**UNIT 9. WORLD ENGLISHES**

**I. VOCABULARY**

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| **Stt** | **Word** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| **1** | accent | (n) | /ˈæksənt/ | giọng điệu |
|  | *E.g.* He's got a strong southern **accent**. *Anil ay nói đặc giọng miền Nam.* |
| **2** | bilingual | (adj) | /ˌbaɪˈlɪŋɡwəl/ | song ngữ |
|  | *E.g.* Some cities such as Fribourg are **bilingual**. *Một số thành phố như Fribourg sử dụng hai thứ tiếng.* |
| **3** | borrowed word | (n) | /ˈbɒrəʊd wɜːrd/ | từ mượn |
|  | *E.g.* Malay language is a language that has many **borrowed words**. *Tiếng Mã Lai là ngôn ngữ có nhiều từ mượn.* |
| **4** | consist | (v) | /kən'sɪst/ | bao gồm |
|  | *E.g.* The team **consists** of four Europeans and two Americans. *Đội tuyển gồm bốn người châu Âu và hai người Mỹ.* |
| **5** | copy | (v, n) | /'kɒpi/ | chép lại, bản sao |
|  | *E.g.* The thieves replaced the original painting with a **copy**. *Những tên trộm đã thay thế bức tranh gốc bằng một bản sao.* |
| **6** | dialect | (n) | /' daɪəlekt/ | phương ngữ |
|  | *E.g.* The poem is written in the northern **dialect**. *Bài thơ được viết bằng phương ngữ miền Bắc.* |
| **7** | dominance | (n) | /dɒmɪnəns/ | chiếm ưu thế, thống trị |
|  | *E.g.* There have been decades of U.S. military **dominance** in the region. *Quán đội Hoa Kỳ đã chiếm vị trí thống trị trong khư vực nhiều thập kỉ.* |
| **8** | establish | (v) | /ɪˈstæblɪʃ/ | thành lập |
|  | *E.g.* My father’s company **was established** in 1912. *Công ty của cha tôi được thành lập vào năm 1912.* |
| **9** | establishment | (n) | /ɪˈstæblɪʃmənt/ | việc thành lập, sự thiết lập |
|  | *E.g.* The **establishment** of the new hospital is a priority at this time. *Việc thành lập bệnh viện mới là ưu tiên hàng đầu hiện nay.* |
| **10** | exchange student | (n.phr) | /ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/ stju:dnt/ | học sinh trao đổi |
|  | *E.g.* She studies as an **exchange student** in America. *Cô ấy đang theo học chương trình trao đổi sinh viên ở Mỹ.* |
| **11** | expanding circle | (n.phr) | /ɪkˈspændɪŋ ˈsɜːrkl/ | vòng tròn mở rộng |
|  | *E.g.* The last circle is the **expanding circle**. People in this circle speak English as a foreign language. *Vòng tròn cuối cùng là vòng tròn mở rộng. Những người trong vòng tròn này nói tiếng Anh như một ngoại ngữ.* |
| **12** | global | (adj) | /ˈɡləʊbl/ | toàn cầu |
|  | *E.g.* The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted seriously the **global** economy. *Đại dịch Covid-19 ảnh hưởng nghiêm trọng đến kinh tế toàn cầu.* |
| **13** | first language | (n) | /ˌfɜːrst ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/ | ngôn ngữ thứ nhất, tiếng mẹ đẻ |
|  | *E.g.* Vietnamese is my **first language**. *Tiếng Việt là tiếng mẹ đẻ của tôi.* |
| **14** | flexibility | (n) | /fleksə'bɪləti/ | sự linh hoạt |
|  | *E.g.* The advantage of this system is its **flexibility**. *Ưu điểm của hệ thống này là sự linh hoạt của nó.* |
| **15** | fluent | (adj) | /'flu:ənt/ | trôi chảy, lưu loát, thành thạo |
|  | *E.g.* She’s **fluent** in French. *Cô ấy nói tiếng Pháp lưu loát.* |
| **16** | go over | (phr. v) | /gəʊ 'əʊvə/ | ôn lại, xem lại |
|  | *E.g.* **Go over** your work before you hand it in. *Xem kĩ bài trước khi nộp.* |
| **17** | imitate | (v) | /'ɪmɪteɪt/ | bắt chước |
|  | *E.g.* He **imitated** her accent perfectly. *Anh ta bắt chước giọng của cô ấy một cách hoàn hảo.* |
| **18** | immersion school | (n) | /ɪˈmɜːrʃn sku:l/ | trường song ngữ |
|  | *E.g.* Foreign language **immersion schools** are the best choice for students. *Trường song ngữ là lựa chọn tốt nhất cho học sinh.* |
| **19** | immigrant | (n) | /'ɪmɪgrənt/ | người nhập cư |
|  | *E.g.* The president vowed to continue deporting illegal **immigrants**. *Tổng thống tuyên bố sẽ tiếp tục trục xuất những người nhập cư bất hợp pháp.* |
| **20** | inner circle | (n. phr) | /’ɪnər ˈsɜːrkl/ | vòng tròn bên trong |
|  | *E.g.* The **inner circle** consists of the traditional English-speaking countries such as the UK, the USA, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. *Vòng tròn bên trong bao gồm các quốc gia nói tiếng Anh truyền thống như Anh, Mỹ, Úc, New Zealand và Canada.* |
| **21** | look up | (phr. v) | /lʊk ʌp/ | tra (từ điển) |
|  | *E.g.* I often **look up** new words in the dictionary. *Tôi thường tra từ mới trong từ điên.* |
| **22** | mean | (v) | /mi:n/ | có nghĩa là |
|  | *E.g.* The word ‘Kuching’ **means** ‘cat’ in Malay. *Từ 'Kuching' có nghĩa là 'mèo' trong tiếng Mã Lai.* |
| **23** | mother tongue | (n) | /ˌmʌðər ˈtʌŋ/ | tiếng mẹ đẻ |
|  | *E.g.* My **mother tongue** is Vietnamese. *Tiếng mẹ đẻ của tôi là tiếng Việt.* |
| **24** | model | (n) | /ˈmɒdl/ | mô hình |
|  | *E.g.* I used to build **model** aeroplanes. *Tôi từng lắp mô hình máy bay.* |
| **25** | multinational | (adj) | /ˌmʌltiˈnæʃnəl/ | đa quốc gia |
|  | *E.g.* My father works in a **multinational** company. *Bố của tôi làm việc ở một công ty đa quốc gia.* |
| **26** | official | (n, adj) | /əˈfɪʃl/ | (thuộc về) hành chính; chính thức |
|  | *E.g.* The news is not yet **official**. *Thông tin vẫn chưa chính thức.* |
| **27** | official language | (n) | /əˈfɪʃl ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/ | ngôn ngữ chính thức |
|  | *E.g.* English is the **official language** and the government must do its business in English. *Tiếng Anh là ngôn ngữ chính thức và chính phủ phải tiến hành công việc bằng tiếng Anh.* |
| **28** | outer circle | (n. phr) | /ˈaʊtər ˈsɜːrkl/ | vòng tròn bên ngoài |
|  | *E.g.* The **outer circle** denotes those countries where English usage has some colonial history such as India, Malay, Philipines... *Vòng tròn bên ngoài biểu thị những quốc gia sử dụng tiếng Anh có lịch sử thuộc địa như Ấn Độ, Malaysia, Philippines...* |
| **29** | pick up | (ph. v) | /pɪk ʌp/ | học hoặc tiếp thu kiến thức tự nhiên hoặc dần dần |
|  | *E.g.* She **picked up** Vietnamese when she was visiting Viet Nam. *Cô ấy học được tiếng Việt trong thời gian đến thăm Việt Nam.* |
| **30** | punctual | (adj) | /ˈpʌŋktʃuəl/ | đúng giờ |
|  | *E.g.* My mom is reliable and **punctual**. *Mẹ của tôi rất đáng tin cậy và đúng giờ giấc.* |
| **31** | propose | (v) | /prəˈpəʊz/ | đề xuất |
|  | *E.g.* The government **proposed** changes to the voting system. *Chính phủ đề xuất thay đổi hệ thống bầu cử.* |
| **32** | rusty | (adj) | /'rʌsti/ | mai một theo thời gian |
|  | *E.g.* My Italian is a bit rusty these days. *Tiếng Ý của tôi dần bị mai một.* |
| **33** | second language | (n) | /’sekənd ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/ | ngôn ngữ thứ hai |
|  | *E.g.* Some contries use English as a **second language**. *Một số quốc gia sử dụng tiếng Anh như ngôn ngữ thứ hai.* |
| **34** | simplicity | (n) | /sɪm'plɪsəti/ | sự đơn giản |
|  | *E.g.* The advantage of the plan is its **simplicity**. *Ưu diểm của kế hoạch là sự đơn giản của nó.* |
| **35** | standard | (n) | /ˈstændərd/ | chuẩn mực, tiêu chuẩn |
|  | *E.g.* We aim to maintain high **standards** of customer care. *Chúng tôi đặt mục tiêu duy trì các tiêu chuẩn cao về chăm sóc khách hàng.* |
| **36** | translate | (v) | /trænz’leɪt/ | dịch |
|  | *E.g.* He **translated** the letter into English. *Anh ấy đã dịch bức thư sang tiếng Anh.* |
| **37** | variety | (n) | /və'raɪəti/ | sự đa dạng, nhiều thứ, đủ loại |
|  | *E.g.* He resigned for a **variety** of reasons. *Ông ấy đã từ chức vì nhiêu lý do.* |
| **38** | vocabulary | (n) | /vəˈkæbjələri/ | từ vựng |
|  | *E.g.* Reading will increase your **vocabulary**. *Đọc sách sẽ giúp tăng vốn từ vựng của bạn.* |

**II. WORD FORMATION**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Related words** | **Transcription** | **Meaning** |
| **dominance (n)** /ˈdɒmɪnəns/trội hơn, ưu thế | dominate (v) | /ˈdɒmɪneɪt/ | át hẳn, trội hơn, chiếm ưu thế; có ảnh hưởng lớn, chi phối, thống trị |
| dominant (adj) | /ˈdɒmɪnənt/ | trội, chiếm ưu thế, có tính thống trị |
| domination (n) | /ˌdɒmɪˈneɪʃn/ | sự thống trị, ưu thế, sự trội hơn, sức chi phối |
| **establishment (n)**/ɪˈstæblɪʃmənt/việc thành lập, sự thiết lập | established (adj) | /ɪˈstæblɪʃt/ | đã có danh tiếng |
| establish (v) | /ɪˈstæblɪʃmənt/ | lập, thành lập, thiết lập, kiến lập |
| **global (adj)**/ˈɡləʊbl/toàn cầu | globalize (v) | /ˈɡləʊbəlaɪz/ | toàn cầu hoá |
| globalization (n) | /ˌɡləʊbəlaɪˈzeɪʃn/ | sự toàn cầu hoá |
| globalist (n) | ˈɡləʊbəlɪst/ | người ủng hộ chủ nghĩa toàn cầu hoá |
| globalist (adj) | ˈɡləʊbəlɪst/ | thuộc chủ nghĩa toàn cầu |
| **flexibility (n)** /ˌfleksəˈbɪləti/tính linh hoạt | flexible (adj) | /ˈfleksəbl/ | dẻo, mềm, linh động, linh hoạt |
| flexibly (adv) | /ˈfleksəbli/ | một cách linh động, linh hoạt |
| **fluent (adj)**/'flu:ənt/trôi chảy | fluency (n) | /'flu:ənsi/ | sự lưu loát, sự trôi chảy |
| fluently (adv) | /'flu:əntli/ | một cách lưu loát, trôi chảy |
| **imitate (v)**/'ɪmɪteɪt/bắt chước | imitation (n) | /ˌɪmɪˈteɪʃn/ | sự bắt chước |
| imitative (adj) | /ˈɪmɪtətɪv/ | hay bắt chước, mô phỏng |
| imitator (n) | /ˈɪmɪteɪtər/ | người hay bắt chước, người làm đồ giả |
| **massive (adj)** /ˈmæsɪv/to lớn | massiveness | /ˈmæsɪvnəs/ | tính đồ sộ, tính kiên cố |
| **operate (v)**/ˈɒpəreɪt/đóng vai trò, vận hành, mổ, phẫu thuật | operation (n) | /ˌɒpəˈreɪʃn/ | sự hoạt động; quá trình hoạt động, sự phẫu thuật |
| operational (adj) | /ˌɒpəˈreɪʃənl/ | thuộc quá trình hoạt động |
| operator (n) | /ˈɒpəreɪtər/ | người thợ máy; người điều khiển máy móc; người trực tổng đài điện thoại; (y học) người mổ |
| **punctual (adj)** /ˈpʌŋktʃuəl/đúng giờ | punctuality (n) | /ˌpʌŋktʃuˈæləti/ | sự đúng giờ, không chậm trễ |
| punctually (adv) | /ˈpʌŋktʃuəli/ | một cách đúng giờ, không chậm trễ |
| **simplicity (n)**/sɪmˈplɪsəti/sự đơn giản | simplify (v) | /ˈsɪmplɪfaɪ/ | làm đơn giản hoá |
| simplification (n) | /ˌsɪmplɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/ | sự đơn giản hoá; quá trình đơn giản hoá |
| simplistic (adj) | /sɪmˈplɪstɪk/ | làm đơn giản, giản dị thái quá |
| simplistically (adv) | /sɪmˈplɪstɪkli/ | một cách đơn giản hoá mọi việc |
| simple (adj) | /ˈsɪmpl/ | đơn giản, dễ làm, dễ hiểu |
| simply (adv) | /ˈsɪmpli/ | một cách đơn giản, mộc mạc |
| **varied (adj)**/ˈveərid/đa dạng | variation (n) | /ˌveəriˈeɪʃn/ | sự biến đối, sự thay đổi, mức độ thay đổi, mức độ biến đổi |
| variety (n) | /vəˈraɪəti/ | sự đa dạng, trạng thái khác nhau, trạng thái muôn màu muôn vẻ; tính chất bất đồng |
| various (adj) | /ˈveəriəs/ | khác nhau, không giống nhau, thuộc về nhiều loại |
| **immigrant (n)**/ˈɪmɪɡrənt/ người nhập cư | immigrate (v) | /ˈɪmɪɡreɪt/ | nhập cư |
| immigration (n) | /ˌɪmɪˈɡreɪʃn/ | sự nhập cư |

**III. GRAMMAR**

**❄** **DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES (Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định)**

**- Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định** là loại mệnh đề đứng sau **danh từ chưa xác định,** và bổ sung thông tin **để xác định rõ ràng** danh từ đó. Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định đóng vai trò quan trọng ý nghĩa của câu, nếu thiếu nó, câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa.

*E.g.* The book *which you lent me* was very interesting.

*(Cuốn sách mà cậu cho tôi mượn rất thú vị.)*

Nếu không có mệnh đề “which you lent me”, ta sẽ không biết đó là cuốn sách nào.

*E.g.* I do not know the town *where he was born.*

*(Tôi không biết thị trấn nơi mà ông ấy được sinh ra.)*

Tương tự mệnh đề “where he was born” làm rõ nghĩa cho danh từ “the town”.

- Trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định, chúng ta có thể lược bỏ các đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ *who(m), which, that* và các trạng từ *when, why,* đặc biệt là trong văn nói.

*E.g.* Do you remember the day we first met each other?

*(Cậu có nhớ ngày đâu tiên chúng ta gặp nhau không?)*

*E.g.* The girl you met yesterday is my close friend.

*(Cô gái cậu gặp hôm qua là bạn thân của tớ đấy.)*

- Trong văn viết, chúng ta không sử dụng dấu phẩy trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

**IV. PRONUNCIATION**

**✱ Stress in words ending in *-ion* and *-ity* (Trọng âm của từ kết thúc bằng đuôi *-ion* và *-ity)***

Các từ có chứa hậu tố -ion và -ity có trọng âm rơi vào âm ngay trước nó.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Từ vựng** | **Từ loại** | **Phiên âm** | **Ý nghĩa** |
| education | n | /ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn/ | giáo dục |
| translation | n, v | /trænzˈleɪʃn/ | dịch thuật, dịch |
| organization | n | /ˌɔːɡənaɪˈzeɪʃn/ | tổ chức |
| decision | n | /dɪˈsɪʒn/ | quyết định |
| activity | n | /ækˈtɪvəti/ | hoạt động |
| quality | n | /ˈkwɒləti/ | chất lượng |
| clarity | n | /ˈklærəti/ | sự rõ ràng |
| obesity | n | /əʊˈbiːsəti/ | sự béo phì |

**IV. PRATICE**

**Exercise 1. Choose the correct word with the different stress.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. solution | B. mission | C. equality | D. diversity |
| 2. A. curiosity | B. position | C. ability | D. tradition |
| 3. A. communication  | B. celebration | C. creativity | D. invitation |
| 4. A. quality | B. reality | C. question | D. charity |
| 5. A. necessity | B. activity | C. connection | D. mention |
| 6. A. flexibility | B. productivity | C. television | D. creativity |
| 7. A. humanity | B. expression | C. community | D. session |
| 8. A. obesity | B. provision | C. unity | D. direction |
| 9. A. electricity | B. opportunity | C. education | D. direction |
| 10. A. attention | B. clarity | C. identity | D. intention |

**Exercise 2. Mark the stress in the underlined words. Then practise reading the following sentences.**

1. In order to achieve true equality, we must pay attention to the needs and rights of every individual.

2. The new team’s intention is to explore the functions and capabilities of the advanced robotics system.

3. The volunteers engaged in a variety of activities to raise funds for the charity.

4. I need to spend some more time on revision to improve my essay before submitting it.

5. The airline is committed to delivering a high standard of quality in all aspects of its operations.

6. The monthly town hall meeting offered residents an opportunity to engage in meaningful discussions.

7. The community came together to support the education of underprivileged children in the area.

8. The monthly exam tests students’ understanding and ability to answer challenging questions.

9. The company’s brand messages aim to convey clarity and strengthen its brand identity.

10. He worked very hard to advance his career and secure a leadership position within the organisation.

Exercise 3: Match the words with their explanations.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. immigrant | A. a level of quality that is generally accepted |
| 2. bilingual | B. a book that contains words in alphabetical order and explains their meanings, or gives a word for them in another language |
| 3. model | C. to be able to use two languages equally well |
| 4. standard | D. a person who speaks a language as their first language |
| 5. exchange student | E. something that can be used as an example for other people to copy |
| 6. native speaker | F. to look for information in a dictionary, a reference book, or a computer |
| 7. grammar | G. to examine something in a careful way |
| 8. dictionary | H. a person who has come to a different country in order to live there permanently |
| 9. go over | I. the rules in a language for changing the form of words and joining them into sentences |
| 10. look up | J. a student who temporarily studies in another country as part of an educational program |

***Your answers:***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ | 2. \_\_\_\_\_ | 3. \_\_\_\_\_ | 4. \_\_\_\_\_ | 5. \_\_\_\_\_ |
| 6. \_\_\_\_\_ | 7. \_\_\_\_\_ | 8. \_\_\_\_\_ | 9. \_\_\_\_\_ | 10. \_\_\_\_\_ |

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the words you’ve found in exercise 3.**

1. The international school hired a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Spanish to teach their students.

2. The online \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provides instant access to a vast collection of words and their meanings.

3. The mathematician created a statistical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to analyse the probability of a rare event occurring.

4. The university offers a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ education program, where students learn subjects in two languages.

5. The teacher will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the homework assignment and answer any questions the students may have.

6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Japan will study with us in the US this semester. She shares with us many interesting things about Japanese culture.

7. The restaurant received a five-star rating, meeting the highest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of culinary excellence.

8. Our student often uses the library’s computer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the definition of an unfamiliar word.

9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chose to leave behind their homeland and adapt to a new country with different customs and norms.

10. I like my new English teacher because she explained the rules of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a very clear and easy way.

**Exercise 5. Underline the relative pronoun in the following sentences. Decide whether we can or cannot omit it. Number 0 is an example for you.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sentences** | **Can omit** | **Cannot omit** |
| 0. She is the person **who** helped me with the direction. |  | x |
| 1. The restaurant where we had dinner last night offered delicious Italian cuisine. |  |  |
| 2. The friend who introduced me to my favourite band is coming to the concert with us. |  |  |
| 3. The period when I was in college was filled with new experiences and personal growth. |  |  |
| 4. The classroom where we have our English lessons is now equipped with interactive whiteboards. |  |  |
| 5. The storm that hit our town last night caused significant damage to our buildings. |  |  |
| 6. She always remembers the day when she graduated from university. |  |  |
| 7. We joined a dance workshop led by a musician who specialised in traditional folk dances. |  |  |
| 8. The community centre offers language classes for adults whose first language is not English. |  |  |
| 9. We are working at a local charity that provides housing and job assistance to immigrants. |  |  |
| 10. The man who you met at the conference yesterday is our new professor. |  |  |

**Exercise 6. Choose the correct option A, B, or c to complete the sentences.**

1. That author \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first language is Italian has written several famous novels in English.

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

2. The translator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ translated this book into Spanish is a native speaker of Spanish.

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

3. The internet has become a platform on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people from different cultures can connect and exchange languages.

A. when B. where C. who D. which

4. Children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grow up in bilingual households often develop strong language skills in both languages.

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

5. The exchange program \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usually lasts from a few months to a year allows students to experience a different educational system.

A. where B. which C. who D. when

6. It is believed that children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parents have different native tongues can naturally become bilingual.

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

7. In India, English is used as a second language in many regions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it coexists with numerous native languages.

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

8. I’ll never forget the moment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she walked down the aisle on our wedding day.

A. where B. which C. who D. when

9. The science fiction book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I borrowed from the library yesterday was a fascinating read.

A. when B. which C. where D. who

10. They live in a house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ architecture is inspired by mid-century modern designs.

A. when B. whose C. which D. that

**Exercise 7. Match the words in British English with those in American English so that they mean the same.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **British English** | **American English** |
| 1. lift \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | A. vacation |
| 2. biscuits \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | B. garbage |
| 3. holiday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | C. sweater |
| 4. dustbin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | D. parking lot |
| 5. lorry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | E. yard |
| 6. rubbish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | F. candies |
| 7. jumper \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | G. elevator |
| 8. car park \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | H. fall |
| 9. garden \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | I. trash can |
| 10. trousers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | J. cookies |
| 11. sweets | K. pants |
| 12. autumn | L. truck |

**Exercise 8. Choose the underlined part A, B, C or D that needs correcting.**

1. The policemen are (A) trying to catch (B) the teenagers whom (C) caused the accident yesterday.

2. Valentine’s Day is (A) the day where (B) people celebrate (C) love and affection for their partners and loved ones.

3. At (A) yesterday’s conference, I met (B) a man who he (C) had extensive knowledge in the field of artificial intelligence.

4. Many (A) Hollywood movies and TV series (B) are produced (C) in America (D) English.

5. The professor of Linguistic (A) introduced (B) us to an interesting model of (C) different uses (D) of English around the world.

6. Learning (A) English grammar can be (B) quite complicate (C) due to its numerous (D) rules and exceptions.

7. He is a famous chef who (A) recipes have (B) been featured in (C) top culinary magazines (D).

8. She worked hard (A) to become fluently (B) in Spanish (C) and now she can have (D) conversations with native speakers.

**Exercise 9. Underline the mistake then rewrite the correct one.**

1. Do you know the boys who is standing near the restaurant entrance?

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Tet holiday is the occasion where Vietnamese people celebrate the Lunar New Year with feasts, traditions, and customs.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. The pancakes which I have for lunch yesterday were very delicious.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. The children who parents are teachers are usually taught well from a young age.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. This is the town in where his family have lived for over twenty years.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. The reason which she couldn’t attend the meeting was due to a family emergency.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Asa native speak of English, she always uses many great idioms to express her ideas.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Can you translate this document in Spanish for our international clients?

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 10. Circle the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.**

1. The tree rings formed **(concentric / standard)** circles which revealed its age and growth history.

2. English is the **(foreign / official)** language of many countries, including Canada, Australia, and the UK.

3. He dedicated himself to studying French and became **(fluent / bilingual)** in the language after two years.

4. The novel was so popular that it was **(picked / translated)** into multiple languages to reach a wider audience.

5. When encountering unfamiliar words, I always **(look up / go over)** the words in the dictionary.

6. English has evolved into numerous **(varieties / numbers)** across the globe, including British English, American English, Australian English, etc.

7. The job requires candidates to be **(expanding / proficient)** in Microsoft Office, particularly Excel and Word.

8. The food industry has set safety **(standards / discussions)** that all businesses must follow to protect consumers.

9. I find it easier to learn pronunciation from a **(native / global)** speaker of the language.

10. The school organizes a program that allows local students to become **(exchange / national)** students in foreign countries.

**Exercise 11. Complete the conversation with the correct word in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| notebook | chatting | improve | regularly | practising |
| rules | native | second | tutor | advice |

**Rick:** Hey, Lucy. Have you picked up any new tips on how to (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English?

**Lucy:** Yes, actually. I’ve been attending a language exchange with some (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speakers at the library.

**Rick:** That sounds great. Did they give you any (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for learning vocabulary?

**Lucy:** Yes. They suggested keeping a (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for new words and phrases that we come across while speaking or reading. And to review them (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Rick:** Oh, that’s a good idea. I never thought of that. What do you think is the best place to find these new resources?

**Lucy:** Ithink books are amazing, but online articles and even just (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with friends in English can be helpful too.

**Rick:** Makes sense. And what about grammar?

**Lucy:** Well, they mentioned hiring a (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who specialises in teaching English as a (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language. They can really help identify where we’re going wrong and teach us the (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more clearly.

**Rick:** Sounds like it could be costly though. Any other ideas?

**Lucy:** Ibelieve (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on our own is important too. Maybe we can do some exercises together? It would be great to have someone else to practise with.

**Rick:** Yeah, let’s set some time aside every week for that. Thanks for sharing all this, Lucy!

**Lucy:** You’re welcome!

**Exercise 12. Read the passage and choose the best option to fill in the blank.**

There are over 7,000 (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the world today. English is probably the most widely spoken language by native speakers after Mandarin Chinese, but it’s also the most widely learned second language and is an official language in many countries. One reason (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English is so widespread is because it has become the main language of (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ business and politics. For example, most of the information on the Internet is in English, so many people translate and learn English as a (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language. Another reason is the (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of American culture through movies, TV shows, and music. Many people around the world also know about Hollywood and American fast food chains.

However, this doesn’t mean that everyone speaks English well. In fact, only about 20% of the world’s (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speaks English at all! Also, many people use English at work, but not at home. Therefore, English may be important for global (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but it’s not going to replace other (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ languages anytime soon.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. varieties | B. languages | C. rules | D. standards |
| 2. A. when | B. why | C. which | D. where |
| 3. A. national | B. economic | C. government | D. international |
| 4. A. second | B. first | C. official | D. ancient |
| 5. A. model | B. community | C. influence | D. effort |
| 6. A. civilization | B. destination | C. population | D. country |
| 7. A. economy | B. communication | C. impact | D. success |
| 8. A. foreign | B. sign | C. global | D. native |

**Exercise 13. Read the text carefully and decide which type of tours each feature below belongs to.**

To effectively leant a language, it is crucial to identify your goals - whether you want to focus on academic proficiency or practical communication skills - in order to adopt appropriate learning strategies.

Academic English is the kind of English you need for university, or for international exams like TOEFL and IELTS. It's more formal than everyday English, and it's used in business situations too. If you want to improve your academic English, first of all. read as much as you can. You should read different kinds of texts, like articles, academic papers, and online forums, to increase your vocabulary. Also, practise writing regularly. You should practise writing essays on different topics, and ask your teacher for feedback. This will help you improve your writing style and grammar.

On the other hand, if you want to improve your communication skills, there are some slightly different things you can do. To start with, try to find opportunities to speak English with native speakers. This will help you get used to speaking English in a relaxing, informal way. Moreover, fun sources like TV series, music, or podcasts can help you become more familiar with the sounds and rhythms of English, therefore, improve your pronunciation. Last but not least, don't be afraid to make mistakes! The more you practise, the more confident you'll become.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Learning approaches** | **Academic English** | **Communication Skills** |
| 1. Practise writing essays and ask your teacher for feedback. |  |  |
| 2. Take advantage of fun sources such as music or podcasts. |  |  |
| 3. Try to speak with native speakers and get used to everyday English. |  |  |
| 4. Listen to English to become more familiar with the sounds and rhythms of English. |  |  |
| 5. Increase your vocabulary by reading a variety of texts. |  |  |

**Exercise 14. Read the text again and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Statements** | **T or F** |
| 1. Identifying language learning goals is important for choosing the right learning approaches. |  |
| 2. Academic English is necessary for exams like TOEFL and IELTS. |  |
| 3. Academic English is formal and applicable in business contexts. |  |
| 4. Reading will not help you improve your academic English. |  |
| 5. You should speak with non-native English speakers instead of native speakers. |  |
| 6. Native speakers help you become familiar with formal English rather than informal English. |  |
| 7. TV shows and music can also help enhance your pronunciation skills. |  |
| 8. Avoid making mistakes to build confidence in language learning. |  |

**Exercise 15. Combine the two sentences using a relative pronoun. Start the new sentence with the given phrase.**

1. My family hasn’t decided the day. We will travel to Nha Trang on that day.

🡪 My family hasn’t decided

2. I’ll introduce you to the man. His experience is useful for your contest.

🡪 I’ll introduce you

3. Tell me more about the city. You visited it last summer vacation.

🡪 Tell me more

4. Ann finally found the book. She had been looking for it in all bookstores.

🡪 Ann finally found 5. She is talking about the author. His books are very popular among kids.

🡪 She is talking about

6. The house is perfect for nature lovers. Its windows overlook a beautiful yard.

🡪 The house

7. I bought the dictionary. My sister recommended it to me.

🡪 I bought

8. Today I came across the man. He interviewed me about my thoughts on the current state of the economy.

🡪 Today I came across

9. I finally finished the project. I had been working on it for three months.

🡪 I finally finished

10. The day was a turning point in her career. She received her dream job offer on that day.

🡪 The day when

**Exercise 16. Combine each pair of sentences using a suitable relative pronoun *which, who, whose, when,* or *where.***

1. The lawyer will never forget the day. He solved the hard case on that day.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. He is always grateful to his teacher. She inspired him to pursue his passion for art.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. She can’t get over the project. It made her doubt herself.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Yesterday, Jane lost the bag. Her mother gave it to her.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. I really like the present. My parents gave it to me on my ninth birthday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. They decided to hire the gardener. Their neighbour introduced him.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. I really miss the place. We used to have a picnic every weekend there.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. We’re very impressed with the house. Its designs are unique and luxurious.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. I can introduce you to my friend. He is a sales manager here.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. The police wanted to know the homestay. Mr. Lee stayed there two days ago.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_