UNIT 7

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

1. A. business	B. bustle	C. hundred	D. number
2. A. modern	B. mother	C. opera	D. hobby
3. A. function	B. assimilation	C. question	D. communication
4. A. thousand	B. Thailand	C. theatre	D. think
5. A. French	B. school	C. mechanic	D. chemistry

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

1. A. extinction	B. furniture	C. applicant	D. wilderness
2. A. bamboo	B. offer	C. student	D. minute
3. A. facility	B. minority	C. necessary	D. priority
4. A. apply	B. differ	C. decide	D. protect
5. A. charity	B. accurate	C. erosion	D. dangerous

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. I'm very hungry. I ____ all day.
   A. didn't eat B. haven't ate C. haven't eaten D. have been eating
2. Their new kitchen looks fantastic. They ____ completely ____ it.
   A. have /been redecorating B. have/redecorated
   C. already /redecorated D. didn't/redecorated
3. Our kitchen's a mess. We ____ any cleaning for weeks.
   A. didn't do B. haven't been doing C. have done D. haven't done
4. I think they are dating. They ____ each other a lot recently.
   A. had seen B. haven't been seeing C. have been seeing D. have seen
5. We've discovered in this great café and we ____ there a lot.
   A. have been going B. have gone C. are going D. have went
6. How's your Mum? I ____ her for ages.
   A. had seen B. haven't seen C. haven't been seeing D. didn't see
7. You're covered in paint! What ____ you ____?
   A. have / done B. were / doing C. did / do D. have / been doing
8. She's gone to the doctor's. She ____ well lately.
   A. hasn't felt B. hasn't been feeling C. has felt D. doesn't feel
9. I ____ for ages now.
   A. have waited B. waited C. was waiting D. have been waiting
10. I have to write an essay. I ____ about half of it so far.
    A. have written B. have been writing C. wrote D. have to write

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11. As well as studying on ____ in the UK, you can also choose to study outside the UK - for example by distance learning.

A. department B. dormitory C. campus D. accommodation

12. You can choose to study online or on ____, in the UK or even at an overseas site.

A. the move B. campus C. the ground D. board

13. IB students can select subjects so that they specialise in a particular academic field, but mathematics, native language and theory of knowledge are ____ subjects.

A. compulsory B. certain C. optional D. elective

14. In England, most students in further education are adults ____ on part time programmes.

A. joined B. joining C. enrolled D. enrolling

15. In some institutions, A-levels can also be awarded in combination with other ____, such as International Baccalaureate certificates.

A. courses B. levels C. examinations D. qualifications

16. Vietnam National University - Ho Chi Minh City ____ around 30 undergraduate courses in English since 2000.

A. have been setting up B. have been set up

C. has set up D. has been setting up

17. The International Baccalaureate is also now offered by more schools in the UK as a(n) ____ to A-levels.

A. alternative B. option C. choice D. substitution

18. Vietnam National University - Ha Noi, the country's largest ___ , has been carrying out a similar project since 2008, setting up six undergraduate, three masters and a PhD programme taught in English.

A. school B. faculty C. institute D. institution

19. Further education courses are usually described as either ____ or vocational.

A. major B. partial C. academic D. practical

20. Academic ____ are official copies of your academic work.

A. transcripts B. reminds C. accounts D. statements

IV. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.

Like any other universities, the Open University can give you a degree. However, you don't have to (1) _____ working to study. It can also open up a whole variety (2) _____ interest. If you have (3) _____ studied before, you will enjoy the special, new pleasure of (4) _____ your knowledge. You will make friends of (5) _____ kinds. You may also (6) _____ that your qualification provides new career opportunities.

You don't actually (7) _____ to the Open University for lectures, but study at home, using television, radio and computer software. You can (8) _____ one class a month if you wish at an Open University centre. Of course, there are exams to take, as in (9) _____

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university. If you (10) _____ like to know more, all you have to do is complete the form below. It could be the start of a wonderful new period in your life.

V. Choose the word in the box to complete the text.

professional	*instructions*	*separation*	*distant*
subject	*individual*	*systems*	*courses*

Distant education is a rapidly developing approach to (1) _____ throughout the business. The approach has been widely used by business, industrial, and medical organizations. For many years, doctors, veterinarians, pharmacists, engineers, and lawyers have used it to continue their (2) _____

education. Recently, academic instructions have been using (3) _____ education to reach a more diverse and geographically disperse audience not accessible through traditional classroom instructions.

The distinguishing characteristics of distant education is the (4) _____ of the instructor and students during the learning process. The communication of the (5) _____ matter is primarily to individuals rather than groups. As a consequence, the course content must be delivered by instructional media.

The media may be primarily printed, as in the case of traditional correspondence course. Audiocassettes, videotapes, videodiscs, computer-based instructions, and interactive video (6) _____ can be sent to (7) _____ students. In addition, radio, broadcast television, telelectures, and teleconferences are utilized for "live" distant education. The latter two delivery (8) _____ allow for interactive instructions between the instructor and students.

VI. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

If you (1) ____ to go to a university, you usually apply during your last year at school, when you are 17-18. You can apply to (2) ____ at any university in Britain and most people choose a university that is not in their own town. So, university students usually live away from home. Students get a grant from the government to study. At the beginning of your last year at school, you (3) ____ an application form. On this form you choose up to five universities that you would like to go to. The form is sent to those universities with (4) ____ from your school about your academic (5) ____. If the universities are interested in your application, they will offer you a place.

Any offer, however, is only conditional at this stage. Applications and interviews take (6) ____ several months before students do their A-level examinations. These are the exams that you do at the end of your time at school. So, when a university makes an (7) ____, it will tell you the minimum grades that you will have to get when you do your A-level exams. If you don't obtain those grades, then, you will not be able to (8) ____ the place. It will be offered to someone else and you must apply (9) ____ to another university. You don't have to accept your place immediately. Some students don't want to straight from school to university. (10) ____, after they have taken their A-level, they take a year out to work or travel.

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1. A. want	B. make	C. perform	D. participate
2. A. lead	B. link	C. study	D. lock
3. A. reply	B. ban	C. receive	D. forward
4. A. problem	B. information	C. support	D. present
5. A. degree	B. diploma	C. certificate	D. record
6. A. out	B. place	C. in	D. after
7. A. attempt	B. offer	C. secondary	D. main
8. A. get	B. make	C. remind	D. inquire
9. A. soon	B. again	C. against	D. much
10. A. So	B. But	C. Because	D. Then

VII. Read a text about common wedding rituals in the USA and answer the questions that follow.

The system of higher education had its origin in Europe in the Middle Ages, when the first universities were established. In modern times, the nature of higher education around the world, to some extent, has been determined by the models of influential countries such as France and Germany.

Both France and Germany have systems of higher education that are basically administered by state agencies. Entrance requirements for students are also similar in both countries. In France, an examination called the *baccalauréat* is given at the end of secondary education. Higher education in France is free and open to all students who have passed this *baccalauréat*. Success in this examination allows students to continue their higher education for another three or four years until they have attained the first university degree called a *licence* in France.

Basic differences, however, distinguish these two countries' systems. French educational districts, called *académies*, are under the direction of a rector, an appointee of the national government who is also in charge of universities in each district. The **uniformity** in curriculum throughout the country leaves each university with little to distinguish itself. Hence, many students prefer to go to Paris, where there are better accommodations and more cultural amenities for them. Another difference is the existence in France of prestigious higher educational institutions known as *grandes écoles*, which provide advanced professional and technical training. Most of these schools are not affiliated with the universities, although they too recruit **their** students by giving competitive examinations to candidates. The *grandes écoles* provide rigorous training in all branches of applied science and technology, and their diplomas have a somewhat higher standing than the ordinary *licence*.

In Germany, the regional universities have autonomy in determining their curriculum under the direction of rectors elected from within. Students in Germany change universities according to their interests and the strengths of each university. In fact, it is a custom for students to attend two, three, or even four different universities in the course of their undergraduate studies, and the majority of professors at a particular university may have taught in four or five others. This high degree mobility means that schemes of study and examination are marked by a freedom and individuality unknown in France.

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France and Germany have greatly influenced higher education systems 20cd the world. The French, either through colonial influence or the work of missionaries, introduced many aspects of their system in other countries. The German the first to stress the importance of universities as research facilities, and they also created a sense of them as **emblems** of a national mind.

Question 1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The nature of education around the world in modern times

B. Systems of higher education in France and Germany

C. The origin of higher education system in Europe

D. The influence of France and Germany on educational systems of other countries

Question 2. The word "**uniformity**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.

A. proximity B. discrepancy C. similarity D. uniqueness

Question 3. The word "**their**" in paragraph 3 refers to ____.

A. schools B. universities C. examinations D. branches

Question 4. Which of the following about *grandes écoles* in France is NOT stated in paragraph 3?

A. Most of them have no connection with universities.

B. They have a reputation for advanced professional and technical training.

C. Their degrees are better recognized than those provided by universities.

D. They offer better accommodations and facilities than universities.

Question 5. According to the passage, a regional university rector in Germany is elected by ____.

A. the staff of the university B. the national government officials

C. the regional government officials D. the staff of other universities

Question 6. According to paragraph 4, what makes it possible for students in Germany to attend different universities during their undergraduate studies?

A. The university staff have become far more mobile and occupied.

B. The university's training programs offer greater flexibility and freedom of choice.

C. University tuition fees are kept at an affordable level for all students.

D. Entry requirements to universities in Germany are made less demanding.

Question 7. The word "**emblems**" in the final paragraph is closest in meaning to

A. representatives B. directions C. structures D. delegates

Question 8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Studying in France and Germany is a good choice for people of all ages and nationalities.

B. It normally takes longer to complete a university course in France than in Germany.

C. Universities in Germany can govern themselves more effectively than those in France.

D. The level of decentralization of higher education is greater in Germany than in France.

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