

UNIT 9. WORLD ENGLISHES

I. VOCABULARY

St t	Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
1	accent	(n)	/'æksənt/	giọng điệu
	E.g. He's got a strong southern accent . Anil ay nói đặc giọng miền Nam.			
2	bilingual	(adj)	/,baɪ'lɪŋgwəl/	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)	/'bɒrəʊd 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. Quân đội Hoa Kỳ đã chiếm vị trí thống trị trong khu vực nhiều thập kỷ.			
8	establish	(v)	/'stæblɪʃ/	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)	/'stæblɪʃmənt/	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	(n.phr)	/ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	học sinh trao đổi

	student		stju:dnt/	
	E.g. She studies as an exchange student in America. <i>Cô ấy đang theo học chương trình trao đổi sinh viên ở Mỹ.</i>			
11	expanding circle	(n.phr)	/ɪk'spændɪŋ 'sɜ:rkəl/	vòng tròn mở rộng
	E.g. The last circle is the expanding circle . People in this circle speak English as a foreign language. <i>Vòng tròn cuối cùng là vòng tròn mở rộng. Những người trong vòng tròn này nói tiếng Anh như một ngoại ngữ.</i>			
12	global	(adj)	/'glɒʊbl/	toàn cầu
	E.g. The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted seriously the global economy. <i>Đại dịch Covid-19 ảnh hưởng nghiêm trọng đến kinh tế toàn cầu.</i>			
13	first language	(n)	/,fɜ:rst 'læŋgwɪdʒ/	ngôn ngữ thứ nhất, tiếng mẹ đẻ
	E.g. Vietnamese is my first language . <i>Tiếng Việt là tiếng mẹ đẻ của tôi.</i>			
14	flexibility	(n)	/fleksə'bɪləti/	sự linh hoạt
	E.g. The advantage of this system is its flexibility . <i>Ưu điểm của hệ thống này là sự linh hoạt của nó.</i>			
15	fluent	(adj)	/'flu:ənt/	trôi chảy, lưu loát, thành thạo
	E.g. She's fluent in French. <i>Cô ấy nói tiếng Pháp lưu loát.</i>			
16	go over	(phr. v)	/gəʊ 'əʊvə/	ôn lại, xem lại
	E.g. Go over your work before you hand it in. <i>Xem kĩ bài trước khi nộp.</i>			
17	imitate	(v)	/'ɪmɪteɪt/	bắt chước
	E.g. He imitated her accent perfectly. <i>Anh ta bắt chước giọng của cô ấy một cách hoàn hảo.</i>			
18	immersion school	(n)	/ɪ'mɜ:ʃn sku:l/	trường song ngữ
	E.g. Foreign language immersion schools are the best choice for students. <i>Trường song ngữ là lựa chọn tốt nhất cho học sinh.</i>			
19	immigrant	(n)	/'ɪmɪgrənt/	người nhập cư
	E.g. The president vowed to continue deporting illegal immigrants . <i>Tổng thống tuyên bố sẽ tiếp tục trục xuất những người nhập cư bất hợp pháp.</i>			

20	inner circle	(n. phr)	/ˈɪnər 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. <i>Vòng tròn bên trong bao gồm các quốc gia nói tiếng Anh truyền thống như Anh, Mỹ, Úc, New Zealand và Canada.</i>			
21	look up	(phr. v)	/lʊk ʌp/	tra (từ điển)
	E.g. I often look up new words in the dictionary. <i>Tôi thường tra từ mới trong từ điển.</i>			
22	mean	(v)	/miːn/	có nghĩa là
	E.g. The word 'Kuching' means 'cat' in Malay. <i>Từ 'Kuching' có nghĩa là 'mèo' trong tiếng Mã Lai.</i>			
23	mother tongue	(n)	/ˌmʌðər ˈtʌŋ/	tiếng mẹ đẻ
	E.g. My mother tongue is Vietnamese. <i>Tiếng mẹ đẻ của tôi là tiếng Việt.</i>			
24	model	(n)	/ˈmɒdl/	mô hình
	E.g. I used to build model aeroplanes. <i>Tôi từng lắp mô hình máy bay.</i>			
25	multinational	(adj)	/ˌmʌltiˈnæʃnəl/	đa quốc gia
	E.g. My father works in a multinational company. <i>Bố của tôi làm việc ở một công ty đa quốc gia.</i>			
26	official	(n, adj)	/əˈfɪʃl/	(thuộc về) hành chính; chính thức
	E.g. The news is not yet official . <i>Thông tin vẫn chưa chính thức.</i>			
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. <i>Tiếng Anh là ngôn ngữ chính thức và chính phủ phải tiến hành công việc bằng tiếng Anh.</i>			
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... <i>Vòng tròn bên ngoài biểu thị những quốc gia sử dụng tiếng Anh có lịch sử thuộc địa như Ấn Độ,</i>			

	<i>Malaysia, Philippines...</i>			
29	pick up	(ph. v)	/pɪk ʌp/	học hoặc tiếp thu kiến thức tự nhiên hoặc dần dần
	<i>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.</i>			
30	punctual	(adj)	/'pʌŋktʃuəl/	đúng giờ
	<i>E.g. My mom is reliable and punctual. Mẹ của tôi rất đáng tin cậy và đúng giờ giấc.</i>			
31	propose	(v)	/prə'pəʊz/	đề xuất
	<i>E.g. The government proposed changes to the voting system. Chính phủ đề xuất thay đổi hệ thống bầu cử.</i>			
32	rusty	(adj)	/'rʌsti/	mai một theo thời gian
	<i>E.g. My Italian is a bit rusty these days. Tiếng Ý của tôi dần bị mai một.</i>			
33	second language	(n)	/'sekənd 'læŋgwidʒ/	ngôn ngữ thứ hai
	<i>E.g. Some contries use English as a second language. Một số quốc gia sử dụng tiếng Anh như ngôn ngữ thứ hai.</i>			
34	simplicity	(n)	/sɪm'plɪsəti/	sự đơn giản
	<i>E.g. The advantage of the plan is its simplicity. Ưu điểm của kế hoạch là sự đơn giản của nó.</i>			
35	standard	(n)	/'stændəd/	chuẩn mực, tiêu chuẩn
	<i>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.</i>			
36	translate	(v)	/trænz'leɪt/	dịch
	<i>E.g. He translated the letter into English. Anh ấy đã dịch bức thư sang tiếng Anh.</i>			
37	variety	(n)	/və'raɪəti/	sự đa dạng, nhiều thứ, đủ loại
	<i>E.g. He resigned for a variety of reasons. Ông ấy đã từ chức vì nhiều lý do.</i>			
38	vocabulary	(n)	/və'kæbjələri/	từ vựng
	<i>E.g. Reading will increase your vocabulary. Đọc sách sẽ giúp tăng vốn từ vựng của bạn.</i>			

II. WORD FORMATION

Words	Related words	Transcription	Meaning
dominance (n) /'dɒmɪnəns/ trội hơn, ưu thế	dominate (v)	/'dɒmɪneɪt/	át hẳn, trội hơn, chiếm ưu thế; có ảnh hưởng lớn, chi phối, thống trị
	dominant (adj)	/'dɒmɪnənt/	trội, chiếm ưu thế, có tính thống trị
	domination (n)	/,dɒmɪ'neɪʃn/	sự thống trị, ưu thế, sự trội hơn, sức chi phối
establishment (n) /ɪ'stæblɪʃmənt/ /việc thành lập, sự thiết lập	established (adj)	/ɪ'stæblɪʃt/	đã có danh tiếng
	establish (v)	/ɪ'stæblɪʃmənt/	lập, thành lập, thiết lập, kiến lập
global (adj) /'glɜːbl/ toàn cầu	globalize (v)	/'glɜːbəlaɪz/	toàn cầu hoá
	globalization (n)	/,glɜːbəlaɪ'zeɪʃn/	sự toàn cầu hoá
	globalist (n)	'glɜːbələɪst/	người ủng hộ chủ nghĩa toàn cầu hoá
	globalist (adj)	'glɜːbələɪst/	thuộc chủ nghĩa toàn cầu
flexibility (n) /,fleksə'bɪləti/ tính linh hoạt	flexible (adj)	/'fleksəbl/	dẻo, mềm, linh động, linh hoạt
	flexibly (adv)	/'fleksəbli/	một cách linh động, linh hoạt
fluent (adj) /'fluːənt/ trôi chảy	fluency (n)	/'fluːənsi/	sự lưu loát, sự trôi chảy
	fluently (adv)	/'fluːəntli/	một cách lưu loát, trôi chảy

imitate (v) /'ɪmɪteɪt/ bắt chước	imitation (n)	/,ɪmɪ'teɪʃn/	sự bắt chước
	imitative (adj)	/'ɪmɪtətɪv/	hay bắt chước, mô phỏng
	imitator (n)	/'ɪmɪteɪtər/	người hay bắt chước, người làm đồ giả
massive (adj) /'mæsɪv/ to lớn	massiveness	/'mæsɪvnəs/	tính đồ sộ, tính kiên cố
operate (v) /'ɒpəreɪt/ đóng vai trò, vận hành, mổ, phẫu thuật	operation (n)	/,ɒpə'reɪʃn/	sự hoạt động; quá trình hoạt động, sự phẫu thuật
	operational (adj)	/,ɒpə'reɪʃənəl/	thuộc quá trình hoạt động
	operator (n)	/'ɒpəreɪtər/	người thợ máy; người điều khiển máy móc; người trực tổng đài điện thoại; (y học) người mổ
punctual (adj) /'pʌŋktʃuəl/ đúng giờ	punctuality (n)	/,pʌŋktʃu'æləti/	sự đúng giờ, không chậm trễ
	punctually (adv)	/'pʌŋktʃuəli/	một cách đúng giờ, không chậm trễ
simplicity (n) /sɪm'plɪsəti/ sự đơn giản	simplify (v)	/'sɪmplɪfaɪ/	làm đơn giản hoá
	simplification (n)	/,sɪmplɪfɪ'keɪʃn/	sự đơn giản hoá; quá trình đơn giản hoá
	simplistic (adj)	/sɪm'plɪstɪk/	làm đơn giản, giản dị thái quá
	simplistically (adv)	/sɪm'plɪstɪkli/	một cách đơn giản hoá mọi việc
	simple (adj)	/'sɪmpl/	đơn giản, dễ làm, dễ hiểu
	simply (adv)	/'sɪmpli/	một cách đơn giản, mộc mạc
varied (adj)	variation (n)	/,veəri'eɪʃn/	sự biến đổi, sự thay đổi, mức độ thay đổi, mức độ biến đổi

	variety (n)		sự đa dạng, trạng thái khác nhau, trạng thái muôn màu muôn vẻ; tính chất bất đồng
		/və'raɪəti/	
	various (adj)	/'veəriəs/	khác nhau, không giống nhau, thuộc về nhiều loại
immigrant (n) /'ɪmɪgrənt/ người nhập cư	immigrate (v)	/'ɪmɪgreɪt/	nhập cư
	immigration (n)		sự nhập cư
		/,ɪmɪ'greɪʃn/	

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 đầu 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.

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	/'kwɒləti/	chất lượng
clarity	n	/'klærəti/	sự rõ ràng
obesity	n	/əʊˈbiːsəti/	sự béo phì

IV. PRACTICE

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. ____
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6. ____	7. ____	8. ____	9. ____	10. ____
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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 <u>who</u> 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
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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 whose parents are teachers are usually taught well from a young age.

→

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

→

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

→

7. As a native speaker 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: I think 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: I believe (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 learn 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.
