

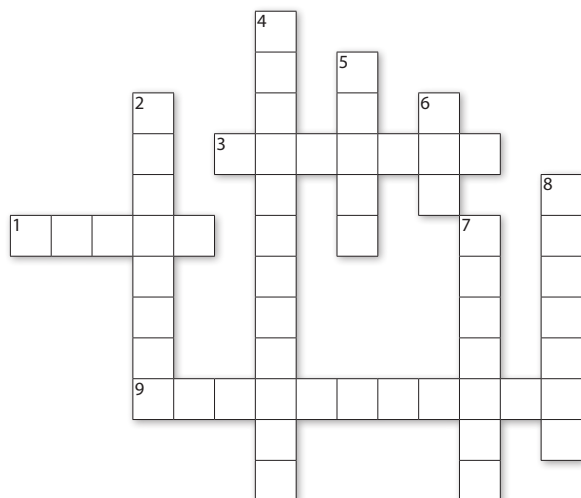
# 5 Learning for life

- Grammar** ▶ Modal verbs of obligation, prohibition, advice and permission  
 ▶ First and second conditional
- Vocabulary** ▶ School and university subjects  
 ▶ Words connected with school and university  
 ▶ Noun suffixes *-ist, -er, -or, -ian, -ee*
- Speaking** ▶ Describing photos 1
- Writing** ▶ A formal letter applying for a scholarship

## ► Vocabulary

### School and university subjects

1 Complete the crossword with the missing words.



- 1 In his \_\_\_\_\_ exam, Jonny had to sing first and then play the piano.
- 2 To become a doctor, you have to study \_\_\_\_\_ for five years.
- 3 They went on a trip to the Roman baths as part of their \_\_\_\_\_ project last year.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ looks at the effect of advertising, newspapers and TV on society.
- 5 I find \_\_\_\_\_ very easy, because I've always been more interested in numbers than in words.
- 6 Their mother used to teach \_\_\_\_\_ but now she just works on her own paintings.
- 7 Gabi wants to study in the USA, so she needs to speak good \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 We cut open a fish in \_\_\_\_\_ lesson yesterday.
- 9 My \_\_\_\_\_ course is mostly about designing roads and bridges.

2 Change one word in each sentence so that it makes sense.

- 1 She loves doing chemical experiments, so she should study art.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Jason doesn't like reading so he should study literature.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I really dislike the theatre, so I'm going to drama school.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 He needs to do medicine if he wants to become a great painter.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 We learnt a lot about World War I on our geography field trip.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3 Underline the odd one out and explain your choice.

- 1 cheat exam fail pass  
*exam is the odd one out: the other words are verbs which can go with "exam"*
- 2 essay exam term test  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 college school timetable university  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 grade mark resit result  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 degree grant money scholarship  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 certificate coursework degree diploma  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\* 4 Write your own definitions of these words. Use your dictionary to help you.

continuous assessment coursework ICT PE biology RE

*Continuous assessment means that your teachers judge you by looking at the work you do during the year. They do not only look at your exam results.*

- 1 Look at the newspaper headline. The author mentions 'soft' A-level subjects. A-levels are the exams students take to get into university in Britain. What do you think 'soft' A-level subjects are? Can you think of any examples?
- 2 Read the newspaper extract and the letter to the editor. Check your answers to 1.



## British universities say no to 'soft' A-level subjects

Britain's top universities and colleges are no longer accepting sixth-formers who have taken non-academic subjects at A-level. They say schools should not teach the easier subjects because they do not prepare students for the academic difficulty of university life.

Some schools advise students to take "easy" A-levels, such as drama or PE because students have a better chance of achieving higher grades than if they take maths or physics. However, top institutions like Oxford and Cambridge University and the London School of Economics have now said they cannot accept these subjects because they are not good preparation for degrees.

### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

I have worked in education for 30 years, so I feel I can speak with some authority on yesterday's article about "soft" subjects.

In my opinion, there is no such thing as a 'soft' A-level subject. When I was in the sixth form 40 years ago, I had to take two three-hour exams in each of my subjects – English, French and German. I did not have to do any time-consuming coursework. Pupils studying today have to sit several exams after the first and the second years of the sixth form.

On top of that, they have to complete demanding coursework. This can often take more time in challenging subjects like art or textiles, as pupils have to spend hours of their own time preparing their work to show. Young people have many different skills and talents, and the A-levels of today make it possible for them to concentrate on what they enjoy and are good at. We should not think less of students who choose media studies or music rather than geography or physics.

Today's students are not less hard-working than we were. People who say students don't work as hard today should try taking a psychology or ICT examination. I would actually prefer my exams to what students have to do today, which leaves them little time for extracurricular activities. We should congratulate students on what they achieve.

- 3 Match the words with the definitions.

- |                  |                                                               |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 academic       | a succeed in doing something that is not easy                 |
| 2 achieve        | b difficult to do but interesting                             |
| 3 authority      | c students in their last two years of school                  |
| 4 challenging    | d takes a long time to do                                     |
| 5 sixth-formers  | e somebody who is an expert in a certain subject              |
| 6 time-consuming | f relating to education, especially at college and university |

- 4 Choose A, B or C.

- 1 Subjects like media studies and travel and tourism are called *soft* because
  - A the students who study them are too kind.
  - B you cannot pass them easily.
  - C some people say they are too easy.
- 2 To prepare for university studies, A-level exams must be
  - A easy.
  - B academic.
  - C less demanding.
- 3 The writer of the letter
  - A sat two exams and did coursework.
  - B did no coursework but wishes she had done.
  - C had fewer exams than students today.
- 4 In the writer's opinion, today's A-level students
  - A should study what they are interested in.
  - B would be different if they had coursework.
  - C expect to specialise in "soft" subjects.
- 5 The writer thinks that students today
  - A have lots of time for other things.
  - B never have time for extracurricular activities.
  - C have less time for extracurricular activities than she did.

- 5 Answer the questions in your own words.

- 1 Which top institutions are mentioned in the text, and what do you think makes them "top"?
 

.....

.....

.....

- 2 Write down the "soft" subjects you can find in the text and add any more that you think might be soft.
 

.....

.....

.....

### \* 6 What about you?

Do you study any "soft" subjects? Do you agree with the universities about soft subjects, or do you agree with the writer of the letter? Give reasons for your answer.

## Modal verbs of obligation, prohibition, advice and permission

- 1** Complete the rules with these verbs of obligation and prohibition.

don't have to    have to    must    mustn't

We use **(a)** ..... to talk about things which are obligatory or necessary. They are often rules decided by other people. To talk about things which are not obligatory or necessary, we use the negative **(b)** .....

We use **(c)** ..... to talk about rules, regulations and obligations. They are often rules we have decided ourselves. To talk about prohibitions, we use the negative **(d)** .....

- 2** Complete the sentences with the correct verbs from 1.

- 1 You ..... do the extra project. It's optional.
- 2 You ..... talk after the exam has started.
- 3 You ..... forget to read all the questions before you start writing.
- 4 You ..... answer all the questions in this exam so don't miss any.
- 5 You ..... remember to check all your answers carefully.
- 6 You ..... stay in the exam room: leave quietly when you've finished.

- 3** Choose the correct alternative.

We use *can* to **(a)** *give/refuse* permission and *can't* to **(b)** *give/refuse* permission.

We use *should*, *shouldn't*, *ought to* and *had better to* to give and ask for **(c)** *advice/permission* and **(d)** *regulations/recommendations*.

- 4** Read the letters from the problem page of a magazine. Complete the gaps with the correct verbs.

can't    have    had better    mustn't    ought    should

### Dear Marge

My teacher says I **(1)** ..... study the subjects I want because my grades aren't very good. I know I **(2)** ..... spend more time on my homework but it's hard. I **(3)** ..... to help a lot at home. I've got a brother and he **(4)** ..... to help too, but he doesn't. My mum says we **(5)** ..... talk about family problems to strangers. But I think I **(6)** ..... tell my teachers. What do you think?

Nancy

can    don't have    must

### Dear Nancy

I think your brother really **(7)** ..... help in the house – it's unfair if he doesn't. And in my opinion, you **(8)** ..... explain the situation to your teachers. You **(9)** ..... to talk about anything private, just tell them why you don't have much time. I'm sure they will be very understanding.

Marge

- 5** Complete the sentences by matching 1–8 with a–h.

- |                                      |                              |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 In Britain, you can't leave school | a because I passed!          |
| 2 You have to be 17                  | b but I'm not tired.         |
| 3 You shouldn't go to school         | c until you're 16.           |
| 4 You ought to go to bed early       | d or he'll be late.          |
| 5 I don't have to resit the exam     | e the night before an exam.  |
| 6 He'd better hurry                  | f in the classroom.          |
| 7 They mustn't use their mobiles     | g when you're very ill.      |
| 8 I should really go to bed now      | h to drive a car in Britain. |

### Grammar extension

- 6** Read the text and choose the correct alternative.



#### How old do you have to be?

Did you know that in Italy, you **(a)** *can/should* drink alcohol when you're 16, but in Japan you **(b)** *have to/should* be 20? And what about getting married? In England, Wales and Slovenia, you **(c)** *mustn't/have to* be 18 but you **(d)** *can/must* get married at 16 if your parents agree. In Japan, girls **(e)** *can/should* get married without parental consent at 16 but boys **(f)** *have to/has to* be 18. If you want to get married at 16 without parental consent, then you **(g)** *'d better/shouldn't* go to Scotland where you **(h)** *can/can't* get married without it.



**Noun suffixes -er, -or, -ist, -ian, -ee**

**1** Match the jobs to the pictures.

instructor    journalist    photographer    scientist



1 .....



2 .....



3 .....



4 .....

**2** Add the correct suffixes to make job titles.

-ee    -er    -ian    -ist    -or

- |   |             |       |       |
|---|-------------|-------|-------|
| 1 | lectur      | ..... |       |
| 2 | employ (x2) | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | train (x2)  | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | physic (x2) | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | technic     | ..... |       |
| 6 | profess     | ..... |       |

**\*3** Write your own definitions for four of the words in 2.

- 1 *A lecturer is somebody who teaches at a university.*
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Vocabulary extension: more words with suffixes -er, -or, -ist, -ian**

**4** Add one of the suffixes above to make words. Then write the words in the correct columns. Use your dictionary to check your answers.

act..... auth..... chem..... comed..... edit.....  
 hairdress..... lead..... librar..... music.....  
 optic..... paint..... pay..... pian..... politic.....  
 reception..... sail..... solicit..... teach.....  
 telephone..... translat..... violin.....

-er	-or	-ist	-ian

**\*5** Choose two jobs that you would like and two that you would hate from 4. Write sentences to explain why.

- 1 *I think I would enjoy being a librarian because I love reading and I hate working in noisy places.*
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

## First and second conditional

### 1 Complete the rules with these words.

if infinitive past simple present simple won't would

The first conditional is formed with the word (a) \_\_\_\_\_

+ \_\_\_\_\_ and will / (b) \_\_\_\_\_ + infinitive.

*If you work hard, you will pass all your exams.*

The second conditional is formed with the word if

+ (c) \_\_\_\_\_ and (d) \_\_\_\_\_ / wouldn't +

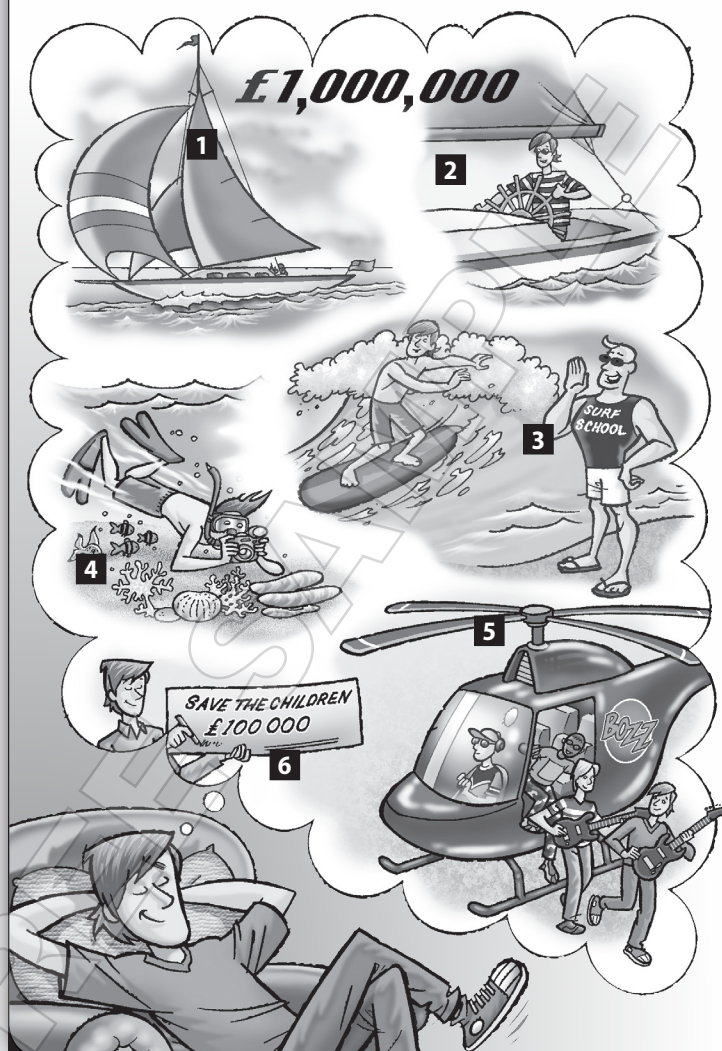
(e) \_\_\_\_\_

*If I had a lot of money, I would study in the USA.*

### 2 Choose the correct alternative to make first conditional sentences.

- If you join our sailing club, you will have/have really good fun.
- She won't have time to enjoy herself if she studies/will study too hard.
- If you arrive/will arrive late, the lecturer will not let you in.
- I help/'ll help you with your application form if you want me to.
- If she 'll go/goes to a summer school in London, she'll improve her English.
- He 'll learn/learns to ski if he goes to university in Canada.

### 3 Look at the pictures and make sentences in the second conditional.



- win / million pounds / buy / luxury yacht

*If I won a million pounds, I would buy a luxury yacht.*

- have / yacht / sail / around the world

- hire / surfing instructor / become / expert surfer

- have / expensive camera / take / great photos

- have / party / invite / favourite band

- be / really good person / give / lots of money to charity

### 4 Write sentences in the second conditional about these situations.

- I want to have music lessons but I haven't got enough time.

If I had enough time, I would have music lessons.

- She drinks coffee all day and she gets terrible headaches.

She wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_

- He can't buy more CDs because he spends all his money on DVDs.

If he \_\_\_\_\_

- My sister wants to go to the college party but she feels ill.

If my sister \_\_\_\_\_

- He won't arrive on time because his train is late.

If his \_\_\_\_\_

### Grammar extension

- \* 5 Successful interviewees say that you have to show the college interviewer that you've got something extra to offer. Write three true sentences to describe what you would offer to a college if they gave you a place.

- I would be an active member of the debating club if I went to your college.*

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_



## Describing photos

- 1** Look at the photo on the right of a scene in Cambridge. Complete five of the expressions to describe the picture.

In the picture, I can see ...

The picture shows ...

In the foreground ...

In the background ...

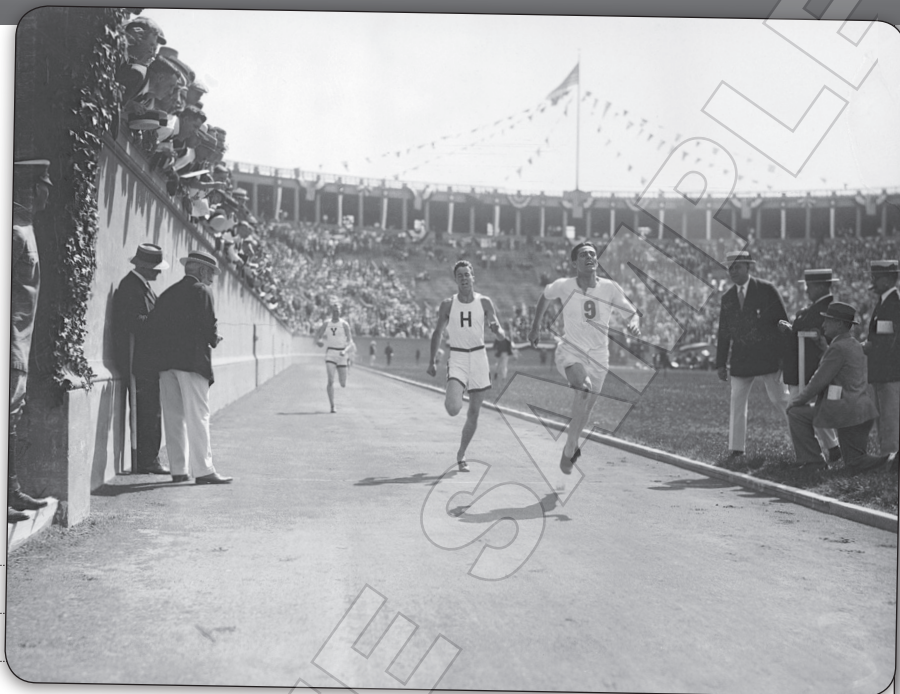
At the top/bottom of the picture ...

In the middle of the picture ...

On the right/left ...

In the top/bottom right/left corner ...

It looks/doesn't look like ...



- 2** Now look at the photo below of students on the river in Cambridge. Use the expressions that you didn't use in 1 to talk about this picture.



- \*3** Compare the two photos of Cambridge. Use your sentences and any new ideas. Who is having more fun? What do you think the people are doing in the pictures and why? Would you like to do what they are doing? If you are not 100% sure of something, use *I think* and/or *I imagine*.

### A formal letter applying for a scholarship

- 1** Read the sentences. Are they formal or informal? Write F or I.

- 1 Give us a ring soon. ....
- 2 It'd be great if you could help me. ....
- 3 I look forward to hearing from you. ....
- 4 I am writing to ask for some information. ....
- 5 I'd really like to do your course. ....

- 2** Re-write the sentences in 1. Change the formal sentences to informal ones and vice versa.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

- 3** Read Harry's letter of application for the St. George's Society Scholarship. Underline three inappropriate phrases or sentences. Why are they inappropriate?

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to apply for the St. George's Society Scholarship.

I believe I'd be perfect for this scholarship and I'll tell you why. Firstly, I have had very good grades in all my subjects this year but especially in media studies. Also, I would very much like to improve my English, because I hope to study further in the UK.

I'm really into theatre and film, and I've been helping to produce plays for our local drama group for a couple of years. As an assistant producer, I am responsible for organising rehearsals, getting costumes and arranging venues.

I would be very grateful for the chance to study with a St. George's Society Scholarship.

I can't wait to hear from you.


Yours faithfully,  
Harry Schneider


- 4** Replace the phrases or sentences you have underlined with more formal expressions.


- 1
- 2
- 3


- 5** Read this information about a scholarship for the City University summer school. What two things does the perfect candidate need?

- 1 .....  
2


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
Forward

Stop

Reload

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Favourites

History

**CITY UNIVERSITY** is based in the heart of the capital, close to the historic City of London. We run a range of undergraduate and postgraduate courses as well as eight-week summer courses. We welcome applicants whose first language is not English, but you will need a good level of both spoken and written English.

The following classes are offered on our summer courses:

- British Art and Architecture
- Creative Writing in London
- Live Theatre
- Museums and Galleries
- Shakespeare's London

We are able to offer a limited number of scholarships to students who demonstrate a special interest in any of the class topics. Please send a letter of application to the Admissions Tutor at the address given.

- \*6** Decide which of the summer course classes you would like to join, and write a letter of application for a scholarship. Include information to convince the Admissions Tutor that you are an ideal candidate for the scholarship. Write between 100 and 150 words. Make sure you use the appropriate language from 1–4.

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, leaving small gaps between them. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.



- 1 Use the words in the box below to write the new parts of speech. Follow the prompts.

1. differ	noun: .....
2. evaluate	noun: .....
3. lead	noun: .....
4. economy	adjective: .....
5. improve	noun: .....
6. participant	verb: .....

- 2 Use the words from exercise 1 in the correct forms to complete the text below.

Since 2000, the Organisation for (1.) ..... Co-operation and Development (OECD) has been testing 15-year-olds all over the world in order to provide an (2.) ..... of their skills and knowledge. They take a test, called PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment), in three areas: reading, maths and science. Over 510,000 students from more than 50 countries (3.) ..... in the 2012 PISA test. The results provide a lot of interesting information, for example, which countries are making some (4.) ..... in education and which are not; which countries remain at the top of the ranking, or whether there are any gender (5.) ..... in test results in the three areas tested. According to the OECD report, Asian countries occupy the top seven positions, with China, Singapore and Hong-Kong being the (6.) .....



- 3 Look at the underlined words in the text in 2 and match them to their functions below. Find other examples in the text.

- an adjective that describes a noun: .....
- an abstract noun: .....
- a verb that denotes a state: .....
- a noun that refers to people: .....

- 4 Complete the text with the correct forms of the words from the box.

education introduce mention praise take

The OECD report shows that out of the 64 countries which (1.) ..... part in earlier PISA tests, 32 have improved their results in reading and 25 in maths. Among the countries that show the biggest improvement, the report (2.) ..... Qatar, Kazakhstan and Malaysia. Poland is also (3.) ..... in the report, too, now being ranked 14th, higher than Germany, Austria and Denmark. In reading, Poland is now ranked 9th, having gone from 459 points (which is below the OECD average) in the year 2000 to 518 in 2012. According to the researchers, this consistent improvement has been made possible thanks to (4.) ..... reform: involving an increase in the number of language classes, new curricula and the (5.) ..... of three levels of education, which has meant that students now remain within a general education stream until they are 15.

#### ► Zadanie maturalne

- 5 Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (5.1.–5.4.), przekształcając jeden z wyrazów z ramki w taki sposób, aby powstał spójny i logiczny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów. Uwaga: dwa wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

bad consistent high participate speak take

The results of the 2012 PISA test show that boys got better scores at maths than girls in 37 out of the 65 countries that (5.1.) ..... in the test. In fact, there are only five countries where the girls' results at maths were (5.2.) .....: Jordan, Qatar, Thailand, Malaysia and Iceland. However, the report also shows that the general difference between boys outperforming girls is not very significant as it should take the girls less than six months of school education to catch up. Moreover, there are 11 countries where girls have been (5.3.) ..... better than boys at reading. The data in the report also shows a correlation between the wealth of a given country and the mathematical performance of its students. Generally (5.4.) ....., the higher economic position the country occupies, the better results it gets in maths tests. An interesting exception is Qatar: despite its high national income, its 15-year-olds scored only 376 points, against the international average of 494.