UNIT 7. Education options for school-leavers

TEST 2

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

1. A. entrance	B. technical	C. mechanic	D. secondary
2. A. business	B. studying	C. culture	D. adult
3. A. several	B. practice	C. calendar	D. scholarship
4. A. spend	B. campus	C. decision	D. counsellor
5. A. semester	B. benefit	C. opportunity	D. qualification

II. Choose the word which is closest in meaning to the underlined word of the following sentences.

1. He hopes to get a **career** in the entertainment industry.
   A. job B. degree C. campus D. unemployment
2. A Bachelor's degree is usually **compulsory** for higher-level positions.
   A. required B. optional C. academic D. avoidable
3. There's **accommodation** for about five hundred students on campus.
   A. university B. institution C. information D. residence
4. Dr. Miles was a **distinguished** scholar of Russian history.
   A. weak B. outstanding C. handsome D. indistinct
5. Educational experts think that young people should either **continue** their studies at a college or university or go to a vocational school.
   A. give up B. go on C. stop D. improve
6. The college now has a **counsellor** to help students with both personal and work problems.
   A. doctor B. adviser C. engineer D. school-leaver
7. They will participate in workshops and get **hands-on** experience leading classes.
   A. integral B. technical C. practical D. theoretical
8. Some students look quite nervous probably because they haven't studied for the final **exam**.
   A. lesson B. subject C. test D. experiment
9. Academic courses should teach practical skills **in addition to** critical thinking.
   A. further B. besides C. what's more D. furthermore
10. **The majority of** Vietnamese students consider the American education the best in the world.
    A. A few B. The least of C. A smaller number of D. A great number of

III. Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the underlined word of the following sentences.

1. Art and music are **optional** subjects at our school.
   A. elective B. permissive C. compulsory D. inessential
2. His lawyers have decided not to **proceed** with the case.
   A. begin B. cease C. go on D. continue
3. Some economists think that full employment in Europe is an **unattainable** goal.
   A. achievable B. honorable C. unreachable D. impossible
4. Although she didn't have any academic qualifications, she had a lot of **practical** experience.
   A. real B. applied C. impressive D. impractical
5. Students with bachelor's degrees can **pursue** postgraduate education to get master's or doctoral degrees.
   A. run after B. give up C. accompany D. preserve
6. Higher education is for people who want **formal** learning in order to get an academic degree.
   A. legal B. official C. informal D. authentic
7. More and more young people are leaving rural areas to find **employment** in the cities.
   A. work B. profession C. advertisement D. unemployment
8. She received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the country's **highest** civilian honor.
   A. low B. high C. best D. lowest

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9. He worked **part-time** at a bookshop when he was in university.
A. full-time B. half a day C. break time D. pre-university
10. Only a **minority** of students got the maximum score in this exam.
A. majority B. very few C. less D. some

IV. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences.
1. He was accused of _____ confidential company documents.
A. steal B. stole C. have stolen D. having stolen
2. I will never forget _____ a short vacation in Hoi An Ancient Town last year.
A. have spent B. being spent C. having spent D. spent
3. _____ the evening meal, we decided to go for a walk.
A. Having eaten B. Having been eaten C. To eat D. Have eaten
4. Having been told about the dangers of chemical fertilizers, the farmers _____ to bio-fertilizers.
A. turned B. have turned C. having turned D. being turned
5. They object to him _____ private calls on the office phone.
A. having been made B. having made C. have made D. made
6. _____ to the workshop by the director, he could hardly refuse.
A. Being invited B. To invite C. Having invited D. Having been invited
7. The students in Grade 11A were praised for _____ the most trees in the schoolyard.
A. having planted B. have planted C. planted D. plant
8. _____ in the event yesterday was an amazing experience for me.
A. To participate B. Being participated C. Having participated D. Have participated
9. _____ the documents, she couldn't answer the chairman's questions.
A. Having not read B. Not having read C. Haven't read D. Haven't been read
10. Not having finished the final test, my brother couldn't _____ the university that he wished.
A. entered B. enter C. having entered D. to enter

V. Read the passage and choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

One way of training for your future occupation in Germany is by pursuing a dual (1) _____ 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 (2) _____ as well as practical elements. You will spend one or two days a week, or several weeks at once, at a vocational school (3) _____ you will acquire the theoretical knowledge that you will need in your future occupation. The rest of the time will (4) _____ at a company. There you get to apply your newly acquired knowledge (5) _____ practice, for example by learning to operate machinery. You will get to know what your company does, learn how (6) _____ operates and find out if you can see yourself working there after completing your training.

This (7) _____ 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 (8) _____ experience in your job. There are around 350 officially recognized training programmes in Germany, so chances are good that one of them will (9) _____ 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 organized 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 (10) _____ 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.

1. A. optional	B. educational	C. vocational	D. compulsory
2. A. theory	B. theoretical	C. theoretically	D. theoretician
3. A. what	B. where	C. why	D. when

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4. A. spend	B. be spent	C. have spent	D. being spent
5. A. in	B. on	C. within	D. belong
6. A. it	B. he	C. company	D. they
7. A. occupation	B. qualification	C. combination	D. communication
8. A. cultural	B. restricted	C. academic	D. hands-on
9. A. suit	B. reply	C. solve	D. require
10. A. effects	B. means	C. results	D. reasons

VI. Complete the dialogue with the sentences from the box.

A. No, he doesn't.
B. Thank you very much for your information.
C. Well, I'm searching for information about distant education.
D. The course content is delivered by instructional media.
E. What is the distinguishing characteristic of distant education?
F. Has the approach been widely used by business, industrial, and medical organizations?

Andy: Hey, Lucas. What are you looking for on the Internet?
Lucas: (1) _____. Do you know what it is?
Andy: As I know distant education is a rapidly developing approach to instructions throughout the business.
Lucas: (2) _____.
Andy: Right. For many years, doctors, veterinarians, pharmacists, engineers, and lawyers have used it to continue their professional education. Recently, academic instructions have been using distant education to reach a more diverse and geographically disperse audience not accessible through traditional classroom instructions.
Lucas: Sounds interesting! (3) _____.
Andy: It is the separation of the instructor and the students during the learning process.
Lucas: Really? The instructor doesn't meet his students in person during the training, does he?
Andy: (4) _____. The communication between the instructor and the students is made through a network connection. (5) _____.
Lucas: Sounds great! (6) _____.

VII. Combine each pair of following sentences using perfect gerunds.

1. I reminded you to enroll the course. I remember that.

_____

2. She missed the important meeting yesterday. That made her so sad.

_____

3. You shared a lot of helpful information. We thank you so much for that.

_____

4. He was proud because he had been chosen as a class monitor.

_____

5. Tom had spent too much time on the parties. He regretted that.

_____

6. They had spent a lot of time together. That has made them more and more bonded.

_____

7. Our group had finished the project on time. We got 3 days off.

_____

8. He hadn't performed excellently in the competition. That made him blamed.

_____

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