# **Education**

#### In-class material

### 1. Reading

Read the text and decide which answer (a, b, c, d) best fits each space.

b) adjustment

#### Private schools in Great Britain

The	e most famous scho	ols in Britain are 1)	boarding schools	, such as Eton College (1440),		
Hai	row School (1571),	Rugby School and Wi	nchester School (1382)	. These famous public schools		
fou	founded during the Middle Ages are theoretically open to the public, but in reality are only attended by					
tho	those who can afford the 2) Many of Britain's leaders have attended these public schools					
whi	ch cater to the we	althy and influential, bu	ut also offer 3)	to gifted poor children. Local		
aut	horities and the cent	ral authority also provide	e assistance to families v	who are unable to pay the tuition		
fee	S.					
Onl	Only a small percentage of the population can 4) these old and highly prestigious schools.					
Var	ious other schools	are also public, includir	ng kindergartens, day s	chools and newer 5)		
schools. Public schools that take in pupils from the age of 7 to the age of 11, 12 or 13 are called 6)						
schools. Only 7 percent of British students attend public schools.						
1.	a) personal	b) public	c) civil	d) general		
2.	a) fees	b) charge	c) tax	d) duty		
3.	a) grants	b) loans	c) scholarships	d) donations		
4.	a) visit	b) go	c) follow	d) attend		
5.	a) boarding	b) residential	c) hostel	d) hotel		

c) arrangement





d) preparatory

6. a) ready

#### 2. Listening (Timesaver Intermediate Listening, track 20)

Some students are going to give you some information about the system of education in the UK. Listen and complete the missing information.

education is but some parents pay for education.
Private schools are very and about % of British kids go to them.
Children go to school from years old to years old.
They go to school when five years old.
They start school at 11. Children in the UK go to school they are years old.
They can stay at school for two years until they are years old.
Children secondary school in Britain have to study subjects.
The subjects are English, mathematics, and Children must more time studying these subjects.
subjects are history, geography, art, one language (French is the most), design and technology, and music.
When they are 16 years old, students have to take G C of S E exams (GCSEs) in as many subjects as they can manage, often about eight or ten.
At 18, they take A levels which qualify them for to universities. Students in the UK specialise early, just three or four subjects to study at A level.
About % of young people go to study to university or

3. In pairs discuss the differences between the Czech and British system of education based on your home preparation 1.





# 4. Vocabulary Practice 1

A)	Choose the most suitable word or	phrase to complete the sentence.			
1.	. Margaret's parents were very pleased when they read her school				
	a) report b) papers c) acco	punt			
2.	In Britain children start	n Britain children start school at the age of five.			
	a) kindergarten b) crèche c)	primary			
3.	Eric has a in French from 0	Charles University.			
	a) degree b) paper c) n	nark			
4.	Our English teacher us sor	ne difficult exercises for homework.			
	a) set b) put	c) made			
5.	New students must for class	sses before terms begin.			
	a) enrol b) teach	c) enter			
6.	Some schools have veryru	ules of behaviour which must be obeyed.			
	a) straight b) strong	c) strict			
7.	7. Greg has just taken an exam History.				
	a) on b) about	c) in			
		on the left with their definitions on the right. There are two			
ex	tra definitions that you won't use.				
1.	break	a) final exams at university or college			
2.	campus	b) a lunch brought from home			
3.	canteen	c) not obligatory			
4.	optional	d) a university-level qualification			
5.	degree	e) a pause for rest between lessons			
6.	finals	f) money given by an institution for a specific goal			
		g) the site of a university or college			



h) the place in a school where you can buy food



5. Share yo	our own experience with the system of education:
1. Did	you go to crèche/nursery school? Do you remember anything from that time?

- 2. Did you like attending your elementary school? What did you/didn't you like about it?
- 3. What kind of secondary school did you go to? Did you like it?
- 4. How many students were there in your class?
- 5. Which subjects were you good and bad at?
- 6. Which students/teachers did you have bad relationships with?

memorise

7. Which teachers did you like? Why? Which subject did they teach? Which personal and professional qualities of your favourite teacher would you like to have yourself?

pass

pav

#### 6. Vocabulary Practice 2

copy

cheat

A) Complete each sentence with a word from the list.

3) ...... and to 4) ..... their exams, not to 5) ..... them!

			•		
1. Lucy de	cided to	all her work at t	he end of every	work.	
2. The tea	. The teacher saw Cathy trying to during the test.				
3. Your wo	3. Your work is the same as Brenda's. Did you her work?				
4. Try to	4. Try to the most important rules.				
5. Sue trie	d her best to	her examin	ation.		
6. It is difficult to attention in a noisy classroom.					
B) Complete the text with appropriate expressions from the lists. Use each expression once only.					
take	fail	marks	pass	terms	

The school year is divided into three 1) .................... Most children at secondary school have to 2) .................. exams at the end of the summer term. Copying in exams is strictly forbidden. Of course all pupils hope to get good/high



revise

arts	courses	degree	science	do research	professors	subjects
At univer	sity you can do <b>6</b> )	in many	different 7)	(e.g. law). So	ome students pre	fer to do an 8)
	course (e.g. lang	uages) and others	s prefer a <b>9</b> )	course (e.g.	engineering). In B	ritain, it usually
takes thre	ee or four years to	get a university 1	<b>0</b> ) Whe	en they finish the	ir course, some p	eople stay at
university	and <b>11</b> )	The most impo	rtant teachers at a	university are ca	alled <b>12</b> )	

### C) Which of the following school activities are done by teacher / students / both?

teach learn read aloud count discuss take attendance make a mistake correct a mistake catch sb. cheating be in detention collect homework be late for school answer/reply examine orally ask a question put up one's hand give/set homework copy from one's neighbour cut/skip classes / play truant (GB)/ play hooky (US) answer a question give feedback on memorise concentrate on sth.

Teacher	Both	Students





**7. Listening** (Face2face Pre-intermediate, CD2, track 4.10)

Listen to the beginning of a TV programme where the guests express their opinion on the issue of tuition fees at universities. Are the following sentences True or False?

- a) Stuart thinks universities need more money.
- b) Stuart and Penny had to pay to go to university.
- c) There were more university students 20 years ago.
- d) Jackie thinks the government spends money on the wrong things.
- e) Mr Davis studied at university.
- 8. Express your own opinion:
- 1. Should universities be tuition-free or should students pay a tuition fee? Why /Why not?
- 2. What's your opinion on private schools/universities? Do their educational standards tend to be higher?

