

## EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES

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### Part 1

1. How many topics does the lecturer say she will talk about?
2. Why was education made compulsory in 1870?
3. What are the names of the two grammar schools near the university?

### Part 2

4. What is the main difference between comprehensive schools and grammar schools, in terms of subjects taught?
5. Why does the lecturer feel that the 11+ exam is unfair?
6. What is the 'catchment' area of a school?
7. Why does the lecturer feel the introduction of a national curriculum was a good idea?

### Part 3

8. What is a public school?

### Part 4

9. At what ages does the school system begin and end?
10. What do some people say is being started too young in schools?
11. What are the 'core' subjects at primary school?

### Part 5

12. Recently the curriculum has been changed to pupils starting to learn a foreign language from the age of 5 until they are 14; why is this controversial?

13. What is taught in Religious Education classes?

14. Why does the lecturer think having only 3 subjects at A-level is a problem?

#### Part 6

15. What is the effect of so many exams on pupils?

16. Why does the lecturer think Further and Adult Education is such a good thing?

17. What are polytechnics, and how has their status changed recently?

#### Part 7

18. What percentage of people go to university now, and what would the government like this percentage to increase to?

19. Does the lecturer think 50% is a good idea?

20. What kind of scholarship can you get for a private school?

#### Part 8

21. According to the lecturer, why is education important?

## Key

1. She will talk about seven topics.
2. It was the age of Industrialisation, with many factories, so people needed to be able to count and have basic reading skills to work in the factories.
3. One is Kendrick Girls' Grammar School and the other is Reading Boys' (Grammar) School.
4. Grammar schools are more academic, and secondary modern schools (*comprehensives*) are more vocational, involving training with your hands etc.
5. Because it is not good to make children pass or fail at that age; some children take more time to develop, and boys at 11 are not as clever as girls.
6. It is the area near the school you need to live in, in order to go to that school

7. Because it means everyone is studying the same things (*subjects*), not only what one school or *one* teacher decides.
8. It is actually a private school, which is independent and fee-paying.
9. It starts at age 5 and ends at age 18.
10. Teaching children to read.
11. Maths, Science and English.
12. Because if you stop learning at 14, you have no qualification, you do not need to do an exam and you do not know the language well enough to qualify later.
13. They learn about many different religions, not only Christianity, and look at important life values and the issues that matter.
14. Because it means people are specialising in a narrow way too young, e.g. at 16 many people are not sure what they will do in the future, so they should keep their options open by having a broad base of subjects.
15. They either get stressed or fed-up( discontented) and bored.
16. Because it means that even if people leave school at 16 they can always decide later to get qualifications, e.g. vocational, or go to university, and start studying again.
17. They are traditionally more vocational than academic. In 1992 they all became universities.
18. Currently it is 40% and the government target is 50% by 2010.
19. No, she thinks we need to think about more people having vocational qualifications, e.g. as an electrician.
20. Possibly for sports, music, or the arts or design and technology.
21. In order to compete with other countries, and have a secure economic future.