

TA11. U7. Education options for school leavers – Vocabulary 3

1. Education Systems & Institutions • education fair (<i>n</i>) – hội chợ giáo dục • higher education (<i>n</i>) – giáo dục cao hơn • institution (<i>n</i>) – cơ sở giáo dục • vocational school (<i>n</i>) – trường dạy nghề • sixth-form college (<i>n</i>) – trường dành cho học sinh từ 16-19 tuổi • formal (<i>adj</i>) – chính quy, có hệ thống 2. Degrees & Qualifications (Bằng cấp và trình độ) • bachelor's degree (<i>n</i>) – bằng cử nhân • master's degree (<i>n</i>) – bằng thạc sĩ • doctorate (<i>n</i>) – bằng tiến sĩ • qualification (<i>n</i>) – bằng cấp • degree (<i>n</i>) – bằng cấp 3. Exams & Academic Requirements (Kỳ thi và yêu cầu học tập) • entrance exam (<i>n.phr</i>) – kỳ thi đầu vào • academic (<i>adj</i>) – có tính chất học thuật • graduation (<i>n</i>) – tốt nghiệp • apply (<i>v</i>) – nộp đơn • fee (<i>n</i>) – học phí 4. Career Paths & Professions (Con đường sự nghiệp & nghề nghiệp) • mechanic (<i>n</i>) – thợ cơ khí • scientist (<i>n</i>) – nhà khoa học • professional (<i>adj</i>) – chuyên nghiệp • trade (<i>n</i>) – nghề nghiệp 5. Skills & Learning Approaches (Kỹ năng & phương pháp học tập) • critical thinking (<i>n</i>) – tư duy phản biện • practical skill (<i>n</i>) – kỹ năng thực tế • hands-on (<i>adj</i>) – thực tế • technical (<i>adj</i>) – kỹ thuật • focus on (<i>v.phr</i>) – tập trung	6. Career Development & Work Experience (Phát triển nghề nghiệp & kinh nghiệm làm việc) • pursue (<i>v</i>) – theo đuổi • apprenticeship (<i>n</i>) – học nghề • apprentice (<i>n</i>) – người học việc • manage (<i>v</i>) – quản lý, xoay sở • salary (<i>n</i>) – tiền lương (hàng tháng/năm) • wage (<i>n</i>) – tiền công (tính theo giờ/ngày/công việc) 7. Study & Work Decisions (Quyết định học tập và làm việc) • option (<i>n</i>) – lựa chọn • school-leaver (<i>n</i>) – học sinh tốt nghiệp trung học phổ thông • go on (<i>v.phr</i>) – tiếp tục • refer (<i>v</i>) – nhắc đến • attend (<i>v</i>) – tham dự 8. Communication & Presentations (Giao tiếp & thuyết trình) • presentation (<i>n</i>) – bài thuyết trình • brochure (<i>n</i>) – tài liệu quảng cáo • advertisement (<i>n</i>) – quảng cáo • request (<i>n</i>) – yêu cầu 9. Personal Development & Independence (Phát triển cá nhân & sự độc lập) • useful (<i>adj</i>) – hữu ích • sensible (<i>adj</i>) – hợp lý • independently (<i>adv</i>) – độc lập • broad (<i>adj</i>) – nhiều, rộng 10. Study Duration & Timing (Thời gian học tập) • duration (<i>n</i>) – khoảng thời gian • immediately (<i>adv</i>) – ngay lập tức • alternatively (<i>adv</i>) – ngoài ra
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Exercise 1: Match the words on the left (1-10) with their correct definitions (A-J).

1. Education fair 2. Vocational school 3. Higher education 4. Bachelor's degree 5. Entrance exam 6. Apprenticeship 7. Mechanic	A. A person who repairs and maintains machinery or vehicles. B. A public event where institutions promote study programs and educational opportunities. C. A spoken or visual display of information intended to inform or persuade an audience. D. A qualification awarded after completing an undergraduate university program. E. A period of on-the-job training where someone learns a profession by working under a skilled worker. F. The ability to analyze and evaluate information logically before
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8. Critical thinking	making decisions.
9. Salary	G. A fixed amount of money paid monthly or annually for professional work.
10. Presentation	H. A test that students take to enter a university or a specific study program. I. University-level education beyond high school, including bachelor's and master's degrees. J. A school that provides training for specific job skills, rather than academic study.

Exercise 2: Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question.

- A person who wants to pursue a career in medicine must:
 - Gain hands-on experience in an apprenticeship
 - Refer to a brochure about medical schools
 - Complete formal higher education
- If a student goes on to higher education, they:
 - Become a mechanic
 - Drop out of the education system
 - Continue studying at a university or college
- What is a sensible way to choose a career path?
 - Following advertisements and social media trends
 - Choosing a career based on skills and job opportunities
 - Ignoring all job-related qualifications
- If you want to apply for a university program, you often need to:
 - Take an entrance exam
 - Attend a trade school
 - Submit an advertisement
- If someone earns a wage, they are usually paid:
 - In fixed monthly installments
 - Once a year
 - On a weekly or daily basis
- A brochure is mainly used for:
 - Providing information about a school or institution
 - Writing academic essays
 - Applying for university programs
- The term school-leaver refers to:
 - A person who has finished high school
 - An apprentice in a trade
 - A university professor
- A student completing a master's degree is studying at which level?
 - Undergraduate

- B. Vocational training
 - C. Postgraduate
9. A student who wants to work in a technical profession but doesn't want to attend university should consider:
- A. A vocational school
 - B. A higher education fair
 - C. A doctorate program
10. A person studying critical thinking is learning how to:
- A. Analyze and evaluate information logically
 - B. Give professional presentations
 - C. Complete an apprenticeship in a trade

Exercise 3: Complete each sentence with a suitable word from the box. There is ONE extra word.

Words:

apprenticeship, bachelor's degree, critical thinking, education fair, entrance exam, focus on, graduation, hands-on, immediately, qualification, salary

1. Many universities require students to pass an _____ before they can be admitted.
2. A _____ is an event where students can explore different higher education options.
3. Some jobs require a specific _____, such as a diploma or degree.
4. People who want to gain _____ experience often choose vocational schools instead of traditional universities.
5. A university student receives a _____ after completing an undergraduate program.
6. Good employers value _____ because it helps workers analyze and solve complex problems.
7. After _____, students must decide whether to pursue higher education or enter the workforce.
8. Many young professionals struggle to live on a low _____ when they first start working.
9. Some students choose to start an _____ to learn a trade rather than attending university.
10. If you want to succeed in a competitive job market, you should _____ developing both technical and soft skills.