

INGLÈS

There are over two hundred universities and colleges across the UK offering higher education courses that lead to degrees or diplomas. The opportunity to apply
5 for a place is open to all students who qualify to study at that level.

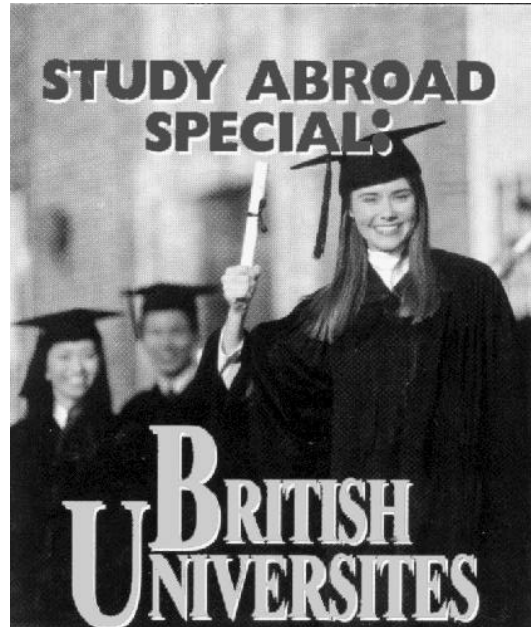
DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS

Degrees are long term courses offered by universities. Diplomas are short term courses that usually prepare students for a degree or a
10 job. Diplomas are usually offered to working class students leaving Comprehensive Schools, who want to qualify for a job. In most subjects, a degree course lasts three or four years. Some courses (such as architecture, medicine,
15 dentistry, veterinary science) last up to six years and are only available at a limited number of universities. Some people choose instead to follow two-year diploma courses which are available at some universities and in many
20 colleges.

Most universities and colleges offer courses in a very wide range of subjects. You can study any subject that you have already
25 studied at school – history, geography, art and design, French, maths, biology, etc. – but you can also begin many new ones. If you were good at biology and chemistry, for example, you might like to study microbiology, physiological
30 sciences, marine biology, environmental science, agriculture or human nutrition, to name just a few.

COURSE PROGRAMMES

You do not have to choose just one subject. Many universities and colleges have now changed to a modular structure for all or
35 some of their qualifications. This means that their courses consist of units called modules, which are combined to make up a complete degree or diploma programme. Some courses include a whole year or a number of shorter
40 periods working in industry or business. These are normally known as sandwich courses.



SELECT AND APPLY

These first two steps to studying in the UK are greatly facilitated by the existence of an extremely efficient, centralised information and
45 applications organisation called UCAS (Universities and Colleges Admissions Service).

If you have access to the Internet, visit their web site (<http://wwwucas.ac.uk>); it provides a course search facility by qualification, subject,
50 geographical area, and university or college. This links into all university and college web sites which, among other things, usually carry information on course content, examination arrangements and entry qualifications.

55 Last but not least, each university and college produces a book called a prospectus which gives details of all its degree and diploma programmes, entrance requirements and other important things like accommodation, sports and
60 social facilities and what the nearest city is like. By reading prospectuses and, if possible, visiting universities and colleges for open days, you will be able to get a better idea of what you want to study and where. You can get your own copy of
65 any prospectus, free of charge, by writing to the Admissions Office of any university or college.

Adapted from *Speak Up*, n.140, 1998, p.iv/26-v/27.

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| <p>1. Are you planning to study in a university or college? In the UK there are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) more than 200 universities and colleges.B) 200 universities and colleges.C) 200 universities and 200 colleges.D) approximately, 200 universities and colleges.E) less than 200 universities and colleges. <hr/> | <p>5. The second paragraph of DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS has the function of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) describing the type of courses degrees and diplomas are.B) numbering all the British degree and diploma courses you may take.C) exemplifying some of the possible subjects you can choose to study.D) classifying the two levels of study at universities and colleges.E) listing the subjects available in these types of courses in Britain. <hr/> |
| <p>2. To become an actual student in a British university or college you have to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) <i>choose an institution.</i>B) <i>apply for a place.</i>C) <i>opt for a course.</i>D) <i>study at that level.</i>E) <i>qualify to study.</i> <hr/> | <p>6. The expression new ones (line 26) refers to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) the subjects you have already studied at school.B) the subjects offered by most universities and colleges.C) all the subjects you were really good at college.D) other subjects you have never studied before.E) a few subjects you can take at university or college. <hr/> |
| <p>3. Degrees and diplomas are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) courses such as architecture, medicine, and dentistry.B) different courses, with different time duration and purposes.C) especial courses offered to candidates from outside the UK.D) two courses that prepare British students to qualify to study.E) equal types of courses available at all universities and colleges. <hr/> | <p>7. In the UK many universities and colleges have now changed to a modular structure (lines 33-34). This means that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) in the past, some course programmes consisted of units called modules.B) the modular structure of course programmes is changing this year.C) some British course programmes had their structure changed.D) now, all course programmes in the UK have a modular structure.E) in the future, all course programmes will consist of units called modules. |
| <p>4. Working class students usually opt for diploma courses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) because these courses are easy to enter in Great Britain.B) for the wide range of interesting subjects these courses offer.C) since these are the only good courses available at all universities.D) because they are future candidates for a job or a degree.E) especially for the interesting flexibility of their programmes. | |
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8. The words **modular** (line 34) and **modules** (line 36) are, respectively,

- A) adjective and noun.
- B) noun and verb.
- C) verb and verb.
- D) adjective and adjective.
- E) verb and adjective.

9. **Sandwich courses**

- A) prepare the students to work during a whole year or a shorter period in an industry.
- B) permit the students to join work in the business of industrializing sandwiches.
- C) offer the students a whole-year course to work in an industry or in a business.
- D) encourage the students to learn about the industry and business of sandwiches.
- E) give the students the opportunity to experience work in industry or business.

10. To most students the easiest way to choose a British university or college is:

- A) going to UCAS and reading their prospectuses there.
- B) accessing the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service web site.
- C) visiting all universities and colleges across the United Kingdom.
- D) writing to the Admissions Office of every university or college in the UK.
- E) reading prospectuses of each university or college in Britain.

11. The pronoun **its** (line 57) refers to

- A) book.
- B) prospectus.
- C) each university and college.
- D) degree and diploma courses.
- E) degree and diploma programmes.

12. The expression **Last but not least** (line 55) is a way to say that the last thing to be mentioned – the university book and the college book – is

- A) considered to be unimportant and not necessary.
- B) not important to be considered, but is considered.
- C) important, but not very important to be considered.
- D) not important, and is not considered necessary.
- E) not unimportant; on the contrary, is considered important.

13. There is an example of comparison in the last paragraph, under the subtitle **SELECT AND APPLY**. The word or expression that shows it is:

- A) other.
- B) better.
- C) of what.
- D) be able to.
- E) can get.

14. The best equivalent, in Portuguese, to the expression **open days** (line 62) is

- A) *dias de abertura*.
- B) *abrindo dias*.
- C) *dias de visitação*.
- D) *abrir os dias*.
- E) *dias abertos*.

15. At INTERNET you can get information, but by reading prospectuses you get extra information, especially on

- A)** what life on a specific campus is like and what the nearest cities are like.
- B)** which subjects you can take at university or college and at what level.
- C)** why a British degree course is unlikely to cover a broad range of subjects.
- D)** where to take the best degree or diploma course across the United Kingdom.
- E)** when, exactly, entry qualifications are taken over in each university or college.

16. According to the text, to obtain your own copy of a prospectus

- A)** you need to pay for it.
- B)** free yourself to get it.
- C)** the Admissions Office charges you.
- D)** write freely to ask for it.
- E)** you do not have to pay for it.

17. The main objective of the text is:

- A)** to list all British universities courses and colleges.
- B)** to criticize universities and colleges around the world.
- C)** to convince you to take a degree or a diploma course.
- D)** to inform about British degree and diploma courses.
- E)** to classify British university and college programmes.

18. This text is especially interesting for

- A)** all students in the world who have already finished high school.
- B)** British students who want to study outside the United Kingdom.
- C)** students across the UK who do not know English very well.
- D)** students from outside Britain who know how to read in English.
- E)** Brazilians who want to live in an English speaking country.

19. The area of knowledge in evidence in this text is

- A)** Geography.
- B)** Linguistics.
- C)** Education.
- D)** Industry.
- E)** Business.

20. Give a title to this text.

- A)** TRAVELLING ACROSS THE UK
- B)** LIVING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
- C)** STUDYING ENGLISH ABROAD
- D)** LEARNING ENGLISH IN BRITAIN
- E)** GETTING A BRITISH DEGREE