

The A to Z of learning:

A. The _____ **year** is the time when there are school or university classes. The school year is 39 weeks long, beginning in September and finishing in mid-July. The main school holidays are: Christmas- 2 weeks, Spring - 2 weeks, Summer - 6 weeks. There are also one week holidays at the end of October, in mid-February and at the end of May.

A. The _____ **examination** (=Advanced level) is an examination that students in England and Wales take, usually when they are 18. University entrance depends on the grades they get (A, B, C, D, etc.) in this examination.

B. _____ **time** is the time during the school day when there are no lessons. In the US it's called **recess**.

C. A _____ is a series of lessons in a particular subject. You **attend/ do / take/ enrol on/ sign up for** a _____. A **crash** _____ is one in which you learn a lot about a particular subject in a very short period of time. A **refresher** _____ is a training _____, usually a short one, which teaches you about new developments in a particular subject or skill. A **foundation** _____ is one that introduces students to a subject, and is taught in the first year at some universities in Britain.

C. The _____ is the subjects that students study at a particular school or college.

D. Most university courses last three years, some courses last four years, and one or two courses, e.g. medicine, are five years. During this period students can say they are **doing a** _____, and when they finish and pass their exams, they can say they **have a** _____, a **Bachelor's** _____ in Arts (**BA**), Science (**BSc**), Education (**BEd**) or other fields (Technology, Law, Engineering, etc.).

D. When you _____, you leave a school or university before your course has finished.

E. An _____ school (as it is known in the US) is a school for children between 5 and 11 years old. In the UK it's called **primary school**.

E. Many students participate in _____ **activities** such as drama clubs or sports.

E. An _____ is a spoken or written test of knowledge. You **do/take/ sit an** _____. You can **pass/ fail an** _____. You can **do well, get 9/10, get good results, pass with flying colours, scrape through an** _____ (=succeed with a lot of difficulty). You can **do badly, get 4/10, get bad results in an** _____. A person is _____-ined in sth. You can **cheat in an** _____.

F. After 16, students wishing to continue studying may either stay on a secondary school with an attached sixth form, go to a sixth form college, or go to a more vocational _____ **education college** (e.g. secretarial courses, hotel management...).

G. A _____ is sb who has a first degree from a university/college. When you _____ **from** a university or college, you complete your studies at a university/college. We use the same word when you complete your education at an American high school.

G. _____ is a ceremony at which you receive a university degree or a diploma from an American high school.

G. The _____ (General Certificate of Secondary Education) is an examination in a range of subjects, done by students in Britain, usually at the age of 15 or 16. You **do/take your** _____. The _____ examinations mark the end of compulsory education.

H. A _____ **school** is a school in the US for children of 14 or 15 to 18 years old. In Britain the "equivalent" would be a **secondary school**, a school for children between the ages of 11 and 16 or 18.

H. _____ **schooling** is the teaching of children at home, usually by parents. Other ways of learning are **face-to-face** (F2F) learning, **distance** learning (e.g. e-learning or online learning, mobile learning), **blended** learning..

I. An _____ **school** is a school for children aged between 4 and 7 in Britain.

J. A _____ school is a school for children aged between 7 and 11 in the UK. In the US it's a **high school** for children aged 12-14.

K. A _____, also called **nursery school**, is a school for children aged 3 to 5 in the UK. In the US, the _____ is the first year of formal education, for children aged 5 or 6.

L. A _____ is a talk to a group of people about a particular subject, especially at a college or university. You **attend/ go to a** _____. You **skip/ miss a** _____. You **give a** _____.

M. Exam results can be given as _____ (usually out of 10 or 100) or as **grades** (A,B,C, etc). A teacher _____ or **grades** an exam. You can get **high/good/low** _____ (e.g. 19/20) (**in/for**), get a **good/bad grade** (e.g. B) (**in/for**).

M. A _____ **exam** is an exam you take for practice before an important examination.

N. A _____ school, also called **kindergarten**, is a school for children aged 3 to 5 in the UK.

O. _____ **learning**, also called **e-learning**, is a kind of distance learning via de Internet.

P. A _____ is sb who is studying at a university to get a **master's degree** or a **PhD**. A _____ **course/degree** includes a master's degree and a doctorate degree.

P. A _____ is a teacher of the highest rank at university. In the UK, it's higher ranking than a lecturer. A **lecturer** is sb who teaches at a college or university.

P. A _____ is a child who is at primary/secondary school. A **student** is sb who is learning at a college or university, or sometimes at a school.

Q. If you have a _____, you have passed an examination or course to show you have a particular level of skill or knowledge in a subject.

R. A _____ in Britain or _____ **card** in the US is a written statement by teachers about a child's work at school, which is sent to his/her parents.

S. A _____ is a place where children are taught. You **go to/are at/study at/attend** _____. You **are in your first/third year of primary/secondary** _____. There are different types: **boarding, private, public** (=in England, an expensive type of private school (e.g. Eton, Harrow); in Scotland, Australia and the US, a free school provided by the government), **state, mixed/co-educational, single-sex, religious** _____s.

S. A _____ is an amount of money given to sb by an educational organization. It's similar to a **grant**, an amount of money given to sb by the government. You **apply for/win a/ are awarded a** _____.

S. _____ is work that you do without the help of a teacher. E.g. I have to do a lot of _____ on this course.

S. A _____ is a class at a college/university in which a small group of students discusses a subject with a teacher.

S. _____ **needs** are the particular needs of people who are physically or mentally disabled. A student **has** _____ needs.

T. A _____ is sb whose job is to teach in a school or college. A **supply** _____ - (US **substitute** _____) is one who replaces a _____ who is absent from work. A **tutor** is a _____ who works with one student of a small group.

T. At a British school/university, the school year is usually divided into 3 _____ (**summer/ autumn/ spring** _____). Each _____ is about 13 weeks. At an American school or university, there are two **semesters** or three **trimesters**.

T. _____ is the work that a teacher does when they teach a particular subject. You **get (private)** _____ in a subject.

T. A _____ is a lesson in which a small group of students discuss a subject with a tutor.

U. An _____ is a university student who has not yet taken his/her first degree.

V. A _____ **course** teaches the skills necessary for a particular job.

Complete the sentences with the following words:

all-rounder	assignments	continuous	core
corporal	cram	degree	detention
distance	dropped	evening	gifted
grades	mature	private	sailed
state	support	top	truant
vocational	went		

1. I knew I needed to _____ for my exams, so I only slept four hours a night the week before I took my finals.

2. We paid a lot of money to send him to the best _____ school in the country. We didn't want him to go to the _____ school nearby even though it was all paid for by the government.

3. I was never any good at _____ subjects like woodwork or typing. I was much better at academic subjects like languages or sciences.

4. When she sat down in the exam, her mind _____ blank and she couldn't remember anything. Her friend loved exams and had done lots of revision so she _____ through.

5. One girl in my class was incredibly _____ at mathematics; she was always _____ of the class. I wasn't really good at any particular subject; I was more of an _____, and quite good at all of them.

6. In my country we have to do nine _____ subjects and then we can choose several others.

7. In my country _____ punishment was abolished 50 years ago.

8. We had a _____ teacher who assisted pupils with learning difficulties.

9. In my country we have some end of year tests but most of our marks come from _____ assessment.

10. I was expelled from school for playing _____ too many times.

11. I've just finished university so now I'm the proud possessor of a _____ in Modern Languages.

12. I was known as a rather naughty pupil, and I was often put in _____ after school.

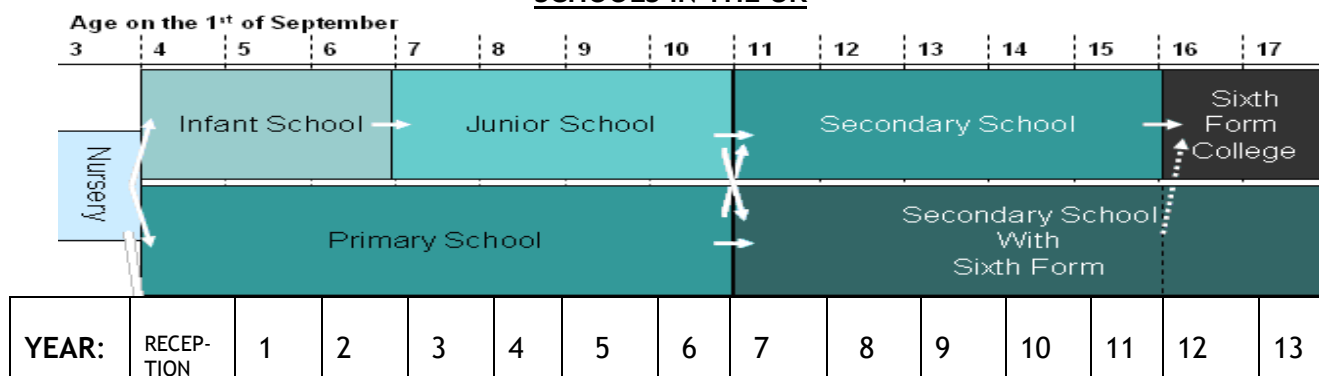
13. I left school without any qualifications. But then I started doing _____ classes at the local further education college, and now I'm a mechanic.

14. For my A-levels I revised solidly for three months, but I got disappointing _____ : D for Physics, E for Chemistry, and F for Biology.

15. When I was 28, I decided I wanted to go back into education. One option was to become a _____ student at a university, but I couldn't afford this full-time commitment. So in the end I signed up for a correspondence course, or _____ learning, as it's called. I sent my essays and _____ to a tutor by post and communicated with her by e-mail.

16. I _____ out of college after one term and went travelling around the world instead.

SCHOOLS IN THE UK



KEY:

a. academic, a. A-level, b. break, c. course, c. curriculum, d. degree, d. drop out (of), e. elementary, e. extracurricular, e. exam, f. further, g. graduate, g. graduation, g. GCSE, h. high, h. home, i. infant, j. junior, k. kindergarten, l. lecture, m. marks, m. mock, n. nursery, o. online, p. postgraduate, p. professor, p. pupil, q. qualification, r. report, s. school, s. scholarship, s. self-study, s. seminar, s. special, t. teacher, t. term(s), t. tuition, t. tutorial, u. undergraduate, v. vocational.

1. cram, 2. private, state, 3. vocational, 4. went, sailed, 5. gifted, top, all-rounder, 6. core, 7. corporal, 8. support, 9. continuous, 10. truant, 11. degree, 12. detention, 13. evening, 14. grades, 15. mature, distance, assignments, 16. dropped.