# UNIT 5: HIGHER EDUCATION

##### Put the following words into the right categories according to their stress pattern.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| education | existence | applicant | insurance |
| university | admission | preference | undergraduate |
| aborigines | agency | indicated | average |
| certificate | sociology | architecture | academic |
| requirement | institution | considerably | tertiary |
| archaeology | severely | candidate | Mathematics |
| opportunity | performance | international | majority |
| agriculture | agricultural | tutorial | available |
| thoroughly | identity | security | economics |
| linguistics | engineering | creativity | proficiency |

1. **Complete each of the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| First syllable |  |
| Second syllable |  |
| Third syllable |  |

1. The must file a written to the university, (apply)
2. Many students apply for to more than one college, (admit)
3. Research shows children perform better when they continue in the same school, (academy)
4. There's only one way to become at anything practice! (proficiency)
5. When is the final date for the of theses? (submit)
6. A good teacher can encourage in students, (create)
7. To find out about entry for international students, write to the college admissions board, (require)
8. Such a bad. behavior is totally in a civilized society, (accept)
9. Success should not be measured solely by educational . (achieve)
10. It is the chief executive’s opinion which is ultimately ' . (decide)
11. Exercise classes are a good way to keep fit and improve your life, (society)
12. Halloween is so because it is the day of the devil, (scare)

##### Fill in each blank with one appropriate word to complete the passage.

American high school students (1) want to study at a college or university have to take a standardized (2) , e.g. the SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) or the

ACT (American College Test). Students from countries outside the US who are not (3).

 , speakers of English must also take the TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language). Each college or university decides (4) the minimum score it will accept, though test scores are never the only factor taken into account. Students (5) directly to between three and six colleges in their last year of high school. Each college has (6)

 own application form and most include a question for which the student must write an essay. The student also has to send a (7) (an official list of all the subjects

studied and the grades received) and letters of (8) .

##### Complete the following conditional sentences with the correct form or tense of the verbs in the bracket.

* 1. OK, OK, I’ll lend you the money as long as you (pay) me back next week.
	2. What would you do if your car (break) down miles from anywhere?
	3. Quite frankly, I think you’re going t® fail the exam unless you (work) harder.
	4. We (need) more chairs if we are going to invite so many people to the performance.
	5. There (be) no cinema in the town if the Odeon were to close.
	6. If I (know) Chinese, I’d do the translation myself.
	7. But supposing our train is late, how (we/ get) to the airport on time.
	8. I’d apply for that job as an interpreter if I (speak) better French.
	9. I’m sure you (not get) those headaches all the time if you wore your glasses more often.
	10. I’ll lend you *War and Peace* if I (finish) it before you go on holiday.
	11. If I had enough money I (buy) a villa.
	12. I’d play a lot of sport if I (not have) so much work to do.
	13. If I pass this exam I (go) to the university next October.
	14. If we (have) fine weather tomorrow, I’m going to paint the windows.
	15. I’d go and see doctor with that rash if I (be) you.

##### Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense to form 3rd or mixed conditionals.

* 1. If I (not see) it with my own eyes, I (not believe) it!
	2. We (still live) in Cardiff if we (not find) someone to buy our house last year.
	3. If Hilary (not look) out of the window at that moment, she (not spot) the criminals trying to break into her car.
	4. Nobody (ever guess) he was a thief if he (not catch) red-handed taking money from the safe.
	5. Henry (not ever get) that job at the bank if he (not go) to school with the manager’s son.
	6. Just think, if I (take) that job with the export company, I (live) in Sao paulo now, not Manchester!
	7. If the doctor practically blind by now.

(not notice) the defect when I was a child, I (be)

* 1. We (be) home in beds ages ago if you (not lose) the map!
	2. Frank (not be) here today if that boy (not know) how to do artificial respiration.
	3. If you (listen) to the traffic report on the radio this morning, we (not sit) here in this jam.

##### Are the underlined parts of the sentences correct? Correct the ones that are wrong.

* 1. If I have my wish. I’d be a film star.
	2. If the disease will be untreated, it can lead to brain damage.
	3. If a UFO landed in the center of London, there would be mass panic.
	4. Have we delayed and longer, we would have been too late.
	5. It would be embarrassing, was she to find out the truth.
	6. Ifyou’lltellmewherethevacuumcleaneris. I’ll clean the house.
	7. If they would have bought a group ticket, it would have been less expensive.
	8. The alarm rings if anyone will approach the house.
	9. If anything shall go wrong, give me a ring.
	10. Just keep quiet about it. Mention it to anyone oryou’llregretit.
	11. If we drove through the town center, it will take longer.
	12. If I am the President of the United States. I would order its nuclear weapons to be destroyed.
	13. Ifhewon’tresign, the Prime Minister should sack him.
	14. Hadn’tIexaminedthephotographmyself. I would have thought it was a fake.
	15. It would be a serious setback, were the talks to fail.

##### Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb form.

* 1. Our classroom doesn’t have any windows. I wish our classroom windows.
	2. The sun isn’t shining. I wish the sun : right now.
	3. I didn’t go shopping. I wish I shopping.
	4. I don’t know how to dance. I wish I how to dance.
	5. You didn’t tell them about it. I wish you them about it.
	6. Sarah sings like an angel. I wish she a couple of songs.
	7. I can’t go with you today, but I wish I .
	8. My friend won’t lend me his car. I wish he me his car for my date tomorrow night.
1. Khalid didn’t come to the meeting. I wish he to the meeting.
2. Why won’t you go home? Everybody wishes you home.

##### Complete the sentences to express your thoughts for each of the following situations.

* 1. Your colleague keeps interrupting you when you’re speaking.

I’d rather you

* 1. It’s ten to nine and your sister has to be at the station at nine!

Come on, it’s time you

* 1. You lost your temper at work this morning and now you’re sorry.

I wish

* 1. Your brother is pretending not to have seen his old girlfriend.

Why are you acting as though

* 1. You think your friend might lose his job and he should think about this possibility. But suppose you
	2. A friend has rather stupidly given your phone number to an insurance agent. I’d rather you
	3. Someone who’s rather wealthy is always complaining about having no money. Oh, stop talking as if you
	4. You’re depressed because you have to go back to work tomorrow.

If only I

* 1. A passenger on a boat stopped you from falling overboard by holding on to your belt! If he
	2. You. think you may have called your friend at an inconvenient moment. Would you rather I

##### Write a sentence of similar meaning using the word in brackets.

* 1. But for the view, this would be a lovely room, (if)
	2. The police are ready on the streets because the protest may get violent, (in case)
	3. Please give the book back to me some time - I’d be grateful, (if)
	4. I’m living in Italy because I got married to an Italian, (if)
	5. I might lose my job, but they’d have to pay me a month’s wages, (should)
	6. Simon was ill, so he didn’t go to the party, (if)
	7. We’ve got a broken window because you and your friends were playing football in the back yard! (if).
	8. If you don’t leave the building immediately, I’ll call security, (or)
	9. If the bank hadn’t given me a loan, I would not have been able to set up my business, (but for)
	10. I missed the end of the film so I don’t know who the murderer was. (if)

##### TEST 1

##### PRONUNCIATION

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | a. | academic | b. | campus | c. | apply | d. | entrance |
| 2. | a. | receive | b. | achieve | c. | increase | d. | creative |
| 3. | a. | tutor | b. | subject | c. | study | d. | result |
| 4. | a. | scary | b. | challenge | c. | psychology | d. | course |
| 5. | a. | require | b. | society | c. | twice | d. | applicant |

1. **LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**A. Choose the one word or phrase -a, b, cord-that best completes the sentences.**

1. My brother is 20. He’s still university in York.
	1. in b. on c. at d. for
2. She is interested working in university administration.
	1. in b. for c. on d. of
3. Students have to apply a place at the university while doing the A level
	1. in b. on c. from d. for
4. The college he to has accepted him.
	1. submitted b. required c. applied d. decisive
5. Students normally enter university from 18 onwards and study for an degree
	1. academy b. academia c. academic d. academically
6. For this course a pass in English at grade B is .
	1. acceptable b. available c. accessible d. decisive
7. Several students failed to reach the standard.
	1. require b. required c. requisite d. requirement
8. To be offered a place at such a good university is quite a(n) ..
	1. proficiency b. preference c. achievement d. benefit
9. Whenever something goes wrong, everyone it on me.
	1. blames b. charges c. insists d. accuses
10. Please complete the form and return it to us.
	1. applying b. application c. applicant d. applicable
11. If it tomorrow, I will not have to water the garden.
	1. will rain b. is raining c. rained d. rains
12. Had I known his address, I before.
	1. Would write b. have written c. had written d. would have written
13. Supposing I to agree to your request, how do you think the other students would feel?
	1. would b. am c. were d. could
14. already busy in August, I would gladly accept your invitation.
	1. Was I not b. Were I not c. If I am not d. Unless I was not
15. If she rich, she would travel around the world.
	1. would be b. is c. had been d. were
16. I would appreciate it what I have told you a secret.
	1. you can keep b. that you kept c. you will keep d. if you kept
17. George wouldn’t have met Mary to his brother’s graduation party,
	1. if he has not gone b. if he should not have gone

c. hadn’t he gone d. had he not gone

1. If you had taken my advice, you in such difficulties now.
	1. won’t be b. hadn’t been c. wouldn’t be d. wouldn’t have been
2. The minister has a talent for talking to ordinary people as if they her equals.
	1. are b. were c. be d. had been
3. I wish Mark ; a little better when we have visitors.
	1. will behave b. would behave c. behaves d. had behaved
4. If it more humid in the desert of the Southwest, the hot temperatures would be unbearable.
	1. is b. were c. would be d. had been
5. If he hadn’t shown such a blatant disregard for company regulations by smoking while on duty, he
	1. wouldn’t dismiss b. wouldn’t be dismissed

c. wouldn’t have dismissed d. wouldn’t have been dismissed

1. He behaved as if nothing .
	1. has happened b. would happen c. had happened d. was happening

29. you at the station if you’d told me you were coming today.

1. I’d met b. I’d have met c. I met d. I’d meet
2. If only he us the truth in the first place, things wouldn’t have gone so wrong.
	1. told b. have told c. had told d.would have told

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

1. It would have been better if you wouldn’thave argued with him last night.

A B C D

1. Suppose you haven’tfound your car keys, what would you have done?

A B C D

1. A basic knowledge of social studies, such as history and geography, A

are considered a basic part of the education of every child. B C D

1. The best way to do well in college is to keep up constantly with the homework,

A B

read everything that are required and regularly outline all class notes.

##### C D

1. Alaska is not only the biggest American state in area, but the smallest

A B C

in population.

D

##### READING

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Graduates | through | formerly | condition | finals |
| Tuitions | education | concern | doctorate | grant |

After school many British students go to university. They apply to several universities (36) UCAS (Universities and Colleges Admission Service)

and receive offers of a place on (37) that they achieve certain grades in their A levels.

A first degree, the Bachelor’s degree, generally takes three years. Most courses end with exams called (38) . Results are given as classes: a first is the highest class, seconds are often split between upper second and lower second, and below that is a third. (39) may add the letters BA (Bachelor of Arts) or BS (Bachelor of Science) after their name. Some graduates go on to study for a further degree, often a master’s degree or a (40) .

Students in Britain (41) had their tuition fees paid by the state and received a government (42) to help pay their living expenses. Now they receive only a loan towards their expenses, and have to pay £1000 a year towards (43) . The new arrangements have caused a great deal of (44) both among students and among

members of the public who believe that (45) should be free.

##### Read the instructions to apply for admission to a college or university in Viet Nam and in the U.S.A, then decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

APPLICATION PROCEDURE(S) IN VIET NAM

* + 1. *Applicants are required to take the National Entrance Examinations before being admitted to higher education institutions. Application forms for these examinations must be submitted before the deadline, often in April. An application fee must be included.*
		2. *Application for admission cannot be processed without a high school diploma; so high school students have to pass the national school-leaving exam in early June. Points will be added to the Entrance Examination scores for those who hold an excellent high school diploma.*
		3. *The National Entrance Examinations are held in early July. And results will be notified in late August.*
		4. *The acceptance notice will be sent to you if your scores meet the requirement of admission. Copies of your academic records should be submitted in time before the new school year.*

FRESHMAN APPLICATION PROCEDURE(S) IN THE U.S.A

*Students are required to complete the following steps when applying for admission as a*

*first-time freshmen student:*

1. *An application for admission must be completed. Application can be obtained from the institution’s admissions office. An application fee must be included.*
2. *Official high school transcripts must be sent to the institution’s admissions office before the deadline. An official GED Certificate may be used in the absence of a high school diploma.*
3. *The scores on either the SAT or the ACT must be submitted. Colleges and universities use these score to help predict a student’s future success in higher education. High school students usually take these examinations in their junior year or early in their senior year.*
4. Vietnamese students have to take an entrance exam to go to a college or university.
5. In Viet Nam, a high school diploma is not needed to enter a higher education institution.
6. Vietnamese students who have an excellent high school diploma will have the advantage over the other students.
7. Students in the USA have to take the Entrance Exams to colleges or universities.
8. No application fee is required in the USA.
9. A GED Certificate may help American students qualify for admission to a college or university.
10. American students take the SAT or ACT test in high school to be qualified for higher education institutions.

IV. **WRITING**

##### Choose the best sentence - a, b, c or d - which is made from the given cues.

1. most British universities/ academic year/ divide/ three terms//
	1. At most British universities the academic year is divided into three terms.
	2. The academic year of most British universities divides into three terms.
	3. In most British universities the academic year is divided up to three terms.
	4. Most British universities divide the academic year up to three terms.
2. small percentage/ British students/ go on/ further education/ other European country//
	1. A smaller percentage of British students goes on to further education than in any other European country.
	2. A smaller percentage of British students go on to further education as in any other European country.
	3. A smaller percentage of British students go on to further education than in any other European country.
	4. A smaller percentage of British students goes on to further education as in any other European country.
3. it/ agree/ good education/ give/ people/ best chance/ get/ good job/ improve/ social position//
	1. It agrees that a good education gives people the best chance to get a good job and to improve their social position.
	2. It’s agreed that a good education gives people the best chance of get a good job and improve their social position.
	3. It’s agreed that a good education gives people best chance getting a good job and improving their social position.
	4. It’s agreed that a good education gives people the best chance of getting a good job and of improving their social position.

# TEST 2

##### PRONUNCIATION

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | a. blame | b. amaze | c. scary | d. | inflation |
| 2. | a. course | b. daunt | c. taught | d. | college |
| 3. | a. achieved | b. advanced | c. required | d. replied |
| 4. | a. admission | b. measure | c. decision | d. pleasure |
| 5. | a. experience | b. excited | c. existence | d. | expression |
| **B.** | **Choose the word that has the main stress placed differently from that of the others**. |
| 6. | a. university | b. international | c. agricultural | d. | philosophy |
| 7. | a. available | b. certificate | c. opportunity | d. | tutorial |
| 8. | a. lecturer | b. identity | c. socially | d. | calendar |
| 9. | a. tertiary | b. reference | c. insurance | d. | thoroughly |
| 10. | a. considerable | b. engineering | c. economics | d. | academic |

1. **LANGUAGE FOCUS**

A. **Choose the word or phrase - a, b, c or -d - that best completes the sentence.**

1. Sarah lived campus in her first year at college.
	1. in b. on c. at d. into
2. Taking part the Advanced Engineering project gave me a chance to use my knowledge to help society.
	1. to b. on c. in d. for
3. Police are blaming the accident dangerous driving.
	1. of b. over c. to d. on

14 her tears, she waved goodbye to her family from the station platform.

1. Filling out b. Bringing in c. Turning over d. Fighting back
2. Are you well at college?
	1. getting on b. going off c. taking up d. turning over
3. Students at university are called while they are studying for their first degree.
	1. graduates b. graduators c. postgraduates d. undergraduates
4. A university degree has become a for entry into most professions.
	1. registration b. requisite c. receipt d. reference
5. must satisfy the requirement for admission to the university.
	1. Applications b. Applicators c. Applicants d. Applying
6. No previous knowledge of Arabic is required for to the university.

a. admission b. acceptance c. decision d.attendant

20 , these students are among the best prepared who have been through this university.

1. At the whole b. On the whole c. In the general d. In generally
2. He clearly had no of doing any work, although it was only a week till the exam
	1. desire b. ambition c. willingness d. intention
3. The students failed to meet the necessary for admission to the course.

a. fulfillments b. qualities c. requirements d. aptitudes

23 applicants should send their completed forms to the personnel office.

1. Qualitative b. Qualifications c. Qualifying d. Qualified
2. At first, I felt a little at the thought of being lonely.
	1. scare b. scared c. scary d. scaring
3. UCSA is a central agency which acts UK universities and colleges of higher education.
	1. as a result of b. on behalf of c. for benefit of d. by reason of

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

1. I would have saved myself a lot of time and trouble over the years then what I know today.
	1. if I knew b. onlyhad I known c. I had known d.had I known
2. It was reported that neither the passengers nor the driver in the crash.
	1. were injured b. has been injured c. was injured d. have been injured
3. If the ozone layer , most living things on the earth .
	1. is destroyed - will disappear b. was destroyed - would be disappeared

c. had destroyed - would disappear d. were destroyed - would disappear

1. If you down for a few moment, I’ll tell the manager you’re here.
	1. should sit b. will sit c. are going to sit d. are sitting
2. The woman wished she such drastic action when the stock market seemed volatile.
	1. had not taken b. did not take c. not take d. was not taken
3. I wish it raining soon so that we can go out for dinner.
	1. will stop b. would stop c. stops d. had stopped
4. for the fact that he was working abroad, he would willingly have helped with the project.
	1. If it had beenb. b. If it hadn’t been c. Had it been d. Hadn’t it been
5. I am so tired from working all the time. I wish I on a beach now.
	1. am lying b. were lying c. would lie d. had lain
6. Despite losing the election, she continues to act as though she prime minister.
	1. were b. is c. has been d. had been
7. If I had gone to the party last night, I tired how.
	1. am b. were c. would be d. would have been
8. The floor in the room was so dirty as if it for months.

 a. hadn’t swept b. wouldn’t have swept

 c. haven’t been swept d. hadn’t been swept

37. , I could not have done it.

a. But for your support b. If you didn’t support

c. Because of your support d. Hadn’t you supported

1. I to see you tomorrow unless I late at the office.
2. will come - keep b. am coming - am not kept

c. will come - am kept d. would come - was kept

1. Jack would have studied medicine if he to a medical school.
	1. had admitted b. could be able to enter

b. were admitted d. had been admitted

1. I didn’t get home until well after midnight last night. Otherwise, I your call,
	1. returned b. had returned c. would return d. would have returned

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

1. Having found guilty of racketeering, the mobster was sentenced to a

A B C D

number of years in prison.

1. We would have to move upstairs should the river rise any higher.

A B C D

1. Most college-age students today are interested in finding universities in

A B

which can pursue both academic and athletic extra-curricular activities.

C D

1. If Jorge been able to complete his thesis instead of returning to work,

A B C

he would have graduated a year ago.

D

1. Because the students showed they had read the materials so thorough.

A B C

the instructor decided not to administer an exam.

D

##### READING

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

At most British universities the academic year is divided into three (46) Students study a main subject throughout their degree course, which is usually a mix of (47) courses and electives. Teaching methods vary between universities. Most students have

lectures and (48) (discussion groups) and there are practicals for those doing a

science subject. At some universities students have individual (49) or supervisions.

In Britain a professor is the person in (50) of a department or a senior member of staff. Other teaching and research staff are called (51) Junior academic staff may be called research associates. In the US most people who teach at colleges or universities and have a (52) are addressed as professor. Graduate students working towards a higher degree may teach (53) courses at larger universities. These grad students are called TAs (teaching assistants). In (54) , TAs do not have to pay for their own tuition and get a small amount of money to live (65) .

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. | a. | semesters | b. | intervals | c. | durations | d. | terms |
| 47. | a. | optional | b. | obligated | c. | compulsory | d. | alternative |
| 48. | a. | seminars | b. | courses | c. | meetings | d. | classes |
| 49. | a. | qualifications | b. | tutorials | c. | experiences | d. | assistances |
| 50. | a. | way | b. | position | c. | post | d. | charge |
| 51. | a. | teachers | b. | tutors | c. | lecturers | d. | doctors |
| 52. | a. | doctorate | b. | diploma | c. | certificate | d. | degree |
| 53. | a. | graduated | b. | graduating | c. | graduation | d. | undergraduate |
| 54. | a. result | b. return | c. general | d. advance |
| 55. | a. in | b. by | c. on | d. through |

##### Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answer.

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a credit which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending university a student will probably attend two terms each year. It is possible to spread to period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is useful for the student to show to coming employers. Most of the students feel the pressure of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. The students are interested in elections to positions in student organization. The effective work of keeping orders is usually performed by students who advise the university authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the large numbers of students, the operation of the system includes a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions is much respected and it will be of importance to him later in his career.

1. According to the first paragraph an American is allowed .
	1. to live in a different university
	2. to take a particular course in a different university
	3. to get two degree from two different universities
	4. to study at home.
2. Which of the following is useful for students’ future career?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| a. | an attendance record | b. a military record |
| c. | an academic record | d. a disciplinary record |

1. American university students are usually under pressure of work because .
	1. their university performance will affect their future careers
	2. they are heavily involved in student affairs
	3. they have to observe strict university regulations
	4. they are interested in running for positions in student organizations.
2. The student organizations seem to be effective in .
	1. dealing with affairs of the university
	2. keeping up the students’ interests for social activities
	3. checking students’ performance by taking them to a student court
	4. ensuring that the students obey university rules
3. According to the last two sentences it’s important .
	1. to take part in student organizations
	2. to hold a position in student organizations
	3. to be respected by members of student organizations
	4. to run a student organization

##### Writing

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

1. In the event that nuclear weapons being used, we are all doomed.
	1. If it should happen that nuclear weapons are used, we are all doomed.
	2. We are all doomed to die in nuclear war.
	3. The nuclear war is unavoidable and will doom us all.
	4. That nuclear weapons will doom us all is unbelievable.
2. My brother regretted having bought the second-hand laptop.
	1. My brother wished he had bought the second-hand laptop.
	2. My brother wished he didn’t buy the second-hand laptop.
	3. My brother wished he hadn’t bought the second-hand laptop.
	4. If only my brother had bought the second-hand laptop.
3. Thanks to her high grades at university, she is offered the position.
	1. If she got high grades at university, she would be offered the position.
	2. It was her high grades at university which offer her the position.
	3. If she hadn’t got high grades at university, she would nothave been offered the position.
	4. If she had not got high grades at university, she would not be offered the position.
4. We can’t possibly afford Harvard University.
	1. The tuition fee at Harvard is too high for us.
	2. We can’t be accepted by Harvard University.
	3. We like Harvard University but we don’t want to apply to it.
	4. We don’t know how to apply to Harvard University.
5. Had we left any later, we would have missed the train.
	1. We left too late to catch the train.
	2. We almost missed the train.
	3. Because the train was late, we missed it.
	4. We didn’t missed the train because it left late.

**ĐÁP ÁN**

**I. - First syllable:** tertiary, agriculture, thoroughly, agency, applicant, preference,

indicated, architecture, candidate, average

* **Second syllable:** existence, certificate, requirement, linguistics, admission, severely, performance, identity, considerably, tutorial, security, insurance, majority, available, proficiency
* **Third syllable:** education, university, aborigines, sociology, institution, agricultural, engineering, international, archaeology, undergraduate, academic, economics, Mathematics, opportunity, creativity

##### II.

1. applicants - application
2. admission
3. academically
4. proficient

##### III.

1. submission
2. creativity
3. requirements
4. unacceptable
5. achievement
6. decisive
7. social
8. scary

1. who 2. test 3. native 4. on

5. apply 6. Its 7. transcript 8. reference

##### IV.

1. pay
2. broke
3. work
4. will need
5. would be
6. knew
7. will we get
8. spoke/ could speak

##### V.

1. hadn’t seen - wouldn’t have believed
2. would still be living - hadn’t found
3. hadn’t looked - wouldn’t have spotted
4. would ever have guessed - hadn’t been caught
5. would never have got - hadn’t gone
6. had taken - would/ might be living
7. hadn’t noticed - would be
8. wouldn’t get
9. have finished/ finish
10. would buy
11. didn’t have
12. will go
13. have
14. were
15. would have been - hadn’t lost
16. wouldn’t be - hadn’t known 10.had listened - wouldn’t be sitting **VI.**
17. If I had
18. is untreated
19. ✓
20. Had we delayed/ If we had delayed
21. were she.../ if she was (were)...
22. ✓
23. had bought
24. approaches
25. should go/ goes
26. and you’ll
27. would take
28. I was/ were
29. ✓
30. Had I not exanimed 15. ✓

##### VII.

1. had' 4. Knew 7. could 10. would go
2. was/were shining 5. had told 8. had come
3. had gone 6. would sing 9. had come

##### Suggested answers

* 1. I’d rather you didn’t interrupt me when I’m speaking.
	2. It’s time you left for the station.
	3. I wish I hadn’t lost my temper (this morning).
	4. . Why are you acting as though you hadn’t/ haven’t seen her?
	5. But suppose you lost your job, what would you do then?
	6. I’d rather you hadn’t given my phone number to that insurance agent.
	7. Oh, stop talking as if you were poor/ broke/ didn’t have any money!
	8. If only I didn’t have to go to work tomorrow.
	9. If he hadn’t held on to my belt, I’d have fallen overboard.
	10. Would you rather I called (you) back later/ at another time?

##### IX.

1. If it wasn’t for the view, this would be a lovely room.
2. The police are ready on the streets in case the protest gets violent. If you’d give/ If you could give/ If you wouldn’t mind giving the book back to me, I’d be grateful.
3. I wouldn’t be living in Italy if I hadn’t got married -to an Italian.
4. If I should lose/ Should I lose my job, they’ll have to pay me a month’s wages.
5. If Simon hadn’t been ill, he would have gone to the party.
6. We wouldn’t have a broken window if you and your friends hadn’t been playing football in the back yard!
7. (Please) leave the building immediately, or I’ll call security.
8. But for the loan from the bank/ the loan the bank gave me, I would not have been able to set up my business.
9. If I hadn’t missed the end of the film, I’d know who the murderer was.

# TEST 1.

**I.** 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. d

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **II. A.** | 6. c | 7. a | 8. d | 9. c | 10. c | 11. a | 12. b | 13. c 14. a | 15. b |
| **B.** | 16. d | 17. d | 18. c | 19. b | 20. d | 21. d | 22. d | 23. c 24. b | 25. B |

26. b 27. d 28. c 29. b 30. c

**C.** 31. C (hadn’t) 32. B (hadn’t found) 33. B (is)

34. C (that is) 35. C (but also)

1. **A.** 36. through 37. condition 38. finals 39. Graduates

40. doctorate 41. formerly 42. Grant 43. Tuitions

44. concern 45. education

**B.** 46. T 47. F 48. T 49. F 50. F 51, T 52. T

1. 53. a 54. c 55. d

# TEST 2

**I. A.** 1.c 2.d 3.b 4.a 5.c

**B.** 6.d 7.c 8.b 9.c 10.a

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. 11.b 12.c 13.d 14.d 15.a 16.d | 17b | 18.c | 19.a | 20.b |
| **B.** | 21.d26.d36.d | 22.c27.c37.a | 23.d28.d38.c | 24.b29.b39.d | 25.b30.a40.d | 31.b | 32.b | 33.b | 34.a | 35.c |

##### II.

**C.** 41. A (Having been found) 42. A (will) 43. C (which they can)

44. A (Had) 45. C (thoroughly)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **III. A.** | 46.d | 47. C | 48.a | 49.b 50.d | 51. c 52. a 53. d 54. b 55. c |
| **B.** | 56.b | 57. C | 58.a | 59.d 60.b |  |
| **IV.** | 61. a | 62.c | 63. d | 64.a 65.b |  |