**VOCABULARY**

1. **Write in the missing words. The first letter is given.**
2. **Compulsory** education is when you have to go to school.
3. You pay fees for **private** education.
4. **Higher** education allows you to continue studying when you leave school.
5. A child’s first school is called **primary** school.
6. **Continuous** assessment is a technique for monitoring a student’s progress over a long period.
7. Children are aged between 11-16 at **secondary** school in the UK.
8. **Nursery** or kindergarten is where children go before they start school.
9. **Match the two halves, 1-6 with a-f, to complete the sentences.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | I didn’t get **(c)**  | **a** | your best, that’s all that matters. |
| **2** | My teacher says I have to retake **(f)** | **b** | in the essay today. |
| **3** | We have to hand **(b)**  | **c** | the place at the university i wanted. |
| **4** | She never makes **(e)** | **d** | for today’s test. |
| **5** | As longs as you do **(a)** | **e** | mistakes. |
| **6** | I stayed up all night revising **(d)**  | **f** | the whole course! |

1. **Complete the gaps in the article about single sex education with the correct word, a, b or c.**

|  |
| --- |
| **SINGLE SEX SCHOOLING HELPS GIRLS LATER IN LIFE**Educational researchers have studied 13,000 females born in 1958. They looked at girls who (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to single and mixed-sex schools and found that girls who (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ at single sex schools are more likely to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ traditionally male subjects such as maths and physics. This helps them to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ jobs in typically male-dominated professions. In fact, when both boys and girls were (5) \_\_\_\_\_ separately they were more likely to (6) \_\_\_\_\_courses not normally associated with their sex. However, there was no evidence that girls in single-sex schools (7) \_\_\_\_ more progress academically.  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 1. **went**
 | 1. took
 | 1. learnt
 |
| 2 | 1. taught
 | 1. made
 | 1. **studied**
 |
| 3 | 1. **take**
 | 1. revise
 | 1. fail
 |
| 4 | 1. apply
 | 1. **get**
 | 1. make
 |
| 5 | 1. handed in
 | 1. graduated
 | 1. **taught**
 |
| 6 | 1. revise
 | 1. teach
 | 1. **do**
 |
| 7 | 1. did
 | 1. **made**
 | 1. got
 |

1. **Underline the correct word.**
2. Our teacher has a very **friendly** / unfriendly approach to the class. Everyone feels relaxed in his lessons.
3. The class has a very outgoing / **easy-going** atmosphere. The students were all smiling and joking.
4. I remember a maths teacher who used to make you stand if you made a mistake. He was very **strict** / informal.
5. Anyone in my class who isn’t **punctual** / informal in the morning will have to stay one hour extra after school.
6. Our teacher always comes to class strict / **well-prepared**. She must spend hours planning her lessons.
7. I never get bored in my English classes. The teacher is interesting and the lessons have a fast speed / **pace**.
8. Her approach to learning is probably common / **unique**. I don’t know anyone who does anything like it.
9. Children should be given positive encouragement rather than **criticized** / complimented.
10. **Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the lesson. The first letter is given.**
11. **Elementary education** is the first 6 or 8 years of children’s education.
12. You have **higher education** at a college or university rather than a school.
13. Most institutions nowadays prefer **continuous assessment** to mid-year exams to assess students’ progress.
14. As a precaution against the violence among young people, we should increase the years of **compulsory education.**
15. There are wonderful job opportunities for science **graduates**.
16. His score is under average so the examination board has **failed** him.

**KEY LANGUAGE**

1. **Complete each sentence with one of these words.**

|  |
| --- |
| **way / what / now / advantage / ways / things / thing / options** |

1. There are several \_\_\_**ways**\_\_\_\_ of dealing with this.
2. We have a number of \_\_**options**\_\_\_\_ to choose from.
3. The \_**advantage**\_\_ of this solution is that it’s fair for everyone.
4. Let’s see, what other \_**things**\_\_\_\_\_ can we do?
5. The best \_**way**\_\_\_\_\_\_ forward is to ask everyone what they think.
6. Deciding \_**what**\_\_\_\_ to do is improve the computers.
7. So, the next \_**thing**\_\_\_\_ to do is improve the computers.
8. What we’ve got to do \_**now**\_\_\_\_\_ is restock the library.
9. **Complete the dialogue with five of the sentences in Exercise A.**

**A:** So I’ve looked at the student feedback on these survey forms. I see that everyone was critical about the library.

**B:** Yes, it’s clear that \_\_**sentence 8**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A:** I agree. Then there’s the issue of the remarks about a certain teacher.

**B:** It’s a problem and \_\_**sentence 1**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. One way is to question him first about the comments or perhaps we should observe one of his lessons.

**A:** I think observe him first. \_**sentence 3**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involved.

**B:** Right. I’ll arrange to go into the lesson next week. The views about the self-access centre weren’t bad.

**A:** No, students seem happy with access to newspapers, books and so on. Though there were a few complaints about the computers.

**B:** Yes, well, I agree that they are all old.

**A:** \_\_\_**sentence 7**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**B:** Yes, to do that and find a better Internet provider. I’m not at all happy with our current service.

**A:** What about this last point on the survey about tutorial? Over half the students have requested more individual time with their personal tutors.

**B:** Yes, I saw that. Well, we can’t do much about it until the next staff meeting. And I think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**sentence 5**\_\_\_\_. It’s quite possible that the tutors will agree without any disagreement.

**GRAMMAR**

1. **Complete this text using a relative pronoun in each space.**

The English novelist Agatha Christie, \_\_**whose**\_\_\_\_\_\_ most famous character is Hercule Poirot, was born in Torquay in 1891. *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, \_**which**\_\_\_\_\_\_ began her career, appeared in 1920. Poirot, \_\_**who**\_\_\_ is a Belgian detective, is the hero of many of her mystery stories, some of the most famous of \_**which**\_\_\_\_\_ are *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* and *Murder on the orient Express*. *Curtain*, in \_\_**which**\_\_\_\_ Poirot dies, appeared in 1975. The thing \_\_**which** / **that**\_\_\_\_ characterizes her stories is the clever plots, \_**which**\_\_\_\_\_\_ always have a surprising twist at the end. The murderer often turns out to be the person \_**who**\_\_\_\_ seems the least likely suspect. Some of her stories are set in the Middle East, \_**where**\_\_\_\_\_\_ she met her husband, \_**who**\_\_\_ was a famous archaeologist. She accompanied her husband to Iraq and Syria, \_\_\_**where**\_\_\_\_ *Murder in Mesopotamia* is set.

Agatha Christie also wrote the play *The Mousetrap*, \_**which**\_\_\_\_\_ has been produced continuously in London since 1952.

1. **Look at the text about a TV show below and complete it with this information.**
2. The Internet and mobile phones didn’t exist in the nineteenth century.
3. Sherlock Holmes lives in the flat 221B Baker Street.
4. Conan Doyle invented the basic plots.
5. Sherlock Holmes uses his powers of observation to solve crimes.
6. Benedict Cumberbatch has starred in many recent films and TV shows.
7. Dr. Watson’s career in the army has ended.
8. Martin Freeman became famous for his part in *The Office*.

**A 21st Century Sherlock Holmes**

*Sherlock* is a new BBC television series based on the novels of Arthur Conan Doyle, but set in present-day London. Of course, the original stories were written in the late nineteenth century, a time (0) ***when the Internet and mobile phones didn’t exist.*** In this new version all kinds of modern technology are used.

Although the stories have been updated to the twenty-first century, lovers of the original novels will be pleased to know that many of the familiar characters and places have been kept for the new series. For instance, the flat (1) \_**in which / where Sherlock Holmes lives / which Sherlock Holmes lives in**\_\_\_\_ is still 221B Baker Street.

The writers of the series have used the basic plots (2) \_**which Conan Doyle invented**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but they have been made more exciting and modern. The main characters are:

**Sherlock Holmes:** Holmes is a brilliant detective (3) \_\_**who uses his powers of observation to solve crimes**\_\_\_\_. The part of Holmes is played by Benedict Cumberbatch, a young actor (4) \_\_**who has starred in many recent films and TV shows**.\_\_\_\_.

**Dr. Watson:** Watson, a doctor (5) \_**whose career in the army has ended**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is Sherlock Holmes’ best friend. The part of Watson is played by Martin Freeman. He’s an actor (6) \_\_**who became famous for his part**\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the hit comedy series *The Office*.

1. **Fill in the relative pronoun or adverb. Put commas where necessary. Write ‘D’ for defining , ‘ND’ for non-defining and if the relative can be omitted or not in the brackets provided.**
2. The girl \_\_**who**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I met on the bus looks just like my sister. (\_**D / omitted**\_\_\_\_)
3. Peter Smith **,**\_\_**who**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had an accident is in hospital. (\_**ND / not omitted**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
4. The apples \_**which**\_\_\_\_\_\_ grow on these trees are delicious. (\_**D / omitted**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
5. This lemon pie **,**\_**which**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I made yesterday tastes great. (\_**ND / not omitted**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
6. The film \_**which**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I saw on TV last night was very exciting. (\_**D / omitted**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
7. My friend Allan **,**\_**who**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a doctor works very long hours. (\_\_**ND / not omitted**\_\_\_\_)
8. John **,**\_**whose**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ father is a lawyer had moved to Paris. (\_**ND / not omitted**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
9. The sports center \_**where**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we play tennis is expensive. (\_**D / not omitted**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
10. The vase \_\_**which**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Susan gave me got broken. (\_\_**D / omitted**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
11. The car \_**whose**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tyres are flat is mine. (\_**D / not omitted**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
12. **Rewrite the sentences using a relative pronoun or adverb. Add comas where necessary.**
13. The man delivered the parcel. He was very friendly.

\_\_**The man who delivered the parcel was very friendly**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Mr. Driscoll is my father’s boss. He has got a huge collection of old iMacs.

\_**Mr. Driscoll, who has got a huge collection of old iMacs, is my father’s boss**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She rented a flat. It was on the second floor.

\_\_**She rented a flat which / that was on the second floor**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. My boss is going to retire next December. I’ve worked for him for twenty years.

\_**My boss, who I’ve worked for twenty years / for whom I’ve worked for twenty years, is going to retire next December**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Applefield is the village he lived until he was 18.

\_**Applefield is the village where he lived until he was 18**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The polar bear is a large bear that lives in the Arctic. It is also known as the white bear.

\_**The polar bear, which is also known as the white bear, is a large bear that lives in the Arctic**.\_\_

1. This is the café we went to when we were young.

\_**This is the café which we went to / to which we went when we were young**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Harlitt’s chocolate factors had closed down. It used to employ over a thousand people.

\_**Harlitt’s chocolate factory, which used to employ a thousand people, has closed down**.\_\_\_\_\_

1. This is the CD player. My parents gave it to me on my sixteenth birthday.

\_\_**This is the CD player that / which my parents gave to me on my sixteenth birthday**.\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The new company president will be Sandra Jackson. Sandra Jackson’s period as creative director was very successful.

\_**The new company president will be Sandra Jackson, whose period as creative director was very successful**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Complete the sentences using one of the following verbs (in the correct form ) + the correct preposition:**

|  |
| --- |
| **complain / dream / hear / remind / remind / think / think / warn** |

1. That’s a good idea. Why didn’t I \_\_**think of**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that?
2. Bill is never satisfied. He is always \_\_**complaining about**\_\_\_\_\_ something.
3. I can’t make a decision yet. I need time to \_**think about**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your proposal.
4. Before you go into the house, I must \_\_**warn**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_**about**\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dog. He is very aggressive sometimes, so be careful.
5. She’s not a well-known singer. Not many people have \_**heard** **of**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her.
6. A: You wouldn’t go away without telling me, would you?

B: Of course not. I wouldn’t \_**dream of**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

1. I would have forgotten my appointment if Jane hadn’t \_\_**reminded**\_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_**about**\_\_\_\_\_ it.
2. Do you see that man over there? Does he \_**remind**\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_**of**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anybody you know?