



## VOCABULARY

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. There are two extra verbs.

attend do do- drop fail learn leave skip

0 In England, you can do three or four subjects at A level.

1 I'm always very disappointed when I \_\_\_\_\_ an exam.

2 Jim wants to \_\_\_\_\_ a course in photography at college.

3 We often have to \_\_\_\_\_ things by heart, such as poetry.

4 Some students \_\_\_\_\_ lessons if they don't like them.

5 When you're older, it's possible to \_\_\_\_\_ a subject if you find it too demanding.

\_\_\_\_\_ /5

2 Match 1–5 with a–h to make sentences with *get*. There are two extra options.

0 Don't stay out too long; it's beginning to get c

1 Ben emailed Joe yesterday, but he didn't get any   

2 I don't like exams; I always get really   

3 It's nearly time to leave for school; I'd better get   

4 Luke applied to go to university, but he didn't get   

5 My gran loves shopping, but nowadays she gets very   

a nervous.

b a good job.

c dark.

d ready.

e tired.

f reply.

g home.

h a place.

\_\_\_\_\_ /5



## GRAMMAR

### 3 Match 1–5 with a–f to make conditional sentences.

0 If we're free on Saturday, e

1 If it's warm and sunny, \_\_\_\_\_

2 If it rains, \_\_\_\_\_

3 We'll go on the bus \_\_\_\_\_

4 We won't go shopping \_\_\_\_\_

5 We'll buy a snack \_\_\_\_\_

a if Dad can't drive us there.

b we'll go to the cinema.

c we'll go to the beach.

d if we're hungry.

e we'll have a day out.

f if we've got no money.

\_\_\_\_\_ /5

### 4 Complete the first conditional sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

0 If Ted passes (pass) his A-levels, he will feel (feel) really excited.

1 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not run), you \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the bus!

2 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) any money, I \_\_\_\_\_ (lend) you some.

3 What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) if the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) bad tomorrow?

4 Mark \_\_\_\_\_ (be) exhausted when he \_\_\_\_\_ (get) home.

5 You \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) well in the test if you \_\_\_\_\_ (not study).

\_\_\_\_\_ /5



**5 Complete the sentences with *which*, *who*, *where* or *that*. Leave out the relative pronoun if the sentence is correct without it.**

**0** That's the man who lives next door to us.

**1** I love beaches \_\_\_\_\_ there aren't many people.

**2** Sarah wants to buy a dress \_\_\_\_\_ isn't too expensive.

**3** My mum's the one \_\_\_\_\_ does all the driving in our family.

**4** I went back to the place \_\_\_\_\_ I was born last week.

**5** Rob can't afford the phone \_\_\_\_\_ he really likes.

\_\_\_\_\_ /5

**8 Choose the correct option. If the sentence is correct without a relative pronoun, choose –.**

**0** Maisie wanted some shoes where / who / – she could wear for the party.

**1** I managed to buy the book which / – / who I wanted.

**2** My brother is the person that / – / which helps me with Maths!

**3** The bag which / who / where was stolen belonged to me.

**4** My room is the place where / which / who I relax after school.

**5** An engineer is someone which / who / – can design cars.

\_\_\_\_\_ /5



**3 Read the article and choose the correct answer, A, B or C.**

### HOME SCHOOLING

Full-time education in the UK is compulsory from the age of five to sixteen, but this doesn't have to be in a school. Around 50,000 children are educated at home. This is called 'home schooling'.

Parents take their children out of school for different reasons, like illness and the need for special care, or because the distance to the nearest school may be too far. Some children are simply unhappy at school. Whatever the reason, they're allowed to study at home, although inspectors regularly check how they are getting on.

Hayley and Jenny haven't been to school for two years but they haven't neglected their studies. Their mother worked out strict timetables for them, with hourly lessons for each day. She's responsible for teaching them Maths, English, History and French. Their father teaches them Science and Geography. They study all the other school subjects online. 'We have lessons with Dad in the evenings and at weekends,' explains Hayley.

The family's home is in a remote part of Wales. 'The girls were fine at school but they spent so much time getting to school, they were too tired to learn,' says their mother, Julia. 'We had a family conference and in the end we decided to try home schooling. So far, it's been a big success, but the girls know that if they want to go back to school at any time, we'll let them. We follow the normal school programme of lessons, and they will take all the normal school exams.'

There are disadvantages too, of course. 'Social isolation is something I worry about,' says Julia. They both seem happy and well-adjusted, but they haven't really got friends who live locally. But in the summer holidays they go away on trips to summer camps, where they have no trouble mixing with people and making friends.'

**1** According to the article, one reason that children and their families choose home schooling is because

- A** they live too far from a school.
- B** they don't think the local school is effective.
- C** they feel schools don't care properly for children.

**2** What do we learn about Jenny and Hayley's lessons?

- A** They don't cover as many subjects as children in school.
- B** They don't have lessons at fixed times of day.
- C** They don't do all their lessons with their parents.



**3** The girls' mother explains that the girls stopped going to school after  
**A** the family got together and discussed it.  
**B** they became unhappy at their school.  
**C** they moved far away from their school.

**4** What does the girls' mother say about their decision to leave school?  
**A** It's made the girls worry about missing exams.  
**B** It's been the wrong thing to do.  
**C** It's something the parents may change in the future.

**5** Julia says one disadvantage of home schooling is that the girls don't  
**A** go on school trips.  
**B** meet people their own age in the area.  
**C** go away and mix with other people.