# UNIT 4: SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM

##### Underlined the stressed syllables in each of the italics.

My *favorite subjects* at school were *science,* especially *chemistry* and *biology.* I’ve always been good with numbers, so I was good at *mathematics.* I didn’t really like *social* science subjects like *sociology* and *history,* and that’s strange because when I went to *university* I did *geography.* I didn’t like *foreign languages* and *literature,* but they are core subjects, which are *compulsory* in the *national* school-leaving *examinations.*

##### Complete each of the following sentences with an appropriate word from the box.

|  |
| --- |
| Compulsory fee-paying tearaways academic curriculum parallel  parallel tuition optional core secondary |

* 1. The year at Oxford University runs from October to June.
	2. They all have to study French because it’s on the .
	3. Primary education is for all children from 6 to 11 years old.
	4. school is for young people between the ages of 11 and. 16 or 18.
	5. Many parents believe that schools provide a better standard of education.
	6. His car was wrecked by a couple of young .
	7. In geometry, lines are lines in a plane which do not meet.
	8. University of Washington would increase by 16 percent a year for the next two years.
	9. With a wide range of activities on offer, you can try a different activity every day!
	10. A subject is a compulsory subject that must be completed.

##### Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word in brackets.

* 1. You have to do well to get into medical school, (academic)
	2. We found this TV program It give people useful knowledge, (educate)
	3. Jane is a girl. She always do things in a careful and logical way. (method).
	4. She has the to pass the exam first time round providing she works hard, (able)
	5. When he became a teenager he wanted to be more from his parents, (depend)
	6. The UK education system has been into four segments: primary, secondary, further and higher education, (category)
	7. After of further Studies in the UK, you can opt for higher studies, (complete)
	8. In years past, it was unusual for women to be more highly than men. (educate)
	9. We should be able to get them to cooperate without using \_. (compel)
	10. GCSE is a British taken by students in England and Wales and some other countries, usually around the age of 16. (examine)

##### Complete these sentences using the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

* 1. You (give) the questions in two weeks.
	2. All the equipment of this machine (manufacture) by the Boron Group in Germany
	3. In the middle of the village there is a church which (restore) at the moment.
	4. The tower is the oldest part of the church. It (believe) to be over 600 years old.
	5. You’ll hardly recognize our flat. It (redecorate) since your last visit.
	6. As my car (repair) last Friday, I (give) a lift to work by a colleague.
	7. The air-conditioning system arrived.(install) before the first heat of the summer
	8. The ancient language of Aramaic (speak) in only three villages in Syria

and (overtake) gradually by Arabic nowadays.

* 1. Could violence (control) more effectively if the police carried guns?
	2. For the last ten years the Hall (use) as a home for City Arts Center.

##### Complete the news article by putting in the correct active or passive form of the verb in brackets. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.

For the last ten years, engineers (1) cities. The study (2)

(measure) noise levels in Britain’s (just/ complete), and it (3)

(show) that there is more noise than ever before. More and more people (4) (drive) mad by the sounds of the city. Complaints about noise (5) (increase) constantly over the last twenty years. Last year almost 300,000 complaints (6)

(make). The least favourite sources of noise (7) (include) loud music, barking dogs, mobile phones, car alarms and home improvements. We are all familiar with the

problems. How is it that a car alarm (8) (can/ hear) by everyone except the owner

of the car? Why (9) electric drills (have

to/ use) early on Sunday morning? Why (10) arguments (carry) on with the

windows wide open? ‘Noise (11) (still/increase),’ said a member of the research group.

##### Complete these sentences. Use a passive to-infinitive or ing-form of the verb in brackets. Sometimes you need to use a perfect form.

* 1. It’s important for the figures (update) regularly.
	2. The men wanted to avoid (see) on security cameras.
	3. Alice is hoping (promote) soon.
	4. The goods ought (deliver) two weeks ago.
	5. The system was adopted without (test) two weeks ago.
	6. I’d like the money (transfer) immediately, please.
	7. The Chief Executive insisted on (inform) of every detail.
	8. As well as (move) to a less important job, Emily had suffered a drop in salary.
	9. When I woke up in hospital, I remembered (bite) by the snake but nothing after that.
	10. Changes to the taxation are expected (propose) by the government.

##### Turn the following sentences into passive voice. Do not mention the agent unless it seems necessary.

1. We know the Prime Minister has bought a holiday home.
2. The decision has deprived many people of the right to vote.
3. The farmer prevented walkers from crossing the field after he fenced it off.
4. They will announce the Presidents arrival to the waiting journalists.
5. People are spending far more money on food now than they spent ten years ago.
6. The New Arts Gallery is to exhibit my paintings for the first time.
7. He expected us to offer him a job.
8. Normally men sweep this street every day, but nobody swept it yesterday.
9. They recommended opening new factories in the depressed area.
10. After the government had spent a million pounds on the scheme, they gave it up.
11. We added up the money and found that it was correct.
12. The official estimate 200 people were killed by the pollution.
13. The government won’t let the refugees get a job.
14. We believe that he has special knowledge which may be useful to the police.
15. It’s little too loose; you had better ask your tailor to take it in.

##### Fill in the blank with one appropriate preposition.

In Britain it is compulsory (1) children to attend school (2) the ages of five and sixteen. The school year is usually divided (3) three terms. Each

term is about 13 weeks, and each week pupils study about ten subjects. (4) the end of

the school year they take an exam (5) each subject.

Under the old system, children receive their primary education (6) an infant school and then a junior school, or a primary school that combines the two. (7) eleven they had to sit (8) the eleven-plus examination which consisted (9) tests in English, Arithmetic and intelligence tests. Those (10) the highest marks (about 20%

of the children) were allowed to go to grammar school. The others were sent (11)

 technical schools.

##### Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

* 1. “That’s correct. The new ring road will be built through the wood.

The government confirmed

* 1. The architect has drawn plans for an extension to the house.

Plans

* 1. The heavy snow made it impossible for them to have their picnic.

They were prevented

* 1. Everybody has agreed that changes to the scheme are necessary.

Changes

* 1. My father didn’t return to his hometown until the war ended.

Not until

* 1. He promised not to report me to the police.

I

* 1. After twenty-five years of hard work, he made a decision to retire.

After he

* 1. They are going to rebuild our kitchen next week.

We

* 1. ‘Oh, just a minute, was it Leonardo or Michelangelo who painted the Mona Lisa?’

He couldn’t remember

* 1. The Presidential visit attracted such an enormous crowd that all traffic came to a standstill.

So many people turned

##### PRONUNCIATION

**TEST 1**

**Choose the word that has the main stress placed differently from that of the others.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. a. education | b. | compulsory | c. academic | d. independent |
| 2. a. secondary | b. | primary | c. category | d. certificate |
| 3. a. Algebra | b. | History | c. Statistics | d. Chemistry |
| 4. a. Geography | b. | university | c. technology | d. methodical |
| 5. a. general | b. | separate | c. educate | d. October |

1. **LANGUAGE FOCUS**
2. **Choose the one word or phrase - a, b, c or d - that best completes the sentences.**
3. Education in England is divided primary, secondary, further and

higher education.

* 1. in b. into c. up d. with
1. the end of the school year, students take an exam in each subject.
	1. On b. To c. In d. At
2. Children are required to be in full-time education the ages of 5 and 16.
	1. at b. from c. between d. by
3. In Britain it is for children to attend school between the ages of five and sixteen.
	1. enforced b. compulsory c. obliged d. made
4. Applicants are evaluated on their qualifications and work experience.
	1. learning b. studying c. academic d. educative
5. We acquire much of our world knowledge through .
	1. education b. graduation c. condition d. examination
6. English students usually their GCSEs at the age of sixteen.
	1. pass b. make c. take d. follow
7. By the age of twenty-five he had his ambition of becoming a pianist.
	1. reached b. completed c. obtained d. achieved
8. You can study a lot of interesting such as Design & Technology, Architecture, Psychology, Politics at this university.
	1. curriculums b. subjects c. schedules d. syllabuses
9. The academic year in England runs from September to July and is divided into three .
	1. terms b. semesters c. seminars d. systems

##### Choose the one word or phrase - a, b, c or d - that best completes the sentences.

1. Rarely attracted so much media attention.
	1. a debate has b. a debate was c. has a debate d. was a debate
2. The world’s population considerably since 1950.
	1. is increasing b. increased c. has increased d. has been increased
3. Police illegal drugs in a secret hiding place in the star’s home,
	1. reported to have found b. are reported to have found

c. are reported having found d. are reported they have found

1. As soon as the supplies arrive, they will to the starving people.
	1. distribute b. be distributing c. be distributed d. have distributed
2. When are you going to get the roof ? It leaks quite badly.
	1. repair b. to repair c. repairing d. repaired
3. It’s a long time since London in one of its infamous pea-souper fogs.
	1. enveloped b. was enveloped c. has enveloped d. has been enveloped
4. Renoir is one of the most popular French impressionist painters. His paintings masterpieces all over the world.
	1. consider b. are considering c. are considered d. had considered
5. Her parents were overjoyed that she alive.
	1. has found b. has been found c. had been found d. had found
6. The number of people affected by the devastating earthquake with certainty.
	1. have not yet determined b. has not yet determined

 c. have not yet been determined d. has not yet determined

1. Frozen food must be packed, and stored when the fruit is ripe.
	1. be frozen b. must be frozen c. frozen d. it must be frozen
2. Roberta was thefirst person to speak at the! meeting.
	1. asked b. to ask c. to be asked d. who asked
3. If the level of VAT this year, small business will be affected.
	1. raises b. will raise c. raised d. is raised
4. There are believed over 300 species of trees in El Yunque rain forest in Puerto Rico.
	1. to be b. being c. there are d. they are
5. The students off the land when they tried to camp there.
	1. have warned b. warned c. were warned d. had warned
6. As soon as a base with an acid, salt, and sometimes water, is formed.
	1. will react b. reacts c. is reacting d. is reacted

##### Identify the one underlined word or phrase - A, B, C or D - that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

1. Education is a subject which many British people deeply care about it.

##### A B C D

1. **Most people** believe that **the state** should provide **education free** in charge

##### A B C

**and** to a high **standard.**

##### D

1. **Recently, there** has been **a lot of** debate **about students** have to **pay**

##### A B C

**their own fees** at university**.**

##### D

1. **Some people** are afraid **that poorer students will not** be received **enough A B**

financial **help and will** be discouraged **from going on to higher education.**

##### C D

1. A smaller **percentage of British students** go on **to** farther **or higher A B C**

education than in any other European country.

D

##### READING

1. **Fill in each blank with one appropriate word from the box.**

Junior twelfth preschool improving post-graduate advanced subsidized priority includes budget

Vietnam education system is divided into three stages. The first one is (36)

education for children from 3 to 6 years old. The second one is the basic education which

(37) three levels: primary school, which goes from first to fifth grade, usually for children from 6 to 11; (38) high school from sixth to ninth grade, usually for teenagers from 12 to 15; arid high school from tenth to (39) grade, for teenagers from 16 to 18. After 12 years of basic education, one can continue with (40) studies such as university, college, or vocational schools. Only very small percentage of the population continues to (41) studies, though this number is rising rapidly.

Developing education system is a top (42) of Vietnamese. Every year, a considerable portion of national (43) is invested in education. Reforms are seen in (44) educational material facilities, teaching, learning and managing capacity. School fees are (45) at public institutions and textbooks are made affordable for all students.

##### Read the passage carefully, decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F), and then answer the questions.

In Britain, children are required to be in full-time education between the ages of 5 and

16. Different areas of Britain have different school systems. In some areas, children receive their primary education at an infant school and then a junior school, or at a primary school

that combines the two. At about 11 they begin their secondary education at a comprehensive school, a grammar school or a high school. In other areas children go to a first school at age

5, a middle school at 8 and an upper school from 13 onwards.

Most children go to state schools. Until 1988 these were all responsible to a Local Education Authority (LEA). LEAs obtain their funding from central government and the council tax. In 1988 secondary schools and larger primary schools were encouraged to opt out of LEA control and become grant-maintained.

Some children go to independent school run by private organizations, for which their parents have to pay fees. A few go to public schools, such as Eton and Harrow. Younger children may attend a private preparatory school until the age of 13. Some parents may send their children to private schools, even if this is against their principles, because they thinly that their children will receive a better education.

The British education system aims to educate the whole person, so that each child develops his or her personality as well as gaining academic knowledge. Most primary and secondary schools offer a range of extra-curricular activities, including sports, music, community service and trips to places of interest. Secondary schools also give careers advice and help students to prepare for having a job by arranging short periods of work experience with local businesses.

##### True or false?

1. There are two parallel school systems in Britain.
2. Some English children receive their primary education at the age of 8.
3. Since 1988, most state schools have received money direct from central government.
4. Independent schools receive no money from the government
5. Many activities outside normal lessons are offered at school in Britain.
6. School leavers in Britain are often ill-prepared for employment

##### Answer the questions.

1. What’s the school-leaving age in Britain?
2. What is the difference between a state school and an independent school?
3. Why do some parents send their children to private schools?
4. What is the purpose of the British education system?

##### WRITING

**Choose the sentence - a, b, c or d - which is closest in meaning to the printed one.**

1. It is said that two men were arrested after the explosion.
	1. People said two men be arrested after the explosion.
	2. Two men are said to be arrested after the explosion.
	3. Two men are said to have been arrested after the explosion.
	4. Two men were said to be arrested after the explosion
2. The court found the man innocent of murdering his wife.
	1. The court found a murdered man and his wife.
	2. The court decided that the man had killed his wife.
	3. The man was found murdered by his wife.
	4. The man was judged riot guilty of killing his wife.
3. The plane had only landed when the storm broke.
	1. No sooner had the plane landed than the storm broke.
	2. The plane had to land because of the outbreak of the storm.
	3. Only when the storm broke had the plane landed.
	4. The storm broke before the plane landed.
4. Don’t let her treat you like that.
	1. She isn’t let treat you like that.
	2. You are riot let be treated by her like that.
	3. Don’t allow you to be treated like that by her.
	4. Don’t let yourself be treated by her like that.
5. Only customers with coupons may use the service.
	1. The service is available for coupons only.
	2. The service is restricted to customers in possession of coupons.
	3. Only rich customers can use the service.
	4. Only customers with coupons are serviced here.

**TEST 2**

##### PRONUNCIATION

1. **Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | a. student | b. education | c. | tuition | d. curriculum |
| 2. | a. certificate | b. state | c. | break | d. grade |
| 3. | a. primary | b. divide | c. | examine | d. science |
| 4. | a. compulsory | b. Certificate | c. | secondary | d. category |
| 5. | a. technology | b. chemistry | c. | children | d. school |

1. **Choose the word that has the main stress placed differently from that of the others.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. | a. government | b. | selective | c. | January | d. primary |
| 7. | a. education | b. | compulsory | c. | technology | d. intelligent |
| 8. | a. essential | b. | average | c. | promotion | d. deliver |
| 9. | a. require | b. | select | c. | follow | d. divide |
| 10. | a. academic | b. | advanced | c. | achievement | d. aggressive |

1. **LANGUAGE FOCUS**
2. **Choose the word or phrase - a, b, c or d - that best completes the sentence.**
3. School boards are usually made of people who live in the area, often parents of children in the school.
	1. up b. of c. into d. over
4. Mr. Bush did not appear fully aware the importance of this act.
	1. to b. for c. of d. on
5. Does the quality of teaching depend class size?
	1. in b. on c. of d. up
6. All maintained schools in England are required to follow the National , which is made up of twelve subjects.
	1. Education b. Academy c. Examination d. Curriculum
7. A(n) school is a school that is not financed by local or national government.
	1. state b. independent c. secondary d. primary
8. It would be to your advantage to prepare questions .
	1. by chance b. on the whole c. in advance d. for short
9. English children don’t have to pay fees if they go to schools.
	1. public b. independent c. state d. private
10. allow some students from less affluent families to attend college.
	1. Education b. Scholarships c. Methods d. Knowledge
11. In Britain, most pupils transfer from primary to school at the age of 11.
	1. middle b. secondary c. elementary d. upper
12. In Vietnam, teaching delivered in the public school system are very teacher-

oriented.

* 1. behaviors b. systems c. methods d. stages
1. So many people applied for the position that we won’t be able to

make a decision for several weeks.

* 1. well-qualified b. well-behaved c. well-known d. well-mannered
1. Any child has the right to an education of sex, creed, race, or nationality.
	1. despite b. because c. regardless d. providing
2. Foreign institutions are increasingly open in Vietnam, especially in the fields of English language and business.
	1. educative b. education c. educating d. educational
3. This course is one of the few English courses by the college each month.
	1. offered b. required c. achieved d. received
4. The GCE “A” Level is a for advanced students who are able to study at the university.
	1. degree b. level c. certificate d. grade

##### Choose the word or phrase - a, b, c or d - that best completes the sentences.

1. Both domestic and imported automobiles must anti-pollution devices.
	1. equip with b. be equipped with c. equip by d. be equipped by
2. On July 20, 1969, astronaut Neil Armstrong down onto the moon.
	1. was stepping b. stepped c. has stepped d. was stepped
3. The first cotton mill in Massachusetts in the town of Beverly in 1787.
	1. built b. has built c. was built d. has been built
4. In 1959 the political philosopher Hannah Arendt became the first woman a full professor at Princeton University.
	1. to appoint b. was appointed

c. to be appointed d. who be appointed as

30 through a prism, a beam of white light beaks into all the colors of the rainbow.

1. When shines b. It shines c. It is shone d. When shone
2. By tomorrow morning everything up in time for the performance.
	1. will be set b. will have been set

c. have already been set d. had already been set

1. The battery, along with the alternator and starter, up the electrical system of a car.
	1. makes b. make c. is made d. are made
2. Seldom a child with so much talent.
	1. I saw b. I had seen c. had I seen d. was I seen
3. Michelle would rather that Sheila to work yesterday.
	1. come b. came c. could come d. had come
4. When the old school friends met, a lot of happy memories back.
	1. brought b. had brought c. were brought d. had been brought
5. Whereas manypeople visit Internet site where products are sold, a great number of them still : to actually make purchases online.
	1. are hesitant b. is hesitating c. being hesitant d. is hesitated
6. Nowadays children would prefer history in more practical ways.
	1. be taught b. to be taught c. teach d. to teach
7. We were shocked to hear the news .
	1. about your having fired b. of your having been fired

c. that you to be fired d. you have been fired

1. Is there any chance to have the machinery ?
	1. repair b. be repaired c. repairing d. repaired
2. As a result of inflation, the price of new cars dramatically over the last few months.
	1. rose b. is rising c. was risen d. has risen

##### Identify the one underlined word or phrase - A, B, C or D - that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

1. We have a lot of homework to do, many of which should have been done A B C D

yesterday.

1. The human brain is often comparing to a computer, but such an analogy A B C

can be misleading.

D

1. Geothermal energy is energy to obtain by using heat from theEarth’s interior.

##### A B C D

1. **While most of the books in this pile** have been classificated. **some are still**

##### A B

in need **of** categorization**.**

##### C D

1. **The popularity of** recreational **vehicles** has **been** grown over **the last few decades.**

##### A B C D

1. **READING**

**A. Choose the word or phrase - a, b, c or d - that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

Many English people worry that the education system fails to make sure that

all children reach minimum standards of (46) ( reading and writing) and numeracy (number skills), and there are often demands for more (47) to be paid to the three R’s (reading, writing and arithmetic). Standards at, individual schools are watched

(48) by parents and government Schools are visited regularly by OFSTED inspectors and schools (49) pupils are not making adequate progress or in which

discipline is poor risk being closed (50) School performance tables are (51)

 annually to show how well students in individual schools have done in tests and

exams. These ‘league tables’ (52) parents to compare one school with another, but many people feel that it is unfair to base a comparison on exam results alone.

Educational (53) are often said to be falling. This usually happens after GCSE and A level results are announced: if there are a lot of students with high (54)

 people say that the exams are too easy. Others think that standards are rising and

that it is now (55) harder to achieve good grades.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. a. morality | b. professional | c. literacy | d. living |
| 47. a. attraction | b. attention | c. achievement | d. education |
| 48. a. closely | b. hardly | c. silently | d. generally |
| 49. a. their | b. which | c. whose | d. those |
| 50. a. down | b. up | c. by | d. in |
| 51. a. organized | b. compiled | c. revealed | d. published |
| 52. a. require | b. enable | c. offer | d. force |
| 53. a. schemes | b. services | c. standards | d. stages |
| 54. a. grades | b. levels | c. fees | d. notes |
| 55. a. so | b. very | c. quite | d. much |
| **B. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answer.** |

The entire education system in Vietnam is now facing several crises such as out-of-date course curricula, a lecturer-centered method of teaching and learning, research activities separated from teaching activities, a big gap between theory and practice that leads to a large number of graduates being unable to find a job, and the fact that degrees from Vietnamese universities are not recognized worldwide. There is, therefore, a huge demand for quality educational services.

Teaching methods delivered in the public school system are very teacher- oriented. You will find that the students are quite studious and very disciplined in the classroom. The more successful students are those who can absorb the given material and transfer the knowledge to their notebooks as in class debate is not entirely welcome in every class. This is a sharp contrast to western classroom settings where participation and challenging of materials has a greater focus.

Students are arranged by class number and do not move from classroom to classroom between classes. They also stay together as a small group for their entire elementary, junior- high, or high-school levels in one location per grade. The teachers are the ones who float from classroom to classroom making it difficult for the Vietnamese teacher to establish a room of their own. This is where western students develops much needed social skills, whereas the Vietnamese students develop a stronger group *bond.* The end result though, is the severe shyness in many Vietnamese when introduced to a new group of people and the need to interact. It becomes even more apparent at the university level.

1. According to the passage, the difference between the theory and practice makes .
2. an impact on teaching quality
3. students feel embarrassed when leaving schools
4. it clear that degrees from Vietnamese universities are not recognized worldwide
5. it difficult for school-leavers to find employment
6. Which of the following is NOT true about teaching methods in the public school system in Vietnam?

a. They are teacher-oriented. b. They promote rote learning,

c. They encourage class discussions, d. They makes students study a lot.

1. The word *‘bond’* in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to.

a. relationship b. discussion c. skill d. activity

1. According to the passage, Vietnamese students seem to lack all of the following EXCEPT .

a. independent thinking b. academic knowledge

c. social skills c. communication

1. What is the author’s main purpose in this passage?
	1. To show the development of the Vietnamese education system.
	2. To explain the difference between Vietnamese students and western students.
	3. To point out some weak points of the Vietnamese education system.
	4. To classify the education system in Vietnam.

##### WRITING

**From the words or phrases - a, b, c or d - choose the one that best completes the sentences.**

1. Newly installed gypsum board walls before they are painted.
	1. with a sealant coated b. should coat with a sealant

c. coating with a sealant d. should be coated with a sealant

1. by word of mouth, much Native American literature is oral.

a. It is transmitted b. Transmitted c. Transmitting it d. Transmitted it

1. Over the river and through the woods my grandparents live.
	1. the house is where b. where is the house

c. is the house where d. where the house is

1. Most southern states had set up primary school system by the late eighteenth century, but only in New England and open to all students.
	1. primary schools were free b. were primary schools free

c. free were primary schools d. were free primary schools

1. He has received several scholarships .
	1. because of his academic and artistic ability
	2. for both his academic ability as well as his artistic
	3. as resulting of his ability in the art and the academic
	4. in spite of his academic ability and his artistic ability

**ĐÁP ÁN**

1. My favorite subjects at school were science, especially chemistry and biology. I’ve always been good with numbers, so I was good at mathematics. I didn’t really like social science subjects like sociology and history, and that’s strange because

when I went to *university* I did *geography.* I didn’t like *foreign languages* and *literature,* but they are core subjects, which are *compulsory* in the *national* school- leaving *examinations.*

##### II.

* 1. academic 6. tearaways
	2. curriculum 7. parallel
	3. compulsory 8. tuition
	4. Secondary 9. optional
	5. fee-paying 10. core

**III**. 1. academically 2. educational 3. methodical 4. Ability 5. independent

##### IV. categorized 7. completion 8. Educated. 9. compulsion 10. examination

1. will be given 6. was being repaired – was given
2. was manufactured 7. had been installed
3. is being restored 8. is spoken - is being overtaken
4. is believed 9. be controlled
5. has been redecorated 10. has been used

##### V.

1. have been measuring/ have measured 7. include/ included
2. has just been completed 8. can be heard
3. shows/ has shown 9. do ... have to be used
4. are being driven 10. are ... carried
5. have been increasing/ have increased 11. is still increasing
6. were made

##### VI.

1. to be updated 6. to be transferred
2. being seen 7. being informed
3. to be promoted 8. being moved/ having been moved
4. to have been delivered 9. being bitten
5. being tested/ having been tested 10. to be proposed

##### VII.

1. It is known that the Prime Minister has bought a holiday home./ The Prime Minister is known to have bought a holiday home.
2. Many people have been deprived of the right to vote.
3. Walkers were prevented from crossing the field after it was fenced off (by the farmer).
4. The President’s arrival will be announced to the waiting journalists.
5. Far more money is being spent on food now than was spent ten years ago.
6. My paintings are to be exhibited for the first time by the New Arts Gallery.
7. He expected to be offered a job.
8. Normally this street is swept every day, but yesterday it wasn’t swept.
9. They recommended that new factories should be opened in the depressed area.
10. After a million pounds had been spent, the scheme was given up.
11. The money was added up and was found to be correct.
12. 200 people are estimated to have been killed by the pollution.
13. The refugees won’t be allowed/ aren’t allowed to get a job.
14. He is believed to have special knowledge which may be useful to the police.
15. It’s little too loose; you’d better have it taken in.

##### VIII.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. for | 2. between | 3. Into | 4. At | 5. in |  |
| 6. at | 7. At | 8. For | 9. Of | 10. With | 11. To |

**IX.**

* 1. The government confirmed that the new ring road would be built through the wood.
	2. Plans for an extension to the house have been drawn (by the architect).
	3. They were prevented from having their picnic by the heavy snow.
	4. Changes to the scheme have been agreed to be necessary.
	5. Not until the war (had) ended did my father return to his hometown.
	6. I was promised not to be reported to the police. After he had worked hard for twenty- years, he made a decision to retire.
	7. We are going to have our kitchen rebuilt next week.
	8. He couldn’t remember if it was Leonardo or Michelangelo who painted/ had pained the Mona Lisa.
	9. So many people turned out to see the President that all traffic came to a standstill.

|  |
| --- |
| **TEST 1** |
| **I.** 1. b 2. d 3. c | 4. b 5. d |  |  |  |
| **II. A.** 6. b 7. d | 8. c 9. b 10. c 11. a | 12. c 13. d | 14. b | 15. a |
| **B.** 16. c 17. c | 18. b 19. c 20. d 21. b | 22. c 23. c | 24. d | 25. c |
| 27. d 28. a | 29. c 30. b |  |  |  |
| **C.** 31. D (about) | 32. C (of charge) 33. | C (having to) |  |  |
| 34. B (receive) | 35. C (further) |  |  |  |
| **III. A.** 36. preschool | 37. includes 38. | junior | 39. twelfth |
| 40. advanced | 41. post-graduate 42. | priority | 43. budget |
| 44. improving | 45. subsidized |  |  |  |

B. 46. T 47. F 48. T 49. T 50. T 51. F

* + 1. It’s sixteen.
		2. A state school gets money from the government; an independent school depends on fee-paying students.
		3. Because they believe private schools provide a better education than state schools.
		4. The British education system aims to educate the whole person, so that each child develops his or her personality as well as gaining academic knowledge.

**IV.** 56. c 57, d 58. c 59. d 60. b

# TEST 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **I. A.** | 1. d | 2. a | 3. c | 4. b | 5. c |  |  |  |  |  |
| **B.** | 6. b | 7. a | 8. b | 9. c | 10. a |  |  |  |  |  |
| **II. A.** | 11. a | 12. c | 13. b | 14. d | 15. b | 16. c | 17. c | 18. b | 19. b | 20. c 21. a |
|  | 22. c | 23. d | 24. a | 25. c |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **B.** | 26. b | 27. b | 28. c | 29. c | 30. d | 31. b | 32. a | 33. c | 34. d | 35. c 36. a |

37. b 38. b 39. d 40. d

 **C.** 41. C (much of/ most of) 42. B (compared) 43. B(obtained)

 44. B (classified) 45. C (growing)

**III.** A. 46.c 47.b 48.a 49.c 50. A 51. d 52. b 53. c 54. a 55. d

 B. 56.d 57.c 58.a 59.b 60. c

**IV.** 61.d 62.b 63.c 64.b 65. a