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Date: .../.../2023

Class: S8

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LESSON 6 - IELTS PRACTICE

MINDSET FOR IELTS LEVEL 1 – UNIT 3 – READING

09 Read the text on work-based learning and answer the questions that follow.

EDUCATION AND THE WORKPLACE IN THE UK

A There has been a trend towards creating a closer connection between education/training and the workplace. This is because many employers felt that school leavers were not prepared well enough and didn't have the skills they would need to do well at work. Having a close relationship between training and work is not new: apprenticeships were a common way of learning in the past. Young people learnt by working with an expert, but this was most common in trades such as builders or electricians. The trend now is for a closer connection between education and the workplace at all levels and in many different types of job.

B In 1944, the UK government created a new system of education. Education was divided into three parts. Children who passed an exam at 11 went to grammar schools. Pupils who didn't do well in the exam went to 'secondary modern' schools or technical schools. At technical schools they studied work-based subjects. In practice, however, only 0.5% of pupils went to technical schools, and this system divided students at a very young age into academic and non-academic. The system did not produce good results, and changed to a more equal system in the 1970s.

1 Apprenticeships

- A** are a new way of learning.
- B** were common in the past.
- C** only existed in the past.
- D** did not help people do well at work.

2 The education system introduced in 1944

- A** only affected 0.5% of students.
- B** taught only technical subjects.
- C** was not a great success.
- D** was for academically gifted students.

C In the 1980s the British government introduced NVQs or National Vocational Qualifications so that young people could get certificates to show their practical skills. It helps employers understand what workers can do. In 1994, the government started a programme which aimed to provide 'quality training on a work-based (educational) route'. These 'modern apprenticeships' are available at three different levels.

D At the higher levels of education, too, there has been more emphasis on work-based learning, which links academic study closely to practical experience. At degree level, companies have linked with universities to create specialised qualifications, such as the BA in Distribution run between Middlesex University and Asda Supermarket. Such partnerships also exist at Masters and even doctorate level.

E The development of technology has helped work-based learning to develop. Blended learning means part of the course can be delivered online, so people don't have to miss work to go to classes. Older or recently retired employees have been given the opportunity to develop new skills as tutors, mentors and coaches for the work-based part of these courses. This kind of work-based training was common in fields such as nursing and teaching, but has now spread to careers which were traditionally not closely linked to education.

F There are some challenges involved in work-based learning. Some lecturers might find it difficult to teach students with a lot of work experience. It may also be difficult to find teachers who can teach in different places and at different times. However, it is a positive trend as there are more ways to learn and people can study at different stages of their lives.

3 Blended learning

- A** mainly benefits older or retired people.
- B** involves mainly face to face classes.
- C** is mainly for teaching and nursing.
- D** is convenient for working people.

4 The challenges of work-based learning include

- A** practical issues like when classes are held.
- B** students who are not very experienced.
- C** more types of learning are acceptable.
- D** older people can't use computers well.

LOCATING INFORMATION IN A TEXT

03 Read the text in one minute. Then cover it and tell your partner what you can remember.

**A CHARLES**

You would think that eating with your fingers would be easy. In the US, there are only certain things you can eat with your fingers, like burgers, for example, and that's easy enough. When I went to South India, though, I realised that it is a whole new skill to learn to eat rice and curry with your fingers. You have to mix the curries together and with the rice and form a 'ball'. Daal* is particularly helpful as a kind of glue. You use your fingertips, never the palm of your hand, and use your thumb to pop it into your mouth. I thought I knew where my mouth was, but my first few attempts were a disaster. There was food everywhere!

*Daal is a lentil curry widely eaten in the Indian subcontinent.

**C QIANG SHI**

I enjoy trying food from different countries, but what interests me more is the culture and habits surrounding food and eating. In China, when we go to a restaurant with colleagues, when we are offered something, we say 'No thanks', even though we want it, because the person will definitely repeat the offer. In other countries, though, 'no' means 'no', so if you are just trying to be polite and don't take it the first time, you will end up with nothing! To me, it feels wrong to take something the first time it is offered, so it took me a while to get used to that when I travel abroad.

**E AILEEN**

I think breakfast is the meal where food culture shock really hits you. In Australia, there are certain foods you eat for breakfast and certain foods you don't. We usually eat cereal or toast, maybe yoghurt and fruit. We would never eat chicken or vegetables. But when I travelled in Asia, I realised that in many places, there is no difference between breakfast and dinner: rice, curry, noodles, soup, steamed vegetables and fish all appeared at breakfast. Even though I love all those things, I just can't face them at breakfast!



FOOD CULTURE SHOCK

**B ALFREDO**

For me, when I travel, the 'fast food' culture always shocks me. I can't believe there are people in the world who live on 'junk food' like burgers and just grab a sandwich for lunch. Back home, food is very important to us. We cook fresh food for lunch and dinner and sit down and eat as a family at least once a day, twice at weekends. A lot of people grow their own vegetables and keep chickens. Food is part of your identity, so what are you saying about yourself when you eat some rubbish which contains chemicals and goodness knows what else? The worst thing I have seen on my travels is a baby being given a fizzy drink in a bottle. That really shocked me!

**D PAULINE**

Being a vegetarian is so easy here in the UK that we forget that not everyone in the world understands vegetarianism. For vegans the situation is even more difficult. Probably the best place I've been to is India, as everything is divided into 'veg' or 'non veg' so you know exactly what you're getting. In many countries, they don't even realise that there is a concept of not eating meat for ethical reasons. In many parts of the world, meat equates to prosperity, so the idea of going out for a meal and not having meat is alien to them. I have travelled to places where, as a vegetarian, all I have been able to eat is salad, fruit and chips. I'm glad to get home where we have special vegetarian products.

04 Quickly find the following information in the text.

- 1 a food that can be used as a 'glue' _____
- 2 a meat not usually eaten for breakfast in Australia _____
- 3 a country where 'no' doesn't always mean 'no' _____
- 4 an example of a 'junk food' _____
- 5 a country which is easy for vegetarians _____
- 6 a food eaten with fingers in the US _____

05 Match questions 1–6 with the evidence a–f.

Who:

- 1 realised that some people eat the same dishes for different meals?
- 2 dislikes the takeaway culture?
- 3 discusses travelling for people on a special diet?
- 4 talks about what is considered polite in different cultures?
- 5 found it difficult to learn a new way of eating?
- 6 talks about producing your own food?

- a ... we forgot that not everyone in the world understands vegetarianism.
- b I thought I knew where my mouth was, but my first few attempts were a disaster. There was food everywhere!
- c A lot of people grow their own vegetables and keep chickens.
- d I can't believe there are people in the world who live on 'junk food'
- e In China, when we are offered something, we say 'No thanks' ... In other countries, though, 'no' means no'
- f But when I travelled in Asia, I realised that in many places, there is no difference between breakfast and dinner

06 Complete these sentences using a word from the text.

- 1 In China, if you refuse food, the host will usually _____ the offer.
- 2 For Alfredo, food plays an important role in a person's _____.
- 3 In India, you should not use your _____ when eating.
- 4 In some countries, eating meat represents _____.
- 5 In many places in _____, there is no difference between foods eaten for breakfast and dinner.

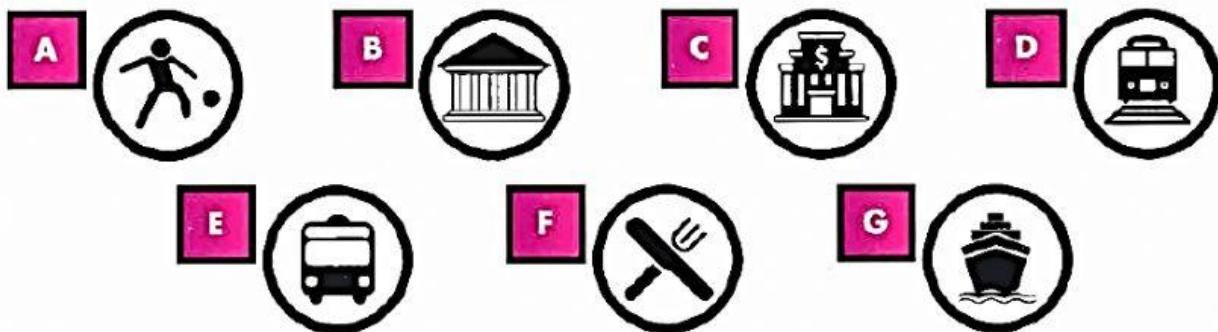
MINDSET FOR IELTS LEVEL 1 – UNIT 2 – LISTENING

Các con mồi các link nghe sau đây bằng máy tính:

[Track 15](#) [Track 16](#) [Track 17](#)

01 Here are some pictures of places in a town. Match pictures A–G with the words in the box.

railway station museum bank harbour
sports centre restaurant bus stop



02 Put the words in exercise 1 into the correct group. There is an example to help you.

Travel and transport: harbour _____,

Sports and leisure: _____,

Arts and culture: _____

Money: _____

03 Listen to two short conversations. Where are the speakers?

15 Conversation 1 _____
Conversation 2 _____

04 Listen to the rest of conversations 1 and 2 and answer the questions.

16 Conversation 1
1. What is the address of the sports website?
A www.getactive.com B www.getaktive.com

Conversation 2
2. What is the man's name? James _____
3. What is his address? _____ Road

05 Listen again and complete the extracts from the two conversations.
The first letter of each word is given to help you.

17 1. 'Get active' – Is that a _____ o _____ w _____?
2. Is that [...] w _____ an 'e' or without?
3. It's got an 'e' at the e _____.
4. Is that [...] with a d _____ 'd', did you say?

Các con mở các link nghe sau đây bằng máy tính:

[Track 18](#)

[Track 20](#)

[Track 19](#)

[Track 21](#)

09 ► Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

 18

Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

1 What did both speakers order? _____

2 How much did each person pay for the meal? £ _____

10 ► Read this question about a shopping trip, and choose the correct answer.
Why is the other answer incorrect?

Answer the question. Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

What did the boy buy in the shopping mall? _____

Answer: shoes / he bought shoes

11 ► Listen to the conversation and choose the correct answers.
Why are the other answers incorrect?

 19

Answer the questions. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

1 What time is the bus due? _____ pm
seven fifteen / seven fifty / 7.15 / 7.50

2 Where is the bus stop?
Blithe Road / Blith Road / Blythe Road / Blyth Road

12 ► Listen to Alicia telling a friend about a sailing course and answer the questions.
Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

 20

- 1 How long did the sailing course last? _____
- 2 What was the first thing that Alicia learnt? _____
- 3 What is the date of the next course? _____
- 4 Who will lead the next course? _____

15 ► Listen and answer questions 1-8.

Then read your answers carefully.

- Did you check your spelling?
- Did you write numbers in digit form?
- Did you check that you have written the correct number of words?

Questions 1-5

Answer the questions below. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

- 1 What kind of tour did the woman do? _____
- 2 How did she find out about the tour? _____
- 3 How many people were on the tour? _____
- 4 What is the address of the hire shop? _____
- 5 How much did each student in the group pay? \$ _____

Questions 6-7

Which **TWO** items were included in the cost of the hire?

- 6 _____
- 7 _____

Question 8

What is the website address of the hire shop?

MINI TEST

I. Choose the correct answer for each of the following sentences.

II. Write the missing English letters that match the given Vietnamese meanings.

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	tùy sống (n)	s _____ c _____
2.	nơi trú ẩn, trú ngụ (n)	s _____
3.	dẫn đến, kết quả là (phr.v)	r _____ i _____
4.	xuống xe, xuống ngựa (v)	d _____
5.	kì dị (a)	b _____
6.	ngớ ngẩn (a)	a _____
7.	riêng biệt (a)	d _____
8.	chìm (v)	d _____
9.	giải quyết (v)	t _____
10.	đắm chìm (v)	i _____

***Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con viết từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.