PRACTICE TEST 1 – UNIT 7

A. LANGUAGE

I. PRONUNCIATION

Exercise 1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. ac**a**demic	B. **a**nalytical	C. **a**wareness	D. **a**pprentice
2. A. ter**t**iary	B. doc**t**oral	C. ins**t**itute	D. tu**t**orial
3. A. s**ch**olarship	B. me**ch**anic	C. s**ch**ool	D. **ch**ocolate
4. A. appre**c**iate	B. so**c**ial	C. ra**c**ial	D. a**c**ademic

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.

1. A. diploma	B. compulsory	C. vocational	D. institute
2. A. curriculum	B. bachelor	C. graduate	D. internship
3. A. mandatory	B. apprentice	C. respective	D. vocational
4. A. schedule	B. access	C. require	D. broaden

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Choose the best answer which best fits each space in each sentence.

1. In response to the need to improve access to_education, universities are increasingly implementing online delivery solutions.

A. tertiary B. secondary C. primary D. distance

2. _____education is connected with the skills, knowledge, etc. that you need to have in order to do a particular job

A. distance B. vocational C. compulsory D. full time

3. What are the university entry____for international students in the UK?

A. needs B. qualifications C. requirements D. conditions

4. There are also_____courses, which allow young people to pursue further education while working.

A. part-time B. full-time C. intensive D. overtime

5. A/An_____student goes to a foreign country to study for a period as part of a programme between two institutes.

A. undergraduate B. exchange C. postgraduate D. campus- based

6. This is Javi's last week at the school so__goodbye to all his new friends for the last three days.

A. he says B. he said C. he's said D. he's been saying

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7. So far, during her time at International House Bristol, Tchior_____to six pancake parties and fifteen barbecues.

A. came B. comes C. has come D. has been coming

8. You look really great!_____at the fitness centre lately?

A. Have you been exercising B. Have you exercised

C. Did you exercise D. Do you exercise

9. I_____the same car for more than ten years. I am thinking about buying a new one.

A. have been having B. have had C. had D. had had

10. Ann: Do you think you'll get the job?- Mary:_.

A. I know so. B. Well, I hope so. C. I think not. D. Yes, that's right.

III. ERROR CORRECTION

Identify the underlined part of each sentence that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Write your correction onto the blank given. The first one has been done for you.

0. I have written a book report all day, but I haven't finished it yet.

Your correction:……*have been writing*……

1. Two of the players from the Yankees has been chosen to participate in the All Star game.

Your correction:……

2. Even a professional psychologist may have difficulty talking calm and logically about his own problems.

Your correction:……

3. For the past few years, researchers have perfecting their control over the movements of cells and microbes by using low- power laser beams.

Your correction:……

4. Allowing children to help plan and prepare family meals provides enjoyable learning experiences that later encouraging them to eat the foods they have prepared.

Your correction:……

5. According to many economists, international specialization in the production of some goods, such as cars and computers, increases world efficiency and output, makes all nations richer.

Your correction:……

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IV. WORD FORM

Use the word given in Capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Abroad with us!

The company Study Abroad was (0) ***originally*** _____**(ORIGIN)** founded in 1991 for students who wished to study French in France. Its success led to the (1)_____**(ESTABLISH)** of other schools around the world. Learning a language in the country in which it is spoken is, of course, a far more (2)_____ _____**(EFFECT)** and faster process than studying in your own country. It is also an opportunity to mix with local (3)_____**(INHABIT)**and acquire a greater and deeper (4)_____**(KNOW)** of the people whose language you are studying. This makes the whole experience much more (5)_____ **(ENJOY)** . " You may wish to attend an Italian language and (6)_____**(COOK)** course in Italy or combine a Portuguese course with a sport. You should look at all the (7)_____**(POSSIBLE)** and make the best choice. In order to choose the right course and (8)_____ ___**(LOCATE)** for you, we suggest you contact us to discuss your particular (9) _____**(REQUIRE).** From the information you give us, we can make some (10)_____**(RECOMMEND).**

A.READING

Exercise 1: Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

Oxford University

Oxford University is an association of over 35 colleges, varying in (1)____of foundation from medieval to more recent times. The colleges also (2)_____in wealth, in character and in architecture.

Some (3)_____imposing buildings and grounds, (4)_____are almost intimate in their scale. Most colleges can boast well-known (5)_____students - Oxford is the place where (6)

_____as diverse as Margaret Thatcher, Mrs Gandhi, Michael Palin and Evelyn Waugh were educated.

Most (7)_____will want to see a college and one or more of the University buildings, such as the Bodleian Library or the Ashmolean Museum.

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The University has supported the (8)_____of The Oxford Story Exhibition, in Broad Street - now recognised as the best short (9)_____to Oxford University. Here, during an entertaining ride through recreated (10)_and events, Magnus Magnusson offers an informed (11)_____of Oxford's past and present. Special materials for children and foreign (12)_____commentaries are also available.

1. A. place	B. date	C. manner	D. form
2. A. Vary	B. alter	C. change	D. mix
3. A. Live	B. reside	C. exist	D. occupy
4. A. Occupy	B. else	C. those	D. others
5. A. Former	B. last	C. late	D. elderly
6. A. Characters	B. cartoons	C. caricatures	D. participants
7. A. Commuters	B. spectators	C. visitors	D. guides
8. A. Discovery	B. creation	C. expectation	D. education
9. A. History	B. beginning	C. introduction	D. past
10. A. Postcards	B. maps	C. paintings	D. scenes
11. A. Gift	B. view	C. guarantee	D. admission
12. A. Custom	B. currency	C. Phrase	D. language

Exercise 2: You are going to read an article for American teenagers going overseas to study. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A—H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

A. Use some of the points of view that sold you on the idea to explain why you want to study overseas.

B. But perhaps more importantly, the different circumstances mean you will learn a lot not only about cultures and people but also about yourself.

C. You could join a study program abroad, where high school and college students live with a host family in a foreign country.

D. What could give you more self-confidence than that?

E. You will have forgotten any doubts you once had about your decision.

F. And most do not have language requirements.

G. You could end up having a miserable time if you don't!

H. By studying abroad, you will have an educational advantage when entering college or starting a career.

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Studying Abroad

Have you always dreamed of traveling, meeting lots of different people, and maybe picking up a language or two? No matter what country you live in, you can fly over the world's highest waterfalls in Venezuela, learn world trade in Japan, study in France, or take dancing lessons in Ghana.

How? (1)_____Semester, summer, and year-long programs allow you to attend school, take intensive language courses, or perform community service in another country. Read on to learn more about study abroad programs.

Besides the excitement of travel, you will experience new customs, holidays, foods, art, music, and politics firsthand.(2)_____This is because your viewpoint will be of an active member of the community, not as a tourist.

Another reason for studying abroad is that you'll become more self-assured, Christina studied in Caracas, Venezuela, a city of 10 million people and a huge change from her hometown of 35,000! Christina says she learned how to be better at standing up for herself and her beliefs and to express herself in another language. (3)_. In addition, living away from home can also help you adjust in the transition to college and adulthood. Matthew says when he returned from studying in Australia he was more mature and had a genuine interest in international affairs that really set him apart from his peers. "After having gone abroad in high school, I found the transition to college to be straightforward — moving 560 miles from home didn't seem particularly _ daunting after having lived thousands of miles away."

Although many academic programs abroad have academic requirements, you do not necessarily have to have the highest grades or marks to be eligible. (4) _____Who you are is as important as your academic record. Study programs abroad look for students who are independent, self-assured, enjoy new experiences and different types of people, and can handle challenges.

If you really hate change and don't like the idea of figuring things out all on your own, then studying abroad may not be for you. It's important to be honest with yourself and really think about what you expect. (5)_____Of course, if you want to change those things about yourself and don't mind tackling them head on, then studying abroad maybe an ideal way to take the plunge.

Are you convinced that a year abroad is for you, but you're worried that your parents will never go for it? (6)_____Point out that studying abroad is a chance of a lifetime and that it offers great academic opportunities.

You might also sell them on the idea that students in study programs abroad gain experiences by being in a new culture, broaden their horizons, and increase their

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maturity and self-confidence levels.

(7)_____These language skills, cross-cultural experiences, and global outlooks are becoming essential.

Exercise 3: Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question.

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today **children interrupt their education to go to school**. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no **bounds**. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a revered grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A **chance** conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People are engaged in education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be **an integral** part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether **they** are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught. **For example**, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

1. What does the author probably mean by using the expression "**children interrupt their education to go to school**" (lines 2-3) ?

(A) Going to several different schools is educationally beneficial.

(B) School vacations interrupt the continuity of the school year.

(C) Summer school makes the school year too long.

(D) All of life is an education.

2. The word "**bounds**" is closest in meaning to

(A) rules (B) experience (C) limits (D) exceptions

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3. The word "**chance**" is closest in meaning to

(A) unplanned (B) unusual (C) lengthy (D) lively

4. The word "**an integral**" is closest in meaning to

(A) an equitable (B) a profitable (C) a pleasant (D) an essential

5. The word "**they**" in line 20 refers to

(A) slices of reality (B) similar textbooks (C) boundaries (D) seat

6. The phrase "**For example**," introduces a sentence that gives examples of

(A) similar textbooks

(B) the results of schooling

(C) the workings of a government

(D) the boundaries of classroom subjects

7. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?

(A) Without formal education, people would remain ignorant.

(B) Education systems need to be radically reformed.

(C) Going to school is only part of how people become educated.

(D) Education involves many years of professional training.

8. The passage is organized by

(A) listing and discussing several educational problems

(B) contrasting the meanings of two related words

(C) narrating a story about excellent teachers

(D) giving examples of different kinds of schools

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