

TEST 3**WHY GO TO SCHOOL?****VARIANT 1**

LISTENING

Listen to the conversation. Put 'T' if the statement is true, and 'F' if it is false.

1. Mike thinks that the exams were very easy.
2. Pete agrees that exams were easy.
3. Pete thinks he failed in some exams.
4. Pete is going to read books now.
5. Mike is going to enter the university in October.
6. Pete has got to pass A level exams.
7. Pete is very successful in his study.
8. Mike likes reading too much.
9. Pete doesn't know whether to go to university or join the army.

MARK: / 12

VOCABULARY

1. Match the words (1-6) with their definitions (a-f).

1. compulsory	
2. comprehensive	
3. available	
4. to learn	
5. to study	
6. to attend	

a must be done because it is the law
b when pupils of different abilities go to the same school
c to go regularly to a certain place
d able to be used
e to get some practical skills
f to get the theory of the subject

2. Choose and circle (HIGHLIGHT) the correct words.

- 1) There should be a broader *curriculum* / *schooling* in high schools for post-16-year-old pupils.
- 2) In Britain, a *boarding* / *comprehensive* school is a state school in which children of all abilities are taught together.
- 3) A *grammar* / *private* school is a school in Britain for children aged between eleven and eighteen who have a high academic ability.
- 4) A *grade* / *skill* is a mark indicating the quality of a student's 'work'.
- 5) A *head* / *graduate* teacher is a teacher who is in charge of a school.

3. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the verb in brackets.

1. I (help) tomorrow if you still (need) help.
2. If my parents (not work) on Saturday, we all (go) skiing.
3. If the weather (be) fine next weekend, we (go) to the country.
4. I always (help) you this year if you (need) help.
5. Granny sometimes (not hear) if little Eddie (call) her.

4. Match choices (1—5) to (A—E) and make up sentences, using Conditional I constructions.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) rain / tomorrow | A) see the Coliseum |
| 2) have a headache | B) go jogging |
| 3) wake up early | C) stay at home |
| 4) go to Rome | D) parents / buy a computer |
| 5) do well / in exams | E) take an aspirin |

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

TEST 3**WHY GO TO SCHOOL?****VARIANT 2**

LISTENING

Listen to the conversation. Put 'T' if the statement is true, and 'F' if it is false.

1. Mike thinks that the exams were very easy.
2. Pete agrees that exams were easy.
3. Mike thinks he failed in some exams.
4. Mike is going to read books now.
5. Mike is going to enter the university in October.
6. Pete has got to pass O level exams.
7. Mike is very successful in his study.
8. Mike likes reading too much.
9. Pete doesn't know whether to go to university or join the army.

MARK: / 12

VOCABULARY

1. Match the words (1-6) with their definitions (a-f).

1. compulsory		a able to be used
2. comprehensive		b when pupils of different abilities go to the same school
3. available		c to go regularly to a certain place
4. to study		d to get the theory of the subject
5. to learn		e must be done because it is the law
6. to attend		f to get some practical skills

2. Choose and circle (HIGHLIGHT) the correct words.

- 1) A *skill / opportunity* is a type of work or activity which requires special training and knowledge.
- 2) The subjects comprising a course of study in a school or college are usually called a *course / curriculum*.
- 3) *Knowledge / education* is information and understanding about a subject which a person has, or which all people have.
- 4) A *senior / graduate* is a person who has successfully completed a course of study.
- 5) A state secondary school in the UK to which pupils are admitted on the basis of ability is called a *comprehensive / grammar* school.

3. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the verb in brackets.

1. I (help) tomorrow if you still (need) help.
2. If you (not work) on Sunday, we (go) skiing.
3. If the weather (be) fine next Sunday, we (go) skiing.
4. I always (help) you this year if you (need) help.
5. She sometimes (not hear) if little Ann (call) her.

4. Match choices (1—5) to (A—E) and make up five sentences using Conditional I constructions.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) go to London | A) go for a walk in the park |
| 2) go shopping | B) meet / next week |
| 3) stop raining | C) make a sandwich |
| 4) get hungry | D) visit the Tower |
| 5) I work late / this week | E) buy you a present |

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

