

Name _____

Date _____

End of Unit 1 test

Topic vocabulary

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.
There is an example at the beginning.

The education system in the Netherlands

In the Netherlands, children begin their(0).... education at the age of five, and continue this until they are twelve years of age. At this point, students are required to make a choice as there are three different routes through(1).... education. Anyone who wants simply to train to do a particular job after leaving school can choose to spend four years at a technical school, which prepares them for this. Those wishing to go into(2).... education when they leave school, to study for a(3).... degree at university, can opt to move into university preparatory education, which lasts for six years. Students who would like a more general path in the final stage of their(4).... education can choose what's called 'senior general secondary education', which is five years long.

Students who have been to technical school usually move into the(5).... education sector in the Netherlands. This is done at colleges, which mainly offer(6).... courses that train students to work in professions such as healthcare, farming and decorating. There is a wide range of courses on offer at Dutch universities, so potential(7).... have plenty to choose from. The university year is split into two(8)...., the first running from September to January and the second from February to the end of June. As in many countries, ...(9).... can complete further study after obtaining their first degree, for example towards a(10).... degree or even a doctorate, also known as a Ph.D.

Example:

0 A secondary **B** primary C tertiary D higher

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----|
| 1 A higher | B further | C compulsory | D secondary | [1] |
| 2 A compulsory | B higher | C secondary | D primary | [1] |
| 3 A half-term | B bachelor's | C semester | D vocational | [1] |
| 4 A primary | B further | C higher | D compulsory | [1] |
| 5 A secondary | B compulsory | C further | D higher | [1] |
| 6 A vocational | B semester | C secondary | D compulsory | [1] |
| 7 A semesters | B graduates | C bachelors | D undergraduates | [1] |

- 8 A masters B postgraduates C semesters D undergraduates [1]
9 A postgraduates B graduates C bachelors D undergraduates [1]
10 A bachelor's B master's C further D semester [1]

[Total: 10 marks]

Use of English 1: Multi-word verbs

Use the correct form of a multi-word verb from the box to complete the sentences.
There are two extra multi-word verbs you do not need to use.

get up	agree with	care for	cut down
fall behind	get by	get through	get on with
live with somebody	look up	pick up	result in
run away	turn up		

Example:

- 0 I got up very early this morning because I had to be at the airport by 6 a.m. to catch my flight to Indonesia.

- 11 My Arabic isn't very good – I can in Arabic-speaking countries, as long as the people I meet don't speak too fast! [1]
- 12 Eloise a lot of work because she turned her phone off to make sure she wasn't disturbed. [1]
- 13 I had no idea how to change the battery in my computer so I how to do it online, and it was actually quite easy. [1]
- 14 I've got so much homework – if I don't it straight away, I'll never get it all finished on time. [1]
- 15 Some people say that you'll in your studies if you don't do lots of homework, but I'm not sure that's true. [1]
- 16 When I went to live in Brazil, I Portuguese very quickly, perhaps because I could already speak Spanish. [1]
- 17 I don't the idea of having a long school day, because students stop learning after five hours or so. [1]
- 18 I eat lots of cakes and biscuits, so the doctor said I need to on them, and other unhealthy food too. [1]

19 Enrique at the party last night, which was a real surprise
because I thought he was away on holiday. [1]

20 A huge amount of snow fell during the night, which
many schools and businesses being closed the following day. [1]

[Total: 10 marks]

Academic language

Match each term about psychology and education to a definition.
The first one is done for you.

	Term		Definition	
0	flashcard			
21	kinaesthetic learner			
22	collaborate			
23	social learner			
24	excel in			
25	reasoning			

A	to work with another person, usually for a particular purpose or to achieve a certain aim	[1]
B	to be considerably better at doing something than most other people	[1]
C	a person who prefers to work with other people when gaining new knowledge or skills	[1]
D	a visual prompt with a word or picture on it that is used to help students learn	
E	the process of thinking about something in order to make a decision or reach a conclusion	[1]
F	a person who prefers to use physical activity and touch when they are studying	[1]

[Total: 5 marks]

Use of English 2: Comparative forms

Complete the second sentence using information from the first sentence. Change the word given into a comparative form. You must use between **two** and **six** words, including the word given.

Example:

- 0 Students get 17 weeks of school holidays in Italy but only 14 in Germany.

FEW

German students get fewer school holidays than students in Italy.

- 26 Australian school summer holidays are six weeks long but Argentinian ones are two months.

SHORT

The school summer holiday in Australia Argentina. [2]

- 27 Students in France finish school at 4.30 p.m. but those in the UK finish at 3.30 p.m.

EARLY

UK students French students. [2]

- 28 My friend's school gets a 45-minute break for lunch but I get one hour.

LONG

My friend's lunch break mine. [2]

- 29 Exams at school are easy but they're hard at university.

DIFFICULT

Exams at university the ones you do at school. [2]

- 30 I think science and literature classes are equally interesting.

INTERESTING

I think sciences classes literature classes. [2]

[Total: 10 marks]