

UNIT 7: EDUCATION OPTIONS FOR SCHOOL LEAVERS

PART I. THEORY

PART I. VOCABULARY

🌟 New words (Từ mới)

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
1. fair	n	/feə(r)/	hội chợ
2. useful	adj	/'ju:sl/	hữu ích
3. entrance exam	n	/'entrəns ɪg 'zæm/	kỳ thi đầu vào
4. academic	adj	/,ækə'demɪk/	thuộc về học thuật, liên quan tới học tập
5. vocational	adj	/vəʊ'keɪʃənl/	thuộc về đào tạo nghề
6. sensible	adj	/'sensəbl/	khôn ngoan
7. school-leaver	n	/'sku:l li:və(r)/	học sinh tốt nghiệp trung học phổ thông
8. higher education	n	/,haɪər edʒu 'keɪʃn/	giáo dục đại học
9. qualification	n	/,kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃn/	trình độ chuyên môn, văn bằng
10. graduation	n	/,grædʒu'eɪʃn/	khi tốt nghiệp, lễ tốt nghiệp
11. pursue	v	/pə'sju:/	theo đuổi
12. practical	adj	/'præktɪkl/	thực tế
13. formal	adj	/'fɔ:ml/	chính quy, có hệ thống
14. degree	n	/di'ɡri:/	bằng (đại học, cao đẳng)
15. independently	adv	/,ɪndɪ'pendəntli/	độc lập, không phụ thuộc vào ai
16. advantage	n	/əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	lợi thế
17. career	n	/kə'riə(r)/	sự nghiệp, nghề nghiệp
18. trade	n	/treɪd/	công việc cần đào tạo và kỹ năng đặc biệt
19. gain	v	/geɪn/	có được
20. apprenticeship	n	/ə'prentɪʃɪp/	thời gian học việc
21. hands-on	adj	/,hændz 'ɒn/	thực tế, thực tiễn
22. wage	n	/weɪdʒ/	tiền công
23. graduate	n	/'grædʒuət/	sinh viên đã tốt nghiệp
24. institution	n	/,ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃn/	cơ sở, viện đào tạo
25. professional	adj	/prə'feʃənl/	chuyên nghiệp
26. duration	n	/dʒu'reɪʃn/	thời lượng
27. last	v	/lɑ:st/	kéo dài
28. sixth-form college	n	/'sɪksθ fɔ:m kɒlɪdʒ/	trường dành cho học sinh từ 16-19 tuổi và tập trung vào các trình độ A-levels nhằm chuẩn bị cho

			sinh viên vào các trường đại học
29. bachelor's degree	n	/'bætʃələz dɪɡri:/	bằng cử nhân
30. master's degree	n	/'mɑːstəz dɪɡri:/	bằng thạc sĩ
31. doctorate	n	/'dɒktərət/	bằng tiến sĩ
32. mechanic	n	/mə'kæniɪk/	thợ cơ khí

PART II. GRAMMAR

1. Perfect gerunds and perfect participle clause

PERFECT GERUND: having + Ved / 3	PERFECT PARTICIPLE: having + Ved / 3
<p>1. Có thể được dùng thay cho gerund (V-ing) khi nói về một hành động quá khứ.</p> <p>Ex: He was accused of deserting / having deserted his ship.</p> <p>* Notes: dạng V-ing (deserting) thường được dùng nhiều hơn.</p> <p>2. Thường dùng sau deny.</p> <p>Ex: He denied having been/ being there.</p>	<p>1. Có thể được dùng thay cho present participle (V-ing) khi nói về một hành động được theo sau liên tục khắc bởi một hành động khác. (<i>cùng một chủ từ</i>)</p> <p>Ex: Locking / Having locked the door, he went out.</p> <p>* Notes: dạng having locked nhấn mạnh hành động thứ nhất đã hoàn tất trước khi hành động thứ hai bắt đầu.</p> <p>2. Cần thiết dùng perfect participle khi: có một khoảng thời gian phân cách hai hành động.</p> <p>Ex: Having failed twice, he didn't want to try again.</p>

PART II. LANGUAGE

A. PHONETIC

Exercise 1: Practice asking the following questions. Mark (rising intonation) or (falling intonation) of the questions.

- Did your parents go to university?
- What career will you want to follow?
- Do you prefer academic subjects?
- Why did he fail his final exams?
- What are the benefits of vocational training?
- Does the course develop your critical thinking skills?
- What is his plan for future jobs?
- Can students with university degrees find jobs more easily?
- How much is the tuition fee per year at that college?
- Will you intend to study abroad after graduating from high school?

Exercise 2: 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.

- A. distance B. mandatory C. doctorate D. major

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2. A. college | B. credit | C. degree | D. respective |
| 3. A. passion | B. collaboration | C. analyse | D. exchange |
| 4. A. appreciate | B. psychology | C. programme | D. respectively |
| 5. A. academic | B. apply | C. apology | D. achieve |
| 6. A. arranged | B. pursued | C. applied | D. based |
| 7. A. distances | B. colleges | C. modes | D. enriches |
| 8. A. degree | B. doctorate | C. graduate | D. kindergarten |
| 9. A. bachelor | B. chapter | C. chemistry | D. teacher |
| 10. A. culture | B. student | C. institution | D. university |

Exercise 3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. biology | B. geography | C. education | D. relationship |
| 2. A. broaden | B. provide | C. pursue | D. succeed |
| 3. A. college | B. degree | C. language | D. subject |
| 4. A. admission | B. history | C. nursery | D. difference |
| 5. A. mechanic | B. chemistry | C. cinema | D. faculty |
| 6. A. undergraduate | B. opportunity | C. qualification | D. university |
| 7. A. bachelor | B. diploma | C. internship | D. Scholarship |
| 8. A. internship | B. applicant | C. bachelor | D. admission |
| 9. A. studious | B. dependent | C. critical | D. cultural |
| 10. A. psychology | B. achievement | C. academy | D. kindergarten |

B. VOCABULARIES AND GRAMMARS

Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- At most institutions in the UK, the _____ starts in September or October and runs until June or July.
A. calendar year B. academic year C. leap year D. gap year
- Further and higher education colleges offer courses and qualifications in a wide range of vocational and academic subjects at many _____.
A. standards B. qualities C. levels D. positions
- The UK offers a wide range of work-based _____ for students seeking to build careers in specific industries.
A. learning B. training C. Exercising D. competition
- A Bachelor's degree is also known as a(n) _____ university degree or an undergraduate degree.
A. first B. major C. main D. ordinary
- They are considering the problem of rising unemployment among _____.
A. school-leavers B. school goers C. schoolmates D. schoolkids
- Nursing is hard work and often low paid, but for many people it is a(n) _____.
A. work B. employment C. vocation D. opportunity
- On _____, Hoa became an art teacher.
A. ceremony B. completion C. finish D. graduation
- I want to get the _____ so that I can become a doctor.
A. tuition B. accommodation C. qualifications D. academies
- For many jobs you need to have a university _____.
A. degree B. tutor C. trade D. apprenticeship
- He supported better _____ education, saying many students were not interested in academic courses.
A. practical B. technical C. sensible D. vocational
- You have to gain _____ experience before you become a lawyer.
A. compulsory B. mechanical C. practical D. formal
- After graduating from high school, I'll enter the _____ level at college to get the first degree
A. mechanical B. sensible C. technical D. undergraduate

13. A small group would receive intensive _____, and then would train others.
A. trade B. degree C. training D. campus
14. We're very proud of the five students from this school who were awarded _____.
A. scholarships B. graduation C. doctorate D. brochure
15. The university's exchange scheme has cemented its links with many other academic _____.
A. accommodation B. institutions C. qualifications D. mechanic
16. His height and reach give him a big advantage _____ other boxers.
A. about B. between C. over D. all
17. Farming is not an attractive career option _____ many young people.
A. on B. to C. with D. for
18. It is hard for low-skilled workers to earn their way out of poverty _____ a tough job market that favours skilled and educated workers.
A. in B. at C. without D. about
19. She would be their first choice _____ the job.
A. to B. in C. with D. for
20. Many young people want to get _____ advertising or public relations.
A. into B. in C. with D. for
21. _____ trees around the house on the south and west sides, they can save up to about \$250 a year on cooling and heating.
A. To plant B. To have planted C. Having planted D. Being planted
22. We admired the Japanese _____ the city of Fukushima after the disaster.
A. to rebuild B. of having rebuilt C. to being rebuilt D. for having rebuilt
23. They don't forget _____ a short vacation in Cuc Phuong National Park last year.
A. to spend B. having spent C. being spent D. having been spent
24. _____ only three hours, I can hardly focus on my work.
A. Having slept B. was slept C. slept D. sleeping
25. _____ this movie last week, I still wanted to see it again.
A. Having seen B. Had seen C. Was seen D. Seeing
26. Tom was accused _____ some top secret document.
A. to steal B. of having stolen C. for stealing D. to have stolen
27. But after _____ it over, I decided to laugh at myself and just join anyway.
A. having thought B. I have thought C. thought D. to have thought
28. Even when arrested, he denied _____ cut down that tree.
A. has B. having C. have D. have had
29. I remembered having _____ off the lights after learning before leaving home.
A. switched B. switch C. switching D. switches
30. The public praised the local farmers for _____ millions of trees on the surrounding hills.
A. plant B. being planted C. being planting D. having planted
31. But after _____ it over, I decided to laugh at myself and just join anyway.
A. having thought B. I have thought C. thought D. to have thought
32. Mary said, "I regret _____ him earlier in my life."
A. To meet B. not having met C. to have met D. at meeting
33. _____ from the horseback, he was taken to hospital and had an operation.
A. When falling B. As he was fallen C. After having fallen D. To fall
34. _____, he went into his office to fill in the daily time sheet .
A. Before leaving B. Before he had left C. Before having left D. When he's leaving
35. She often thinks carefully _____ any questions.
A. before answering B. before having answered
C. by answering D. having answering.
36. _____ from the horseback, he was taken to hospital and had an operation

- A. When falling B. As he was fallen C. After having fallen D. To fall
37. They all denied _____ her.
A. to see B. of seeing C. having ever seen D. ever having seen
38. But after _____ it over, I decided to laugh at myself.
A. having thought B. I have thought C. I thought D. to have thought
39. _____ for twelve hours, I felt marvelous.
A. Having slept B. have slept C. Having been slept D. have been slept
40. _____ in dark colors, the room needed some bright lights.
A. Having painted B. To have painted
C. Having been painted D. To have been painted
41. The stockbroker denied _____ of the secret business deal.
A. having informed B. to have informed
C. having been informed D. to have been informed
42. She's angry about _____ to the farewell party last night.
A. not having invited B. not to have invited
C. not having been invited D. not to have been invited
43. We decided not to travel, _____ the terrible weather forecast.
A. having heard B. to have heard
C. having been heard D. to have been heard
44. Are you sure you told me about the party? I don't recall _____ about it.
A. having told B. to have told C. having been told D. to have been told
45. _____ only three hours, I can hardly focus on my work.
A. Having slept B. was slept C. slept D. sleeping

Exercise 2: Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. The teacher _____ the students to finish their homework before the next class. (compel)
2. Wearing a mask is _____ in public places to prevent the spread of COVID-19. (compel)
3. The government _____ acquired the land for the construction of the highway. (compel)
4. She explored various career _____ before deciding to become a nurse. (option)
5. Taking a foreign language course is _____ for students in this program. (option)
6. She has a master's degree in _____ and works as a teacher. (educate)
7. Reading books is an _____ hobby that can improve your vocabulary and knowledge. (educate)
8. He has an impressive _____ record and won many awards. (academy)
9. She performed _____ well and graduated with honors. (academy)
10. He _____ regretted his decision and apologized. (immediate)
11. He learned a new _____ for painting landscapes. (technical)
12. She encountered some _____ difficulties and errors while working on the project. (technique)
13. She lacks the _____ and requirements for the position. (qualify)
14. She is _____ and certified to teach English. (qualify)
15. She failed to meet the _____ and expectations for the project. (require)
16. He _____ more feedback and evaluation from his supervisor. (require)
17. He loves _____ and wants to become a scientist. (science)
18. She is a _____ and makes discoveries and inventions. (science)
19. He _____ proved his theory and claim. (science)
20. He celebrated his _____ and received his diploma. (graduate)

Exercise 3: Give the correct form of the verbs using present participles or perfect participles.

- _____ for twelve hours, I felt marvelous. (sleep)
- He avoided _____ the bridge by swimming across the river. (cross)
- She's angry about _____ to the farewell party last night. (not, invite)
- Would you mind _____ me your passport, sir? (show)
- They denied _____ the country illegally. (enter)
- We decided not to travel, _____ the terrible weather forecast. (hear)
- They now regret _____ their son by providing too many material possessions. (spoil)
- _____ to the party, we could hardly refuse to go. (invite)
- They object to _____ their plans at this late date. (change)
- Mai doesn't spend much time _____ for the exam. (prepare)

Exercise 4: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

- I want to become a restaurant cook, so I'm looking for a **professional** cooking course.
A. checked B. trained C. accepted D. connected
- We can learn a lot about a particular school from its school's **brochure** which has a lot of information.
A. information handbook B. notebook
C. diary D. dictionary
- My mother is an **expert** at making cakes. She usually sells her cakes to famous restaurants.
A. learner B. teacher C. master D. trainer
- If you want to get a high **mark** on a test, review the material carefully beforehand.
A. performance B. score C. figure D. note
- School uniform is **compulsory** in most of Vietnamese schools.
A. depended B. required C. divided D. paid
- At the time, I didn't believe his remarks regarding our pupils' employment options were really **appropriate**.
A. correct B. right C. exact D. suitable
- Some students **pursue** their passions in music or art instead of other academic subjects.
A. follow B. try C. fulfill D. last
- They will participate in workshops and get **hands-on** experience leading classes.
A. sensible B. formal C. official D. practical

Exercise 5: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

- Many students **go on** to higher education after receiving their vocational qualifications.
A. choose B. stop C. maintain D. continue
- During vocational education, students learn **specific** skills for their careers.
A. common B. special C. detailed D. particular
- Learning from **skilled** people is the best way of training because no teacher tells you what exactly happens when you work.
A. experienced B. sensible C. inexperienced D. creative
- A further **advantage** of these audio-visual techniques is their independence from system availability.
A. benefit B. drawback C. characteristic D. danger
- Students also have the opportunity to choose from a wide range of **optional** courses in the university.
A. mandatory B. selective C. free D. limited
- University students get the chance to live **independently**, make new friends, and join various clubs in addition to studying.
A. pleasantly B. easily C. comfortably D. dependently
- Educational opportunities are **available** to young people. If they don't want to study academic subjects, they can get a career education.

- A. convenient B. limited C. accessible D. usable
 8. They just want to have a job **immediately** after they graduate from university.
 A. urgently B. instantly C. shortly D. later

Exercise 6: Rewrite the sentences below with the same meaning

1. We switched off the lights before we went to bed.
 → Having _____
2. The boy asked his mother's permission and then went out to play.
 → Before _____
3. As he had drunk too much, he didn't drive home himself.
 → Having _____
4. We have done two tests today, so we are exhausted.
 → Having _____
5. She filled the washing machine and switched it on.
 → Having _____
6. She had been to disco the night before and she overslept in the morning.
 → Having _____
7. We had worked in the garden all day and were sunburned in the evening.
 → Having _____
8. She had not slept for two days and therefore she wasn't able to concentrate.
 → Not _____
9. Since Sarah had not seen him for ages, Sarah didn't recognize him.
 → Not _____
10. I had not ridden a horse for a long time and I found it very difficult to keep in the saddle.
 → Not _____
11. He took out a gun and put it in his briefcase
 → Taking _____
12. Since Daniel had spent all his money, he couldn't afford a new jacket.
 → Having _____
13. Henry brought the dinner to his dog, it sat down next to him.
 → Being _____
14. After Sarah had worked hard all day, she was exhausted.
 → After _____
15. He left the phone ring for 5 minutes and then slowly replaced the receiver.
 → Having _____

Exercise 7: Combine each pair of sentences using present participles or perfect participles.

1. He offered to show us the way home. He thought we were lost.
 → _____
2. He had fed the cat. He sat down to his own dinner.
 → _____
3. She had looked through the fashion magazines. She didn't find the style that she liked.
 → _____
4. I sat in the front row in the theatre. I saw everything beautifully.
 → _____
5. The lion found his cage door open. He left the cage and walked slowly towards the zoo entrance.
 → _____
6. I had heard that the caves were dangerous. I didn't want to go any further without a torch
 → _____
7. The film star wore extremely fashionable clothes. She was surrounded by photographers and reporters.
 → _____
8. He passed under a ladder. He got a pot of paint fallen on his head.
 → _____
9. I had misunderstood the questions. I gave wrong answers to them.



10. We thought he would never survive. He had fallen from such a height.



PART III. SKILLS

A. LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen to an international student studying in Viet Nam. He is talking about his experience of pursuing higher education abroad. Take notes about each point below.

David's study-abroad experience	
1. Academic level	
2. Courses he takes	
3. Staff	
4. Programme coordinator	
5. Housing	
6. Food	

Exercise 2: Listen again and decide if the following statements are true (T), false (F), or not given. Tick the correct boxes.

Statements	True	False	Not given
1. David is a postgraduate student majoring in Vietnamese studies.			
2. His host family helped him overcome his culture shock.			
3. His host mum taught him how to cook Vietnamese food.			
4. He used his own motorbike to get around Ha Noi.			
5. He will have a better understanding of cultural differences and similarities when he goes back home.			

B. SPEAKING

Exercise 1: Choose the correct response. Then practise the short exchanges in pairs.

1. A: Why do students take a gap year? B: a/ They want to gain experience.
b/ They want to continue their education.
2. A: Studying abroad costs a lot of money B: a/ You should surf for more information
b/ You should apply for scholarships
3. A: I'll go to college after high school B: a/ Good for you! go to a technical college
b/ Do you want to get a job soon?
4. A: How about a credit-based course? B: a/ It takes more time to complete the course
b/ It's the best choice for us now.
5. A: I'd like to join in the student exchange programme. B: a/ Wow You can travel to several countries.
b/ Does your school have such a programme?
6. A: Have you ever used the cloud? B: a/ Yes, I used it when I forgot my USB
b/ Yes, it was a day of nice weather.
7. A: My uncle is a worker, but he wants to follow higher education B: a/ He can work on his own at home.
b/ I think he can take distance education.
8. A: Do you like cloud learning? B: a/ I prefer campus life with social activities.
b/ Yes, face-to-face teaching and learning is the best choice
9. A: My brother follows postgraduate education when he gets a BA degree B: a/ He should study them at the same time
b/ He should gain some experience first
10. A: Nam tries to get seven credits this year B: a/ I think he shouldn't push himself hard
b/ I think he tries to pass the entrance exam

Exercise 2: Complete the dialogue with the phrases below. There is one extra that you do not need.

- A.** What do you think is the second benefit?
- B.** Vocational schools attract students from many regions and countries
- C.** There are several benefits for those who want to become qualified manual labourers in the future.
- D.** Why do workers with vocational training get a job easily?
- E.** Why do you think so?

- Phong:** Nowadays many people go to university for academic study.
Nick: But in fact more people should be encouraged to do vocational training because there is a lack of qualified workers such as electricians or plumbers.
Phong: _____
Nick: First, nowadays employers place more emphasis on experience than knowledge at university. In order to get well-paid jobs, students should study practical courses and work as part-time

workers besides studying subjects at school.

Phong: _____

Second, many people after graduating from college cannot make a living, or even do not have a job. By encouraging people to take vocational courses, there would be less unemployed workers, and fewer crime cases.

Phong: _____

In many countries, especially developed ones, there is a lack of workers like electricians with their understanding and hands-on experience in their field. For example, many large corporations would offer higher salaries for the qualified workers than ones graduated from academic study.

Phong: I agree with you. It would make students think twice before applying for higher education

Nick: _____. Working for a local company as a plumber, for example, would be a good option and help them save a great deal of money.

Phong: You're right. _____. Everyone should choose the suitable path of their own.

Exercise 3: Choose the correct responses

1. David and his mom are talking to each other.

David: "Mom, I've received an offer for a summer internship in Australia!" **David's mom:** "_____"

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|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Really? Good luck! | B. Oh, that's great! Congratulations! |
| C. I couldn't agree more. | D. Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. |

2. Lisa and Mary are talking to each other.

Lisa: "Can I have a quick look at your lecture notes?" **Mary:** "_____"

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Of course not today. | B. So far, so good! |
| C. No, I don't think so. | D. Sorry, I'm using them myself. |

3. John and Mary are talking to each other.

John: "If I were you, I'd apply for the University of Melbourne scholarship." **Mary:** "_____"

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|
| A. I don't feel afraid. | B. Never! | C. I suppose I ought to. | D. So, I hope. |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|

4. John and Mary are talking to each other.

John: "I heard you passed the examination. Congratulations!" **Mary:** "_____"

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|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| A. It's too bad! | B. I'm happy to help. | C. I'm doing fine. | D. Many thanks. |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|

5. John and Mary are talking to each other.

John: "Why did you decide to major in French, Mary?" **Mary:** "_____"

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|---|-------------------------------|
| A. Because it is very similar to English. | B. Due of their friendliness. |
| C. I truly don't care. | D. It's nice to say so. |

C. READING

Exercise 1: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.

① Like any other universities, the Open University can give you a degree. However, you don't have to (1) _____ working to study. It can also open up a whole variety (2) _____ interest. If you have never studied before, you will enjoy the special, new pleasure of (3) _____ your knowledge. You will make friends of all kinds. You may also find that your qualification provides new career opportunities.

You don't actually go to the Open University for lectures, but study at home using television, radio and computer software. You can (4) _____ one class a month if you wish at an Open University centre. Of course, there are exams to take, as in (5) _____ university. If you would like to know more, all you have to do is complete the form below. It could be the start of a wonderful new period in your life.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. A. stop | B. end | C. break | D. leave |
| 2. A. from | B. of | C. in | D. for |
| 3. A. growing | B. changing | C. adding | D. increasing |
| 4. A. give | B. learn | C. attend | D. study |

5. A. any B. some C. many D. most
②

GAP YEAR

In the professional or career world, a gap year is a year before going to college or university and after finishing high school or (1) _____ a year off before going into graduate school after completing a bachelor as an undergraduate. (2) _____ this time, students may engage in advanced academic courses, extra-academic courses and non-academic courses, such as yearlong pre-college math courses, language studies, learning a trade, art studies, volunteer work, travel, internships, sports and more. Gap years are sometimes considered a way for students to become independent and learn a great deal of (3) _____ prior to engaging in university life.

Australians and New Zealanders have a tradition of travelling overseas independently (4) _____ a young age. In New Zealand, this is known as "doing an OE" (Overseas Experience). Sometimes, an OE is (5) _____ to one year, but often Australians and New Zealanders will remain overseas for three to five years, with many working short-term in service industry jobs to fund their continuing travels. Europe and Asia are popular destinations for doing an OE. In Australia, through exchange programmes and benefits for youth, there are so many opportunities for a young person to broaden their mind through travel in a gap year.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. calling | B. going | C. taking | D. turning |
| 2. A. During | B. When | C. While | D. By |
| 3. A. responsible | B. responsibility | C. irresponsible | D. irresponsibility |
| 4. A. at | B. on | C. in | D. for |
| 5. A. distributed | B. used | C. spent | D. limited |

Exercise 2: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C [or D] on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 5.

① The difference between higher and further education can be a common cause of confusion. Further education is used to describe the education that occurs following compulsory post-16 secondary education, which is usually distinct from that offered in universities (higher education). **It** includes a few different levels such as A-Levels and Higher National Diplomas. Foundation Degrees are also a type of further education and take 2 years to complete compared with the 3-4 years of most bachelor's degrees which are offered by both universities and colleges. Sometimes it is possible to extend a Foundation Degree to a bachelor's degree, with one year or more of extra study.

Further education is usually taught in the sixth-form college part of a school or in independent further education colleges, as well as in other work-based, adult and community learning institutions in the United States, further education is sometimes referred to as continuing education.

Higher education primarily describes post-18 learning that takes place at universities, as well as other colleges and institutions that award academic degrees, and professional qualifications. While higher education is the common name in the UK and Ireland, it is also known as post-secondary, tertiary and third level education.

- What is the main idea of the passage?
 - The passage compares and contrasts the different types of education that are available after secondary school.
 - The passage explains the benefits and drawbacks of further and higher education in different countries.
 - The passage describes the different levels and qualifications that are included in further and higher education.
 - The passage provides some examples and statistics of further and higher education in the UK and the US.
- The word "**It**" in line 3 of paragraph 1 refers to _____.
 - higher education
 - further education
 - compulsory post-16 secondary education
 - education

3. The word "distinct" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. different B. separate C. clear D. special
4. Which of the following is **NOT** a type of further education mentioned in the passage?
 A. A-Levels B. Higher National Diplomas
 C. Foundation Degrees D. Professional Qualifications
5. What is another name for higher education in the United States?
 A. continuing education B. post-secondary education
 C. tertiary education D. third level education

② British further education qualifications are respected by employers and academics worldwide. There are two main types: academic courses, and vocational and professional courses. Academic courses help you prepare for higher education at a university or college. They aim to develop your analytical skills, critical thinking and knowledge. Vocational and professional courses give you the skills and qualifications you need to enter and succeed in your chosen career. They offer technical training and skills for the workplace.

British further education providers invest heavily in facilities from libraries, computer centres and science laboratories to sports centres, theatres and arts studios. Class sizes are to ensure that you have access to equipment and enough time to talk to your tutors and lecturers

British qualifications are a great boost to your CV and to your earnings. Employers are increasingly looking for graduates with multicultural experience. Moreover, British colleges and universities have strong links with industry - many courses are designed in partnership with, and taught by, industry professionals. Many include the option of a year in industry or a work placement, giving you real professional experience. English is widely regarded as the language of business. Studying in the UK helps you learn the language quickly, through your studies, friends and everyday life. If you need any additional support, there are lots of English language classes across the UK.

The UK is a truly multicultural society, with a wonderful mix of people from many different backgrounds. As a student, you'll get to know people from all over the world and be inspired by many cultures. Many colleges have international offices and advisers to ensure you feel welcome and are supported throughout your time in British further education.

1. Higher education in the UK requires _____.
 A. technical training and working skills B. analytical skills, critical thinking and knowledge
 C. vocational and professional courses D. academic courses at a university or college
2. British further education offers facilities in several fields **EXCEPT** _____.
 A. sports training B. entertainment
 C. Information technology D. engineering workshop
3. British further education can give you advantages of getting a job because _____.
 A. you are taught by industrial professors
 B. you know how to boost your CV and earn high salaries
 C. you can get real multicultural and professional experience
 D. you can follow both academic courses, and vocational courses
4. Following further education in the UK helps you improve your English quickly because _____.
 A. it is used in several life aspects B. it is used in the business of languages
 C. you can speak it at lots of English language classes D. you need much additional support
5. As a foreign student, you can get involved in social activities quickly because _____.
 A. you can get support about British further education
 B. Britain is a multicultural society with much support from colleges
 C. the UK has a wonderful mix of different peoples from all over the world
 D. you can enjoy your time in British further education

Exercise 3: Read the passage about international students in Viet Nam, and then answer the questions.

Viet Nam: Struggling to Attract International Students

Viet Nam is changing university enrolment requirements to make it easier for foreign students to study at its universities. Previously, foreign students were required to take university entrance examinations in

Vietnamese, making it difficult if not almost impossible for non- Vietnamese-speaking foreign students to apply.

International student enrolment is one of the criteria to rank Vietnamese universities. Attracting foreign students is also a way for Viet Nam to promote Viet Nam's education to the world.

The leading universities in Viet Nam enrol undergraduate and graduate international students every year. Most are from the Asia Pacific region including China, Japan, Korea, Australia, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand, while a few come from the United States and Europe. Most of the international students study Vietnamese studies, Vietnamese literature or Southeast Asian studies, which makes Viet Nam the best destination for them.

The leading institutions such as Viet Nam National Universities in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City, which have a tradition of hosting international students, run preparatory courses in Vietnamese for foreign students. However, it's widely recognized that if these universities do not have programmes taught in English, they have a challenge to enrol international students.

1. Why was it very difficult for foreign students to study at Vietnamese universities?

→

2. What is the role of international student enrolment for Vietnamese universities?

→

3. Where do most international students in Viet Nam come from?

→

4. What majors do they study?

→

5. What should the leading Vietnamese universities do to attract more international students?

→

D. WRITING

Write a letter to request information about the carpentry course, using the words given

Dear Sir/Madam

1. I/interested/apply/your college/admission / first year / carpentry programme

→

2. I graduated/high school/distinction / and / I plan/ do a course / carpentry

→

3. I/interested/learn/more/ admission requirements / availability / scholarships / and / accommodation/students/remote provinces

→

4. Please send // information/address below

→

5. If you / any questions/my request / please contact / by phone/ 0903 885432/ or / by email/

→

Thank you for considering my requestI look forward to hearing from you soon

Yours sincerely,
Minh

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.

1. A. academic B. bachelor C. exam D. format
2. A. vocational B. professional C. doctorate D. provide
3. A. chemist B. bachelor C. mechanic D. architect

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

4. A. university B. educational C. qualification D. independently
5. A. apprenticeship B. academic C. institution D. systematic

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

6. Further education courses are usually described as either _____ or vocational.
A. academic B. practical C. learning D. technical
7. It is clear from these figures that only a minority of older people participate in formal learning, and that even fewer engage in _____ education.
A. high B. higher C. early D. physical
8. He argued for better vocational education, saying many students were not interested in _____ courses.
A. studying B. theory C. school D. academic
9. The Swedes regard _____ training as a part of a young person's education.
A. work B. occupation C. vocation D. vocational
10. As well as studying on _____ in the UK, you can also choose to study outside the UK - for example by distance learning.
A. campus B. accommodation C. building D. dormitory
11. The teachers at Edinburgh College encourage students to _____ with others, experiment with arts and find their own ideas.
A. help B. improve C. involve D. collaborate
12. University _____ In Vietnam can decide their own criteria for enrolling international students.
A. principals B. rectors C. headmasters D. managers
13. Humans do harm to the environment by _____ atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration, by a third since the Industrial Revolution began
A. increasing B. having increased C. having been increased D. being increased
14. _____ the desalination plant, the company could offer an effective solution to the problem of water scarcity.
A. To build B. Having built C. Being built D. Having been built
15. The public praised the local farmers for _____ millions of trees on the surrounding hills.
A. plant B. being planted C. being planting D. having planted

Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word below. There are three extra word

speech	state	honour	stage
education	graduation	completion	courses

Upon satisfactory (16) _____ or the 12th grade, a student graduates and receives a high school diploma. In the US, students graduate from high school, junior high school, elementary school and even nursery school. At high schools, there are ceremonies to celebrate (17) _____ with caps, gowns diplomas, and speeches by staff and students.

Graduation ceremonies are often called 'commencement', because it marks the start of a new (18) _____ in a student's life. Americans are enthusiastic about life cycle events or milestones and graduations are a time of great celebration of students. It's a particular (19) _____ for a

student (usually the top student) to be chosen as the valedictorian, who gives the farewell (20) _____ at the graduation ceremony.

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

21. In order to resolve the issue, we need to identify the specific root cause of the problem.
 A. particular B. common C. general D. different
22. What makes you think you are qualified for this job? Did you take the course for that major at university?
 A. equipped B. capable C. suitable D. proficient

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

23. He succeeded in achieving the scholarship of that company. He could be an official staff member after the course.
 A. managed B. failed C. tried D. covered
24. After graduation, the students can immediately find a job without waiting for the qualification.
 A. later B. alternatively C. shortly D. urgently

Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

25. Jack is asking Jane.

Jack: Will you be available on Sunday? **Jane:** " _____ "

- A. Alright. I know you like it. B. Yes. Let's meet that day.
 C. Ok, I'll show you. D. OK, I'll be ready.

26. Jack is asking Jane.

Jack: I want you to help me find some information about the English course right now. **Peter:** " _____ "

- A. I'm afraid I can't make it at the right time. B. You should follow me at that time.
 C. All right, I'll see you then. D. Sorry, I was busy.

27. John and Mary are talking to each other.

John: "Let's go to the Dr. Millet's seminar on learning styles this afternoon!" **Mary:** " _____ "

- A. I wish I could but I'm busy then. B. Learning styles are really subjective.
 C. Thanks, I won't. D. I would if I were you.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 28 to 32.

Further education in Britain means education after GCSE exams taken around the age of 16. It includes courses of study (28) _____ to A-levels which students do at their school or college. Some students go straight to a college of further education which (29) _____ a wide range of full or part-time courses. Further education also includes training for professional (30) _____ in nursing, accountancy, and management and in fields such as arts and music. The term tertiary education is used to refer (31) degree courses at universities.

The British government is keen to ask more young people to remain in education as long as possible in order (32) _____ up a more highly skilled better educated workforce

28. A. led B. linked C. leading D. linking
 29. A. gives B. offers C. supports D. presents
 30. A. degree B. diploma C. certificate D. qualifications
 31. A. to B. from C. with D. at
 32. A. build B. to build C. building D. built

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 33 to 37.

If you want to go to a university, you usually apply during your last year at school, when you are 17-18. You can apply to study at any university in Britain and most people choose a university that is not in their own town. So, university students usually live away from home. Students get a grant from the government to study. At the beginning of your last year at school, you receive an application form. On this

form you choose up to five universities that you would like to go to. The form is sent to those universities with information from your school about you and your academic record. If the universities are interested in your application, they will ask you to attend an interview. If they are still interested after the interview, they will offer you a place.

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

33. The main idea of the passage is _____.
- A. how to be accepted to a university B. how to take an A-level examination
C. studying at a university D. what to do after leaving school
34. The maximum number of universities that a student can apply for is _____.
- A. two B. three C. four D. five
35. If the university is interested in the application, _____.
- A. the student will be offered a place B. the student will have to attend an interview
C. the student will go straight to the university D. the student will take an A-level examination
36. Students do their A-level examination _____.
- A. at the beginning of their last year at school
B. before they send the application forms to the universities
C. at the end of their time at school
D. right after they receive an application form
37. If the student's score is below the minimum grades announced by the university, _____.
- A. the place will be offered to someone else B. he must take a year out
C. he mustn't apply to any other university D. he will be able to get the place

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

38. He was proud of had won the first place in the English Speaking Contest.
- A B C D
39. Vocation training is usually much shorter than a college or university course.
- A B C D
40. Failed the university entrance exams, he decided to train to become a car mechanic.
- A B C D

Rewrite the sentences using Perfect Participle Clauses or Perfect Gerunds.

41. She didn't get up early and then she got to school late.
→ _____
42. After Jack had sent the CV online, he realized that he had forgotten to fill in his phone number.
→ _____
43. I had not prepared well for the presentation, so I didn't get a good mark on it.
→ _____
44. After he bought a new book, he read it anywhere and-anytime.
→ _____
45. He didn't remember that he had met her at his teacher's house.
→ _____

You would like to apply for a nurse training programme, and ask for more information. Write sentences, using the words and phrases given.

Dear Sir or Madam,

46. I/interested/apply/your college/admission / first year / the nurse training programme
→ _____

47. I/ already/visit/ the programme's website/review/ the programme's brochure / and /I/ really appreciate

it if you / send me information / training programme



48. I/interested/learn/more/ admission requirements / and /areas/ specialization



49. I also like/know/if/grants or scholarships / available/first-year students



50. you/send me / information/the address given above



Thank you for your time and consideration.

I look forward to hearing from you soon

Yours faithfully,
Minh

--- THE END ---

ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 7: EDUCATION OPTIONS FOR SCHOOL LEAVERS

PART I. THEORY

PART I. VOCABULARY

New words (Từ mới)

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
33. fair	n	/feə(r)/	hội chợ
34. useful	adj	/'ju:sl/	hữu ích
35. entrance exam	n	/'entrəns ɪg 'zæm/	kỳ thi đầu vào
36. academic	adj	/,ækə'demɪk/	thuộc về học thuật, liên quan tới học tập
37. vocational	adj	/vəʊ'keɪʃənl/	thuộc về đào tạo nghề
38. sensible	adj	/'sensəbl/	khôn ngoan
39. school-leaver	n	/'sku:l li:və(r)/	học sinh tốt nghiệp trung học phổ thông
40. higher education	n	/,haɪər edʒu 'keɪʃn/	giáo dục đại học
41. qualification	n	/,kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃn/	trình độ chuyên môn, văn bằng
42. graduation	n	/,grædʒu'eɪʃn/	khi tốt nghiệp, lễ tốt nghiệp
43. pursue	v	/pə'sju:/	theo đuổi

44. practical	adj	/ˈpræktɪkl/	thực tế
45. formal	adj	/ˈfɔːml/	chính quy, có hệ thống
46. degree	n	/diˈɡriː/	bằng (đại học, cao đẳng)
47. independently	adv	/ˌɪndɪˈpendəntli/	độc lập, không phụ thuộc vào ai
48. advantage	n	/ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ/	lợi thế
49. career	n	/kəˈrɪə(r)/	sự nghiệp, nghề nghiệp
50. trade	n	/treɪd/	công việc cần đào tạo và kỹ năng đặc biệt
51. gain	v	/geɪn/	có được
52. apprenticeship	n	/əˈprentɪʃɪp/	thời gian học việc
53. hands-on	adj	/ˌhændz ˈɒn/	thực tế, thực tiễn
54. wage	n	/weɪdʒ/	tiền công
55. graduate	n	/ˈɡrædʒuət/	sinh viên đã tốt nghiệp
56. institution	n	/ˌɪnstɪˈtjuːʃn/	cơ sở, viện đào tạo
57. professional	adj	/prəˈfeʃənl/	chuyên nghiệp
58. duration	n	/dʒuˈreɪʃn/	thời lượng
59. last	v	/lɑːst/	kéo dài
60. sixth-form college	n	/ˈsɪksθ fɔːm kɒlɪdʒ/	trường dành cho học sinh từ 16-19 tuổi và tập trung vào các trình độ A-levels nhằm chuẩn bị cho sinh viên vào các trường đại học
61. bachelor's degree	n	/ˈbætʃələz dɪɡriː/	bằng cử nhân
62. master's degree	n	/ˈmɑːstəz dɪɡriː/	bằng thạc sĩ
63. doctorate	n	/ˈdɒktərət/	bằng tiến sĩ
64. mechanic	n	/məˈkænɪk/	thợ cơ khí

PART II. GRAMMAR

1. Perfect gerunds and perfect participle clause

PERFECT GERUND: having + Ved / 3	PERFECT PARTICIPLE: having + Ved / 3
<p>1. Có thể được dùng thay cho gerund (V-ing) khi nói về một hành động quá khứ.</p> <p>Ex: He was accused of deserting / having deserted his ship.</p> <p>* Notes: dạng V-ing (deserting) thường được dùng nhiều hơn.</p> <p>2. Thường dùng sau deny.</p> <p>Ex: He denied having been/ being there.</p>	<p>1. Có thể được dùng thay cho present participle (V-ing) khi nói về một hành động được theo sau liên tục khắc bởi một hành động khác. (<i>cùng một chủ từ</i>)</p> <p>Ex: Locking / Having locked the door, he went out.</p> <p>* Notes: dạng having locked nhấn mạnh hành động thứ nhất đã hoàn tất trước khi hành động thứ hai bắt đầu.</p> <p>2. Cần thiết dùng perfect participle khi: có một khoảng thời gian phân cách hai hành động.</p> <p>Ex: Having failed twice, he didn't</p>

want to try again.

PART II. LANGUAGE

A. PHONETIC

Exercise 1: Practice asking the following questions. Mark (rising intonation) or (falling intonation) of the questions.

1. Did your parents go to university?
2. What career will you want to follow?
3. Do you prefer academic subjects?
4. Why did he fail his final exams?
5. What are the benefits of vocational training?
6. Does the course develop your critical thinking skills?
7. What is his plan for future jobs?
8. Can students with university degrees find jobs more easily?
9. How much is the tuition fee per year at that college?
10. Will you intend to study abroad after graduating from high school?



Exercise 2: 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.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A. dist <u>ance</u> | B. mand <u>at</u> ory | C. doctor <u>a</u> te | D. <u>ma</u> ior |
| 2. A. coll <u>e</u> ge | B. <u>cr</u> edit | C. de <u>g</u> ree | D. <u>r</u> espective |
| 3. A. <u>pa</u> ssion | B. coll <u>a</u> boration | C. <u>a</u> nalys <u>e</u> | D. <u>ex</u> ch <u>a</u> nge |
| 4. A. app <u>r</u> eciate | B. <u>ps</u> ychology | C. <u>pr</u> ogramme | D. <u>r</u> espectively |
| 5. A. <u>a</u> cad <u>e</u> mic | B. <u>ap</u> ply | C. <u>a</u> pology | D. <u>a</u> chieve |
| 6. A. arr <u>a</u> ng <u>e</u> d | B. purs <u>ue</u> d | C. appl <u>i</u> ed | D. <u>b</u> as <u>e</u> d |
| 7. A. dist <u>a</u> nces | B. coll <u>e</u> ges | C. <u>m</u> od <u>e</u> s | D. enr <u>i</u> ch <u>e</u> s |
| 8. A. <u>d</u> eg <u>r</u> ee | B. <u>d</u> octorate | C. <u>g</u> rad <u>u</u> ate | D. kind <u>er</u> garten |
| 9. A. b <u>a</u> ch <u>e</u> lor | B. <u>ch</u> apter | C. <u>ch</u> em <u>i</u> stry | D. t <u>e</u> ach <u>e</u> r |
| 10. A. <u>c</u> ult <u>u</u> re | B. <u>s</u> tudent | C. inst <u>i</u> tution | D. <u>u</u> niversity |

Exercise 3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 11. A. biology | B. geography | C. <u>e</u> ducation | D. relationship |
| 12. A. <u>b</u> roaden | B. provide | C. pursue | D. succeed |
| 13. A. college | B. <u>d</u> egree | C. language | D. subject |
| 14. A. <u>a</u> dmission | B. history | C. nursery | D. difference |
| 15. A. <u>m</u> echanic | B. chemistry | C. cinema | D. faculty |
| 16. A. undergraduate | B. opportunity | C. <u>q</u> ualification | D. university |
| 17. A. bachelor | B. <u>d</u> iploma | C. internship | D. Scholarship |
| 18. A. internship | B. applicant | C. bachelor | D. <u>a</u> dmission |
| 19. A. studios | B. <u>d</u> e <u>p</u> endent | C. critical | D. cultural |
| 20. A. psychology | B. achievement | C. academy | D. <u>k</u> indergarten |

B. VOCABULARIES AND GRAMMARS

Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. At most institutions in the UK, the _____ starts in September or October and runs until June or July.
- A. calendar year B. academic year C. leap year D. gap year

2. Further and higher education colleges offer courses and qualifications in a wide range of vocational and academic subjects at many _____.
A. standards B. qualities **C. levels** D. positions
3. The UK offers a wide range of work-based _____ for students seeking to build careers in specific industries.
A. learning **B. training** C. Exercising D. competition
4. A Bachelor's degree is also known as a(n) _____ university degree or an undergraduate degree.
A. first B. major C. main D. ordinary
5. They are considering the problem of rising unemployment among _____.
A. school-leavers B. school goers C. schoolmates D. schoolkids
6. Nursing is hard work and often low paid, but for many people it is a(n) _____.
A. work B. employment **C. vocation** D. opportunity
7. On _____, Hoa became an art teacher.
A. ceremony B. completion C. finish **D. graduation**
8. I want to get the _____ so that I can become a doctor.
A. tuition B. accommodation **C. qualifications** D. academies
9. For many jobs you need to have a university _____.
A. degree B. tutor C. trade D. apprenticeship
10. He supported better _____ education, saying many students were not interested in academic courses.
A. practical B. technical C. sensible **D. vocational**
11. You have to gain _____ experience before you become a lawyer.
A. compulsory B. mechanical **C. practical** D. formal
12. After graduating from high school, I'll enter the _____ level at college to get the first degree
A. mechanical B. sensible C. technical **D. undergraduate**
13. A small group would receive intensive _____, and then would train others.
A. trade B. degree **C. training** D. campus
14. We're very proud of the five students from this school who were awarded _____.
A. scholarships B. graduation C. doctorate D. brochure
15. The university's exchange scheme has cemented its links with many other academic _____.
A. accommodation **B. institutions** C. qualifications D. mechanic
16. His height and reach give him a big advantage _____ other boxers.
A. about B. between **C. over** D. all
17. Farming is not an attractive career option _____ many young people.
A. on B. to C. with **D. for**
18. It is hard for low-skilled workers to earn their way out of poverty _____ a tough job market that favours skilled and educated workers.
A. in B. at C. without D. about
19. She would be their first choice _____ the job.
A. to B. in C. with **D. for**
20. Many young people want to get _____ advertising or public relations.
A. into B. in C. with D. for
21. _____ trees around the house on the south and west sides, they can save up to about \$250 a year on cooling and heating.
A. To plant B. To have planted **C. Having planted** D. Being planted
22. We admired the Japanese _____ the city of Fukushima after the disaster.
A. to rebuild B. of having rebuilt C. to being rebuilt **D. for having rebuilt**
23. They don't forget _____ a short vacation in Cuc Phuong National Park last year.
A. to spend **B. having spent** C. being spent D. having been spent
24. _____ only three hours, I can hardly focus on my work.
A. Having slept B. was slept C. slept D. sleeping

25. _____ this movie last week, I still wanted to see it again.
A. Having seen B. Had seen C. Was seen D. Seeing
26. Tom was accused _____ some top secret document.
A. to steal **B. of having stolen** C. for stealing D. to have stolen
27. But after _____ it over, I decided to laugh at myself and just join anyway.
A. having thought B. I have thought C. thought D. to have thought
28. Even when arrested, he denied _____ cut down that tree.
A. has **B. having** C. have D. have had
29. I remembered having _____ off the lights after learning before leaving home.
A. switched B. switch C. switching D. switches
30. The public praised the local farmers for _____ millions of trees on the surrounding hills.
A. plant B. being planted C. being planting **D. having planted**
31. But after _____ it over, I decided to laugh at myself and just join anyway.
A. having thought B. I have thought C. thought D. to have thought
32. Mary said, "I regret _____ him earlier in my life."
A. To meet **B. not having met** C. to have met D. at meeting
33. _____ from the horseback, he was taken to hospital and had an operation.
A. When falling B. As he was fallen **C. After having fallen** D. To fall
34. _____, he went into his office to fill in the daily time sheet .
A. Before leaving B. Before he had left C. Before having left D. When he's leaving
35. She often thinks carefully _____ any questions.
A. before answering B. before having answered
C. by answering D. having answering.
36. _____ from the horseback, he was taken to hospital and had an operation
A. When falling B. As he was fallen **C. After having fallen** D. To fall
37. They all denied _____ her.
A. to see B. of seeing **C. having ever seen** D. ever having seen
38. But after _____ it over, I decided to laugh at myself.
A. having thought B. I have thought C. I thought D. to have thought
39. _____ for twelve hours, I felt marvelous.
A. Having slept B. have slept C. Having been slept D. have been slept
40. _____ in dark colors, the room needed some bright lights.
A. Having painted B. To have painted
C. Having been painted D. To have been painted
41. The stockbroker denied _____ of the secret business deal.
A. having informed B. to have informed
C. having been informed D. to have been informed
42. She's angry about _____ to the farewell party last night.
A. not having invited B. not to have invited
C. not having been invited D. not to have been invited
43. We decided not to travel, _____ the terrible weather forecast.
A. having heard B. to have heard
C. having been heard D. to have been heard
44. Are you sure you told me about the party? I don't recall _____ about it.
A. having told B. to have told **C. having been told** D. to have been told
45. _____ only three hours, I can hardly focus on my work.
A. Having slept B. was slept C. slept D. sleeping

Exercise 2: Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

21. The teacher **compelled** the students to finish their homework before the next class. (compel)
22. Wearing a mask is **compulsory** in public places to prevent the spread of COVID-19. (compel)

23. The government **compulsorily** acquired the land for the construction of the highway. (compel)
24. She explored various career **options** before deciding to become a nurse. (option)
25. Taking a foreign language course is **optional** for students in this program. (option)
26. She has a master's degree in **education** and works as a teacher. (educate)
27. Reading books is an **educative** hobby that can improve your vocabulary and knowledge. (educate)
28. He has an impressive **academic** record and won many awards. (academy)
29. She performed **academically** well and graduated with honors. (academy)
30. He **immediately** regretted his decision and apologized. (immediate)
31. He learned a new **technique** for painting landscapes. (technical)
32. She encountered some technical difficulties and errors while working on the project. (technique)
33. She lacks the **qualifications** and requirements for the position. (qualify)
34. She is **qualified** and certified to teach English. (qualify)
35. She failed to meet the **requirements** and expectations for the project. (require)
36. He **requires** more feedback and evaluation from his supervisor. (require)
37. He loves **science** and wants to become a scientist. (science)
38. She is a **scientist** and makes discoveries and inventions. (science)
39. He **scientifically** proved his theory and claim. (science)
40. He celebrated his **graduation** and received his diploma. (graduate)

Exercise 3: Give the correct form of the verbs using present participles or perfect participles.

1. **Having slept** for twelve hours, I felt marvelous. (sleep)
2. He avoided **crossing** the bridge by swimming across the river. (cross)
3. She's angry about **not having been** invited to the farewell party last night. (not, invite)
4. Would you mind **showing** me your passport, sir? (show)
5. They denied **entering** the country illegally. (enter)
6. We decided not to travel, **having heard** the terrible weather forecast. (hear)
7. They now regret **having spoiled** their son by providing too many material possessions. (spoil)
8. **Having been invited** to the party, we could hardly refuse to go. (invite)
9. They object to **changing** their plans at this late date. (change)
10. Mai doesn't spend much time **preparing** for the exam. (prepare)

Exercise 4: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. I want to become a restaurant cook, so I'm looking for a **professional** cooking course.
A. checked **B. trained** C. accepted D. connected
2. We can learn a lot about a particular school from its school's **brochure** which has a lot of information.
A. information handbook B. notebook
C. diary D. dictionary
3. My mother is an **expert** at making cakes. She usually sells her cakes to famous restaurants.
A. learner B. teacher **C. master** D. trainer
4. If you want to get a high **mark** on a test, review the material carefully beforehand.
A. performance **B. score** C. figure D. note
5. School uniform is **compulsory** in most of Vietnamese schools.
A. depended **B. required** C. divided D. paid
6. At the time, I didn't believe his remarks regarding our pupils' employment options were really **appropriate**.
A. correct B. right C. exact **D. suitable**
7. Some students **pursue** their passions in music or art instead of other academic subjects.

A. follow

B. try

C. fulfill

D. last

8. They will participate in workshops and get **hands-on** experience leading classes.

A. sensible

B. formal

C. official

D. practical

Exercise 5: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Many students **go on** to higher education after receiving their vocational qualifications.

A. choose

B. stop

C. maintain

D. continue

2. During vocational education, students learn **specific** skills for their careers.

A. common

B. special

C. detailed

D. particular

3. Learning from **skilled** people is the best way of training because no teacher tells you what exactly happens when you work.

A. experienced

B. sensible

C. inexperienced

D. creative

4. A further **advantage** of these audio-visual techniques is their independence from system availability.

A. benefit

B. drawback

C. characteristic

D. danger

5. Students also have the opportunity to choose from a wide range of **optional** courses in the university.

A. mandatory

B. selective

C. free

D. limited

6. University students get the chance to live **independently**, make new friends, and join various clubs in addition to studying.

A. pleasantly

B. easily

C. comfortably

D. dependently

7. Educational opportunities are **available** to young people. If they don't want to study academic subjects, they can get a career education.

A. convenient

B. limited

C. accessible

D. usable

8. They just want to have a job **immediately** after they graduate from university.

A. urgently

B. instantly

C. shortly

D. later

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Exercise 6: Rewrite the sentences below with the same meaning

1. We switched off the lights before we went to bed.

→ Having **switched off the lights, we went to bed.**

2. The boy asked his mother's permission and then went out to play.

→ Before **going out to play, the boy had asked his mother's permission.**

3. As he had drunk too much, he didn't drive home himself.

→ Having **drunk too much, he didn't drive home himself.**

4. We have done two tests today, so we are exhausted.

→ Having **done two tests today, we are exhausted.**

5. She filled the washing machine and switched it on.

→ Having **filled the washing machine, she switched it on.**

6. She had been to disco the night before and she overslept in the morning.

→ Having **been to disco the night before, she overslept in the morning.**

7. We had worked in the garden all day and were sunburned in the evening.

→ Having **worked in the garden all day, we were sunburned in the evening.**

8. She had not slept for two days and therefore she wasn't able to concentrate.

→ Not **having slept for two days, she wasn't able to concentrate.**

9. Since Sarah had not seen him for ages, Sarah didn't recognize him.

→ Not **having seen him for ages, Sarah didn't recognize him.**

10. I had not ridden a horse for a long time and I found it very difficult to keep in the saddle.

→ Not **having ridden a horse for a long time, I found it very difficult to keep in the saddle.**

11. He took out a gun and put it in his briefcase

→ Taking **out a gun, he put it in his briefcase.**

12. Since Daniel had spent all his money, he couldn't afford a new jacket.

→ Having **spent all his money, Daniel couldn't afford a new jacket.**

13. Henry brought the dinner to his dog, it sat down next to him.
→ Being brought the dinner by Henry, his dog sat down next to him.
14. After Sarah had worked hard all day, she was exhausted.
→ After having worked hard all day, Sarah was exhausted.
15. He left the phone ring for 5 minutes and then slowly replaced the receiver.
→ Having left the phone ring for 5 minutes, he slowly replaced the receiver.

Exercise 7: Combine each pair of sentences using present participles or perfect participles.

1. He offered to show us the way home. He thought we were lost.
→ Thinking we were lost he offered to show us the way home.
2. He had fed the cat. He sat down to his own dinner.
→ Having fed the cat, he sat down to his own dinner.
3. She had looked through the fashion magazines. She didn't find the style that she liked.
→ Having looked through the fashion magazines, she didn't find the style that she liked.
4. I sat in the front row in the theatre. I saw everything beautifully.
→ Sitting in the front row in the theatre, I saw everything beautifully.
5. The lion found his cage door open. He left the cage and walked slowly towards the zoo entrance.
→ Finding his cage door open, the lion left the cage and walked slowly towards the zoo entrance.
6. I had heard that the caves were dangerous. I didn't want to go any further without a torch.
→ Having heard that the caves were dangerous, I didn't want to go any further without a torch.
7. The film star wore extremely fashionable clothes. She was surrounded by photographers and reporters.
→ Wearing extremely fashionable clothes, the film star was surrounded by photographers and reporters.
8. He passed under a ladder. He got a pot of paint fallen on his head.
→ Passing under a ladder, he got a pot of paint fallen on his head.
9. I had misunderstood the questions. I gave wrong answers to them.
→ Having misunderstood the questions, I gave wrong answers to them.
10. We thought he would never survive. He had fallen from such a height.
→ We thought he would never survive after having fallen from such a height.

PART III. SKILLS

A. LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen to an international student studying in Viet Nam. He is talking about his experience of pursuing higher education abroad. Take notes about each point below.

David's study-abroad experience	
1. Academic level	Undergraduate
2. Courses he takes	Vietnamese history and economic development
3. Staff	Very friendly and helpful
4. Programme coordinator	Very organised, knowledgeable and thorough, always available for emergencies
5. Housing	Lives with a host family, has his own room, comfortable and clean, has Internet
6. Food	Eats breakfast and dinner with host family, and lunch with Vietnamese fellow students, food-healthy and delicious; has his favourite dishes

Exercise 2: Listen again and decide if the following statements are true (T), false (F), or not given. Tick the correct boxes.

Statements	True	False	Not given
1. David is a postgraduate student majoring in Vietnamese studies.	☐	☒	☐
2. His host family helped him overcome his culture shock.	☒	☐	☐
3. His host mum taught him how to cook Vietnamese food.	☐	☐	☒
4. He used his own motorbike to get around Ha Noi.	☐	☒	☐
5. He will have a better understanding of cultural differences and similarities when he goes back home.	☒	☐	☐

Transcript

Good morning everyone. My name is David. I come from Canada and I have been done an undergraduate course in Viet Nam for two years. Today I'd like to share with you my study-abroad experience.

Well, my experience in Viet Nam has been great so far. My classes take place at the University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Hanoi.

I'm taking courses in Vietnamese history and economic development. The faculty staff are very friendly and helpful, and the programme Coordinator is very organized, knowledgeable and thorough. He is always available for any emergencies, making sure that I have everything I need. I live with a host family and have my own room, which is comfortable and clean, and has the Internet. When I first arrived, I was completely over the moon with everything, but then I realize that I was experiencing a culture shock. Luckily, I had the support of my host family. Since I came, I've been included in all family gatherings and outings. I also took an intensive Vietnamese language course and at the end of the first year, I was able to freely communicate with my host family in Vietnamese. This also helped me integrate with the local culture. Viet Nam is quite a safe country although the roads are a bit dangerous. I was really worried when I used a friend's motorbike to get around the city. Things are not expensive here so I can easily live on a student's budget. I usually eat breakfast and dinner with my host family, and lunch with my Vietnamese fellow students. Vietnamese food is very healthy and delicious, and I love my favourite dishes. I'll miss my host mum's cooking very much when I go back home! I think this programme of study has been worthwhile. I'll return home as a much stronger, confident and culturally sensitive person.

B. SPEAKING

Exercise 1: Choose the correct response. Then practise the short exchanges in pairs.

1. A: Why do students take a gap year? B: a/ They want to gain experience.
b/ They want to continue their education.
2. A: Studying abroad costs a lot of money B: a/ You should surf for more information
b/ You should apply for scholarships
3. A: I'll go to college after high school B: a/ Good for you! Go to a technical college
b/ Do you want to get a job soon?
4. A: How about a credit-based course? B: a/ It takes more time to complete the course
b/ It's the best choice for us now.
5. A: I'd like to join in the student exchange programme. B: a/ Wow You can travel to several countries.
b/ Does your school have such a programme?
6. A: Have you ever used the cloud? B: a/ Yes, I used it when I forgot my USB
b/ Yes, it was a day of nice weather.
7. A: My uncle is a worker, but he wants to follow higher education B: a/ He can work on his own at home.
b/ I think he can take distance education.
8. A: Do you like cloud learning? B: a/ I prefer campus life with social activities.
b/ Yes, face-to-face teaching and learning is the best choice
9. A: My brother follows postgraduate education when he gets a BA degree B: a/ He should study them at the same time
b/ He should gain some experience first
10. A: Nam tries to get seven credits this year B: a/ I think he shouldn't push himself hard
b/ I think he tries to pass the entrance exam

Exercise 2: Complete the dialogue with the phrases below. There is one extra that you do not need.

- A.** What do you think is the second benefit?
- B.** Vocational schools attract students from many regions and countries
- C.** There are several benefits for those who want to become qualified manual labourers in the future.
- D.** Why do workers with vocational training get a job easily?
- E.** Why do you think so?

- Phong:** Nowadays many people go to university for academic study.
Nick: But in fact more people should be encouraged to do vocational training because there is a lack of qualified workers such as electricians or plumbers.
Phong: E
 First, nowadays employers place more emphasis on experience than knowledge at university. In order to get well-paid jobs, students should study practical courses and work as part-time workers besides studying subjects at school.
Nick: A
Phong: A
Nick: Second, many people after graduating from college cannot make a living, or even do not have a job. By encouraging people to take vocational courses, there would be less unemployed workers,

and fewer crime cases.

Phong: _____ **D** _____

In many countries, especially developed ones, there is a lack of workers like electricians with their understanding and hands-on experience in their field. For example, many large corporations would offer higher salaries for the qualified workers than ones graduated from academic study.

Phong: I agree with you. It would make students think twice before applying for higher education

Nick: _____ **F** _____. Working for a local company as a plumber, for example, would be a good option and help them save a great deal of money.

Phong: You're right. _____ **C** _____. Everyone should choose the suitable path of their own.

Exercise 3: Choose the correct responses

1. David and his mom are talking to each other.

David: "Mom, I've received an offer for a summer internship in Australia!" **David's mom:** " _____ "

A. Really? Good luck!

B. Oh, that's great! Congratulations!

C. I couldn't agree more.

D. Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.

2. Lisa and Mary are talking to each other.

Lisa: "Can I have a quick look at your lecture notes?" **Mary:** " _____ "

A. Of course not today.

B. So far, so good!

C. No, I don't think so.

D. Sorry, I'm using them myself.

3. John and Mary are talking to each other.

John: "If I were you, I'd apply for the University of Melbourne scholarship." **Mary:** " _____ "

A. I don't feel afraid.

B. Never!

C. I suppose I ought to.

D. So, I hope.

4. John and Mary are talking to each other.

John: "I heard you passed the examination. Congratulations!" **Mary:** " _____ "

A. It's too bad!

B. I'm happy to help.

C. I'm doing fine.

D. Many thanks.

5. John and Mary are talking to each other.

John: "Why did you decide to major in French, Mary?" **Mary:** " _____ "

A. Because it is very similar to English.

B. Due of their friendliness.

C. I truly don't care.

D. It's nice to say so.

C. READING

Exercise 1: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.

① Like any other universities, the Open University can give you a degree. However, you don't have to (1) _____ working to study. It can also open up a whole variety (2) _____ interest. If you have never studied before, you will enjoy the special, new pleasure of (3) _____ your knowledge. You will make friends of all kinds. You may also find that your qualification provides new career opportunities.

You don't actually go to the Open University for lectures, but study at home using television, radio and computer software. You can (4) _____ one class a month if you wish at an Open University centre. Of course, there are exams to take, as in (5) _____ university. If you would like to know more, all you have to do is complete the form below. It could be the start of a wonderful new period in your life.

1. **A. stop**

B. end

C. break

D. leave

2. A. from

B. of

C. in

D. for

3. A. growing

B. changing

C. adding

D. increasing

4. A. give

B. learn

C. attend

D. study

5. **A. any**

B. some

C. many

D. most

②

GAP YEAR

In the professional or career world, a gap year is a year before going to college or university and after finishing high school or (1) _____ a year off before going into graduate school after completing a bachelor as an undergraduate. (2) _____ this time, students may engage in advanced academic courses, extra-academic courses and non-academic courses, such as yearlong pre-college math courses, language studies, learning a trade, art studies, volunteer work, travel, internships, sports and more. Gap years are sometimes considered a way for students to become independent and learn a great deal of (3) _____ prior to engaging in university life.

Australians and New Zealanders have a tradition of travelling overseas independently (4) _____ a young age. In New Zealand, this is known as "doing an OE" (Overseas Experience). Sometimes, an OE is (5) _____ to one year, but often Australians and New Zealanders will remain overseas for three to five years, with many working short-term in service industry jobs to fund their continuing travels. Europe and Asia are popular destinations for doing an OE. In Australia, through exchange programmes and benefits for youth, there are so many opportunities for a young person to broaden their mind through travel in a gap year.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. calling | B. going | C. taking | D. turning |
| 2. A. During | B. When | C. While | D. By |
| 3. A. responsible | B. responsibility | C. irresponsible | D. irresponsibility |
| 4. A. at | B. on | C. in | D. for |
| 5. A. distributed | B. used | C. spent | D. limited |

Exercise 2: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C [or D] on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 5.

① The difference between higher and further education can be a common cause of confusion. Further education is used to describe the education that occurs following compulsory post-16 secondary education, which is usually distinct from that offered in universities (higher education). **It** includes a few different levels such as A-Levels and Higher National Diplomas. Foundation Degrees are also a type of further education and take 2 years to complete compared with the 3-4 years of most bachelor's degrees which are offered by both universities and colleges. Sometimes it is possible to extend a Foundation Degree to a bachelor's degree, with one year or more of extra study.

Further education is usually taught in the sixth-form college part of a school or in independent further education colleges, as well as in other work-based, adult and community learning institutions in the United States, further education is sometimes referred to as continuing education.

Higher education primarily describes post-18 learning that takes place at universities, as well as other colleges and institutions that award academic degrees, and professional qualifications. While higher education is the common name in the UK and Ireland, it is also known as post-secondary, tertiary and third level education.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The passage compares and contrasts the different types of education that are available after secondary school.

B. The passage explains the benefits and drawbacks of further and higher education in different countries.

C. The passage describes the different levels and qualifications that are included in further and higher education.

D. The passage provides some examples and statistics of further and higher education in the UK and the US.

2. The word "**It**" in line 3 of paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. higher education

B. further education

C. compulsory post-16 secondary education

D. education

3. The word "distinct" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. different

B. separate

C. clear

D. special

4. Which of the following is **NOT** a type of further education mentioned in the passage?

A. A-Levels

B. Higher National Diplomas

C. Foundation Degrees

D. Professional Qualifications

5. What is another name for higher education in the United States?

A. continuing education

B. post-secondary education

C. tertiary education

D. third level education

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② British further education qualifications are respected by employers and academics worldwide. There are two main types: academic courses, and vocational and professional courses. Academic courses help you prepare for higher education at a university or college. They aim to develop your analytical skills, critical thinking and knowledge. Vocational and professional courses give you the skills and qualifications you need to enter and succeed in your chosen career. They offer technical training and skills for the workplace.

British further education providers invest heavily in facilities from libraries, computer centres and science laboratories to sports centres, theatres and arts studios. Class sizes are to ensure that you have access to equipment and enough time to talk to your tutors and lecturers

British qualifications are a great boost to your CV and to your earnings. Employers are increasingly looking for graduates with multicultural experience. Moreover, British colleges and universities have strong links with industry - many courses are designed in partnership with, and taught by, industry professionals. Many include the option of a year in industry or a work placement, giving you real professional experience. English is widely regarded as the language of business. Studying in the UK helps you learn the language quickly, through your studies, friends and everyday life. If you need any additional support, there are lots of English language classes across the UK.

The UK is a truly multicultural society, with a wonderful mix of people from many different backgrounds. As a student, you'll get to know people from all over the world and be inspired by many cultures. Many colleges have international offices and advisers to ensure you feel welcome and are supported throughout your time in British further education.

1. Higher education in the UK requires _____

A. technical training and working skills

B. analytical skills, critical thinking and knowledge

C. vocational and professional courses

D. academic courses at a university or college

2. British further education offers facilities in several fields **EXCEPT** _____

A. sports training

B. entertainment

C. Information technology

D. engineering workshop

3. British further education can give you advantages of getting a job because _____

A. you are taught by industrial professors

B. you know how to boost your CV and earn high salaries

C. you can get real multicultural and professional experience

D. you can follow both academic courses, and vocational courses

4. Following further education in the UK helps you improve your English quickly because _____

A. it is used in several life aspects

B. it is used in the business of languages

C. you can speak it at lots of English language classes

D. you need much additional support

5. As a foreign student, you can get involved in social activities quickly because _____

A. you can get support about British further education

B. Britain is a multicultural society with much support from colleges

C. the UK has a wonderful mix of different peoples from all over the world

D. you can enjoy your time in British further education

Exercise 3: Read the passage about international students in Viet Nam, and then answer the questions.**Viet Nam: Struggling to Attract International Students**

Viet Nam is changing university enrolment requirements to make it easier for foreign students to study at its universities. Previously, foreign students were required to take university entrance examinations in Vietnamese, making it difficult if not almost impossible for non- Vietnamese-speaking foreign students to apply.

International student enrolment is one of the criteria to rank Vietnamese universities. Attracting foreign students is also a way for Viet Nam to promote Viet Nam's education to the world.

The leading universities in Viet Nam enrol undergraduate and graduate international students every year. Most are from the Asia Pacific region including China, Japan, Korea, Australia, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand, while a few come from the United States and Europe. Most of the international students study Vietnamese studies, Vietnamese literature or Southeast Asian studies, which makes Viet Nam the best destination for them.

The leading institutions such as Viet Nam National Universities in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City, which have a tradition of hosting international students, run preparatory courses in Vietnamese for foreign students. However, it's widely recognized that if these universities do not have programmes taught in English, they have a challenge to enrol international students.

1. Why was it very difficult for foreign students to study at Vietnamese universities?

→ Because they were required to take university entrance examinations in Vietnamese.

2. What is the role of international student enrolment for Vietnamese universities?

→ It is one of the criteria to rank Vietnamese universities.

3. Where do most international students in Viet Nam come from?

→ They come from the Asia Pacific region including China, Japan, Korea, Australia, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand.

4. What majors do they study?

→ They study Vietnamese studies, Vietnamese literature or Southeast Asian studies.

5. What should the leading Vietnamese universities do to attract more international students?

→ They should have courses and programmes taught in English.

D. WRITING

Write a letter to request information about the carpentry course, using the words given

Dear Sir/Madam

5. I/interested/apply/your college/admission / first year / carpentry programme

→ I am interested in applying to your college for admission to the first year of the carpentry programme

6. I graduated/high school/distinction / and / I plan/ do a course / carpentry

→ I have graduated from high school with distinction, and I am planning to do a course carpentry.

7. I/interested/learn/more/ admission requirements / availability / scholarships / and / accommodation/students/remote provinces

→ I am interested in learning more about admission requirements, availability of scholarships and accommodation for students from remote provinces.

8. Please send // information/address below

→ Please send me the information at the address below.

5. If you / any questions/my request / please contact / by phone/ 1900990/ or / by email/

→ If you have any questions about my request, please contact me by phone at 1900990 or by email

Thank you for considering my request I look forward to hearing from you soon

Yours sincerely,
Minh

SHORT TEST UNIT 7

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.

1. A. academic

B. bachelor

C. exam

D. format

2. A. vocational B. professional C. doctorate D. provide
 3. A. chemist B. bachelor C. mechanic D. architect

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

4. A. university B. educational C. qualification D. independently
 5. A. apprenticeship B. academic C. institution D. systematic

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

6. Further education courses are usually described as either _____ or vocational.
 A. academic B. practical C. learning D. technical
7. It is clear from these figures that only a minority of older people participate in formal learning, and that even fewer engage in _____ education.
 A. high B. higher C. early D. physical
8. He argued for better vocational education, saying many students were not interested in _____ courses.
 A. studying B. theory C. school D. academic
9. The Swedes regard _____ training as a part of a young person's education.
 A. work B. occupation C. vocation D. vocational
10. As well as studying on _____ in the UK, you can also choose to study outside the UK - for example by distance learning.
 A. campus B. accommodation C. building D. dormitory
11. The teachers at Edinburgh College encourage students to _____ with others, experiment with arts and find their own ideas.
 A. help B. improve C. involve D. collaborate
12. University _____ In Vietnam can decide their own criteria for enrolling international students.
 A. principals B. rectors C. headmasters D. managers
13. Humans do harm to the environment by _____ atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration, by a third since the Industrial Revolution began
 A. increasing B. having increased C. having been increased D. being increased
14. _____ the desalination plant, the company could offer an effective solution to the problem of water scarcity.
 A. To build B. Having built C. Being built D. Having been built
15. The public praised the local farmers for _____ millions of trees on the surrounding hills.
 A. plant B. being planted C. being planting D. having planted

Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word below. There are three extra word

speech	state	honour	stage
education	graduation	completion	courses

Upon satisfactory (16) completion of the 12th grade, a student graduates and receives a high school diploma. In the US, students graduate from high school, junior high school, elementary school and even nursery school. At high schools, there are ceremonies to celebrate (17) graduation with caps, gowns diplomas, and speeches by staff and students.

Graduation ceremonies are often called 'commencement', because it marks the start of a new (18) stage in a student's life. Americans are enthusiastic about life cycle events or milestones and graduations are a time of great celebration of students. It's a particular (19) honour for a student (usually the top student) to be chosen as the valedictorian, who gives the farewell (20) speech at the graduation ceremony.

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

21. In order to resolve the issue, we need to identify the specific root cause of the problem.
 A. particular B. common C. general D. different

22. What makes you think you are **qualified** for this job? Did you take the course for that major at university?

- A. equipped B. capable C. suitable **D. proficient**

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

23. He **succeeded** in achieving the scholarship of that company. He could be an official staff member after the course.

- A. managed **B. failed** C. tried D. covered

24. After graduation, the students can **immediately** find a job without waiting for the qualification.

- A. later** B. alternatively C. shortly D. urgently

Circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

25. Jack is asking Jane.

Jack: Will you be available on Sunday? **Jane:** " _____ "

- A. Alright. I know you like it. **B. Yes. Let's meet that day.**
C. Ok, I'll show you. D. OK, I'll be ready.

26. Jack is asking Jane.

Jack: I want you to help me find some information about the English course right now. **Peter:** " _____ "

- A. I'm afraid I can't make it at the right time.** B. You should follow me at that time.
C. All right, I'll see you then. D. Sorry, I was busy.

27. John and Mary are talking to each other.

John: "Let's go to the Dr. Millet's seminar on learning styles this afternoon!" **Mary:** " _____ "

- A. I wish I could but I'm busy then.** B. Learning styles are really subjective.
C. Thanks, I won't. D. I would if I were you.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 28 to 32.

Further education in Britain means education after GCSE exams taken around the age of 16. It includes courses of study (28) _____ to A-levels which students do at their school or college. Some students go straight to a college of further education which (29) _____ a wide range of full or part-time courses. Further education also includes training for professional (30) _____ in nursing, accountancy, and management and in fields such as arts and music. The term tertiary education is used to refer (31) degree courses at universities.

The British government is keen to ask more young people to remain in education as long as possible in order (32) _____ up a more highly skilled better educated workforce

28. A. led B. linked **C. leading** D. linking
29. A. gives **B. offers** C. supports D. presents
30. A. degree B. diploma C. certificate **D. qualifications**
31. **A. to** B. from C. with D. at
32. A. build B. to build C. building D. built

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 33 to 37.

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

Any offer, however, is only conditional at this stage. Applications and interviews take place several months before students do their A-level examinations. These are the exams that you do at the end of your

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

33. The main idea of the passage is _____

A. how to be accepted to a university

B. how to take an A-level examination

C. studying at a university

D. what to do after leaving school

34. The maximum number of universities that a student can apply for is _____

A. two

B. three

C. four

D. five

35. If the university is interested in the application, _____.

A. the student will be offered a place

B. the student will have to attend an interview

C. the student will go straight to the university

D. the student will take an A-level examination

36. Students do their A-level examination _____.

A. at the beginning of their last year at school

B. before they send the application forms to the universities

C. at the end of their time at school

D. right after they receive an application form

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

A. the place will be offered to someone else

B. he must take a year out

C. he mustn't apply to any other university

D. he will be able to get the place

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

38. He was proud of had won the first place in the English Speaking Contest.

A

B

C

D

(having won)

39. Vocation training is usually much shorter than a college or university course.

A

B

C

D

(Vocational)

40. Failed the university entrance exams, he decided to train to become a car mechanic.

A

B

C

D

(Having failed)

Rewrite the sentences using Perfect Participle Clauses or Perfect Gerunds.

41. She didn't get up early and then she got to school late.

→ Not having gotten up early, she got to school late.

42. After Jack had sent the CV online, he realized that he had forgotten to fill in his phone number.

→ Having sent the CV online, Jack realized that he had forgotten to fill in his phone number.

43. I had not prepared well for the presentation, so I didn't get a good mark on it.

→ Not having prepared well for the presentation, I didn't get a good mark on it.

44. After he bought a new book, he read it anywhere and-anytime.

→ Having bought a new book, he read it anywhere and anytime.

45. He didn't remember that he had met her at his teacher's house.

→ He didn't remember having met her at his teacher's house.

You would like to apply for a nurse training programme, and ask for more information Write sentences, using the words and phrases given.

Dear Sir or Madam,

46. I/interested/apply/your college/admission / first year / the nurse training programme

→ I am interested in applying to your college for admission to the first year of the nurse training programme.

47. I/ already/visit/ the programme's website/review/ the programme's brochure / and /I/ really appreciate

it if you / send me information / training programme

➔ I have visited the programme's website, reviewed the programme's brochure, and I would really appreciate it if you could send me information about the training.

48. I/interested/learn/more/ admission requirements / and /areas/ specialization

➔ I am interested in learning more about admission requirements, and areas of specialization

49. I also like/know/if/grants or scholarships / available/first-year students

➔ I would like to know if grants or scholarships are available for first-year students.

50. you/send me / information/the address given above

➔ You can send me the information at the address given above.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

I look forward to hearing from you soon

Yours faithfully,

Minh

--- THE END ---