

TEST 1

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. academic B. analytical C. bachelor D. admission
 2. A. diploma B. eligible C. diversity D. internship

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. degree B. master C. apply D. enrol
 4. A. doctorate B. faculty C. mandatory D. institution

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

5. I _____ three books on vocational training to complete this project.
 A. have read B. have been reading C. read D. had read
6. When a student enters a college or university, he/she has to choose a main subject of study, which is called _____.
 A. course B. class C. major D. faculty
7. Higher education students need to have _____ skills so that they can analyse a problem scientifically.
 A. analyse B. analytical C. analytics D. analytically
8. Why don't you take a break? You _____ the Internet all day.
 A. surf B. are surfing C. have surfed D. have been surfing
9. Many students prefer to _____ a gap year between secondary school and college.
 A. make B. enrol C. take D. apply
10. Higher education can be divided _____ two levels: undergraduate and postgraduate.
 A. at B. into C. by D. on
11. Students who want to receive an amount of money to help them pay for their education can _____ scholarship.
 A. make use B. take up C. apply for D. work on
12. A bachelor's degree and a master's degree in the UK usually require three and one year of study, _____.
 A. respect B. respective C. respectful D. respectively
13. She spends five hours a day practising English _____ pursuing UK's higher education qualifications.
 A. with a view to B. in terms of C. in order to D. with reference to
14. Today's court case is to ask for _____ permission to convene meetings with shareholders.
 A. a B. an C. the D. 0 (no article)
15. _____ the content, we're now looking for supporting information.
 A. Planned B. Having planned C. Having been planned D. To plan
16. _____ about the bad effects of chemical fertilisers, the farmers started using them sparingly on their farms.
 A. Having informed B. Because being informed C. Informed D. To be informed
17. The school was closed for a month because of serious _____ of COVID-19.
 A. outcome B. outset C. outburst D. outbreak
18. A university degree is considered to be a _____ for entry into most professions.
 A. requisite B. demand C. request D. need
- Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**
19. My brother is a very diligent student. He works very hard at every subject.
 A. clever B. practical C. helpful D. studious

UNIT 7. FURTHER EDUCATION

20. John has just won a full scholarship to one of the most prestigious universities in the country; She must be **on cloud nine** now.

- A. extremely panicked B. obviously delighted C. desperately sad D. incredibly pessimistic

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

21. Most of the students in our country are interested in **pursuing** higher education to get bachelor's degree.

- A. following B. giving up C. trying D. interrupting

22. She started the course two months ago but **dropped out** after only a month.

- A. went on B. gave up C. gave out D. used up

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

23. Helen and Mary are talking about Mary's result at school.

- Helen: "Your parents must be proud of your result at school!"

- Mary: " _____ "

- A. Of course B. I'm glad you like it
C. Sorry to hear that D. Thanks. It's certainly encouraging

24. John and Mary are having dinner at her house.

John: "This dish is really delicious!"

Mary: "..... It's called Yakitori, and it's made with chicken livers."

- A. I guess you're right. B. It's my pleasure.
C. Sure, I'll be glad to. D. I'm glad you like it.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

All students throughout the world sit for examinations at some point in their lives. If students are (25)_____, they get a formal qualification that enables them to get a job or continue with further education.

Most formal testing (26)_____ a mixture of techniques, but the most common form requires students to show that they have a detail knowledge of a subject area. Students (27) _____ do not pass are not considered as failures, they simply need more time to study. Some of them are simply unlucky.

The majority of students who have always worked hard in their studies pass their exams (28)_____ they have made a good impression on the examiners and have also succeeded in (29) _____ their intelligence.

25. A. succeed B. success C. successful D. successfully
26. A. involves B. consists C. attaches D. encloses
27. A. which B. who C. whom D. whose
28. A. because of B. because C. although D. due to
29. A. making B. taking C. showing D. achieving

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

One way of training for your future occupation in Germany is by pursuing a dual vocational training programme. Such programmes offer plenty of opportunity for on-the-job training and work experience. Programmes usually last between two and three and a half years and comprise theoretical as well as practical elements. You will spend one or two days a week, or several weeks at once, at a vocational school where you will acquire the theoretical knowledge that you will need in your future occupation. The rest of the time will be spent at a company. There you get to apply your newly acquired knowledge in practice, for example by learning to operate machinery. You will get to know what your company does, learn how it operates and find out if you can see yourself working there after completing your training.

UNIT 7. FURTHER EDUCATION

This combination of theory and practice gives you a real head start into your job: by the time you have completed your training, you will not only have the required technical knowledge, but you will also have **hands-on** experience in your job. There are around 350 officially recognised training programmes in Germany, so chances are good that one of them will suit your interests and talents. You can find out which one that might be by visiting one of the jobs and vocational training fairs which are organised in many German cities at different times in the year.

Employment prospects for students who have completed a dual vocational training programme are very good. This is one of the reasons why this kind of training is very popular with young Germans: around two thirds of all students leaving school go on to start a vocational training programme.

30. Which of the following is probably the best title of the passage?

- A. Employment Opportunities and Prospects in Germany
- B. Higher Education System in Germany
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31. The word "**it**" in the first paragraph refers to _____.

- A. company
- B. machinery
- C. knowledge
- D. organisation

32. Which of the following statements best describes the dual vocational training programmes?

- A. These programmes consist of an intensive theoretical course of two and a half years at a vocational school.
- B. These programmes require you to have only practical working time at a certain company.
- C. These programmes offer you some necessary technical skills to do your future job.
- D. These programmes provide you with both theoretical knowledge and practical working experience.

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- A. theoretical
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34. How many German school leavers choose this vocational training programme?

- A. well over 75%
- B. around one out of five
- C. less than a third
- D. about 70%

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Do you think education is better now than it was in your grandparents' time? Many older people in the UK believe the opposite. "Schools were better in our day," they complain. "There isn't enough discipline these days. Kids don't work as hard as we did, either. The syllabus isn't as challenging, so clever students aren't being stretched enough. They need to study things in greater depth. Exams are much, much easier now as well."

Were schools better years ago? Some British teenagers travelled back in time to a 1950s boarding school. They got a big surprise! The first shock came when the teenagers met their new teachers. Dressed in traditional black gowns, they look so frosty and uncaring! They were really **authoritarian**, too, so anyone caught breaking the rules - talking in classes, mucking about in the playground or playing truant - was in big trouble! Punishments included writing 'lines' or staying after class to do detention. The naughtiest kids were expelled.

Things were just as bad after class. At meal times the students had to endure a diet of plain, no-nonsense, healthy food. Homework was **obligatory** and it took ages! Copying essays off the Internet wasn't an option, as personal computers didn't exist in the 1950s!

At the end of 'term' everyone sat 1950s-style exams. The old exams were much longer than their twenty-first century equivalents and involved learning huge amounts of facts by heart. History papers were all dates and battles. Maths papers were trickier, too; calculators weren't around in the 1950s, so the students had to memorise multiplication tables and master long division. Our candidates found this really difficult.

UNIT 7. FURTHER EDUCATION

The exam results surprised a lot of people. Students predicted to do well in their real-life, twenty-first century exams often got low grades in the 1950s exams. Does this prove modern exams are too easy? Do twenty-first century kids rely too much on modern technology, like calculators and computers?

The TV series of *That 'll teach 'em!* focused on a 1960s vocational school. UK school-kids study a range of academic subjects these days. But in the 1960s, children judged to be less 'able' went to vocational schools. **These** helped them learn job skills. Boys studied subjects like metalwork, woodwork or gardening. In some classes, they even learned how to milk goats! The girls' timetables included secretarial skills. They also learned to cook, clean and sew - probably not much fun for most girls.

35. What criticism is sometimes made about modern education in the first paragraph?

- A. Teachers aren't strict enough. B. The syllabus is out of date.
C. There's too much stress on exams. D. The teaching methods are not good enough.

36. The word "**authoritarian**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.

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37. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the food the students ate at school?

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38. The word "**obligatory**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.

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- A They covered more subjects. B. It took students less time to do them.
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- A. All the students found the exams difficult.
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41. The word "**these**" in the last paragraph refers to ____.

- A. school-kids B. subjects C. series D. vocational schools

42. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Vocational schools provided poorer children with equipment.
B. Vocational schools took children who were good at studying.
C. Vocational schools prepared students for employment.
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Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

43. I have found a lot of informations about the history of English language teaching recently.

- A B C D

44. Although there were a number of significant differences between the two systems, both countries share a commitment to high quality education.

D

45. Don't go up to our hotel room because the maid is making the beds, cleaning the bathroom, and vacuum the carpet.

- A B C D

UNIT 7. FURTHER EDUCATION

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

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