Unit 7:EDUCATION OPTIONS FOR SCHOOL-LEAVERS
(VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR COLLECTION)

A. Vocabulary:

***Thứ tự của các từ vựng đang đi theo thứ tự xuất hiện trong sgk từ trên xuống dưới!**

1.There was an …….. last weekend.
2.The fair was great, and we got a lot of ……..information.
3.After finishing school, we mainly have two education ……..
4.For example, we can get into university if we earn high grades or pass the university ……..
5.School-leavers only have the option of ……..education.
6.The other option is going to a ……..where we can learn skills for particular jobs.
7.Having won several biology competitions, I want to study ……..and become a scientist.
8Having won several biology competitions, I want to study biology and become a ……..
9.Well, I don't think university is for me. I want to go to a vocational school because I want to become a car ……..
10. That's very ……., Nam!
11.……..only have the option of academic education.
12. Many parents nowadays want their children to ……..higher education at universities after leaving school.
13. Many young people find it hard to get a job immediately after ……..
14. Many parents nowadays want their children to pursue ……..at universities after leaving school.
15. After I answered the job interview questions, I was asked to prepare a short ……..
16. Having finished school, I can ……..for university.
17. He didn't get the job he wanted because he didn't have the right ……..
18. Many young people find it hard to get a job ……..after graduation.
19. Higher education is really for people who want ……..learning in order to get an academic degree.
20. Higher education is really for people who want formal learning in order to get an academic ……..
21. Besides studying, university students also have the opportunity to live ……., make new friends,and join different clubs.
22. Many students still ……..to work part-time during their university years.
23. If you are not interested in traditional academic subjects and want to work in a specific ……., then vocational education is the right choice for you.
24. You will gain the ……..and knowledge necessary for a specific job.
*(***25.**You will gain the practical skills and knowledge necessary for a ……..job.
26. In addition, a vocational school may also offer you an ……..
27. This type of training not only provides students with ……..experience,but also gives them wages to cover their living costs.
28. Earning a ……..while studying.
29. You can choose from hundreds of vocational schools or higher education ……..to continue your educational journey.
30. They will also have ……..career options and an advantage in the job market.
31.I think it's the short ……..of study.
32.develop ……..skills
33.I want to become a restaurant cook, so I'm looking for a ……..cooking course.
34. We can learn a lot about a particular school from its school ……..
35. Once you join a course, you'll have the opportunity to work as an ……..in a restaurant.
36. How much is the daily ……..?
37. Look at the ……..about a vocational school and its tour guide training courses.
38.A ……..letter about a course.
39. Do you think that dress ……..me?
40.……., students can go to a sixth-form college or stay at their secondary school if it offers a sixth for two more years.
41. Alternatively, students can go to a ……..or stay at their secondary school if it offers a sixth form for two more years.
42. That is why vocational education is often referred to as career education or ……..education.

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43. Students usually **……..**three or four subjects that they are interested in or related to the degree they want
to study at university.
(Sinh viên thường tập trung vào ba hoặc bốn môn học mà họ quan tâm hoặc liên quan đến bằng cấp mà họ muốn theo học tại trường đại học.)
44. At university, students study for at least three years in order to get a **……..**.
45. After the first degree, they can study for one to two years to get a **……..**, and three to five years to g et a doctorate.
46. After the first degree, they can study for one to two years to get a master's degree, and three to five years to get a **……..**.
47. Many students still **……..**to higher education after receiving their vocational qualifications.
48. That is why vocational education is often **…….** to as career education or technical education.
49. How much is the **……..**for this cooking course? *(Học phí cho khóa học nấu ăn này là bao nhiêu?)*
50. Did you **……..**the education fair?*(Bạn đã tham dự hội chợ giáo dục phải không?)*

B. Grammar

I. PERFECT GERUNDS & PERFECT PARTICIPLE CLAUSES

I. Perfect gerunds *(Danh động từ hoàn thành)*
Danh động từ hoàn thành (having done) luôn ám chỉ **…….**. Nó được sử dụng để **……..** **……** Nó có thể được sử dụng như: **…….**
Ví dụ: **…….**
- tân ngữ sau một số động từ (…… *– thừa nhận*, …… *– phủ nhận*, ……. *– quên*, …… *– đề cập*, ……. *– hối tiếc*, và …… *– nhớ*) hoặc sau giới từ.
Ví dụ: **…….**

II. Perfect participle clauses *(Mệnh đề phân từ hoàn thành)*
Phân từ hoàn thành có hình thức giống với danh động từ hoàn thành (having asked, having studied,…)
Chúng ta có thể sử dụng mệnh đề phân từ hoàn thành để:
- miêu tả một hành động **…….**
Ví dụ: **…….**
- nói về **……** trong mệnh đề chính.
Ví dụ: **…….**

HANDOUT

I.Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. _____ education is a popular option for school-leavers who don't go to university.
A. Vocational B. Academic C. Secondary D. Formal

2. After completing their vocational courses, students are offered four-month _____ to learn from skilled people in the trade.
A. education B. apprenticeships C. courses D. breaks

3. The University of Oxford is one of the best academic _____ in the world.
A. chances B. careers C. institutions D. companies

4. _____ gives students the opportunity to study a subject in depth.
A. Secondary education B. Vocational education C. Special education D. Higher education

5. My brother wasn't offered the job because he didn't have the right _____.
A. qualifications B. trades C. apprentices D. skilled people

6. He completed a _____ cooking course at this vocational school before he became a restaurant cook.
A. business B. professional C. formal D. responsible

7. At the education fair, we collected a lot of _____ from different institutions about their training programmes.
A. answers B. questions C. brochures D. donations

8. Despite their financial difficulties, my parents _____ to pay for my university education.
A. disagreed B. approved C. refused D. managed

II.Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases in the box.

scholarship	**skill**	**qualification**
academic	**undergraduate**	**professional**

1. One of the reasons for Vietnamese students' studying abroad is the quality of the _____ programmes in higher education.

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2. Most of these students are interested in pursuing_____ studies for bachelor's degrees.
3. Some students decide to study in the United States or the United Kingdom to improve their language_____ , which can help them to get a better job.
4. Some universities in the United States offer different_____ to international students to help to cover tuition fees and living costs.
5. The higher education _____ gained at UK universities and colleges are recognized worldwide.
6. Universities must better prepare students for their _____ careers.

III. Complete the text using the correct forms of the words in the box.

formal	**vocational school**	**school-leave**	**academic**
apprentice	**qualification**	**graduation**	**entrance**

Nowadays, there are many educational opportunities available to school-leavers. If they plan to work in a certain trade, they can go to a (**1**) _____. These schools will provide training and (**2**) _____ related to a particular job, such as being a cook, hotel receptionist, or hairdresser. Vocational schools also work closely with different industries where students can work as (**3**) _____ even during their study time. Other (4) _____ may want to continue their (**5**) _____ education. To do that, they should have good (6) _____ results or pass the university (**7**) _____ exam. University students usually find jobs or do other courses after (**8**) _____.

IV. Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. My mother remembered _____ visited this place.
A. having B. have C. had D. has
2. _____ talked with my teacher helped me understand the lesson better.
A. Had B. Having C. Have D. Has
3. Nam regretted not having _____ the university entrance exam.
A. taking B. take C. taken D. took
4. My parents were proud of having _____ the best schools in the area for me and my brothers.
A. choose B. choosing C. chose D. chosen
5. _____ studied the brochure carefully, my brother decided to apply for the hotel management course.
A. Having B. Having been C. Have D. Had
6. Having made the wrong decision, he _____ interest in studying the subject.
A. having lost B. lost C. have lost D. having
7. Not _____ read the text, he couldn't answer the questions.
A. having had B. having been C. having D. have
8. Having _____ carefully for the exam, she could answer all the questions easily.
A. been revised B. had revised C. revise D. revised

V. Rewrite these sentences using perfect participle clauses or perfect gerunds. Add commas where necessary.

1. My mother didn't go to university. She regretted it.
→ My mother regretted_____
2. My sister finished school. Then she went to a vocational school to train to be a tour guide.
→ Having_____
3. My grandfather did not remember that he had lost his reading glasses.
→ My grandfather did not remember_____
4. My brother wrote his first travel book after he had returned from Japan.
→ Having_____
5. Trang won the first prize in the competition. She is very proud of this.
→Trang is very proud of _____
6. Nam worked as a mechanic's apprentice and learnt useful job skills.
→ Having_____
7. Phong achieved excellent grades at school, so he improved his chances of getting into a top university.
→ Having_____
8. I spent a lot of time talking to her, and I realised she was not telling me the truth.
→ Having_____

VI. Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.
(Hoàn thành đoạn hội thoại bằng cách khoanh tròn câu trả lời đúng nhất. Sau đó thực hành đọc chúng.)

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1. Tom: Ms Hoa, _____ an appointment with you next Monday to discuss my essay. Would 9 a.m. be convenient for you?
Ms Hoa: All right, I'll see you then.
A. I'd like to make B. I'd like to do C. I'd like to call D. I like to book
2. Lan: Ms Van, I would like to meet you to review my exam grades. Will you be available at 2 p.m. today?
Ms Van: I'm sorry, _____ this afternoon.
A. I can't do it B. I can't make it C. I don't want it D. I don't need it
3. Khoa: Mr Smith, could I meet you on Friday afternoon after 4:30?
Mr Smith: OK, _____ at around five.
A. I'd like to B. may I see you C. I'll see you D. I can meet
4. Lan: Good afternoon. Is Dr Hoa in her office today?
Receptionist: Sorry, she's just left for an important meeting. She'll _____ to see you tomorrow morning.
A. sound good B. suit you C. be convenient D. be available
5. Laura: Mike, I'd like to arrange a meeting of the history club next week. _____ for you?
Mike: I think Tuesday after school will suit me.
A. Would Tuesday suit B. What time C. When's convenient D. Are you free

VII. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings.

1. Secondary school students can earn extra pocket money by taking part-time jobs.
→ Taking part-time jobs can help _____
2. Teenagers can buy some of the things they need or want with the money they earn.
→ The money teenagers earn can be used to _____
3. Teenagers are forced to learn how to manage their time better when they have part-time jobs.
→ Having part-time jobs forces teenagers _____
4. Students have to be more efficient at working and studying.
→ Students have to _____
5. Students have to make better use of their time.
→ Students have to be _____.
6. Teenagers can develop communication skills by interacting with different people.
→ Interaction with different people can help _____.
7. Students can become aware of cultural differences in the workplace.
→ Students can become familiar _____
8. Having a part-time job can help a teenager gain work experience.
→ A teenager can _____

VII. Use the words and phrases below, and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences. You may need to change the forms of some nouns and verbs.

1. who/ may become/ take part-time jobs/tired and stressed./Secondary school students/
_____.
2. /who work are often/Teens/ very busy/ to rest and study./ and have less time/
_____.
3./ who work and study Teenagers/may not / at the same time/get enough sleep./
_____.
4. /can cause tiredness and illnesses,/the common cold / such as/or the flu./A lack of sleep /
_____.
5. /get nearer, /more stressed/ because of /working teens may feel/the need to study./When exams /
_____.
6. /may not be able to/ if they fail to balance /get good grades/ work and study./ Working teens /
_____.
7. /should keep in mind/ Working students/ comes first./that studying always//
_____.
8./ may force students / Part-time jobs/and drop out of school./to ignore their studies/
_____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS