

Educational Choices – Learner's Worksheet

■ Grammar Review: Could Have / Should Have / Would Have

We use these structures to talk about things in the past that were possible, a good idea, or likely but did not happen. **Examples:**

- I **should have studied** harder for the exam. (It was a good idea, but I didn't do it.)
- He **could have won** the race, but he fell. (It was possible.)
- She **would have come** to the party, but she was sick. (It was likely, but it didn't happen.)

Exercise: Complete the sentences with *could have*, *should have*, or *would have* + past participle.

1. I _____ (study) harder for the exam.
2. They _____ (call) you before leaving.
3. With more time, we _____ (finish) the project.
4. You _____ (ask) for help instead of doing it alone.
5. He _____ (become) a famous artist, but he changed his major.

■ Warm-up: Discuss with a Partner

1. What kind of school did you go to – public or private?
2. Would you like to study abroad? Why or why not?
3. What are some advantages of online education?
4. If you could take a gap year, what would you do?
5. Do you think it's better to live on campus or at home during university?

■ Vocabulary: Educational Choices

1. **Private school:** a school run by a private company or organization.
2. **Boarding school:** a school where students live and study.
3. **Homeschooling:** when parents teach their children at home.
4. **Gap year:** a year of traveling or working before college.
5. **Campus:** the buildings and land that are part of a school or university.
6. **Major in:** to specialize in a subject at college.
7. **Enroll:** to start or join a program of study.
8. **Continuing education:** education for adults to learn new skills.

Exercise: Complete the sentences with the words above.

1. After finishing high school, he decided to take a _____ before college.
2. My sister wants to _____ in a design course next month.
3. Students who live on _____ usually make many friends.
4. My parents chose a _____ because they believed it had better teachers.
5. She wants to _____ business at university.
6. _____ allows adults to keep learning even after they start working.
7. Some families prefer _____ because they can control what their kids learn.

8. If you go to a _____, you'll live there with other students.

■ Grammar Focus: Future in the Past

We use the **future in the past** to talk about plans or intentions that were made in the past for the future. These plans might or might not have happened.

Marker Sentences:

- He **was going to study** German in Berlin, but he changed his mind.
- They **were planning to move** to another city.
- She said she **would start** her course in September.

CCQs (Concept Checking Questions):

1. Are these plans about the past or the future? (past)
2. Did the plans happen? (Maybe yes, maybe no)
3. Was the plan decided before the time of speaking? (Yes)

Grammar Structure:

1. was / were + going to + base verb → plans or intentions
2. was / were + verb-ing → ongoing plans or arrangements
3. would + base verb → reported future (what someone said or thought would happen)

Examples:

- I was going to call you, but I forgot.
- She said she would become a teacher.
- They were planning to live on campus.

Practice: Complete the sentences using the correct form.

1. I _____ (go) to apply for that course, but it was too expensive.
2. They _____ (plan) to travel abroad last summer.
3. She said she _____ (start) her master's degree next year.
4. We _____ (move) to another city, but the job offer was canceled.
5. He thought he _____ (study) medicine, but he changed his mind.

Free Practice:

Write 3 sentences about things you were going to do but didn't do.

Example: I was going to join a photography club, but I became too busy.