IV. PRONUNCIATION

Tones in new and known information - Ngữ điệu với thông tin mới và thông tin đã biết

- Trong các cuộc hội thoại, đôi khi chúng ta nhắc lại điều đã được đề cập đến trước đó. Đây được coi là thông tin cũ hay còn gọi là thông tin đã biết. Với kiểu câu này, thường sẽ lên giọng ở cuối câu. Ví dụ:

A: I need some sugar for the cake. *(Tớ cần một ít đường cho chiếc bánh.)*

B: But we don't have any sugar. ↗ *(Nhưng chúng ta không còn chút đường nào.)*

- Chúng ta cũng có thể nói cho người nghe những thứ chúng ta chưa nhắc tới trước đó. Đây là thông tin mới và ngữ điệu thường đi xuống ở cuối. Ví dụ:

A: What do you need? *(Bạn cần gì?)*

B: I need some *sugar*. ↘ *(Tớ cần một ít đường.)*

- Và cần lưu ý rằng khi đề cập tới điều trước đó đã được nhắc đến trong cuộc hội thoại, chúng ta không nhất thiết phải lặp lại y nguyên các từ. Do đó, ngữ điệu đi lên sẽ rơi vào các từ hay cụm từ được thay thế. Ví dụ:

A: I come from England. *(Tôi đến từ nước Anh.)*

B: Really? My wife is from *there*. ↗ *(Thật sao? Vợ tôi cũng đến từ đó.)*

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

1.	A. u<u>n</u>iversity	B. u<u>n</u>ique	C. u<u>n</u>it	D. u<u>n</u>do
2.	A. divi<u>s</u>ible	B. de<u>s</u>ign	C. di<u>s</u>ease	D. deci<u>s</u>ion
3.	A. superstruc<u>t</u>ure	B. apar<u>t</u>heid	C. vir<u>t</u>ually	D. sta<u>t</u>ute
4.	A. wea<u>lth</u>	B. clo<u>th</u>	C. wi<u>th</u>	D. mara<u>th</u>on
5.	A. p<u>u</u>zzle	B. sec<u>u</u>rity	C. sk<u>u</u>ll	D. prod<u>u</u>ctive
6.	A. <u>a</u>pprentice	B. <u>a</u>ppreciation	C. bot<u>a</u>nist	D. diagr<u>a</u>m
7.	A. emble<u>m</u>	B. <u>e</u>lectrification	C. <u>e</u>xact	D. <u>e</u>ntire
8.	A. <u>c</u>urriculum	B. <u>c</u>oincide	C. currenc<u>y</u>	D. <u>c</u>onception
9.	A. l<u>o</u>cate	B. patri<u>o</u>tic	C. <u>o</u>rator	D. p<u>o</u>verty
10.	A. <u>g</u>enuine	B. <u>g</u>eneticist	C. <u>g</u>uarantee	D. <u>g</u>enerate

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 2. Choose the word that has main stress placed differently from the others.

1.	A. defrost	B. harvest	C. city	D. village
2.	A. sociable	B. reserved	C. generous	D. humorous
3.	A. enroll	B. summer	C. hobby	D. favor
4.	A. beautiful	B. expensive	C. plenty	D. difficult
5.	A. theater	B. mobile	C. movie	D. machine
6.	A. fluent	B. language	C. explore	D. massive
7.	A. immersion	B. dominance	C. dialect	D. stimulate
8.	A. flexibility	B. multinational	C. simplicity	D. inaccessible
9.	A. official	B. exotic	C. imperial	D. versatile
10.	A. establishment	B. stimulating	C. magnificent	D. affordable

Exercise 3. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms.

1. Nowadays, English has become a global language thanks to its ..... as a mother tongue in all continents of the world. (**establish**)
2. He was finally ..... in his final attempt. (**success**)
3. Our education will help with the ..... of knowledge for the young. (**rich**)
4. In Viet Nam, English centers have been built to create English environment for English ..... . (**learn**)
5. Many English words have been ..... over the centuries to make it easy to learn. (**simplify**)
6. There is an ..... match between Viet Nam and Lebanon on VTV3. (**nation**)
7. New English words are being ..... every day all over the world due to the free admission of words from other languages. (**invent**)
8. My sister tries her best to learn English well because she has just been recruited to work for a ..... company. (**multination**)
9. We're worried about the ..... here. (**pollute**)
10. Artists must be ....., otherwise they just repeat what they see or hear. (**create**)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 4. Choose the correct option A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. English today is the most ..... spoken language in the world.
   A. widely B. early C. largely D. quickly
2. My friend from India speaks a ..... of English that I sometimes find it hard to understand.
   A. language B. dialect C. jargon D. bilingual
3. When I worked in Canada, I could communicate with people there in French but now I am a ..... rusty.
   A. many B. much C. little D. some
4. Do you know English is a/an ..... subject in schools in Viet Nam now?
   A. compulsory B. alive C. second D. official
5. I know from my experience that to gain a good ..... of a foreign language, one must work hard at it every day.
   A. way B. type C. method D. knowledge
6. In 1066, the Normans came to England from France but they continued to use French for almost two hundred years before beginning to ..... English.
   A. tell B. speak C. say D. know
7. If Phuong comes to England, it will be a good ..... for her to improve her English.
   A. opportunity B. advantage C. experience D. possibility
8. Mai has worked for a bank in London for three years and she speaks English ..... .
   A. by well very now B. very by well now
   C. very well by now D. by very well now
9. In English, the same word can operate as many parts of speech. That's due to its .....
   A. variety B. vocabulary C. flexibility D. openness
10. When I don't know what an English word means, I often look it ..... in my English-Vietnamese dictionary.
    A. on B. in C. at D. up

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 5. Fill each blank with a word/phrase in the box.

simplified	varieties	operate	pronunciation	vocabulary
language	bilingual	skills	vowel	accent

1. Nowadays, more and more people around the world are learning English as a second ..... and the way that they study it is changing.
2. What is the longest word in English which has only one .....?
3. Can you give me an English word that can ..... as a noun, a verb, and an adjective?
4. One of the reasons why the ..... of English is open is that it has borrowed many words.
5. Nowadays, there are many ..... of English all over the world such as British English, American English, Australian English, Indian English, etc.
6. My sister's close friend works as a ..... secretary for an insurance company. She is able to speak English and French equally well.
7. One of the basic characteristics of English is the simplicity of form. Many English words have been ..... over centuries.
8. It's not easy for adult students to improve their ..... when they learn English because they often find it hard to change the way they speak.
9. Adult students have more difficulties in developing speaking ..... than young learners.
10. When you begin learning English, don't worry about not having a native-English ..... It's more important to be able to speak clearly so that people can understand you.

Exercise 6. Read the situation and write the first conditional sentence.

1. Rita might fail her driving test. But she can take it again.

   .....

2. Liverpool might lose. If they do, Terry will be upset.

   .....

3. The office may be closed. In that case, Mike won't be able to get in.

   .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS