TOPIC 2: EDUCATION

I. VOCABULARY

STT	Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
1	Abolish	v	/əˈbɒlɪʃ/	*bãi bỏ*
2	Academic Academics Academy	a n n	/ˌækəˈdemɪk/ /ˌækəˈdemɪk/ /əˈkædəmi/	*thuộc học viện* *các môn học tại học viện* *học viện*
3	Accommodation	n	/əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃn/	*chỗ ở*
4	Administration	n	/ədˌmɪnɪˈstreɪʃn/	*sự quản lí*
5	Auditory	a	/ˈɔːdətri/	*thuộc thính giác*
6	Augment	v	/ /ɔːgˈment/	*gia tăng, tăng thêm*
7	Bachelor	n	/ˈbætʃələr/	*cử nhân*
8	Care-taker	n	/ˈkerteɪkər/	*người quản gia*
9	Compulsory Compel	a n	/kəmˈpʌlsəri/ /kəmˈpel/	*bắt buộc* *sự bắt buộc*
10	Construction Constructive Construct	n a v	/kənˈstrʌkʃn/ /kənˈstrʌktɪv/ /kənˈstrʌkt/	*cấu trúc, sự xây dựng* *có tính cách xây dựng* *xây dựng, kiến thiết*
11	Cram	v	/kræm/	*nhồi nhét*
12	Daunting	a	/ˈdɔːntɪŋ/	*nản chí*
13	Degree	n	/dɪˈgriː/	*bằng cấp*
	Certificate	n	/səˈtɪfɪkət/	*chứng nhận*
	Diploma	n	/dɪˈpləʊmə/	*chứng chỉ, văn bằng*
	Qualification	n	/ˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/	*trình độ*
14	Deplorable	a	/dɪˈplɔːrəbl/	*tồi tệ, tệ hại*
15	Determination	n	/dɪˌtɜːmɪˈneɪʃn/	*sự quyết tâm, sự xác định*
16	Diligent	a	/ˈdɪlɪdʒənt/	*cần cù, chuyên cần*
17	Discipline	n	/ˈdɪsəplɪn/	*kỷ luật*
18	Dolefully	adv	/ˈdəʊlfəli/	*một cách u sầu*
19	Encouragement Courage	n n	/ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒmənt/ /ˈkʌrɪdʒ/	*sự cổ vũ, sự động viên* *dũng khí, sự can đảm*
20	Endurance	n	/ɪnˈdjʊərəns/	*sự chịu đựng*
21	Enrolment	n	/ɪnˈrəʊlmənt/	*sự kết nạp, sự đăng kí*

22	Evaluate Evaluation	v n	/ɪˈvæljueɪt/ /ɪˌvæljuˈeɪʃn/	*định giá, ước lượng* *sự định giá, sự ước lượng*
23	Exasperate	v	/ɪgˈzæspəreɪt/	*làm ai đó bực tức, phát cáu*
24	Expel Deport Eject Exile	v v v v	/ɪkˈspel/ /dɪˈpɔːt/ /ɪˈdʒekt/ /ˈeksaɪl/	*đuổi học* *trục xuất* *đuổi ra* *lưu đày*
25	Flip-chart	n	/ˈflɪp tʃɑːt/	*bảng kẹp giấy*
26	Giftedness	n	/'giftines/	*sự có tài, có năng khiếu*
27	Independent/ private school		/ˌɪndɪˈpendənt/ /ˈpraɪvət'skull/	*Trường tư thục*
28	Instinctively	adv	/ɪnˈstɪŋktɪvli/	*một cách bản năng*
29	Institution	n	/ˌɪnstɪˈtjuːʃn/	*học viện*
30	Kinesthetic	a	/ˌkɪnəsˈθiːtik/	*thuộc cảm giác vận động*
31	Majority Minority	n n	/məˈdʒɒrəti/ /maɪˈnɒrəti/	*đa số* *thiểu số*
32	Moderately	adv	/ˈmɒdərətli/	*một cách vừa phải*
33	Mortgage	n	/ˈmɔːgɪdʒ/	*vật thế chấp*
34	Obstruction	n	/əbˈstrʌkʃn/	*sự cản trở, sự làm tắc nghẽn*
35	Outcome Outburst Outbreak Outset	n n n n	/ˈaʊtkʌm/ /ˈaʊtbɜːst/ /ˈaʊtbreɪk/ /ˈaʊtset/	*kết quả, đầu ra* *sự bộc phát (cảm xúc...) sự bùng phát (dịch bệnh...) sự bắt đầu, sự khởi đầu*
36	Pathetically	adv	/pəˈθetɪkli/	*một cách thương tâm*
37	Postgraduate Undergraduate Graduation Graduate	n n n n/v	/ˌpəʊstˈgrædʒuət/ /ˌʌndəˈgrædʒuət/ /ˌgrædʒuˈeɪʃn/ /ˈgrædʒuət/	*nghiên cứu sinh* *sinh viên chưa tốt nghiệp* *sự tốt nghiệp* *(người) tốt nghiệp*
38	Prestigious	a	/preˈstɪdʒəs/	*có uy tín, có thanh thế*
39	Profoundly	adv	/prəˈfaʊndli/	*một cách sâu sắc*
40	Requisite	n	/ˈrekwɪzɪt/	*điều kiện thiết yếu*
41	Respectable Respected Respective	a a a	/rɪˈspektəbl/ /rɪˈspekt/ /rɪˈspektɪv/	*đáng kính trọng, tôn trọng* *được kính trọng, tôn trọng* *riêng rẽ, tương ứng*

	Respectful Respect	a n/v	/rɪˈspektfl/ /rɪˈspekt/	*lễ phép, kính cẩn* *(sự) kính trọng, tôn trọng*
42	Restrictively Predominantly Arbitrarily Spontaneously	ad v ad v ad v adv	/rɪˈstrɪktɪvli/ /prɪˈdɒmɪnəntli/ /ˌɑːbɪˈtrerəli/ /spɒnˈteɪniəsli/	*một cách có hạn định, hạn chế* *hầu hết, phần lớn, đa phần* *một cách tùy tiện, tùy ý* *một cách tự phát*
43	Satisfactory	v	/ˌsætɪsˈfæktəri/	*vừa lòng, thỏa mãn*
44	Scholarship Scholar Schooling	n n n	/ˈskɒləʃɪp/ /ˈskɑːlər/ /ˈskuːlɪŋ/	*học bổng* *học giả* *sự giáo dục ở nhà trường*
45	Severity	n	/sɪˈverəti/	*tính nghiêm trọng*
46	Smoothly	adv	/ˈsmuːðli/	*một cách trôi chảy*
47	State school	np	/ˈsteɪt skuːl/	*trường công lập*
48	Supervision	n	/ˌsuːpəˈvɪʒn/	*sự giám sát*
49	Vocational	a	/vəʊˈkeɪʃənl/	*nghề nghiệp; hướng nghiệp*
50	Woefully	adv	/ˈwəʊfəli/	*một cách buồn bã*

II. STRUCTURES

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	As bold as brass: *mặt dày mày dạn, trơ tráo như gáo múc dầu*	
2	Ask sb for permission	*xin phép ai đó*
3	Be (all) the rage: *mốt/thịnh hành vào một thời điểm nào đó*	
4	Be on cloud nine = be dancing in the streets = be floating on air = be full of the joys of spring = be in seventh heaven = walk on air: *vô cùng hạnh phúc*	
5	Do sb good Do sb harm Do better = make progress Do bird	*làm lợi cho ai, làm điều tốt cho ai* *làm hại ai* *tiến bộ* *ở tù*
6	Go heavy on st	*sử dụng nhiều cái gì*
7	Hold one's head up high: *ngẩng cao đầu, tự tin*	
8	In terms of	*xét về, xét vì*
9	It's no use/no good doing st = There is no point in doing st = It's not worth doing st: *vô ích/không đáng khi làm gì đó*	

10	Join hands = work together	*chung tay, chung sức*
11	Know one's own mind: *biết mình muốn gì/cần gì*	

12	Lend a helping hand = give a hand = help/assist: *hỗ trợ, giúp đỡ*	
13	Make a move	*rời đi*
14	Make an effort to do st = try/attempt to do st: *cố gắng làm gì*	
15	Make headway = make progress: *có tiến bộ, có chuyển biến*	
16	Make ro om/way for	*dọn chỗ, nhường chỗ cho*
17	Make use of = make capital out of	*tận dụng*
18	On the spot = immediately = at once	*ngay lập tức*
19	On the whole = in general	*nhìn chung*
20	Pat oneself on the back = praise oneself: *khen ngợi bản thân*	
21	Play truant	*chốn học*
22	Put into force/effect	*bắt buộc, bắt đầu áp dụng*
23	Rely on = depend on	*phụ thuộc vào*
24	Stand in for	*thay thế, đại diện cho*
25	Take sb aback	*làm cho ai đó ngạc nhiên/sốc*
26	Take sb back to = bring sb back	*gợi nhớ kỉ niệm*
27	Under pressure	*chịu áp lực*
28	With a view to doing st = in order to/so as to/to do st = so that + clause: *để mà*	
29	With/in reference to	*có liên quan tới*

III. PRACTICE EXERCISES

Exercise 1: 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.

Question 1:	**A.** compulsory	**B.** secondary	**C.** separate	**D.** fee-paying
Question 2:	**A.** curriculum	**B.** academic	**C.** independent	**D.** education
Question 3:	**A.** parallel	**B.** challenging	**C.** nursery	**D.** vocational
Question 4:	**A.** analytical	**B.** scholarship	**C.** doctorate	**D.** category
Question 5:	**A.** degree	**B.** further	**C.** critical	**D.** bachelor
Question 6:	**A.** qualification	**B.** certificate	**C.** experience	**D.** respective
Question 7:	**A.** apply	**B.** master	**C.** achieve	**D.** require
Question 8:	**A.** part-time	**B.** roommate	**C.** timetable	**D.** cloud-based
Question 9:	**A.** tuition	**B.** residence	**C.** specialize	**D.** admission
Question 10:	**A.** partnership	**B.** kindergarten	**C.** undergraduate	**D.** standardize

Exercise 2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 11:	**A.** pas<u>si</u>on	**B.** institu<u>ti</u>on	**C.** revi<u>si</u>on	**D.** profes<u>si</u>on

Question 12:	**A.** overseas	**B.** pursues	**C.** volunteers	**D.** develops
Question 13:	**A.** essential	**B.** potential	**C.** material	**D.** substantial
Question 14:	**A.** primary	**B.** primitive	**C.** primordial	**D.** primal
Question 15:	**A.** courses	**B.** choices	**C.** manages	**D.** appreciates
Question 16:	**A.** appreciate	**B.** psychology	**C.** programme	**D.** prospect
Question 17:	**A.** process	**B.** progress	**C.** proceed	**D.** prosper
Question 18:	**A.** computer	**B.** university	**C.** culture	**D.** uniform
Question 19:	**A.** access	**B.** analyze	**C.** target	**D.** academy
Question 20:	**A.** equipped	**B.** consulted	**C.** shocked	**D.** focused

Exercise 3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 21: 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 22: 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.** ∅

Question 23: The boy was punished for playing _____from his physics lessons.

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

Question 24: The students in the nursing department are _____female.

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

Question 25: Education in England puts_____force for children from 9 to 16 years old.

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

Question 26: Students who study far from home often have problems with_____.

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

Question 27: She took a course in fine arts_____startingher own business in interior design.

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

Question 28: The university administrations are introducing new measures to_____that the enrolment process runs smoothly.

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

Question 29: The school was Closed for a month because of serious_____of fever.

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

Question 30: 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 31: Could you stand_____for me and teach my English class tomorrow morning, John?

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

Question 32: "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 33: If you practice regularly, you can learn this language skill in short_____of time.

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

Question 34: 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 35: 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 36: 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 37: A university degree is considered to be a_____for entry into most professions.

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

Question 38: Many people object to using physical_____indealing with discipline problems at school.

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

Question 39: "_____violencehas recently increased not only in quantity, but also in severity", said educational experts.

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

Question 40: It's necessary for students to listen to their teacher_____.

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

Question 41: My mother_____meagainst staying late at night to prepare for exams.

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

Question 42: After a momentary_____of concentration, Simon managed to regain his focus and completed the test.

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

Question 43: At the_____level, you can join three-year or four-year colleges.

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

Question 44: 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 45: It's my_____ceremonynext week; I think my parents are looking forward to it more than I am.

A. graduation **B.** graduate **C.** graduating **D.** graduates

Question 46: 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 47: I did six hours of_____for the test, but I still failed.

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

Question 48: 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 49: The children's bad behavior in class_____their teacher beyond endurance.

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

Question 50: Helen's parents were very pleased when they read her school_____.

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

Exercise 4: 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 51: Educators are complaining that students **rely on** social media so much that they loco tho ability to think critically.

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

Question 52: 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 53: My sister is a very **diligent** student. She works very hard at every subject.

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

Question 54: 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 55: 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 56: 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 57: 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 58: **Tertiary** education normally provides undergraduate and postgraduate education, as well as vocational education and training.

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

Question 59: **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 60: 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 61: **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 62: 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 63: 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 64: The needs of gifted children in schools have long been **woefully** neglected.

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

Question 65: Social differences tend to be **augmented** when private and state schools exist side by side.

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

Exercise 5: 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 66: 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.** satisfactory

Question 67: 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 68: All children can attend without paying fees at **state school.**

A. high schools **B.** primary schools

C. independent schools **D.** secondary schools

Question 69: 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 70: 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 71: 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 72: School uniform is **compulsory** in most of Vietnamese schools.

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

Question 73: In this writing test, candidates will not be **penalized** for minor

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

Question 74: This boy is **poorly-educated** and doesn't know how to behave properly.

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

Question 75: 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 76: 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 77: She started the course two months ago but **dropped out** after only a month.

A. gave up **B.** went on **C.** gave out **D.** population

Question 78: 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 79: 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 80: 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 6: 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 from 81 to 92.

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 **(81)**_____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 **(82)**_____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. **(83)**_____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 **(84)**_____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 **(85)**_____ways to focus their extraordinary creativity.

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

Question 81: **A.** particular **B.** general **C.** different **D.** indistinct

Question 82: **A**. account of **B.** account into **C.** account for **D.** account about

Question 83: **A.** However **B.** By and large **C.** In addition **D.** On the contrary

Question 84: **A.** whom **B.** which **C.** what **D.** who

Question 85: **A.** construction **B.** constructive **C.** construct **D.** constructing

Exercise 7: 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 from 86 to 93.

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.

Kinpsthptic 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 86: 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 87: The word **"dominant"** in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to

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

Question 88: 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 89: The word **"blend"** in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by _____

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

Question 90: The word **"pampered"** in the third paragraph could be best replaced by

A. indulged **B.** made up **C.** taken care of **D.** respected

Question 91: 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 92: 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 93: 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.