

Unit 7. FURTHER EDUCATION

A. VOCABULARY

academic / ,ækəˈdemɪk/	(adj)	mang tính học thuật
admission /ədˈmɪʃn/	(n)	sự vào hoặc được nhận vào một trường học
analytical / ,ænəˈlɪtɪkl/	(adj)	(thuộc) phân tích
baccalaureate / ,bækəˈlɔːrɪət/	(n)	kì thi tú tài
bachelor /ˈbætʃələ(r)/	(n)	người có bằng cử nhân
campus /ˈkæmpəs/	(n)	khu trường sở, sân bãi (của các trường trung học, đại học)
collaboration /kəˌlæbəˈreɪʃn/	(n)	cộng tác
consult /kənˈsʌlt/	(v)	hỏi ý kiến, tra cứu, tham khảo
coordinator /kəʊˈɔːdɪneɪtə(r)/	(n)	người điều phối, điều phối viên
critical /ˈkrɪtɪkl/	(adj)	thuộc bình phẩm, phê bình
CV / ,siːˈviː/	(n)	viết tắt của curriculum vitae, bản lí lịch
dean /diːn/	(n)	chủ nhiệm khoa (một trường đại học)
diploma /diˈpləʊmə/	(n)	bằng cấp, văn bằng
doctorate /ˈdɒktərət/	(n)	học vị tiến sĩ
eligible /ˈelɪdʒəbl/	(adj)	đủ tư cách, thích hợp
enrol /ɪnˈrəʊl/	(v)	ghi danh
enter /ˈentə(r)/	(v)	gia nhập, theo học một trường
faculty /ˈfæklti/	(n)	khoa (của một trường đại học)
institution / ,ɪnstɪˈtjuːʃn/	(n)	viện, trường đại học
internship /ˈɪntɜːnʃɪp/	(n)	giai đoạn thực tập
kindergarten /ˈkɪndəɡɑːtn/	(n)	trường mẫu giáo (cho trẻ 4 - 6 tuổi)
major /ˈmeɪdʒə(r)/	(n)	môn học chính của sinh viên, chuyên ngành
mandatory /ˈmændətəri/	(a)	có tính bắt buộc
Master /ˈmɑːstə(r)/	(n)	thạc sĩ
potential /pəˈtenʃl/	(n)	khả năng, tiềm lực
pursue /pəˈsjuː/	(v)	theo đuổi
qualification / ,kwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/	(n)	văn bằng, học vị, chứng chỉ
transcript /ˈtrænskɪpt/	(n)	học bạ, phiếu điểm
undergraduate / ,ʌndəˈɡrædʒuət/	(n)	sinh viên đang học đại học hoặc cao đẳng, chưa tốt nghiệp
vocational /vəʊˈkeɪʃənl/	(adj)	thuộc về hoặc liên quan đến học nghề, hướng nghiệp

B. PRACTICE

PRONUNCIATION

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- Question 1: A. but B. cut C. sun D. put
Question 2: A. lake B. plane C. plan D. state

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- Question 3: A. internship B. profession C. advantage D. material
Question 4: A. volunteer B. appreciate C. oversea D. understand

VOCABULARY

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (WORD FORM/ WORD CHOICE/ SPEAKING)

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Question 5 : The higher education _____ gained at UK universities and colleges are recognised worldwide.

A. well-qualified B. qualifications C. qualify D. qualified

Question 6: In recent years, some countries in sub-Saharan Africa have the highest levels of vulnerable employment, peaking at 74 percent and 70 percent, _____.

A. respective B. respectively C. respectful D. respectfully

Question 7 : At most institution in the UK, the _____ starts in September or October and runs until June or July.

A. leap year B. gap year C. new year D. academic year

Question 8: In England, most students in further education are adults _____ on part time programmes.

A. joined B. joining C. enrolled D. enrolling

Question 9: Academic courses should teach practical skills _____ addition to critical thinking.

A. with B. in C. of D. on

Question 10: Maria: "I'm taking my end term examination tomorrow:

Sarah : "....."

A. Good luck B. Good day C. good time D. Good chance

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 11 In Viet Nam, primary education is mandatory for all children, but secondary education is optional.

A. worried B. unnecessary C. compulsory D. liberated

Question 12: Thanks to the International House, a non-profit center in New York, international students can get over the culture shock.

A. broaden B. overcome C. increase D. fail

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 13: Although Mai has failed the TOEFL twice, she continued her dream of studying abroad.

A. looked for B. found out C. went on D. gave up

Question 14: Lagerfeld, who died on the 19th February at the age of 85, was highly appreciated for his contribution to the house of Chanel.

A. thankful B. admired C. depreciated D. praised

GRAMMAR + ERROR

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

Question 15: Tom is still watching television. He _____ television all day.

A. has been watching B. was watching C. has watched D. watched

Question 16: A Bachelor's degree is a three-year or four-year course you take in undergraduate higher education after you _____ further education.

A. has finished B. had been finishing C. have finished D. have been finishing

Question 17: We _____ him since he _____ married.

A. didn't see/got B. haven't seen/got C. don't/get D. hadn't seen/got

Question 18: It's the first time Lan _____ Singapore. She is very excited.

A. has visited B. has been visiting C. visited D. visits

Question 19: Jane: You look tired!

Harry: I _____ for information about higher education all morning.

- A. have been searching B. have searched C. searched D. was searching

Question 20: Take a short break! You _____ all day.

- A. are working B. were working C. have been working D. work

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 21: I started the course two weeks ago, but I have already been passing most of the tests.

- A. weeks B. started C. been passing D. the

Question 22: I have applied for a vocational scholarship from last month.

- A. applied B. from C. for D. vocational

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 blanks.

British further education qualifications are respected by employers and (23) _____ worldwide. There are two main types: academic courses, and vocational and professional courses. Academic courses help you (24) _____ for higher education at a university or college. They aim to develop your analytical skills, critical thinking and knowledge. (25) _____ and professional courses give you the skills and qualification you need to enter and succeed in your chosen career. They offer technical training and skills for the workplace. British (26) _____ education providers invest heavily in facilities - from libraries, computer centres and science laboratories to sports centres, theatres and arts studios. Class sizes are restricted to ensure that you have access to equipment and enough time to talk to your tutors and lectures.

Question 23. A. academics B. academy C. academical D. academically

Question 24. A. get B. prepare C. make D. support

Question 25. A. Occasional B. Optional C. Vocational D. Various

Question 26. A. every B. each C. both D. further

READING

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.

If you want to go to a university, you usually apply during your last year at school, when you are 17-18. You can apply to study at any university in Britain and most people choose a university that is not in their own town. So, university students usually live away from home. Students get a grant from the government to study. At the beginning of your last year at school, you receive an application form. On this form you choose up to five universities that you would like to go to. The form is sent to those universities with information from your school about you and your academic record. If the universities are interested in your application, they will ask you to attend an interview. If they are still interested after the interview, they will offer you a place.

Any offer, however, is only conditional at this stage. Applications and interviews take place several months before students do their A-level examinations. These are the exams that you do at the end of your time at school. So, when a university makes an offer, it will tell you the minimum grades that you will have to get when you do your A-level exams. If you don't obtain those grades then, you will not be able to get the place. It will be offered to someone else and you must apply again to another university. You don't have to accept your place immediately. Some students don't want to go straight from school to university. So, after they have taken their A-level, they take a year out to work or travel.

Question 27. The main idea of the passage is _____.

- A. how to be accepted to a university.
- B. how to take an A-level examination
- C. studying at a university
- D. what to do after leaving school

Question 28. The maximum number of universities that a student can apply for is _____.

- A. two.
- B. three
- C. four
- D. five

Question 29. Students do their A-level examination _____.

- A. at the beginning of their last year at school
- B. before they send the application forms to the universities
- C. at the end of their time at school
- D. right after they receive an application form

Question 30. If the student's score is below the minimum grade announced by the university,

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- A. the place will be offered to someone else
 - B. he must take a year out
 - C. he mustn't apply to any other university
 - D. he will be able to get the place

WRITING

Question 1: He started studying it two years ago. Nam's still studying English.

→ Nam

Question 2: She started her research project last month. She's still doing it.

→ She

Question 3: The graduate students started arriving at four o'clock. They are all in the lecture hall.

→ All graduate students

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