

CHỦ ĐỀ: LIFELONG LEARNING

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 1 to 5.

Lifelong learning is the continuous pursuit of knowledge and skills throughout a person's life. In today's world, (1) _____ technology is evolving rapidly, lifelong learning is essential for both personal growth and career development. (2) _____ just how does one go about becoming a lifelong learner? The first step in becoming a lifelong learner is to develop a growth mindset. This means believing that your abilities can be developed through hard work, (3) _____ and commitment. Embrace challenges, view mistakes as opportunities to learn, and be open to new ideas and perspectives.

Setting achievable goals is (4) _____ important part of lifelong learning. Goals give direction and motivation to your learning journey. First, identify areas of interest and choose specific skills or knowledge that you want to develop. Second, break your goals down into smaller, more manageable tasks and (5) _____ your progress. Finally, celebrate your accomplishments along the way to stay motivated.

(Adapted from *Bright*)

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|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Question 1. A. which | B. whose | C. whom | D. where |
| Question 2. A. Till | B. But | C. Because | D. Though |
| Question 3. A. Dedication | B. contribution | C. integration | D. cooperation |
| Question 4. A. few | B. many | C. another | D. several |
| Question 5. A. Focus | B. track | C. skip | D. strengthen |

Read the following passage about lifelong learners and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 6 to 13.

At the age of 19 months, Helen Keller lost her vision and hearing due to an illness, which made her learning extremely difficult. Luckily, at seven years old, she was introduced to Anne Sullivan, who became her lifelong teacher. With Sullivan's assistance, Keller learned to read and write using Braille. In 1904, she graduated from Radcliffe College with a BA in philosophy, with which she became the first blind and deaf person ever to **obtain** a college degree.

Unlike Helen Keller, Albert Einstein seriously **struggled with** his academic performance in his early life. After years of difficulty at school, however, he finally found his passion in science and mathematics. At 26 years old, he received a doctorate in physics from the University of Zurich. Then, Einstein started doing some of the most groundbreaking work in the history of the field, including his theory of relativity, **which** changed the field of physics forever and earned him the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.

Despite their incredible achievements, both Helen Keller and Albert Einstein remained lifelong learners.

Keller continued reading and writing all her life and she published 12 fantastic books, including her inspirational autobiography, *The Story of My Life*. As for Einstein, after receiving his Nobel Prize, he continued researching new ideas and stayed active in the scientific community until he passed away in 1955.

The lives of Keller and Einstein are proof of the importance and value of lifelong learning. Through their hard work and dedication, they showed that anyone can achieve greatness if they have a strong desire to learn.

(Adapted from *Bright*)

Question 6. The word **obtain** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. receive B. find C. award D. depend

Question 7. All of the following are true about Helen Keller EXCEPT that _____.

- A. She suffered from visual impairment
B. She was homeschooled by her parents
C. She was taught to read and write using Braille
D. She graduated with a college degree in philosophy

Question 8. The phrase **struggled with** in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. succeeded in B. competed with C. complained about D. responded to

Question 9. The word **which** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. the history of the field B. his theory of relativity
C. the field of physics D. the Nobel Prize in Physics

Question 10. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. Even with their remarkable accomplishments, Helen Keller and Albert Einstein continued to pursue learning

throughout their lives.

B. Thanks to their notable achievements, Helen Keller and Albert Einstein committed themselves to seeking further knowledge.

C. Helen Keller and Albert Einstein's incredible achievements motivated them to pursue lifelong learning.

D. Helen Keller and Albert Einstein showed a strong commitment to lifelong learning in spite of their modest attainments.

Question 11. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. *The Story of My Life* was the most inspirational story Helen Keller had ever published.

B. Albert Einstein excelled at school but he didn't find passion for science until he turned 26.

C. Einstein graduated from the University of Zurich with a university degree in physics.

D. Keller and Einstein exemplify lifelong learners, showing dedication to continuous learning.

Question 12. In which paragraph does the author mention a comparison relationship?

A. Paragraph 1 **B.** Paragraph 2 **C.** Paragraph 3 **D.** Paragraph 4

Question 13. In which paragraph does the author discuss a valuable lesson?

A. Paragraph 1 **B.** Paragraph 2 **C.** Paragraph 3 **D.** Paragraph 4

Read the following passage about skills to become lifelong learners and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 14 to 21.

In today's fast-paced world, the ability to learn and adapt is becoming increasingly essential. This is why lifelong learning skills are essential for students to develop. These skills go beyond memorising facts and figures. Two first important lifelong learning skills are the ability to summarise information and reflect on learning. These involve identifying the key points of a text or lecture and reducing **them** into a shorter form and then reflect on the past learning experiences and consider how new knowledge can be applied in the future.

Learning from others and personalising learning are also vital skills. Students need to seek out mentors, peers and experts in their fields to learn from their experiences. At the same time, learning from others does not mean copying from them. Students can **tailor** others' approach to learning to their own needs and preferences.

Reading extensively is a great way to learn about new ideas and perspectives. While reading a wide range of genres and topics, students **cultivate** their curiosity with the texts and identify connections between ideas. They can develop a deeper understanding of the materials.

Familiarising oneself with new technologies is also crucial for lifelong learning. With advances in technology, new learning tools are constantly being developed, and students need to be able to adapt to these changes in education. Online learning platforms, online courses, digital textbooks, and educational apps can provide students with new ways to learn.

(Adapted from *English Discovery*)

Question 14. The word **them** in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. students **B.** skills **C.** key points **D.** learning experiences

Question 15. According to paragraph 2, learning from others means _____.

A. copying exactly from them **B.** learning everything from them

C. learning from their experiences **D.** seeking out help when needed

Question 16. The word **tailor** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. adjust **B.** quit **C.** describe **D.** evaluate

Question 17. The word **cultivate** in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

A. nurture **B.** challenge **C.** repair **D.** discourage

Question 18. Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

A. Getting used to new technologies is the most important part of lifelong learning.

B. Acquiring knowledge of new technologies is essential for continuous learning.

C. Familiarity with new technologies brings about a more rewarding learning experience.

D. Lifelong learning requires a great deal of knowledge of both old and new technologies.

Question 19. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Memorising facts and figures is not considered essential for lifelong learners.

B. Reflecting on previous experiences is a key part of lifelong learning.

C. Students need to acquaint themselves with new advancements in technology.

D. Reading widely helps students develop new perspectives and deeper understanding.

Question 20. In which paragraph does the author discuss the role of new technologies in lifelong learning?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4

Question 21. In which paragraph does the author mention a general-specific relationship?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4

BẢNG TỪ VỰNG				
STT	Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
1	continuous	adj	/kən'tɪnjuəs/	liên tục
2	lifelong learning	np	/'laɪflɒŋ 'lɜ:nɪŋ/	học tập suốt đời
3	pursuit	n	/pə'sju:t/	sự theo đuổi
4	technology	n	/tek'nɒlədʒi/	công nghệ
5	knowledge	n	/'nɒlɪdʒ/	kiến thức
6	evolve	v	/'ɪvɒlv/	phát triển
7	rapid	adj	/'ræpɪd/	nhanh chóng
8	career	n	/kə'riə/	sự nghiệp
9	mindset	n	/'maɪnd ,set/	tư duy
10	commitment	n	/kə'mɪtmənt/	cam kết
11	embrace	v	/'ɪm'breɪs/	chấp nhận, đón nhận
12	perspective	n	/pə'spektɪv/	quan điểm
13	goal	n	/gəʊl/	mục tiêu
14	achievable	adj	/ə'tʃi:vəbl/	có thể đạt được
15	motivation	n	/'məʊtɪ'veɪʃən/	động lực
16	identify	v	/aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/	xác định
17	specific	adj	/spə'sɪfɪk/	cụ thể
18	manageable	adj	/'mænɪdʒəbl/	có thể quản lý được
19	progress	n	/'prɒʊgres/	tiến bộ
20	accomplishment	n	/ə'kʌmplɪʃmənt/	thành tựu
21	integration	n	/'ɪntɪ'greɪʃən/	sự hội nhập, tích hợp
22	cooperation	n	/'kəʊpə'reɪʃən/	hợp tác

23	dedication	n	/,dedɪ'keɪʃən/	tận tụy
24	strengthen	v	/'streŋθən/	củng cố, tăng cường
25	track	v	/træk/	theo dõi
26	vision	n	/'vɪʒən/	tầm nhìn
27	assistance	n	/ə'sɪstəns/	hỗ trợ, trợ giúp
28	philosophy	n	/fɪ'lɒsəfi/	triết lý
29	inspirational	adj	/,ɪnspə'reɪʃənl/	truyền cảm hứng
30	obtain	v	/əb'teɪn/	đạt được
31	academic performance	np	/,ækə'demɪk pə'fɔ:məns/	thành tích học tập
32	struggle	v	/'strʌɡl/	đấu tranh, vật lộn
33	doctorate	n	/'dɒktərɪt/	bằng tiến sĩ
34	groundbreaking	adj	/,graʊnd'breɪkɪŋ/	mang tính đột phá
35	relativity	n	/re'lətɪvɪti/	sự tương đối
36	incredible	adj	/ɪn'kredəbl/	khó tin
37	remain	v	/rɪ'meɪn/	duy trì
38	autobiography	n	/,ɔ:təbaɪ'ɒɡrəfi/	tự truyện
39	active	adj	/'æktɪv/	năng động
40	scientific	adj	/,saɪəntɪ'fɪk/	thuộc khoa học
41	proof	n	/pru:f/	bằng chứng
42	desire	n	/dɪ'zaɪə/	mong muốn
43	fast-paced	adj	/fɑ:st'peɪst/	nhịp độ nhanh
44	adapt	v	/ə'dæpt/	thích nghi
45	memorise/ memorize	v	/'meməraɪz/	ghi nhớ
46	figure	n	/'fɪɡə/	số liệu
47	summarise/ summarize	v	/'sʌməraɪz/	tóm tắt
48	key point	np	/'ki: pɔɪnt/	điểm chính

49	lecture	n	/'lektʃə/	bài giảng
50	personalise/ personalize	v	/'pɜːsənəlaɪz/	cá nhân hóa
51	vital	adj	/'vaɪtl/	quan trọng
52	mentor	n	/'mentɔː/	người cố vấn, hướng dẫn
53	peer	n	/pɪə/	người đồng trang lứa
54	expert	n	/'ekspɜːt/	chuyên gia
55	tailor	v	/'teɪlə/	tùy chỉnh
56	approach	n	/ə'prəʊtʃ/	phương pháp, cách tiếp cận
57	preference	n	/'prefrəns/	sở thích, sự ưa thích hơn
58	extensively	adv	/ɪk'stensɪvli/	một cách rộng rãi
59	genre	n	/'ʒɒnrə/	thể loại
60	curiosity	n	/.kjʊəri'ɒsɪti/	tò mò
61	cultivate	v	/'kʌltɪveɪt/	trau dồi, nuôi dưỡng
62	familiarise/ familiarize	v	/fə'mɪliəraɪz/	làm quen
63	crucial	adj	/'kruːʃəl/	cốt yếu
64	advance	n	/əd'vɑːns/	tiến bộ
65	constantly	adv	/'kɒnstəntli/	liên tục
66	platform	n	/'plætfɔːm/	nền tảng

BẢNG CẤU TRÚC

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	be open to something	cởi mở, thoáng về điều gì
2	struggle with something	gặp khó khăn với điều gì
3	go beyond something	vượt xa khỏi cái gì
4	seek out	tìm kiếm
5	a wide range of something	một loạt thứ gì