing a tough four-day walk as part of their Duke of Edinburgh Award. The Duke of Edinburgh (the Queen's husband) ⁵ created the Duke of Edinburgh, or 'D of E', Awards in 1956. There are three levels – bronze, silver and gold – and you can now do the awards in 140 countries. At the moment in Britain, over 400,000 people are doing them.

The awards aren't complicated – to get each one, you ¹⁰ just have to complete four different tasks: helping your community, learning a new skill, doing outdoor sports, and going on a long outdoor trip. ¹ ____ The programme is really about helping young people to change and grow.

'It makes you more independent,' explains 16-year-old ¹⁵ Luke, 'it gives you responsibility and fantastic new skills.' Before Luke started the D of E awards, he was spending all his time playing online games. ² ____ His parents needed to do something, so they blocked his internet access and asked him to do these awards. Luke says that it changed his life.

²⁰ A girl in the group had problems with cyberbullying. 'It made me really stressed,' Misbah tells me. 'Someone posted awful, unfair messages about me. They called me lazy and "useless", but these awards have given me new skills and confidence.' Through the course, Misbah has discovered a ²⁵ talent for art. Luke has learnt to swim. These skills will stay with them for life.

For their community service, both Misbah and Luke visited old people and helped them with jobs like tidying and cleaning. ³ ____ They don't have to – neither of their families is strict – but ³⁰ community service has shown them that they need to pull their weight and be more hard-working at home.

That afternoon, a storm begins when I leave the group in the small Welsh village of Bwlch. I have to admire them as I climb into my warm car, ³⁵ and watch them disappear into the heavy rain.

GLOSSARY

community społeczność
confidence pewność siebie
community service praca na rzecz społeczności lokalnej
admire podziwiać

- 4 Read the text again. Match sentences A–E with gaps 1–3. There are two sentences you don't need.
- A Now they do these things regularly at home too.
 - B These kinds of skills would be hard to get in any other programme.
 - C But these are just the things you have to do to get the award – they aren't the main aim.
 - D Doing the D of E was his first ever experience of camping, and he loved it!
 - E He wasn't going out much, or meeting friends any more, and his school marks were terrible.

5 Read the strategy on page 31 of the Student's Book. Then answer the questions about the text.

1 What problem did Luke have before he started his award programme?

2 Why was confidence a problem for Misbah in the past?

3 What new skill did she discover?

4 How did the award programme change what Luke and Misbah do at home?

5 How does the writer feel about the young people?

6 a **VOCABULARY** Find the adjectives below in the text and underline them.

awful complicated fantastic
independent lazy stressed
strict

b Now match the adjectives in Ex 6a to the definitions.

- 1 not simple; difficult to understand
complicated
- 2 not working hard _____
- 3 very bad; horrible _____
- 4 worried and nervous about something

- 5 able to make decisions and work
without someone telling you what to do

- 6 having strong rules _____
- 7 very good; great _____

7 Would you like to do the Duke of Edinburgh Awards? Why or why not? Write two reasons to support your answer.

I would / wouldn't like to do the Duke of Edinburgh Awards because ...

- 1 _____
- 2 _____



Culture video:
Lazy British teenagers

Listening

1 Read the information in the factfile. What are some good and bad things about summer work programmes?

FACTFILE

Working and learning English

There are many programmes which find summer jobs for students in English-speaking countries. The jobs often don't pay well, but they give you a place to stay, free meals, and the chance to travel and improve your English.

2 **10** Listen to four people who have done summer work programmes. Which of the four programmes would you choose to go on? Why?

3 **10** Listen again and match the speakers (1–4) to the sentences (A–E). There is one sentence you don't need.

- A The speaker is in a place that they don't find very interesting.
- B The speaker advises people not to do a summer work programme.
- C The speaker complains about not being able to practise English.
- D The speaker changed their opinion about their job.
- E The speaker compares two different jobs.

4 Do you agree with this statement? Write yes (Y) or no (N).

I always feel really tired in the first few lessons of the school day.

5 **11** Listen to an interview with an expert on young people's sleep habits. Why do young people feel tired in the morning? Write two reasons.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____

6 **MEDIATION 11** Imagine you are going to give a presentation about young people's sleep habits. Listen again and complete the poster. Write in English.

Young people's sleep habits

Teenagers have a different body ¹ _____ to older people. Because of a chemical called melatonin, young people want to go to bed and get up ² _____ than adults.

Schools and universities should think about changing their ³ _____ to help tired young people.

Going online at night (for example to check social media) is bad for your sleep, but ⁴ _____ per cent of British teenagers do this.

The light from phones and computers can keep you awake – put away your phone ⁵ _____ before you sleep.

Writing

A blog post about survey results

- Look at the photo of young people doing housework. Do you think boys and girls usually do different or similar jobs at home?
- Read the post about a survey and check your answer to Ex 1. Then complete the table to show the jobs done.

Girls	Boys	Both

Aim of survey and age range of teenagers

I surveyed forty teenagers outside the Eastgate Centre to find out what jobs boys and girls do at home. The **age range** of the teenagers was 14–18.

Findings

Nearly all of the girls in the survey do jobs at home. More than half of them have to do three or more jobs around the house, like hoovering, tidying and doing the dishes.

Boys were **mainly** responsible for putting the rubbish out, and tidying their rooms – which the majority of girls also do. Almost none of them did more than three jobs.

About a quarter of the teenagers also earned pocket money for **odd jobs** like washing the car (boys) and **babysitting** (girls). But girls do an unfair share of compulsory jobs.

GLOSSARY

compulsory obowiązkowy

- Read the post again. In which paragraph (1–4) does the writer ...
 - compare the jobs that boys and girls get pocket money for? 4
 - introduce the aim of the survey and give the age range?
 - mention the jobs that boys usually do?
 - mention the jobs that girls usually do?
- Match the **highlighted** words in the text to the definitions.
 - the difference between the youngest and oldest person (in the survey) age range
 - looking after a young child for a short time _____
 - mostly, generally _____
 - jobs that you do from time to time, but not usually _____



Language focus

Proportions and percentages

5 Choose the correct percentages.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 nearly all of | 95% / 65% |
| 2 more than half of | 50% / 53% |
| 3 the majority of | 68% / 50% |
| 4 almost none of | 1% / 99% |
| 5 about a quarter of | 20% / 26% |

- a You are going to write a blog post (80–130 words) giving the results of a survey about teenagers' TV habits. Read the task.

- Introduce the aim of the survey and give the age range.
- Talk about what type of TV programmes are popular with girls and boys.
- Talk about how they watch TV.
- Explain any rules that teenagers' parents have about when they can watch TV and what they can watch.

- b Before you write, make notes on the questions you want to ask in the survey. Use the ideas below to help. Then do the survey with friends and family, or invent possible answers.

comedy, crime, drama
laptop, tablet, phone or TV
watching TV late
violence on TV

- c Now write the blog post in your notebook.

I did a survey to find out how teenagers watch TV.

- CHECK YOUR WORK** Did you:
 - use language for proportions, e.g. *the majority of, none, nearly / over half of*?
 - organise your blog post into clear paragraphs?
 - use *have to, don't have to, must, mustn't, needn't* to talk about rules?

How well did you do? Try to improve your blog post!