

Lecture 2

Department: Economics

Grade: 1

Group: All

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Education / Speaking / Systems of Education

1.6 Vocabulary for speaking: Education systems

(All the vocabulary from the list P.17)

Speaking: Systems of education

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1.6 Vocabulary for speaking Education systems

mixed (adj)
nursery (adj) [school]
primary (adj) [school]
punishment (n)
pupil (n)
residential (adj) ^{المساكن السكنية}
reward (n)
secondary (adj) [school]
semester (n)
set (v) [an exam]
single-sex (adj)
sit (v) [an exam]
stay on (v)
take (v) [an exam]
tertiary (adj) ^{relating to}
treat (v)
 [= behave towards]
tutorial (n)
worst (adj)

ability (n) [= skill]
behaviour (n)
best (adj)
certificate (n)
college (n)
compulsory (adj)
cram (v) ^{المذاكرة المكثفة}
curriculum (n)
degree (n)
dictionary (n)
dormitory (n) ^{الغرفة السكنية}
drop (v) [a subject]
examination (n)
form (n)
graduate (n and v)
keep (v) [order]
kindergarten (n)
last (v)
mixed (adj)

Vocabulary	Meaning
<i>Ability</i>	the physical or mental power or skill needed to do something
<i>Behaviour</i>	the way that someone or something behaves in a particular situation
<i>Compulsory</i>	If something is compulsory, you must do it because of a rule or law
<i>Curriculum</i>	all the subjects or courses given in a school, college, etc.
<i>Drop</i>	to stop something you were doing or planning to do
<i>Mixed</i>	showing a mixture of different types of people or things opinions
<i>Punishment</i>	to punish anyone who has done something wrong
<i>Single-sex</i>	for either girls or boys, but not both
<i>Treat</i>	to behave towards someone or deal with something in a particular way

A-

Do you agree or disagree with each statement?

Education should be compulsory for all children until the age of 18.

- What do we call a school for both boys and girls? **mixed**
- What about a school that's only for boys or girls? **single sex**
- What do we call it when you stop studying a subject? **drop**

- All schooling should be mixed, not single-sex. There should be girls and boys in the same class.
- Children should study all the subjects on the curriculum. They should not drop Geography.
- All children should learn a foreign language
- There should not be physical punishment.
- Children with different abilities should be in different classes.

B- (Student A and student B)

A: When do you sit national examinations?

B: In Britain, we **take** them at 16 and at 18.

A: Is education **compulsory** in your country?

B: Yes, up to the age of 16.

A: When did you start school?

B: When I was three. I went to **nursery** school.

A: Who was your best teacher?

B: Mr Jarvis. He **treated** us as adults.

The meaning of the verb *treat*: It means how someone behaves towards you, e.g.,

His parents treated him badly.

The hotel staff treated us very well.

1.7 D-

Give a short talk about the education system in Kurdistan.

Everyday English: Asking about words and phrases

page.19

C- Practising conversation

Conversation 1.

A: What's a **nursery** school?

B: It's a school for young children.

A: How old are they?

B: They're between three and five.

Presenter: Conversation 2.

A: What does **GCSE** mean?

B: It's an abbreviation.

A: I know. But what does it mean?

B: It means *General Certificate of Secondary Education*.

Conversation 3.

A: Does *primary* mean ‘first’?
B: Yes, it does.
A: So does *secondary* mean ‘second’?
B: That’s right.

Conversation 4.

A: Do you *take* an exam or *make* an exam?
B: We use the verb *take* with exams.
A: And what about assignments?
B: You *do* assignments.

You may like to ask a few extra questions to check understanding:

- *What is the best organization in English? (general facts then personal experiences)*
- *What is the best organization in each paragraph? (chronological)*
- *What does ‘chronological’ mean? (earliest to latest)*

1.8 Learning new speaking skills: Giving general and personal information

Do you agree or disagree with each statement?

B- Drama is a very important subject.

G	2	Children learn a lot about themselves in Drama.
G	1	Drama is a very important subject.
G	1	I took Drama for GCSE.
P	5	I got a good pass in the examination.
P	3	I was the main person in one of the plays.
P	4	I wasn’t very good, but I had a lot of fun.
G	3	Most secondary schools in Britain have Drama classes.
G	4	Some children take examinations in Drama at GCSE or A level.
P	2	We did a lot of drama games, and we put on a play every term.

Sections in order:

G	1	Drama is a very important subject.
G	1	I took Drama for GCSE.
G	2	Children learn a lot about themselves in Drama.
G	3	Most secondary schools in Britain have Drama classes.
G	4	Some children take examinations in Drama at GCSE or A level.
P	2	We did a lot of drama games, and we put on a play every term.
P	3	I was the main person in one of the plays.
P	4	I wasn’t very good, but I had a lot of fun.
P	5	I got a good pass in the examination.

Which tense do we use for general facts? ... (present simple)

Which tense do we use for events in the past?... (past simple)

1.9 Grammar for speaking: Present simple and past simple: with be and other verbs. (See page. 21)

1.9 Grammar for speaking

Present simple and past simple: with *be* and other verbs

In English, there are two kinds of verb, the verb *be* and other verbs.

1. The verb *be*: present simple

subject	verb	complement*	extra information
The 11+	is	an exam.	
A levels	are	exams.	
School	isn't	compulsory	after 16.
Classes	aren't	small	at secondary school.

*The correct name for any words after the verb *be* is the *complement*.

2. Other verbs: present simple

subject	verb	object	extra information
Many children	begin	school	at five.
Primary school	lasts	six years,	from five to 11.
Children	don't take	exams	at nursery school.
Primary	doesn't mean	second.	

1. The verb *be*: past simple

subject	verb	complement	extra information
I	was(n't)	good	at primary school.
The exams	were(n't)	easy	at 16.
I	was(n't)	a prefect	in the sixth form.

2. Other verbs: past simple

subject	verb	object	extra information
I	started	school	at five.
I	took	ten GCSEs	at the end of secondary school.
I	didn't leave	school	at 16.