UNIT 7. EDUCATION OPTIONS FOR SCHOOL-LEAVERS

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. VOCABULARY

1. VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	brochure	(n)	/ˈbrəʊʃʊər/	ấn phẩm quảng cáo, giới thiệu
2.	college	(n)	/ˈkɒlɪdʒ/	trường cao đẳng
3.	degree	(n)	/dɪˈgri:/	bằng cấp
4.	doctorate	(n)	/ˈdɒktərət/	bằng tiến sĩ
5.	graduation	(n)	/ˌgrædʒuˈeɪʃᵊn/	lễ tốt nghiệp, sự tốt nghiệp
6.	institution	(n)	/ˌɪnstɪˈtju:ʃᵊn/	viện, cơ sở (đào tạo)
7.	mechanic	(n)	/mɪˈkænɪk/	thợ cơ khí
8.	representative	(n)	/ˌreprɪˈzentətɪv/	đại diện
9.	satisfaction	(n)	/ˌsætɪsˈfækʃən/	sự hài lòng, sự thoả mãn
10.	school-leaver	(n)	/sku:l/-/ˈli:və/	người vừa rời ghế nhà trường
11.	trade	(n)	/treɪd/	ngành nghề
12.	wage	(n)	/weɪdʒ/	tiền công
13.	convince	(v)	/kənˈvɪns/	thuyết phục
14.	manage	(v)	/ˈmænɪdʒ/	xoay sở
15.	appropriate	(adj)	/əˈprəʊpriət/	phù hợp
16.	formal	(adj)	/ˈfɔ:məl/	chính quy
17.	official	(adj)	/əˈfɪʃəl/	chính thức
18.	particular	(adj)	/pəˈtɪkjʊlə/	cụ thể
19.	practical	(adj)	/ˈpræktɪkᵊl/	thực tế
20.	skilled	(adj)	/skɪld/	có tay nghề cao

2. COLLOCATIONS/ PHRASES

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
21.	academic education	(adj-n)	/ˌækəˈdemɪk/ /ˌedjʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/	giáo dục học thuật
22.	academic study	(adj-n)	/ˌækəˈdemɪk/ /ˈstʌdi/	việc học mang tính học thuật, nghiên cứu học thuật
23.	bachelor's degree	(np)	/ˈbætʃələz/ /dɪˈgri:/	bằng cử nhân
24.	be accepted into	(phrase)	/bi:/ /əkˈseptɪd/ /ˈɪntu:/	được chấp nhận vào
25.	career advisor	(np)	/kəˈrɪər/ /ədˈvaɪzə/	người tư vấn nghề nghiệp
26.	career option	(np)	/kəˈrɪər/ /ˈɒpʃᵊn/	sự lựa chọn nghề nghiệp
27.	cover living costs	(phrase)	/ˈkʌvə/ /ˈlɪvɪŋ/ /kɒsts/	chi trả chi phí sinh hoạt
28.	critical thinking	(adj-n)	/ˈkrɪtɪkᵊl/ /ˈθɪŋkɪŋ/	tư duy phản biện
29.	do apprenticeship	(v-n)	/du:/ /əˈprentɪʃɪp/	đi thực tập, học nghề
30.	duration of study	(phrase)	/djʊˈreɪʃᵊn/ /ɒv/ /ˈstʌdi/	thời gian học tập
31.	earn a salary	(v-n)	/ɜ:n/ /ə/ /ˈsæləri/	kiếm tiền, nhận lương
32.	educational journey	(np)	/ˌedʒʊˈkeɪʃᵊnᵊl/ /ˈdʒɜ:ni/	quá trình học tập
33.	follow the dream	(phrase)	/ˈfɒləʊ/ /ðə/ /dri:m/	theo đuổi ước mơ
34.	full-time education	(adj-n)	/fʊl/-/taɪm/ /ˌedjʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/	giáo dục toàn thời gian/ chính quy
35.	further study	(adj-n)	/ˈfɜ:ðə/ /ˈstʌdi/	việc học cao hơn
36.	gain knowledge	(v-n)	/geɪn/ /ˈnɒlɪdʒ/	thu nhận kiến thức

37.	give opinion	(v-n)	/gɪv/ /əˈpɪnjən/	đưa ra ý kiến
38.	grow sb's business	(v-n)	/grəʊ/ /ˈbɪznɪs/	phát triển việc kinh doanh của ai
39.	hands-on experience	(adj-n)	/hændz/-/ɒn/ /ɪks ˈpɪərɪəns/	kinh nghiệm thực hành
40.	higher education	(adj-n)	/ˈhaɪər/ /ˌedjʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/	giáo dục đại học
41.	job market	(np)	/ʤɒb/ /ˈmɑːkɪt/	thị trường việc làm
42.	job-specific skill	(adj-n)	/ʤɒb/-/spɪˈsɪfɪk/ /skɪl/	kĩ năng cho một ngành nghề cụ thể
43.	master's degree	(phrase)	/ˈmɑːstəz/ /dɪˈgriː/	bằng thạc sĩ
44.	on the job	(phrase)	/ɒn/ /ðə/ /ʤɒb/	khi làm việc
45.	research skill	(np)	/rɪˈsɜːʧ/ /skɪl/	kĩ năng nghiên cứu
46.	sixth-form college	(adj-n)	/sɪksθ/-/fɔːm/ /ˈkɒlɪʤ/	trường cao đẳng hình thức thứ sáu (16-19 tuổi) chuẩn bị cho học sinh vào các trường đại học
47.	take a year off	(phrase)	/teɪk/ /ə/ /jɪər/ /ɒf/	nghỉ một năm
48.	university entrance exam	(np)	/ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsəti/ /ˈentrəns/ /ɪgˈzæm/	kỳ thi tuyển sinh đại học
49.	vocational education	(adj-n)	/vəʊˈkeɪʃənl/ /ˌedjʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/	giáo dục nghề nghiệp
50.	career education	(np)	/kəˈrɪər/ /ˌedjʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/	giáo dục nghề nghiệp
51.	technical education	(adj-n)	/ˈteknɪkəl/ /ˌedjʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/	giáo dục kỹ thuật
52.	vocational school	(adj-n)	/vəʊˈkeɪʃənl/ /skuːl/	trường dạy nghề
53.	vocational training	(adj-n)	/vəʊˈkeɪʃənl/ /ˈtreɪ.nɪŋ/	đào tạo nghề
54.	get into	(vp)	/get/ /ˈɪntuː/	được nhận vào (trường)
55.	focus on	(vp)	/ˈfəʊkəs/ /ɒn/	tập trung
56.	apply for	(vp)	/əˈplaɪ/ /fɔː/	ứng tuyển
57.	succeed in	(vp)	/səkˈsiːd/ /ɪn/	thành công
58.	related to	(vp)	/rɪˈleɪtid/ /tuː/	liên quan đến
59.	education fair	(np)	/ˌedʒʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/ /feə/	hội chợ giáo dục
60.	earn high grades	(phrase)	/ɜːn/ /haɪ/ /greɪdz/	đạt điểm cao

3. WORD FORMATION

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
61.	academic	(adj)	/ˌækəˈdemɪk/	có tính chất học thuật
62.	academy	(n)	/əˈkædəmi/	học viện
63.	advice	(n)	/ədˈvaɪs/	lời khuyên
64.	advisor	(n)	/ədˈvaɪzə/	cố vấn
65.	apprentice	(n)	/əˈprentɪs/	người học việc
66.	apprenticeship	(n)	/əˈprentɪʃɪp/	sự học việc/ học nghề, thời gian học nghề
67.	critic	(n)	/ˈkrɪtɪk/	nhà phê bình
68.	critical	(adj)	/ˈkrɪtɪkᵊl/	có tư duy phản biện
69.	doctor	(n)	/ˈdɒktə/	tiến sĩ
70.	doctorate	(n)	/ˈdɒktərət/	bằng tiến sĩ
71.	profession	(n)	/prəˈfeʃᵊn/	nghề nghiệp
72.	professional	(adj)	/prəˈfeʃᵊnᵊl/	chuyên nghiệp
73.	qualification	(n)	/ˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/	trình độ chuyên môn

74.	qualify	(v)	/ˈkwɒlɪfaɪ/	chuẩn bị đầy đủ điều kiện, làm cho có đủ tư cách
75.	sense	(n)	/sens/	ý thức, sự khôn ngoan
76.	sensible	(adj)	/ˈsensəbᵊl/	hợp lý, đúng đắn, biết điều
77.	vocation	(n)	/vəʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/	nghề nghiệp
78.	vocational	(adj)	/vəʊˈkeɪʃᵊnᵊl/	(thuộc) nghề nghiệp

II. PRONUNCIATION

Tông giọng trong câu hỏi Wh- và câu hỏi Yes/ No

1. WH- QUESTIONS:

Trong câu hỏi Wh-, thông thường chúng ta sẽ xuống giọng ở cuối câu:

Ví dụ:

- What time does the film finish? ↘
- How do you know about it? ↘

2. YES/ NO QUESTIONS:

Trong câu hỏi Yes/ No, thông thường chúng ta sẽ lên giọng ở cuối câu:

Ví dụ:

- Do you like it? ↗
- Are you hungry? ↗

III. GRAMMAR

1. DANH ĐỘNG TỪ HOÀN THÀNH

a. Định nghĩa:

Danh động từ hoàn thành (Having + quá khứ phân từ) chỉ thời điểm trước khi động từ ở mệnh đề chính xảy ra. Danh động từ hoàn thành được dùng để nhấn mạnh rằng hành động đã kết thúc trong quá khứ.

b. Cách dùng

STT	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
1	Làm chủ ngữ trong câu	- **Having finished** the task made me feel relaxed. **Việc hoàn thành** nhiệm vụ khiến tôi thấy nhẹ nhõm hẳn. - **Having attended** vocational training made her feel more confident in her career prospects. **Việc được tham gia** học nghề khiến cô cảm thấy tự tin hơn về triển vọng nghề nghiệp của mình.
2	Làm tân ngữ sau 1 số động từ như *admit, forget, deny, mention, regret, remember*	- He admitted **having stolen** the picture. Anh ấy thừa nhận **đã đánh cắp** bức ảnh. - They denied **having missed** the important career guidance seminar at school. Họ phủ nhận việc **đã bỏ lỡ** buổi hội thảo hướng nghiệp quan trọng ở trường.
3	Đứng sau giới từ	- She talked about **having been** a teacher for 10 years. Cô kể về việc **đã làm** giáo viên được 10 năm. - She was excited about **having received** scholarships to continue her higher education. Cô rất vui mừng về việc **đã nhận được** học bổng để tiếp tục học cao hơn. - With her parents' support, she felt confident about **having chosen** an education path that suited her. Được sự ủng hộ của bố mẹ, cô cảm thấy tự tin vì **đã chọn được** con đường học vấn phù hợp với mình.

2. MỆNH ĐỀ PHÂN TỪ HOÀN THÀNH

a. Định nghĩa:

Phân từ hoàn thành có dạng giống với danh động từ hoàn thành (Having + quá khứ phân từ)

b. Cách dùng:

STT	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
1	Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra trước hành động ở mệnh đề chính	- **Having finished** homework, he watched TV. **Làm xong** bài tập về nhà, anh ấy xem tivi. - **Having completed** his bachelor's degree, he was ready to get further education options. **Sau khi hoàn thành** bằng cử nhân, anh ấy sẵn sàng để có được các lựa chọn học tập cao hơn. - **Having explored** various education options, she decided to enroll in a local community college. - **Sau khi khám phá** nhiều lựa chọn giáo dục khác nhau, cô quyết định đăng ký vào một trường cao đẳng cộng đồng ở địa phương.
2	Nêu lý do cho hành động ở mệnh đề chính	- **Having not noticed** the message, he did not come to meet us. Vì **không để ý đến** tin nhắn nên anh ấy không đến gặp chúng tôi. - **Having experienced** challenges in traditional classes, they opted for online education. Vì **đã trải qua** những thách thức trong các lớp học truyền thống nên họ đã chọn giáo dục trực tuyến.

B. THỰC HÀNH

I. PRONUNCIATION

Task 1. Find the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. college	B. wage	C. graduation	D. manage
2. A. trade	B. accepted	C. salary	D. career
3. A. sensible	B. degree	C. apprentice	D. professional
4. A. advice	B. qualify	C. living	D. opinion
5. A. business	B. advisor	C. sense	D. hands-on
6. A. cost	B. doctorate	C. job	D. convince
7. A. academic	B. dream	C. study	D. educational
8. A. bachelor	B. technical	C. school	D. mechanic
9. A. cover	B. specific	C. critical	D. particular
10. A. master	B. market	C. apprentice	D. option

Task 2. Find the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. vocation	B. sensible	C. salary	D. qualify
2. A. critical	B. doctorate	C. business	D. apprentice
3. A. leaver	B. college	C. degree	D. brochure
4. A. manage	B. formal	C. exam	D. entrance
5. A. bachelor	B. mechanic	C. critic	D. technical
6. A. knowledge	B. master	C. option	D. convince
7. A. academic	B. professional	C. appropriate	D. particular
8. A. experience	B. institution	C. apprenticeship	D. vocational
9. A. specific	B. practical	C. duration	D. advisor
10. A. follow	B. further	C. advice	D. doctor

II. VOCABULARY

Task 1. Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right.

1. qualification	a. someone who has just finished school
2. degree	b. the process of finishing school
3. graduation	c. a period of time working for a skilled person to learn from his/ her skills
4. institution	d. a record showing that a person has finished a training course or has the necessary skills
5. doctorate	e. a job that needs special skills
6. school-leaver	f. a record given to a student after completing studies at a college or university
7. apprenticeship	g. the highest certificate from a university
8. trade	h. a large and important organisation that has a particular purpose

Task 2. Complete each sentence with a suitable word from Task 1.

1. He earned a bachelor's _____ in computer science from a well-known university.
2. She spent years researching to earn her _____ in Biology.
3. Learning a _____ like plumbing or electrician work can provide good employment and income.
4. As a _____, he was excited to explore different career options.
5. Our family celebrated my sister's _____ from high school with a big party.
6. She gains the necessary _____ to apply for the job as a nurse.
7. Choosing the right educational _____ to attend is an important decision for many school leavers.
8. After the first year in the vocational school, he decided to do _____ in a restaurant.

Task 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

1. In the UK, students usually attend a/an _____ for their final two years of high school.
   A. sixth-form college B. career education
   C. academic education D. higher education
2. Earning money to pay for _____ while in college can be a challenge for students.
   A. job-specific skills B. living costs C. hands-on experience D. career advisor
3. She spent months preparing for the university _____. She wanted to have a high score.
   A. technical education B. critical thinking C. job market D. entrance exam
4. Many students choose _____ to gain practical skills for specific careers.
   A. academic study B. full-time education
   C. vocational education D. master's degree
5. He is working as a/an _____ at a famous restaurant.
   A. apprentice B. institution C. brochure D. wage
6. He is a skilled _____. He is good at repairing cars.
   A. representative B. option C. bachelor's degree D. mechanic
7. Many students go to university to _____ their dreams of becoming doctors or engineers.
   A. follow B. do C. detest D. value
8. She is excited to be _____ into her top-choice university.
   A. done B. accepted C. gained D. taken
9. After high school, some students _____ a year off to travel or work before starting college.
   A. gain B. grow C. take D. give
10. He decides to _____ an apprenticeship to become a great chef.
   A. make B. work C. do D. set

Task 4. Complete each sentence with one suitable phrase from the box.

gain knowledge	grow business	cover living cost(s)
earn a salary	give opinion(s)	

1. Having completed his study, he started to _____ as an engineer. He can get 6 million dong each week.
2. Part-time jobs can help students _____ while attending college.
3. Higher education provides an opportunity for students to _____ in their chosen field.
4. With a master's degree in business administration, she wanted to _____ her own _____.
5. When pursuing higher education, students are encouraged to _____ their _____ and participate in meaningful discussions.

Task 5. Complete each sentence with one suitable phrase from the box.

get into *succeed in* *related to* *focus on* *apply for*

1. School-leavers should _____ their interests and strengths when choosing their educational path.
2. It's challenging to _____ a good university, but with hard work, it's possible.
3. With great effort, students can _____ their chosen field of study and achieve their goals.
4. Choosing a career _____ your passions can make the learning experience more enjoyable.
5. After leaving high school, he plans to _____ vocational training to become a skilled mechanic.

Task 6. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. It's **sensible / particular** to manage your money carefully before starting your journey to higher education.
2. She is excellent in her **professional / academic** studies, earning top grades in all her classes.
3. It is **skilled / appropriate** to wear formal clothes when people attend interviews.
4. The **formal / practical** skills learned in engineering courses are essential for solving real-life problems.
5. She gained valuable experience **on / in** the job while working part-time as a waitress.
6. Students can **manage / convince** to work 2 part-time jobs to pay for their living costs.

Task 7. Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Her _____ achievements in high school helped her get into a famous university. (ACADEMY)
2. _____ schools provide hands-on training for specific careers. (VOCATION)
3. Having a degree is a common _____ for many jobs. (QUALIFY)
4. She received her _____ in chemistry after conducting a great research. (DOCTOR)
5. Developing _____ skills during college can help you succeed in your career. (PROFESSION)
6. Developing _____ thinking skills is essential for higher education to deal with complex problems. (CRITIC)
7. The career _____ helped students with their plans after high school graduation. (ADVICE)
8. Completing an _____ is a great way to gain practical experience in your field. (APPRENTICE)

III. GRAMMAR

Task 1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of perfect gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. He denied _____ in the university entrance exam. (CHEAT)
2. _____ the first place at the computer science competition made him proud. (WIN)

3. _____ education fairs helped her gather valuable information about different educational institutions. (ATTEND)
4. She admitted _____ several part-time jobs to pay for her living costs. (WORK)
5. Lan talked about _____ a career advisor for 5 years. (BE)
6. Nam forgot _____ for the business training course. (APPLY)
7. Han shared about _____ a master's degree in law since 2018. (EARN)
8. _____ from high school was just the beginning, now she's focusing on pursuing higher education. (GRADUATE)

Task 2. Combine the two sentences into one sentence using perfect participle clauses.

1. She graduated from her high school. She is now preparing for her university entrance exam.

_____

2. She wanted to gain cooking skills. She attended a vocational school.

_____

3. He did not study hard enough. He failed the final exam.

_____

4. Binh did not know any information about the university. He asked his teacher.

_____

5. I was asked about my plan after high school. I said that I would prepare to go to university.

_____

Task 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. After years <u>of</u> studying, she is <u>proud</u> of having <u>achieve</u> her dream of <u>getting</u> a master's degree in law.
   A. of B. proud C. achieve D. getting
2. <u>Have</u> studied hard <u>for</u> the exams, <u>the</u> student felt confident <u>during</u> the test.
   A. Have B. for C. the D. during
3. <u>Having passed</u> all their final <u>exam</u>, they <u>celebrated</u> <u>with</u> a big party.
   A. Having passed B. exam C. celebrated D. with
4. Having <u>gotten</u> <u>the</u> first place in class, she felt <u>extreme</u> <u>happy</u>.
   A. gotten B. the C. extreme D. happy
5. She <u>forgot</u> <u>to have</u> told me <u>about</u> her favourite university. She was studying hard to apply <u>for</u> it.
   A. forgot B. to have C. about D. for

IV. READING

Task 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Once (1) _____ into the Connecticut technical high school system, all students (2) _____ career and technical education coursework instead of other optional subjects, such as world languages, art or music. Typically, coursework (3) _____ into one of 10 to 17 programs of study. Traditional public high schools in the state, (4) _____ the other hand, tend (5) _____ at most four career and technical programs through optional courses.

In the Technical High School System schools in Connecticut, students explore various programs of study during their first year. Then - (6) _____ help from an advisor - students select a program of study, within these programs, students take at least three courses and often more. They also have more opportunities (7) _____ academic and technical coursework materials, (8) _____ Maths and English contents can often be integrated (9) _____ technical courses. Chances for work-based learning and job apprenticeship can also be enhanced in these settings, (10) _____ may contribute to their impacts.

Adapted from https://theconversation.com/for-male-students-technical-education-in-high-school-boosts-earnings-after-graduation-123134

1. A. accept	B. accepted	C. accepting	D. to accept
2. A. do	B. play	C. make	D. take
3. A. group	B. groups	C. is grouped	D. are grouped
4. A. on	B. in	C. for	D. of
5. A. to buy	B. to prefer	C. to offer	D. to refer
6. A. with	B. on	C. in	D. through
7. A. use	B. using	C. used	D. to use
8. A. nevertheless	B. so that	C. but	D. otherwise
9. A. for	B. into	C. at	D. out of
10. A. which	B. that	C. who	D. when

Task 2. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Vocational learning opportunities play a critical role in skill development. In non- vocational studies, students often spend hours of their time exploring a variety of different subjects. Their class time tends to be only a few hours per week, as they will spend many hours in the library and on computers conducting research and writing papers that help them continue to build their theoretical knowledge in a variety of fields.

Even within their chosen discipline, they often spend a significant amount of time exploring theory and ideas used by other professionals in the industry. They have significantly fewer opportunities to actually put these ideas to work compared to students going through a vocational education situation. The skills for work and vocation are significantly limited for these students, as their theoretical knowledge does not have the work experience that helps them **transition** from a classroom study topic into their actual profession. This can sometimes cause challenges when the students graduate and transition into the working world.

However, for students in vocational education and training, this situation gets corrected. Students spend hours in the practical workshops each week learning **hands-on** practical skills related to their chosen field. Class time tends to increase in these schools, compared to their outside research time, because students spend more time exploring actual work opportunities that prepare **them** for their future jobs. They do not focus as much time on researching the theoretical as learning the practical.

Students also have courses that will help them use the highly specialised equipment that they need to do their jobs well. Rather than simply learning about this type of equipment or how it might be useful in the job, they actually have the chance to try out their own skills while still in school. When the time comes for them to transition to an actual job, they have the experience they need to begin the job right away. They will not have to spend time learning how to physically operate the equipment on the job, allowing them to become a valuable employee and build a career faster.

Source: https://hospitalityinsights.ehl.edu/vocational-training-career-development

1. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
   A. Challenges in Moving from Theory to a Profession
   B. Benefits of Vocational Education
   C. Importance of Specialised Equipment in Vocational Learning
   D. Drawbacks of Non-vocational Studies
2. What do non-vocational students mainly explore within their discipline?
   A. practical skills B. research opportunities
   C. theories and ideas D. specialised equipment
3. How does vocational education help with the transition to work?
   A. by providing lots of theoretical knowledge
   B. by reducing class time
   C. by offering more research opportunities
   D. by providing practical work experience

4. The word '**transition**' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. change B. act C. prefer D. show

5. What's the main focus of students in vocational education and training?
A. theoretical research
B. specialised equipment
C. hands-on practical skills
D. library-based learning

6. The word "**hands-on**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. direct B. automatic C. important D. critical

7. How is class time in vocational education compared to non-vocational studies?
A. Vocational education has more class time.
B. Non-vocational studies have more class time.
C. Both have the same class time.
D. Class time is not mentioned.

8. The word "**them**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
A. opportunities B. schools C. skills D. students

9. Why do vocational students spend more time in practical workshops?
A. to prepare for future jobs
B. to enhance theoretical knowledge
C. to reduce the need for specialised equipment
D. to increase research time

10. What advantage do vocational students have when starting jobs?
A. more theoretical knowledge
B. experience operating specialised equipment
C. less time in practical workshops
D. fewer work opportunities

Task 3. Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

For many jobs, graduate school is required. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), at least 33 occupations require a master's degree even for beginning positions-everything from economists to therapists. And that number still doesn't count those that require professional degrees, such as medical doctors and lawyers.

That means a master's degree opens up doors to careers that others can't. Even for careers not on the BLS list, employers often prioritise candidates with graduate degrees. A 2021 CareerBuilder survey showed that 33% more employers require a higher education than five years ago. Furthermore, an equal percentage are hiring people with master's degrees for positions previously held by those with four-year degrees.

That may be why the BLS shows that people with a master's degree have a lower unemployment rate than those with a bachelor's degree. Statistically, it's easier for people with graduate degrees to get jobs.

Financial compensation isn't all that matters for career satisfaction, but it certainly helps. With a master's degree, you're likely to earn a higher salary: people with a graduate degree make more than $300,000 more over their lifetimes than those with only a bachelor's degree. Weekly income for those with a master's degree is also more than $250 higher than those with a bachelor's degree.

Master's-level jobs also often come with more benefits-including better health insurance, more paid vacation time, profit sharing, promotion opportunities, and financial support for continuing education and personal health. In summary, they significantly enhance the full financial package of a master's level job.

Adapted from https://www.apu.edu/articles/graduate-school-why-a-masters-degree-is-worth-the-investment/

_____ 1. A master's degree is required for at least 33 occupations accordingto the BLS.
_____ 2. Medical doctors and lawyers are not counted among the 33 occupations on the BLS list.
_____ 3. Employers tend to not favour candidates with graduate degrees for jobs not on the BLS list.
_____ 4. Fewer employers now require a higher education compared to five years ago.

_____ 5. People with a master's degree have a higher unemployment rate than those with a bachelor's degree.
_____ 6. Healthcare is the main factor in career satisfaction for individuals with graduate degrees.
_____ 7. People with master's degrees earn over $250 less per week than those with bachelor's degrees.
_____ 8. Master's-level jobs generally offer more benefits.

V. WRITING

Task 1. Complete the following sentences using the given words. Change the form of the verb if necessary.

1. His / father / regretted / not / gone / university.

_____

2. Many / school-leavers / choose / go / university / study / academic / subjects.

_____

3. There / many / educational / opportunities / school-leavers / today.

_____

4. It I usually / take / at least / three years / complete / degree programmes / university.

_____

5. Not / having / ask / anyone / advice, / she / make / wrong / decision / education.

_____

Task 2. Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given word(s).

1. She did not apply for universities. She chose a vocational school.
-> Not _____ school.
2. My friend took a boring course at university. He regretted it.
-> My friend _____ university.
3. After he finished his master's degree, he became a biologist.
-> Having _____ biologist.
4. Nam borrowed my notebooks. He did not remember it.
-> Nam _____ notebooks.
5. He failed the university entrance exam, then he became a carpenter.
-> Having _____ carpenter.

Task 3. Write a letter (150-170 words) to ask for information about a university course. You should ask for qualifications, subjects and topics, optional courses, tuition fees, scholarships.

_____
_____
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VI. LISTENING

Task 1. Listen to two people talking about their education options and decide which person says the following statement. You can listen to each recording TWICE.

_____ 1. I want to attend a college or university to gain knowledge and skills.
_____ 2. I can learn practical skills and gain hands-on experience in a vocational school.
_____ 3. I want to have my own business in the future.
_____ 4. I know that my choice may encounter challenges.
_____ 5. My family didn't support my choice at first, but they do now.

Task 2. Listen to two people talking about their educational institutions and complete the table with NO MORE THAN 2 words. You can listen to each recording TWICE.

School	Van Lang University	Nam Minh Vocational School
Application deadline	At the end of (1) _____	Flexible
Courses offered	business, (2) _____, arts	(3) _____, cooking, or information technology
Skills and knowledge gained	valuable academic knowledge, essential life skills, critical thinking abilities, and (4) _____ skills	real-world skills and knowledge, boosting job opportunities and enhancing (5) _____ and confidence

VII. SPEAKING

Task 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the benefits of vocational training?

2. What are the benefits of academic study?

Task 2. Describe your learning or working plan after high school in 2-3 minutes.

C. BÀI KIỂM TRA

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. w<u>a</u>ge B. pr<u>a</u>ctical C. b<u>a</u>chelor D. m<u>a</u>nage
Question 2: A. mechanic B. college C. convince D. vocational

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. advisor B. qualify C. bachelor D. technical
Question 4: A. particular B. appropriate C. experience D. graduation

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 5: After graduating from high school, some students in the USA can choose to _____ a year off to travel or work.
A. make B. set C. take D. push
Question 6: University is a formal educational _____.
A. apprentice B. institution C. brochure D. representative
Question 7: The _____ paid for car mechanics has been improved.
A. wage B. experience C. fair D. satisfaction
Question 8: The _____ of study at a university is at least 3 years.
A. cost B. salary C. advisor D. duration
Question 9: Duong was happy as he has just earned a master's _____ in modern arts.
A. business B. degree C. opinion D. knowledge
Question 10: You can choose _____ education to become a skilled plumber.
A. technical B. particular C. academic D. broad
Question 11: School-_____ have many career options after high school.
A. experts B. situations C. discounts D. leavers
Question 12: Students need to prepare some _____ to apply for college or university.
A. courses B. qualifications C. purposes D. requests
Question 13: You can _____ a good salary if you become an accountant.
A. regret B. pass C. earn D. give
Question 14: Giang talked about _____ for 3 colleges last year.
A. having applied B. applying to C. to apply D. to have applied
Question 15: Vuong denied _____ an academic degree in computer science.
A. offer B. having offered C. getting D. having gotten
Question 16: _____ the final exams made me feel happy.
A. To pass B. Have passed C. Having passed D. Passed
Question 17: _____ about the college, she started searching for information about it.
A. Heard B. Have heard C. Hearing D. Having heard
Question 18: _____ me about the way to the vocational school, she got lost.
A. Having asked B. Not having asked C. Having told D. Not having told
Question 19: _____ the sixth-form college, Quyen is preparing to apply for university.
A. Having finished B. Finish C. Be finished D. Having been finished

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 20: Hanh is talking to Ms. Chi.

Ms Chi: I want to meet you on Monday, will you be available at 9 a.m? - Hanh: _____.

A. Yes, that sounds good. Thank you. B. You can say that again.

C. Nothing much, please. D. I am afraid it will not match.

Question 21: Nam and Ly are talking to each other.

Nam: Let's go to the education fair this Saturday. Would 8 o'clock be OK for you? - Ly: _____.

A. We can look it up on the map. B. It is far away from here.

C. I'm afraid I cannot make it at that time. D. Can you pick me up?

Mark the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 22: I believe that **formal** education is essential for getting important knowledge and skills.

A. skilled B. academic C. vocational D. critical

Question 23: Learning a skilled **trade** through vocational education can be a good choice for some school-leavers.

A. representative B. brochure C. profession D. doctorate

Mark the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 24: It's **sensible** to explore various career options and consider your interests and strengths before making your plans after high school.

A. impractical B. skilled C. further D. unalive

Question 25: Doing an apprenticeship can help you **acquire** a lot of new knowledge.

A. grow B. gain C. discard D. manage

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 26: Not having saw the brochure, she knew nothing about career education.

A. Not B. saw C. nothing D. career

Question 27: Many people believe that in-the-job training is an effective way to gain practical experience and learn valuable skills while working.

A. in B. effective C. gain D. working

Question 28: Mr. Hung is very proud of getting a doctor in finances. He worked very hard for it.

A. of B. doctor C. finances D. for

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

In contrast to what many parents believe, students who get job (29) _____ skills in high school and choose vocational careers often go on to get additional education. The modern workplace favours (30) _____ with great skills who are open to continued learning. Most young people today will have many jobs over the course of their lifetime, and (31) _____ good number will have many careers that require new and more sophisticated skills.

Just a few decades ago, our public education system provided many opportunities for young people to learn about careers in manufacturing and other vocational trades. (32) _____, today, high-schoolers barely (33) _____ a whisper about the many doors that the vocational education path can open. The "college-for-everyone" mentality has prevented awareness of other possible career paths. The cost to the individuals and the economy as a whole is high. If we want everyone's kid to succeed, we need to bring vocational education back to the core of high school learning.

Adapted from: https://www.forbes.com/sites/nicholaswyman/2015/09/0l/why-we-desperately-need-to-bring-back-vocational-training-in-schools/?sh=6970b2087add

Question 29: A. specific B. formal C. official D. royal
Question 30: A. these B. that C. this D. those
Question 31: A. the B. a C. Ø D. one
Question 32: A. So B. Therefore C. Yet D. Except
Question 33: A. see B. taste C. smell D. hear

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

According to UCAS (the Universities and Colleges Admissions Services), a record 34.1% 18-year-olds entered university in 2019. Government data for 2017/18 suggests just over half (50.2%) of those aged 18-30 year-old take part in higher education - a target set all the way back in the 1990s under Tony Blair.

Simply put, this means around a third of 18-year-olds will start university this year and that, at the moment, about half the population takes part in higher education reaching the age of 30. It's important to remember that higher education doesn't necessarily mean following the standard university path - particularly with the **advent** of higher and degree apprenticeships.

University is a good choice for your children if they want the "uni experience": Living semi-independently, making new friends with very different people, joining clubs and societies - these are all things that university can offer. Moreover, it is suitable for them if they love their subject. They want to throw themselves into their studies because they love their chosen subject, and want to know everything there is to know about **it**. Finally, if they want to go into a profession only accessible via university: There are certain careers that are currently only accessible via a university degree (or only widely accessible this way). This includes medicine, veterinary medicine, teaching and architecture.

Adapted from: https://successatschool.org/article/different-options-for-school-leavers/1205

Question 34: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
A. University Enrollment Statistics B. Higher Education Benefits
C. Apprenticeships D. Accessible Professions

Question 35: According to the passage, what percentage of the population attends higher education reaching the age of 30?
A. approximately 20% B. approximately 30%
C. approximately 40% D. approximately 50%

Question 36: The word "**advent**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. arrival B. end C. purpose D. method

Question 37: The word "**it**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
A. university B. profession C. subject D. student

Question 38: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A. Approximately one-third of 18-year-olds will begin university in the current year.
B. If students love the subject; they can choose to go to university.
C. The "uni experience" involves living independently and joining clubs.
D. Teaching is one of the careers that are only accessible through a university degree.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

What makes a good career choice? Research shows that most people will have an average of six career changes during their lifetime and career paths can go off in many unpredictable directions. Jobs for life are very rare. While career development these days often applies to people of all ages and stages of their life, it is at school that this first becomes an issue. The key focus for career advisors and teachers is

to help students to make **informed** choices based on exploration. Then why do so many people drop out from courses or later on regret their career choices.

Where do kids get their choices? Of 2600 current year 12 students surveyed, 89% look to Mum and Dad as their first source of information. Parents are a group that may have last made their own career choice over 25 years ago. A lot has changed since then. Industries that didn't even exist when **they** left school are now some of the fastest growing businesses in the world.

The dropout rates for first year students are the highest they have ever been with one in five students dropping out of a university course within the first 12 months of enrolment. One in three students failed to complete the university course they began. It's worse for non-university higher education where close to one quarter do not complete their first year.

Factors from outside and inside influence career choices and people often find it easier to identify and rely on factors from outside such as family pressure, pay, peer pressure and dreams to decide their choices. More difficult to identify are the factors from inside such as strengths, weaknesses, passions and interests. These factors have a significant impact on career decisions as well. If you study something you feel connected to and it matches your passions and life purpose, you will find studying easier and more **rewarding**.

Adapted from: https://www.jewishcare.org.au/news-and-media/blog/how-do-school-leavers-make-the-right-choice-about-their-next-study-moves

Question 39: What is the main idea of the passage?

A. the impact of career choices on lifelong success
B. factors influencing career decisions and student dropout rates
C. the role of parents in students' career choices
D. the importance of factors from outside in career decision-making

Question 40: The word "**informed**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. dense B. remote C. sensible D. ignorant

Question 41: The word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. kids B. parents Cc. industries D. businesses

Question 42: What percentage of students drop out of university within the first year?

A. 20% B. 25% C. 30% D. 40%

Question 43: Which factor is harder for students to identify during the career choice process?

A. salary B. dream C. passion D. peer pressure

Question 44: The word "**rewarding**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. worthless B. brave C. patient D. valuable

Question 45: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Studying will become enjoyable if it matches the passion of students.
B. About one-third of students did not complete the course they chose.
C. Many students consider parents as the first source of information about careers.
D. Career development only applies to people in the workforce.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 46: Van considered many career options as she did not have a plan after high school.

A. Van wished she had had a career option as she had a plan after high school.
B. Not having had a plan after high school, Van considered many career options.
C. If Van hadn't had many career options; she would have had a plan after high school.
D. Van considered many career options, otherwise she would not have a plan after high school.

Question 47: My brother was accepted into a famous university and he was very happy about it.

A. My brother accepted into a famous university, otherwise he was very happy about it.
B. My brother was not very happy about having accepted into a famous university.
C. If my brother had been accepted into a famous university, he would have been happy.
D. My brother was very happy about having been accepted into a famous university.

Question 48: Long passed all the exams with high grades and he was satisfied.

A. Long passed all the exams with low grades and he was disappointed.

B. Long did not pass all the exams with high grades but he was satisfied.

C. Having passed all the exams with high grades made Long satisfied.

D. Long passed all the exams with high grades so as to be satisfied.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 49: She graduated from high school. She is attending a vocational school.

A. She graduated from high school, but she is attending a vocational school.

B. She did not graduate from high school, so she is attending a vocational school.

C. Having graduated from high school, she is attending a vocational school.

D. Neither did she graduate from high school nor she is attending a vocational school.

Question 50: My classmate did not study hard for the exam. She regretted it.

A. My classmate regretted having not studied hard for the exam.

B. If my classmate had worked hard for the exam, she would regret it.

C. My classmate not only did not study hard for the exam but she also did regret it.

D. The exam was too hard for my classmate to study so she regretted it.

ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 7. EDUCATION OPTIONS FOR SCHOOL-LEAVERS - KEY

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. VOCABULARY

1. VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
79.	brochure	(n)	/ˈbrəʊʃʊər/	ấn phẩm quảng cáo, giới thiệu
80.	college	(n)	/ˈkɒlɪdʒ/	trường cao đẳng
81.	degree	(n)	/dɪˈgri:/	bằng cấp
82.	doctorate	(n)	/ˈdɒktərət/	bằng tiến sĩ
83.	graduation	(n)	/ˌgrædʒuˈeɪʃᵊn/	lễ tốt nghiệp, sự tốt nghiệp
84.	institution	(n)	/ˌɪnstɪˈtju:ʃᵊn/	viện, cơ sở (đào tạo)
85.	mechanic	(n)	/mɪˈkænɪk/	thợ cơ khí
86.	representative	(n)	/ˌreprɪˈzentətɪv/	đại diện
87.	satisfaction	(n)	/ˌsætɪsˈfækʃən/	sự hài lòng, sự thoả mãn
88.	school-leaver	(n)	/sku:l/-/ˈli:və/	người vừa rời ghế nhà trường
89.	trade	(n)	/treɪd/	ngành nghề
90.	wage	(n)	/weɪdʒ/	tiền công
91.	convince	(v)	/kənˈvɪns/	thuyết phục
92.	manage	(v)	/ˈmænɪdʒ/	xoay sở
93.	appropriate	(adj)	/əˈprəʊpriət/	phù hợp
94.	formal	(adj)	/ˈfɔ:məl/	chính quy
95.	official	(adj)	/əˈfɪʃəl/	chính thức
96.	particular	(adj)	/pəˈtɪkjʊlə/	cụ thể
97.	practical	(adj)	/ˈpræktɪkᵊl/	thực tế
98.	skilled	(adj)	/skɪld/	có tay nghề cao

2. COLLOCATIONS/ PHRASES

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning

99.	academic education	(adj-n)	/ˌækəˈdemɪk/ /ˌedjʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/	giáo dục học thuật
100.	academic study	(adj-n)	/ˌækəˈdemɪk/ /ˈstʌdi/	việc học mang tính học thuật, nghiên cứu học thuật
101.	bachelor's degree	(np)	/ˈbætʃələz/ /dɪˈgri:/	bằng cử nhân
102.	be accepted into	(phrase)	/bi:/ /əkˈseptɪd/ /ˈɪntu:/	được chấp nhận vào
103.	career advisor	(np)	/kəˈrɪər/ /ədˈvaɪzə/	người tư vấn nghề nghiệp
104.	career option	(np)	/kəˈrɪər/ /ˈɒpʃᵊn/	sự lựa chọn nghề nghiệp
105.	cover living costs	(phrase)	/ˈkʌvə/ /ˈlɪvɪŋ/ /kɒsts/	chi trả chi phí sinh hoạt
106.	critical thinking	(adj-n)	/ˈkrɪtɪkᵊl/ /ˈθɪŋkɪŋ/	tư duy phản biện
107.	do apprenticeship	(v-n)	/du:/ /əˈprentɪʃɪp/	đi thực tập, học nghề
108.	duration of study	(phrase)	/djʊˈreɪʃᵊn/ /ɒv/ /ˈstʌdi/	thời gian học tập
109.	earn a salary	(v-n)	/ɜ:n/ /ə/ /ˈsæləri/	kiếm tiền, nhận lương
110.	educational journey	(np)	/ˌedʒʊˈkeɪʃᵊnᵊl/ /ˈdʒɜ:ni/	quá trình học tập
111.	follow the dream	(phrase)	/ˈfɒləʊ/ /ðə/ /dri:m/	theo đuổi ước mơ
112.	full-time education	(adj-n)	/fʊl/-/taɪm/ /ˌedjʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/	giáo dục toàn thời gian/ chính quy
113.	further study	(adj-n)	/ˈfɜ:ðə/ /ˈstʌdi/	việc học cao hơn
114.	gain knowledge	(v-n)	/geɪn/ /ˈnɒlɪdʒ/	thu nhận kiến thức
115.	give opinion	(v-n)	/gɪv/ /əˈpɪnjən/	đưa ra ý kiến
116.	grow sb's business	(v-n)	/grəʊ/ /ˈbɪznɪs/	phát triển việc kinh doanh của ai
117.	hands-on experience	(adj-n)	/hændz/-/ɒn/ /ɪksˈpɪərɪəns/	kinh nghiệm thực hành
118.	higher education	(adj-n)	/ˈhaɪər/ /ˌedjʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/	giáo dục đại học
119.	job market	(np)	/dʒɒb/ /ˈmɑ:kɪt/	thị trường việc làm
120.	job-specific skill	(adj-n)	/dʒɒb/-/spɪˈsɪfɪk/ /skɪl/	kĩ năng cho một ngành nghề cụ thể
121.	master's degree	(phrase)	/ˈmɑ:stəz/ /dɪˈgri:/	bằng thạc sĩ
122.	on the job	(phrase)	/ɒn/ /ðə/ /dʒɒb/	khi làm việc
123.	research skill	(np)	/rɪˈsɜ:tʃ/ /skɪl/	kĩ năng nghiên cứu
124.	sixth-form college	(adj-n)	/sɪksθ/-/fɔ:m/ /ˈkɒlɪdʒ/	trường cao đẳng hình thức thứ sáu (16-19 tuổi) chuẩn bị cho học sinh vào các trường đại học
125.	take a year off	(phrase)	/teɪk/ /ə/ /jɪər/ /ɒf/	nghỉ một năm
126.	university entrance exam	(np)	/ˌju:nɪˈvɜ:səti/ /ˈentrəns/ /ɪgˈzæm/	kỳ thi tuyển sinh đại học
127.	vocational education	(adj-n)	/vəʊˈkeɪʃənl/ /ˌedjʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/	giáo dục nghề nghiệp
128.	career education	(np)	/kəˈrɪər/ /ˌedjʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/	giáo dục nghề nghiệp
129.	technical education	(adj-n)	/ˈteknɪkəl/ /ˌedjʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/	giáo dục kỹ thuật
130.	vocational school	(adj-n)	/vəʊˈkeɪʃənl/ /sku:l/	trường dạy nghề
131.	vocational training	(adj-n)	/vəʊˈkeɪʃənl/ /ˈtreɪ.nɪŋ/	đào tạo nghề
132.	get into	(vp)	/get/ /ˈɪntu:/	được nhận vào (trường)
133.	focus on	(vp)	/ˈfəʊkəs/ /ɒn/	tập trung
134.	apply for	(vp)	/əˈplaɪ/ /fɔ:/	ứng tuyển
135.	succeed in	(vp)	/səkˈsi:d/ /ɪn/	thành công
136.	related to	(vp)	/rɪˈleɪtid/ /tu:/	liên quan đến
137.	education fair	(np)	/ˌedʒʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/ /feə/	hội chợ giáo dục

138.	earn high grades	(phrase)	/ɜːn/ /haɪ/ /greɪdz/	đạt điểm cao

3. WORD FORMATION

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
139.	academic	(adj)	/ˌækəˈdemɪk/	có tính chất học thuật
140.	academy	(n)	/əˈkædəmi/	học viện
141.	advice	(n)	/ədˈvaɪs/	lời khuyên
142.	advisor	(n)	/ədˈvaɪzə/	cố vấn
143.	apprentice	(n)	/əˈprentɪs/	người học việc
144.	apprenticeship	(n)	/əˈprentɪʃɪp/	sự học việc/ học nghề, thời gian học nghề
145.	critic	(n)	/ˈkrɪtɪk/	nhà phê bình
146.	critical	(adj)	/ˈkrɪtɪkᵊl/	có tư duy phản biện
147.	doctor	(n)	/ˈdɒktə/	tiến sĩ
148.	doctorate	(n)	/ˈdɒktərət/	bằng tiến sĩ
149.	profession	(n)	/prəˈfeʃᵊn/	nghề nghiệp
150.	professional	(adj)	/prəˈfeʃᵊnᵊl/	chuyên nghiệp
151.	qualification	(n)	/ˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃᵊn/	trình độ chuyên môn
152.	qualify	(v)	/ˈkwɒlɪfaɪ/	chuẩn bị đầy đủ điều kiện, làm cho có đủ tư cách
153.	sense	(n)	/sens/	ý thức, sự khôn ngoan
154.	sensible	(adj)	/ˈsensəbᵊl/	hợp lý, đúng đắn, biết điều
155.	vocation	(n)	/vəʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/	nghề nghiệp
156.	vocational	(adj)	/vəʊˈkeɪʃᵊnᵊl/	(thuộc) nghề nghiệp

II. PRONUNCIATION

Tông giọng trong câu hỏi Wh- và câu hỏi Yes/ No

1. WH- QUESTIONS:

Trong câu hỏi Wh-, thông thường chúng ta sẽ xuống giọng ở cuối câu:

Ví dụ:

- What time does the film finish? ↘
- How do you know about it? ↘

2. YES/ NO QUESTIONS:

Trong câu hỏi Yes/ No, thông thường chúng ta sẽ lên giọng ở cuối câu:

Ví dụ:

- Do you like it? ↗
- Are you hungry? ↗

III. GRAMMAR

1. DANH ĐỘNG TỪ HOÀN THÀNH

a. Định nghĩa:

Danh động từ hoàn thành (Having + quá khứ phân từ) chỉ thời điểm trước khi động từ ở mệnh đề chính xảy ra. Danh động từ hoàn thành được dùng để nhấn mạnh rằng hành động đã kết thúc trong quá khứ.

b. Cách dùng

STT	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
1	Làm chủ ngữ trong câu	- **Having finished** the task made me feel relaxed. **Việc hoàn thành** nhiệm vụ khiến tôi thấy nhẹ nhõm hẳn.

		- **Having attended** vocational training made her feel more confident in her career prospects. **Việc được tham gia** học nghề khiến cô cảm thấy tự tin hơn về triển vọng nghề nghiệp của mình.
2	Làm tân ngữ sau 1 số động từ như *admit, forget, deny, mention, regret, remember*	- He admitted **having stolen** the picture. Anh ấy thừa nhận **đã đánh cắp** bức ảnh. - They denied **having missed** the important career guidance seminar at school. Họ phủ nhận việc **đã bỏ lỡ** buổi hội thảo hướng nghiệp quan trọng ở trường.
3	Đứng sau giới từ	- She talked about **having been** a teacher for 10 years. Cô kể về việc **đã làm** giáo viên được 10 năm. - She was excited about **having received** scholarships to continue her higher education. Cô rất vui mừng về việc **đã nhận được** học bổng để tiếp tục học cao hơn. - With her parents' support, she felt confident about **having chosen** an education path that suited her. Được sự ủng hộ của bố mẹ, cô cảm thấy tự tin vì **đã chọn được** con đường học vấn phù hợp với mình.

2. MỆNH ĐỀ PHÂN TỪ HOÀN THÀNH

a. Định nghĩa:

Phân từ hoàn thành có dạng giống với danh động từ hoàn thành (Having + quá khứ phân từ)

b. Cách dùng:

STT	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
1	Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra trước hành động ở mệnh đề chính	- **Having finished** homework, he watched TV. **Làm xong** bài tập về nhà, anh ấy xem tivi. - **Having completed** his bachelor's degree, he was ready to get further education options. **Sau khi hoàn thành** bằng cử nhân, anh ấy sẵn sàng để có được các lựa chọn học tập cao hơn. - **Having explored** various education options, she decided to enroll in a local community college. - **Sau khi khám phá** nhiều lựa chọn giáo dục khác nhau, cô quyết định đăng ký vào một trường cao đẳng cộng đồng ở địa phương.
2	Nêu lý do cho hành động ở mệnh đề chính	- **Having not noticed** the message, he did not come to meet us. Vì **không để ý đến** tin nhắn nên anh ấy không đến gặp chúng tôi. - **Having experienced** challenges in traditional classes, they opted for online education. Vì **đã trải qua** những thách thức trong các lớp học truyền thống nên họ đã chọn giáo dục trực tuyến.

B. THỰC HÀNH

I. PRONUNCIATION

Task 1. Find the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. college	B. wage	C. graduation	D. manage
2. A. trade	B. accepted	C. salary	D. career
3. A. sensible	B. degree	C. apprentice	D. professional
4. A. advice	B. qualify	C. living	D. opinion
5. A. business	B. advisor	C. sense	D. hands-on

6. A. cost	B. doctorate	C. job	D. convince
7. A. academic	B. dream	C. study	D. educational
8. A. bachelor	B. technical	C. school	D. mechanic
9. A. cover	B. specific	C. critical	D. particular
10. A. master	B. market	C. apprentice	D. option

Task 2. Find the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. vocation	B. sensible	C. salary	D. qualify
2. A. critical	B. doctorate	C. business	D. apprentice
3. A. leaver	B. college	C. degree	D. brochure
4. A. manage	B. formal	C. exam	D. entrance
5. A. bachelor	B. mechanic	C. critic	D. technical
6. A. knowledge	B. master	C. option	D. convince
7. A. academic	B. professional	C. appropriate	D. particular
8. A. experience	B. institution	C. apprenticeship	D. vocational
9. A. specific	B. practical	C. duration	D. advisor
10. A. follow	B. further	C. advice	D. doctor

II. VOCABULARY

Task 1. Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right.

1. qualification **d**	a. someone who has just finished school
2. degree **f**	b. the process of finishing school
3. graduation **b**	c. a period of time working for a skilled person to learn from his/ her skills
4. institution **h**	d. a record showing that a person has finished a training course or has the necessary skills
5. doctorate **g**	e. a job that needs special skills
6. school-leaver **a**	f. a record given to a student after completing studies at a college or university
7. apprenticeship **c**	g. the highest certificate from a university
8. trade **e**	h. a large and important organisation that has a particular purpose

Task 2. Complete each sentence with a suitable word from Task 1.

1. He earned a bachelor's _____**degree**_____ in computer science from a well-known university.
2. She spent years researching to earn her _____**doctorate**_____ in Biology.
3. Learning a _____**trade** _____ like plumbing or electrician work can provide good employment and income.
4. As a ____**school-leaver**_____, he was excited to explore different career options.
5. Our family celebrated my sister's _____**graduation**____ from high school with a big party.
6. She gains the necessary _____**qualification**_____ to apply for the job as a nurse.
7. Choosing the right educational _____**institution**_____ to attend is an important decision for many school leavers.
8. After the first year in the vocational school, he decided to do _____**apprenticeship**_____ in a restaurant.

Task 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

1. In the UK, students usually attend a/an _____ for their final two years of high school.
   A. sixth-form college B. career education
   C. academic education D. higher education
2. Earning money to pay for _____ while in college can be a challenge for students.

A. job-specific skills B. living costs C. hands-on experience D. career advisor

3. She spent months preparing for the university _____. She wanted to have a high score.
A. technical education B. critical thinking C. job market D. entrance exam

4. Many students choose _____ to gain practical skills for specific careers.
A. academic study B. full-time education
C. vocational education D. master's degree

5. He is working as a/an _____ at a famous restaurant.
A. apprentice B. institution C. brochure D. wage

6. He is a skilled _____. He is good at repairing cars.
A. representative B. option C. bachelor's degree D. mechanic

7. Many students go to university to _____ their dreams of becoming doctors or engineers.
A. follow B. do C. detest D. value

8. She is excited to be _____ into her top-choice university.
A. done B. accepted C. gained D. taken

9. After high school, some students _____ a year off to travel or work before starting college.
A. gain B. grow C. take D. give

10. He decides to _____ an apprenticeship to become a great chef.
A. make B. work C. do D. set

Task 4. Complete each sentence with one suitable phrase from the box.

gain knowledge	grow business	cover living cost(s)
earn a salary	give opinion(s)	

1. Having completed his study, he started to _____**earn a salary**_____ as an engineer. He can get 6 million dong each week.
2. Part-time jobs can help students ____**cover living costs**_____ while attending college.
3. Higher education provides an opportunity for students to ____**gain knowledge** __ in their chosen field.
4. With a master's degree in business administration, she wanted to _____**grow** _____ her own _____**business**_____.
5. When pursuing higher education, students are encouraged to _____**give**____ their ___**opinion**_____ and participate in meaningful discussions.

Task 5. Complete each sentence with one suitable phrase from the box.

get into *succeed in* *related to* *focus on* *apply for*

1. School-leavers should _____*focus on*_____ their interests and strengths when choosing their educational path.
2. It's challenging to _____*get into*_____ a good university, but with hard work, it's possible.
3. With great effort, students can ____*succeed in*____ their chosen field of study and achieve their goals.
4. Choosing a career ____*related to*_____ your passions can make the learning experience more enjoyable.
5. After leaving high school, he plans to _____*apply for*_____ vocational training to become a skilled mechanic.

Task 6. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. It's **sensible / particular** to manage your money carefully before starting your journey to higher education.
2. She is excellent in her **professional / academic** studies, earning top grades in all her classes.
3. It is **skilled / appropriate** to wear formal clothes when people attend interviews.
4. The **formal / practical** skills learned in engineering courses are essential for solving real-life problems.
5. She gained valuable experience **on / in** the job while working part-time as a waitress.

6. Students can **manage / convince** to work 2 part-time jobs to pay for their living costs.

Task 7. Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Her _____**academic**_____ achievements in high school helped her get into a famous university. (ACADEMY)
2. _____**Vocational**_____ schools provide hands-on training for specific careers. (VOCATION)
3. Having a degree is a common ____**qualification**_____ for many jobs. (QUALIFY)
4. She received her ____**doctorate**_____ in chemistry after conducting a great research. (DOCTOR)
5. Developing ____**professional**_____ skills during college can help you succeed in your career. (PROFESSION)
6. Developing _____**critical** _____ thinking skills is essential for higher education to deal with complex problems. (CRITIC)
7. The career ____**advisor**_____ helped students with their plans after high school graduation. (ADVICE)
8. Completing an _____**apprenticeship**___ is a great way to gain practical experience in your field. (APPRENTICE)

III. GRAMMAR

Task 1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of perfect gerund of the verbs in brackets.

1. He denied _____**having cheated**_____ in the university entrance exam. (CHEAT)
2. _____**Having won**_____ the first place at the computer science competition made him proud. (WIN)
3. ____**Having attended**_____ education fairs helped her gather valuable information about different educational institutions. (ATTEND)
4. She admitted _____**having worked**_____ several part-time jobs to pay for her living costs. (WORK)
5. Lan talked about _____**having been**_____ a career advisor for 5 years. (BE)
6. Nam forgot _____**having applied**_____ for the business training course. (APPLY)
7. Han shared about _____**having earned**_____ a master's degree in law since 2018. (EARN)
8. _____**Having graduated**_____ from high school was just the beginning, now she's focusing on pursuing higher education. (GRADUATE)

Task 2. Combine the two sentences into one sentence using perfect participle clauses.

1. She graduated from her high school. She is now preparing for her university entrance exam.
   1. Having graduated from her high school, she is now preparing for her university entrance exam.
2. She wanted to gain cooking skills. She attended a vocational school.
   2. Having wanted to gain cooking skills, she attended a vocational school.
3. He did not study hard enough. He failed the final exam.
   3. Not having studied hard enough, he failed the final exam.
4. Binh did not know any information about the university. He asked his teacher.
   4. Not having known any information about the university, Binh asked his teacher.
5. I was asked about my plan after high school. I said that I would prepare to go to university.
   5. Having been asked about my plan after high school, I said that I would prepare to go to university.

Task 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. After years <u>of</u> studying, she is <u>proud</u> of having <u>achieve</u> her dream of <u>getting</u> a master's degree in law.
   A. of B. proud C. achieve D. getting => **achieved**
2. <u>Have</u> studied hard <u>for</u> the exams, <u>the</u> student felt confident <u>during</u> the test.
   A. Have B. for C. the D. during => **Having**
3. <u>Having passed</u> all their final <u>exam</u>, they <u>celebrated</u> <u>with</u> a big party.

A. Having passed B. exam C. celebrated D. with => **exams**

4. Having gotten the first place in class, she felt extreme happy.

A. gotten B. the C. extreme D. happy => **extremely**

5. She forgot to have told me about her favourite university. She was studying hard to apply for it.

A. forgot B. to have C. about D. for => **having**

IV. READING

Task 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Once (1) _____ into the Connecticut technical high school system, all students (2) _____ career and technical education coursework instead of other optional subjects, such as world languages, art or music. Typically, coursework (3) _____ into one of 10 to 17 programs of study. Traditional public high schools in the state, (4) _____ the other hand, tend (5) _____ at most four career and technical programs through optional courses.

In the Technical High School System schools in Connecticut, students explore various programs of study during their first year. Then - (6) _____ help from an advisor - students select a program of study, within these programs, students take at least three courses and often more. They also have more opportunities (7) _____ academic and technical coursework materials, (8) _____ Maths and English contents can often be integrated (9) _____ technical courses. Chances for work-based learning and job apprenticeship can also be enhanced in these settings, (10) _____ may contribute to their impacts.

Adapted from https://theconversation.com/for-male-students-technical-education-in-high-school-boosts-earnings-after-graduation-123134

1. A. accept	B. accepted	C. accepting	D. to accept
2. A. do	B. play	C. make	D. take
3. A. group	B. groups	C. is grouped	D. are grouped
4. A. on	B. in	C. for	D. of
5. A. to buy	B. to prefer	C. to offer	D. to refer
6. A. with	B. on	C. in	D. through
7. A. use	B. using	C. used	D. to use
8. A. nevertheless	B. so that	C. but	D. otherwise
9. A. for	B. into	C. at	D. out of
10. A. which	B. that	C. who	D. when

Task 2. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Vocational learning opportunities play a critical role in skill development. In non- vocational studies, students often spend hours of their time exploring a variety of different subjects. Their class time tends to be only a few hours per week, as they will spend many hours in the library and on computers conducting research and writing papers that help them continue to build their theoretical knowledge in a variety of fields.

Even within their chosen discipline, they often spend a significant amount of time exploring theory and ideas used by other professionals in the industry. They have significantly fewer opportunities to actually put these ideas to work compared to students going through a vocational education situation. The skills for work and vocation are significantly limited for these students, as their theoretical knowledge does not have the work experience that helps them **transition** from a classroom study topic into their actual profession. This can sometimes cause challenges when the students graduate and transition into the working world.

However, for students in vocational education and training, this situation gets corrected. Students spend hours in the practical workshops each week learning **hands-on** practical skills related to their chosen field. Class time tends to increase in these schools, compared to their outside research time,

because students spend more time exploring actual work opportunities that prepare **them** for their future jobs. They do not focus as much time on researching the theoretical as learning the practical.

Students also have courses that will help them use the highly specialised equipment that they need to do their jobs well. Rather than simply learning about this type of equipment or how it might be useful in the job, they actually have the chance to try out their own skills while still in school. When the time comes for them to transition to an actual job, they have the experience they need to begin the job right away. They will not have to spend time learning how to physically operate the equipment on the job, allowing them to become a valuable employee and build a career faster.

Source: https://hospitalityinsights.ehl.edu/vocational-training-career-development

1. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
   A. Challenges in Moving from Theory to a Profession
   B. Benefits of Vocational Education
   C. Importance of Specialised Equipment in Vocational Learning
   D. Drawbacks of Non-vocational Studies
2. What do non-vocational students mainly explore within their discipline?
   A. practical skills B. research opportunities
   C. theories and ideas D. specialised equipment
3. How does vocational education help with the transition to work?
   A. by providing lots of theoretical knowledge
   B. by reducing class time
   C. by offering more research opportunities
   D. by providing practical work experience
4. The word '**transition**' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
   A. change B. act C. prefer D. show
5. What's the main focus of students in vocational education and training?
   A. theoretical research B. specialised equipment
   C. hands-on practical skills D. library-based learning
6. The word "**hands-on**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
   A. direct B. automatic C. important D. critical
7. How is class time in vocational education compared to non-vocational studies?
   A. Vocational education has more class time.
   B. Non-vocational studies have more class time.
   C. Both have the same class time.
   D. Class time is not mentioned.
8. The word "**them**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
   A. opportunities B. schools C. skills D. students
9. Why do vocational students spend more time in practical workshops?
   A. to prepare for future jobs B. to enhance theoretical knowledge
   C. to reduce the need for specialised equipment D. to increase research time
10. What advantage do vocational students have when starting jobs?
   A. more theoretical knowledge B. experience operating specialised equipment
   C. less time in practical workshops D. fewer work opportunities

Task 3. Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

For many jobs, graduate school is required. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), at least 33 occupations require a master's degree even for beginning positions-everything from economists to therapists. And that number still doesn't count those that require professional degrees, such as medical doctors and lawyers.

That means a master's degree opens up doors to careers that others can't. Even for careers not on the BLS list, employers often prioritise candidates with graduate degrees. A 2021 CareerBuilder survey showed that 33% more employers require a higher education than five years ago. Furthermore, an equal percentage are hiring people with master's degrees for positions previously held by those with four-year degrees.

That may be why the BLS shows that people with a master's degree have a lower unemployment rate than those with a bachelor's degree. Statistically, it's easier for people with graduate degrees to get jobs.

Financial compensation isn't all that matters for career satisfaction, but it certainly helps. With a master's degree, you're likely to earn a higher salary: people with a graduate degree make more than $300,000 more over their lifetimes than those with only a bachelor's degree. Weekly income for those with a master's degree is also more than $250 higher than those with a bachelor's degree.

Master's-level jobs also often come with more benefits-including better health insurance, more paid vacation time, profit sharing, promotion opportunities, and financial support for continuing education and personal health. In summary, they significantly enhance the full financial package of a master's level job.

Adapted from https://www.apu.edu/articles/graduate-school-why-a-masters-degree-is-worth-the-investment/

____**T**_____ 1. A master's degree is required for at least 33 occupations accordingto the BLS.
____**T**_____ 2. Medical doctors and lawyers are not counted among the 33 occupations on the BLS list.
____**F**____ 3. Employers tend to not favour candidates with graduate degrees for jobs not on the BLS list.
____**F**_____ 4. Fewer employers now require a higher education compared to five years ago.
____**F**_____ 5. People with a master's degree have a higher unemployment rate than those with a bachelor's degree.
____**NG**____ 6. Healthcare is the main factor in career satisfaction for individuals with graduate degrees.
___**F**_____ 7. People with master's degrees earn over $250 less per week than those with bachelor's degrees.
___**T**_____ 8. Master's-level jobs generally offer more benefits.

V. WRITING

Task 1. Complete the following sentences using the given words. Change the form of the verb if necessary.

1. His / father / regretted / not / gone / university.
1. His father regretted not having gone to university.
2. Many / school-leavers / choose / go / university / study / academic / subjects.
2. Many school-leavers choose to go to university to study academic subjects.
3. There / many / educational / opportunities / school-leavers / today.
3. There are many educational opportunities for school-leavers today.
4. It I usually / take / at least / three years / complete / degree programmes / university.
4. It usually takes at least three years to complete degree programmes at university.
5. Not / having / ask / anyone / advice, / she / make / wrong / decision / education.
5. Not having asked anyone for advice, she made the wrong decision about her education.

Task 2. Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given word(s).

1. She did not apply for universities. She chose a vocational school.
-> Not ____**having applied for universities, she chose a vocational** _____ school.
2. My friend took a boring course at university. He regretted it.
-> My friend _____**regretted having taken a boring course at** _____ university.
3. After he finished his master's degree, he became a biologist.
-> Having _____**finished his master's degree, he became a** _____ biologist.

4. Nam borrowed my notebooks. He did not remember it.

-> Nam _____**did not remember having borrowed my** _____ notebooks.

5. He failed the university entrance exam, then he became a carpenter.

-> Having _____**failed the university entrance exam, he became a** _____ carpenter.

Task 3. Write a letter (150-170 words) to ask for information about a university course. You should ask for qualifications, subjects and topics, optional courses, tuition fees, scholarships.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to enquire about the bachelor programs at Van Lang University, particularly those in the field of Information Technology. I am interested in further study, and I believe that your university can offer the opportunities I am looking for.

Firstly, I would appreciate it if you could tell me the details about the qualifications that are necessary to apply for the Bachelor program at Van Lang University. Secondly, I would like to know more about the subjects and topics in the program, as well as any optional courses available. In addition, I wonder what the tuition fees are for students, and if there are any scholarships available. Finally, could you tell me the deadline of the application for the next academic year?

I am excited about the chance of studying at Van Lang University and would greatly appreciate any information you can provide. I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours faithfully,

Chào thầy/cô,

Em viết thư này để hỏi về các chương trình cử nhân tại Đại học Văn Lang, đặc biệt là các chương trình trong lĩnh vực Công nghệ thông tin. Em quan tâm đến việc học bậc cao và em tin rằng trường đại học của thầy/cô thể mang đến những cơ hội mà em đang tìm kiếm.

Đầu tiên, em sẽ rất cảm kích nếu thầy/cô có thể cho em biết chi tiết về các bằng cấp cần thiết để đăng ký chương trình Cử nhân tại Đại học Văn Lang? Thứ hai, em muốn biết thêm về các môn học và chủ đề trong chương trình, cũng như bất kỳ khóa học tùy chọn nào hiện có. Ngoài ra, em thắc mắc học phí của sinh viên là bao nhiêu và liệu có học bổng nào không ạ? Cuối cùng, thầy/cô có thể cho em biết về thời hạn nộp đơn ứng tuyển cho năm học tiếp theo không ạ?

Em rất háo hức về cơ hội được học tập tại Đại học Văn Lang và sẽ rất trân trọng bất kỳ thông tin nào thầy/cô có thể cung cấp. Em mong sẽ nhận được câu trả lời của thầy/cô.

Trân trọng,

VI. LISTENING

Task 1. Listen to two people talking about their education options and decide which person says the following statement. You can listen to each recording TWICE.

____**A**_____ 1. I want to attend a college or university to gain knowledge and skills.

____**B**_____ 2. I can learn practical skills and gain hands-on experience in a vocational school.

____**A**_____ 3. I want to have my own business in the future.

____**A**_____ 4. I know that my choice may encounter challenges.

____**B**_____ 5. My family didn't support my choice at first, but they do now.

Script

Speaker A

I am a hard-working young student and have big plans for my future. After finishing high school, I want to pursue higher education. I believe that education is the key to unlocking opportunities and achieving my dreams. I want to attend a college or university where I can gain knowledge and skills in my chosen field, business administration. I want to start up my own business in the future. My family and teachers are supportive of my ambitions and encourage me to work hard to achieve my goals. I understand that this

choice may come with challenges, but I am excited to overcome them and build a brighter future for myself through education.

Speaker B

I am a high school graduate with a clear plan for my future. I want to pursue vocational education. After completing high school, I decided to enroll in a vocational school where I can learn practical skills and gain hands-on experience in mechanics, as I want to be a mechanic in the future. I believe that vocational education will provide me with the necessary training to secure a job in this field and I can become financially independent and successful. Although my family did not support my choice at first, they are supportive of my decision now and recognize the value of vocational education in today's job market. I am excited about this next chapter in my life.

Task 2. Listen to two people talking about their educational institutions and complete the table with NO MORE THAN 2 words. You can listen to each recording TWICE.

School	Van Lang University	Nam Minh Vocational School
Application deadline	At the end of (1) ____**September**_____	Flexible
Courses offered	business, (2) ____**technology**_____, arts	(3) ___**car mechanics**___, cooking, or information technology
Skills and knowledge gained	valuable academic knowledge, essential life skills, critical thinking abilities, and (4) ___**problem-solving**___ skills	real-world skills and knowledge, boosting job opportunities and enhancing (5) ___**personal growth**___ and confidence

Script

Welcome you all to Van Lang University's booth.

Van Lang University, located in the city of Ho Chi Minh, welcomes enthusiastic students to explore the incredible educational opportunities we offer. Our application deadline is expected to be at the end of September. At Van Lang, we offer a variety of courses, ranging from business and technology to the arts. You can choose the path that suits your interests and passions. Through our programs, you will not only gain valuable academic knowledge but also develop essential life skills, critical thinking abilities, and problem-solving skills. We make sure to prepare you for a bright and successful future. Join us at Van Lang University and experience an unforgettable journey of learning and personal growth. Your dreams and goals are no longer far away!

SPEAKER B

Welcome everyone to Nam Minh vocational school's booth.

Nam Minh Vocational School is happy to invite hard-working students to explore the exciting educational opportunities we have to offer. Our application deadline is flexible so you can ensure that you can apply at your convenience. At Nam Minh, we provide a wide range of courses designed to equip you with practical skills and knowledge that are highly required in today's job market. Whether you're interested in car mechanics, cooking, or information technology, we have a program that suits your interests. Our curriculum is built to help you develop real-world skills that will not only boost your chance of employment but also enhance your personal growth and confidence. Join us at Nam Minh Vocational School and take the first step towards a rewarding and successful career. Your journey to acquiring valuable skills and knowledge starts here!

VII. SPEAKING

Task 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the benefits of vocational training?

Vocational training is great because it helps you learn practical skills for a specific job. You can start working sooner than college or university graduates. It can also be cheaper than studying at a university. Plus, you often get hands-on experience, which many employers appreciate. So, if you want to learn skills for a specific job and start working faster, vocational training is a good choice.

Đào tạo nghề rất tốt vì nó giúp bạn học các kỹ năng thực tế cho một công việc cụ thể. Bạn có thể bắt đầu làm việc sớm hơn các sinh viên ở một trường đại học hay cao đẳng bình thường. Nó cũng có thể rẻ hơn so với việc học ở một trường đại học. Thêm vào đó, bạn thường có được trải nghiệm thực tế, điều mà nhiều nhà tuyển dụng đánh giá cao. Vì vậy, nếu bạn muốn học các kỹ năng cho một công việc cụ thể và bắt đầu làm việc nhanh hơn thì đào tạo nghề là một lựa chọn tốt.

2. What are the benefits of academic study?

Academic study has many benefits. You can learn a lot about different subjects and gain more knowledge about some specific fields. It can also help you improve your thinking and problem-solving skills. Moreover, it opens doors to more job opportunities in the future. So, if you enjoy academic learning and want a wide range of career options, academic study can be a good idea.

Việc học mang tính học thuật có nhiều lợi ích. Bạn có thể học được nhiều điều về các môn học khác nhau và có thêm kiến thức về một vài lĩnh vực cụ thể. Nó cũng có thể giúp bạn cải thiện kỹ năng tư duy và giải quyết vấn đề. Hơn nữa, nó còn mở ra nhiều cơ hội việc làm hơn trong tương lai. Vì vậy, nếu bạn thích học một cách học thuật và muốn có nhiều lựa chọn nghề nghiệp, việc học tập mang tính học thuật có thể là một ý tưởng hay.

Task 2. Describe your learning or working plan after high school in 2-3 minutes.

After high school, my plan is to get a university degree. I believe that higher education is essential for my personal and professional development. I am interested in studying business administration because I want to learn more about how businesses operate and how to manage them effectively.

In the first year of university, I plan to focus on general education courses to earn high grades in subjects like maths and English. This will help me develop critical thinking and communication skills, which are important for any career. In the next years of university, I will start taking more specialised courses in business management and administration. I also hope to do part-time jobs that are related to my field of study to gain practical experience.

In summary, my plan after high school is to get a degree in business administration and gain practical experience. This plan will require hard work, but I am passionate to achieve my goals.

Sau khi tốt nghiệp trung học, kế hoạch của em là lấy bằng đại học. Em tin rằng giáo dục đại học là cần thiết cho sự phát triển cá nhân và nghề nghiệp của em. Em thích học quản trị kinh doanh vì em muốn tìm hiểu thêm về cách các doanh nghiệp vận hành và cách quản lý chúng một cách hiệu quả.

Trong năm đầu đại học, em dự định tập trung vào các môn chung để đạt điểm cao ở các môn như toán và tiếng Anh. Điều này sẽ giúp em phát triển kỹ năng tư duy phản biện và giao tiếp, những kỹ năng quan trọng đối với bất kỳ nghề nghiệp nào. Trong những năm đại học tiếp theo, em sẽ bắt đầu tham gia các khóa học chuyên sâu hơn về quản lý và điều hành kinh doanh. Em cũng mong muốn được làm những công việc bán thời gian liên quan đến lĩnh vực của mình để tích lũy kinh nghiệm thực tế.

Tóm lại, kế hoạch của em sau khi tốt nghiệp trung học là lấy bằng quản trị kinh doanh và tích lũy kinh nghiệm thực tế. Kế hoạch này sẽ đòi hỏi sự chăm chỉ, nhưng em rất đam mê để đạt được mục tiêu của mình.

C. BÀI KIỂM TRA

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. wage B. practical C. bachelor D. manage

Question 2: A. mechanic B. college C. convince D. vocational

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. advisor B. qualify C. bachelor D. technical

Question 4: A. particular B. appropriate C. experience D. graduation

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 5: After graduating from high school, some students in the USA can choose to _____ a year off to travel or work.

A. make B. set C. take D. push

Question 6: University is a formal educational _____.

A. apprentice B. institution C. brochure D. representative

Question 7: The _____ paid for car mechanics has been improved.

A. wage B. experience C. fair D. satisfaction

Question 8: The _____ of study at a university is at least 3 years.

A. cost B. salary C. advisor D. duration

Question 9: Duong was happy as he has just earned a master's _____ in modern arts.

A. business B. degree C. opinion D. knowledge

Question 10: You can choose _____ education to become a skilled plumber.

A. technical B. particular C. academic D. broad

Question 11: School-_____ have many career options after high school.

A. experts B. situations C. discounts D. leavers

Question 12: Students need to prepare some _____ to apply for college or university.

A. courses B. qualifications C. purposes D. requests

Question 13: You can _____ a good salary if you become an accountant.

A. regret B. pass C. earn D. give

Question 14: Giang talked about _____ for 3 colleges last year.

A. having applied B. applying to C. to apply D. to have applied

Question 15: Vuong denied _____ an academic degree in computer science.

A. offer B. having offered C. getting D. having gotten

Question 16: _____ the final exams made me feel happy.

A. To pass B. Have passed C. Having passed D. Passed

Question 17: _____ about the college, she started searching for information about it.

A. Heard B. Have heard C. Hearing D. Having heard

Question 18: _____ me about the way to the vocational school, she got lost.

A. Having asked B. Not having asked C. Having told D. Not having told

Question 19: _____ the sixth-form college, Quyen is preparing to apply for university.

A. Having finished B. Finish C. Be finished D. Having been finished

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 20: Hanh is talking to Ms. Chi.

Ms Chi: I want to meet you on Monday, will you be available at 9 a.m? - Hanh: _____.

A. Yes, that sounds good. Thank you. B. You can say that again.

C. Nothing much, please. D. I am afraid it will not match.

Question 21: Nam and Ly are talking to each other.

Nam: Let's go to the education fair this Saturday. Would 8 o'clock be OK for you? - Ly: _____.

A. We can look it up on the map. B. It is far away from here.
C. I'm afraid I cannot make it at that time. D. Can you pick me up?

Mark the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 22: I believe that **formal** education is essential for getting important knowledge and skills.
A. skilled B. academic C. vocational D. critical

Question 23: Learning a skilled **trade** through vocational education can be a good choice for some school-leavers.
A. representative B. brochure C. profession D. doctorate

Mark the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 24: It's **sensible** to explore various career options and consider your interests and strengths before making your plans after high school.
A. impractical B. skilled C. further D. unalive

Question 25: Doing an apprenticeship can help you **acquire** a lot of new knowledge.
A. grow B. gain C. discard D. manage

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 26: Not having saw the brochure, she knew nothing about career education.
A. Not B. saw C. nothing D. career

Question 27: Many people believe that in-the-job training is an effective way to gain practical experience and learn valuable skills while working.
A. in B. effective C. gain D. working

Question 28: Mr. Hung is very proud of getting a doctor in finances. He worked very hard for it.
A. of B. doctor C. finances D. for

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

In contrast to what many parents believe, students who get job (29) _____ skills in high school and choose vocational careers often go on to get additional education. The modern workplace favours (30) _____ with great skills who are open to continued learning. Most young people today will have many jobs over the course of their lifetime, and (31) _____ good number will have many careers that require new and more sophisticated skills.

Just a few decades ago, our public education system provided many opportunities for young people to learn about careers in manufacturing and other vocational trades. (32) _____, today, high-schoolers barely (33) _____ a whisper about the many doors that the vocational education path can open. The "college-for-everyone" mentality has prevented awareness of other possible career paths. The cost to the individuals and the economy as a whole is high. If we want everyone's kid to succeed, we need to bring vocational education back to the core of high school learning.

Adapted from: https://www.forbes.com/sites/nicholaswyman/2015/09/0l/why-we-desperately-need-to-bring-back-vocational-training-in-schools/?sh=6970b2087add

Question 29: A. specific B. formal C. official D. royal
Question 30: A. these B. that C. this D. those
Question 31: A. the B. a C. Ø D. one
Question 32: A. So B. Therefore C. Yet D. Except
Question 33: A. see B. taste C. smell D. hear

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

According to UCAS (the Universities and Colleges Admissions Services), a record 34.1% 18-year-olds entered university in 2019. Government data for 2017/18 suggests just over half (50.2%) of those aged 18-30 year-old take part in higher education - a target set all the way back in the 1990s under Tony Blair.

Simply put, this means around a third of 18-year-olds will start university this year and that, at the moment, about half the population takes part in higher education reaching the age of 30. It's important to remember that higher education doesn't necessarily mean following the standard university path - particularly with the **advent** of higher and degree apprenticeships.

University is a good choice for your children if they want the "uni experience": Living semi-independently, making new friends with very different people, joining clubs and societies - these are all things that university can offer. Moreover, it is suitable for them if they love their subject. They want to throw themselves into their studies because they love their chosen subject, and want to know everything there is to know about **it**. Finally, if they want to go into a profession only accessible via university: There are certain careers that are currently only accessible via a university degree (or only widely accessible this way). This includes medicine, veterinary medicine, teaching and architecture.

Adapted from: https://successatschool.org/article/different-options-for-school-leavers/1205

Question 34: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A. University Enrollment Statistics B. Higher Education Benefits

C. Apprenticeships D. Accessible Professions

Question 35: According to the passage, what percentage of the population attends higher education reaching the age of 30?

A. approximately 20% B. approximately 30%

C. approximately 40% D. approximately 50%

Question 36: The word "**advent**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. arrival B. end C. purpose D. method

Question 37: The word "**it**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. university B. profession C. subject D. student

Question 38: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Approximately one-third of 18-year-olds will begin university in the current year.

B. If students love the subject; they can choose to go to university.

C. The "uni experience" involves living independently and joining clubs.

D. Teaching is one of the careers that are only accessible through a university degree.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

What makes a good career choice? Research shows that most people will have an average of six career changes during their lifetime and career paths can go off in many unpredictable directions. Jobs for life are very rare. While career development these days often applies to people of all ages and stages of their life, it is at school that this first becomes an issue. The key focus for career advisors and teachers is to help students to make **informed** choices based on exploration. Then why do so many people drop out from courses or later on regret their career choices.

Where do kids get their choices? Of 2600 current year 12 students surveyed, 89% look to Mum and Dad as their first source of information. Parents are a group that may have last made their own career choice over 25 years ago. A lot has changed since then. Industries that didn't even exist when **they** left school are now some of the fastest growing businesses in the world.

The dropout rates for first year students are the highest they have ever been with one in five students dropping out of a university course within the first 12 months of enrolment. One in three students

failed to complete the university course they began. It's worse for non-university higher education where close to one quarter do not complete their first year.

Factors from outside and inside influence career choices and people often find it easier to identify and rely on factors from outside such as family pressure, pay, peer pressure and dreams to decide their choices. More difficult to identify are the factors from inside such as strengths, weaknesses, passions and interests. These factors have a significant impact on career decisions as well. If you study something you feel connected to and it matches your passions and life purpose, you will find studying easier and more **rewarding**.

Adapted from: https://www.jewishcare.org.au/news-and-media/blog/how-do-school-leavers-make-the-right-choice-about-their-next-study-moves

Question 39: What is the main idea of the passage?

A. the impact of career choices on lifelong success

B. factors influencing career decisions and student dropout rates

C. the role of parents in students' career choices

D. the importance of factors from outside in career decision-making

Question 40: The word "**informed**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. dense B. remote C. sensible D. ignorant

Question 41: The word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. kids B. parents Cc. industries D. businesses

Question 42: What percentage of students drop out of university within the first year?

A. 20% B. 25% C. 30% D. 40%

Question 43: Which factor is harder for students to identify during the career choice process?

A. salary B. dream C. passion D. peer pressure

Question 44: The word "**rewarding**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. worthless B. brave C. patient D. valuable

Question 45: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Studying will become enjoyable if it matches the passion of students.

B. About one-third of students did not complete the course they chose.

C. Many students consider parents as the first source of information about careers.

D. Career development only applies to people in the workforce.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 46: Van considered many career options as she did not have a plan after high school.

A. Van wished she had had a career option as she had a plan after high school.

B. Not having had a plan after high school, Van considered many career options.

C. If Van hadn't had many career options; she would have had a plan after high school.

D. Van considered many career options, otherwise she would not have a plan after high school.

Question 47: My brother was accepted into a famous university and he was very happy about it.

A. My brother accepted into a famous university, otherwise he was very happy about it.

B. My brother was not very happy about having accepted into a famous university.

C. If my brother had been accepted into a famous university, he would have been happy.

D. My brother was very happy about having been accepted into a famous university.

Question 48: Long passed all the exams with high grades and he was satisfied.

A. Long passed all the exams with low grades and he was disappointed.

B. Long did not pass all the exams with high grades but he was satisfied.

C. Having passed all the exams with high grades made Long satisfied.

D. Long passed all the exams with high grades so as to be satisfied.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 49: She graduated from high school. She is attending a vocational school.

A. She graduated from high school, but she is attending a vocational school.

B. She did not graduate from high school, so she is attending a vocational school.

C. Having graduated from high school, she is attending a vocational school.

D. Neither did she graduate from high school nor she is attending a vocational school.

Question 50: My classmate did not study hard for the exam. She regretted it.

A. My classmate regretted having not studied hard for the exam.

B. If my classmate had worked hard for the exam, she would regret it.

C. My classmate not only did not study hard for the exam but she also did regret it.

D. The exam was too hard for my classmate to study so she regretted it.