

Unit 7: FURTHER EDUCATION

I. 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. distance B. mandatory C. doctorate D. maior
2. A. college B. credit C. degree D. respective
3. A. passion B. collaboration C. analyse D. exchange
4. A. based B. pursued C. applied D. arranged
5. A. modes B. colleges C. distances D. enriches

II. 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.

1. A. decide B. major C. broaden D. practice
2. A. flexible B. junior C. critical D. dependent
3. A. mathematical B. collaboration C. educational D. opportunity
4. A. entrance B. subject C. degree D. native
5. A. alternative B. appreciate C. mandatory D. respectively

III. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following sentences.

1. One of the most famous and respectable learners of the country is said to have found this school.

A B C D

2. As soon as the singer came onto the stage, there had been a round of applause.

A B C D

3. There are more than two hundred applications for this job vacancy, and most of them can speak

A B C D

English very well.

4. The interviewer told me which university in the U.K. I had graduated from.

A B C D

5. He would have sent you a post card when he is on holiday abroad if he had had your address.

A B C D

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

1. Although he was completely _____ as a furniture maker, he produced the most beautiful chairs.

A. unable B. untrained C. incapable D. uneducated

2. In recent years, schools have become more involved with students' emotional welfare as well as their _____ achievement.

A. academic B. intellectual C. scholar D. studious

3. Students who complete the program receive a skills _____ along with their high school diploma.

A. certificate B. degree C. permit D. certification

4. He has several years of experience of _____ interviews with potential students.

- A. making B. conducting C. performing D. having
5. The manager did not offer her the job because of her untidy _____.
A. personality B. demeanor C. feature D. appearance
6. There should be no discrimination on _____ of sex, race or religion.
A. fields B. places C. areas D. grounds
7. He felt _____ when he failed the exams the second time.
A. discouraged B. annoyed C. undecided D. determined
8. Although _____ education is compulsory in England, parents are not required to send their children to state schools.
A. higher B. further C. secondary D. formal
9. Higher education is a continuing _____ process.
A. developing B. developed C. development D. developmental
10. Journalists sometimes wear _____ clothes to fit in well with the situation in which they are working.
A. ordinary B. common C. habitual D. casual
11. My job now is not _____ to what I was majored in at university.
A. devoted B. related C. supposed D. belonging
12. The salesman gave me a kind of detergent which I _____ before.
A. had not used B. did not use C. was not using D. have never used
13. There are not many _____ courses in the last two years at university. Most of them are compulsory.
A. required B. optional C. preferred D. additional
14. It is _____ to wear uniform to most high school nowadays.
A. obliged B. obliging C. obligational D. obligatory
15. When it comes to children's schooling problems, both parents have to _____ responsibility.
A. get B. respond C. compel D. take
16. Students who want to continue their _____ education in the UK are expected to take A-level course.
A. high B. tertiary C. secondary D. post-graduate
17. The professor of this course asked for _____ attendance in his lectures; no student could be absent.
A. equal B. demanding C. compulsory D. obliged
18. Many measures _____ to improve the quality of higher education have been approved by the council.
A. suggesting B. suggested C. which suggest D. having suggested
19. Professor Kimberly _____ three books since 2015, and she's working on her fourth.
A. writes B. has written C. wrote D. has been writing
20. There are two types of education in Vietnam: formal and _____.
A. informal B. mainstream C. non-formal D. in-service
21. Many colleagues admire Kelly because she has found happiness in both _____ and private life.
A. occupational B. professional C. job-related D. working

22. Mary's parents are concerned that her grades are _____ worse this year.
A. markedly **B. decisively** **C. evenly** **D. expectedly**
23. I _____ her for so long a time that I've forgotten what she looks like.
A. hadn't seen **B. haven't seen** **C. didn't see** **D. haven't been seeing**
24. _____ your opinion of the professor is, you must admit that he has a good method of teaching.
A. How **B. Whatever** **C. Whether** **D. What**
25. Peter _____ the book for 4 hours non-stop. He must have found it unputdownable.
A. read **B. has read** **C. was reading** **D. has been reading**
26. His difficulty _____ understanding math result _____ a childhood illness.
A. on/from **B. in/from** **C. with/in** **D. in / in**
27. Where _____ my calculator? I _____ it on the desk a minute ago and now it _____!
A. has been / put / has disappeared **B. is / put / has been disappearing**
C. is / have put / disappears **D. is / put / has disappeared**
28. A: "Could I help you with that?"
 B: " _____ "
A. Thanks, your compliment is encouraging.
B. Think nothing of it. Why not?
C. That's all right, but thanks anyway. I'm OK.
D. I couldn't agree more! Please!
29. A: " _____ "
 B: "You have to obtain the high school diploma."
A. What is the requirement to enter this university?
B. When do we finish high school?
C. I can't wait to obtain the high school diploma.
D. I am trying my best to win a place at university.
30. A: "Tertiary education is the only way to success."
 B: " _____ "
A. You know nothing about it. **B. That's too bad.**
C. I can't agree with you there. **D. You must say that again.**

V. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

1. These audio-visual methods have the added advantage of being independent of the availability of the system.
A. benefit **B. drawback** **C. characteristic** **D. danger**
2. When I was young and idealistic I believed it was possible to change the world.
A. applicable **B. energetic** **C. practical** **D. thoughtless**

3. If you have any comments or suggestions, please let us know - we always appreciate feedback from friends.

- A. depress B. welcome C. disregard D. consider

4. For these elective courses, there are no special entry requirements.

- A. exit B. score C. academic D. strict

5. On the whole, further education still plays an important role in the development of any country.

- A. Generally B. Specifically C. Essentially D. Surprisingly

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

An A level is an Advanced level GCE qualification. This exam is (1) _____ taken after two years of A level study, following the O level/IGCSE exams. Students can take any number of A level exams; in the UK, most college students take three or four A level exams for their final two years of study. The (2) _____ of A levels to be taken will often depend on the qualifications that the university (3) _____ requires. A level results can open doors to (4) _____ studies at some of the best higher educational institutions in the world, and to a (5) _____ range of professional and vocational courses that can help build skills for an exciting and (6) _____ career. In many countries round the world, some schools follow the GCE syllabus to prepare their pupils for taking A level exams. Students at these schools should enquire at their school about how they can register and sit (7) _____ the exams. Students who do not (8) _____ a school that follows the GCE syllabus can still take A level exams and can register as a private individual with the British Council.

In order to register for an A level exam one will need to (9) _____ an entry form which will become available at the British Council offices. Forms usually become (10) _____ for January examinations in early August of the preceding year. For May/June examinations, they are available in early December of the preceding year.

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|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. normally | B. popularly | C. largely | D. noticeably |
| 2. A. sum | B. number | C. amount | D. quantity |
| 3. A. chosen | B. choosing | C. to choose | D. in choice |
| 4. A. graduate | B. postgraduate | C. graduating | D. undergraduate |
| 5. A. huge | B. various | C. long | D. wide |
| 6. A. daunting | B. rewarding | C. amazing | D. longing |
| 7. A. at | B. in | C. for | D. into |
| 8. A. acquire | B. enroll | C. attend | D. pursue |
| 9. A. achieve | B. complete | C. obtain | D. accomplish |
| 10. A. handful | B. accessible | C. exchangeable | D. available |

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

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a credit which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of

three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is available for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective word of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

1. How many classes each week would a student normally attend at least?
A. 36 **B. 20** **C. 12** **D. 15**
2. According to paragraph 1, an American student is allowed _____.
A. to live in a different university
B. to take a particular course in a different university
C. to live at home and drive to classes
D. to get two degrees from two different universities
3. American university students are usually under pressure of work because _____.
A. their academic performance will affect their future careers
B. they are heavily involved in student affairs
C. they have to observe university discipline
D. they want to run for positions of authority
4. Some students are enthusiastic for positions in student organizations probably because _____.
A. they hate the constant pressure strain of their study
B. they will then be able to stay longer in the university
C. such positions help them get better jobs
D. such positions are usually well paid
5. The student organizations seem to be effective in _____.
A. dealing with the academic affairs of the university
B. ensuring that the students observe university regulations
C. evaluating students' performance by bringing them before a court
D. keeping up the students' enthusiasm for social activities

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

Harvard University, today recognized as part of the top echelon of the world's universities, came from very inauspicious and humble beginnings.

This oldest of American universities was founded in 1636, just 16 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. Included in the Puritan emigrants to the Massachusetts colony during this period were more than 100 graduates of England's prestigious Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and these university graduates in the New World were determined that their sons would have the same educational opportunities that they themselves had had. Because of this support in the colony for an institution of higher learning, the General Court of Massachusetts appropriated 400 pounds for a college in October of 1636 and early the following year decided on a parcel of land for the school; this land was in an area called Newetowne, which was later renamed Cambridge after its English cousin and is the site of the present-day university.

When a young minister named John Harvard, who came from the neighboring town of Charlestowne, died from tuberculosis in 1638, he willed half of his estate of 1,700 pounds to the fledgling college. In spite of the fact that only half of the bequest was actually paid, the General Court named the college after the minister in appreciation for what he had done. The amount of the bequest may not have been large, particularly by today's standards, but it was more than the General Court had found it necessary to appropriate in order to open the college.

Henry Dunster was appointed the first president of Harvard in 1640, and it should be noted that in addition to serving as president, he was also the entire faculty, with an entering freshman class of four students. Although the staff did expand somewhat, for the first century of its existence the entire teaching staff consisted of the president and three or four tutors.

1. The word "**echelon**" in the passage could best be replaced by _____.
A. level B. rank C. class D. title
2. What is the main idea of this passage?
A. Harvard is one of the world's most prestigious universities.
B. What is today a great university started out small.
C. John Harvard was key to the development of a great university.
D. Harvard University developed under the auspices of the General Court of Massachusetts.
3. It is indicated in the passage that Harvard is _____.
A. one of the oldest universities in the world
B. the oldest university in the world
C. one of the oldest universities in America
D. the oldest university in America
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the Puritans who travelled to Massachusetts colony were _____.
A. rather well-educated
B. rather rich
C. rather supportive of the English government

D. rather undemocratic

5. The pronoun **"they"** in the passage refers to _____.
A. Oxford and Cambridge Universities B. university graduates
C. sons D. educational opportunities
6. The **"English cousin"** in the passage refers to a _____.
A. city B. relative C. university D. court
7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about John Harvard?
A. What he died of B. Where he came from
C. Where he was buried D. How much he bequeathed to Harvard
8. The word **"fledgling"** in the passage could be best replaced by _____.
A. newborn B. flying C. winged D. established
9. It is implied in the passage that _____.
A. Henry Dunster was an ineffective president
B. someone else really served as president of Harvard before Henry Dunster
C. Henry Dunster spent much of his time as president managing the Harvard faculty
D. the position of president of Harvard was not merely an administrative position in the early years
10. Where in the passage does it indicate how much money Minister Harvard was really responsible for giving to the university?
A. Paragraph 1 B. Paragraph 2 C. Paragraph 3 D. Paragraph 4

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

1. You should not have come to class late.
A. I'd rather you didn't come to class late.
B. I would like you not to be late for class.
C. I'd sooner you hadn't come to class late.
D. I would prefer that you come to class on time.
2. You have to finish your homework if you want to go to the party.
A. Finish your homework, and you cannot go to the party.
B. Unless you finish your homework, you can go to the party.
C. Finish your homework, otherwise you can go to the party.
D. Finish your homework, or else you cannot go to the party.
3. Although he was very tired, he agreed to play tennis.
A. Tired as though he was, he agreed to play tennis.
B. Tired though he was, he agreed to play tennis.
C. Tired, he agreed to play tennis.
D. So tired was he that he agreed to play tennis.
4. Thanks for your help, I managed to bring it off.

- A. But for your help, I could have managed to bring it off.
 - B. If it were not for your help, I couldn't manage to bring it off.
 - C. Had you not helped me, I couldn't have managed to bring it off.
 - D. Had it not for your help, I could have managed to bring it off.
5. The roof of the house was blown off during the hurricane.
- A. The house got the hurricane to blow off its roof.
 - B. The house had its roof blown off by the hurricane.
 - C. The house and its roof were blown off by the hurricane.
 - D. The house was blown off by the hurricane except its roof.

X. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences given.

1. The book was written by a famous author. It was not well recognized.
- A. The book would not be well recognized if it were written by a famous author.
 - B. The book was written by a famous author, but it was not well recognized.
 - C. Due to the famous author, the book was not well recognized.
 - D. The author who is famous did not recognize the book.
2. He delayed writing the book. He only started to write it until he had done a lot of research.
- A. Only after he had done a lot of research did he begin to write the book.
 - B. He did a lot of research after he finished writing the book.
 - C. He delayed writing the book as he had already done any research.
 - D. It was only when he had written the book that he did a lot of research.
3. The man left the key inside the locked house. He could not get into the house.
- A. If the man did not lock the house, he could get into it.
 - B. If the key was not inside the house, the man could get into it.
 - C. Leaving the key inside the house, the man could get into the house.
 - D. If the man had not left the key inside the house, he could have got into it.
4. Mary was trying to swim in the sea alone. She should never have been allowed to do so.
- A. When Mary left to swim in the sea alone, she said she knew what she was doing.
 - B. It would probably be wrong to let Mary swim in the sea on her own.
 - C. No one could have stopped Mary from trying to swim in the sea by herself.
 - D. Someone ought to have stopped Mary from attempting to swim in the sea on her own.
5. Nina was so nervous. She quit the final round of the competition.
- A. Nina was too nervous to join the final round of the competition.
 - B. Nina quit final round of the competition despite being nervous.
 - C. Though she was nervous, Nina quit the final round of the competition.
 - D. Having quit the final round of the competition, Nina felt nervous.

