

1 Match the words in the box with their definitions. There are two extra words.

boarding school* canteen* extramural school* mock exam* pass an exam* secretary's office* stapler

- the place where meals are sold and consumed _____
- the place where your school ID is issued and updated _____
- the device used for fastening a few sheets of paper together _____
- a school for students who attend classes only at weekends _____
- an exam that you do in order to prepare for the real one _____

___ / 5

2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- Martin wants to study **architecture / archaeology** and design buildings.
- I hope Stuart will **pass / take** his driving test this time. It's his third attempt.
- We call our **head teacher / caretaker** Mr Fix-it as he carries out all the minor repairs in the school.
- I use colourful **folders / highlighters** to underline important phrases in the text.
- The end of **term / school year** is always looked forward to although it falls in the middle of winter.

___ / 5

3 Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions. Use one word in each gap.

- Are you fond _____ film making?
- As a chess fancier, I decided to become a member _____ Chess Club.
- _____ my mind, doing project work is more effective than learning definitions by heart.
- If it's a choice _____ psychology and medicine, I'd go for medicine.
- How _____ joining the theatre society?

___ / 5

4 Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą A, B lub C, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst.

In the past, some schools had very (1) ____ rules. Children could be severely punished for getting into trouble. Teachers didn't help the students (2) ____ : instead they encouraged them to work hard on their own in order to pass all the exams with (3) ____ colours. This approach really clashes (4) ____ today's school reality. Now, teachers are no longer unquestioned authorities. They try to understand children's points of (5) ____ and work out solutions to problems together. Students are encouraged to think for themselves, explore issues and question the answers.

1	A best	B top	C strict
2	A out	B up	C down
3	A marking	B waving	C flying
4	A in	B with	C for
5	A views	B viewing	C view

___ / 5

5 Uzupełnij poniższe minidialogi 1–5, wybierając brakującą wypowiedź jednej z osób.

- X: What if Agatha fails the final exam?
Y: No way! _____
X: So let's keep the fingers crossed.
A I'm afraid she hasn't revised much enough.
B She's been getting good points average every year.
C She will resit the exam next year.
- X: How long have you been working on the project?
Y: _____
X: It's high time you completed it.
A For about two weeks now.
B Shall we brainstorm the ideas?
C Sorry, no one is helping me.
- X: Which course are you planning to attend?
Y: _____
X: How about joining a design course then?
A I'm thinking about a design course.
B Why don't you do a filmmaking one?
C I haven't decided yet.

4 X: Sad to say, but Mark is not a very cooperative person.

Y: _____

X: Because he doesn't accept other points of view.

- A Why do you think so?
- B So ask him to work out some solutions on his own.
- C How about inviting him to the school theatre?

5 X: Media studies seem to be on top for the past few years.

Y: _____

X: Yes, you know that journalism is my passion.

- A Do you know the university requirements?
- B Are you going to follow the trend in that case?
- C Good luck, then.

___/5

6 W zadaniach 1–5 spośród podanych odpowiedzi (A–C) wybierz tę, która jest tłumaczeniem fragmentu podanego w nawiasach, poprawnie uzupełniającym luke.

1 You might become Prime Minister one day since you want to study _____ (*nauki polityczne*).

- A political science
- B political relations
- C politics

2 All students should _____ (*być ocenieni*) by the end of this week.

- A grade
- B to be graded
- C be graded

3 His interpersonal skills _____ (*rozwinęły się*) since he enrolled for the course.

- A are developing
- B have developed
- C developed

4 Are you sure you need to have _____ (*lekcje prywatne*)?

- A individual classes
- B private tuition
- C secondary education

5 _____ (*Czy nadrobłeś zaległości z*) your maths yet?

- A Have you caught up on
- B Did you catch up with
- C Can you catch up in

LEARNING AT HOME

1 Have you ever thought about leaving school and learning at home? Thousands of young people do exactly that. It's called 'home schooling' or 'home education'. So why do parents make the decision to do this? Some parents ⁵ take their children out of school due to bullying or other serious problems, but there are a growing number of British parents who choose to home-educate their children from the start.

We spoke to Erin Morgan who chose home-schooling for ¹⁰ her children. 'We took our children out of school when my son Joseph was six and Lily was eight. There were no problems with teachers and neither of the children was being bullied – in fact they were quite popular – they were simply bored. With large class sizes, low resources ¹⁵ and other problems, it's difficult for teachers to give some children the individual attention they need.'

When we started home-schooling, I was worried the children wouldn't fit in socially, so they have a few organized activities a week. Joseph is learning the ²⁰ trumpet and plays in a band. Lily goes to ballet classes and they both have swimming lessons. This means they learn skills and enjoy the company of other children at the same time. In addition, I belong to a home-schooling network so we often get together for trips with other ²⁵ home-schoolers.

4 EXAM TASK Przeczytaj powyższy tekst i odpowiedz na pytania 1–6. Zakreśl literę A, B, C lub D.

- What does the writer say about home-schooling in Britain?
A It's a serious problem.
B It only occurs when children are unhappy.
C It's rare for young children to learn at home.
D It's becoming more common.
- What does Erin Morgan say about her children at school?
A They were in big classes.
B They enjoyed some of their lessons.
C They had no friends.
D They disliked the teachers.
- What does Erin say about her children?
A They avoid meeting children.
B They dislike groups of children.
C They only meet other home-schoolers.
D They often meet children of their own age.
- What does Erin say about daily activities?
A They are always the same.
B The children can choose them.
C The children like all of them.
D They all involve writing.
- What does Erin say about home-schooling older children?
A It's better to send them to college.
B It's important to change your method.
C It makes no difference.
D It generally isn't done.
- Erin thinks that children learn best
A without rules.
B in formal situations.
C when they enjoy it.
D with other children.

We don't have a set timetable, but negotiate what we're going to do every day. Morning activities include using the computer, writing, spelling, reading, maths and science. After lunch, we generally choose something ³⁰ more creative like art, sewing, or gardening. I have to admit that some activities are more popular than others, but in my view, it's important to get through every subject in order to get a good general education.

People ask what happens when home-schoolers get ³⁵ to secondary school age. I have friends with teenage children and most of them have decided to follow a curriculum and take GCSE exams. This has meant a more organized day but the young people still take a great deal of responsibility for their own learning. One boy ⁴⁰ I know is planning to stop home-schooling when he is sixteen, do a part-time college course and then go on to university.

Whatever the age of your children home-schooling is a challenge, but in my opinion, the worst thing to do is to ⁴⁵ turn the home into a formal school. Learning should be fun, and children and young people need to feel happy in order to achieve. I'm not saying you shouldn't have rules – we all need rules to be able to learn and live within society – but learning in a formal environment at school ⁵⁰ isn't the answer for everyone.'

5 In pairs, discuss the questions.

What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of:

- learning in a very small school?
- learning at home?

VOCABULARY

Build your vocabulary

6 Find words 1–8 in the two texts above and match them with definitions a–h. Then use them in sentences of your own.

1 remote (1.01)	a disturbing or upsetting
2 viable (1.23)	b finish at least a part of something
3 disruptive (1.30)	c remove
4 take out (2.10)	d decide or agree something by talking about it
5 fit in (2.18)	e far away from where other people live
6 get together (2.24)	f socialize
7 negotiate (2.26)	g practical or possible
8 get through (2.32)	h be able to live and work with other people

7 Find three other interesting words in the texts in exercises 5 and 6 and write their definitions. Read the definitions to the class and let other students guess the words.