

PRONUNCIATION:

- Stress in three-syllable adjectives and verbs
- Stress in words with more than three syllables
- Sentence stress
- Rhythm
- Sentence stress

VOCABULARY: Words and phrases related to

- international organisations
- gender equality
- different ways of learning
- the environment and ways to protect it

GRAMMAR

- Comparative and superlative adjectives
- Passive voice
- Relative clauses: defining and non-defining relative clauses with *who, that, which, and whose*
- Reported speech
- Conditional sentences

WRITING:

- Writing about jobs for men and women
- Writing about Viet Nam's participation in international organisations
- Writing about the benefits of blended learning
- Writing about a wildlife organisation

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. 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>w</u> omen | B. <u>f</u> ollow | C. <u>c</u> oncentrate | D. <u>p</u> roject |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> ddress | B. <u>a</u> llow | C. <u>t</u> raffic | D. <u>r</u> ural |
| 3. A. <u>m</u> inimum | B. <u>i</u> nfluence | C. <u>e</u> liminate | D. <u>b</u> ias |
| 4. A. <u>p</u> revent | B. <u>e</u> ducation | C. <u>d</u> eependent | D. <u>e</u> liminate |
| 5. A. <u>e</u> ncourage | B. <u>c</u> ontribute | C. <u>d</u> elicious | D. <u>c</u> ollege |
| 6. A. <u>c</u> ulture | B. <u>p</u> ublic | C. <u>s</u> ustain | D. <u>b</u> utterfly |
| 7. A. <u>p</u> ollution | B. <u>c</u> oral | C. <u>p</u> roblem | D. <u>e</u> cology |
| 8. A. <u>d</u> iscount | B. <u>o</u> bserve | C. <u>s</u> afari | D. <u>s</u> cuba-diving |
| 9. A. <u>r</u> elax | B. <u>d</u> eparture | C. <u>b</u> enefit | D. <u>i</u> nterest |
| 10. A. <u>n</u> ature | B. <u>m</u> anage | C. <u>b</u> alance | D. <u>c</u> ampfire |

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> uccessful | B. <u>c</u> ognitive | C. <u>d</u> ifferent | D. <u>w</u> onderful |
| 2. A. <u>m</u> odernize | B. <u>o</u> rganize | C. <u>i</u> ndicate | D. <u>c</u> ontinue |
| 3. A. <u>g</u> raduate | B. <u>d</u> evelop | C. <u>c</u> onsider | D. <u>e</u> nable |
| 4. A. <u>e</u> fficient | B. <u>e</u> xciting | C. <u>d</u> istracting | D. <u>p</u> ortable |
| 5. A. <u>i</u> ntroduce | B. <u>s</u> timulate | C. <u>r</u> ecognize | D. <u>e</u> mphasize |
| 6. A. <u>e</u> xercise | B. <u>v</u> olunteer | C. <u>c</u> alculate | D. <u>i</u> nterview |
| 7. A. <u>e</u> nrol | B. <u>r</u> ural | C. <u>a</u> llow | D. <u>p</u> refer |
| 8. A. <u>a</u> bandon | B. <u>d</u> ependent | C. <u>p</u> reference | D. <u>e</u> xhausted |

9. A. unequal B. enrolment C. encourage D. minimum
 10. A. physically B. equality C. remarkably D. discriminate

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. 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 questions.

- This year, more girls **enrolled** on courses in art and design.
 A. avoided B. inserted C. erased D. enlisted
- In some rural areas, women and girls are **forced** to do most of the housework.
 A. invited B. encouraged C. made D. contributed
- Our government has done a lot to **eliminate** gender inequality.
 A. cause B. remove C. add D. allow
- It's time we banned **discrimination** at work.
 A. bias B. equity C. fairness D. similarity
- Permanent** damage to children's body may be caused by frequent contact with electronic devices.
 A. Immediate B. Long-lasting C. Short-term D. Serious
- One advantage of learning going **digital** is that students no longer have to carry the weight of papers and textbooks with them to school.
 A. online B. electric C. computer-based D. modernized
- An interactive whiteboard is an electronic device that helps students learn English in a more **stimulating** way.
 A. interest-arousing B. performance-enhancing
 C. communication-promoting D. proficiency-raising
- You can see different kinds of **rare** animals in this park.
 A. priceless B. half-cooked C. unlimited D. limited
- If you book tickets early, you can get a **discount**.
 A. award B. prize C. deduction D. bonus
- A sustainable forest is a forest where trees that are cut are replanted and the wildlife is **protected**.
 A. pre-tested B. preserved C. reserved D. protested

Exercise 4. 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 questions.

- Electronic dictionaries are now common in English classes. They can be very easily downloaded into your **personal** electronic devices.
 A. individual B. public C. private D. possessive
- The gender **gap** in primary education has been eliminated.
 A. variety B. inconsistency C. difference D. similarity
- The United Kingdom has made a **remarkable** progress in gender equality.
 A. insignificant B. impressive C. notable D. famous
- People have **eliminated** poverty and hunger in many parts of the world.
 A. created B. eradicated C. phased out D. wiped out
- Both genders should be **provided with** equal rights to education, employment and healthcare.
 A. deprived of B. furnished with C. equipped with D. supplied with
- Men and women equally **gain** first class degrees.
 A. acquire B. lose C. achieve D. Obtain
- The United Kingdom still faces challenges in gender **equality**.
 A. fairness B. inequality C. evenness D. equilibrium
- Much has to be done to **achieve** gender equality in employment opportunities.
 A. attain B. obtain C. reach D. abandon
- We should not allow any kind of **discrimination** against women and girls.
 A. inequality B. hatred C. unbiased feeling D. intolerance
- Being able to use computers and the Internet can lead to an **improved** quality of life.
 A. increased B. enhanced C. promoted D. deteriorated

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

1. Clarence said he couldn't have repaired the car the next day.
A B C D
2. Mr Jones told his children not to wasting fresh water.
A B C D
3. A lot of people think that marriage women shouldn't pursue a career.
A B C D
4. We must stop discrimination on people coming from the rural area.
A B C D
5. Smartphones and tablets which can be used as effective learning tools for children.
A B C D
6. What is the name of the girl that her mobile phone was stolen?
A B C D
7. My brother is good with cooking and he can cook very delicious food.
A B C D
8. I guess they may be kept home doing housework and look after their children.
A B C D
9. A tablet is a mobile computer is also useful for language learning.
A B C D
10. The teacher asked his students to focus on your topic.
A B C D

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. The ____ that are produced by factories and cars are allowing more ____ from the sun to reach earth.
A. gases – radiation B. gases - light C. gas – light D. gas - radiation
2. As the Earth gets hotter, the Arctic and Antarctic ____ will slowly melt and the level of the oceans will rise.
A. snowballs B. avalanches C. ice caps D. icebergs
3. Student social life revolves around the Student Union, ____ is the large yellow building opposite the library.
A. Ø B. which C. that D. it
4. Mr Forbes teaches a class for students ____ native language is not English.
A. which B. who C. whose D. those who
5. I have just found the book ____.
A. you were looking for B. which you were looking
C. for that you were looking D. you were looking
6. There will be ____, too. Some areas will become wetter while others will become much drier.
A. weather changes B. weather forecasts
C. climatic changes D. climate changes
7. Thousands of acres of forest are being cut down every year and the ____ of many animals are being destroyed.
A. natural resources B. natural habitats
C. ways of life D. living surroundings
8. Many of the world's largest cities are ____ and some are permanently covered by a ____.
A. heavily polluted - polluted cloud B. heavy pollution - polluted cloud
C. heavy pollution - cloud of pollution D. heavily polluted - cloud of pollution
9. I don't understand the assignment ____ the professor gave us last Monday.
A. which B. that C. Ø D. All are correct
10. Students ____ get below-average exam results do not have the best prospects.
A. whose B. who C. Ø D. All are correct
11. I live in a dormitory ____ residents come from many countries.
A. where B. which C. in where D. whose

12. It is important that men should share household tasks ____ their wives.
A. to B. with C. for D. against
13. Women are more hard-working than men although they are physically ____ weaker.
A. more B. as C. so D. Ø
14. Women are likely to become trouble-makers ____ they are too talkative.
A. in order B. so C. because D. thus
15. Some people tend to wrongly believe that men are not as good ____ children as women.
A. with B. as C. at D. on
16. Not many people are aware ____ male preference in this company.
A. for B. on C. about D of
17. I don't think mothers should be discouraged ____ outside the home.
A. to work B. from working C. to working D. Working
18. More and more girls apply ____ males' jobs these days.
A. by B. for C. about D. to
19. This is ____ wedding party I've ever attended.
A. the more memorable B. more memorable
C. the most memorable D. most memorable
20. Chocolates and flowers are by far ____ presents for mothers on Mother's Day in the UK.
A. more popular B. the more popular C. less popular D. the most popular
21. The more polite you appear to be, ____ your partner will be.
A. the happiest B. the happier C. the most happily D. the more happily
22. Of the two bridesmaids, Lisa turned out to be ____.
A. the most charming B. the least charming
C. more charming D the more charming
23. I ____ a lot of new language from speaking with my host family and with other students from all over the world.
A. picked up B. took up C. made up D. saved up
24. Helen is much more confident with her English now. She can actually ____ a conversation with her teacher in English without difficulty.
A. keep B. do C. improve D. hold
25. He'll have to ____ and work harder or he'll fail the exam.
A. pull his socks up B. polish his head
C. empty his washing basket D. stick his neck out
26. Sally always hands in her homework on time and buys the teacher small presents. The other children hate her. She's such a ____.
A. teacher's toy B. teacher's jewel C. teacher's pet D. teacher's sweet
27. "I've only had this new bicycle since yesterday," Karen said.
Karen said that ____.
A. I had only had this new bicycle since yesterday
B. he had only had that new bicycle since the day before
C. I had only had this new bicycle since the day before
D. he's only had that new bicycle since the day before
28. "Don't waste water, Mum said to Mary. Mum told Mary ____.
A. that she doesn't waste water B. to waste water
C. don't waste water D. not to waste water
29. "You shouldn't use your cars for short distances, the teacher said.
The teacher advised her students ____.
A. that you shouldn't use your cars for short distances
B. not to use their cars for short distances
C. not to use your cars for short distances
D. not to use her cars for short distances
30. Make sure your car runs on unleaded petrol and your home uses sources of ____ energy.
A. recycling B. reused C. renewable D. recyclable
31. Scientists have found holes in the ____, particularly over Antarctica.
A. ice caps B. polar ice C. ozone layer D. greenhouse

32. Greenpeace is an international group that protests against anything which is a ____ to the environment.
 A. threat B. threaten C. threatening D. threatener
33. Having good education enables women ____ equality.
 A. to achieve B. achieve C. to achieving D. Achteved
34. We all need to cooperate to fight ____ racism and gender discrimination.
 A. for B. against C. in D. about
35. The women in this company have been demanding equal pay ____ equal work.
 A. against B. on C. for D. with

Part IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 7. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

1. Nam: "Do you think that there are any jobs which only men or only women can or should do?"
 Lan: " ____ "
 A. Men are better at certain jobs than women.
 B. I agree. This really depends on their physical strengths and preferences.
 C. Women and men should cooperate with each other.
 D. Men are often favoured in certain jobs.
2. " ____ " – "I'm afraid not. Can you explain it again?"
 A. Does it make sense to you? B. Do I make myself understood?
 C. Do you see what I mean? D. All are correct.
3. "May I use your tablet for a while, please?" – " ____ "
 A. No way, It cost a fortune! B. I'm so sorry, I'm using it myself.
 C. Stay away from it! D. No, it's busy now.
4. Lan: "Which places in our country do visitors enjoy visiting the most?"
 Nam: " ____ "
 A. It depends. Foreign visitors often like places such as Sa Pa or Ha Long Bay.
 B. Our country is famous for many tourist attractions and friendly people.
 C. Not all visitors are well-informed about places of attraction.
 D. Tourism industry needs to work harder to boost the tourist destinations.
5. Lan: "How do the roles of men and women differ in your family?"
 Nam: " ____ "
 A. Most of men don't want to stay at home.
 B. Women are changing their roles.
 C. Most men are very bossy and arrogant.
 D. Men are breadwinners and women are caregivers.

Part V. READING

Exercise 8. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

THE BALANCE OF NATURE

All the different plants and animals in a natural community are in a state of balance. This balance is achieved by the plants and animals interacting with each other and with their non-living surroundings. An example of a natural community is a woodland, and a woodland is usually dominated by a particular species of plant, such as the oak tree in an oak wood. The oak tree in this example is therefore called the **dominant** species but there are also many other types of plants, from brambles, bushes, and small trees to mosses, lichens and algae growing on tree trunks and rocks.

The plants of a community are the producers: they use carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen to build up their tissues using energy in the form of sunlight. The plant **tissues** form food for the plant-eating animals (herbivores) which are in turn eaten by flesh-eating animals (carnivores). Thus, plants produce

the basic food supply for all the animals of a community. The animals themselves are the consumers, and are either herbivores or carnivores.

Examples of herbivores in a woodland community are rabbits, deer, mice and snails, and insects such as aphids and caterpillars. The herbivores are sometimes eaten by the carnivores. Woodland carnivores are of all sizes, from insects such as beetles and lacewings to animals such as owls, shrews and foxes. Some carnivores feed on herbivores, some feed on the smaller carnivores, while some feed on both: a tawny owl will eat beetles and shrews as well as voles and mice. These food relationships between the different members of the community are known as food chains or food webs. All food chains start with plants. The links of the chain are formed by the herbivores that eat the plants and the carnivores that feed on the herbivores. There are more **organisms** at the base of the food chain than at the top; for example, there are many more green plants than carnivores in a community.

Another important section of the community is made up of the decomposers. They include the bacteria and fungi that live in the soil and feed on dead animals and plants. By doing this they break down the tissues of the dead organisms and release mineral salts into the soil.

1. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. All the plants in a wood are eaten by animals.
 - B. All the animals in a wood depend on plants for their food supply.
 - C. Plants and animals in a natural community do not interact with their non-living surroundings.
 - D. The balance of a natural community means there is no primary species.
2. The best definition for the word "**dominant**" in paragraph 1 is _____.
 - A. having the most important position
 - B. covering the majority of the area
 - C. providing food for others
 - D. making up the whole community
3. All of the following statements are true, **EXCEPT** _____.
 - A. some animals eat other animals
 - B. plants depend on the sun to grow
 - C. plants depend on the gasses in the atmosphere to grow
 - D. not every food chain starts with plants
4. The word "**tissues**" in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by _____.
 - A. leaves
 - B. roots
 - C. cells
 - D. trunks
5. Which of the following is **NOT** an example of carnivores?
 - A. shrew
 - B. lacewings
 - C. owl
 - D. aphids
6. *What makes the links in a food chain?*
 - A. the plants and the herbivores
 - B. the herbivores and the carnivores
 - C. the carnivores and the decomposers
 - D. the plants and the decomposers
7. *Which of the following statements is NOT true?*
 - A. Some animals eat plant-eating animals and also flesh-eating animals.
 - B. There are more organism at the base of a food chain than at the top.
 - C. Green plants outnumber carnivores in a food chain.
 - D. The consumers are at the base of a food chain.
8. *The word "**organism**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.*
 - A. plants
 - B. animals
 - C. herbivores
 - D. living things

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

For Catherine Lumby, deciding to take on the role of breadwinner in her relationship was not a difficult choice. When she discovered she was pregnant with her first child, she had just been offered a demanding new role as Director of the Media and Communications department at the University of Sydney. But she didn't see this as an obstacle, and was prepared to use childcare when the children were old enough. It came, therefore, as a surprise to Lumby and her husband Derek that, after the birth of their son, they couldn't actually bear the thought of putting **him** into childcare for nine hours a day. As she was

the one with the secure job, the role of primary care-giver fell to Derek, who was writing scripts for television. This arrangement continued for the next four years, with Derek working from home and caring for both of their sons. He returned to full-time work earlier this year.

Whilst Lumby and her husband are by no means the only Australians making such a role **reversal**, research suggests that they are in the minority. In a government-funded survey in 2001, only 5.5 percent of couples in the 30-54 year age group saw the women working either part- or full-time while the men were unemployed.

The situation is likely to change, according to the CEO of Relationships Australia, Anne Hollonds. She suggests that this is due to several reasons, including the number of highly educated women in the workforce and changing social patterns and expectations. However, she warns that for couples involved in role-switching, there are many potential difficulties to be overcome. For men whose self-esteem is connected to their jobs and the income it provides to the family, a major change of thinking is required. It also requires women to reassess, particularly with regard to domestic or child-rearing decisions, and they may have to learn to deal with the guilt of not always being there at key times for their children. Being aware of these issues can make operating in non-traditional roles a lot easier.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Men being the bread winners
B. Traditional roles of women
C. Women being the home makers
D. Reversed roles between men and women
2. Catherine and her husband decided that Catherine would be the primary earner because _____.
A. she had a badly paid job
B. she was not good at childcare
C. she had a reliable job
D. she wanted her husband to stay at home
3. In paragraph 1, the word "**him**" refers to _____.
A. their son
B. her husband
C. Derek
D. her colleague
4. They decided that Derek would look after their son because they _____.
A. couldn't afford to put their child in care for long periods each day
B. didn't want to put their child in care for long periods each day
C. thought childcare was not safe enough for their children
D. worried about their son's health problems
5. In paragraph 2, the word "**reversal**" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. stability
B. modification
C. rehearsal
D. switch
6. One reason for a change in the number of men staying home is _____.
A. the stability in the number of highly-educated women who are working
B. the fall in the number of highly-educated women who are working
C. the rise in the number of highly-educated women who are working
D. the fluctuation in the number of highly-educated women who are working

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

GLOBAL WARMING

Few people now question the reality of global warming and its effects on the world's climate. Many scientists (1) _____ the blame for recent natural disasters on the increase in the world's temperatures and are convinced that, more than (2) _____ before, the Earth is at (3) _____ from the forces of the wind, rain and sun. (4) _____ to them, global warming is making extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and droughts, even more (5) _____ and causing sea levels all around the world to (6) _____.

Environmental groups are putting (7) _____ on governments to take actions to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide which is given (8) _____ by factories and power plants, thus attacking the problems at its source. They are in (9) _____ of more money being spent on research into solar, wind and wave energy devices, which could then replace existing power (10) _____.

Some scientists, however, believe that even if we stopped releasing carbon dioxide and other gasses into the atmosphere tomorrow, we would have to wait several hundred years to notice the results. Global warming, it seems, is here to stay.

1. A. give
B. put
C. take
D. have
2. A. yet
B. never
C. once
D. ever
3. A. threat
B. danger
C. risk
D. harm
4. A. Concerning
B. Regarding
C. Depending
D. According
5. A. strict
B. severe
C. strong
D. heavy

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 6. A. raise | B. arise | C. rise | D. lift |
| 7. A. force | B. pressure | C. persuasion | D. encouragement |
| 8. A. off | B. away | C. up | D. over |
| 9. A. belief | B. request | C. favor | D. suggestion |
| 10. A. factories | B. generations | C. houses | D. stations |

Exercise 11. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

CULTURE SHOCK

Many people dream of living in a foreign country. It can be an amazing experience for those (1) ____ are willing to settle down in a new place. (2) ____, there's one potential problem you should be aware of: culture shock. Culture shock is the feeling we get from living in a place that is so different to where we grew up that we are not sure (3) ____ to deal with it. Societies are (4) ____ in many different ways. Customs and traditions can be very different and that can sometimes make it difficult to get on with local people who might not approve (5) ____ things you do and might object to things you say. You might be banned from doing things in another country that are perfectly legal in your own. For example, in Singapore people can be forced to pay a large fine just for dropping rubbish. Eventually, though, most people who live abroad fall in love with their adopted country and learn to accept its differences.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. who | B. which | C. what | D. whose |
| 2. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Although | D. Moreover |
| 3. A. what | B. when | C. how | D. why |
| 4. A. organize | B. organizing | C. organization | D. organized |
| 5. A. of | B. with | C. on | D. off |

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 12. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

- The government should create more job opportunities for women in rural areas.***
 - Women in rural areas should create more jobs for the government.
 - More job opportunities should be created for the government by the women in rural areas.
 - More job opportunities should be created for women in rural areas by the government.
 - Rural areas should be created more job opportunities by women in the government.
- We all object to wage discrimination.***
 - We all support wage discrimination.
 - We all protest against wage discrimination.
 - We all struggle for wage discrimination.
 - Wage discrimination is what we fight for.
- Health care insurance should be provided for everyone.***
 - All people should have access to health care insurance.
 - Health care insurance should be free for everyone.
 - Everyone should have free access to health care insurance.
 - Only a limited number of people can access free health care insurance.
- I have never read a better book about cultural diversity I have ever read.***
 - This book is a good book about cultural diversity I have ever read.
 - This is the best book about cultural diversity I have ever read.
 - This book is as good as the one about cultural diversity I have ever read.
 - The book about cultural diversity I have ever read isn't better than this one.
- "Let's go for a walk. We've been working all day," said Joanna.***
 - Joanna suggested going for a walk because they had been working all day.
 - Joanna insisted on going for a walk because they had been working all day.
 - Joanna suggested going for a walk because they have been working all day.
 - Joanna suggested going for a walk because she had been working all day.

Exercise 13. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

- Women have to do too much work. They will be exhausted.***
 - If women have to do too much work, they will be exhausted.

- B. Unless women have to do too much work, they will be exhausted.
C. As long as women don't have to do too much work, they will be exhausted.
D. In case women have to do too much work, they won't be exhausted.
- 2. *Wage discrimination affects women negatively. This should be abolished.***
A. Wage discrimination should be abolished, so it affects women negatively.
B. Wage discrimination affects women negatively because this should be abolished.
C. Wage discrimination affects women negatively, which should be abolished.
D. Wage discrimination should be abolished unless it affects women negatively.
- 3. *We don't allow anyone to use their cell phones during the examination.***
A. Nobody is allowed to use their cell phones during the examination.
B. Nobody is allowed using their cell phones during the examination.
C. Nobody isn't allowed to use their cell phones during the examination.
D. Nobody isn't allowed using their cell phones during the examination.
- 4. *I didn't go to bed early, so I didn't wake up at 7.00.***
A. If I went to bed early, I would wake up at 7.00.
B. If I had gone to bed early, I'd not have woken up at 7.00.
C. If I went to bed early, I would have woken up at 7.00 .
D. **If I had gone to bed early, I'd have woken up at 7.00.**
- 5. *Electronic devices distract students from their studies. Students may play games, text, chat, and cheat.***
A. Electronic devices distract students, who may play games, text, chat, and cheat, from their studies.
B. Electronic devices distract students who may play games, text, chat, and cheat from their studies.
C. Electronic devices distract students from their studies, who may play games, text, chat, and cheat.
D. Electronic devices distract students from their studies who may play games, text, chat, and cheat.

THE END