

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.