# **EDUCATION**

# I. Common vocabulary

1. học thuộc lòng: learn by heart
2. Giảng bài: _deliver a lecture
3. Đạt được kết quả học tập cao: <u>achieve (high) academic results</u>
4. Hoàn thành bài kiểm tra với điểm cao: pass the exam the flying color
5. Khung chương trình giảng dạy: curriculum
6. Chương trình giảng dạy chi tiết: <u>syllabus</u>
7. Hoạt động ngoại khóa: extracurricular activities
8. Hoạt động về trí tuệ: Intellectual Activities
9. Vùi mình vào bài tập: To bury oneself in tasks/ assignments(bị động) immerse yourself in something
10. Khóa học hướng nghiệp: vocational course
11. Khóa học tổng quát, không liên quan đến hướng nghiệp: non-vocational course
12. Khóa học đào tạo từ xa: distance learning course
13. Giáo dục toàn diện: comprehensive education
II. Collocations/ Idioms
1. những người chuyên đi bắt chước bài người khác: copycats
2. học sinh cưng của giáo viên: teacher's pet
3. Nghỉ học: drop out of school
4. mot sách: bookworm
5. học hành chăm chỉ: hit the books
6. cải thiện kết quả, có tiến bộ trong học tập: to improve level of academic performance
7. Giảng bài: deliver a lecture
8. Được nhận vào trường hàng đầu: To be admitted to a top-tier school/ uni/insti
9. Đăng ký một khóa học: register (enroll) in a course
10. Có được/ đạt được kiến thức sâu sắc: gain in-depth knowledge
11. thấm nhuần giá trị của việc học: <u>To instill the value of learning</u>

12. Hiểu một vấn đề gì đó toàn diện và sâu sắc: To have a good grasp of something

13. quay lại những điều cốt lõi: go back to basic

14. xem lại rất nhiều thông tin: cover a lot of ground

### Other vocabulary

Từ vựng Nghĩa Tiếng Việt

Learn a wide range of skills Hoc được các kỹ năng khác nhau

Explore each other's perspectives Khám phá sự khác nhau/giống nhau và quan điểm của

người khác

Gain international qualifications Có được bằng cấp quốc tế

Encourage independent learning Thúc đẩy việc tự học

Reach new heights of knowledge Dạt đến những đỉnh cao tri thức mới

Move up the career ladder Thăng tiến trong công việc

Burn the midnight oil = Work very late into the night Thức khuya để học/ làm việc

There is little chance for Hầu như không có cơ hội cho...

Poor/outdated School facilities Cơ sở vật chất nghèo nàn/ cũ

to have the opportunity to ...: có cơ hội làm gì

to interact and take part in group work activities: tương tác và tham gia vào các hoạt động

nhóm

opposite-sex classmates bạn khác giới

to learn a wide range of skills học được các kỹ năng khác nhau

communication or teamwork skils kỹ năng giao tiếp hay làm việc nhóm

co-existence and gender equality sự cùng tồn tại và sự bình đẳng giới

### III. SPEAKING

#### PART 1 & PART 3

- 1. What was your favorite subject as a child?
- 2. What do you study/did you study in university?
- 3. Can you describe yourself as a good student?
- 4. Did you enjoy/Do you enjoy studying at school?

- 3. How important do you think it is to get a good education?
- 4. What do you think are the advantages/ disadvantages of studying abroad?
- 5. What are some essential qualities every teacher should have?
- 6. What are some pros of studying on a distance learning course?
- 7. Does everybody get equal opportunities to study?

#### PART 2

# Describe a subject you enjoyed studying at school.

# You should say:

- what subject it was
- what class you were then
- how interesting it was

## and explain why you enjoyed studying this subject at school.

My favourite subject in high school is...

Môn học yêu thích của tôi ở trường là...

• I'm interested in/ keen on/ into...

Tôi thích/ đam mê...

The first/ second/ third reason I like that subject is that...

Lý do đầu tiên/ thứ hai/ thứ ba tôi yêu thích môn học đó là...

...plays an important role in both education and daily life.

... đóng vai trò quan trọng trong học tập và đời sống.

• In my opinion, ...is one of the most powerful/effective tools that helps us explore the world.

Theo ý kiến của tôi,... là một trong những công cụ có sức mạnh/ hiệu quả giúp chúng ta khám phá thế giới.

... is the mirror reflecting human and their lifestyle.

...là tấm gương phản ánh con người và lối sống của họ.

• Thanks to this subject, I can understand/explore...

Nhờ vào môn học này, tôi có thể hiểu/ khám phá...

• ...is not limited to a subject to be learnt at school. Furthermore, this subject teaches human about many aspects of life.

...không chỉ giới hạn trong một môn học ở nhà trường. Hơn nữa, nó dạy con người về nhiều khía cạnh trong cuộc sống.

The one advantage I have in being good in...is that...

Lơi thế của tôi khi học tốt...là...

• In short,... is an important subject that I am really keen on.

Describe a period of time from your studies that was the most difficult for you so far. You should say:

- When it was
- Why was it hard
- What you were doing at that time

### **IV. WRITING**

1. In many countries schools have severe problems with student behavior. What do you think are the causes of this? What solutions can you suggest?

Poor student behaviour seems to be an increasingly WIDESPREAD PROBLEM (vấnđề phổ biến) and I think that MODERN LIFESTYLES (lối sống hiện đại) are probably RESPONSIBLE FOR (chịu trách nhiệm) this.

In many countries, THE BIRTH RATE (tỷ lệ sinh) is decreasing so that families are smaller with fewer children. These children are often SPOILT (hư), not in terms of love and attention because working patients do not have the time for this, but IN MORE MATERIAL

WAYS (cách thức mang tính vật chất). They are allowed to have whatever they want, REGARDLESS OF (không màng đến) price, and to BEHAVE AS THEY PLEASE (cư xử theo cách chúng muốn). This means that the children grow up without CONSIDERATION FOR OTHERS (quan tâm đến người khác) and without any understanding of where their standard of living comes from.

When they get to school age they have not learnt any SELF CONTROL OR DISCIPLINE (tự kiểm soát hoặc kỷ luật). They have less RESPECT FOR THEIR TEACHERS (tôn trọng thầy cô) and refuse to OBEY SCHOOL RULES (tuân theo luật lệ của trường) in the way that their parents did.

Teachers CONTINUALLY COMPLAIN ABOUT (liên tục phàn nàn về) this problem and MEASURES (giải pháp) should be taken to COMBAT THE SITUATION (giải quyết vấn đề). But I think THE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM LIES WITH THE FAMILIES (giải pháp cho vấn đề này nằm ở gia đình), who need to BE MORE AWARE OF THE FUTURE CONSEQUENCES (nhận thức được hậu quả tương lai) of spoiling their children. If they could raise them TO BE CONSIDERATE OF OTHERS (quan tâm đến người khác) and TO BE SOCIAL, RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUALS (những cá nhân có tinh thần xã hội và tính trách nhiệm), the whole community would benefit.

Perhaps PARENTING CLASSES (lớp học làm cha mẹ) are needed to help them to do this, and HIGH-QUALITY NURSERY SCHOOLS COULD BE ESTABLISHED (trường mẫu giáo chất lượng cao có thể được thành lập) that would support families more in terms of RAISING THE NEXT GENERATION (nuôi nấng thế hệ tương lai). The government should fund this kind of parental support, because this is no longer a problem for individual families, but FOR SOCIETY AS A WHOLE (cho toàn bộ xã hội).

- 2. Some people believe that studying history and literature is important for young people, while others think that studying science and mathematics is more important. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.
- 3.

In modern society, many people think primary schools should teach science and technology rather than history and geography, which are useless and boring.

Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

4.

Some people think history has nothing or little to tell us, but others think that studying the past can help us better understand the present.

Discuss the two views and give your own opinion.

5.

In some countries, secondary schools aim to provide a general education across a wide range of subjects. In others, children focus on a narrow range of subjects related to a particular career. For today's world, which system is appropriate?

6.

Some teachers say students should be organised into groups to study, while others argue that students should be made to study alone.

Tell the benefits of each study method. Which one do you think is more effective?

7

Some people think museums should be enjoyable places to attract and entertain young people. Others think the purpose of museums is to educate, not to entertain

Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

- 8. Some today argue that schools are no longer necessary because children can learn so much from the internet and be educated at home. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- 9. In some countries young people are encouraged to work or travel for a year between finishing high school and starting university studies. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages for young people who decide to do this.
- 10. With the pressures on today's young people to succeed academically, some people believe that non-academic subjects at school (eg: physical education and cookery) should be removed from the syllabus so that children can concentrate wholly on academic subjects. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- 11. Some parents believe that children should have educational activities in their leisure time as part of their recreation; otherwise, it is just a waste of time for children. What do you think of this notion? Explain with advantages and disadvantage?