1. Children in Great Britain must study at school from the age of 5 until the age of 16.

2. In Great Britain, there are typically three terms in a school year. The holidays are spread throughout the year and include breaks for Christmas, Easter, and summer. The exact dates can vary between schools and regions.

3. "Further" education refers to education beyond the compulsory schooling age of 16 in Great Britain. To enter a university, students typically need to complete their A-level exams or equivalent qualifications. To enter a college, students may need to meet specific entry requirements set by the college.

4. The National Curriculum is a set of subjects and standards that all state schools in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland are required to teach. It provides a framework for what students should learn at different stages of their education.

5. In primary school, British children study a wide range of subjects including English, mathematics, science, history, geography, art, music, physical education, and religious education.

6. The three types of secondary schools in Britain are grammar schools, comprehensive schools, and secondary modern schools. Grammar schools are academically selective schools that often have a strong focus on traditional subjects and preparing students for higher education.

7. GCSE stands for General Certificate of Secondary Education. It is an academic qualification taken by students in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, typically at the age of 16. Students usually take exams in multiple subjects to receive their GCSE certificate.

8. A-level exams are advanced level qualifications taken by students in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, typically at the age of 18. They are more specialized and in-depth than GCSEs and are often used for university admissions. A-level exams take place at the end of the two-year A-level course and provide students with qualifications in specific subjects.

9. A private school, also known as an independent school, is a school that is not funded or run by the government. Private schools charge tuition fees and often have their own unique curriculum and admissions criteria.

10. Some of the most famous British universities include the University of Oxford, the University of Cambridge, Imperial College London, University College London (UCL), the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), and the University of Edinburgh. These universities are known for their academic excellence and international reputation.

False. School education in Britain is compulsory for students until the age of 16.

True. There are other holidays in a school year besides Christmas and Easter.

False. While state schools in Britain are generally free, there are private schools that charge tuition fees.

True. Primary education in Britain typically includes both infant schools (ages 5-7) and junior schools (ages 7-11).

False. Comprehensive schools are non-selective schools that cater to students of all abilities and do not have a specific focus on preparing students for university education.

False. Not all British children must pass GCSE exams. GCSE exams are typically taken by students at the age of 16, but there are alternative qualifications and pathways available.

True. There is an exam option available for Religious Education in some schools, but it is not a mandatory subject for examination.

False. While good results in A-level exams are important for university admissions, they do not guarantee a place in a university. University admissions often consider additional factors such as personal statements, interviews, and overall competition for limited spaces.

True. Further education colleges in Britain offer vocational and practical courses in various professions.

False. In some private schools in Britain, boys and girls study together, but there are also single-sex private schools where only boys or only girls are enrolled.

1. All schools have a mid-term holiday in the middle of each term.

2. After the school, students may get further education at a university or college.

3. The National Curriculum is a British national studying program.

4. Comprehensive school is a school for children of all abilities.

5. Further education is a professional education which leads to employment in some practical area (for example, cooking or hairdressing).

6. Basic GCSE exams are Maths, English, and Science.

7. Students pass A-level exams after two years of further studying at school.

8. Some private schools are boarding schools, which means that students live there during the term.

1. My elder brother entered a university last year. Now he is studying Law and spends much time reading books.

2. – What are you doing next week?

 – I am going to finish an important project at work and then go out with my friends on Saturday.

3. In the past, school education in Russia was not compulsory.

4. Some parents in Britain prefer to pay for their children's education and choose private schools which give more profound knowledge in academic areas.

5. – Where have you put my books? I need them to prepare for my English exam.

6. Mary doesn't study at the university, she is studying at the medical college.

7. When I was a child, I didn't like Maths. I was interested in Literature and History much more.

8. – What will you do in the future, after the school?

 – Well, I want to become a dentist, so it would be nice to enter the Dentistry College in the medical university. But I'm not sure that I will have good results in my Science exam, so now I am spending much time studying Chemistry and Biology.

9. Yesterday I bought new walking shoes, but now I feel they are not comfortable enough.

10. We don't study these subjects at the college.

11. My cat caught a bird this morning.

12. Look, the sky is turning grey. We don't have an umbrella, so it would be better to go home.

1. Oxford is one of the best universities in Britain.

2. I am taller than my brother.

3. French is more interesting to me than English.

4. This book is worse than that one.

5. Peter and Mark passed the math exam. Peter's results are better than Mark's results.

6. I think Moscow is not as beautiful as St. Petersburg.

7. This bus stop is farther from my house than that one.

8. The airplane is faster but more expensive than the train.

9. Chocolate ice cream is as delicious as strawberry ice cream.

10. Our new apartment is bigger than the old one but less cozy.