

1 Subjects

Match the following school subjects with their definitions:

- a. history
- b. music
- c. maths
- d. economics
- e. physics
- f. chemistry
- g. biology
- h. IT (information technology)
- i. geography
- j. art

1. The study of plant, animal and human life.
2. The study of the world's physical features, climate, populations etc.
3. The study of the past.
4. The study of painting and drawing.
5. How to use computers.
6. The study of heat, sound, electricity etc.
7. Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, calculus etc.
8. The study of elements and how they combine and react.
9. The study of financial systems.
10. Playing instruments and singing.

Now mark each subject either 'S' (science subject) or 'A' (arts subject).

In Britain everyone has to do PE (physical education) and RE (religious education). Many people study languages, usually French, Spanish or German. Classics is the study of Latin, Greek, and perhaps ancient history.

2 Exams

Cross out the verb which does not collocate:

do / make / take / sit / pass / fail an exam

Complete the dialogue with the correct form of these verbs:

- re-sit pass fail revise
- A: Hi Tara, I'm so happy. I (1) all my exams. I even got a grade A in English!
- B: I didn't do too badly, but I (2) biology. That means I'll have to (3) it next term.
- A: Oh no, I'm so sorry. You spent ages on biology, didn't you? What happened?
- B: Well, I guess I just didn't (4) hard enough. Perhaps I'll get it next time.

3 Your school career

Use these verbs:

- passed
- sat
- doing
- graduated
- got
- applied

and these other words to complete the text:

- primary
- secondary
- university
- nursery
- college
- degree

When I was very young I went to a playgroup and then a (1) school. When I was five, I started at the local (2) school. School is compulsory in Britain for everybody between five and sixteen years old, but in lots of other countries children don't start until they are seven.

My primary school was mixed, but when I was eleven, I went to an all-boys (3) school. My favourite subjects were maths and English. After five years at secondary school, I decided to go to sixth form (4)

In my last year in the sixth form I (5) exams in four subjects – maths, physics, chemistry, and geography. I (6) them all and (7) A grades in maths and physics.

I (8) for a place at (9) to study astronomy. It was a three-year (10) course. I (11) with first class honours. I thought about (12) a postgraduate degree, but decided it was time to get a job and earn some money.

Most people go to state schools but some parents pay to send their children to private schools. In England the best known private schools are called public schools. Sometimes students live for the whole term at their boarding school. The most traditional are still single-sex schools but most are now co-educational (co-ed).

Americans go to high school and then college.

Pupils is used until children leave primary school; after that we usually call them students.

4 The school buildings

Match the different places with their definitions:

- 1. classroom
- 2. hall
- 3. playground
- 4. gym
- 5. playing fields
- 6. staff room
- 7. chemistry / physics lab
- 8. library

- a. where you play football and other sports
- b. the teachers' room
- c. where students go during breaks
- d. a quiet place to read or look things up
- e. where you have most of your lessons
- f. a special room where you can do experiments
- g. a big room where the whole school can meet for assembly
- h. where you do PE

5 Remembering your schooldays

Complete the text below with these words:

- grade
- strict
- hour
- period
- rules
- discipline
- uniform
- test

School was very different when I was young. We all had to wear a school (1) There were lots of (2) and the teachers were very (3) We had to stand up whenever a teacher came into the room. Once a week we had a (4) and anybody who got a (5) D or E had to do extra work during the lunch (6) My favourite subject was art, but we only had that for one (7) a week. Schools are more relaxed nowadays, but when you look at the problems in society, I think perhaps we should bring back some of the (8)

Is discipline strict in the schools in your country? Do you (or did you) like school?

6 Being good or bad at school

Put the phrases below into the correct list:

- a. work hard.
- b. always do your homework.
- c. get into trouble a lot.
- d. play around in class.
- e. pay attention all the time.
- f. pick things up really quickly.
- g. skip lessons.

1. If you are good at school, you:
 -
 -
 -
 -
2. If you aren't a good student, you:
 -
 -
 -

7 School staff

Match the following school staff with their job descriptions:

- head teacher
- head of department
- PE teacher
- learning support assistant
- caretaker
- librarian
- deputy head
- lab technician

1. I teach football and hockey and other sports.
2. I run the English department.
3. I provide extra help in the classroom.
4. I make sure the doors are locked at night.
5. I'm the boss!
6. I'm in charge of the library.
7. I'm number 2!
8. I help the science teachers prepare their experiments.

The person who helps older students decide what to do when they leave school is the careers adviser.

1 After school

Use these verbs to complete the text below:

stayed on applied got in do left

When I got to 16, some of my friends (1) school to get jobs, but most (2) I wanted to (3) sociology, but it wasn't possible at my school, so I (4) to the local technical college. There were over fifty applicants for only twenty places, so I was really pleased when I (5) I really enjoyed the course.

Now do the same with this text:

results college entry course degree prospectus diploma high

I had wanted to be a doctor but the (6) requirements to study medicine at university are very (7) and my exam (8) weren't good enough, so I got the (9) from my local (10) to see what alternatives there were. In the end, I got onto a (11) in business administration. I got a (12) , but I still sometimes wish I'd been able to go to university and get a (13)

Further education (FE) usually means going to a college to do a vocational course or degree. Higher education (HE) usually means doing a degree at a university.

2 Expenses

Complete this text about paying for higher education with these words:

part-time fees loan expenses grant accommodation

Going to university is expensive. First, there's the tuition Then there are all the books you need. Then, if you live away from home, you have to pay for your The university halls of residence are not cheap. Then you have all your other living A few students get a , but most have to take out a student from the bank, which can take years to pay off! Most students have to do a job in order to survive.

3 A student's week

Use these words to complete the text:

reading lectures presentation term seminar notes tutor handout lists options

- I've got two this morning and then I need to go to the library to do some background before tomorrow.
- On Wednesday I've got to give a short at my English
- I can't go to my history lecture on Thursday morning. I'll ask Jeff to pick up an extra copy of the and I can borrow his lecture
- Professor Barnes is the only lecturer who gives handouts and his reading really save me a lot of time.
- Later in the week, I've got to see my to decide what I'm going to do next

University teachers are called lecturers. In the UK the heads of university departments and some very important academics are Professors. Professor is not used for any other kind of teacher. In America professor is a much more widely used term.

4 Subjects and specialists

What do you call a person who is a specialist in these subjects? Complete the list, using your dictionary if necessary. Then mark the stress.

- physics
- philosophy
- psychology
- sociology
- architecture
- history
- mathematics
- chemistry
- astronomy
- engineering

We say "He's studying engineering." "He's got a degree in engineering."

5 Talking about your course

Use these words to complete the sentences:

placement academic drop out qualifications assignment tutorial specialise vocational qualify

- The year begins in September and runs to the end of June.
- So, what are you doing this weekend? > I'll probably be at home finishing the I have to hand in on Monday.
- Hi Mark, where have you been? I haven't seen you for ages. > No, I've been away doing a work in an insurance company for the last four months.
- The more you have, the more chance you have of finding a better job.
- I wish I had done something more useful than philosophy – something more like nursing or hotel management.
- Next year I have to decide which area of medicine I want to in.
- Dr Hurst seems very remote in her lectures but when you have a with her, she's really friendly and helpful.
- Mandy doesn't seem very happy at the moment. Is she finding the course difficult? > Yes, I think she's going to and get a job.
- What will this course you to do?

In Britain your first (undergraduate) degree is a BA (arts or humanities) or a BSc (science). If you do post-graduate study, you may get an MA or an MSc. After several years' original research and publishing a thesis, you can get a PhD (Doctor of Philosophy). Undergraduates usually write essays; a long essay is called a dissertation. A thesis is longer still and contains original research. Remember the different pronunciations of the noun graduate and the verb to graduate.

6 Graduating

Use these words in the situations below:

finals revising paper graduation deadline graduate dissertation coursework results term

- It's your last at university, isn't it? > Yes, I've already done my oral, so now I've got to submit four pieces of The is next Friday. Then I've got to do a 10,000-word and hand it in by the end of May. Then I can relax.
- Hi Susie, I haven't seen you around much recently. > No, I've been at home most nights. I've got my next month. I can't wait till it's all over. Can you believe it, we don't get our until the end of July?
- Overall, the exams weren't too bad but the American history was really difficult.
- It's my ceremony next week. I think my parents are looking forward to it more than I am. I don't think they realise being a doesn't guarantee you a job like it used to.

In American English semester is used instead of term.

9 Education: university

A Subjects

You can normally **do/study** these **subjects** at university but not always at school:

<u>medicine</u>	law	<u>philosophy</u>	<u>engineering</u>
<u>psychology</u>	sociology	<u>architecture</u>	<u>politics</u>
<u>business studies</u>	agriculture	<u>history of art</u>	

Note: The underlined letters in some of the words above show the syllable with the main stress. Also note that the first syllable of **psychology** is pronounced /sai/ like 'my'.

B Studying at (a British) university

If you want to go to (= *enter fml*) university, you must first **pass examinations** that most students take at the age of eighteen (called 'A' levels). Most students take three 'A' levels (three examinations in three different subjects) and they must do well in order to **get/obtain** a place at university because the places are limited. At the moment, approximately 30% of young adults go to university in Britain.

If you get a place at university, the **tuition** (= the teaching) is free, and some students also get (= receive) a **grant** (= money to pay for living expenses, e.g. food and accommodation) as well. Students at university are called **undergraduates** while they are studying for their first degree.

Most university courses **last** (= go on for / continue for) three years, some courses last four years, and one or two courses, e.g. medicine, may be even longer. During this period students can say that they are **doing/studying** history, or **doing / studying** for a degree in history, for example. When they finish the course and pass their examinations, they receive a **degree** (the qualification when you complete a university course successfully). This can be a **BA** (= Bachelor of Arts) or a **BSc** (= Bachelor of Science), e.g. I have a friend who has a BA in history, and another who has a BSc in chemistry.

C Postgraduate courses

When you complete your first degree, you are a **graduate**. (In the US, students also use this word as a verb and say, they 'graduated in history' or 'graduated in chemistry', for example.) Some students then go on to do a second course or degree (**postgraduate course / postgraduate degree**). These students are then **postgraduates**. There are usually three possible degrees:

MA (Master of Arts) or MSc (Master of Science); usually one year
MPhil (Master of Philosophy); usually two years
PhD (Doctor of Philosophy); at least three years

When people study one subject in great detail (often to find new information), we say they are **conducting / doing / carrying out research** (U); e.g.

I'm **doing** some **research into/on** the languages of different African tribes.

D School vs. university

At school, you have **teachers** and **lessons**, at university, you have **lecturers** and **lectures**. When a lecturer **gives/does** a lecture, the students listen and **take/make notes** (= write down the important information), but do not usually say much, except to ask occasional questions.

Exercises

1 Read these sentences spoken by university students. What is each person studying?

- 1 We have to know every bone in a person's body.
- 2 I'm concentrating on the modernist style and the work of Le Corbusier and Frank Lloyd Wright.
- 3 The way we use fertilizers is much more precise than twenty years ago.
- 4 We're going to concentrate on Freud and Jung this term.
- 5 I've been reading some books on time management.
- 6 Expressionism was really a reaction to the work of the Impressionists.
- 7 We 've spent a lot of time on American foreign policy and how it has been affected by various domestic problems.
- 8 You must know this case – it's one of the most famous in legal history.

Now **mark the stress on each of your answers, check with the answer key, and practise saying the words.**

2 What do you call:

- 1 the money some students receive if they get a place at university?
- 2 the qualification you get at the end of university?
- 3 the name we give students during this period at university?
- 4 teachers at university?
- 5 students when they have completed their first degree?
- 6 students studying for a second degree?
- 7 the study of one subject in great depth and detail, often to get new information?
- 8 the talks that students go to while they are at university?

3 Replace the underlined verbs with different verbs that have the same meaning in the context.

- 1 Who is giving the lecture today?
- 2 Did she receive a grant for her course?
- 3 Is it more difficult to obtain a place at university?
- 4 You have to pass the exams before you can enter university.
- 5 He's studying physics, I think.
- 6 I think they're carrying out some research into the cause of asthma.
- 7 I didn't take any notes in the lecture yesterday.
- 8 The course goes on for three years.

4 How similar is university education in your own country? Answer these questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else from your own country and/or someone from a different country.

- 1 Do you need to pass examinations before you can go to university?
- 2 Do some students get a grant to study at university?
- 3 Is the tuition free if you go to university?
- 4 Do most students go to university at the age of 18 or 19?
- 5 Do more students go to university in your country than in Britain?
- 6 Do most degree courses last three years?
- 7 What is your equivalent of the British BA or BSc?
- 8 Do you have similar postgraduate degrees in your country?

ANSWER KEY

Unit 67 School

Exercise 1: 1g(S) 2i(S) 3a(A) 4j(A) 5h(S) 6e(S)
7c(S) 8f(S) 9d(S) 10b(A)

Exercise 2: The verb which does not collocate with *exam* is *make* – 1. passed 2. failed 3. resit
4. revise

Exercise 3: 1. nursery 2. primary 3. secondary
4. college 5. sat 6. passed 7. got 8. applied
9. university 10. degree 11. graduated 12. doing

Exercise 4: 1e 2g 3c 4b 5a 6b 7f 8d

Exercise 5: 1. uniform 2. rules 3. strict 4. test
5. grade 6. hour 7. period 8. discipline

Exercise 6: 1. a b e f 2. c d g

Exercise 7: 1. PE teacher 2. head of department
3. learning support assistant 4. caretaker 5. head
teacher 6. librarian 7. deputy head 8. lab technician

Unit 68 Further education

Exercise 1: 1. left 2. stayed on 3. do 4. applied
5. got in 6. entry 7. high 8. results 9. prospectus
10. college 11. course 12. diploma 13. decree

Exercise 2: fees, accommodation, expenses, grant,
loan, part-time

Exercise 3: 1. lectures, reading 2. presentation,
seminar 3. handout, notes 4. lists 5. tutor, options,
term

Exercise 4: 1. physicist 2. philosopher 3. psychologist
4. sociologist 5. architect 6. historian
7. mathematician 8. chemist 9. astronomer
10. engineer

Exercise 5: 1. academic 2. assignment 3. placement
4. qualifications 5. vocational 6. specialise
7. tutorial 8. drop out 9. qualify

Exercise 6: 1. term, coursework, deadline, dissertation
2. revising, finals, results 3. paper 4. graduation,
graduate

Unit 79

79.1 1 medicine 3 agriculture 5 business studies 7 politics
2 architecture 4 psychology 6 history of art 8 law

79.2 1 a grant 3 undergraduates 5 graduates 7 research
2 degree 4 lecturers 6 postgraduates 8 lecture

79.3 1 doing 3 get 5 doing 7 make
2 get 4 go to 6 doing/conducting 8 lasts