

REVISION 1 (UNIT 7,8,9)

A. PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

1. A. <u>campus</u>	B. <u>practice</u>	C. <u>language</u>	D. <u>favorite</u>
2. A. <u>qualify</u>	B. <u>scenery</u>	C. <u>grocery</u>	D. <u>academy</u>
3. A. <u>speak</u>	B. <u>need</u>	C. <u>heart</u>	D. <u>read</u>
4. A. <u>practiced</u>	B. <u>learned</u>	C. <u>asked</u>	D. <u>watched</u>
5. A. <u>school</u>	B. <u>scholarship</u>	C. <u>chemistry</u>	D. <u>children</u>

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

1. A. office	B. fluency	C. accent	D. official
2. A. language	B. translate	C. speaker	D. imitate
3. A. variety	B. derivative	C. establish	D. dialect
4. A. provide	B. bilingual	C. immersion	D. rusty
5. A. simplicity	B. American	C. obedient	D. flexible

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If he (clean) _____ his windscreen he'd be able to see where he was going.
2. If you drove your car into the river, you (be able) _____ to get out?
3. If you (not belong) _____ to a union, you couldn't get a job.
4. If I (win) _____ a big prize in a lottery, I'd give up my job.
5. What you (do) _____ if you found a burglar in your house?
6. I could tell you what this means if I (know) _____ Greek.
7. If everybody (give) _____ I pound we would have enough.
8. He might get fat if he (stop) _____ smoking.
9. If he knew that it was dangerous he (not come) _____.
10. If you (see) _____ someone drowning, what would you do?

II. Make the following using relative clauses.

1. Alice is my friend. Alice's mother died last year.

2. The boy will be punished. He threw that stone.

3. Ann is very friendly. She lives next door.

4. The man is a famous actor. You met him at the party last night.

5. There are some words. They are very difficult to translate.

6. I was looking for a book this morning. I've found it now.

7. Is that the car? You want to buy it.

8. Sandra works in advertising. You were talking to her.

9. The little girl ate sweets the whole way. She sat next to me on the coach.

10. Lan is a journalist. Her tape recorder was stolen.

III. Complete the sentence with a suitable word.

1. You'd better learn by _____ all the new words.
2. What _____ of learning English do you find difficult?
3. Most foreign students live in _____ on campus.
4. His novel won the Booker Prize and established his _____.
5. You can take the exam at intermediate or advanced _____.
6. If you want to sell your car, why not put an _____ in the daily paper?
7. On the way, we stopped three times to admire mountain _____.
8. I've never seen this word before. Use a _____ to look it up.

IV. Match the phrases in column A with appropriate information from column B (More than one answer is possible)

A	B
1. You can improve your English accent ...	a. by doing translation exercises.
2. A good way to learn idioms is ...	b. by talking to native English speakers.
3. You can improve your writing skills ...	c. by reading magazines in English.
4. A good way to learn new vocabulary...	d. by studying a learner's dictionary.
5. You can learn to read faster ...	e. by practicing dialogues with a partner.
6. One way of practicing conversation is ...	f. by watching American movies.
7. You can learn to use grammar correctly ...	g. by having a private tutor.
8. You can develop self-confidence in speaking English...	h. by talking to yourself in the shower

V. Use the correct form of the word given to complete each sentence

1. English speaking presents special _____ for foreign learners. (**difficult**)
2. The school is performing well, but we recognize the need for further _____. (**improve**)
3. Let me introduce you a _____ university. I think it's really reliable. (**repute**)
4. We placed _____ in a number of national newspapers. (**advertise**)
5. If you want to attend the course, you must pass the _____ examination. (**write**)
6. The teaching staff are all well _____. (**qualify**)
7. We _____ gather our things and run to the bus stop. (**hurry**)
8. I go hill-walking for _____. (**relax**)
9. Students will take an _____ at the end of the year. (**examine**)
10. The university has an international _____ as a center of excellent. (**repute**)

C. READING

I. Read the following passage and fill in the blank with a suitable word.

Being able to speak English allows you to (1)_____ effectively in numerous countries, and this opens up lots of possibilities for you in terms of the countries you could choose to seek (2)_____ in one day – not to mention travel to as a tourist. You won't have to worry about (3)_____ lost when you travel to an English-speaking country, as you'll easily be able to ask for directions, and taking guided tours, ordering food and chatting to the locals will no (4)_____ be a source of stress.

What's more, careers that involve lots of travel or international exposure, (5)_____ as the airline, tourism and film (6)_____, use English as their (7)_____ language, and many employers in these sectors are likely to (8)_____ evidence of a certain level of proficiency in English before they will consider (9)_____ you. This means that if you can speak English, you'll find that you have a greater number of possible careers to (10)_____ from after you finish at university.

II. Read the passage below and do the tasks.

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today emerged around 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1030. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. However, during the course of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small **enclaves** of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities **proliferated**, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80 percent of the information stored on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two-thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of these are non native speakers, constituting the largest number of non-native users than any other language in the world.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
 - A. The number of non-native users of English
 - B. The French influence on the English language
 - C. The expansion of English as an international language
 - D. The use of English for science and technology
2. Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?
 - A. In 1066
 - B. Around 1350
 - C. Before 1600
 - D. After the 1600s
3. According to the passage, all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world EXCEPT
 - A. the slave trade
 - B. the Norman invasion
 - C. missionaries
 - D. colonization
4. The word "**enclaves**" in the passage could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - A. communities
 - B. organizations
 - C. regions
 - D. countries
5. The word "**proliferated**" in the passage is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 - A. prospered
 - B. organized
 - C. disbanded
 - D. expanded

III. Read the text carefully, then decide whether the following statements are True or False

LEARNING ENGLISH

It is not easy for adult students of English to improve their accent. Unlike children, who are flexible, adults often find it hard to change the way they speak. This is why even the top, or smartest adult students have difficulty with pronunciation. There are several things that an international student can do to improve his or her pronunciation.

One method is to sign up for a pronunciation class. Studying pronunciation can help students to understand the rules of English, but in order to practice speaking, students often need to be exposed to English outside the classroom as well. This is why many students say that studying in an English-speaking country greatly affects their English. Living with native speakers can help students to learn new vocabulary as well as improve their accents. International students can also learn important cultural information. This can help to prevent misunderstandings that can occur when people from different cultures live together.

1. Adult students of English cannot improve their accents because they are slow to change. _____
2. Most young students are able to change their pronunciation easily. _____
3. Attending a pronunciation class can be very helpful to adult learners who have problems with their pronunciation. _____
4. All that they need to improve their pronunciation is to practice more outside the classroom. _____
5. To avoid misunderstandings about cultures, students should live with native _____

speakers.

D. WRITING

I. Rewrite the sentences below as single sentence using relative clauses.

1. I don't know the name of the woman. I spoke to her on the phone.

→ _____

2. We often go to visit our friends in Bristol. It's only 30 miles away.

→ _____

3. This is Mr Carter. I was telling you about him.

→ _____

4. That is the room. The meeting is held in that room.

→ _____

5. I'll always remember the day. I first saw that sight on that day.

→ _____

6. She was born in Malaysia. Rubber trees grow well there.

→ _____

7. No one knows the school. My uncle taught at that school 10 years ago.

→ _____

8. Please ask them the time. The train started the trip at that time.

→ _____

9. New Year's Day is a day. All family members gather and enjoy a family dinner then.

→ _____

10. There are many hotels. Tourists can enjoy their holidays there.

→ _____

II. Rewrite the sentences using the conditional type 2.

1. Keep silent or you'll wake the baby up.

→ _____

2. Stop talking or you won't understand the lesson.

→ _____

3. I don't know her number, so I don't ring her up.

→ _____

4. I don't know the answer, so I can't tell you.

→ _____

5. We will get lost because we don't have a map.

→ _____