

## UNIT 8 – NEW WAYS TO LEARN

### I. VOCABULARY

STT	TỪ VỰNG	PHIÊN ÂM	TỪ LOẠI	NGHĨA
1	Upload	/ʌp'loʊd/	v	tải lên
	Update	/ʌp'deɪt/	v	cập nhật
	Upgrade	/ʌp'greɪd/	v	nâng cấp
2	Original	/ə'ɹɪdʒ.ən.əl/	a	nguyên bản, độc đáo
	Origin	/'ɒrɪdʒɪn/	n	nguồn gốc
	Originality	/ə,ɹɪdʒ.ən'æɪ.ə.t̩i/	n	tính chất độc đáo; tính chất sáng tạo, mới mẻ
3	Face-to-face	/,feɪs.tə'feɪs/	adv	đối diện, trực tiếp
4	Strategy	/'strætədʒi/	n	chiến lược
5	Blended learning	/,blen.dɪd 'lɜː.nɪŋ/	n	học tập kết hợp
6	Intended	/ɪn'ten.dɪd/	a	có dụng ý, mong đợi
	Intend	/ɪn'tend/	v	dự định
	Intention	/ɪn'ten.ʃən/	n	ý định
7	Specific	/spə'sɪfɪk/	a	rõ ràng, cụ thể
8	Purpose	/'pɜːpəs/	n	mục đích
9	Impressive	/ɪm'pres.ɪv/	a	ấn tượng
	Impression	/ɪm'preʃ.ən/	n	sự ấn tượng
	Impress	/ɪm'pres/	v	gây ấn tượng
10	Advantage	/əd'vɑːntɪdʒ/	n	sự thuận lợi
	Advantageous	/əd'vɑːntɪdʒəs/	a	có lợi
	Advantaged	/əd'vɑːn.tɪdʒd/	a	thuận lợi
	Disadvantaged	/,dɪs.əd'vɑːn.tɪdʒd/	a	thiệt thòi
	Disadvantageous	/dɪsəd'vɑːntɪdʒəs/	a	bất lợi
Disadvantage	/dɪsəd'vɑːntɪdʒ/	n	bất lợi, nhược điểm, hạn chế	
11	Technical	/'teknɪkəl/	a	thuộc kỹ thuật
	Technician	/tek'nɪʃ.ən/	n	chuyên gia, kỹ thuật viên
	Technique	/tek'niːk/	n	cách thức, phương thức
12	Connection	/kə'nekʃən/	n	sự kết nối
	Connect	/kə'nekt/	v	kết nối
13	Schedule	/'skedʒ.uːl/	n/v	kế hoạch/lên kế hoạch

14	Short-sightedness	/ʃɔ:rt'saɪ.tɪd.nəs/	n	cận thị
15	Backache	/'bæk.eɪk/	n	đau lưng
16	Communication	/kə'mju:..nə'keɪ.ʃən/	n	sự liên lạc
	Communicate	/kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/	v	truyền đạt, liên lạc, giao tiếp
	Communicative	/kə'mju:..nə.keɪ.tɪv/	a	cởi mở
	Communicable	/kə'mju:..nə.kə.bəl/	a	có thể giao tiếp
17	Challenge	/'tʃælɪndʒ/	n/v	thách thức
18	Individual	/ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl/	a	một mình; riêng lẻ; cá nhân
19	Discuss	/dɪ'skʌs/	v	thảo luận
	Discussion	/dɪ'skʌʃ.ən/	n	sự thảo luận
20	Feature	/'fi:tʃə/	n	đặc điểm
21	Digital	/'dɪdʒ.ə.təl/	a	thuộc số
22	Resource	/'ri:..zɔ:rs/	n	nguồn lực
23	Audio-visual	/,ɔ:diəʊ 'vɪʒuəl/	n	nghe nhìn; trợ cụ nghe nhìn
24	Field trip	/'fi:ld ,trɪp/	np	chuyến đi thực tế
25	Landmark	/'lænd.mɑ:rk/	n	mốc, sự kiện
26	Real-world	/,ri:..əl 'wɜ:lɪd/	n	thế giới thực
27	Present	/'prez.ənt/	v	tặng; giới thiệu; trình bày; trình chiếu
	Presenter	/prezɪ'zen.tʃə/	n	người dẫn chương trình
	Presentation	/,prez.ən'teɪ.ʃən/	n	sự trình diễn; sự trình bày
28	Award	/ə'wɔ:d/	v/n	thưởng/giải thưởng
	Reward	/rɪ'wɔ:d/	n	phần thưởng
29	Tradition	/trə'dɪʃən/	n	truyền thống
	Traditional	/trə'dɪʃ.ən.əl/	a	thuộc về truyền thống
30	Teaching method	/'ti:..tʃɪŋ 'meθəd/	n	phương pháp giảng dạy

## II. STRUCTURES

STT	CẤU TRÚC	NGHĨA
1	Search for	tìm kiếm
2	Take notes	ghi chú, ghi chép lại
3	Be good/bad at doing sth	giỏi/dở trong việc làm gì
4	Give sb a chance to do sth	cho ai một cơ hội để làm gì

5	Discuss with sb about sth	thảo luận với ai về điều gì
6	Do projects	làm các dự án
7	Ask sb to do sth	yêu cầu ai đó làm gì
8	Help sb (to) do sth	giúp ai làm gì
9	Prepare for sth	chuẩn bị cho cái gì
10	Work on sth	nghiên cứu, tìm tòi về cái gì
11	Make an outline for sth	lập dàn ý cho cái gì
12	Combine sth with sth	kết hợp cái gì với cái gì
13	Allow sb to do sth	cho phép ai làm gì
14	Encourage sb to do sth	khuyến khích ai làm gì
15	Be in the middle of	ở giữa
16	Be familiar with sth Be familiar to sb	quen thuộc với cái gì quen thuộc với ai đó
17	Focus on sth	tập trung vào cái gì
18	Pay attention to sth/sb	chú ý đến cái gì/ai
19	Have/get access to sth	có quyền truy cập vào cái gì
20	Agree with sb	đồng ý với ai
21	Log in	đăng nhập
22	Write down	viết ra, ghi chép lại
23	Be suitable for sb/sth	phù hợp với ai/cái gì
24	Be absent from	vắng mặt
25	Play the role of sb	đóng vai trò là ai đó
26	Be/become responsible for	chịu trách nhiệm cho
27	Participate in	tham gia vào
28	Make friends with sb	kết bạn với ai
29	Look for	tìm kiếm
30	Be popular with sb	phổ biến với ai

### III. GRAMMAR (Relative clauses)

#### I. Định nghĩa

Mệnh đề quan hệ là mệnh đề phụ được nối với mệnh đề chính bởi các đại từ quan hệ (who, whom, whose, which, that) hay các trạng từ quan hệ như (where, when, why). Mệnh đề quan hệ đứng ngay

đăng sau danh từ, đại từ trong mệnh đề chính để bổ sung ý nghĩa cho danh từ, đại từ ấy, phân biệt danh từ, đại từ ấy với các danh từ đại từ khác. Chức năng của nó giống như một tính từ, do vậy nó còn được gọi là mệnh đề tính ngữ.

## II. Các loại đại từ quan hệ

**1. WHO:** Là đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, đứng sau danh từ chỉ người để làm chủ ngữ (subject) hoặc tân ngữ (object) cho động từ đứng sau nó. Theo sau **who** là chủ ngữ hoặc là động từ.

**Ví dụ:** The man who is waiting for the bus is my English teacher.

=> (theo sau **who** là động từ => **who** đóng vai trò làm chủ ngữ)

The man who I met on the bus yesterday is Phuong's father.

=> (theo sau **who** là chủ ngữ => **who** đóng vai trò làm tân ngữ)

**2. WHOM:** Là đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, đứng sau danh từ chỉ người để làm tân ngữ (object) cho động từ đứng sau nó. Theo sau **whom** là chủ ngữ.

**Ví dụ:** The man whom I met on the bus yesterday is Phuong's father.

=> (theo sau **whom** là chủ ngữ => **whom** đóng vai trò làm tân ngữ)

### NHƯ VẬY:

Cả **who** và **whom** đều là đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, đứng sau danh từ chỉ người. Nhưng **who** làm cả chủ ngữ và tân ngữ cho động từ đứng sau nó, còn **whom** chỉ làm tân ngữ cho động từ sau nó mà thôi.

**3. WHICH:** Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật, sự vật, sự việc làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ cho động từ sau nó. Theo sau **which** có thể là một động từ hoặc một chủ ngữ.

**Ví dụ:** I am reading the book which was written by a famous writer.

=> (theo sau **which** là động từ => **which** đóng vai trò làm chủ ngữ)

I am reading the book which you gave me on my birthday.

=> (theo sau **which** là chủ ngữ => **which** đóng vai trò làm tân ngữ)

**4. THAT:** Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ cả người lẫn vật, có thể được dùng thay cho **Who, Whom, Which** trong mệnh đề quan hệ thuộc loại Restricted Clause (Mệnh đề xác định)

#### 4.1. Luôn dùng "that" trong những trường hợp sau:

+ dùng **that** thay thế cho những danh từ chỉ cả người lẫn vật

**Ví dụ:** I saw her and her dog that were walking in the park.

+ dùng **that** sau các đại từ bất định (someone/ somebody, no one/ nobody, everyone/ everybody, anyone/ anybody; something, everything, anything, nothing) hoặc sau (all/ much/ none, little...)

**Ví dụ:** My father is the one that I admire most.

All that is mine is yours.

+ dùng **that** sau dạng so sánh nhất

**Ví dụ:** My mother is the most beautiful woman that I have ever known.

+ dùng **that** sau các từ chỉ thứ tự như: first, second, next,...last, only

**Ví dụ:** You are the only person that I can believe.

+ dùng **that** trong cấu trúc câu nhấn mạnh



=>The man who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.

**Lưu ý:** Câu này không thể viết là **The man who is now in hospital was injured in the accident**, vì theo thứ tự của hành động thì hành động bị thương phải xảy ra trước hành động vào viện.

#### IV. Các loại mệnh đề quan hệ: có ba loại mệnh đề quan hệ

**1. Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (restrictive relative clause):** Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước, là bộ phận quan trọng của câu, nếu bỏ đi thì mệnh đề chính không có nghĩa rõ ràng.

**Ví dụ:** The girl who is wearing the blue dress is my sister.

The book which I borrowed from you is very interesting.

#### 2. Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (non-restrictive relative clause)

- Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước, là phần giải thích thêm, nếu bỏ đi thì mệnh đề chính vẫn còn nghĩa rõ ràng.
- Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định thường được ngăn với mệnh đề chính bởi các dấu phẩy. Danh từ đứng trước thường là tên riêng hoặc trước các danh từ thường có các từ như: this, that, these, those, my, his, her, your, our, their... đứng trước.
- Không được dùng that trong mệnh đề không xác định.

**Ví dụ:** Peter, who is my boyfriend, is very handsome and intelligent.

My father, who is 50 years old, is a doctor.

**3. Mệnh đề quan hệ nối tiếp:** Mệnh đề quan hệ nối tiếp dùng để giải thích cả một câu, trường hợp này chỉ dùng đại từ quan hệ *which* và dùng dấu phẩy để tách hai mệnh đề. Mệnh đề này luôn đứng ở cuối câu.

**Ví dụ:** He sent me a bunch of flowers, which made me surprised.

## IV. PRACTICE EXERCISES

### A. PHONETICS

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

- |                               |                                       |                     |                             |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>f</u> eature         | B. <u>t</u> eacher                    | C. <u>th</u> eatre  | D. <u>m</u> ea <u>s</u> ure |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> ccess          | B. <u>a</u> ttend                     | C. <u>a</u> nother  | D. <u>a</u> ward            |
| 3. A. <u>m</u> ountain        | B. <u>s</u> ound                      | C. <u>th</u> ousand | D. <u>c</u> ousin           |
| 4. A. <u>d</u> ev <u>i</u> ce | B. <u>r</u> el <u>a</u> t <u>i</u> ve | C. <u>i</u> dea     | D. <u>f</u> ind             |
| 5. A. <u>s</u> urvey          | B. <u>u</u> se                        | C. <u>r</u> esult   | D. <u>s</u> ocial           |

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

- |                |             |              |              |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. global   | B. topic    | C. discuss   | D. project   |
| 2. A. purpose  | B. intend   | C. upload    | D. prepare   |
| 3. A. strategy | B. specific | C. advantage | D. intention |

4. A. conversation                      B. interesting                      C. information                      D. presentation  
 5. A. successful                      B. responsible                      C. understand                      D. materials

## B. VOCABULARY

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.*

- My friends usually have a lot of interesting original ideas on the topics we discuss in groups.  
 A. familiar                      B. creative                      C. unknown                      D. normal
- You need a specific strategy to improve your English speaking skills.  
 A. obvious                      B. measurable                      C. special                      D. particular
- The only disadvantage of blended learning is we really need to have a fast internet connection.  
 A. communication                      B. relation                      C. link                      D. correspondence
- Modern schools encourage and challenge students to become responsible and confident individuals.  
 A. dare                      B. question                      C. test                      D. confront
- Class discussion is a main feature of modern schools.  
 A. report                      B. characteristic                      C. comment                      D. attraction

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.*

- He is talking to the students whose presentations were really impressive.  
 A. superb                      B. excellent                      C. ordinary                      D. splendid
- Students also attend school camps to make friends with other students and to develop life skills in unfamiliar environments.  
 A. accustomed                      B. uncommon                      C. unusual                      D. curious
- It's easy to download the apps to study English now.  
 A. upgrade                      B. update                      C. connect                      D. upload
- Group learning is a common feature of modern ways of learning.  
 A. ordinary                      B. standard                      C. unusual                      D. frequent
- I don't like online learning because it's hard to make friends with classmates.  
 A. challenging                      B. easy                      C. difficult                      D. generous

*Give the correct forms of words in brackets.*

- Learning in a (TRADITION) \_\_\_\_\_ classroom has fewer distractions than learning online.
- There's an online (DISCUSS) \_\_\_\_\_ board where learners can exchange comments and ideas about lessons with their classmates.
- Blended learning is not (SUIT) \_\_\_\_\_ for students who have no Internet connection or computers.
- In modern schools, teachers and students use computers to access (DIGIT) \_\_\_\_\_ learning resources.
- Outshine the classroom, students have a chance to (PARTICIPATION) \_\_\_\_\_ in field trips to famous places.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following sentences.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ learning is a way of learning that combines online materials with traditional classroom methods.  
A. Online                      B. Blended                      C. Distant                      D. Face-to-face
2. One \_\_\_\_\_ of blended learning is that you can learn anytime and anywhere.  
A. disadvantage              B. reason                      C. challenge                      D. benefit
3. Are you good at \_\_\_\_\_ notes in class?  
A. taking                      B. making                      C. having                      D. getting
4. Doing a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ helps us understand the lessons better and become more confident.  
A. experiments              B. essays                      C. projects                      D. methods
5. My daughter is preparing \_\_\_\_\_ her end-of-term 1 tests.  
A. in                      B. for                      C. at                      D. on
6. Making a/an \_\_\_\_\_ for our presentation is a good way to memorise the main points in the presentation.  
A. script                      B. video                      C. writing                      D. outline
7. The teachers always encourage students \_\_\_\_\_ homework before class.  
A. finishing                      B. finish                      C. to finish                      D. finished
8. When I have a problem, I can ask \_\_\_\_\_ answers or help immediately with face-to-face learning.  
A. for                      B. to                      C. about                      D. in
9. Teachers always have many strategies to keep students \_\_\_\_\_ on the lessons.  
A. attracted                      B. focused                      C. mentioned                      D. consisted
10. Studying online means we have to sit \_\_\_\_\_ a computer for many hours and this is not healthy for our eyes and back.  
A. between                      B. near                      C. in front of                      D. behind
11. Before you start the E-learning lessons, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ to your account.  
A. log out                      B. log in                      C. shut down                      D. restart
12. Students can develop better \_\_\_\_\_ and teamwork skills.  
A. communicate                      B. communicator                      C. communicated                      D. communication
13. Learning materials are \_\_\_\_\_ at all times online.  
A. available                      B. valuable                      C. incredible                      D. specific
14. Students who are absent \_\_\_\_\_ school won't miss lessons when they choose blended learning.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. from                      D. among
15. Blended learning enables learners \_\_\_\_\_ when they have free time.  
A. to learn                      B. learn                      C. learning                      D. learned

**Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions**

1. You can watch the video many times and also search \_\_\_\_\_ more information at home.
2. My teacher often asks us \_\_\_\_\_ prepare materials at home and discuss them in class.

3. This way of studying, which gives us more control \_\_\_\_\_ our own learning, is quite useful.
4. He is working \_\_\_\_\_ his projects now so he's preparing for his presentation.
5. It's necessary to make an outline \_\_\_\_\_ their presentation.

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

1. Working in groups gives me a chance discussing with my classmates who may have

A B C D

good ideas.

2. Face-to-face learning allows us to communication with teachers immediately and directly.

A B C D

3. I think online learning has more advantageous because you can learn anytime and

A B C D

anywhere.

4. Modern schools are designed to help each student to be success.

A B C D

5. Students are expected to take part in discussions and express person opinions.

A B C D

### C. GRAMMAR

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

1. "Who's that over there?" - "Oh, it's our new teacher, \_\_\_\_\_ just started work today."

A. that B. who he C. which he D. who

2. "Which CD did you get Marcus in the end?" - "I got him the one \_\_\_\_\_ said he really wanted to hear."

A. that B. who he C. whose D. which he

3. "Who did you send a Valentine's card to?" - "I'm not telling you, but it was someone \_\_\_\_\_ name begins with 'B'."

A. which B. who her C. whose D. whose her

4. "Have you seen Jason Green's latest film?" - "Is that the one in \_\_\_\_\_ joins the FBI?"

A. which he B. that he C. whom he D. which

5. "Why do you like Tania so much?" - "Well, she's one of the few people to \_\_\_\_\_ I can really talk."

A. which B. whom C. that D. who

6. "Why don't we go to Lionel's for dinner tonight?" - "Is that the new restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ has just opened on the other side of town?"

A. which B. where C. that it D. which it

7. "Could you lend me some money?" - "I'd like you to give me one good reason \_\_\_\_\_ I should."

A. that B. which C. why D. who

8. "What do you want to do this summer?" - "I think we should go somewhere \_\_\_\_\_ has plenty of sun and sand."

- A. who                      B. where                      C. when                      D. that

9. Smartphones, laptops and tablets are the modern devices \_\_\_\_\_ have changed the way we think.

- A. what                      B. Ø                      C. whose                      D. that

10. Students use smartphones to record their phone calls, \_\_\_\_\_ they later share with the class.

- A. Ø                      B. that                      C. which                      D. whose

11. A tablet is perfect for people \_\_\_\_\_ work is to draw and write.

- A. who                      B. Ø                      C. which                      D. whose

12. You can access the Internet, download programs and information \_\_\_\_\_ can help you understand the material and widen your knowledge.

- A. what                      B. that                      C. Ø                      D. who

13. There are sites \_\_\_\_\_ you can record your own voice and listen to yourself.

- A. where                      B. when                      C. that                      D. which

14. My teacher, \_\_\_\_\_ has been teaching for 25 years, finds it hard to make use of electronic devices in her teaching.

- A. she                      B. who she                      C. who                      D. whose

15. That media player, \_\_\_\_\_ I often use to practise my English, has some great apps.

- A. Ø                      B. that                      C. what                      D. which

16. The interactive whiteboard involves students directly in work in front of the board, \_\_\_\_\_ most of them love.

- A. that                      B. Ø                      C. which                      D. whose

17. Qualifications are exam results \_\_\_\_\_ prove you have reached a certain level.

- A. which                      B. Ø                      C. that                      D. Both A and C

18. In the USA, a public school is a state school \_\_\_\_\_ is run by the government and is free to attend.

- A. that                      B. which                      C. who                      D. Ø

19. This is the book in \_\_\_\_\_ Foster describes his experience of the war.

- A. that                      B. what                      C. where                      D. which

20. Isn't that Tim, the boy \_\_\_\_\_ father owns a huge yacht?

- A. whose                      B. his                      C. which                      D. that

***Join the following sentences. Use who, that, which or whose. Add commas where necessary.***

1. The student is from China. He sits next to me.

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

2. I thanked the woman. This woman had helped me.

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The professor is excellent. I'm taking his course.

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

4. My cousin gave me an instruction book. It explains how to use voice recorders.

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

5. I saw a lot of people and horses. They went to the market.

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Do you know the music? It is being played on the radio.

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

7. She is the most intelligent woman. I've ever met this woman.

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

8. I've sent him two letters. He has received neither of them.

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Peter is an excellent student. He is studying with me at high school.

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Mr Pike is my Maths teacher. He is talking to my mother over there.

=> \_\_\_\_\_.

#### D. SPEAKING

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.**

1. *Hoa is talking to Linh*

Hoa: Can you show me how to install this app on my smartphone?

Linh: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Not at all.

B. Of course.

C. No way.

D. That's right.

2. *Hoa is talking to Linh*

Hoa: First, go to the store and then type the app you want.

Linh: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Let me try.

B. No, I can't.

C. It's not easy.

D. Yes, you've made it.

3. *Hoa is talking to Linh*

Hoa: Remember to wait until it's completely downloaded.

Linh: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Nevermind.

B. Don't mention it.

C. I will.

D. You're welcome.

4. *Hoa is talking to Linh*

Hoa: We'll work in groups and discuss the topic in class.

Linh: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Is that true?

B. Never say it again.

C. You can say it again.

D. Sounds interesting.

5. *Hoa is talking to Linh*

Hoa: I'm not good at taking notes in class.

Linh: \_\_\_\_\_

A. No worries. I'll show you.

B. No problem.

C. No big deal.

D. I'll get it for you.

## E. READING

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

A new way to learn that has gained (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in recent years is called "microlearning." This approach involves breaking (2) \_\_\_\_\_ complex topics into smaller, more (3) \_\_\_\_\_ pieces, which can then be delivered through short, bite-sized lessons. By breaking down larger topics into smaller chunks, microlearning makes it easier for learners to absorb and retain information, which can (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the overall learning experience.

Microlearning is often (5) \_\_\_\_\_ through digital platforms, such as learning management systems, online courses, or mobile apps. These platforms can offer a range of multimedia tools, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ videos, infographics, and interactive quizzes, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the learning experience more engaging and dynamic.

One of the key advantages of microlearning is flexibility. Learners can complete lessons at their own (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and on their own schedule, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ can be particularly beneficial for busy individuals who may not have time to devote (10) \_\_\_\_\_ traditional classroom-style learning. Microlearning can be used in a variety of contexts, from corporate training programs to personal learning journeys, making it a versatile and accessible approach to education.

*(Adapted from <https://elearningindustry.com/microlearning-definition-benefits-in-corporate-training>)*

- |                   |               |               |                 |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. fame        | B. popularity | C. notability | D. population   |
| 2. A. down        | B. up         | C. off        | D. out          |
| 3. A. managed     | B. manageable | C. managing   | D. managerial   |
| 4. A. lengthen    | B. enhance    | C. widen      | D. enrich       |
| 5. A. distributed | B. provided   | C. brought    | D. delivered    |
| 6. A. such as     | B. as         | C. for        | D. for instance |
| 7. A. made        | B. to make    | C. making     | D. make         |
| 8. A. pace        | B. step       | C. stage      | D. way          |
| 9. A. where       | B. when       | C. which      | D. who          |
| 10. A. on         | B. about      | C. for        | D. to           |

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Online lectures are the first choice in the context of long-lasting and complicated Covid-19 pandemic given their advantages. However, teachers say distance learning has many issues which need to be solved to achieve the set goals.

The biggest advantage of online classes is that all materials, discussion questions and tests are stored on an online platform; therefore, students can easily access these contents anytime and anywhere. Lectures will be broadcast live for many students at the same time and could be recorded to be replayed. Nevertheless, talking to Hanoitimes, Dao Van Diep, a teacher of Hanoi-based Lomonosov My Dinh Primary School pointed out some disadvantages of online classes.

"The most outstanding one is that in the online environment, teachers cannot remind their students, and there is not any specific timetable so that students can follow", Diep said. "In addition, there are some other barriers such as equipment, transmission lines, interactions between learners and teachers. As students are not familiar with the online method, it's hard to get **their** focus on the lecture which sometimes is interrupted due to poor transmission speed."

"The biggest **shortcoming** of online classes is the way of testing and evaluating students. I am struggling to find out what kind of test should be used to best assess my students. When we let students take the test from a distance, it is very difficult to ensure they do the test honestly. We need the instructions from the Ministry of Education and Training on this matter," Diep said.

In a phone interview with Hanoitimes, Tran Thi Hai Yen, managing director of Alpha School in Hanoi said that her school has made a big investment in online teaching infrastructure and developed an online teaching plan during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, since the municipal Department of Education and Training has prohibited schools from collecting tuition fees, it is difficult to **implement** because schools with paid education do not have backup funding for free teaching.

(Adapted from <http://hanoitimes.vn/>)

11. Which of the following could be the main topic of the article?
- A. The benefits and drawbacks of online lecturers.
  - B. The difficulties of distance learning.
  - C. Online classes - A perfect choice at this time.
  - D. How to learn online effectively.
12. According to the article, which of the following is mentioned as the benefit of online lectures?
- A. Students can review the lessons whenever they want.
  - B. All documents for the lessons will be locked after the class.
  - C. Lessons are broadcast live, so it limits the number of participants.
  - D. Teachers are able to control the participation of their students during the lessons.
13. Mr. Dao Van Diep pointed out some factors that interfered with the effectiveness of distance learning, **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. equipment
  - B. transmission lines
  - C. difficulties in communicating with students
  - D. teachers' preparation for the lessons
14. The word "**their**" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. teachers'
  - B. learners' and teachers'
  - C. students'
  - D. lectures'
15. The word "**shortcoming**" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. defect
  - B. virtue
  - C. quality
  - D. good point

16. What can be inferred from Mr. Diep's opinion about the way of testing and evaluating online students?
- A. Teachers can limit the time students must take in their online tests.
  - B. Online tests may not evaluate their learning exactly because of some students' dishonesty.
  - C. Each teacher will have a different way to assess their students in online examinations.
  - D. The results of online tests and examinations should not be used to evaluate students' whole learning process.
17. The word "**implement**" in paragraph 5 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. carry on
  - B. carry out
  - C. carry through
  - D. carry off
18. Which of the following is **TRUE**, according to the article?
- A. Lack of financial support is one of the advantages that many schools are facing when teaching online.
  - B. Not many schools have invested much money in online teaching infrastructure.
  - C. All teachers nowadays are comprehensively trained for online teaching.
  - D. It's hard for students to schedule their online classes due to the shortage of specific timetable.

#### UNIT 8 - 15-MINUTE TEST

***I. Complete the sentences using "who/which/whose/that"***

1. There's a film on tonight \_\_\_\_\_ I really want to see.
2. Do you remember the one \_\_\_\_\_ told me about the new way of learning?
3. I've never met anyone \_\_\_\_\_ mother was famous.
4. I saw some people and their dogs \_\_\_\_\_ participated in the competition practising overthere.
5. Carla, \_\_\_\_\_ English is so good, is my next door friend.

***II. Join the following sentences. Use "who/which/whose" and add commas where necessary.***

6. My friend Michael often comes to play with me. He hasn't gone to school anymore.  
=> \_\_\_\_\_.
7. This book is scratched. I bought it yesterday.  
=> \_\_\_\_\_.
8. My presentation is about global warming. My teacher asked me to make it as a video.  
=> \_\_\_\_\_.
9. This way of learning gives me a chance to discuss with my classmates. They have good ideas on different projects.  
=> \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Jill is a famous teacher. Her students achieve many national and international prizes.  
=> \_\_\_\_\_.

## UNIT 8 - 45-MINUTE TEST

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

1. A. technical                      B. search                      C. chaos                      D. school  
2. A. subject                      B. student                      C. result                      D. buttion

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

3. A. classroom                      B. question                      C. exchange                      D. comment  
4. A. familiar                      B. communicate                      C. traditional                      D. advantageous  
5. A. discussion                      B. internet                      C. connection                      D. attention

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined*

*word(s) in each of the following sentences.*

6. Mobile phone software is updated continually, which brings users some advantages.  
A. upgraded                      B. advised                      C. informed                      D. amended  
7. Her unhappy childhood was the origin of her problem later in life.  
A. fountain                      B. outcome                      C. conclusion                      D. source

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.*

8. Don't turn off the computer until the installation is complete.  
A. achieved                      B. unfinished                      C. fulfilled                      D. finished  
9. Schools are designed to help students become responsible and confident individuals.  
A. undependable                      B. mature                      C. reliable                      D. sensible

*Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following sentences.*

10. One of the important factors when you take an online course is a fast Internet \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. connect                      B. connected                      C. connecting                      D. connection  
11. Projects help students \_\_\_\_\_ their teamwork skills.  
A. improving                      B. improved                      C. improve                      D. improvement  
12. The teacher has received an \_\_\_\_\_ for her excellent teaching.  
A. award                      B. reward                      C. medal                      D. trophy  
13. We were invited to attend a talk show that is popular \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers.  
A. in                      B. for                      C. to                      D. with  
14. The projects \_\_\_\_\_ my teacher gave last week should be finished this Friday.  
A. who                      B. which                      C. whom                      D. whose  
15. My English teacher Jim, \_\_\_\_\_ has been teaching for 15 years, always encourages us to take part in the English Club.

- A. who                      B. which                      C. whom                      D. whose
16. He saw someone \_\_\_\_\_ looked like his cousin in the Tet fair this afternoon.  
A. whose                      B. which                      C. that                      D. who
17. The students who are \_\_\_\_\_ the list will join the field trip.  
A. in                      B. at                      C. about                      D. on
18. Which electronic devices do students \_\_\_\_\_ for study and relaxation?  
A. use                      B. make                      C. take                      D. aim
19. Students always have to \_\_\_\_\_ materials for discussion before class.  
A. preparation                      B. preparing                      C. prepare                      D. prepared
20. In a modern class, students have a chance to \_\_\_\_\_ many projects.  
A. take up                      B. work on                      C. put up with                      D. turn on
21. His students are \_\_\_\_\_ speaking and other communication skills because they practise a lot in class.  
A. bad at                      B. surprised at                      C. embarrassed at                      D. good at
22. One skill that students should know is \_\_\_\_\_ notes. It helps them learn more effectively.  
A. taking                      B. finding                      C. doing                      D. making

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

23. Schools are the places which students study, take part in activities and make friends with  
A                      B                      C                      D  
other students.
24. Students are expected expressing their personal opinions in common activities or projects.  
A                      B                      C                      D
25. With blended learning, students are unable to attend face-to-face classes.  
A                      B                      C                      D

## READING

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

Flipped classroom learning is a new (26) \_\_\_\_\_ to education that has emerged in recent years. In a flipped classroom, traditional teaching methods are turned on their (27) \_\_\_\_\_. Instead of lecturing in the classroom, students are given access to pre-recorded lectures or other materials outside of class time. Then, during class sessions, students are given more time to work (28) \_\_\_\_\_ problems, engage in group projects or receive one-on-one support from their instructors.

The flipped classroom approach has gained momentum in recent years (29) \_\_\_\_\_ its effectiveness in promoting active learning and student engagement. With more classroom time dedicated to interactive activities and discussions, students are better equipped to apply concepts in a more meaningful way. Additionally, the flexibility of being able to view lectures and course materials outside of class time can help students (30) \_\_\_\_\_ may struggle with traditional classroom learning methods.

(Adapted from <https://poorvucenter.yale.edu/>)

- |                    |               |                  |           |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|
| 26. A. road        | B. approach   | C. access        | D. mean   |
| 27. A. hand        | B. head       | C. mind          | D. body   |
| 28. A. through     | B. by         | C. around        | D. off    |
| 29. A. in spite of | B. instead of | C. regardless of | D. due to |
| 30. A. who         | B. whom       | C. which         | D. whose  |

*Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.*

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has upended family life around the world. School closures, working remotely, physical distancing — it's a lot for parents to navigate. Robert Jenkins, UNICEF's Global Chief of Education, offers some tips to help keep children's education on track while they're staying home.

First, plan a routine together. Try to establish a routine that factors in age-appropriate education programmes that can be followed online, on the television or through the radio. Also, factor in play time and time for reading. Use everyday activities as learning opportunities for your children. Although establishing a routine and structure is critically important for children and young people, in these times you may notice your children need some level of flexibility. If your child seems restless and **agitated** when you're trying to follow an online learning programme with them, flip to a more active option. Do not forget that planning and doing house chores together safely is great for development of fine and gross motor functions.

Next, have open conversations. Encourage your children to ask questions and express their feelings with you. Remember that your child may have different reactions to stress, so be patient and understanding. Start by inviting your child to talk about the issue. Find out how much they already know and follow their lead. Discuss good hygiene practices. You can use everyday moments to reinforce the importance of things like regular and thorough handwashing. Make sure you are in a safe environment and allow your child to talk freely. Drawing, stories and other activities may help to open a discussion.

Last, protect children online. Digital platforms provide an opportunity for children to keep learning, take part in play and keep in touch with their friends. But increased access online brings heightened risks for children's safety, protection and privacy. Discuss the internet with your children so that they know how **it** works, what they need to be aware of, and what appropriate behavior looks like on the platforms they use, such as video calls.

(Adapted from <https://www.unicef.org/>)

31. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
- A. How can parents maintain their children's education in the pandemic?
  - B. What should parents do to help their children reduce stress?
  - C. How does the pandemic affect children's education?
  - D. What are the new ways to learn in the COVID-19 pandemic?
32. According to paragraph 2, what does Robert Jenkins suggest that parents should do?
- A. Separating learning online from doing everyday activities.
  - B. Letting their children free in their leisure time.

C. Not involving their children in doing domestic chores.

D. Planning a flexible routine that is suitable for the age of their children.

33. The word "**agitated**" in paragraph 2 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. excited and enjoyable

B. anxious and nervous

C. tired and bored

D. relaxed and comfortable

34. According to the passage, the following are the ways to have open conversations with children, **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Stimulate children to ask questions and express their emotions

B. Realizing the current understanding level of children

C. Talking in a secure environment

D. Reacting in different ways to children's stress

35. The word "it" in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. internet

B. privacy

C. safety

D. risk

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.**

36. *Peter is talking to May*

Peter: Could you show me how to use this app?

May: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Let me see.

B. That makes sense.

C. Forget it.

D. I could.

37. *Peter is talking to May*

Peter: Do I have to wait until the download is complete?

May: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Oh, let me think about that.

B. Yes, of course.

C. No, I will do it.

D. You did it.

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.**

38. My grandfather was an airline pilot. He is sixty-five years old now.

A. My grandfather who is sixty-five years old now was an airline pilot.

B. My grandfather, who is sixty-five years old now, was an airline pilot.

C. My grandfather, which is sixty-five years old now, was an airline pilot.

D. My grandfather, whose is sixty-five years old now, was an airline pilot.

39. Our neighbours have never invited us to dinner. Their house is directly opposite ours.

A. Our neighbours whose house is directly opposite ours have never invited us to dinner.

B. Our neighbours, who house is directly opposite ours, have never invited us to dinner.

C. Our neighbours, which house is directly opposite ours, have never invited us to dinner.

D. Our neighbours, whose house is directly opposite ours, have never invited us to dinner.

40. The programme was about a woman. She invented an app for English learning.

- A. The programme was about the women who invented an app for English learning.
- B. The programme was about the women whose invented an app for English learning.
- C. The programme was about the women whom invented an app for English learning.
- D. The programme was about the women which invented an app for English learning.