

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 5.

If you want to go to a university, you usually apply during your last year at school, when you are 17-18. You can apply to study at any university in Britain and most people choose a university that is not in their own town. So, university students usually live away from home. Students get a grant from the government to study. At the beginning of your last year at school, you receive an application form. On this form you choose up to five universities that you would like to go to. The form is sent to those universities with information from your school about you and your academic record. If the universities are interested in your application, they will ask you to attend an interview. If they are still interested after the interview, they will offer you a place.

Any offer, however, is only conditional at this stage. Applications and interviews take place several months before students do their A-level examinations. These are the exams that you do at the end of your time at school. So, when a university makes an offer, it will tell you the minimum grades that you will have to get when you do your A-level exams. If you don't obtain those grades then, you will not be able to get the place. It will be offered to someone else and you must apply again to another university. You don't have to accept your place immediately. Some students don't want to go straight from school to university. So, after they have taken their A-level, they take a year out to work or travel.

Question 1: The maximum number of universities that a student can apply for is_____.

- A. two
- B. three
- C. four
- D. five

Question 2: If the university is interested in the application, _____.

- A. the student will be offered a place
- B. the student will have to attend an interview
- C. the student will go straight to the university
- D. the student will take an A-level examination

Question 3: When Students do their A-level examination?

- A. At the beginning of their last year at school.
- B. Before they send the application forms to the universities.
- C. At the end of their time at school.
- D. Right after they receive an application form.

Question 4: If the student's score is below the minimum grades announced by the university, _____.

- A. the place will be offered to someone else
- B. he must take a year out
- C. he mustn't apply to any other university
- D. he will be able to get the place

Question 5: The main idea of the passage is_____.

- A. how to be accepted to a university
- B. how to take an A-level examination
- C. studying at a university
- D. what to do after leaving school

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 6 to 20.

The first question we might ask is: What can you learn in college that will help you in being an employee? The schools teach a (6) _____ many things of value to the future accountant, doctor or electrician. Do they also teach anything of value to the future employee? Yes, they teach the one thing that it is perhaps most valuable for the future employee to know. But (7) _____ students bother (8) _____ it. This basic is the skill ability to organize and express ideas in writing and in speaking. This means that your success (9) _____ an employee will depend on your ability to communicate, with people and to (10) _____ your own thoughts and ideas to them so they will (11) _____ understand what you are driving at and be persuaded.

Of course, skill in expression is not enough (12) _____ itself. You must have something to say in the first place. The effectiveness of your job depends (13) _____ your ability to make other people understand your work as (14) _____ on the quality of the work itself.

Expressing one's thoughts is one skill that the school can (15) _____ teach. The foundations for skill in expression have to be (16) _____ early: an interest in and an ear (17) _____ language; experience in organizing ideas and data, in brushing aside the irrelevant, and (18) _____ the habit of verbal expression. If you do not lay these foundations (19) _____ your school years, you may never have a(n) (20) _____ again.

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|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Question 6: | A. lots | B. far | C. great | D. large |
| Question 7: | A. very little | B. very few | C. a large number of | D. a few |
| Question 8: | A. to learn | B. learning | C. with learning | D. learn |
| Question 9: | A. like | B. to be | C. being | D. as |
| Question 10: | A. interpret | B. transfer | C. give out | D. present |
| Question 11: | A. either | B. not | C. as well | D. both |
| Question 12: | A. on | B. by | C. for | D. in |
| Question 13: | A. on much | B. most on | C. much on | D. on most |
| Question 14: | A. it does | B. they do | C. that does | D. it is |
| Question 15: | A. quite | B. really | C. truly | D. hardly |
| Question 16: | A. lay | B. laid | C. lied | D. lain |
| Question 17: | A. for | B. of | C. in | D. by |
| Question 18: | A. even though | B. not mention | C. not at all | D. above all |
| Question 19: | A. when | B. of | C. during | D. for |
| Question 20: | A. vacancy | B. time | C. occasion | D. opportunity |