

### 3rd Partial Exam

#### VOCABULARY

##### 1 Complete these sentences about school.

Meetings - field - Technology - late – mixed – calculator - leave

- 1 I go to our Drama Club \_\_\_\_\_ on Thursdays.
- 2 We play football on the sports \_\_\_\_\_ when it's warm.
- 3 I always have information \_\_\_\_\_ on Monday.
- 4 It's ten past eight. You're \_\_\_\_\_ again – the lesson starts at eight!
- 5 My mum works at a \_\_\_\_\_ school – she teaches boys and girls.
- 6 Maths is much easier with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 You can't \_\_\_\_\_ school until you are 16 in my country.

##### 2 Choose the correct word or phrase, A, B or C, to complete the dialogue.

- 0 A: What are you learning about in your C lessons? B:  
The English kings and queens of the 19th century.

A Physics                      B Geography                      C History

- 1 A: I'd like some information about the museum.  
B: Certainly, \_\_\_\_\_?

A what would you like to know  
B are there any discounts for groups C  
how much does a family ticket cost

- 2 A: Which sports do you like?  
B: I love \_\_\_\_\_ because I like playing it with my friends.

A hockey                      B sailing                      C snorkelling

- 3 A: Is the Science lab at your school good?  
B: It's great. We can do lots of \_\_\_\_\_ there.

A skills                      B subjects                      C experiments

- 4 A: Who decides which extra activities you can do at your school?  
B: I think it's the \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.

A main                      B head                      C boss

- 5 A: Is there a \_\_\_\_\_ programme in your country?  
B: Yes, and lots of students use it before university.

A year out                      B miss a year                      C gap year

- 6 A: Where did you go on your last school trip?  
B: We had a \_\_\_\_\_ of a science museum.

A shown tour                      B guided tour                      C open tour

## GRAMMAR

4 Complete the sentences with **was / wasn't, were / weren't or could / couldn't**.

0 How old were you in 2005?

1 Mrs Stewart \_\_\_\_\_ my Art teacher last year.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ you drive last summer?

3 The children \_\_\_\_\_ sad a moment ago but they're crying now. What's wrong?

4 \_\_\_\_\_ your museum ticket very expensive?

5 We \_\_\_\_\_ go swimming last year but now we've got a new swimming pool.

6 How old \_\_\_\_\_ you in that photograph?

5 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first, using the correct form of **must / mustn't, should / shouldn't or have to / don't have to**. You can use some of the verb forms twice.

0 Jeff's mother makes him play the piano every day. Jeff has to play the piano every day.

1 Don't play football in the school corridor. It's against the rules. You  
play football in the school corridor.

2 I think it's a good idea to write down new English words in your notebook.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ write new English words in your notebook.

3 The school rules say: 'Be on time for your lessons.'  
You \_\_\_\_\_ be on time for your lessons.

**5** For questions 1–10, read the text and decide if the sentences are True or False. Put a mark [X] in the correct column in the table.

		TRUE	FALSE
1	A good school could make house prices higher.		
2	Under the old law, children could go to any school in the catchment area.		
3	Because of the new law, a school must take every child in its catchment area.		
4	Not everyone thinks the new points system is a good idea.		
5	Some families rent a flat near the school for their children to live in.		
6	When their oldest child gets a place at the good school, the family move house.		
7	A girl with an older brother can definitely get a place at the same school.		
8	Parents choose a maximum of six schools with the new system.		
9	Some children don't get into any of the schools they choose.		
10	According to the writer, the new law giving a choice of school is bad for everyone.		

### IS CHOICE A GOOD THING?

Sometimes, houses in one street, which look the same as those in the next street, can cost thousands of pounds more. Why? The answer is 'catchment area'. This is the area from which each school in Britain takes its students. According to the previous regulations, children should go to the school which is the closest to their home. If the school is good, parents are happy to pay extra to live in the school's catchment area and give their children a good education.

Now, a new law gives parents more choice about which school their child can go to. Schools can say 'No' to children even if they live in the school's catchment area. It doesn't often happen, but schools can fill up and refuse to take any more students. To decide who gets in, there is a points system. Those who live closest to the school get more points. Those who have brothers or sisters at the school also get more points. This is a good idea as it is easier for parents and nice for the children but it can cause problems.

One reason this happens is because of cheating. Some families rent a house or flat near to a good school but don't actually live in it. They give the school the address of the rented property because it's near the school. When their oldest child gets into the school, they can stop renting. The oldest child then has a place and any future younger brothers or sisters are more likely to get a place there, even though the family don't really live near the school. That means fewer places for the local children.

Parents can now apply to up to six schools. Unfortunately, some children don't get into any of them. The local education authority must then choose a school for them but these are often very bad schools and can also be a long way away from the children's home.



Many people would like to go back to the traditional catchment area idea. Choice is great when you get what you want but not so good for those who end up with no choice at all.