

# SIMILARITIES AND CONTRAST - LESSON

## A/ SIMILARITIES

### 1) positive similarities:

**both**

both England and France have compulsory education

- *Finish the sentences* England has compulsory education. France has compulsory education

**So** /aux /subject : -> ...\_\_\_\_\_

Subject /aux/ **too**. -> ...\_\_\_\_\_

### 2) negative similarities:

**neither** /aux /subject

American pupils don't wear a uniform. We don't wear a uniform.

-> \_\_\_\_\_

subject / aux - / **either**

## B/ CONTRAST

- *Finish the sentences*

**Whereas** + proposition

English pupils start school at 5 . We start school at 3.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

We don't choose their subjects for the bac. English pupils choose 3 subjects for the A level.

**Whereas** + subject + aux

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

English pupils have a national exam in maths and science. We don't have a national exam in maths and science.

**Unlike** +noun

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

English pupils wear a unifrom. We don't wear a uniform.

**Contrary** to +noun

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**1**  
**20** **Some teenagers are now going to give you some information about the education system in Britain. Listen and complete the missing information.**

State education is free but some parents pay for **a)** *private* education.

Private schools are very expensive and about **b)** ..... % of British kids go to them.

Children go to nursery school from three years old to **c)** ..... years old.

They go to primary school when they are **d)** ..... years old.

They start secondary school at 11. Children in the UK must go to school until they are **e)** ..... years old.

They can stay at school for two more years until they are **f)** ..... years old.

Children at secondary school in Britain have to study **g)** ..... subjects.

The main subjects are English, mathematics and **h)** ..... Children must spend more time studying these subjects.

The other subjects are history, **i)** ....., art, one foreign language (French is the most usual), design and technology, physical education and **j)** .....

When they are 16 years old, students have to take General Certificate of Secondary Education exams (GCSEs) in as many subjects as they can manage, often about **k)** ..... or ten.

At 18, they take A levels which qualify them for entry to **l)** ..... Students in the UK specialise early, choosing just three or four subjects to study at A level.

About **m)** ..... % of young people go to university or college.