

WEEK 21. EXERCISES ON READING AND VOCABULARY

TOPIC: HIGHER EDUCATION

Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, c, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: My Math teacher is the one who is the most _____ of the staff in the school.

A. respectable B. respected C. respective D. respectful

Question 2: I still keep wondering if I was doing the right thing when I asked my father for _____ permission to leave school.

A. a B. an C. the D. 0

Question 3: The boy was punished for playing _____ from his physics lessons.

A. truant B. runaway C. absent D. joyride

Question 4: The students in the nursing department are _____ female.

A. restrictively B. predominantly C. arbitrarily D. spontaneously

Question 5: Education in England puts _____ force for children from 9 to 16 years old.

A. into B. on C. off D. through

Question 6: Students who study far from home often have problems with _____

A. recommendation B. mortgage C. campus D. accommodation

Question 7: She took a course in fine arts _____ starting her own business in interior design.

A. with a view to B. in terms of C. in order to D. with reference to

Question 8: The university administrations are introducing new measures to _____ that the enrolment process runs smoothly.

A. maintain B. improve C. facilitate D. ensure

Question 9: The school was closed for a month because of serious _____ of fever.

A. outcome B. outburst C. outbreak D. outset

Question 10: Students are not allowed to handle these chemicals unless they are under the _____ of a teacher.

A. supervision B. examination C. guidance D. assistance

Question 11: Could you stand _____ for me and teach my English class tomorrow morning, John?

A. up B. in C. out D. down

Question 12: "How was your exam?" "A couple of questions were tricky, but on the _____ it was pretty easy."

A. spot B. general C. hand D. whole

Question 13: If you practice regularly, you can learn this language skill in short _____ of time.

A. period B. phrase C. span D. stage

Question 14: Points will be added to the Entrance Examination scores for those who hold an excellent high school _____.

A. degree B. certificate C. diploma D. qualification

Question 15: Higher education is very important to national economies, and it is also a source of trained and _____ personnel for the whole country.

A. educated B. educational C. educative D. uneducated

Question 16: Mr Brown has kindly agreed to spare us some of his _____ time to answer our questions.

A. valuable B. worthy C. costly D. beneficial

Question 17: A university degree is considered to be a _____ for entry into most professions.

A. demand B. requisite C. claim D. request

Question 18: Many people object to using physical _____ in dealing with discipline problems at school.

A. violence B. penalty C. punishment D. sentence

Question 19: " _____ violence has recently increased not only in quantity, but also in severity", said educational experts.

A. Schooling B. Scholar C. Scholarship D. School

Question 20: It's necessary for students to listen to their teacher _____.

A. attend B. attentive C. attentively D. attention

Question 21: My mother _____ me against staying late at night to prepare for exams.

A. warned B. recommended C. reprimanded D. encouraged

Question 22: After a momentary _____ of concentration, Simon managed to regain his focus and completed the test.

A. lapse B. fault C. failure D. error

Question 23: At the _____ level, you can join three-year or four-year colleges.

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

Question 24: A university is an institution of higher education and research, which grants _____ degrees at all levels in a variety of subjects.

A. secondary B. optional C. academic D. vocational

Question 25: 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

Question 26: 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

Question 27: I did six hours of _____ for the test, but I still failed.

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

Question 28: Tom broke the school rules so many times that the headmistress finally had no alternative but to _____ him.

A. expel B. deport C. eject D. exile

Question 29: The children's bad behavior in class _____ their teacher beyond endurance.

A. disturbed B. distracted C. aroused D. exasperated

Question 30: Helen's parents were very pleased when they read her school _____.

A. papers B. report C. diploma D. account

Exercise 2: Mark the letter A, B, c, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 1: Educators are complaining that students rely on social media so much that they lose the ability to think critically.

A. insist on B. appear on C. depend on D. decide on

Question 2: The student service centre will try their best to assist students in finding a suitable part-time job.

A. join hands B. lend a helping hand C. make an effort D. make a move

Question 3: My sister is a very diligent student. She works very hard at every subject.

A. clever B. practical C. studious D. helpful

Question 4: Overseas students should make use of the aids of the tutors and lecturers.

A. make capital out of B. make room for C. go heavy on D. make headway

Question 5: She was a devoted teacher. She spent most of her time teaching and taking care of her students.

A. polite B. precious C. honest D. dedicated

Question 6: Thanks to her father's encouragement, she has made progress in her study.

A. done better B. done good C. done harm D. done bird

Question 7: With what my parents prepare for me in terms of education. I am confident about my future.

A. hold my head up high B. am as bold as brass
C. am all the rage D. know my own mind

Question 8: Tertiary education normally provides undergraduate and postgraduate education, as well

as vocational education and training.

A. Intermediate B. Primary C. Secondary D. Higher

Question 9: There is no point in going to school if you're not willing to learn.

A. It is no good B. There is no use C. There is not worth D. There is useless

Question 10: The smell of floor polish still brings back memories of my old school.

A. takes aback B. takes back to C. reminds of D. takes apart

Question 11: An academic year is a period of time which schools, colleges and universities use to measure a quantity of study.

A. A school day B. A challenging time C. A school year D. A gap year

Question 12: 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

Question 13: 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

Question 14: The needs of gifted children in schools have long been woefully neglected.

A. delightedly B. dolefully C. pathetically D. idly

Question 15: Social differences tend to be augmented when private and state schools exist side by side.

A. debated B. raised C. supplemented D. arisen

Exercise 1.

Exercise 3. Mark the letter A, B, c, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 1: The way the care-taker treated those little children was deplorable. She must be punished for what she did.

A. respectable B. acceptable C. mischievous D. satisfactor

Question 2: You should pat yourself on the back for having achieved such a high score in the graduation exam.

A. praise yourself B. criticize yourself C. check up your back D. wear a backpack

Question 3: All children can attend without paying fees at state school.

A. high schools B. primary schools C. independent schools D. secondary schools

Question 4: The first few days at university can be very daunting, but with determination and positive attitude, freshmen will soon fit in with the new environment.

A. interesting B. memorable C. serious D. depressing

Question 5: John's decision to drop out of university to go to a vocational school drove his mother up the wall. She thought that it is really a stupid decision.

A. made his mother pleased B. made his mother angry
C. made his mother worried D. made his mother ashamed

Question 6: Our teacher encourages us to use a dictionary whenever we are unsure of the meaning of a word.

A. stimulates B. motivates C. discourages D. animates

Question 7: School uniform is compulsory in most of Vietnamese schools.

A. obligatory B. optional C. mandatory D. imperative

Question 8: In this writing test, candidates will not be penalized for minor mechanical mistakes.

A. punished B. rewarded C. motivated D. discouraged

Question 9: This boy is poorly-educated and doesn't know how to behave properly.

A. ignorant B. uneducated C. knowledgeable D. rude

Question 10: Judy has just won a full scholarship to one of the most prestigious universities in the country; she must be on cloud nine now.

A. extremely panicked B. obviously delighted C. incredibly optimistic D. desperately sad

Question 11: Today students are under a lot of pressure due to the high expectations from their parents and teachers.

A. nervousness B. emotion C. stress D. relaxation

Question 12: She started the course two months ago but dropped out after only a month.

A. gave up B. went on C. gave out D. used up

Question 13: Most of the students in our country are interested in pursuing higher education to get bachelor's degrees.

A. following B. giving up C. trying D. interrupting

Question 14: The majority of children in my village go to the boarding school and see their parents at the weekends.

A. maximum B. minimum C. ethnicity D. minority

Question 15: I think it's impossible to abolish school examinations. They are necessary to evaluate students' progress.

A. stop B. extinguish C. continue D. organize

Exercise 4: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

What is a gifted child? There are different ways to define this term. It may refer to special talents in the arts or to a high level of academic abilities. A child may be gifted in one (1)

_____ area, such as music, or have talents in many areas. According to the U.S. National Association for Gifted Children, a gifted child shows an "exceptional level of performance"

in one or more areas. In general usage, giftedness includes high levels of cognitive ability, motivation, inquisitiveness, creativity, and leadership. Gifted children (2) _____ approximately 3 to 5 percent of the school-aged population.

Although giftedness cannot be assessed by an intelligence test alone, these tests are often used to indicate giftedness. (3) _____, giftedness begins at an IQ of 115, or about one in six children. Highly gifted children have IQs over 145, or about one in a thousand children. Profoundly gifted children have IQs over 180, or about one in a million children. Because very few education programs include any courses on teaching the gifted, teachers are often not able to recognize the profoundly gifted. Teachers are more likely to recognize moderately gifted children because they are ahead of the other children but not so far ahead as to be unrecognizable. For instance, children who can read older children's books in first and second grade are often transferred into gifted classes, but children (4) _____ are reading adult books are told to stop reading them. Those profoundly gifted students who are not recognized often turn into discipline problems when they are not offered (5) _____ ways to focus their extraordinary creativity.

(Adapted from "Essential Words for the IELTS" by Dr. Lin Lougheed)

Question 1: A. particular	B. general	C. different	D. indistinct
Question 2: A. account of	B. account into	C. account for	D. account about
Question 3: A. However	B. By and large	C. In addition	D. On the contrary
Question 4: A. whom	B. which	C. what	D. who
Question 5: A. construction	B. constructive	C. construct	D. constructing

Exercise 5: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

There are three basic types of classroom learning styles: visual, auditory, and kinesthetic. These learning styles describe the most common ways that people learn. Individuals tend to instinctively prefer one style over the others; thus each person has a learning style that is dominant even though he or she may also rely somewhat on the other approaches at different times and in different circumstances.

Visual learners prefer to sit somewhere in the classroom where no obstructions hinder their view of the lesson. They rely on the teacher's facial expressions and body language to aid their learning. They learn best from a blend of visual displays and presentations such as colorful videos, diagrams, and flip-charts. Often, these learners think in pictures and may even close their eyes to visualize or remember something. When they are bored, they look around for something to watch. Many visual learners lack confidence in their auditory memory skills and so may take detailed notes during classroom

discussions and lectures.

Auditory learners sit where they can hear well. They enjoy listening and talking, so discussions and verbal lectures stimulate them. Listening to what others have to say and then talking the subject through helps them process new information. These learners may be heard reading to themselves out loud because they can absorb written information better in this way. Sounding out spelling words, reciting mathematical theories, or talking their way across a map are examples of the types of activities that improve their understanding.

Kinesthetic learners may find it difficult to sit still in a conventional classroom. They need to be physically active and take frequent breaks. When they are bored, they fidget in their seats. They prefer to sit someplace where there is room to move about. They benefit from manipulating materials and learn best when classroom subjects such as math, science, and reading are processed through hands-on experiences. Incorporating arts-and-crafts activities, building projects, and sports into lessons helps kinesthetic learners process new information. Physical expressions of encouragement, such as a pat on the back, are often appreciated.

In addition to these traditional ways of describing learning styles, educators have identified other ways some students prefer to learn. Verbal learners, for example, enjoy using words, both written and spoken. Logical learners are strong in the areas of logic and reasoning. Social learners do best when working in groups, whereas solitary learners prefer to work alone. Research shows that each of these learning styles, as well as the visual, auditory, and kinesthetic styles, uses different parts of the brain. Students may prefer to focus on just one style, but practicing other styles involves more of the brain's potential and therefore helps students remember more of what they learn.

(Adapted from Essential words for the IELTS by Dr. Lin Lougheed)

Question 1: What topic **does** the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Fundamental kinds of learning approaches
- B. Different classrooms for different learner groups
- C. The most common way to learn
- D. Basic classrooms for individuals

Question 2: The word "dominant" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to

- A. successful
- B. foremost
- C. familiar
- D. distinctive

Question 3: According to the second paragraph, visual learners

- A. have a preference for sitting at the backs of the classrooms.
- B. must keep an eye on the pictures to memorize the content of the lessons.
- C. are easy to get fed up with the lessons.
- D. are not confident in remembering what they have listened.

Question 4: The word "blend" in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by

- A. division
- B. list
- C. mixture
- D. separation

Question 5: What does the word "them" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. auditory learners
- B. discussions
- C. verbal lectures
- D. others

Question 6: Which of the following is NOT true about auditory learners?

- A. They get information and the content of the lecturers aurally and orally.
- B. Reciting the lessons aloud is an effective way to understand the subjects,
- C. They always fidget when they are indifferent to the lectures.
- D. They merely learn well when they are able to listen to the lessons clearly.

Question 7: The following are suggested methods to attract kinesthetic learners, EXCEPT

- A. merging arts-and-crafts activities
- B. integrating projects and sports into the lessons
- C. stimulating them by physical expressions
- D. isolating them in a customary classroom

Question 8: What did the author suggest learners in order to keep in their mind what **they learnt in the last paragraph?**

- A. Practicing merely one style of learning to make the brain work more effectively.
- B. Using variety of learning methods to increase the potential of their brain.
- C. Using both written and spoken words to improve their logical thoughts,
- D. Identifying the most suitable learning style themselves.