

## UNIT 7. Education options for school-leavers

### TEST 1

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

- |                               |                              |                              |                                 |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ex</u> am            | B. <u>a</u> cademic          | C. vocat <u>io</u> nal       | D. <u>h</u> ands-on             |
| 2. A. <u>l</u> ea <u>v</u> er | B. <u>t</u> ea <u>ch</u> er  | C. <u>s</u> pea <u>k</u> ing | D. <u>r</u> esear <u>ch</u>     |
| 3. A. <u>d</u> eg <u>re</u> e | B. <u>pr</u> ov <u>i</u> de  | C. <u>g</u> rad <u>u</u> ate | D. <u>d</u> octor <u>a</u> te   |
| 4. A. <u>p</u> urs <u>u</u> e | B. <u>st</u> ud <u>e</u> nt  | C. <u>u</u> niversity        | D. <u>i</u> nstitu <u>t</u> ion |
| 5. A. <u>ch</u> emist         | B. <u>b</u> ach <u>e</u> lor | C. <u>m</u> echan <u>i</u> c | D. <u>a</u> rchit <u>e</u> ct   |

#### II. Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who has just left school.  
A. trainer                      B. student                      C. school-leaver                      D. businessman
2. Mai wants to go to \_\_\_\_\_ after leaving school.  
A. education                      B. vocation                      C. university                      D. practice
3. You need to have a university \_\_\_\_\_ if you want to work at that company.  
A. degree                      B. report                      C. scholarship                      D. experience
4. It is not easy at all to get a good job without any \_\_\_\_\_ qualifications.  
A. great                      B. social                      C. vocational                      D. academic
5. At the \_\_\_\_\_ level, you can join three-year or four-year colleges.  
A. primary                      B. secondary                      C. postgraduate                      D. undergraduate
6. St Andrews and Cambridge universities are internationally respected \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. qualifications                      B. institutions                      C. courses                      D. links
7. John was in the third year of his \_\_\_\_\_ as a car mechanic.  
A. apprenticeship                      B. requirement                      C. pre-university                      D. academic year
8. Higher education \_\_\_\_\_ students academic degrees, and professional qualifications.  
A. helps                      B. awards                      C. educates                      D. prepares
9. College or university students have more career \_\_\_\_\_ than students from vocational schools.  
A. topics                      B. degrees                      C. options                      D. principles
10. A university is an institution of \_\_\_\_\_ education and research, which grants academic degrees at all levels in a variety of subjects.  
A. early                      B. higher                      C. technical                      D. vocational

#### III. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. You can go to a \_\_\_\_\_ school to learn skills for a particular job. (vocation)
2. 'The university is renowned throughout the world for its \_\_\_\_\_ excellence. (academy)
3. Will you intend to study abroad after \_\_\_\_\_ from high school? (graduate)
4. Many young people find it hard to get a job \_\_\_\_\_ after graduation. (immediate)
5. Australia is the destination of choice because Australian \_\_\_\_\_ are recognized across the world. (qualify)
6. Nancy is interested in pursuing \_\_\_\_\_ studies for bachelor's degrees. (graduate)
7. Further education is basically \_\_\_\_\_ below degree level for people above school age. (educate)
8. A doctoral degree, also called a \_\_\_\_\_ or PhD, is the highest university degree. (doctor)
9. Vocational courses provide us with practical skills, training and qualifications to \_\_\_\_\_ in a particular job. (success)
10. Many teachers encourage students to \_\_\_\_\_ with others to learn and enhance each other's knowledge. (collaboration)

#### IV. Complete the sentences using perfect gerund form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I remember (read) \_\_\_\_\_ this book.

2. He denied (peek) \_\_\_\_\_ at my profile.
3. She forgot (discuss) \_\_\_\_\_ that problem at the last meeting.
4. They regretted (not participate) \_\_\_\_\_ in the Job Fair last week.
5. (Prepare) \_\_\_\_\_ well for the competition made them very confident.
6. Nam was proud of (win) \_\_\_\_\_ the first place at the Olympia competition.
7. They apologized for (cause) \_\_\_\_\_ us many troubles.
8. Mary insisted on (give) \_\_\_\_\_ the keys to John.
9. (Be) \_\_\_\_\_ a volunteer at the charity has helped me a lot with my career.
10. (Attend) \_\_\_\_\_ the training course has helped us to have the necessary skills of a leader.

**V. Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.**

One of the main aims of the Singapore's education system is to help students to discover their talents and develop a passion for learning.

During secondary education, which lasts four to five years, students have **opportunities** to take various courses, build their strengths and develop their talents in both academic and non-academic areas. For example, after passing standardized examinations, students can enroll on courses in specialized independent schools such as NUS High School of Mathematics and Science, Singapore Sports School, School of the Arts, or School of Science and Technology. They can further their study and interests at junior colleges and polytechnics through direct admission. These are flexible ways that allow students to continue their education journey at a post-secondary institution.

After leaving secondary school, students can pursue either pre-university education or technical education. A pre-university course provides students with essential skills and knowledge for higher education. They can realize their potential through **a wide range of** subjects from academic areas such as Humanities, Arts, Languages, Mathematics, and Science. Alternatively, technical education, through collaboration with companies and other organizations, can equip students with professional, technical skills and working experience. They can select engineering, technical, business or service skills areas to prepare themselves for their work environment.

If students want to pursue higher education, they can do that at one of the four publicly-funded local universities with degree programmes. All of them have global partnerships with leading universities and educational institutions overseas to ensure the best quality and future for the graduates.

1. One of the important targets of Singapore's education is to help students \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to improve their English                      B. to discover their talents  
 C. to develop a passion for learning              D. Both B & C.
2. Secondary education in Singapore lasts from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 4 to 5 months      B. 4 to 5 years      C. 3 to 5 years      D. 4 to 6 years
3. The word "**opportunities**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. talents      B. chances      C. courses      D. qualifications
4. Secondary education helps students to build up their strengths and develop their talents \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in a lot of different courses      B. in only academic areas  
 C. in only non-academic areas      D. in both academic and non-academic areas
5. Students who passed \_\_\_\_\_ examinations can enroll on special courses in secondary education.  
 A. higher      B. specialized      C. standardized      D. independent
6. Secondary school leavers can choose \_\_\_\_\_ education or technical education.  
 A. universal      B. pre-university      C. postgraduate      D. professional
7. The phrase "**a wide range of**" in the third paragraph is opposite in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a series of      B. a large number of      C. too many      D. very few
8. There are \_\_\_\_\_ local universities with degree programmes for higher education.  
 A. four      B. five      C. one      D. many



**VI. Complete the dialogue with the expressions from the box.**

- A. I have another appointment
- B. That would be good
- C. when is convenient
- D. Could I meet
- E. suit you
- F. with the topic

Lan: Hi, Jane. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ you on Saturday morning?

Jane: Hi, Lan. What's the matter?

Lan: Well, I want to talk to you about our workshop (2) \_\_\_\_\_. "How to get a good job after graduation?"

Jane: Sorry, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ at that time. But I'm free in the afternoon.

Lan: (4) \_\_\_\_\_ for me. What time shall I come to see you?

Jane: Would 2 o'clock (5) \_\_\_\_\_?

Lan: I have a swimming class then.

Jane: So (6) \_\_\_\_\_ for you?

Lan: After 3 o'clock. Is it OK?

Jane: OK. See you then.

**VII. Rewrite the following sentences using perfect participles.**

1. After she asked her mother's permission, she went out for dinner with John.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. He had drunk too much alcohol, so he couldn't drive home himself.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Because Mary had practiced a lot, she won the first prize in the fashion competition.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. She had lost the key, so she couldn't enter the house.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Linda had not slept for two days, so she wasn't able to concentrate.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. After my mother had done all the housework, she watched films on YouTube.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Because he has not been selected as club president, he was so sad.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. After they finished their training, they are now fully qualified doctors.

\_\_\_\_\_