

Complete the text with *one* suitable word.

School year and school life

A school year in Britain is divided _____ three ***terms***: autumn, spring and summer terms.

Autumn term begins in September and ends in December with a two-week long Christmas holiday. *Spring term* lasts _____ January till another two-week long holiday in April, at Easter time. After that *summer term* begins and it ends in the middle _____ July with a six-week long summer holiday. In the middle of each term schools usually provide their students _____ a half-term holiday, lasting a few days or a whole week at best.

With the exception of _____ few public schools, all primary and secondary schools work on a five-day week basis. The school day generally starts _____ 9 o'clock and pupils stay in the school _____ 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Lessons last 45 minutes followed _____ short breaks. Lunch break lasts about _____ hour, or sometimes even more. Around two-thirds of all pupils _____ given lunch in school canteens, which they must pay for.

Complete the text with the given words. Two words are extra which you do not have to use.

WHO	FEES	ON	TUITION	BEEN
TYPES	AMOUNT	YEARS	GRADUATION	TO
GRADUATED	SECONDARY	PERSONAL		

Tertiary education

After finishing _____ education, students can apply to five or six different universities. *Universities* have the right to decide _____ they want to accept: the decision is based _____ the results of the A-level exams, on a motivation letter and, in most cases, on _____ interviews. Once an applicant has _____ accepted, they can study at the chosen university for three _____ to get the Bachelor's Degree (BA or BSc), then for two more years to get the Master's Degree (MA or MSc), and then for three more years _____ get a Doctorate Degree (Doctorate in Philosophy aka Ph.D.). It's not cheap to study there, though: all universities charge _____ fees, which can be as high as 9000 pounds per year. Most students can't afford to pay such a huge _____ of money, so they take out loans instead, and they pay it back after _____, when they've found a job with a decent salary.

In the UK a lot of different _____ of university exist, depending on when they were founded.

Complete the text with the right form of the words given in capitals.

The _____ ones are the *University of Oxford* and

OLD

the *University of Cambridge* (collectively _____ as Oxbridge).

KNOW

These two institutions have _____ since the 13th century

EXIST

and both contain numerous different and semi-independent

schools known as colleges (e.g.: Trinity College, Merton College

in Oxford; Peterhouse College, Magdalene College in Cambridge).

Each college has got its own chapel, library, _____ hall,

DINE

lecture buildings and places of_____.

ACCOMODATE

Teachers are called Dons or Fellows: each student must have

a _____ teacher, a so-called tutor, who meets them personally

PERSON

or in very small groups, gives _____ advice, reads their essays,

THEY

so helps them in their studies. These sessions are known as

tutorials in Oxford, and supervisions in Cambridge.

In both towns there's a _____ library too, which must get

CENTER

a free copy of every single book published in the UK.

During the 19th century, at the height of the _____

INDUSTRY

revolution, a greater need for engineers, architects and other

intellectuals sprang up. In the _____ developed industrial

NEW

cities of Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, brand new

universities were founded to satiate this need. Now these buildings

are known as ***older civic or redbrick universities***, as a _____

REFER

to the type of brick most of them are made of.

In the 1960s, ***campus universities*** came into being, such as

the University of East Anglia or the University of Sussex.

They are _____ in the countryside, but lie close to bigger towns, **LOCATION**

so they are _____ accessible. **EASY**