



UNIT 9-10 GRAMMAR CHECK

III. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form:

11. If it _____ (rain), I will stay at home.
12. Our teacher will be happy if we _____ (learn) the vocabulary by heart.
13. If they had enough money, they _____ (travel) abroad.
14. If Peter's bike _____ (not break), he could go on a bicycle tour with US.
15. Maria _____ (participate) in the school English competition if she practiced speaking more often.
16. If you don't read these articles, you _____ (not know) the facts about dolphins.
17. If Lucy had a mobile phone, she _____ (contact) her family.
18. If I were you, I _____ (not invite) Jade to the party.
19. I _____ (be) more confident if my English was better.
20. If he has time, he _____ (take) his daughter to the park.

IV. Rewrite these sentences as one sentence using a relative clause:

21. They are looking for the girl and her dog. They have lost the way in the forest.
—>They _____.
22. The children often go swimming at weekends. They have much free time.
—>The _____.
23. Someone is waiting for you outdoors. He has looked for you for five days.
—>Someone _____.
24. Five students will be awarded a present. Their test results are excellent.
—>Five _____.
25. We moved to Paris. We lived there for six years.
—>We _____.
26. The last time I went to Sapa was in May. The weather then was beautiful.
—>The _____.
27. I didn't pass the exam. Lack of practice is the reason for that.
—>Lack _____.
28. Yesterday I met Tom. His son is cute.
—>Yesterday I _____.

29. I moved to that town. Trees are planted along the street there.

—>I _____

30. I watched his film. Its plot is quite complex.

—>I _____

III. Choose the correct answer to fill in each blank

ENDANGERED LANGUAGES: WHY DO LANGUAGES DIE?

In an article recently published in The New Yorker, the issue of endangered languages is explored in depth. They report a concern that up to half (31) _____ today's living languages are in danger and will be extinct by the end of the 21st century, other than languages that (32) _____ preserved so far. This means a language dies on average every four months.

Languages (33) _____ for many reasons. Some are cultural. For example, many cultures have been colonized (*thành thuộc địa*) or otherwise (34) _____ by another culture. Often, this translated into suppressing (*vượt qua*) the native culture's (35) _____ tongue. If these conditions lasted long enough, then these languages dwindled (*giảm mạnh*), were only spoken in secret or died out altogether.

Numerous examples exist in North America, where (36) _____ people, now known as First Nations' people, have (37) _____ lost or are in grave danger of losing any working knowledge of their mother tongue.

In (38) _____ cases, languages may decline or die *in situ* (*tại chỗ*), but may be holding tenuously (*một cách yếu ớt*) on in another environment. We can see examples in immigrant communities (39) _____ New York to South Africa. Furthermore, many dying languages can be hard to (40) _____ if their tradition was mostly oral, with few written records ever in existence.

([https:// www.communicaid.com/ business-language-courses/ blog/ why-are-languages-dying/](https://www.communicaid.com/business-language-courses/blog/why-are-languages-dying/))

in situ: in the original or correct place

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|-------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 31. A. on | B. of | C. to | D. in |
| 32. A. is | B. are | C. have been | D. was |
| 33. A. live | B. survive | C. kill | D. die |
| 34. A. captured | B. kept | C. dominated | D. imitated |
| 35. A. first | B. native | C. monolingual | D. mother |
| 36. A. indigenous | B. foreign | C. old | D. |
- prehistoric
- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 37. A. either | B. neither | C. and | D. both |
| 38. A. others | B. another | C. more | D. other |
| 39. A. between | B. both | C. from | D. against |
| 40. A. give up | B. die out | C. preserve | D. reverse |