

1 THE SCHOOL SYSTEM IN THE UK AND THE US

a Complete the text about the UK with words from the list.

boarding /'bɔ:dɪŋ/ degree /dɪ'grɪ:/ head /hed/ nursery /'nɜ:səri/ primary /'praɪməri/ private /'prævɪtɪ/ pupils /'pju:płz/ secondary /'sekəndəri/ state /steɪt/ students /'stju:dənts/ terms /tɜ:mz/

In the UK

Children start ¹primary school when they're five. Before that, many children go to ²_____ school, e.g. between the ages of two and four, but this is not compulsory. From 11–18, children go to ³_____ school. The majority of schools in the UK (about 90%) are ⁴_____ schools, which means that they are paid for by the government and education is free. The other 10% are ⁵_____ schools, where parents have to pay. A few of these are ⁶_____ schools, where children study, eat, and sleep. Children at primary school are often called ⁷_____ and children at secondary school are usually called ⁸_____, as are people who are studying at university. The person who is in charge of a school is called the ⁹_____ teacher. The school year is divided into three ¹⁰_____.



If you want to go to university, you have to take exams called A levels in your last year at school. If your results are good enough, you get a place. A person who has finished university and has a ¹¹_____ is called a graduate.

b ⑦.2 Listen and check.

c Complete the text about the US with words from the list.

college /'kɒlɪdʒ/ elementary /'elɪ'mentəri/ grades /'grɛɪdz/ high /haɪ/ kindergarten /'kɪndəgə:tɪn/ semesters /sɪ'mestəz/ twelfth grade /'twelfθ grɛɪd/

In the US

The school system is divided into three levels, ¹elementary school, middle school (sometimes called junior high school), and ²_____ school. Schoolchildren are divided by age groups into ³_____. The youngest children start in ⁴_____ (followed by first grade) and continue until ⁵_____, which is the final year of high school. The school year is divided into two ⁶_____. Higher education in the US is often called ⁷_____.

d ⑦.3 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the texts. With a partner, remember the different types of school (starting from the lowest level) in both countries.

2 DISCIPLINE AND EXAMS

a Complete the texts with a verb from the list in the right form.

not be allowed to /not bi: ə'laud tə/ be expelled /bi'plk'speld/ be punished /bi'pʌnɪʃt/ cheat /tʃeɪt/ let /let/ make /meɪk/ misbehave /mɪsbi'həv/

A Discipline is very strict in our school. We

¹aren't allowed to take our phones to school and they don't ²_____ us bring unhealthy food for lunch, like crisps or fizzy drinks. Most children behave well, but if you ³_____, for example, talk too much in class, you'll ⁴_____ and the teacher will probably ⁵_____ you stay behind after class. If you do something more serious, like ⁶_____ in an exam, you might even ⁷_____.

fail /feɪl/ pass /pa:s/ result /rɪ'zʌlt/ revise /rɪ'veɪz/ take /teɪk/ (or do)

B Marc has to ¹_____ an important English exam next week. He hopes he'll ²_____, but he hasn't had much time to ³_____, so he's worried that he might ⁴_____. He won't get the ⁵_____ until July.

b ⑦.4 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the texts and look at the verbs. Explain what they mean.

make, let, and allow

My French teacher **made** me **do** extra homework. Our IT teacher **lets** us **play** games every Friday. The head **doesn't allow** us to **take** our phones to school.

We use **make** and **let** with an object pronoun and the infinitive without **to**. We use **allow** with an object pronoun and the infinitive **+ to**.

let and **allow** have a similar meaning. We often use **allow** in the passive, e.g. **We're allowed to play** games every Friday, but we can't use **let** in the passive **NOT We're let play games...**

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