Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the correct form of *used to*.

go	not get	not like	live	play	watch

1 My parents _____ in a tiny flat when they were first married.

2 My sister and I _____ a film after school every Friday.

3 I _____ Mexican food, but I love it now.

4 Where _____ (you) on holiday when you were little?

5 In primary school, we _____ a lot of homework.

6 _____ (your uncle) the guitar in a band? 6

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *be used to* or *get used to* and the verb in brackets.

1 My brother is _____ (live) in England, but it will take time before he feels completely at home.

2 I'm not _____ (eat) such a big portion of food. I don't think I can finish my lunch.

3 Do you think you'll _____ (go) to bed early again after the holidays?

4 My aunt and uncle live in Berlin, so they're _____ (travel) around a big city.

5 My gran doesn't like the touchscreen on her new tablet. She is _____ (have) a keyboard.

6 I'm slowly _____ (work) in an office, but I found it really strange at first.

3 Complete the dialogue. Use the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Zak: Hi Ben, you look tired. [1]_____ (you / run)?

Ben: Yes! I [2]_____ (train) for a 10k run. I [3]_____ (spend) the last hour running round and round the park! But I'm happy, because today I ran faster than I [4]_____ (ever / run) before.

Zak: That's great! I used to go running with Josh, but we [5]_____ (not / go) since I hurt my leg in January.

Ben: That's a shame. How is Josh? [6]_____ (he / work) in the café at the sports club this winter?

Zak: No, he [7]_____ (have) too much schoolwork. He [8]_____ (study) really hard this year.

Vocabulary

4 Complete each pair of sentences with the same word.

1 It's good that Kat spoke to her teacher. She's been struggling _____ her work this term.

You'd be great at working in a café. You're really good at dealing _____ people.

2 I've never used this computer program before, but I'm very quick _____ learn.

I'm feeling happy – I've already finished the first three things on my _____-do list.

3 Sara isn't coming to the party tonight. She wants to _____ ahead with her essay.

Do you think we'll ever _____ used to getting up early for work?

4 We've been studying for two hours! We need to _____ a break.

This job needs a person who can _____ initiative – not someone who waits to be told what to do.

5 Every child should be able to go to school. It's a universal _____.

You were _____ – I do feel much better after a good night's sleep.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in CAPITALS.

1 Take your time. I won't _____ you to make a decision. PRESSURE

2 I'm going to talk to my teacher about which subjects to _____. PRIORITY

3 To study Medicine, Ellie needs _____ in chemistry, biology and maths or physics. QUALIFY

4 Ben is so _____. He even wants to be first in the lunch queue! COMPETITION

5 My old drama teacher is my _____. I want to be an actor because of her. INSPIRE

6 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1 When we passed our exams, we all received **certificates** / **signatures**.

2 Oh no! I haven't finished my project yet, and the **discipline** / **deadline** is tomorrow!

3 Some people are more **conscientious** / **productive** in the mornings, but others work better at night.

4 Is your question **reasonable** / **urgent,** or can we talk about it tomorrow?

5 The **campus** / **course** at my sister's university is very green, and there are lots of trees.

6 When my parents went to university, they didn't have to pay because the **tuition** / **movement** was free.

7 Ben is certain to get the job. He's the only **curriculum** / **candidate**!

8 My teacher is trying to **struggle** / **convince** me to study German, but I want to study Spanish.

9 My work experience has given me so much **confidence** / **challenge** in myself.

10 The cake sale raised enough money to **fund** / **cope with** some new football shirts.

Use of English

7 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct option, A, B or C.

1 **Interviewer:** Did you find it difficult to combine work and study?

Joshua: _____

Interviewer: Of course. Did you find it difficult to combine work and study?

A That's an interesting question! B I'm sorry, can you say that again? C Maybe I wasn't clear enough.

2 **Teacher:** Tom, what happened? You've known about this deadline for a week.

Andy: Yes, I know. _____

Teacher: You can apologise, but you're going to have to explain too.

A I'm sorry, can you say that again? B I'm sorry to say that. C I can only apologise.

3 **Ella:** So, you're asking me what I think about my time management?

Interviewer: Yes, that's right. _____ fewer activities in the week?

Ella: Hmmm. That's a fair point.

A Do you think perhaps you should do B You're asking me what I think about doing C I realise I should do

4 **Interviewer:** Was there anything that inspired you to study engineering?

Joshua: _____ that a visit to the National Railway Museum when I was six was a big milestone.

Interviewer: Tell me more…

A I'm sorry to say B What I'm saying is C Well, I suppose I'd have to say

5 **Andy:** Would you mind repeating that, please?

Interviewer: I'm sorry, _____ you think you'll cope with the amount of work?

Andy: Ah. That's an interesting question!

A what I meant was do B to say that C have you thought about doing

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8 Choose the translation of the word or phrase in brackets that completes the sentence correctly.

1 I think the interview went well. They said they'd (będą w kontakcie) _____ tomorrow.

A be in touch B have to say C get in debt

2 You can (liczyć na) _____ me to be at your gig. I love your music!

A peer pressure B cheat C count on

3 I might have to do an (staż) _____ after university if I want to work in media.

A apprenticeship B degree C internship

4 Sara (dobrze sobie poradziła) _____ to get a job so soon after finishing university.

A was quick B did well C was a big fan

5 I (spodziewam się) _____ the work will be a lot more difficult at university, after school.

A expect B expectation C expected

Reading

9 Read the text. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

The idea of 'lifelong learning' has become more and more popular since the phrase was first used, in 1993. Basically, the idea is that learning isn't limited to classrooms or to childhood. It is a process that can happen in a range of different situations every day, when we interact with the people and world around us. It is completely voluntary, and the motivation can be personal or professional.

'Lifelong learning' is for anyone. It can include anything from going to a language class to learn some phrases to use on holiday to studying for a formal professional qualification for a change of career. The number of over-75s in the UK is estimated to have increased by 28% in the last decade, and studying is a great way to keep your brain active.

There are many interesting stories about older learners. An 81-year-old student at a language school in Switzerland has been studying English for many years. For her 80th birthday, she decided to go on a study trip to Hawaii. And in Germany, in 2008, Professor Dr Heinz Wenderoth became the oldest person to be awarded a Doctor of Science degree. He was 97 years old!

At the other end of the education system, Kimani Karuge became the oldest person ever to go to school when he started at a primary school in Eldoret, in Kenya, in 2004. The government had introduced free education the year before, and he wanted to learn to read. At the time, he was 84 and he had 30 grandchildren – two of them were already at the same school!

Studying later in life doesn't just benefit the students who do it. One university teacher says that older students are often more enthusiastic than younger ones, particularly if they have missed out on part of their education earlier in life. They have often had to cope with many challenges, and they appreciate having a 'second chance'. Younger students are fascinated by their life experience – and the older students are often an inspiration to the younger students.

1 'Lifelong learning'

A happens in special classrooms.

B is learning for people aged over 75.

C is professional training for older people.

D is something people do because they want to.

2 The number of older learners in the UK

A is the highest it has ever been.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B has grown significantly in the last ten years.

C is higher than the number in Germany.

D is increasing because older people are going on holiday more.

3 Which is TRUE about Kimani Karuge?

A He didn't have any children.

B He didn't know any of the other students when he started school.

C He was able to go to primary school because he didn't have to pay for tuition.

D Older people than Kimani had started school before him.

4 Older students

A find learning more of a challenge than younger learners.

B are not as enthusiastic as younger students.

C are often inspired by younger learners.

D are often very thankful for the opportunity to study again.

5 Which is the best title for the text?

A IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN

B OLD AND YOUNG DON'T MIX IN THE CLASSROOM

C DON'T LEAVE IT TOO LATE TO LEARN

D LIFELONG LEARNING ISN'T FOR EVERYONE

Listening

10 You will hear a conversation about someone who faced challenges in education. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1 The speakers are both students. ___

2 Helen Keller couldn't see or hear when she was born. ___

3 Helen taught herself to read and write. ___

4 Helen eventually learned to speak. ___

5 Rob feels differently about studying at the end of the conversation. ___

LIVEWORKSHEETS