

# UNIT 7: EDUCATION OPTIONS FOR SCHOOL-LEAVERS

## VOCABULARY

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Academic /,ækə'demik/(a):<br>➔ Academy /ə'kædəmi/ (n): học viện, Viện Hàn Lâm  | có tính chất học thuật, liên quan tới học tập |
| 2. Apprenticeship /ə'prentisʃip/(n):  | thời gian học việc, thời gian học nghề        |
| 3. Baccalaureate /bækə'lo:riət/ (n):  | thi tú tài                                    |
| 4. Higher education: = tertiary education   | giáo dục đại học                              |
| 5. Bachelor's degree /'bætʃələ[r]di'gri:/:  | bằng cử nhân                                  |
| 6. Master's degree /'mɑ:stə[r] di'gri:/:  | bằng thạc sĩ                                  |
| 7. Doctorate /'dɒktərət/(n):  | học vị tiến sĩ                                |
| 8. Vocational school (n):   | trường dạy nghề                               |
| 9. Technical college:   | Đại học kỹ thuật                              |
| 10. Entrance exam (np):   | kì thi đầu vào                                |
| 11. Graduation /grædʒu'eɪʃn/(n):  | lễ tốt nghiệp, khi tốt nghiệp                 |
| 12. Degree /di'gri:/(n):  | Học vị, bằng                                  |
| 13. Diploma /di'plɒmə/(n):  | Bằng cấp                                      |
| 14. Major /'meɪdʒər/ (n):   | Chuyên ngành                                  |
| 15. Campus/'kæmpəs/ (n):  | Khu viên                                      |
| 16. Scholarship /'skɔ:ləʃɪp/(n):  | Học bổng                                      |
| 17. Formal /'fɔ:ml/ (a):  | chính quy, có hệ thống                        |
| 18. Undergraduate /'ndə'grædʒət/(n):<br>➔ graduate /grædʒət/(n): sinh viên đã tốt nghiệp<br>➔ graduate /'grædʒuət/ from: tốt nghiệp từ....<br>➔ postgraduate(n): nghiên cứu sinh (người đang học sau đại học) | sinh viên chưa tốt nghiệp                     |
| 19. Brochure /'brɒʃʃə[r]/(n):   | ấn phẩm quảng cáo, giới thiệu                 |
| 20. Institution /,ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃn/(n):<br>➔ institute /'ɪnstɪtju:t/(n): học viện, viện   | cơ sở, viện(đào tạo)                          |
| 21. Manage /'mænidʒ/ (v):<br>➔ manage+ to Vb  | cố gắng (làm việc gì đó)                      |
| 22. Mechanic /mi'kænik/(n):   | thợ máy                                       |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| ➔ Mechanical /mi'kænikl/(a): [thuộc] máy móc, [thuộc] cơ khí  |  |
| 24. Qualification /kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃn/ (n):  | trình độ chuyên môn, văn bằng  |
| 25. School-leaver (n):  | học sinh tốt nghiệp trung học phổ thông  |
| 26. Specific skills:  | kỹ năng đặc biệt   |
| 27. Hands-on /'hændsɒn/(a):   | [về] thực hành   |
| 28. Mandatory/'mændətəri/(a) =required (a) = obligatory (a) = compulsory (a)  | Bắt buộc   |
| 29. Eligible/'elɪdʒəbl/(a) for:   | Đủ tư cách   |
| 30. Enroll/in'rɒsl/(v):   | Ghi danh   |
| 31. CV /sɪvi/(n):   | Lí lịch  |
| 32. Accommodation/ə'kɒmə'deɪʃn/(n):   | Chỗ ở  |
| 33. Transcript /'trænskɪp/(n):  | Học bạ   |
| 34. Tuition /'tʃʊ:ʃn/(n):   | Học phí  |
| 35. Tutor /'tʃʊ:tər/(n):  | Gia sư   |
| 36. Formality /fɔ:'mæləti/(n):<br># informal /in'fɔ:ml/ (a): Không chính thức<br>➔informality /,ɪnfɔ:'mæləti/(n): Sự không chính thức | Sự đúng quy cách, sự đúng thủ tục  |
| 37. Sixth-form college (n):   | 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 |
| 38. education fair / ,edʒ.ə'keɪ.ʃən feər/(n)  | hội chợ giáo dục   |
| 39.sensible /'sensəbl/ (adj)  | hợp lý   |
| 40. pursue /pə'sju:/(v)   | theo đuổi  |
| 41. independently / ,ɪ.n.dɪ'pen.dənt.li/(adv)   | độc lập  |
| 42. practical skill /'præk.tɪ.kəl skɪl/ (n)   | kỹ năng thực tế  |

## GRAMMAR

### 1. Chức năng:

➔ Là chủ ngữ của câu: Dancing bored him.

➔ Bổ ngữ của động từ: Her hobby is painting.

➔ Là bổ ngữ: Seeing is believing.

➔ Sau giới từ: He is interested in watching films on TV.

→Sau một vài động từ: avoid, mind, enjoy.....

## 2. Một số cách dùng đặc biệt:

### A. Verb + V-ing: Danh động từ theo sau một số động từ:

|                            |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Admit: thú nhận            | Anticipate: trông mong, mong đợi | Avoid: tránh                 |
| Appreciate: tán thành      | Consider: xem xét                | Delay: hoãn lại              |
| Defer: trì hoãn            | Deny: từ chối                    | Detest: ghét                 |
| Dislike: không thích       | Dread: sợ                        | Enjoy: thích thú             |
| Escape: trốn thoát         | Excuse: thứ lỗi                  | Fancy: đam mê                |
| Finish: hoàn thành         | Forgive: tha thứ                 | Like: thích                  |
| Love: yêu thích            | Imagine: tưởng tượng             | Involve: dính líu, liên quan |
| Keep: giữ, tiếp            | Mind: phiền                      | Miss: nhớ, nhớ               |
| Mention: đề cập            | Pardon: tha thứ, tha lỗi         | Prefer: thích                |
| Prevent: ngăn ngừa         | Postpone: hoãn lại               | Practice: thực hành          |
| Propose                    | Quit: từ bỏ                      | Recollect: nhớ lại           |
| Resent: căm thù            | Recall: gọi nhớ/ recollect       | Resume: cho rằng             |
| Resist: kháng cự, ngăn cản | Risk : mạo hiểm                  | Remember/ forget             |
| Suggest: gợi ý             | Stop/ begin/ start               | Understand: hiểu             |
| Discuss: thảo luận         | Hate: ghét                       |                              |

Ex: He admitted taking the money.

He detests writing letters.

He didn't want to risk getting wet.

I can't understand his/ him leaving his wife.

Chú ý: excuse, forgive, pardon, prevent không trực tiếp theo sau bởi danh động từ mà theo sau bởi:

Possessive adjective/ pronoun + danh động từ hoặc pronoun + preposition + danh động từ

Appreciate thường theo sau bởi tính từ sở hữu hoặc danh động từ ở dạng bị động

Ex: Forgive my/ me ringing you up so early.

Forgive me for ringing you up so early.

You can't prevent his/ him spending his own money.

You can't prevent him from spending his own money.

I appreciate your giving me o much of your time./ I appreciate being given this opportunity.

### B. Common phrasal verbs + V-ing: (sau một số cụm động từ)

carry on, end up, give up, go round, keep on, put off, set about...

### C. Expression + V-ing: Một số thành ngữ theo sau bởi V-ing

– have fun/ a good time + V-ing: vui vẻ ...

– have trouble/ difficulty + V-ing:

- have a hard time/ difficult time + V-ing
- spend + time/ money + V-ing (present participle)

E.x: He spends 3 hours studying English every day.

- waste + time/money + V-ing:
- sit + Danh từ nơi chốn + V-ing: ➔ she sat at her desk writing a letter
- stand + danh từ nơi chốn + V-ing
- lie + danh từ nơi chốn + V-ing
- can't help = can't bear = can't stand = can't resist (không thể chịu được)

E.x: 1. I can't bear hearing his lies.

2. I can't stand seeing him here.

- It is no good / It is no use (vô ích / không có ích)
- There's no point in ...
- What's the point of...
- to be busy: bận rộn
- to be worth

E.X: My mother is busy cooking in the kitchen.

E.x: This book is worth reading.

- be used to = get used to = be accustomed to: quen với
- S + prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing: thích làm gì hơn làm gì
- = S + would rather Vinf than Vinf

D. Go + gerund để chỉ một hoạt động đặc biệt nào đó: (Present participle)

\* Cụm giới từ theo sau bởi V-ing:

\* Preposition + gerund (giới từ + gerund):

|  |                       |                            |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| be interested in (thích thú)   | think about (nghĩ về) | apologize for (xin lỗi về) |
| insist on (khăng khăng về)   | talk about (nói về)   | instead of (thay vì)       |
| be accustomed to = be / get used to = be familiar with : quen / thích nghi với |                       | forward to (mong đợi)      |

## PRACTICE

- Nam suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) the children to school yesterday.
- Before \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed, my mother turned off the lights.
- Minh is interested in \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music before \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed.
- This robber admitted \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) the red mobile phone last week.
- Shyn spends a lot of money \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) her car.
- Don't waste her time \_\_\_\_\_ (complain) about her salary.
- That questions need \_\_\_\_\_ (reply).
- Viet is used to \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) when he faces his difficulties.

9. It's time they stopped \_\_\_\_\_ (work) here.
10. Jim forgot \_\_\_\_\_ (send) this message last night.
11. Can you imagine (live) \_\_\_\_\_ without internet?
12. I anticipate (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday.
13. He denies (steal) \_\_\_\_\_ the purse.
14. Do you recall (meet) \_\_\_\_\_ her at the party last night?
15. She mentioned (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema, but I don't know what she decided to do in the end.
16. There's no sense in (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ him. He's not at home.
17. Jack is good at (paint) \_\_\_\_\_ ceilings.
18. (Swim) \_\_\_\_\_ is good for your health. (swim)
19. Would you mind (pass) \_\_\_\_\_ me the sugar.
20. It was a good holiday. I enjoyed (be) \_\_\_\_\_ by the sea.

**KEY:**

- |                |              |                     |             |              |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. talking     | 2. Going     | 3. Listening/ going | 4. Stealing | 5. Repairing |
| 6. complaining | 7. Replying  | 8. Crying           | 9. Working  | 10. Sending  |
| 11. living     | 12. Arriving | 13. Stealing        | 14. Meeting |              |
| 15. Going      |              |                     |             |              |
| 16. visiting   | 17. Painting | 18. Swimming        | 19. Passing | 20. being    |

**THEORY OF GERUND AND PRESENT PARTICIPLE (Danh động từ và Hiện tại phân từ)**

**I. Gerund (Danh động từ)**

1. Hình thức: **V-ing**

2. Chức năng: Danh động từ có thể làm:

– Chủ từ (Subject)

e.g: Collecting stamps is my hobby. (Sưu tầm tem là sở thích của tôi.)

-Túc từ của động từ

e.g: She enjoys watching cartoons. (Cô ấy rất thích xem phim hoạt hình.)

– Túc từ của giới từ

e.g: He is interested in learning English. (Anh quan tâm đến việc học tiếng Anh.)

– Bổ ngữ cho chủ từ (Subject Complement)

e.g: Her joy is helping the homeless people.

(Niềm vui của cô ấy là giúp đỡ những người vô gia cư.)

– Ngữ đồng vị (Appositive)

e.g: My hobby, playing table tennis, makes me feel happy.

(Sở thích của mình, chơi bóng bàn, khiến mình cảm thấy hạnh phúc.)

– Cấu tạo danh từ ghép

### **gerund + noun**

e.g: cooking-oil (dầu ăn), sleeping-pill (thuốc ngủ)

### **noun + gerund**

e.g: child-bearing (việc sinh con)

## **II. Present participle (Hiện tại phân từ)**

1. Hình thức: **V-ing**

2. Chức năng

– Dùng trong các thì tiếp diễn: **be + Present participle (V-ing)**

e.g: + It is raining now. (Present progressive) (Trời đang mưa.)

+ We will be studying English at this time tomorrow. (Future progressive) (Chúng tôi sẽ được học tiếng Anh vào thời gian này ngày mai.)

– Dùng như một tính từ (mang nghĩa chủ động và thường miêu tả vật)

e.g: + The film is interesting. (Đây là bộ phim thú vị.)

+ It's an exciting journey. (Đây là một chuyến đi thú vị.)

– Thay cho một mệnh đề

\* Mệnh đề độc lập trong câu ghép:

Hai sự kiện xảy ra đồng thời cùng một chủ từ thì một trong hai mệnh đề có thể được thay bằng hiện tại phân từ.

e.g: He washed his car and sang happily.

(Ông ấy đã rửa chiếc xe của mình và hát vui vẻ.)

—> Washing his car, he sang happily. (Rửa xe của mình, ông ấy hát vui vẻ.)

—> He washed his car, singing happily. (Ông ấy đã rửa chiếc xe của mình, ca hát vui vẻ.)

Hai sự kiện xảy ra kế tiếp nhau: sự kiện xảy ra trước được thay bằng hiện tại phân từ.

e.g: She put on her coat and went out. (Cô ấy mặc áo khoác vào và rời ra ngoài.)

—> Putting on her coat, she went out. (Mặc áo khoác vào, cô ấy đi ra ngoài)

Mệnh đề phụ trong câu:

+ Mệnh đề quan hệ: khi đại từ quan hệ làm chủ từ và mệnh đề quan hệ là mệnh đề chủ động thì được thay bằng hiện tại phân từ.

e.g: The girl who lent me this book is my best friend.

(Cô gái đã cho tôi mượn cuốn sách này là người bạn tốt nhất của tôi)

—> The girl lending me this book is my best friend.

(Cô gái cho tôi mượn cuốn sách này là người bạn tốt nhất của tôi.)

+ Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian:

e.g: Since he left school, he has worked in a restaurant.

(Kể từ khi ông rời trường học, ông đã làm việc trong nhà hàng.)

—> Leaving school, he has worked in a restaurant.

(Rời trường học, ông đi làm việc trong nhà hàng.)

+ Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ lý do: hai mệnh đề phải cùng chủ từ

e.g: Because he drove carelessly, he had an accident.

(Bởi vì anh ta lái xe bất cẩn, anh ta đã bị tai nạn.)

—> Driving carelessly, he had an accident.

(Lái xe bất cẩn, anh ta đã bị tai nạn.)

Cấu trúc câu: **S + sit/stand/lie /come/ run (cụm từ chỉ nơi chốn) + present participle.**

e.g: He sat on the chair reading a book.

(Ông ta ngồi trên ghế đọc quyển sách.)

Cấu trúc: **There + be + Noun + present participle.**

e.g: There are many people waiting for Tom who is writing Global Success 11 book.

(Có rất nhiều người đang đợi Tom người đang viết sách global success 11.)

## **THEORY OF PERFECT GERUND AND PERFECT PARTICIPLE (Danh động từ hoàn thành và Phân từ hoàn thành)**

### **1. Perfect gerund (Danh động từ hoàn thành)**

Danh động từ hoàn thành được thành lập bởi **having + past participle**. Danh động từ hoàn thành được dùng thay cho hình thức hiện tại của danh động từ khi chúng ta đề cập đến một hành động trong quá khứ.

Ex: He was accused of deserting his ship/. He was accused of having deserted his ship. (Ông ta bị cáo buộc đã rời bỏ tàu)

She apologized for not having finished the project.

**Lưu ý: Perfect gerund** giữ chức năng như danh động từ hoặc cụm danh từ

Danh động từ hoàn thành thường được dùng sau **deny**.

Ex: He denied having been there. (Anh ta phủ nhận đã có mặt ở đây.)

### **1. Perfect participle (Phân từ hoàn thành)**

Phân từ hoàn thành được thành lập bởi **having + past participle**.

Phân từ hoàn thành có thể được dùng thay cho hiện tại phân từ trong câu có hai hành động ngắn xảy ra liên tiếp nhau của cùng một chủ từ (hành động trong mệnh đề phân từ hoàn tất trước khi hành động trong mệnh đề chính bắt đầu) hay nói cách khác khi một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác hoặc nhấn mạnh sự hoàn thành của một hành động, chúng ta dùng **perfect participle** cho hành động đầu tiên

Ex: **Having tied/ Tying** one end of the rope to his bed, he threw the other end out of the window. (Cột một đầu dây thừng vào giường, anh ta ném đầu còn lại qua cửa sổ)

**Having taken off/ Taking off** his shoes, Ray walked into the house. (Cởi giày ra, Ray đi vào nhà.)

Finishing my homework, I went to bed: Sau khi làm bài xong bài tập tôi đi ngủ.

**Having finished** my homework, I went to bed: Sau khi đã làm xong bài tập tôi đi ngủ.

Câu thứ hai nhấn mạnh việc đi ngủ chỉ xảy ra sau khi đã làm xong bài tập.

I approve of helping the poor. Tôi đồng ý với việc giúp đỡ người nghèo.

I approve of **having helped** the poor. Tôi đồng ý với việc (chúng ta/ các bạn) đã giúp đỡ người nghèo.

Câu thứ hai diễn tả ý giúp đỡ người nghèo này **đã xảy ra rồi**

● Tuy nhiên chúng ta thường dùng phân từ hoàn thành khi

- hành động trong mệnh đề chính là kết quả của sự kiện trong mệnh đề phân từ

Ex: **Having broken** her leg the last time she went, Brenda decided not to go on the school skiing trip this year. (Bị gãy chân trong chuyến đi trượt tuyết lần trước, Brenda quyết định không tham gia chuyến đi trượt tuyết năm nay của trường.) or [ **After breaking** her leg...; **NOT Breaking her leg...** ]

► **Lưu ý:** chúng ta có thể dùng ***After v-ing*** thay cho ***have + participle*** trong cấu trúc trên

Ex: **Having broken** her leg the last time she went = **After breaking** her leg ...

- hành động đầu tiên kéo dài trong một khoảng thời gian.

Ex: **Having repaired** the car, Tom took it out for a road test. (Sửa xe xong, Tom đánh xe ra đường chạy thử.) [ **NOT Repairing the car...** ]

- việc dùng hiện tại phân từ có thể gây nhầm lẫn.

Ex: **Reading** the instructions, he snatched up the fire extinguisher. (Đọc chỉ dẫn, anh ta chụp lấy bình chữa cháy.) → có thể làm cho người đọc hiểu rằng hai hành động này xảy ra đồng thời. Trường hợp này, chúng ta nên dùng phân từ hoàn thành.

Ex: **Having read** the instructions, he snatched up the fire extinguisher. (Đọc xong chỉ dẫn, anh ta chụp lấy bình chữa cháy.)

- Nếu một hành động xảy ra gần như cùng một lúc (*ranh giới thời gian không rõ rệt*), thay vì dùng ***Perfect gerund*** thì chúng ta có thể dùng ***Present participle*** cho hành động đầu tiên.

Ex: **Taking** a key out of his pocket, he opened the door

**VERB + OBJECT + PREPOSITION + PERFECT GERUND (Danh động từ hoàn thành)**

|                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| -apologise for                   | : xin lỗi về...                    |
| -accuse someone of               | : buộc tội ai về...                |
| -admire someone for              | : ngưỡng mộ ai về...               |
| -blame someone/something for     | : đổ lỗi cho ai, cái gì về...      |
| -congratulate someone on         | : chúc mừng ai về...               |
| -criticise someone/something for | : phê bình/chỉ trích ai/cái gì ... |
| -punish someone for              | : phạt ai về...                    |
| -praise someone for              | : khen ngợi ai về...               |
| -thank someone for               | : cảm ơn ai về...                  |
| -suspect someone of              | : nghi ngờ ai về...                |

Ex: He blamed me for not having cooked dinner.

He apologised for having made us wait so long.



## VERB + PERFECT GERUND (Danh động từ hoàn thành)

|          |        |        |         |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| Admit    | Deny   | Forget | Mention |
| Remember | Recall | Regret |         |

Ex: 1. I regret not having met him earlier in my life.

2. She denied having broken the flower vase.

### **PRACTICE**

#### **Giving the correct form of PERFECT GERUND AND PERFECT PARTICIPLE**

1. Tom hated \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) the mountain because there was nothing to see there.
2. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) that movie before.
3. The murderer admitted \_\_\_\_\_ (kill) the old lady.
4. Sally regretted \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) their wedding anniversary.
5. One of the security guards was accused of \_\_\_\_\_ (help) the robbers during the robbery.
6. Why don't you apologized to me for \_\_\_\_\_ (read) my diary?
7. My son recalled \_\_\_\_\_ (hide) his toy under his bed.
8. He didn't mention \_\_\_\_\_ (change) the meeting dates to the manager.
9. I couldn't bear \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) the terrible noise coming upstairs.
10. This job necessitates \_\_\_\_\_ (graduate) from ELT Department.
11. She regrets \_\_\_\_\_ (marry) too early.
12. He is accused of \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) a bribe for his fault in the accident.
13. Gina remembers \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) Disneyland when she was 7.
14. He enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) the chocolate cake.
15. He denied \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) the car.

### **KEY**

1. having climbed
2. having watched
3. having killed
4. having forgotten
5. having helped
6. having read
7. having hidden
8. having changed
9. having heard
10. having graduated
11. having married
12. having offered
13. having travelled
14. having eaten
15. having stolen

#### **GIVING THE CORRECT FORM OF PERFECT GERUND AND PERFECT PARTICIPLE**

1. I object to him \_\_\_\_\_ (make) private calls on the office phone.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) his own boss for such a long time, he found it hard to accept orders from another.
3. They denied \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (tie) one end of the rope to his bed, he threw the other end out of the window.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the instruction, he snatched up the fire extinguisher.
6. The children admitted \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the money.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (type) by the secretary, the letter was signed by the boss.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ (interrupt) several times, she was rather annoyed.

**KEY:**

1. having made    2. Having been    3. having been    4. Having tied  
5. Having read    6. having taken    7. Having been typed    8. Having been interrupted

**MORE PRACTICE**

**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. <u>d</u> egree      | B. <u>d</u> octorate      | C. <u>g</u> raduate     | D. kind <u>e</u> rgarten |
| 2. A. b <u>a</u> chelor   | B. <u>ch</u> apter        | C. <u>ch</u> emistry    | D. t <u>e</u> acher      |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> ulture     | B. <u>st</u> udent        | C. i <u>n</u> stitution | D. <u>u</u> niversity    |
| 4. A. app <u>r</u> eciate | B. <u>ps</u> ychology     | C. <u>p</u> rogramme    | D. r <u>e</u> spectively |
| 5. A. <u>a</u> cademic    | B. <u>a</u> pply          | C. <u>a</u> pology      | D. <u>a</u> chieve       |
| 6. A. dist <u>a</u> nce   | B. mand <u>a</u> tory     | C. doct <u>o</u> rate   | D. <u>m</u> ajor         |
| 7. A. coll <u>e</u> ge    | B. <u>cr</u> edit         | C. <u>d</u> egree       | D. <u>r</u> espective    |
| 8. A. <u>p</u> assion     | B. coll <u>a</u> boration | C. <u>a</u> nalyse      | D. <u>e</u> xchange      |
| 9. A. <u>b</u> ased       | B. purs <u>u</u> ed       | C. appl <u>i</u> ed     | D. arr <u>a</u> nged     |
| 10. A. <u>m</u> odes      | B. coll <u>e</u> ges      | C. dist <u>a</u> nces   | D. enr <u>i</u> ches     |

**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. i <u>n</u> ternship   | B. app <u>a</u> licant  | C. b <u>a</u> chelor     | D. <u>a</u> dmission    |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> tudious      | B. <u>d</u> ependent    | C. <u>c</u> ritical      | D. <u>c</u> ultural     |
| 3. A. <u>p</u> sychology    | B. <u>a</u> chievement  | C. <u>a</u> cademy       | D. <u>k</u> indergarten |
| 4. A. <u>a</u> dmission     | B. <u>h</u> istory      | C. <u>n</u> ursery       | D. <u>d</u> ifference   |
| 5. A. <u>m</u> echanic      | B. <u>c</u> hemistry    | C. <u>c</u> inema        | D. <u>f</u> aculty      |
| 6. A. <u>b</u> iology       | B. <u>g</u> eography    | C. <u>e</u> ducation     | D. <u>r</u> elationship |
| 7. A. <u>b</u> roaden       | B. <u>p</u> rovide      | C. <u>p</u> ursue        | D. <u>s</u> ucceed      |
| 8. A. <u>c</u> ollege       | B. <u>d</u> egree       | C. <u>l</u> anguage      | D. <u>s</u> ubject      |
| 9. A. <u>u</u> ndergraduate | B. <u>o</u> ppportunity | C. <u>q</u> ualification | D. <u>u</u> niversity   |
| 10. A. <u>b</u> achelor     | B. <u>d</u> iploma      | C. <u>i</u> nternship    | D. <u>s</u> cholarship  |

**VOCABULARY**

**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. Don't **play down** John's contribution to the development of country's education.

- A. pretend                      B. estimate                      C. **undervalue**                      D. cooperate

Đáp án: C

Đừng coi thường sự đóng góp của John cho sự phát triển của nền giáo dục nước nhà.

A. giả vờ    B. ước tính    C. đánh giá thấp    D. hợp tác

2. If the examiner can't **make sense of** what your essay is about, you'll get the low mark.

A. declare                      B. estimate                      C. communicate                      **D. understand**

3. If you want to get a high **mark** on a test, review the material carefully beforehand.

A. performance                      **B. score**                      C. figure                      D. note

4. Some students only **cram** for tests when there is little time left, so their results are not satisfactory.

**A. prepare in a short period**                      B. prepare in a long time

C. prepare well                      D. prepare badly

5. My application for the scholarship was **turned down** because the grade transcript was insufficient.

A. cancelled                      B. postponed                      C. reduced                      **D. rejected**

6. School uniform is **compulsory** in most of Vietnamese schools.

A. depended                      **B. required**                      C. divided                      D. paid

7. In Scotland, students **transfer** from primary to secondary education at approximately age 12.

A. compound                      B. base                      C. change                      **D. move**

8. 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**

9. Primary in the U.S is **required** for all children regardless of race, religion, sex, or family background.

**A. obligatory**                      B. excellent                      C. free of charge                      D. easy

10. A woman can never be **respected** if she has no education or a good job.

**A. looked up to**                      B. looked down on                      C. kept up with                      D. come up with

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

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

A. benefit                      **B. drawback**                      C. characteristic                      D. danger

Một lợi thế nữa của các kỹ thuật nghe nhìn này là tính độc lập của chúng với tính khả dụng của hệ thống.

A. lợi ích    B. nhược điểm    C. đặc điểm    D. nguy hiểm

2. I thought you could change the world when I was a young, **idealistic** person.

A. applicable                      B. energetic                      **C. practical**                      D. thoughtless

("idealistic" là "mang tính lí tưởng", trái nghĩa với nó là "practical", mang nghĩa "thực tế")

3. We always **appreciate** feedback from friends, so if you have any questions or suggestions, please let us know.

A. depress                      B. welcome                      **C. disregard**                      D. consider

("appreciate" là "trân trọng", trái nghĩa với nó là "disregard", mang nghĩa "không tôn trọng/trân trọng")

4. There are no unique entry requirements for these elective courses.

- A. exit                                      B. score                                      C. academic                                      D. strict

5. Overall, continuing education continues to be crucial to the development of any nation.

- A. Typically                                      B. Particularly                                      C. Basically                                      D. Unexpectedly

("overall" mang nghĩa "nói chung chung", trái nghĩa với nó là "specifically" là "cụ thể là")

6. 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

7. Tom did miserably on the final test, which caused a shock to everyone in the class.

- A. took                                      B. sat for                                      C. failed                                      D. passed

8. Schools today are less tough about discipline than they were in the past.

- A. accurate                                      B. severe                                      C. strict                                      D. loose

9. Well, Mrs Baker, you'll be pleased to hear that George has made a dramatic improvement in geography.

- A. meaningful                                      B. important                                      C. insignificant                                      D. steady

10. 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

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

1. Numerous national exams require students to take English, which is a significant \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. language                                      B. test                                      C. evaluation                                      D. subject

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the geographical regions of the planet as well as their inhabitants, including people, plants, and animals.

- A. Science                                      B. Geography                                      C. History                                      D. Technology

3. It is not easy at all to get a good job without any \_\_\_\_\_ qualifications.

- A. academic                                      B. social                                      C. great                                      D. favourite

4. At the \_\_\_\_\_ level, you can join three-year or four-year colleges.

- A. primary                                      B. secondary                                      C. postgraduate                                      D. undergraduate

5. Hugh is quite worried because he hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ for the end-of-term test.

- A. examined                                      B. researched                                      C. studied                                      D. read

6. Any pupil caught \_\_\_\_\_ was made to stand at the front of the class.

- A. misbehave                                      B. misbehaved                                      C. misbehaviour                                      D. misbehaving

7. They \_\_\_\_\_ sacrifices so that their only child could have a good education.

- A. made                                      B. did                                      C. provided                                      D. lent

8. He did not do well at school and left with few \_\_\_\_\_ qualifications.

- A. academic                                      B. academy                                      C. academician                                      D. academically



23. Students who want to continue their \_\_\_\_\_ education in the UK are expected to take A-level course.

A. high                      B. tertiary                      C. secondary                      D. post-graduate

(“tertiary education” là cụm danh từ, mang nghĩa “giáo dục bậc đại học”)

24. He was so ill that he could not \_\_\_\_\_ his final examination and cancelled it to the next year.

A. make                      B. do                      C. take                      D. gain

25. In Vietnamese schools, English, mathematics, and literature are three \_\_\_\_\_ subjects, which are compulsory in many important national examinations.

A. core                      B. part                      C. center                      D. middle

26. My dad wants me to go to university, but I'm in \_\_\_\_\_ minds about it.

A. different                      B. my                      C. some                      D. two

27. In England schooling is compulsory \_\_\_\_\_ all children from the age of 5 to 16.

A. with                      B. for                      C. to                      D. over

28. In Vietnam a school year lasts for nine months and is divided \_\_\_\_\_ two terms.

A. into                      B. to                      C. from                      D. on

29. To Vietnamese students, the \_\_\_\_\_ examination to university is very difficult.

A. require                      B. requirement                      C. requiring                      D. required

30. Despite many recent \_\_\_\_\_ advances, there are parts where schools are not equipped with computers.

A. technology                      B. technological                      C. technologically                      D. technologist

31. There is a wide range of \_\_\_\_\_ in the education system of the USA.

A. select                      B. selective                      C. selected                      D. selection

32. If you need to \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher's attention, just put up your hand.

A. attract                      B. pay                      C. take                      D. pull

33. The functional skills such as fundamentals of agriculture, health and hygiene and population education have also been incorporated in the primary school \_\_\_\_\_.

A. curriculum                      B. project                      C. plan                      D. schedule

34. I did six hours of \_\_\_\_\_ for the test, but I still failed badly.

A. education                      B. survey                      C. revision                      D. training

35. Australians and New Zealanders often have a/an \_\_\_\_\_ year before going to college or after finishing high school to travel overseas independently.

A. gap                      B. new                      C. busy                      D. graduation

36. It's my \_\_\_\_\_ ceremony next week; I think my parents are looking forward to it more than I am.

A. graduation                      B. graduate                      C. graduating                      D. graduates

37. Although Tom has not got necessary experience, he used to take a \_\_\_\_\_ in business administration.

- A. curriculum                      **B. course**                      C. school                      D. class
38. Going to university is expensive because in addition to the tuition \_\_\_\_\_, there are expenses for accommodation, books, living costs, etc.
- A. grants                      **B. fees**                      C. fares                      D. scholarships
39. Peter is trying his best to study in hope that he will \_\_\_\_\_ fame and fortune in the near future.
- A. lose                      B. run                      C. move                      **D. achieve**
40. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the events of the past.
- A. Geography                      **B. History**                      C. Arts                      D. Literature
41. She was the first in her family to enjoy the privilege of a university \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. schedule                      **B. education**                      C. science                      D. technology
42. Next year, I have to decide which area of medicine I want to \_\_\_\_\_ in.
- A. come                      B. focus                      C. hand                      **D. specialise**
43. I got a diploma in business administration, but still sometimes wish I had been able to go to university and get a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. certificate                      B. diploma                      **C. degree**                      D. scholarship
44. In the UK, \_\_\_\_\_ schools refer to government-funded schools which provide education free of charge to pupils.
- A. state**                      B. secondary                      C. independent                      D. primary
45. He didn't get the job he wanted because he didn't have the right \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. knowledge                      **B. qualifications**                      C. relationship                      D. fame
46. More and more young people prefer \_\_\_\_\_ education because they like to learn practical skills.
- A. university                      B. college                      **C. vocational**                      D. higher
47. Many young people find it hard to get a job immediately after \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. university                      B. school                      C. class                      **D. graduation**
48. Higher education is really for people who want formal learning in order to get an \_\_\_\_\_ degree
- A. academic**                      B. university                      C. vocational                      D. college
49. This type of training not only provides students with hands-on \_\_\_\_\_, but also gives them wages to cover their living costs.
- A. knowledge                      B. practice                      **C. experience**                      D. salary
50. This month, Teen Talk magazine has received many letters from secondary school students asking about the different \_\_\_\_\_ for school-leavers.
- A. questions                      **B. options**                      C. opinions                      D. choices
51. \_\_\_\_\_ only three hours, I can hardly focus on my work.
- A. Having slept**                      B. was slept                      C. slept                      D. sleeping
52. \_\_\_\_\_ this movie last week, I still wanted to see it again.
- A. Having seen**                      B. Had seen                      C. Was seen                      D. Seeing

53. Tom was accused \_\_\_\_\_ some top secret document.  
A. to steal                      **B. of having stolen**                      C. for stealing                      D. to have stolen
54. 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
55. Are you sure you told me? I don't recall \_\_\_\_\_ about it.  
A. having told                      **B. having been told**                      C. to have told                      D. to have been told
56. Mary said, "I regret \_\_\_\_\_ him earlier in my life."  
A. to meet                      **B. not having met**                      C. to have met                      D. at meeting
57. Tome made a bad mistake at work, but his boss didn't fire him. He is happy about \_\_\_\_\_ a second chance.  
A. giving                      **B. having been given**                      C. to have been given                      D. to give
58. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
59. \_\_\_\_\_ the bottles, Mike poured the drinks for everyone.  
A. to open                      B. To have opened                      C. Being opened                      **D. Having opened**
60. Mr. Lee was upset by \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.  
**A. not having been told**                      B. us not to tell him                      C. he hadn't been told                      D. being not told
61. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
62. He forgot \_\_\_\_\_ promised to cut down on the carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere.  
A. to promise                      B. have                      **C. having**                      D. had
63. \_\_\_\_\_ for years, he died because of lung cancer.  
A. Having been smoking                      **B. Having smoked**                      C. Have smoked                      D. Being smoked
64. Having \_\_\_\_\_ the important lesson, she couldn't finish her test.  
**A. missed**                      B. passed                      C. gone                      D. taken
65. Even when arrested, he denied \_\_\_\_\_ cut down that tree.  
A. has                      **B. having**                      C. have                      D. have had
66. I remembered having \_\_\_\_\_ off the lights after learning before leaving home.  
**A. switched**                      B. switch                      C. switching                      D. switches
67. 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**
68. 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
69. Mary said, "I regret \_\_\_\_\_ him earlier in my life."  
A. To meet                      **B. not having met**                      C. to have met                      D. at meeting





Câu A: Thì hiện tại hoàn thành: have never been understanding => have never understood

4. Due to the geographical barrier, he has been deciding to choose distance education in order to get his university degree.

A

B

**C**

D

Không chia động từ “decide” với các thì tiếp diễn khi muốn diễn tả ý hoàn tất của hành động

Sửa: deciding => decided

5. Lily couldn't answer any questions in the end-of-term examination this morning, but she thinks she has failed.

A

B

**C**

D

Đáp án: C → Bỏ but

6. Many teachers have devoted their lives to teaching; therefore teaching is not a well-paid job.

A

B

C

**D**

7. This is the most embarrassed problem that I have ever seen.

A

B

**C**

D

8. Having lived in city for ten years, she is used to stay up late.

A

B

C

**D**

9. Having deciding on the topic of the presentation, he started finding relevant information for it.

**A**

B

C

D

10. Having identified the most urgent environmental problems, they start working out all possible solutions.

A

B

**C**

D

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

1. John and Mary are talking to each other.

John: “Could you just hand me that book, John?”

Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_”

**A. Yes, of course.** B. I disagree, why? C. In reality, I'm occupied. D. You can start now.

2. 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.

3. 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.**

4. 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.

5. 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.**

6. 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.

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

David: "Mom, I've received an offer for a summer internship in Singapore!"

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.

8. Mathew and Mary are talking to each other.

Mathew: "Sorry, I'm late! May I come in, Ms Mary?"

Mary: "\_\_\_\_\_"

**A. Yes, come in, please!**                      B. Not right now.                      C. Let's do it!                      D. I guess so.

9. Tom and Mary are talking to each other.

Tom: "What an imaginative essay you've written, Matt!"

Mary: "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. That's the least I could do.                      B. Actually, I don't mind.  
**C. Thanks, it's nice of you to say so.**                      D. Sorry, just my luck!

10. John and Mary are talking to each other.

John: "It was very kind of you to help me with the difficult homework!"

Mary: "\_\_\_\_\_"

**A. Oh, don't mention it.**                      B. Sorry, I don't know.                      C. That sounds nice.                      D. Thanks a lot.

**READING COMPREHESION**

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

One way of training for your future occupation in Germany is by pursuing a dual vocational training programme. Such programmes offer plenty of opportunity for on-the-job training and work experience. Programmes usually last between two and three and a half years and comprise theoretical as well as practical elements. You will spend one or two days a week, or several weeks at once, at a vocational school where you will acquire the theoretical knowledge that you will need in your future occupation. The rest of the time will be spent at a company. There you get to apply your newly acquired knowledge in practice, for example by learning to operate machinery. You will get to know what your company does, learn how **it** operates and find out if you can see yourself working there after completing your training.

This combination of theory and practice gives you a real head start into your job: by the time you have completed your training, you will not only have the required technical knowledge, but you will also have hands-on experience in your job. There are around 350 officially recognised training programmes in Germany, so chances are good that one of them will suit your interests and talents. You can find out which one that might be by visiting one of the jobs and vocational training fairs which are organised in many German cities at different times in the year.

Employment prospects for students who have completed a dual vocational training programme are very good. This is one of the reasons why this kind of training is very popular with young Germans: around two thirds of all students leaving school go on to start a vocational training programme.

1. Which of the following is probably the best title of the passage?

- A. Employment Opportunities and Prospects in Germany
- B. Combination of Theory and Practice in Studying in Germany
- C. Dual Vocational Training System in Germany
- D. Higher Education System in Germany

- A. Cơ hội việc làm và triển vọng ở Đức => chỉ là chi tiết đoạn 3, các đoạn còn lại không nhắc đến
- B. Sự kết hợp giữa lý thuyết và thực hành khi học tập tại Đức => chỉ là chi tiết đoạn 1
- C. Hệ thống đào tạo nghề kép ở Đức
- D. Hệ thống giáo dục đại học ở Đức => quá rộng, trong bài không nhắc đến toàn bộ hệ thống giáo dục.

2. The word "**it**" in the first paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. company
- B. machinery
- C. knowledge
- D. organisation

Từ "**it**" trong đoạn đầu tiên đề cập đến \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Công ty
- B. máy móc
- C. kiến thức
- D. tổ chức

Thông tin: You will get to know what your company does, learn how it operates and

find out if you can

see yourself working there after completing your training.

Tạm dịch: Bạn sẽ biết công ty của bạn làm gì, tìm hiểu cách nó hoạt động và tìm hiểu xem tìm hiểu

xem liệu bạn có thể thấy mình đang làm việc ở đó sau khi hoàn thành khóa đào tạo hay không

3. Which of the following statements best describes the dual vocational training programmes?

A. These programmes consist of an intensive theoretical course of two and a half years at a vocational school.

B. These programmes require you to have only practical working time at a certain company.

C. These programmes offer you some necessary technical skills to do your future job.

D. These programmes provide you with both theoretical knowledge and practical working experience.

Câu nào sau đây mô tả đúng nhất về chương trình đào tạo nghề kép:

A. Các chương trình này bao gồm một khóa học lý thuyết chuyên sâu trong hai năm rưỡi tại một trường

dạy nghề.

B. Các chương trình này yêu cầu bạn chỉ có thời gian làm việc thực tế tại một công ty nhất định.

C. Các chương trình này cung cấp cho bạn một số kỹ năng kỹ thuật cần thiết để thực hiện công việc

tương lai của bạn.

D. Các chương trình này cung cấp cho bạn cả kiến thức lý thuyết và kinh nghiệm làm việc thực tế.

4. The word "**hands-on**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

A. theoretical

B. practical

C. technical

D. integral

Từ "hand-on" trong đoạn thứ hai có nghĩa gần giống với .....

A. lý thuyết

B. thực tế

C. kỹ thuật

D. tích phân

5. How many German school leavers choose this vocational training programme?

A. well over 75%

B. around one out of five

C. less than a third

D. about 70%

Có bao nhiêu học sinh tốt nghiệp ở Đức chọn chương trình đào tạo nghề này?

A. trên 75%

B. khoảng 1/5

C. ít hơn 1/3

D. khoảng 70%

Thông tin: This is one of the reasons why this kind of training is very popular with young Germans:

around two-thirds of all students leaving school go on to start a vocational training

programme.

Tạm dịch: Đây là một trong những lý do tại sao hình thức đào tạo này rất phổ biến với giới trẻ Đức:

khoảng 2/3 tổng số sinh viên rời trường học để bắt đầu một chương trình đào tạo nghề. (2/3 ~ 66%)

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

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a credit which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks, while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is available for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for

example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

1. How many classes each week would a student normally attend at least?

A. 36

B. 20

C. 12

D. 15

(lưu ý đoạn 1, "A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks, while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses...")

2. According to paragraph 1, an American student is allowed \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to live in a different university.

B. to take a particular course in a different university.

C. to live at home and drive to classes.

D. to get two degrees from two different universities.

(lưu ý đoạn 1, "It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course")

3. American university students are usually under pressure of work because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. their academic performance will affect their future careers.
- B. they are heavily involved in student affairs.
- C. they have to observe university discipline.
- D. they want to run for positions of authority.

(lưu ý đoạn 2, "... the record is available for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure")

4. Some students are enthusiastic for positions in student organizations probably because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they hate the constant pressure strain of their study.
- B. they will then be able to stay longer in the university.
- C. such positions help them get better jobs.
- D. such positions are usually well paid.

(lưu ý câu cuối, "A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.")

5. The student organizations seem to be effective in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dealing with the academic affairs of the university.
- B. ensuring that the students observe university regulations.
- C. evaluating students' performance by bringing them before a court.
- D. keeping up the students' enthusiasm for social activities.

(lưu ý đoạn 2, "The effective word of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities")

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

### **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.

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

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

### **EXAM OR CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT?**

How do you feel when you sit an exam? Do you always succeed in getting all your ideas down on paper, or do you sometimes feel that you're (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a mess of it? Apart from those lucky few who sail through exams, most secondary school pupils find them very stressful. Many teachers are (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of the problems their students face and use a different method for measuring their progress: continuous. With continuous assessment, students are given (3) \_\_\_\_\_ tasks to do throughout the year. All their marks are added together to produce a total mark (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the year. Students have to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ more responsibility for their education because they can't rely on doing well on just one day. Also, they have more time to think over their work, meaning that they are able to do their best.

- |                    |                   |                  |                  |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. doing        | B. having         | <b>C. making</b> | D. taking        |
| 2. <b>A. aware</b> | B. intelligent    | C. recognisable  | D. knowledgeable |
| 3. A. variety      | <b>B. various</b> | C. vary          | D. variably      |
| 4. <b>A. at</b>    | B. on             | C. in            | D. from          |
| 5. A. do           | B. get            | C. make          | <b>D. take</b>   |

**Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.**

The General Certificate of Secondary Education or the GCSE examinations for (1) \_\_\_\_\_ are the standard school-leaver qualifications taken by (2) \_\_\_\_\_ all UK students in the May and June following their 16th birthday. If you come to a UK (3) \_\_\_\_\_ school before you reach the age of 16, you will study towards GCSE examinations in up to 12 subjects. Some subjects are compulsory, including English and mathematics, and you can select (4) \_\_\_\_\_ such as music, drama, geography and history from a series of options. GCSEs provide a good all-round education (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you can build on at college and eventually at university.

- |                    |         |        |         |
|--------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| <b>1. A. short</b> | B. long | C. big | D. long |
|--------------------|---------|--------|---------|



- |                  |                 |                  |                  |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2. A. similarly  | B. fortunately  | C. approximately | D. virtually     |
| 3. A. dependence | B. independence | C. independent   | D. independently |
| 4. A. other      | B. each other   | C. another       | D. others        |
| 5. A. what       | B. that         | C. where         | D. whose         |

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

1 It's only her second time in an international conference about further education.

A. It was the second time she had been in an international conference about further education.

B. She has only been in an international conference about further education once before.

C. She has never been to any international conference about further education before.

D. She has already got used to being in an international conference about further education.

2. I started writing this essay hours ago and it's still not right.

A. I have been writing this essay for hours and it's still not right.

B. It's hours ago since I last wrote this essay correctly.

C. The last time I started writing this essay was hours ago, which is still not right.

D. I didn't stop to write this essay hours ago and it's still not right.

3. "You'd better work harder if you don't want to retake the exam!" the teacher said to Jimmy.

A. The teacher advised Jimmy to work harder if he didn't want to retake the exam.

B. The teacher ordered Jimmy to work harder if he didn't want to retake the exam.

C. The teacher reminded Jimmy to work harder if he didn't want to retake the exam.

D. The teacher warned Jimmy to work harder if he didn't want to retake the exam.

4. Lisa has never studied abroad before.

A. It's the first time Lisa has ever studied abroad.

B. It's the last time since Lisa studied abroad.

C. It was the first time Lisa had ever studied abroad.

D. Never before Lisa has studied abroad.

5. The last time my friend wrote a letter to me was in February.

A. I haven't never received a letter from my friend since February.

B. I last received a letter from my friend in February.

C. It was in February since I first received a letter from my friend.

D. My friend last wrote a letter to me when in February.

6. We have decided that the work they do is unacceptable.

A. As they do the work which we have decided is unacceptable.

B. they have been decided that the work they do is unacceptable.

C. It has been decided that the work being done is unacceptable.

D. We have decided that we accept the work they do.

7. It is good exercise to walk a mile a day.

- A. For walking a mile a day is good exercise      C. Good exercise is for walk a mile a day  
B. In order to walk a mile a day is good exercise      **D. Walking a mile a day is good exercise**

8. After Louie had written his composition, he handed it to his teacher.

- A. Handed the composition to his teacher, Louie wrote it  
**B. Having written his composition, Louie handed it to his teacher.**  
C. Writing the composition. Louie handed it to his teacher.  
D. Handing the composition, Louie had written his composition.

9. While the director was guiding us through the museum, he gave us a special explanation.

- A. Guiding us through the museum, a special explanation was given by the director  
B. Guided us through the museum, the director gave us a special explanation  
C. A special explanation was given to us while guiding us through the museum  
**D. Guiding us through the museum, the director gave us a special explanation.**

10. Although we felt cold, we kept walking.

- A. Despite feeling cold, we kept walking**      b. however we felt cold, we kept walking  
C. Felt cold, but we kept walking      d. we kept walking even though feeling cold

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

1. Marie prepared her homework carefully. She could answer all the questions and got good marks.

- A. Although she prepared her homework carefully, Marie could not answer all the questions and got good marks.  
**B. Having prepared her homework carefully, Marie could answer all the questions and got good marks.**  
C. If she had prepared her homework carefully, Marie could have answered all the questions and got good marks.  
D. It was because of her careful preparation for the homework, Marie couldn't answer all the questions and got good marks.

2. We have been trying to learn English for years. We haven't succeeded yet.

- A. Although we have been trying to learn English for years, we haven't succeeded yet.**  
B. After we've been trying to learn English for years, we have succeeded.  
C. We haven't succeeded yet since we have been trying to learn English for years.  
D. We have been trying to learn English for years, so we haven't succeeded yet.

3. The teacher was giving the lesson. The lights went out.

- A. The lights went out as soon as the teacher started giving the lesson.  
B. If the teacher had been giving the lesson, the lights wouldn't have gone out.  
C. The teacher was giving the lesson, so the lights went out.  
**D. While the teacher was giving the lesson, the lights went out.**

4. Tom only started learning English last year. However, he can now speak it like a native.
- A. If he had started learning English last year, Tom could now speak it like a native.
  - B. After starting learning English last year, Tom can now speak it like a native.
  - C. Although he only started learning English last year, Tom can now speak it like a native.
  - D. Tom, who has only started learning English since last year, can now speak it like a native.
5. The man jumped out of the boat. He was bitten by a shark.
- A. Bitten by a shark, the man jumping out of the boat.
  - B. After jumping out of the boat, the man was bitten by a shark.
  - C. After bitten, the shark jumping out of the boat.
  - D. After jumping out of a boat, the shark bit the man
6. He is a rich man. He leads a simple life.
- A. If he were a rich man, he would lead a simple life.
  - B. Although he is rich, he leads a simple life.
  - C. As he is rich, he leads a simple life.
  - D. Until he leads a simple life, he is a rich man.
7. Jack dropped out of school at the age of 15. He now regrets it.
- A. If only Jack had dropped out of school when he was 15.
  - B. If Jack dropped out of school when he was 15, he would regret it.
  - C. Jack wishes he hadn't dropped out of school when he was 15.
  - D. Jack regrets not having dropped out of school when he was 15.
8. Our children look tired today. I guess they stayed up late last night.
- A. Our children should have stayed up late last night as they look tired today.
  - B. Our children might have stayed up late last night as they look tired today.
  - C. Our children must have stayed up late last night as they look tired today.
  - D. Our children can't have stayed up late last night as they look tired today.
9. Tom was in secondary school. Then, he began to study English.
- A. Tom was studying English when he was in secondary school.
  - B. Tom had studied English in secondary school.
  - C. Tom hasnot studied English since he was in secondary school.
  - D. Tom has been studying English since he was in secondary school.
10. He made a great discovery. He was very proud of it.
- A. He was very proud of what he made a great discovery.
  - B. He took pride in making a great discovery.
  - C. He was interested in a great discovery.
  - D. He was very proud of he made a great discovery.

## WRITING

**Rewrite the sentences, using perfect participles.**

1. After I watched the documentary about wildlife, I made a donation to an environmental society.

→ Having \_\_\_\_\_.

**Having watched the documentary about the wildlife, I made a donation to an environmental society.**

2. After I ate my evening meal, I decide to go for a walk.

→ Having \_\_\_\_\_.

**Having eaten my evening meal, I decide to go for a walk.**

3. Because I had spent the entire day cleaning up my room, I needed to take a shower and have a rest.

→ Having \_\_\_\_\_.

**Having spent the entire day cleaning up my room, I needed to take a shower and have a rest.**

4. Since the authorities had managed water resources irresponsibly, they had to deal with water shortages in the region.

→ Having \_\_\_\_\_.

**Having managed water resources irresponsibly, the authorities had to deal with water shortages in the region.**

5. After we had read the stories about people who reduced their carbon footprint, we started to change our daily consumption.

→ Having \_\_\_\_\_.

**Having read the stories about people who reduced their carbon footprint, we started to change our daily consumption.**

6. Because the farmers had been told about the dangers of chemical fertilisers, they turned to bio-fertilisers.

→ Having \_\_\_\_\_.

**Having been told about the dangers of chemical fertilisers, the farmers turned to bio-fertilisers.**

7. After I finished all my homework, I watched my favourite film on TV.

→ Having \_\_\_\_\_.

**Having finished all my homework, I watched my favourite film on TV.**

8. After we made all necessary preparations, we put our plan into action.

→ Having\_\_\_\_\_.

**Having made all necessary preparations, we put our plan into action.**

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

→ \_\_\_\_\_.

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

10. After I ate my evening meal, I decided to go for a walk.

→ Having \_\_\_\_\_.

**Having eaten my evening meal, I decided to go for a walk.**

**Combine the sentences, using perfect gerunds.**

1. Tonya had dumped a lot of rubbish on the beach. She was strongly criticised for that.

→ Tonya was strongly criticised for\_\_\_\_\_.

**Tonya was strongly criticised for having dumped a lot of rubbish on the beach.**

2. He said that he would take responsibility for the project. But then he denied that.

→ He denied\_\_\_\_\_.

**He denied having said that he would take responsibility for the project.**

3. He didn't keep his promise. He apologised for that.

→ He apologised for\_\_\_\_\_.

**He apologised for not having kept his promise.**

4. He risked his own life to rescue the little boy. He was really admired for that.

→ He was really admired for\_\_\_\_\_.

**He was really admired for having risked his own life to rescue the little boy.**

5. She raised \$20,000 for wildlife protection. She was praised for that.

→ She was praised for\_\_\_\_\_.

**She was praised for having raised \$20,000 for wildlife protection.**

6. I have advised you on how to cut down your energy use. I remember that.

→ I remember \_\_\_\_\_.

**I remember having advised you on how to cut down your energy use.**

7. Some scientists have not reported the effects of climate change. They were accused of that.

→ Some scientists were accused of\_\_\_\_\_.

**Some scientists were accused of not having reported the effect of climate change.**

8. They have acted irresponsibly towards the environment. They were criticised for that.

➔ They were criticised for \_\_\_\_\_.

They were criticised for having acted irresponsibly towards the environment.

9. The factory has dumped a huge amount of rubbish into the river. It was fined for that.

➔ The factory was fined for \_\_\_\_\_.

The factory was fined for having dumped a huge amount of rubbish into the river.

10. Christopher apologized. He'd forgotten to pay.

➔ Christopher apologized for \_\_\_\_\_.

Christopher apologized for having forgotten to pay.