

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.

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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