

ENGLISH 11. UNIT 7. FURTHER EDUCATION – READING

Exercise 1: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

Here's some advice for trying to find the university that works for you.

1. You need to examine (1) _____ and your reasons for going to university before you start your search. Why are you going? What are your abilities and strengths? What are your weaknesses? What do you want out of life? Are you socially self-sufficient (2) _____ do you need warm, familial (3) _____? Talk with your family, friends and high-school counselors as you ask these questions. The people (4) _____ know you best can help you the most with these important issues.

2. Very few high-school students have enough information or (5) _____ to choose a major. You need to be well (6) _____ to determine your interest and aptitude. Many students (7) _____ their minds two or three times before they settle on a major.

3. If you do not have to go to university right (8) _____ it is never too late. There is no such thing as the perfect time to start university. Some students benefit from a year off to work, study or travel, and these experiences (9) _____ them to be better, more engaged students. Some students choose to apply to university and gain admission and then defer their entrance, while others wait to apply until after they have had (10) _____ alternative experience.

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|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. you | B. your | C. yours | D. yourself |
| 2. A. or | B. but | C. nor | D. either |
| 3. A. support | B. bringing | C. feeding | D. growth |
| 4. A. which | B. whom | C. who | D. whose |
| 5. A. expenditure | B. experience | C. experiment | D. expert |
| 6. A. prepare | B. prepared | C. preparation | D. preparative |
| 7. A. transform | B. translate | C. change | D. convert |
| 8. A. for | B. up | C. over | D. away |
| 9. A. allow | B. make | C. let | D. advise |
| 10. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. Ø |

Exercise 2. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.

As Chinese society changes, higher education is undergoing major transformations. The university model of the United States and other Western countries has a powerful influence. New trends in Chinese higher education are attracting the attention of global educators. Since the establishment of Western-oriented modern universities at the end of nineteenth century, Chinese higher education has continued to evolve. Over the past two decades, however, tremendous economic development in China has stimulated reforms in higher education that have resulted in some remarkable changes.

The first modern institution, Peiyang University, was founded in Tianjin. The university changed its name to Tianjin University in 1951 and became one of the leading universities in China: Next, Jiaotong University was founded in Shanghai in 1896. In the 1950s, most of this university was moved to Xi'an, an ancient capital city in northwest China, and became Xi'an Jiaotong University; the part of the university remaining in Shanghai was renamed Shanghai Jiaotong University.

Tianjin University celebrated its hundredth anniversary in 1995, followed by Xi'an Jiaotong and Shanghai Jiaotong Universities in 1996. Other leading universities, such as Zhejiang University (1897), Beijing University (1898), and Nanjing University (1902) also recently celebrated their hundredth anniversaries, one after another. These celebrations marked the beginning of a new chapter in Chinese higher education.

1. The text is about _____.
 A. Chinese education system
 B. some famous universities in China
 C. the western influences on Chinese education
 D. application for a university in China
2. Chinese higher education _____.
 A. is not affected by any others
 B. has not really well-developed
 C. has developed since the end of nineteenth century
 D. is not paid any attention by global educators
3. Chinese higher education _____.
 A. has been stable since nineteenth century
 B. has decreased over the past two decades
 C. has not got any changes
 D. has been affected by the country's economic development
4. Tianjin University was founded in _____.
 A. 1895
 B. 1896
 C. 1950
 D. 1951
5. Which university celebrated the hundredth anniversaries in 2002?
 A. Nanjing University
 B. Shanghai Jiaotong University
 C. Xi'an Jiaotong University
 D. Beijing University

Exercise 3. 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.

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.

(Source: <http://www.make-it-in-germany.corn>)

1. 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
 C. Dual Vocational Training System in Germany
 D. Combination of Theory and Practice in Studying in Germany
2. The word "it" in the first paragraph refers to
 A. company
 B. machinery
 C. knowledge
 D. organisation
3. 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.
4. The word "hands-on" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to
- A. theoretical B. practical C. technical D. integral
5. 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%