



## Education 1



1. Choose the most appropriate word from A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences 1–13. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. When I was young, I was sent to \_\_\_\_\_ school by my parents.  
A sleeping      **B boarding**      C staying      D residential
1. In Britain, it is \_\_\_\_\_ to go to school between the ages of five and sixteen.  
A voluntary      B compulsory      C legal      D required
2. Schools which are funded by the government are called \_\_\_\_\_ schools.  
A national      B government      C public      D state
3. Most schools in Britain are called \_\_\_\_\_ schools, which means they have students with mixed abilities.  
A comprehension      B comprehend      C comprehensive      D completion
4. Many children below the age of five go to \_\_\_\_\_ school.  
A nursery      B nursing      C baby      D kindergarten
5. Children between the ages of eleven and sixteen go to \_\_\_\_\_ school.  
A second      B secondary      C secondly      D secretary
6. At school children learn a lot of \_\_\_\_\_, such as maths and history.  
A objects      B subjects      C topics      D lessons
7. At the age of eighteen, some people \_\_\_\_\_ university.  
A enter      B do      C graduate      D study
8. I got a good grade in my history exam, but unfortunately I \_\_\_\_\_ my maths.  
A passed      B took      C failed      D lost
9. How many times did you \_\_\_\_\_ your ECE exam?  
A study      B make      C pass      D take
10. Unfortunately, Emma didn't \_\_\_\_\_ her exams.  
A succeed      B win      C gain      D pass
11. There wasn't an Italian class at her school, so she \_\_\_\_\_ herself to speak it.  
A learned      B studied      C made      D taught
12. At school, the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us about the dangers of drugs.  
A learned      B raised      C brought up      D educated
13. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ German so I can get a job in Munich.  
A acquiring      B teaching      C educating      D learning



## Education 2



1. Choose the most appropriate word or expression in the following sentences. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. A young child who goes to school is called a pupil / student.
1. A class at university is better known as a lesson / lecture.
2. Money which is given to a student to help them study is called a fee / grant.
3. The people who work at a school or college are called the crew / staff.
4. A person who has successfully completed a course at university is called a graduate / an undergraduate.
5. A teacher who gives talks to large groups of people at university is called a tutor / lecturer.
6. In Britain, the academic year is divided into three semesters / terms.
7. Courses in computer studies, retail management and other job training skills are known as vocational / postgraduate training courses.
8. You need a lot of self-discipline / self-control if you want to succeed at university.
9. Before an exam, you need to remember / revise everything for a few weeks.
10. I always used to get terrible marks / scores for my geography homework when I was at school.
11. Did you have to wear a uniform / an outfit when you went to school?
12. When I go to university, I want to do / study for a degree in Information Technology.
13. Don't forget to do / make notes during the lesson.
14. I didn't go to German lessons, but I managed to pick some up / put some by when I was working in Berlin.



## Language Learning



1. Match the sentences in the left-hand column with those in the right-hand column, using the words in bold to help you. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. Ben speaks six languages.	a. She speaks it <b>fluently</b> .
1. Raymond speaks two languages.	b. We have a very good <b>language laboratory</b> at my school.
2. Beth's French is perfect.	c. His <b>pronunciation</b> is terrible.
3. Sarah's Spanish is adequate for everyday needs.	d. In fact, he speaks it <b>like a native</b> .
4. Alan's Greek is really good.	e. I've been <b>learning</b> it for five years.
5. I can't understand what he's saying.	f. No, I'm <b>teaching myself</b> from a book.
6. When Jordi speaks English, he always uses the wrong tenses and puts the words in the wrong order.	g. Learning a language <b>parrot-fashion</b> isn't very satisfactory.
7. When you are preparing for your First Certificate exam, you should use an English-English dictionary.	h. I'm not sure, but from her <b>accent</b> I presume she's Japanese.
8. Do you know much Japanese?	i. No, I <b>picked it up</b> when I was working in Milan.
9. Why did you buy this book?	j. You should <b>keep a record</b> of them, and try to recycle them as much as possible.
10. How long have you been studying English?	k. He has terrible problems with his <b>grammar</b> .
11. Do you go to English classes?	l. I want to improve my <b>vocabulary</b> .
12. How do you practise your listening skills?	m. No, my knowledge is very <b>limited</b> .
13. What's the best way to remember new words?	n. Thanks. Actually, it's my <b>mother tongue</b> .
14. Did you learn Italian at school?	o. He is <b>bi-lingual</b> .
15. How's your English?	p. I'm making slow <b>progress</b> .
16. How's Mary's Portuguese?	q. Longman produce good <b>monolingual</b> versions.
17. You speak English very well.	r. When she goes on holiday, she manages to <b>get by</b> .
18. Where does she come from?	s. He is <b>multi-lingual</b> .
19. In my French lessons at school, we just listened to the teacher and repeated everything she said.	t. She thinks it's <b>coming along</b> nicely.

# Montfort Educational Centre - Vocabulary - FCE

## 2. Which language or languages do people speak in the following countries?

France	<i>French</i>	Thailand	
Italy		Malaysia	
Holland		New Zealand	
Canada		Sweden	
the USA		Norway	
Denmark		Russia	
China		Mexico	
Switzerland		Turkey	
Belgium		Morocco	
Saudi Arabia		South Africa	
Brazil		Hungary	
Japan		Korea	
Poland		Singapore	
Iran		Indonesia	



*Different ages,  
university, school*



### 1. When we don't know exactly how old someone is or we want to talk generally, we can use these expressions:

He/She is: in his/her (early/late) teens, in his/her (early/late) twenties, thirties, etc. middle-aged, elderly.

### Finish these sentences about your country.

1. Most people go to university when they're \_\_\_\_\_
2. People usually get married when they're \_\_\_\_\_
3. The majority of people have their first child when they're \_\_\_\_\_
4. People generally retire when they're \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Listen to five people talking. Complete each sentence with one of the age groups above. 16a

Martha is \_\_\_\_\_  
Callum is \_\_\_\_\_

Rob is \_\_\_\_\_  
Jim is \_\_\_\_\_

Jessie is \_\_\_\_\_

*"Doing ordinary things in an extraordinary way"*

128

# Montfort Educational Centre - Vocabulary - FCE

### 3. COMMON EXPRESSIONS: Write expressions from the recording which mean the same as the expressions below, then look at the recording script at the back of the book to check your answers.

1. My husband died twenty years ago: I've been a widow for twenty years.
2. When I was a child: \_\_\_\_\_ a child
3. I have a three-year-old great-granddaughter: I have a great-granddaughter who is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I didn't have a year off between school and university: I didn't have a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I'm expecting a baby: I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
6. My child has just started to walk: I've got a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. My cousin is about the same age as me: My cousin is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. He behaves like a child: He is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. My children are adults: My children are \_\_\_\_\_.
10. I still feel/look young: I don't feel/look \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Error Warning

- I have a three-year-old daughter. NOT ~~I have a three years old daughter~~
- I'm expecting a baby. NOT ~~I'm waiting for a baby~~
- **Kid** is only used in very informal situations to mean **child**.

### 4. WORD BUILDING: We can add -ish ("quite, about or with certain qualities") to nouns or adjectives. Add -ish to one word in each of these sentences and make any other changes necessary.

1. I'm not sure how old my teacher is — ~~around~~ thirtyish perhaps.
2. She's tall with glasses and she always wears jeans.
3. I look nothing like my brother because he's got red hair.
4. I'll see you about eight outside the cinema.
5. My boyfriend's got quite long hair and a beard.
6. It's a new building with a statue outside — you can't miss it.

### 5. COMMON EXPRESSIONS: There are lots of expressions with the word life. Choose one expression to follow each sentence below.

1. She's always enthusiastic and loves being busy.
2. There's no point worrying about things that might not happen.
3. You should go out more instead of polishing your car every weekend.
4. I haven't seen you for ages.
5. I don't want my daughter to give up her job but it's her decision.
6. Every year we think we can win and every year we come second.
  - a. That's life
  - b. Life's too short
  - c. She's full of life.
  - d. Get a life!
  - e. How's life?
  - f. It's her life.

*"Doing ordinary things in an extraordinary way"*

# Montfort Educational Centre - Vocabulary - FCE

## 6. Read this text from a university website. Who is it aimed at?

The university is on one campus which covers an area of 100 acres. There are faculties — Humanities, Science and Technology, Social Sciences, Law, and Medicine — and these are divided into departments like Geography, Art History, etc. When you arrive, you can pick up a prospectus and decide which tour you want to go on according to your subject of interest. Your tour will begin with a talk by one of the lecturers, who will tell you more about the courses. All our courses consist of a mixture of formal lectures, seminars in groups of up to twenty students, and at least two tutorials per term, where groups of two or three students have the opportunity to discuss things in more detail with their own tutors. Most courses require students to write a dissertation in their last year.

The tours will show you the halls of residence where students live, the Students' Union where a lot of social events take place, and other useful facilities like the supermarket and launderette.

Our courses all begin in September and most of our students are school-leavers — just four per cent are mature students of 21 and over. At present the university year consists of three terms but we are changing to two semesters in two years' time. We will have a slightly longer spring vacation and shorter summer vacation.

We have separate open days for graduates who want to go on to do a course.

## 7. Complete these sentences with words from the text.

1. The university year is divided into terms or \_\_\_\_\_. The breaks are called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Students attend \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ where they are taught about their subject.
3. Students are taught by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A long piece of written work is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Students who are studying for a first degree are called \_\_\_\_\_. When they finish they are called \_\_\_\_\_. A student who continues to study after a first degree is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The buildings of a university and the land that surrounds them are called a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Students live in \_\_\_\_\_ and attend social events arranged by the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Information about the university can be found in a booklet called a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The university is organised by subject into different \_\_\_\_\_ and a group of these form a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Students who are at least 21 are \_\_\_\_\_ students.

# Montfort Educational Centre - Vocabulary - FCE

## 8. Choose the correct words in this email to a penfriend.

Dear Tomo,

You asked me about education in my country. I'm still at (1) school / the school because it's (2) essential / compulsory here up to the (3) age / year of 16. We go to a kindergarten or nursery school first and then we (4) start / join primary school, where we stay for seven years, when we're four or five years of (5) old / age. Now I (6) go / attend a state secondary school which has about 1000 (7) pupils / undergraduates.

We have six lessons a day and each subject is (8) taught / learnt by a different teacher. We have a lot of homework and projects and if we (9) lose / miss an important deadline, we have to stay (10) following / after school to finish the work and hand it (11) in / on. We have to wear a uniform until we're 15 but after that we're (12) let / allowed to wear our own clothes.

When we're 16 we (13) take / pass some exams. Then we can either (14) leave / depart school or stay on for two more years. During those two years we (15) learn / study just three or four subjects. There are also (16) opportunities / occasions to do vocational courses like hairdressing or mechanics at a college of further education. I haven't decided what to do yet.

Write back,  
Ian

## 9. Rewrite the email in your notebook so it is true for your country.

## 10. PHRASAL VERBS: Which of these sentences can you complete with the verb give or hand? In which sentences does only the verb hand fit? In which sentences does only the verb give fit? Put the correct forms of the verbs in each sentence.

1. This ring was my grandmother's. It was handed down to my mother and now it's mine.
2. The application forms should be \_\_\_\_\_ in by Friday morning.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ over our passports when we got to the border.
4. Monica \_\_\_\_\_ back the book she'd borrowed from me.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ away all the toys I didn't play with any more.
6. They were \_\_\_\_\_ out free T-shirts in that new shop yesterday.
7. I had to \_\_\_\_\_ up jogging because my knees started to hurt.

### Vocabulary note

We **take**, **sit** or **do** an exam. If we **pass** an exam we know the results and have succeeded. The opposite is **fail**.

*"Doing ordinary things in an extraordinary way"*

131

# Montfort Educational Centre - Vocabulary - FCE

## 11. Complete the table below.

Meaning	hand	give	particle
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• give to someone who will be alive after you have died</li> <li>• give to someone in authority</li> <li>• give to someone else</li> <li>• return something to</li> <li>• give to someone without asking for payment</li> <li>• give something to a large group of people</li> <li>• stop doing a regular activity</li> </ul>			down in over back away out up



## Word building



2. **Verbs to nouns:** For each sentence, change the verb at the end in capitals into a noun using one of the suffixes in the box.

-ion    -sion    -tion    -ation

- There are lots of organisations whose aim is the protection of wildlife. **PROTECT**
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the company meant I was offered promotion. **EXPAND**
- The \_\_\_\_\_ to the crossword will be in tomorrow's newspaper. **SOLVE**
- If you don't give your homework in on time, I will need an \_\_\_\_\_.  
**EXPLAIN**
- After the children went to school, Elinor was free to work without any \_\_\_\_\_.  
**INTERRUPT**
- Don't forget to put a \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of your essay. **CONCLUDE**
- The winner of the \_\_\_\_\_ was announced on the radio. **COMPETE**
- There was a long queue at the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ desk when I tried to check out. **RECEIVE**
- The newspaper said there were 6,000 people at the festival but I think that was an \_\_\_\_\_.  
**EXAGGERATE**
- There is less demand for large cars so the factory lowered \_\_\_\_\_ rates of some models. **PRODUCE**

### 3. Use the same suffixes to change these verbs into nouns.

reduce → \_\_\_\_\_  
 publish → \_\_\_\_\_  
 oblige → \_\_\_\_\_  
 satisfy → \_\_\_\_\_  
 predict → \_\_\_\_\_

divide → \_\_\_\_\_  
 impress → \_\_\_\_\_  
 investigate → \_\_\_\_\_  
 destroy → \_\_\_\_\_  
 persuade → \_\_\_\_\_

*"Doing ordinary things in an extraordinary way"*

# Montfort Educational Centre - Vocabulary - FCE

4. Read the following extract from a newspaper article. Decide if a noun or an adjective is required in each space. Then choose one word from the box below to go in each space. Change it to a noun (singular or plural) or adjective to fit the meaning. Use the suffix -al.

approve – propose – refuse – practice – survive – globe

Now that we are living in a time of (1) global warming and climate change, it is important for everyone to take an interest in the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of the planet. The government has put forward (3) \_\_\_\_\_ which, if they get (4) \_\_\_\_\_, will begin to help. However, some people have shown a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to accept that there are (6) \_\_\_\_\_ things they can do such as drive smaller cars.

5. Use the suffixes in the box below to change the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits the gap in the same line.

-ity | -ety | -ness | -iness | -ence | -ance

Schools give great (1) _____ to making sure children feel comfortable when they first start school. The (2) _____ of children settle and do not show any (3) _____ after the first few days. Some children, however, are not ready for this essential stage of (4) _____ in their lives and show signs of (5) _____. They need to be treated with great (6) _____ and given plenty of time to gain (7) _____. After a while they will be willing to join in a (8) _____ with the other children, and their early (9) _____ will be completely forgotten.	<b>IMPORTANT</b> <b>MAJOR</b> <b>ANXIOUS</b>  <b>INDEPENDENT</b> <b>NAUGHTY</b> <b>KIND</b> <b>CONFIDENT</b> <b>VARIOUS / ACTIVE</b> <b>SHY</b>
--	--

6. Use the same suffixes to change these adjectives into nouns.

- intelligent → \_\_\_\_\_
- popular → \_\_\_\_\_
- necessary → \_\_\_\_\_
- happy → \_\_\_\_\_
- ill → \_\_\_\_\_

7. Change these nouns to verbs.

- When I was young, my uncle encouraged me to become an engineer. **COURAGE**
- My friend says nothing \_\_\_\_\_ her. **FRIGHT**
- Never \_\_\_\_\_ what Jamie says. **BELIEF**
- The police could not arrest the woman because they could not \_\_\_\_\_ she had committed the crime. **PROOF**
- The bridge was \_\_\_\_\_ by replacing some of the old wood with cement. **STRENGTH**
- Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the man you saw steal the car? **IDENTITY**

*“Doing ordinary things in an extraordinary way”*

133

## EXAM PRACTICE

### SPEAKING Part 2

1. Look at the photos and think about your answers to these questions.

1. Where are the people?
2. What are they doing?
3. What else can you see?
4. Compare the two classrooms. What things are the same and what things are different?
5. Which method of learning is best? Why?

#### Exam Tip

*In the exam your photographs will have a question printed at the top to help you, e.g. Which method of learning is best?*

2. Listen to someone talking about the photos. Then look at the recording script and underline some useful expressions. Now record yourself talking about the photos for one minute. 16b



### USE OF ENGLISH Part 4

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

Example:

0. When we lived in Germany, I attended the local school and learnt to speak German.  
When we lived in Germany, I attended local school and learnt to speak German. **ATTEND**

1. My sister's pregnant so I'm going to be an uncle. **BABY**  
My sister's \_\_\_\_\_ so I'm going to be an uncle.
2. I must stop eating so much; it isn't good for me. **GIVE**  
I must \_\_\_\_\_ so much chocolate because it isn't good for me.
3. My parents always allowed me to decide when to go to bed. **LET**  
My parents always \_\_\_\_\_ when to go to bed.