

**Complete the text with one of the words given. Two words are extra.**

In the United Kingdom \_\_\_\_\_ 1 different types of educational systems exist: one covering the education in \_\_\_\_\_ 2 and another covering the education in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Roughly speaking, Scottish children have to learn \_\_\_\_\_ 3 subjects in less depth, while British pupils must learn \_\_\_\_\_ 4 subjects in more depth. The Scots have their own distinctive examination \_\_\_\_\_ 5 as well, with different dates and different marking systems: grades, for instance, are awarded in \_\_\_\_\_ 6 instead of letters (1 being the best). This chapter will only describe the educational characteristics of the English, Welsh and Northern Irish system.

The first institution where children can get a basic level of learning is the \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Kids aged between two and five can attend it, although it isn't \_\_\_\_\_ 8. It is not free either: parents must \_\_\_\_\_ for sending their kids there. About 60% of British children belonging to that age group \_\_\_\_\_ 9 nursery schools.

From the age of five until the age of \_\_\_\_\_ 10 full-time education is compulsory for all British children. However, parents can decide whether they want to send their offspring to schools belonging to \_\_\_\_\_ 11 education or to schools belonging to private education.

**EIGHTEEN MORE PAY SYSTEM STATE COMPULSORY TWO  
SIXTEEN ATTEND NUMBERS SCOTLAND PRIVATE NURSERY  
SCHOOL FEWER**

**Complete the text with one word.**

### **State education**

Between the ages \_\_\_\_\_ five and eleven pupils go to primary schools in state education. \_\_\_\_\_ the first two years they go to the infant school of primary education. They learn the basic skills there: \_\_\_\_\_ to read and write, how to do arithmetic, etc. \_\_\_\_\_ the age of seven they have \_\_\_\_\_ take the NCT (National Curriculum Test) in English, maths and science. This test \_\_\_\_\_ designed to assess as much the quality and standards of teaching in a school \_\_\_\_\_ the ability and progress of the pupils. If they've passed it, they can move forward to the junior school. Here they \_\_\_\_\_ placed in classes where most of the subjects are taught \_\_\_\_\_ the same teacher, who is assisted by a specialist teacher for music, P.E., etc. After the fourth year, and also after taking another national \_\_\_\_\_ in maths, English and science, at the age of eleven, pupils finish junior school as well as primary education.

There are no \_\_\_\_\_ exams into *secondary schools*: they **HAVE** **ENTER** to accept students of all abilities enrolling them. Usually each subject is taught by a \_\_\_\_\_ teacher. At the age of sixteen all pupils must do **DIFFER** the **GCSE** (General Certificate of Secondary Education) exam. There are four core subjects that every student must take: English, English literature, maths and science. The other subjects are \_\_\_\_\_ (history, geography, **OPT** foreign languages, arts, etc). On average, every student takes eight or nine GCSE exams.

Grades range from A to G, A being the best, G being the worst. If someone fails an exam, they will get a U (unclassified).

Secondary schools still have three different types. *Grammar schools*

concentrate on more \_\_\_\_\_ subjects and usually produce the best results. **ACADEMY**

\_\_\_\_\_ *modern schools* lay more emphasis on technical or vocational **SECOND**

skills and subjects. The newest type, \_\_\_\_\_ *school*, was created **COMPREHEND**

in the 1960s in order to end this distinction between grammar schools and

secondary modern schools, so they teach academic and \_\_\_\_\_ subjects **VOCATION**

with the same \_\_\_\_\_ and enthusiasm. So it's no wonder that **IMPORTANT**

secondary modern schools are \_\_\_\_\_ less and less popular, and in fact **GET**

most of them have been transformed into comprehensive schools.

After passing their GCSE exams, students can, in theory, end their

\_\_\_\_\_ and start to look for a job. But of course few of them choose **EDUCATE**

to do so. Some students stay in their secondary school for two more

years to study for their \_\_\_\_\_ *level (A-level)* exams, which may allow **ADVANCE**

them to go to study at a university. Those sixteen-year old pupils who

don't wish to enrol to any university after two more years can carry on

learning in a *6th Form College* or in a *Further Education College*. These

schools offer full-time or part-time vocational courses on \_\_\_\_\_ fields: **VARY**

nursing, accountancy, arts and music, engineering, hairdressing, secretarial skills, etc.