



**CHUẨN BỊ CHO KÌ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT & ĐGNL**  
**MỞ RỘNG VÔN TỪ VỰNG THEO**  
**CHỦ ĐỀ TRỌNG ĐIỂM:**  
**CHỦ ĐỀ : HOLIDAYS AND TOURISM**

Cô Vũ Thị Mai Phương

Read the following blog post and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.

**Stay Safe While Travelling: Simple Tips for a Worry-Free Trip**

Travelling is exciting, but staying safe is very important. One of the first things to remember is to keep your (1) \_\_\_\_\_ close, especially in crowded places. Use a bag that closes well and wear it in front of you when you (2) \_\_\_\_\_ sightseeing.

Leave expensive (3) \_\_\_\_\_ like jewellery at home or keep them in a hotel safe. Carry only the money you need each day. It's also smart to make copies of your passport and travel documents. Small problems can (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at any time, like losing a phone or missing a bus. While it may (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you, staying calm and prepared will help you handle these situations.

Travel is more fun when you feel safe—so follow these tips and enjoy every moment of your journey!

(Adapted from <https://www.worldtrips.com>)

<b>Question 1.</b> A. currency	B. spot	C. insurance	D. belongings
<b>Question 2.</b> A. make	B. put	C. leave	D. go
<b>Question 3.</b> A. adventure	B. accommodation	C. campsites	D. valuables
<b>Question 4.</b> A. swipe	B. arise	C. tread	D. reserve
<b>Question 5.</b> A. operate	B. inconvenience	C. pamper	D. operate

Read the following passage about field trips and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 6 to 13.

Field trips are an important part of education, offering students opportunities to learn beyond the classroom. Instead of reading about topics in textbooks, students get to see and experience them in real life. These trips may include visits to museums, factories, nature reserves, or even local farms. Each destination provides a different kind of learning that helps make abstract ideas more concrete.

**One of the main benefits of field trips is that they make learning more engaging.** When students are actively involved, they tend to remember information better. For example, watching a science experiment at a research centre can spark more interest than simply reading about it. Field trips also support social learning, as students often work in groups and discuss what they observe. This helps improve communication and teamwork skills.

Planning a field trip, however, requires careful organisation. Teachers must choose a location that matches the lesson's objectives and ensure student safety. Permission forms must be collected, and transport arranged. Despite these challenges, the rewards often outweigh the effort. Students return with greater enthusiasm and a better understanding of the subject.

Field trips can also inspire career interests. A visit to a news studio might encourage someone to become a journalist, while a trip to a wildlife sanctuary could spark interest in environmental science. In this way, field trips connect learning with the real world.

(Adapted from <https://www.explorableplaces.com>)

**Question 6.** The word “them” in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. field trips      B. students      C. topics      D. textbooks

**Question 7.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a possible destination for a field trip?

A. Museums      B. Nature reserves      C. Zoos      D. Local farms

**Question 8.** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?

**“One of the main benefits of field trips is that they make learning more engaging.”**

A. A key advantage of field trips is that they help make learning more interesting.

B. Only by joining field trips can students become fully engaged in learning.

C. The most beneficial aspect of field trips is how they engage students in learning.

D. Field trips are the best way to make learning more interesting for students.

**Question 9.** The word “spark” in paragraph 2 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. avoid      B. inspire      C. accept      D. spread

**Question 10.** The word “enthusiasm” in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. indifference      B. preparation      C. refusal      D. support

**Question 11.** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. For those who want to become journalists, a visit to a news studio is a must.

B. Students learn to talk and collaborate with others while joining field trips.

C. Field trips are better than classroom learning, as students gain practical experiences.

D. To ensure student safety during field trips, teachers must choose locations carefully.

**Question 12.** In which paragraph does the writer mention a concession relationship?

A. Paragraph 1      B. Paragraph 2      C. Paragraph 3      D. Paragraph 4

**Question 13.** In which paragraph does the writer explore how field trips influence students’ future careers?

A. Paragraph 1      B. Paragraph 2      C. Paragraph 3      D. Paragraph 4

## MỞ RỘNG VÓN TÙ:

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One of the main benefits of field trips is that they make learning more engaging. When students are actively involved, they tend to remember information better. For example, watching a science experiment at a research centre can spark more interest than simply reading about it. Field trips also support social learning, as students often work in groups and discuss what they observe. This helps improve communication and teamwork skills.

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### Rewritten at C1 Level:

Field trips constitute a valuable dimension of education, providing learners with experiential opportunities that extend beyond traditional classroom instruction. Rather than passively absorbing information from textbooks, students are exposed to real-world contexts where abstract concepts are brought to life. These excursions may involve visits to museums, industrial sites, ecological reserves, or local agricultural settings, each offering distinct forms of experiential learning that reinforce theoretical understanding.

One of the most significant advantages of field trips is their capacity to enhance student engagement. Active participation often leads to improved retention of knowledge. For instance, witnessing a scientific demonstration in a professional research facility may evoke greater interest and comprehension than merely reading about the same process. Moreover, such outings promote collaborative learning, as students typically interact in groups and reflect collectively on their observations—thereby strengthening communication and teamwork skills.

Organising a field trip, however, entails meticulous planning. Educators must select venues that align with curricular objectives while also ensuring the safety and well-being of participants. This includes managing logistical considerations such as permission forms, transportation, and supervision. Despite the challenges involved, the educational benefits frequently surpass the effort required. Students often return with renewed motivation and a more nuanced grasp of the subject matter.

In addition, field trips can serve as a source of vocational inspiration. A tour of a broadcasting studio might spark an interest in journalism, just as time spent at a wildlife sanctuary could foster a passion for environmental studies. In this way, field trips act as a bridge between academic learning and practical, real-world application.