

READING

IN THIS UNIT YOU WILL LEARN HOW TO

- skim a text to locate information quickly
- understand a text in order to label a flow-chart, diagram or technical drawing
- use modals of obligation (*should*, *have to* and *must*) correctly.

LEAD-IN

01 ▶ Read these signs displayed in a local university.

No smoking on **campus**.

All **assignments** should be submitted to the student information centre by the deadline given by your tutor.

All undergraduates must attend the **lecture** on study skills on Thursday.

Information on teacher training courses is available from the **Faculty** of Education.

To **enrol** on extra courses, please visit the university website.

To find out how to **fund** your university course, visit our careers centre on the first floor.

The university offers a selection of courses for both **undergraduates** and **postgraduates**. For more information on our **Bachelor's degrees** for undergraduates or our **Master's degrees** for postgraduates (students who already have a first degree), please take a prospectus or visit the student information centre.

02 ▶ Match the words in bold in the notices with definitions 1–10.

- 1 a formal talk given to a group of people in order to teach them about a subject
- 2 to become or make someone become an official member of a course, college or group
- 3 to provide money for an event, activity or organisation
- 4 a piece of work or job that you are given to do
- 5 the land and buildings belonging to a college or university
- 6 a particular department at a college or university, or the teachers in that department
- 7 a higher university qualification that usually takes one or two more years of study after your first degree or qualification
- 8 a student who is studying for their first university degree
- 9 a university degree that is given after a course of study that usually takes three or four years
- 10 a student who has one degree and is now studying at a university for a more advanced degree

COMPLETING FLOW-CHARTS

03 In the Reading test you may be given a flow-chart to complete. Look at this chart, ignoring the gaps for the moment.

Applying to study at university in Australia (for international students)

Step 1 – Choose a university and enrol

Once you have chosen, you can apply
1 _____ to the university for a place.

Step 2 – Apply for a student visa

Once you have confirmation of 2 _____
and adequate 3 _____ for the first year,
you can apply for your visa.

Step 3 – Book your flight and accommodation

You can book your flight online and each university
has an accommodation team that can help you find a
place, especially for 4 _____ students.

04 Study the chart again and answer these questions.

- 1 What does the title suggest the chart is about?
- 2 What information is given by the main headings?
- 3 What type of word is missing from the text in 1–4 (e.g. noun, adverb, etc.)?
- 4 Can you guess what any of the missing words are?

05 Read this short text and then complete the flow-chart using ONE WORD ONLY from the text.

Studying abroad as an international student can be an enriching experience. If you have a good level of English, you will face the difficult decision of deciding which university you would like to apply to. Once you have chosen, you can contact the university directly in order to apply.

In order to successfully obtain a place at university, you will need to get a visa to study at the university of your choice. In order to obtain a visa, you will need proof of admission to the college. You will also need to show that you have enough funds for the first year of study. After you have done this, you can apply for a visa. Once you have received a visa, you can start to look for flights and also try to find somewhere to live. This is something that you don't need to worry about, as each university has an accommodation team to help you. Furthermore, preferential treatment is given for new students from abroad.

06 Read through the flow-chart again, with the gaps completed, and ask yourself these questions.

- 1 Are your answers grammatically correct?
- 2 Does the flow-chart make sense?

TIP 03

Often it is not necessary to understand every single word in the diagram or chart, so try to focus on key words and phrases.

TIP 04

The answers do not always come in the same order as the text.

TIP 05

Numbers and hyphenated words count as one word in IELTS.

07 In the Reading test, you may also be asked to complete a chart or diagram. Study this chart, ignoring the gaps for the moment, then answer the question.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9.00–12.00	1 _____		3 _____		Lecture
12.00–15.00					
15.00–18.00	Private study	2 _____	Tutorial	Private study	5 _____
18.00–21.00		Cinema club		4 _____	

What does the chart illustrate?

08 Read this text and complete the gaps in the chart using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER**.

UNIVERSITY LIFE

University life is quite different to life at school or college. One of the most significant differences is the amount of time you spend at university, either attending lectures or tutorials. At school you spend about 30 hours a week studying in the classroom. At university, there is much less contact time and therefore you must have a great deal of self-discipline. At the moment I have to attend three lectures a week, all in the morning. In the afternoons, I use my time for private study, either working on assignments or revising for exams. That is unless I have a scheduled tutorial. Tutorials are an opportunity to

work through assignments or topics in small groups. In some countries they are also referred to as 'seminars'. I attend tutorials weekly, one in the middle and one at the end of the week.

Another important part of university life is making sure you become involved in other activities, such as clubs or sport. You should choose something you will enjoy or something new. This will help you make friends and enjoy your time away from home. Towards the end of the week, I have football training in the evening and on Tuesday evening I attend the cinema club.



GRAMMAR FOCUS: MODAL VERBS OF OBLIGATION: SHOULD, HAVE TO AND MUST

09 Look at phrases a–c taken from the text and answer the questions which follow.

- a I have to attend three lectures a week
 - b you must have a great deal of self-discipline
 - c you should choose something you will enjoy
- 1 Which of these statements expresses advice?
 - 2 Which two of these statements express an obligation?
 - 3 Which of these statements expresses a strong obligation?
 - 4 What is the negative form for each of these statements?
 - 5 What is the past tense for each of these statements?

10 Complete the sentences to show strength of obligation. More than one answer is possible.

- 1 I _____ study harder. (strong obligation)
- 2 I _____ go to school today. (no obligation)
- 3 You _____ revise for your exams this weekend. (advice)
- 4 You _____ be late for lessons. (strong negative obligation)



Note the difference between *mustn't* and *don't have to*.

You *mustn't* cheat in exams. /
You *don't have to* study tonight.

Mustn't means it is not allowed or is a bad idea; *don't have to* means something is optional.

11 Study these university signs. Which sentence in each pair is most likely to be correct and why?

1a **YOU MUST NOT EAT IN CLASSROOMS.**

1b **YOU DON'T HAVE TO EAT IN CLASSROOMS.**

2a **YOU DON'T HAVE TO CHEAT IN THE EXAM.**

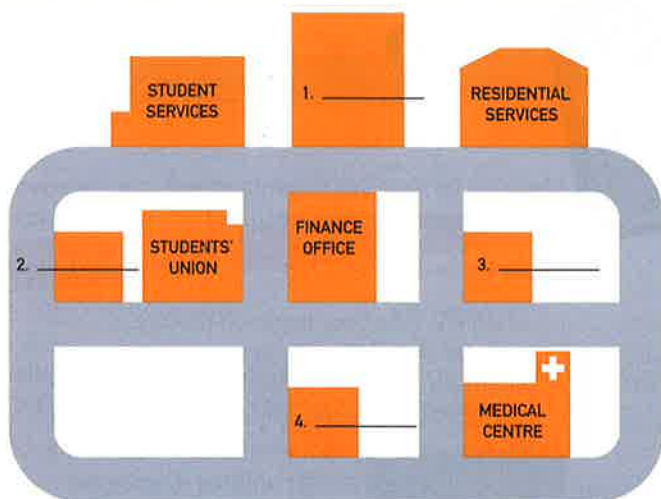
2b **YOU MUST NOT CHEAT IN THE EXAM.**

3a You don't have to return your library book to the reception desk – you can also use the boxes provided.

3b You must not return your library book to the reception desk – you can also use the boxes provided.

LOCATING THE ANSWER QUICKLY

12 Study the diagram and then skim read the text below.



TIP 12

Locating the answer quickly is important as it allows you more time for other reading tasks which take longer.

Another significant difference between university and high school is the size of the campus. A university campus is much bigger and is often spread around a city, meaning that sometimes you have to walk to different areas of the city to attend lectures. Usually, however, each faculty is located in a building with classrooms and lecture halls close by.

The main student facilities tend to be in just one area. Universities have a variety of services to offer students, from areas for sport and relaxation, to places for quiet study.


I do most of my assignments in the university library, situated next to residential services and just behind the finance office. When I have finished, I like to relax, by going either to the gym or the students' union. Conveniently, both are close by, near student services. The students' union is a great place to have something to eat or drink and socialise with friends.

The university also offers help in finding a job. Advice is given by the careers centre, which is just behind the medical centre. Generally, though, if you need any advice on where to find things, just go to the main reception, in front of the finance office.

1 3 Complete the gaps in the diagram using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER**. Try to locate the answers as quickly as possible.

1 4 Answer these questions with a partner.

- 1 Do the answers come from the whole text?
- 2 Which words helped you locate the relevant information quickly?

 Sometimes in the exam, you may get a diagram which is a technical drawing of a machine or invention, or something from the natural world.

1 5 Study this diagram, then read the text below. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the text for each answer.

TIP 13

These types of diagram may be difficult to understand at first, but it is important not to panic and to focus on what you do understand. This type of question is testing your understanding of the text, not your technical knowledge.

TIP 15

Make sure you copy the spellings correctly, especially for technical words.



Can you imagine being a student at university before computers? Before the technological revolution in the 1980s, if you didn't want to write by hand you had to use one of these machines – a typewriter.

It's called a typewriter because you are able to write on the page with pieces of type. The metal bars have letters on them, which allow you to write on paper neatly.

So how does it work? First, you need to press down on one of the keys and the lever* makes another lever called the type hammer move up towards the paper. The type hammer has the metal bar with the letters attached to it at the end. Just before the letter hits the paper a piece of cloth with ink on it called the ribbon moves upwards between the type and the paper. The letter then appears in ink on the piece of paper.

When you take your finger off the key, a spring makes the hammer move back to where it was before. At the same time, the carriage, which is the cylinder-shaped part at the top where the paper is held, moves to the left. You can therefore continue to write the word that you want. When the carriage gets to the end of a line you hear a bell. When you hear the bell, you press the carriage return lever on the left-hand side of the typewriter, which moves the paper up, so that you can continue writing on a new line.

* lever – a long bar that you use to lift or move something by pressing one end

UNDERSTANDING EXPLANATIONS

16 How were the words explained in the text?

lever ribbon carriage return lever

17 Read this short text explaining how the modern computer works and answer the question which follows.



Technical terms or explanations can be given using these methods:

- footnote
- an explanation in the text
- an explanation given by the surrounding context.

INPUT

The mouse and keyboard are input units: ways of getting information into your computer. Most computers store all this information on a hard drive (a huge magnetic memory). However, smaller computer-based devices like digital cameras and mobile phones use other kinds of storage, such as flash memory cards.

OUTPUT

Many computers now have LCD screens, capable of displaying high-resolution graphics, such as very clear and detailed photographs. Many computers also have loudspeakers and can be connected to a printer.

PROCESSING

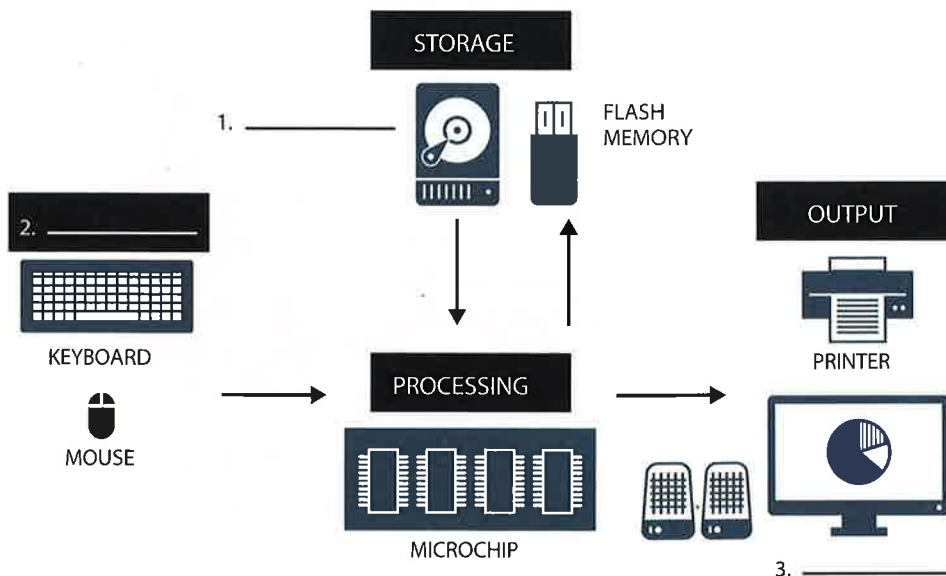
The computer's processor, also known as the central processing unit, is a microchip* buried deep inside. As it is used it becomes incredibly hot and a fan prevents the computer from overheating.

*microchip – a very small part of a computer or machine that does calculations or stores information.

How were words explained in the text: by footnote, explanation in the text or explanation given by surrounding context?

- a hard drive c high-resolution
b flash memory cards d microchip

18 Using your understanding of the text, complete this diagram. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the text for each answer.



EXAM SKILLS

19 Read this text and complete this diagram using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER**.

Common Australian University Qualifications

Undergraduate Study



Postgraduate Study



The screenshot shows a website with a navigation bar containing 'Home', 'About', 'News', 'Top Stories', and 'Search'. The main content area has six text boxes with the following text:

- Text Box 1:** The most common degree from an Australian university is a three-year bachelor degree in a field such as arts, business or science. Professional degrees such as engineering or law are completed over four years. Veterinary and dentistry degrees take five years and medical degrees take up to six.
- Text Box 2:** A bachelor degree with 'honours' is usually achieved by doing an extra year of study at a more advanced level. Honours programme placements are offered to students with high bachelor-degree grades, particularly in the final year.
- Text Box 3:** Admission to postgraduate programmes is based on achievement in previous university studies and, for some courses, on professional experience as well.
- Text Box 4:** Masters courses are typically one year in duration for full-time study (or two years when completed part-time). MBAs may require one or two years of full-time study but are most commonly one and a half years.
- Text Box 5:** To be accepted onto a doctoral programme, you need high achievement in a masters degree or to have a bachelor degree with at least upper-level second-class honours. A doctoral degree is assessed based on a dissertation, although coursework may feature in the first year. Generally this degree will last three to four years.

Decorative icons at the bottom include a graduation cap, a diploma, a ribbon, a stack of books, and a globe.

WRITING

IN THIS UNIT YOU WILL LEARN HOW TO

- generate ideas about a topic and express your opinion clearly
- organise your essay in a logical order
- proofread your writing effectively.

LEAD-IN

0 1 ▶ Using some of the expressions in the box, discuss questions 1–7 with a partner.

For me, ... I think / believe ... In my experience, ... In my opinion, ...
In my view, ... Personally, I think ... To my mind, ...



Many of the Writing Part 2 tasks require you to give your opinion. In order to prepare for this type of task, it is a good idea to practise generating ideas about different topics by having debates with classmates or friends.



- 1 Are maths and science more important than the arts?
- 2 Should students be punished for arriving late at school?
- 3 Should all schoolchildren be required to wear a uniform?
- 4 Is homework necessary?
- 5 Should mobile phones be allowed in the classroom?
- 6 Is going to university the best way to get a good job?
- 7 Many students choose to take a 'gap year' to travel or work before going to university. Is this a waste of time?

0 2 ▶ Discuss this question with your partner.

Which of the expressions in the box are suitable only for spoken, not written English?

ORGANISING YOUR WRITING

03 In order to express your opinion clearly, you need to have a structure which is easy for the reader to follow. Put statements 1–9 into one of these categories.

Introduction _____

Main body _____

Conclusion _____

- 1 Restate your opinion
- 2 Examples of your experience – if relevant
- 3 Supporting ideas
- 4 Each paragraph should express one main idea
- 5 The function of the essay, e.g. *This essay will discuss ...*
- 6 Rewrite the question using your own words
- 7 Introduce the topic
- 8 A summary of your main ideas
- 9 Give your opinion

04 Using the information from exercise 3, read this task and put the paragraphs in the sample answer in the correct order.

Nowadays, some parents feel that schoolchildren are given too much homework.

In your opinion, should homework time be reduced or banned altogether?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

TIP 04

Your opinion needs to be made clear throughout, as the writer has done in this sample answer, in order to achieve a good score in this part of the Writing test.

TIP 03

Although you are very unlikely to come across a question in the exam that you have discussed before, you may already have thought about a similar topic.

SAMPLE ANSWER

A

Homework also teaches children the discipline needed to complete work to a deadline – a very important life skill. It also helps parents to become involved in their child's learning. By helping with homework, parents can understand what is being learnt at school and encourage their child to become interested in the topic.

B

To conclude therefore, homework does have a value at school and should not be banned altogether. It is also very important, however, that homework does not dominate a child's time at home. There must also be adequate time for family, friends and sport.

C

It is also important to note, however, that homework time should be limited and too much homework could have a **negative** impact on a child's ability to learn. Too much homework could be **very stressful** for a child and ruin their enjoyment of being at school. **Homework should be** limited to one hour every evening, so children have **the time to become** involved in other important activities, such as sport or **music lessons**.

D

Homework is a common feature of school life. Giving students some homework is a useful exercise. Too much homework, however, can cause a great deal of unnecessary stress for pupils. In the following essay, I will discuss the reasons for this view.

E

Homework is a beneficial tool in the school week for several reasons. Most importantly, it teaches pupils to work independently and to practise the skills or knowledge acquired during lesson time. They are able to work on projects or extended pieces of work, which they have to research either in the library or using the internet.



When you are writing within a time limit and under exam conditions, it is easy to make silly errors. It is important, therefore, to spend the last few minutes checking through what you have written so you do not lose marks unnecessarily. In order to check your work properly, you need to consider:

- punctuation – have you used full stops, capital letters and commas appropriately?
- grammar – have you used the correct tenses and the correct prepositions?
- spelling – are all the words spelt correctly?
- word count – have you written at least 250 words? (It is quicker to count lines instead of words.)
- handwriting – is your handwriting clear? Are there any words which are not clear and need rewriting?

All of these aspects need equal attention and you will lose marks if they are not considered carefully in your answer.

05 Look at this exam task and the sample answer, which contains 20 common errors. Correct the sample answer, considering all the points in exercise 4.

Home-schooling is becoming increasingly popular. What do you think the reasons are for this? Do you think home-schooling is more beneficial than attending a private or state school?

SAMPLE ANSWER

Nowdays, many parents are choosing to home-schooling there children rather than sending them to a private or state school. There is perhaps many reasons for this, but I believe the main reason is that many schools are not seen as safe any more. In some areas, schools can be very violent and fighting is a common problem, I do **not believe that homeschooling is always more beneficial to the student than state school, but** in some cases it can be. In the following essay, I would discuss this idea further.

If you are lucky enough to be able to attend a good school, with only minor disipline problem, then I think attending a state school is better for you than being educated in home. school is more than just learning about different subjects, it is also a place were you can make new friends and learn to socialise. School also gives you the opportunity to join teams and clubs. subjects are also taught by people who have been trained in that particular area.

If, however, this is not the case, and you have to attend a school with poor discipline or somewhere you feel very unhappy, home-schooling could be more beneficial. It is better to learn in a comfortable enviroment, where you feel safe than in disruptive one. In order for home-schooling to be sucessful, however, your teacher needs to be knowledgeble and follow a set curriculim.

To summarise, therefore, home-schooling is more beneficial if the child is in a situation which is making them very unhappy.

EXAM SKILLS

06 Use the information and language from this lesson to answer this Writing Part 2 task. You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Many students choose to take a gap year before starting university, to travel or gain work experience. Do you think this is a good idea or a waste of time?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

TIP 06

The clearer your handwriting, the easier it will be for the examiner to understand your answer.

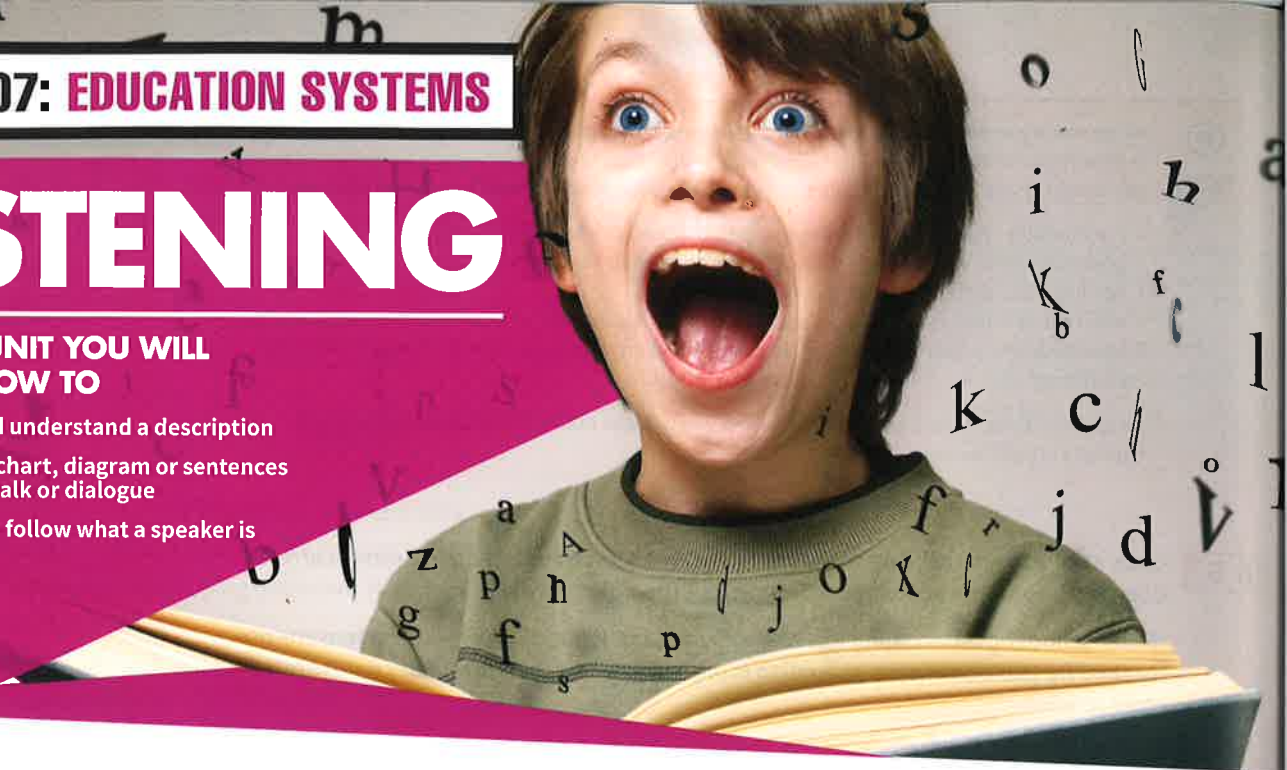
TIP 06

When you have checked your answer, make any corrections neatly. Do not waste time rewriting the whole answer – it is better to use this time for planning and checking.

LISTENING

IN THIS UNIT YOU WILL LEARN HOW TO

- listen to and understand a description
- complete a chart, diagram or sentences based on a talk or dialogue
- use notes to follow what a speaker is saying.



LEAD-IN

01 ▶ In this lesson you will hear a discussion and a lecture about education in the UK. Listen to seven short conversations and write 1-7 in the table to show which type of education the people are mainly talking about.

60

Type of education	Conversation	Information
Nursery		
Primary school		
Secondary school		
Sixth form college		
Further education college	1	
University		A
Adult education		

Sixth form college



Nursery school

02 ▶

60

Read the information A–G about different educational institutions in the UK. Listen again and write A–G in the table to show the correct information for each type of education.

- A This is usually the first time students become completely independent. It's normal in the UK for these students to study in places a long way from their homes.
- B You can take courses in all kinds of subjects, usually after work or at the weekend. The courses are usually quite cheap.
- C The purpose of a vocational course is to prepare students for work in a certain profession, like hairdressing or car mechanics.
- D Students no longer study in one classroom, but have to go to different classrooms depending on the subjects that they are studying.
- E Parents can choose to send their children here. Many places are free, but parents often have to pay.
- F When children are required to start full-time education, the majority of them go to this institution.
- G Although students can prepare to pass exams for university entry at their schools, they can also choose to go to this special institution for two years.



Further education



Adult education

CHARTS AND DIAGRAMS



This exercise helps you to focus on the words you will need to complete a chart by giving you two choices. The prompts that help you choose the correct answer are the **ages of the children**, so you should pay careful attention to those.

TIP 03

Before you listen for information to complete a chart or diagram, you should look at the chart or diagram carefully and think about the **type** of information that is required.

03

The lecturer is talking about the education system in England and Wales up until the age of 16. Listen and choose the correct answers in the table.

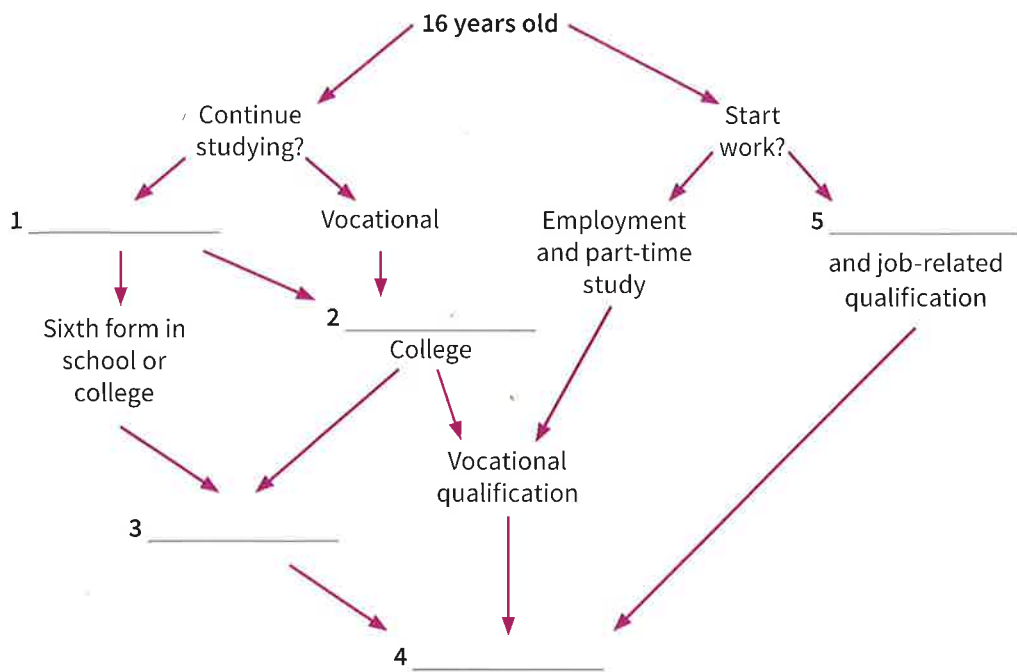
61

Key stage	Ages	School and school years	Assessments	Compulsory subjects include
0	4/5	1 Nursery / Reception	None	
1	5-7	Primary: 2 Infant / Junior	Key stage 1 Teacher Assessments	
2	7-11	Primary: 3 Infant / Junior	Key stage 2 4 Standard Assessment Tests / Teacher Assessments	7 Modern Foreign Languages / Citizenship
3	11-14	Secondary	Key stage 3 5 Standard Assessment Tests / Teacher Assessments	
4	14-16	Secondary	Key Stage 4 6 Standard Assessment Tests / General Certificates of Secondary Education	

04 The lecturer is talking about post-16 educational opportunities – the choices which pupils can make between the ages of 16 and 18. Listen and complete the diagram. Write ONE OR TWO WORDS in each gap.

TIP 04

If there are arrows in the diagram, you can use these to help you listen for the answers.



COMPLETING SENTENCES

05 A school student is discussing how to apply for university with a teacher. Listen and choose the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 Register on the UCAS (University and Colleges Admissions Service) website, enter your personal details and choose **five** / **seven** universities which offer a course you want to study.
- 2 Write your personal **statement** / **assessment**, telling the universities about you and why they should offer you a place.
- 3 The **reference** / **advice** will be supplied by your UCAS adviser at school.
- 4 Each university on your list examines your application and decides whether to make an offer. Offers may be **conditional** / **provisional**, which means you have to get certain grades.
- 5 If your exam results meet the requirements, the university will **confirm** / **renew** the offer and you can accept or reject it.
- 6 Many universities use a **clearing** / **reapplying** system to offer unfilled places on their courses to students who did not get high enough grades for their first-choice university.

FOLLOWING CONVERSATIONS

06▶

Practise following the direction of a conversation by choosing the correct notes. A student who has just started university is discussing his course with a tutor. Listen and choose the correct notes (a or b) for 1–5.

64

- 1a Students usually attend a seminar after they have been to a lecture.
- 1b Students usually attend a lecture after they have been to a seminar.
- 2a Students usually attend tutorials every three weeks to discuss their progress with the tutor.
- 2b Students usually attend tutorials every two weeks to discuss their progress with the tutor.
- 3a The assessment over the whole course is 60% course assignments and 40% exams.
- 3b The assessment over the whole course is 40% course assignments and 60% exams.
- 4a Course assignments should be no fewer than 2,000 words.
- 4b Course assignments should not be more than 3,000 words.
- 5a Every assignment should have at least three academic references and five non-academic ones.
- 5b Every assignment should have at least five academic references and three non-academic ones.

EXAM SKILLS

07▶

A student who is about to finish university is discussing opportunities for further study with a tutor. Listen and complete each sentence with **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS**.

65

- 1 If you want to teach in a school, the best option is to complete a _____ in Education.
- 2 You can also apply to study on a _____ of _____ course.
- 3 If you want to do a _____ like a PhD, it may take at least three years to complete.
- 4 A _____ provides a good opportunity to gain commercial experience in your chosen profession.
- 5 If you want to find work, a good idea would be to attend a _____, which gives you the opportunity to talk to many potential employers in one place.

SPEAKING

IN THIS UNIT YOU WILL LEARN HOW TO

- speak in detail about education
- consider reasons, causes and effects for different Speaking Part 3 situations
- make suggestions or recommendations.

LEAD-IN

01 ▶ Discuss these questions with a partner.

- 1 What kind of school do you currently attend?
- 2 Is there anything about your school you would like to improve?
- 3 Have you ever thought about attending school in a different country?
- 4 What do you think schools will be like in the future?



TALKING ABOUT EDUCATION

02 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

academic curriculum discipline essays grades
graduation private tutors teachers technical tests

- 1 Our _____ are quite strict and give us lots of homework. They are also responsible for _____ and if you don't do your homework, your parents might get a letter!
- 2 I'm really worried about our high school _____ – my parents want me to get good _____.
- 3 At university, we need to learn how to write in a more _____ style. It's different from the way we used to write at school, so many students need help from _____ at first.
- 4 The _____ at my school includes lessons on speaking, reading and listening to English, and I also have to write a lot of _____.
- 5 Our school teaches a number of _____ subjects like electronics and electrical engineering, so I hope to get a good job in those areas after _____.

03 Using the words from the box and your own ideas, describe the education system in your country to your partner. Use themes 1–4 to help you (both UK and US names are given).

- 1 nursery school/kindergarten
- 2 primary school/elementary school
- 3 secondary school/high school
- 4 university/school

TIP 03

Education is a common topic in IELTS, so you may be asked about your educational history or context in Speaking Parts 1, 2 or 3.

GIVING REASONS FOR YOUR ANSWER

04 In Speaking Part 3 you need to speak at length about a topic. To do this, you may need to provide reasons to expand your opinions. With a partner, brainstorm some reasons to support these opinions.

- 1 The school system in our country is one of the best in the world.
- 2 The school system in our country is in need of improvement.
- 3 Too many people in our country go to university.
- 4 Many people in our country are not ready to get a job when they leave school.
- 5 Technology has brought many great developments in education.
- 6 Technology is making education more stressful.

05 Use these prompts to link your reasons together, then say them to your partner.

- 1 There are several reasons why ...
- 2 The first reason is that ...
- 3 The second reason is that ...
- 4 Another point to consider is that ...
- 5 The biggest / main reason is that ...

TIP 04

In Speaking Part 3, you need a wide vocabulary to speak about various topics at length and make your meaning clear.

TALKING ABOUT CAUSE AND EFFECT

06 In Speaking Part 3, you might also have to talk about the causes and effects related to a topic. With a partner, brainstorm some possible causes for the problems in the table.

Problem	Causes
a Parents have to spend a lot of money on private education.	1 <i>Because students are under a lot of pressure to get good grades.</i>
	2 _____
	3 _____
b Students do not have enough free time to socialise.	1 <i>Due to the fact that they have to study from morning until night.</i>
	2 _____
	3 _____
c Many students have reported that they are unhappy with studying English.	1 <i>As they have to spend a lot of time memorising lists of vocabulary.</i>
	2 _____
	3 _____

07 With a different partner, brainstorm some possible effects of the causes in the table.

Cause	Effect
a Because students are under a lot of pressure to get good grades	1 <i>Parents have to spend a lot of money on private education.</i>
	2 _____
	3 _____
b Due to the fact that they have to study from morning until night	1 <i>Students do not have enough free time to socialise.</i>
	2 _____
	3 _____
c As they have to spend a lot of time memorising vocabulary	1 <i>Many students have reported that they are unhappy with studying English.</i>
	2 _____
	3 _____

MAKING SUGGESTIONS USING MODAL VERBS

08 Speaking Part 3 questions often ask you to make suggestions or recommendations. Make some suggestions about your country's education system by completing these sentences.

- In order to improve our education system, the government **should** _____.
- Teachers **should** _____ to improve their students' grades.
- Students **must** _____ to improve their chances of getting a job after graduation.
- Parents **have to** _____ with teachers to help their children do better at school.
- Our country **must** _____ in order to compete internationally.

TIP 08

You should study the way that *should*, *must* and *have to* are used and try to include them in your responses.

09 For each sentence in exercise 8, give a reason for your answer. This may include some causes and effects.

In order to improve our education system, the government should change the testing system. The main reason is that because we only study to pass our tests, we find it difficult to use our knowledge in real-life situations.

effect

cause

suggestion



10 Your class is going to make a 'time capsule' that will be opened in the year 3000. You can include only TEN items in the capsule. In small groups, decide which items you will include, and justify your selection. To do this, try to give reasons, causes, effects and suggestions. Use the table to help you.

Item	Why?
a picture of the students in the class	The main reason is that the people who open the capsule should know who buried it. Otherwise, they might not be able to understand the objects inside.
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

11 Once your group has decided on TEN items, present your list to the class, giving reasons, causes, effects and suggestions. Your class now has to decide on the final TEN items to be selected.

PRONUNCIATION: CONTRACTIONS IN SPEECH

12 Write the contraction of the pronoun and verb in these sentences and then practise saying them.

- 1 She would _____ often give us extra homework before our exams.
- 2 The problem with studying late at night is that it is _____ hard to remember the next day what you learnt.
- 3 I know that if I work harder, I will _____ get good grades.

13 Listen to the contractions in these sentences, then practise saying the sentences to your partner.

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- 1 I'd suggest going to bed earlier or you **won't** be able to remember what **you've** learnt.
- 2 We **mustn't** push young people into studying too hard, or **they'll** drop out of school.
- 3 **That's** not the right solution. Instead, we **should've** banned homework for pupils some time ago.



In speech, we often shorten words like *would*, *will* and *is* to make contractions, for example:

- *I would* → *I'd*
- *I will* → *I'll*
- *That is* → *That's*

EXAM SKILLS

14 Respond to the prompts in this Speaking Part 2 task. Try to talk for TWO full minutes.

Describe a problem with the education system in your country.

You should say:

- what kind of problem it is
- how long the problem has existed
- what effect the problem has had on education

And explain what we can do to solve the problem.

15 Listen to a student answering these Speaking Part 3 questions. Note down any reasons, causes, effects or suggestions they give. Then answer the questions with your own ideas.

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- 1 What is the effect of private tutoring on education?
- 2 Is private tutoring more important today than it was in the past?
- 3 What more can governments do to reduce the need for private tutoring?
- 4 How can we encourage more parents to teach their children at home?