UNIT 7. Education options for school-leavers

TEST 3

I. Find the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

1. A. regret	B. formal	C. manage	D. chapter
2. A. salary	B. sensible	C. chemical	D. impatient
3. A. quality	B. practical	C. systemic	D. physical
4. A. biology	B. education	C. professional	D. apprenticeship
5. A. accommodation	B. qualification	C. independently	D. experimentally

II. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences.

1. These books are compulsory reading for students _____ architecture.
   A. of B. in C. on D. with
2. Universities must better prepare students for their _____ careers.
   A. professional B. profession C. professor D. professors
3. My parents want me to pursue _____ at a college or university after I leave school.
   A. vocation B. education C. graduation D. qualification
4. The leading universities in Viet Nam enroll undergraduate and _____ international students every year.
   A. degree B. graduate C. diploma D. part-time job
5. She _____ sacrifices so that her younger sister could have a good education.
   A. did B. lent C. made D. provided
6. Linda wants to get _____ advertising or public relations.
   A. up B. on C. into D. down
7. Any pupil caught _____ was made to stand at the front of the class.
   A. misbehave B. misbehaved C. misbehaviour D. misbehaving
8. She was awarded the People's Artist, the highest _____ of the country's film industry.
   A. honor B. honors C. honorable D. honorable
9. The difference _____ higher and further education can be a common cause of confusion.
   A. among B. within C. between D. of
10. Some universities in the United States offer different _____ to international students to help to cover tuition fees and living costs.
   A. courses B. accommodations C. equipments D. scholarships

III. Complete the passage with the words from the box.

to	courses	fund	considered	independently
after	bachelor	during	Australians	opportunities

Gap year

In the professional or career world, a gap year is a year before going to college or university and (1) _____ finishing high school or taking a year off before going into graduate school after completing a (2) _____ as an undergraduate. (3) _____ this time, students may engage in advanced academic courses, extra-academic courses and non-academic (4) _____, such as yearlong pre-college math courses, language studies, learning a trade, art studies, volunteer work, travel, internships, sports and more. Gap years are sometimes (5) _____ a way for students to become independent and learn a great deal of responsibility prior (6) _____ engaging in university life.

(7) _____ and New Zealanders have a tradition of travelling overseas (8) _____ at a young age. In New Zealand, this is known as "doing an OE'' (Overseas Experience). Sometimes, an OE is limited to one year, but often Australians and New Zealanders will

LIVEWORKSHEETS

remain overseas for three to five years, with many working short-term in service industry jobs to (9) _____ their continuing travels. Europe and Asia are popular destinations for doing an OE. In Australia, through exchange programmes and benefits for youth, there are so many (10) _____ for a young person to broaden their mind through travel in a gap year.

IV. Circle the correct options in brackets.

1. (Have done / Having done) _____ a lot of homework, I went to bed.
2. (Writing / Having written) _____ the report, Mai felt relieved.
3. (Having photocopied / Photocopying) _____ all the papers already, Sarah put them back in the file.
4. (Not having had / Having not had) _____ money to pay her tuition, she dropped out.
5. (Having failed / To having failed) _____ the university entrance exams made him decide to go to a vocational school.
6. (Received / Having received) _____ the university degree, Janet started looking for job.
7. (Having learned / Having been learned) _____ lots of practical skills, Thomas applied for the position of regional manager.
8. (Not having trained / Not having been trained) _____ officially made her not confident in herself.
9. (Having finished / Having finish) _____ the course excellently, she received the school's honorary degree.
10. (Graduated / Having graduated) _____ with a journalism degree, she applied for a job at a local newspaper office.

V. Read the passage and circle T (True) or F (False).

British further education qualifications are respected by employers and academics worldwide. There are two main types: academic courses, and vocational and professional courses. Academic courses help you prepare for higher education at a university or college. They aim to develop your analytical skills, critical thinking and knowledge. Vocational and professional courses give you the skills and qualifications you need to enter and succeed in your chosen career. They offer technical training and skills for the workplace.

British further education providers invest heavily in facilities from libraries, computer centres and science laboratories to sports centres, theatres and arts studios. Class sizes are restricted to ensure that you have access to equipment and enough time to talk to your tutors and lecturers.

British qualifications are a great boost to your cv and to your earnings. Employers are increasingly looking for graduates with multicultural experience. Moreover, British colleges and universities have strong links with industry many courses are designed in partnership with, and taught by, industry professionals. Many include the option of a year in industry or a work placement, giving you real professional experience.

English is widely regarded as the language of business. Studying in the UK helps you learn language quickly, through your studies, friends and everyday life. If you need any additional support, there are lots of English language classes across the UK.

The UK is a truly multicultural society, with a wonderful mix of people from many different backgrounds. As a student, you'll get to know people from all over the world and be inspired by many cultures. Many colleges have international offices and advisers to ensure you feel welcome and are supported throughout your time in British further education.

_____ 1. There are two main types of further education systems in Britain.
_____ 2. Academic courses help you develop your analytical skills, critical thinking and knowledge.
_____ 3. Vocational and professional courses provide you with technical training and skills for the workplace.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

_____ 4. There are very few facilities available to students when studying at UK colleges and universities.

_____ 5. Students don't have enough time to talk to their tutors and lecturers because of the limited class sizes.

_____ 6. British further education can give students both multicultural experience and real professional experience.

_____ 7. If you study in the UK, your English will be improved quickly.

_____ 8. You can be supported at any time by people from many different backgrounds.

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

A. I agree with you.
B. "Career preparation"? What do you mean?
C. We will continue to discuss this problem next time.
D. It is a diploma and/ or a degree.
E. Why do you think so?
F. Second, higher education helps us widen our understanding and increase our intellectual ability.

Nick: I think everyone should go to university after leaving school.
Kevin: (1) _____.
Nick: There are many reasons. First let us look at what a person can typically gain from a successfully study at a university. (2) _____. This is by default leading to a more distinct, respected, well-paid profession.
Kevin: What do you think is the second reason?
Nick: (3) _____. Learning is the key to everything that we want to improve.
Kevin: I see. How about the third reason?
Nick: It is career preparation.
Kevin: (4) _____.
Nick: You know the duration of study at university is usually 4 years. I think it may be the beginning of a sequence of moves someone can make in order to accomplish what he thinks best for his career.
Kevin: (5) _____. And the fourth reason?
Nick: Sorry, I have to go now. (6) _____. Goodbye.

VII. Choose the sentence that best combines each pair of following sentences.

1. He stole their money. He was accused of that.
   A. He was accused of stealing their money.
   B. He was accused of having stolen their money.
   C. Have stolen their money, he was accused of that.
   D. Stealing their money was accused by him.
2. Christopher forgot to return the book to the library. He apologized for that.
   A. Forgetting to return the book to the library, Christopher apologized for that.
   B. Christopher has to apologize for having forgotten to return the book to the library.
   C. Christopher apologized for having forgotten to return the book to the library.
   D. Christopher apologized for having returned the book to the library.
3. She saw his behavior to the poor. Therefore, she didn't love him anymore.
   A. She saw his behavior to the poor after she didn't love him anymore.
   B. Having seen his behavior to the poor, she didn't love him anymore.
   C. She didn't love him anymore, so she didn't see his behavior to the poor.
   D. Seeing his behavior to the poor, she didn't love him anymore.
4. He had fallen from the horse back. After that, he was taken to hospital and had an operation.
   A. Had fallen from the horse back, he was taken to hospital and had an operation.
   B. Before having fallen from the horse back, he was taken to hospital and had an operation.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. After he had been taken to hospital and had an operation, he fell from the horse back.
D. Having fallen from the horse back, he was taken to hospital and had an operation.

5. He has become his own boss for a long time. He is hard to accept orders from another.
A. He is hard to accept having become his own boss for a long time.
B. He is hard to accept orders from another, so he has become his own boss for a long time.
C. Having become his own boss for a long time, he is hard to accept orders from another.
D. After he had accepted orders from another, he became his own boss for a long time.

VIII. Circle the underlined part A, B, C, or D that needs correction.

1. She will be their first choice on secretary position.
A B C D
2. He regretted not having study hard when he was in university.
A B C D
3. Have misunderstood the question caused him to give the wrong answer.
A B C D
4. Having heard that the caves were danger, I didn't want to go there.
A B C D
5. She was a philosopher major at an Ivy League college.
A B C D
6. Farming is not an attract career option for many young people.
A B C D
7. Will you intend to study abroad after graduation from high school?
A B C D
8. University students usually have an advantage than students from vocational schools.
A B C D
9. Have passed the preliminary round, the candidates were interviewed directly by the director.
A B C D
10. Academic courses help us develop analytical skills, critical thinking and knowledge for higher
A B C D
educational at a university or college.

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