

UNIT 9. ENGLISH IN THE WORLD

A. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I. Fill in each gap in the sentences with a suitable word or phrase.

1. Don't be too critical about your _____ - it doesn't matter if you sound like a non-native speaker.
2. Don't worry about understanding every word, but read for the general meaning then go back and _____ new words.
3. I can speak basic French, so I can just about _____ in French.
4. Don't _____ into English from your own language, but think in English to improve your fluency.
5. My father hasn't used English for ages, so his English may be a little _____.
6. Try to _____ the meaning of a word from the context.
7. Ask your friend to _____ your pronunciation when needed.
8. There is greater variety of _____ in Great Britain because the language developed over a millennium and a half.

II. Fill in each gap in the sentences with ONE suitable verb.

Twelve Things You Can Do To Improve Your English

We are sure you will find a lot of helpful tips to improve your English!

1. Don't be afraid to make mistakes. Be confident. People can only _____ your mistakes when they hear you make them.
2. _____ the four core skills: reading, writing, speaking and listening. They all need to be worked on for you to improve.
3. _____ yourself a study plan. Decide how much time a week you are going to spend studying and stick to it.
4. Make sure that you take the time to _____ things you have studied in the past.
5. Watch DVDs rather than TV. It's better to use something that you can watch over again to _____ information you might have missed the first time.
6. Read for the general meaning first. Don't worry about understanding every word, then go back and _____ up new words.
7. Don't _____ everything into English from your own language. Think in English to improve your fluency.
8. The most natural way to _____ grammar is through talking.
9. Why not start an online blog and _____ your writings with the world?
10. To become a better writer, _____ as many ideas and thoughts onto paper without worrying about grammar or spelling. Then think about the structure.
11. _____ your voice and listen to your pronunciation and intonation. It will help you to identify your problem areas.
12. Read out loud along with a CD. You can _____ the intonation, pronunciation and rhythm.

IV. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

1. I think my IT skills are not good now because I have forgotten it.
My IT skills are a bit _____
2. Paul's father is English, and his mother comes from Italy.
I think Paul _____ in English and Italian.
3. Many people now speak English as a second or foreign language.
For many people, English is not _____

4. When you live in London, you can soon learn how to speak the language.
In London, you can _____ the language.
5. You shouldn't go straight for your dictionary to know the meaning of words.
You should try _____ rather than going straight to for your dictionary.
6. If you are Vietnamese learning English, you can copy a native English speaker.
If you are Vietnamese learning English, you can _____
7. Whenever you find a new word, try to predict the meaning and then look into the dictionary to know the meaning.
Whenever you find a new word, try to predict the meaning and _____
8. Many students in my class come from different countries.
I attend a _____
9. I spent only two months learning Korean, but I had little problem with my Korean when I was in Seoul last summer.
Although I spent only two months learning Korean, I could _____
10. In India with innumerable regional languages in different states, English serves as the common language in the country.
In India, English is regarded as _____

VI. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense to form either a first or a second conditional clause.

1. If it (rain) _____ this weekend, we (not be able) _____ to play tennis.
2. Give me Peter's letter. If I (see) _____ him, I (give) _____ it to him.
3. I have to work very hard for the coming exam, so I'm very busy. But if I (have) _____ any spare time. I (take up) _____ a sport like football.
4. If I (be) _____ taller, I (be) _____ a basketball player, but I'm too short.
5. Please start your meal. If you (not have) _____ your soup now, it (go) _____ cold.
6. What noisy neighbours you have got! If my neighbours (be) _____ as bad as yours, I (go) _____ crazy.
7. If you (have) _____ any problems, let me know and I (come) _____ and help you straight away.
8. My uncle is a brilliant cook! If I (can cook) _____ as well as him, I (earn) _____ a lot of money.
9. If there (be) _____ some fresh fish in the market, (you/ buy) _____ some for dinner?
10. "We have mice in the kitchen." - "If you (have) _____ a cat, the mice (disappear) _____ soon."

X. Choose the best answer A, B, X or D to complete the sentences.

1. Nam Dinh province, _____ my uncle lives, often has hurricanes.
A.when B.where C.which D.that
2. I think doctors _____ work in disaster areas are both unselfish and very brave.
A.who B.which C.they D.those
3. 2005 was the year _____ there was a big earthquake in Indonesia.
A.which B.where C.who D.when
4. Mai is the girl _____ mother is an architect.
A.who B.whose C.which D.that
5. A snake or a spider is the animal _____ she'd like to keep as a pet.
A.where B.what C.that D.when

6. My older brother, _____ was twenty-two last month, has gone to work in India.
A.who B.that C.he D.which

XI. Combine each pair of sentences, using a relative clause.

1. I have a friend. Her mum is a volunteer worker.
→ _____
2. It is a camping shop. It has a lot of good equipment.
→ _____
3. The rescue operation was arranged by a charity organisation. It was a success.
→ _____
4. My uncle is a fire fighter. He visited us last weekend.
→ _____
5. 2015 is the year. My sister became a nurse.
→ _____
6. The storm started at 2 o'clock this morning. It caused a lot of damage.
→ _____
7. Nick is my classmate. I've known him for a long time.
→ _____