

Education

Task 1: Look at the sentences below and fill in the gaps using the appropriate word from A, B or C.

- He didn't get a good grade the first time he did his IELTS exam, so decided to _____ it.
A. *resit* B. *remake* C. *repair*
- People who attend university later in life are often called _____ students.
A. *aged* B. *mature* C. *old*
- Although she had left school and was working, she went to evening classes at the local College of _____ Education.
A. *Upper* B. *Further* C. *Higher*
- After he left school, he decided to go on to _____ education and applied for a place at Edinburgh University.
A. *further* B. *upper* C. *higher*
- He received a local government _____ to help him pay for his course.
A. *fee* B. *fare* C. *grant*
- Education helps us to acquire knowledge and learn new _____.
A. *skills* B. *powers* C. *abilities*
- Although she already had a first degree from university, she decided that she wanted to work towards a _____ degree later in life.
A. *further* B. *senior* C. *higher*
- We should make the best of every _____ to learn.
A. *chance* B. *opportunity* C. *availability*
- Nowadays, _____ education is promoted a lot in schools.
A. *body* B. *health* C. *vitality*
- A large number of parents are dissatisfied with the _____ education system, and put their children into private schools instead.
A. *government* B. *national* C. *state*
- Because so many students find exams stressful, some colleges offer a system of _____ assessment instead.
A. *continual* B. *continuous* C. *ongoing*
- He has read a lot of books and _____ a lot of knowledge.
A. *acquired* B. *won* C. *achieved*

Task 2: Complete sentences 1-11 with a suitable word or expression from the box.

primary • numeracy • graduate • evening class • course
discipline • literacy • day release • kindergarten • enrol
secondary • skills • pass • correspondence • qualifications • degree

- When Michael was three, he started going to a _____.
- At the age of five, he entered _____ education.
- He learned basic _____ such as _____ and _____.

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- After he turned eleven he began to attend _____ school.
- Although he was lazy and lacked sufficient _____, he was able to _____ his exams.
- When he was eighteen he found a college which offered a _____ in Art and Design.
- He was able to _____ for the course a few days before his nineteenth birthday.
- He worked hard and three years later was able to _____ with a _____ in Art and Design.
- After that he followed a _____ course in photography from a college in the USA using the Internet.
- The _____ he gained impressed an advertising company he wanted to work for.
- Although he is now working, he has decided to attend an _____ after work, although he was disappointed that his boss didn't offer him _____.

Task 3: Now read this essay and complete the gaps with one of the words or expressions from Tasks 1 and 2. You may need to change the form of some of the words.

'You are never too old to learn'. Do you agree with this statement?

Education is a long process that not only provides us with basic (1) _____ such as (2) _____ and (3) _____, but is also essential in shaping our future lives. From the moment we enter (4) _____ as small children, and as we progress through (5) _____ and (6) _____ education, we are laying the foundations for the life ahead of us. We must (7) _____ ourselves to work hard so that we can (8) _____ exams and gain the (9) _____ we will need to secure a good job. We must also (10) _____ valuable life skills so that we can fit in and work with those around us. And of course (11) _____ education helps us to understand how we can stay fit and healthy.

For most people, this process ends when they are in their mid-to-late teens. For others, however, it is the beginning of a lifetime of learning. After they finish school, many progress to (12) _____ education where they will learn more useful skills such as computer literacy or basic business management. Others will (13) _____ on a programme of (14) _____ education at a university where, with hard work, they will have the opportunity to (15) _____ after three or four years with a well-earned (16) _____. After that, they may work for a while before opting to study for a (17) _____ degree - an MA, for example, or a PhD. Alternatively, they may choose to attend an (18) _____ after work or, if they have a sympathetic employer, obtain (19) _____ so that they can study during the week. And if they live a long way from a college or university, they might follow a (20) _____ course using mail and the Internet. In fact, it is largely due to the proliferation of computers that many people, who have not been near a school for many years, have started to study again and can proudly class themselves as (21) _____ students.

We live in a fascinating and constantly changing world, and we must continually learn and acquire new knowledge if we are to adapt and keep up with changing events. Our schooldays are just the beginning of this process, and we should make the best of every (22) _____ to develop ourselves, whether we are eighteen or eighty. You are, indeed, never too old to learn.

Addition, equation & conclusion

This module will help you to review more of the important words that we use to join ideas in an essay, a verbal presentation or sometimes in everyday speech (also see page 1 - *Condition* - and page 9 - *Contrast & comparison*).

A. Put the following words and expressions into their correct place in the table depending on their function.

to sum up briefly • along with • it can be concluded that • also
 similarly • likewise • besides • to conclude • too
 in addition • in brief • in the same way • thus
 what's more • furthermore • moreover • along with
 to summarise • as well as • therefore • correspondingly

Addition (For example: and)	Equation (For example: equally)	Conclusion (For example: in conclusion)

B. Complete these sentences with one of the words or expressions from above. In most cases, more than one answer is possible.

- Tourism brings much needed money to developing countries. _____, it provides employment for the local population.
- _____ bringing much needed money to developing countries, tourism provides employment for the local population.
- Tourists should respect the local environment. _____ they should respect the local customs.
- _____ industrial waste, pollution from car fumes is poisoning the environment.
- In order to travel, you need a passport. _____, you might need a visa, immunisation jabs and written permission to visit certain areas.
- Drugs are banned in Britain - _____ weapons such as guns and knives.
- All power corrupts. _____, absolute power corrupts absolutely.
- You shouldn't smoke, drink, take drugs or eat unhealthy food. _____, you should live a more healthy lifestyle.
- The ozone layer is becoming depleted, the air in the cities is becoming too dirty to breathe and our seas and rivers are no longer safe to swim in. _____ pollution is slowly destroying the planet.
- Your grades have been very poor all year. _____ you need to work really hard if you want to pass your exams next month.

Answers

Page 36 Opposites answers

Verbs: 1. rejected 2. denied 3. retreated 4. refused 5. defended 6. demolished 7. simplified 8. abandoned 9. withdrew 10. deteriorated 11. refused (to let) 12. rewarded 13. lowered 14. set 15. fell (we can also say *dropped*) 16. loosened

Adjectives: 1. clear 2. easy 3. graceful 4. detrimental (we can also say *harmful*) 5. approximate 6. innocent 7. even 8. scarce 9. flexible 10. clear 11. crude (we can also say *primitive*) 12. delicate (we can also say *mild*) 13. dim 14. compulsory (we can also say *obligatory*) 15. reluctant

Note: A lot of words have more than one opposite, depending on their meaning (for example, the opposites of strong are *weak / feeble* (if you are talking about **physical strength**), *delicate / mild* (if you are talking about **taste**), *dim / faint* (if you are talking about **light**) or just *weak* (if you are talking about the strength of a drink). Use a dictionary to check if you are not sure.

Page 38 Addition, equation & conclusion answers

A.

Addition (For example: and)	Equation (For example: equally)	Conclusion (For example: in conclusion)
along with as well as also too in addition besides what's more furthermore moreover along with (this could also go into the next box ->)	likewise similarly in the same way correspondingly	to sum up briefly it can be concluded that to conclude in brief thus to summarise therefore

B.

- Furthermore / Moreover / In addition / What's more (this is less formal than the other expressions) 2. As well as / Besides 3. Likewise / Similarly / In the same way (the verbs in both sentences (i.e., respect) are the same and refer to the same thing, so we can use a word of equation here) 4. As well as / Along with 5. In addition 6. Likewise / Similarly 7. Likewise / In the same way / Correspondingly 8. In brief 9. It can be concluded that 10. Therefore (To sum up, to conclude and to summarise are usually used to conclude longer pieces of writing. This is slightly more formal than *therefore*, but has the same meaning)

Note: It is important that you are familiar with the way these words and expressions are used, including the other words in a sentence that they 'work' with. Use a dictionary to look up examples of these words and expressions, and keep a record of them that you can refer to the next time you use them.

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Task 1

1. A (we can also use the word *retake*), 2. B, 3. B, 4. C, 5. C, 6. A, 7. C, 8. B, 9. B, 10. C, 11. B, 12. A

The British higher education system is formed of universities and colleges, where students can take degrees in various specialized subjects. Students need a certain level of passes at 'A' levels to enter a university, and most universities ask students to come for special entrance exams and interviews. Fees in higher education are in some cases met by grants, but many students are required to pay for their tuition fees and take out loans to do this.

Task 2

- kindergarten (we can also use the words *nursery* or *playschool*) 2. primary 3. skills / literacy / numeracy 4. secondary 5. discipline (this can also be a verb) / pass (the opposite of this is *fail*) 6. course (we can also use the word *programme*) 7. enrol 8. graduate (this can also be a noun - a *graduate*; a student who has finished a course at university. A student who is still at university is called an *undergraduate*) / degree 9. correspondence (we can also use the expression *distance learning*) 10. qualifications 11. evening class / day release

Task 3

- skills, 2 + 3 literacy / numeracy (in either order), 4. kindergarten, 5. primary, 6. secondary, 7. discipline, 8. pass, 9. qualifications, 10. acquire, 11. health, 12. further, 13. enrol, 14. higher, 15. graduate, 16. degree, 17. higher, 18. evening class, 19. day release, 20. correspondence, 21. mature, 22. opportunity

Other words and expressions which you might find useful include:

pupil power (a relatively new expression suggesting a school or college where the students are partly responsible for choosing what and how they learn) / faculty / subject / resources / campus / adult education / infant school / junior school / comprehensive school / take or sit an exam / private education / co-educational / lecture / seminar / tutorial