# ENGLISH PLUS

WITH ANSWER KEY

#### PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



#### **VOCABULARY**

EDUCATION DEBATES & ISSUES

L. Rev	write these sentences so they are more form	nal by using words and phrases from lesson			
ins	tead of the underlined words. Make any oth	ner changes that are necessary.			
	• Inequality is <u>built into</u> (A)	_ <b>in</b> the education system.			
	• Giving access only to privileged groups (B)	is bad for the country in the			
	long term.				
	• Education where everyone gets into the sar	me type of school without exams			
	(c) is a basic po	political ideal in many countries.			
	• A system where there are two levels (D)	of schools <u>reduces</u>			
	(E) the opportunities for (	children from poorer (F)			
	families and favors those from <u>richer</u> (G)	families.			
	• Some private schools have lots of wealth ar	nd receive gifts of money, (H)			
	and this me	eans they can have better resources.			
	All parents want their children to achieve the best possible results (I) at				
	school.				
	• Emphasis on the three Rs is <u>considered</u> (J)	by parents to be the key to			
	success.				
	• The government is increasing its provision f	for education that young people can enter			
	after finishing secondary school (κ)				
the	rrect these statements about words or expreem twice - once by changing the definition a fined.				
A.	One-to-one education is another way of sayir	ng continuing education.			

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В.	Numeracy refers to the ability to re	ad.
C.	A student who is doing a doctorate	is an undergraduate.
D.	Excelling is when a pupil uses fright who is smaller or less powerful in s	tening or threatening behavior towards another child some way.
E.	Tertiary education is the stage that	follows primary education.
F.	Comprehensive schools choose the	best students to study there.
G.	Guidelines list schools from good to	o bad according to their exam results.

3.	Comp	olete each sen	tence with a	word from what	you learned	in the lesso	n.	
	•	Matt won a (A) because of his excellent academic record.					ecord.	
	•	Zara's parents	ents said that starting a rock band with her friends would be too much of a				too much of a	
		(B)	from	her studies.				
	•	The report cor	ntains some	interesting (c)		on how bes	t to prepare for	
		exams.						
	• There were two (D) students in my class at university, but m							
		were just 19.						
	• Katia wouldn't have been able to go to university if her grandparents hadn't paid							
		tuition (E)		_ for her.				
	Most undergraduates need to take out a student (F)						to cover their costs	
	while they study for a degree.							
	•	Primary school	Is usually spend a lot of time on the $\underline{\mathfrak{c}}$		n the <u>(<b>G</b>)</u>		_Rs.	
	•	At university I	was lucky ei	nough to have a lot	of (H)		_ tutorials, just me	
		and the tutor!						
4.	Comp	olete the collo	cations by fi	illing in the missin	g words acco	ording to th	e meaning given	
	in bra	ackets.						
	<u>(A)</u>		_ tables (list	s of schools from b	est to worst)			
	<u>(B)</u>		_ education (	entry to schools is	decided by ex	kam results)		
	equal	lity of <u>(c)</u>		_ (when everyone h	nas the same	chances)		
	<u>(D)</u>		inequaliti	es (make inequaliti	ies continue)			
	<u>(E)</u>		education (a	at university or coll	ege level)			

1. A.	
В.	
C.	
D.	
G.	
Н.	
J.	
K.	
1	

#### Answer Sheet

2.	A.		
	В.		
	C.		
	D.		
	Ε.		
	F.		
	G.		
3.	A.	B C	D.
		F G	
4.		B C.	

l.	Rewrite these sentences so they are more formal by using words and phrases from lesson					
	instead of the underlined words. Make any other changes that are necessary.					
	• Inequality is <u>built into</u> (A) <u>inherent</u> in the education system.					
	• Giving access only to privileged groups (B) Elitism is bad for the country in the					
	long term.					
	Education where everyone gets into the same type of school without exams					
	(c) Comprehensive education is a basic political ideal in many countries.					
	• A <u>system where there are two levels</u> (D) <u>two-tier system</u> of schools <u>reduces</u>					
	(E) depresses the opportunities for children from poorer (F) less well-off					
	families and favors those from <u>richer</u> (G) <u>better-off</u> families.					
	• Some private schools <u>have lots of wealth and receive gifts of money</u> , (H) are well-					
	endowed/ have endowments and this means they can have better resources.					
	• All parents want their children to <u>achieve the best possible results</u> (I) excel at					
	school.					
	• Emphasis on the three Rs is <u>considered</u> (J) <u>perceived</u> by parents to be the key to					
	success.					
	The government is increasing its provision for <u>education that young people can enter</u>					
	after finishing secondary school (K) tertiary education.					
2.	Correct these statements about words or expressions from the lesson. Correct each of them twice - once by changing the definition and once by changing the word being defined.					
	A. One-to-one education is another way of saying continuing education.					
	One-to-one education means a situation where there is one teacher and one student.					
	Lifelong education is another way of saying continuing education.					

B. Numeracy refers to the ability to read.

Literacy refers to the ability to read.

Numeracy refers to the ability to count and do math.

C. A student who is doing a doctorate is an undergraduate.

A student who is doing a doctorate is a postgraduate.

A student who is doing a first degree is an undergraduate.

D. Excelling is when a pupil uses frightening or threatening behavior towards another child who is smaller or less powerful in some way.

Bullying is when a pupil uses frightening or threatening behavior towards another child

who is smaller or less powerful in some way.

Excelling is when a student does exceptionally well.

E. Tertiary education is the stage that follows primary education.

Secondary education is the stage that follows primary education.

Tertiary education is the stage that follows secondary education.

F. Comprehensive schools choose the best students to study there.

Selective schools choose the best students to study there.

Comprehensive schools take all students regardless of their academic ability.

G. Guidelines list schools from good to bad according to their exam results.

League tables list schools from good to bad according to their exam results.

Guidelines offer advice on how to do something.

3.	Complete each sentence with a word from what you learned in the lesson.							
	Matt won a (A) scholarship because of his excellent academic record.							
	• Zara's parents said that starting a rock band with her friends would be too much of a							
	(B) distraction from her studies.							
	• The report contains some interesting (c) guidelines on how best to prepare for							
	exams.							
	• There were two (D) mature students in my class at university, but most of us							
	were just 19.							
	• Katia wouldn't have been able to go to university if her grandparents hadn't paid her							
	tuition (E) fees for her.							
	Most undergraduates need to take out a student (F) loan to cover their costs							
	while they study for a degree.							
	• Primary schools usually spend a lot of time on the (G) three Rs.							
	• At university I was lucky enough to have a lot of (H) one-to-one tutorials, just me							
	and the tutor!							
4.	Complete the collocations by filling in the missing words according to the meaning given							
	in brackets.							
	(A) league tables (lists of schools from best to worst)							
	(B) selective education (entry to schools is decided by exam results)							
	equality of (c) opportunity (when everyone has the same chances)							
	(D) perpetuate inequalities (make inequalities continue)							
	(E) tertiary education (at university or college level)							

1.	A. •	inherent
	В. •	Elitism
	C. •	Comprehensive education
	D. •	two-tier system
	E. •	depresses
	F. •	less well-off
	G. •	better-off
	Н. •	are well-endowed/ have endowments
	l. •	excel
	J. •	perceived
	K. •	tertiary education

#### Answer Sheet

A.	One-to-one educati	ion me	eans a situation w	nere	there is one teach	er and	one student.
	Lifelong education	is and	ther way of saying	g coi	ntinuing education.		
В.	Literacy refers to th	ne abil	ity to read.				
	Numeracy refers to	the a	bility to count and	do	math.		
C.	A student who is do	oing a	doctorate is a pos	tgra	iduate.		
D.	Bullying is when a p	pupil ι	uses frightening or	thr	eatening behavior to	owards	s another child
	Excelling is when a	stude	ent does exception	ally	well.		
Ε.	Secondary educatio	n is th	ne stage that follo	ws p	orimary education.		
F.							
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
G.							
				•			
A.	<ul><li>scholarship</li></ul>	В. •	distraction	C.	<ul><li>guidelines</li></ul>	D. •	mature
Ε.	• fees	F. •_	loan	G.	• three	Н. •_	one-to-one
A.	league	В.	selective		C. opportunity		
D.	perpetuate	_ E.	tertiary	_			
	<ul><li>B.</li><li>C.</li><li>D.</li><li>F.</li><li>A.</li><li>E.</li><li>A.</li></ul>	Lifelong education  B. Literacy refers to the Numeracy refers to the	Lifelong education is ano  B. Literacy refers to the ability Numeracy refers to the a  C. A student who is doing a D. Bullying is when a pupil to who is smaller or less positive to be a student who is smaller or less positive scholar is the secondary education is the Tertiary education is the F. Selective schools choose Comprehensive schools to G. League tables list school Guidelines offer advice of A. • scholarship B. • E. • fees F. • A. league B.	Lifelong education is another way of saying  B. Literacy refers to the ability to read.  Numeracy refers to the ability to count and  C. A student who is doing a doctorate is a pose A student who is doing a first degree is an another way of saying or who is smaller or less powerful in some way a smaller or less powerful in some way a student does exception  E. Secondary education is the stage that follows  F. Selective schools choose the best students  Comprehensive schools take all students reference on how to do some for advice on how to do some for advice on how to do some for advice on how to do some for a scholarship  E. • fees  F. • loan  A. league  B. selective	Lifelong education is another way of saying constant.  B. Literacy refers to the ability to read.  Numeracy refers to the ability to count and do not count and	Lifelong education is another way of saying continuing education.  B. Literacy refers to the ability to read.  Numeracy refers to the ability to count and do math.  C. A student who is doing a doctorate is a postgraduate.  A student who is doing a first degree is an undergraduate.  D. Bullying is when a pupil uses frightening or threatening behavior to who is smaller or less powerful in some way.  Excelling is when a student does exceptionally well.  E. Secondary education is the stage that follows primary education.  Tertiary education is the stage that follows secondary education.  F. Selective schools choose the best students to study there.  Comprehensive schools take all students regardless of their acade  G. League tables list schools from good to bad according to their example of the schools of the schools from good to be something.  A. Scholarship  B. distraction  C. guidelines  E. fees  F. loan  G. three  C. opportunity	Lifelong education is another way of saying continuing education.  B. Literacy refers to the ability to read.  Numeracy refers to the ability to count and do math.  C. A student who is doing a doctorate is a postgraduate.  A student who is doing a first degree is an undergraduate.  D. Bullying is when a pupil uses frightening or threatening behavior towards who is smaller or less powerful in some way.  Excelling is when a student does exceptionally well.  E. Secondary education is the stage that follows primary education.  Tertiary education is the stage that follows secondary education.  F. Selective schools choose the best students to study there.  Comprehensive schools take all students regardless of their academic at G. League tables list schools from good to bad according to their exam resured Guidelines offer advice on how to do something.  A. Scholarship  B. distraction  C. guidelines  D. A. Scholarship  B. League  B. Selective  C. opportunity