**PMI Year 1 Term 2 Module Test 2**

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**Part 1**

**I. Complete the gaps with *a\an, the* or *no article***

1. …..Asia is the largest continent.

a) the b) an c) no article

2. My older sister plays ………piano very well.

a) no article b) the c) a

3. What do you do after……….breakfast?

a) no article b) a c) the

4. I saw him ………few years ago.

a) the b) no article c) a

5. I always play football in ………..evening.

a) the b) an c) no article

6. As far as I know he is from……….Netherlands.

a) the b) a c) an

7. This summer we are going to climb ………Alps.

a) an b) the c) no article

8. He lives in ……..France.

a) no article b) an c) the

9. My brother is………best pupil in his class.

a) the b) no article c) a

10. Let’s go …… shopping.

a) the b) a c) no article.

**II. Fill in the singular or plural form of the verb *to be*:**

1. Where are my pyjamas? I have put it on the chair.
2. The police are already here.
3. Look here. The fruit is ripe.
4. Don’t buy anything. There is a lot of food here.
5. Tom’s furniture is antique.

## Part 2. Reading Comprehension. Read the text below and do the tasks that follow

## CANADIAN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Education has two main goals: to give individuals the opportunity to develop themselves, and to provide society with the skills it needs to evolve in its best interests. Canada’s educational system is based on finding a coordinated approach to the pursuit of these sometimes conflicting goals. Comprehensive, diversified, and available to everyone, the system reflects the Canadian belief in the importance of education.

Educational system in Canada derives from British, American, and French traditions. Students in Québec are taught in French. English is the principal language of instruction in other provinces and the territories. But French immersion programs, where students are taught almost completely in French, are popular in many parts of the country. There is no central ministry of education in Canada. In 1867 education was defined as a provincial responsibility, and it has remained so ever since. Each provincial system, while similar to the others, reflects its particular region, history, and culture.

The federal government plays an indirect but vital role in education. It provides financial support for post-secondary education, labour market training, and the teaching of the two official languages — especially second-language training. In addition, it is responsible for the education of Aboriginals, armed forces personnel and their dependants, and inmates of federal penal institutions. The federal government initiates the Canada Student Loans Program, which assists students who do not have sufficient resources to pursue their studies.

Education in Canada consists of 10 provincial and three territorial systems, including public schools, “separate” schools, and private schools. Children are required by law to attend school from the age of 6 or 7 until they are 15 or 16. To make it possible to fulfil this obligation, all non-private education through secondary (or “high”) school is publicly funded.For most of Canada’s history, post-secondary education was provided almost exclusively by its universities.

Canada’s large universities were established in the 19th century, beginning with McGill University in 1821. Since World War II many new institutions have been founded, and the older universities have increased in size, scope, and influence. The federal and provincial governments fund the university system in Canada, and students pay only a small portion of the cost. Universities are still the predominant institutions offering higher education, but the number of non-university postsecondary institutions, particularly community colleges, has increased sharply in recent decades.

## I. Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text

1. Education has many important goals.
2. Education in Canada is available for every person.
3. System of education in Canada derives from multicultural traditions.
4. English is the principal language of instruction in all parts of Canada.
5. In 1867 central ministry of education was established in Canada.
6. The Canada Student Loans Program is initiated by provincial and territorial authorities to assists all students who want to study.
7. In Canada all children from the age of 6 or 7 until they are 15 or 16 must attend school.
8. The first Canada’s largest university was established in 1821.

## 1 F

## 2 T

## 3 T

## 4 F

## 5 F

## 6 F

## 7 T

## 8 T

## II. Make up the sentences of the given words so that the order is correct

1. ~~gives~~ / ~~the~~ / ~~education~~ / ~~develop~~ / individuals / ~~opportunity~~ / ~~themselves~~ / ~~to~~.
2. ~~ministry~~ / ~~Canada~~ ~~/ no~~ / ~~education~~ / ~~there~~ / ~~central~~ / ~~of~~ / ~~in~~ / ~~is~~.
3. ~~plays~~ / ~~education~~ / ~~the~~ / ~~in~~ / ~~an~~ / ~~federal~~ / ~~but~~ / ~~role~~ / ~~indirect~~ / ~~vital~~ / ~~government~~.
4. established / large / Canada’s / were / universities / the / in / century / 19th.
5. ~~in~~ / ~~fund~~ / ~~the~~ / ~~Canada~~ / ~~governments~~ / ~~system~~ / ~~and~~ / ~~federal~~ / ~~the~~/ ~~provincial~~ / ~~university~~.
6. Education gives individuals the opportunity to develop themselves.
7. There is no central ministry of education in Canada.
8. The federal government plays an indirect but vital role in education.
9. Canada’s large universities were established in the 19th century
10. The federal and provincial governments fund the university system in Canada
11. **Give the English equivalents to the following words and phrases:**
12. Факультет прикладної математики та інформатики – Faculty of Applied Mathematics and Informatics
13. Закінчити університет – graduate from university
14. Студент денної форми навчання – full-time student
15. Деканат – dean’s office
16. Кафедра – department
17. Державна школа – public school (America), state school (Britain)
18. Здавати іспити – take exams, do exams, pass exams, have exams

## III. Match the word with its definition

1. A nursery school is \_\_\_.

a) a school or class for children aged 6 to 7 b) a kindergarten

c) a garden where children can play in the open air

1. A graduate is someone who \_\_\_.

a) has completed a university degree, especially a first degree

b) studies gradually at some university c) has just entered the university

1. A lecturer is \_\_\_.

a) someone who reads many books b) someone who presents reports to an audience

c) someone who gives lectures, especially in a university

1. BSc stands for \_\_\_.

a) basic school b) business school c) Bachelor of Science

1. A student is bright when he or she \_\_\_.

a) wears very colourful clothes b) is intelligent and able to learn things quickly

c) likes sunny weather

1. A tuition fee is \_\_\_.

a) a sum of money paid for schooling b) a teacher’s salary

c) the price paid for travelling somewhere by bus, train, plane, etc.

1. To cram means \_\_\_.

a) to learn a subject very carefully b) to carefully take notes of a lecture

c) to prepare yourself for an examination by learning a lot of information quickly

1. Literacy is \_\_\_.

a) the ability to do calculations and understand simple mathematics

b) ability to use computers c) the state of being able to read and write

1. If a student falls behind the group it means he/she \_\_\_.

a) is less successful than other students b) cannot afford to pay for his/her study

c) is in a very bad mood

1. The humanities are \_\_\_.

a) subjects of study such as literature, history, or art, rather than science or mathematics

b) the state of being human rather than an animal or machine c) all people in general