**UNIT 4: LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE**

**I. SETTXNS STARTED**

1. learn by heart (idm) : học thuộc lòng 4. look forward to sth / doing sth (v):

2. text (n) : bài khóa trông mong, mong đợi

3. fee (n) : học phí 5. State (v) : phát biểu, chỉ ra tuyên bố

**II. LISTEN AND READ**

5. examine (v) : kiểm tra 10. oral (n) = oral examination (n): cuộc

-» examiner (n) : giám khảo thi vấn đáp

-» examinee (n) = candidate (n): người dự -» oral (adj) : nói miệng, không viết

thi, thí sinh 11. written exam (n) : cuộc thi viết

6. go on (v) = continue (v): tiếp tục 12. royal (adj) : hoàng gia

7. aspect (n) : mặt, khía cạnh 13. stage (n) : giai đoạn

8. attend (v) : tham gia, tham dự 14. candidate (n) : thí sinh

-» attendance (n) : sự tham dự, có mặt 15. describe (v) : mô tả

9. terrible (adj) : khủng khiếp, ghê tởm -» description (n) : sự mô tả

-» terribly (adv) : rất tệ 16. passage (n) : bài văn, bài đọc

**III. SPEAK**

17. award (v) : thưởng, tặng thưởng 22. reputation (n) : sự nổi danh

18. scholarship (n) : học bổng -» repute (v) : cho là, đồn là; nghĩ về, nói

19. persuade (v) : thuyết phục về

-» persuasion (n) : sự thuyết phục 23. institute (n) : viện, học viện

-» persuasive (adj) : có tính thuyết phục -» institution (n) : cơ quan, trụ sở

20. dormitory (n) : ký túc xá 24. scenery (n) : phong cảnh, cảnh vật

21. campus (n) : khuôn viên trường 25. native speaker (n) : người bản địa

**IV. READ AND WRITE**

26. intermediate (adj) : trình độ trung cấp 32. tuition (n) : học phí, sự dạy kèm

27. council (n) : hội đồng 33. edition (n) : lần xuất bản, bản in

28. academy (n) : viện hàn lâm, học viện 34. detail (n) : chi tiết

29. well - qualified (adj): đủ trình độ 35. record of study (n): học bạ

chuyên môn, đủ khả năng 36. polite (adj) : lịch sự, lễ phép

30. course (n) : khóa học ≠ impolite (adj) : bất lịch sự, vô lễ

31. advertisement (n) : mẫu quảng cáo -» politeness (n) : cử chỉ lịch sự, lễ phép

-» advertise (v) : quảng cáo -» politely (adv) : một cách lịch sự

**V. LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**1. STATEMENTS IN REPORTED SPEECH (Câu trần thuật trong lời nói gián tiếp)**

**Ex:** Trinh said: **“ I am** doing **my** homework **now.**”

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

-» Trinh said that **she was** doing **her** homework **then.**

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

(1): unchanged (không thay đổi)

(2): *say*  **-» say**; *said* -» **said ; sail to sb -» told sb**

(3): “ ...” -» **that**

(4) (6): đổi đại từ và tính từ sở hữu nếu cần thiết

(5): đổi thì của mệnh đề phụ khi động từ tường thuật (2) ở các thì quá khứ.

(7): đổi trạng từ hoặc cụm trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn

**\* Cách đổi thì của động từ trong mệnh đề phụ (5)**

1. Simple present -» Simple past

2. Present continuous -» Past continuous

3. Present perfect -» Past perfect

4. Simple past -» Past perfect

5. Past continuous -» Past perfect continuous

6. Past perfect -» Past perfect

7. Simple future -» Future in the past

8. Future continuous -» Future continuous in the past

**\* Cách đổi của một số động từ đặc biệt:**

1. can -» could 7. have to / has to -» had to

2. will -» would 8. had to -» had to

3. shall -» should 9. mustn’t -» mustn’t

4. should -» should 10. used to -» used to

5. may -» might 11. had better -» had better

6. must -» had to 12. ought to -» ought to

**\* Cách đổi một số trạng từ hoặc cụm trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DIRECT** | **INDIRECT / REPORTED** |
| 1. today  2. tonight  3. yesterday  4. last night / week year / month  5. tomorrow  6. tomorrow night  7. next week / month / year  8. now  9. ago  10. here  11. from  12. this  13. these | that day  that night  the day before  the night/ week ... before / the previous night / week...  the following day / the next day  the following night  the following week / month / year  then  before  there  here from there  that  those |

**\* Put the following into indirect speech.**

1. She said, “I can’t find my umbrella.”

2. They said, “We are learning English now.”

3. Tom said, “My friend is Corning next week.”

4. Lynne said, “I will help my mum with housework this weekend.”

5. The headmaster said, “You must do it now.”

6. Her father told her, “Never tell lie to your teacher.”

7. ‘Tm going away tomorrow, mother”, he said.

8. “Don’t tell anyone or you’11 be Sony” Mary warned her friend.

9. Peter invited Nick “Would you like to stay for lunch?”

10. Tom said, “Go and see me tomorrow.”

**2. QUESTIONS IN REPORTED SPEECH (Câu hỏi trong lời nói gián tiếp)**

**\* Yes - No questions:**

- Khi đổi một câu hỏi **Yes /No** từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp, ta cần lưu ý:

+ Dùng động từ tường thuật là ***ask, wonder, want to know***

+ Dùng ***“if”*** hoặc ***“whether”*** (nghĩa là có... không) sau động từ tường thuật.

- Đổi cấu trúc câu hỏi thành câu trần thuật (S + V)

**Ex:** (1) He said: “**Can** you speak any foreign languages?”

-» He **asked** me **if / whether** I **could** speak any foreign languages.

(2) “Are you hungry?” she asked us.

-» She **asked** us **if / whether** we **were** hungry.

**\* WH - questions:**

- Khi đổi một câu hỏi **WH** từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp, ta cần lưu ý những điểm sau:

+ Dùng các động từ tường thuật là ***ask, inquire, wonder, want to know***

+ Lặp lại từ để hỏi sau động từ giới thiệu.

+ Đổi cấu trúc câu hỏi thành câu trần thuật.

**Ex:** (1) He **said: “What time does** the film **start**?”

-» He **wanted to know what time** the film **started**.

(2) “Where are you going for your summer holiday?” I asked them.

-» I **asked** them **where** they **were going** for their summer holiday.

**NOTES:**

- **Không thay đổi** động từ trong lời nói gián tiếp, khi động từ trong mệnh đề chính (động từ tường thuật) ở thì hiện tại đơn, hiện tại tiếp diễn, hiện tại hoàn thành, tương lai đơn.

**Ex:** (1) She **says**, Tm very tired.”

-» She **says** that she is very tired.

(2) They **say** to me, “**We will invite** you to our house for dinner.”

-» They **tell** me (that) they **will invite** me to their house for dinner.

**\* Put the following into indirect speech**

1. “What country do you come from?”, said Bill.

Bill wanted to know

2. “Do you want to buy any second hand - books?”, asked Ann.

Ann asked me

3. “Will you have time to play regularly.”, asked Tom.

4. “Why is the sky blue?” my young daughter often asks.

My young daughter often asks me

5. “How long do you stay here, Lisa?” asked John.

6. “How will you use English in the future, Peter?” Bill said.

7. “Do you always go to church on Sundays?” she asked me.

8. “Who put salt in my coffee?” he asked.

9. “What’s your favorite color?” she said to Tim.

10. “Why aren’t you taking the exams?” said Helen.

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**EXERCISE 1**

**I. Complete the sentences to report what was said.**

1. “You can sit here”.

The steward said **I could sit there**.

2. ‘Tm taking my driving test tomorrow.”

She said

3. “Jim is arriving late today.”

She told me

4. “I‘ve only had this new Computer since yesterday.”

Louis said

5. “John left here an hour ago.”

She told

6. “I don't want anything to eat now.”

He said

7. “I posted the card yesterday.”

Joanna told

8. “You must do your homework every day.”

Jane

9. “You should go to the library more often.”

Tom

10. “There isn't any milk in this bottle, Ann.”

Mike

**II. Sally registered for a French course. She and the secretary both asked a lot of questions. Now Sally told you about them. Report all these questions.**

1. “What's your name?” -» She asked me **what my name was.**

2. “Are you a student?” -» She wanted to know **if / whether I was a student**

3. “What school are you going to?”

She wanted to know

4. “Can you speak any foreign languages?”

She asked

5. “How many languages can you speak?

She

6. “Have you got any certificates?”

She

7. “Why do you want to take the course?”

She

8. “How did you hear about the course?”

She

9. “Do you have any French friends?”

She

10. “Do you like French music?”

She

**III. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. John (read) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book when I (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him.

2. He said he (return) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ later.

3. She said she (not come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the next day.

4. The house (build)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a hundred years ago.

5. I don’t know how (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the game.

6. Blaire Pascal (invent) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the adding machine in 1642.

7. Neither Margaret nor her sisters (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ long hair.

8. At the interview, you will (ask) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of questions.

9. The boy is looking forward to (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.

10. She (look) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ angrily at me when I (break) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the vase.

**IV. Choose the underlined word or phrase A, B, c, or D that needs correcting.**

1. If I cannot finish the job this weekend, I will try to get it does during the week.

A B C D

2. If John is pick for the team, he will be boasting about it for weeks.

A B C D

3. Maria suggested that we cooked a meal with each other.

A B C D

4. Last year, Tim comes to the school for the first time.

A B C D

**V. Word form:**

1. Let me introduce you a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ university. (REPUTE)

2. This is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ journey for the little girl. (LENGTH)

3. We have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our knowledge. (WIDE)

4. People in the countryside enjoy the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere. (PEACE)

5. If we try to recycle things, we will save \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resources. (NATURE)

6. It's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to speak when you are eating. (POLITE)

7. They did the exercises \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (EFFECT)

8. He spent his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside. (CHILD)

9. The school is performing well, but we recognize the need for further \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (IMPROVE)

10. English spelling presents special \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for foreign learners. (DIFFICULT)

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**EXERCISE 2**

**I. Change Reported speech.**

1. “I like your new dress.”

Peter said

2. “You look nice today.”

Peter told me that

3. “I’m waiting for my parents.”

Mary said

4. “I’ll help you whenever you need me, Lisa.”

John told

5. “I’m planning to go to America for my higher studies next year.”

My sister said

6. “This is the longest film that I’ve ever seen.”

Kate said

7. “I’ll come with you as soon as I’m ready.”

His sister told

8. “There will be a good cartoon on TV tomorrow evening.”

My friend said

9. “You can use my telephone if you need it.”

She told

10. “You are my best friend, Lisa.”

Tommy told

**II. Put the following sentences into reported speech.**

1. "Can you show me how to work this out?" She said to him.

She

2. The teacher said “We should collect old books for the poor students”.

The teacher said

3. “Why were you so late for the party last night?” He said to his friend.

4. "Could you buy me an English exercise book, Ha?"

Nam asked Ha

5. “Will you ever come here again, boys?”, said the old woman.

6. “Why are you looking at me like that?”, said the girl to the boy.

7. “How long does the course take?”

I asked him

8. “When will the course begin?”

I asked her

9. “How much do you think it will cost?”, said Nam.

10. “What are you going to buy for your sister on her birthday, David?”, said Ann.

**III. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers.**

Every year, people in many countries learn English. Some of them are young children. Others are teenagers. Many are adults. Some learn at school. Others study by themselves. A few learn English just by hearing the language in films, on television, in the office or among their friends. But not many are lucky enough to do that. Most people must work hard to learn English.

Why do all these people learn English? It's not difficult to answer this question. Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects. Many adults learn English because it is useful for their work. Teenagers often learn English for their higher studies because some of their books are in English at the college or university. Other people learn English because they want to read newspapers or magazines in English.

1. According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. only young people learn English c. all people learn English at school

b. English is useful only for students d. English is popular all over the world

2. Most people learn English by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. watching films c. working hard on the lessons

b. hearing the language on TV d. speaking English to their friends

3. Many boys and girls learn English because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. it is included in their study courses c. it's their own language

b. it's useful for their higher studies d. they are forced to learn it

4. Many adults learn English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. in order to be able to read newspapers in English

b. because it helps them in their work

c. because of their higher studies

d. to communicate with their colleagues in the office.

5. Which of the followings is NOT mentioned? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. English is widely used c. English is spoken in the office

b. English is a compulsory subject d. English is the language of Britain

**IV. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets in each of the following sentences.**

1. The Zipper (invent) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by w. L. Judson in 1893.

2. “Are you looking forward to (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ann again?” “Well, I expect (meet) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her soon”

3. When I (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see them yesterday, they (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volleyball.

4. This computer is the best one I (ever/use) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

5. When I last saw him, he (still work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in London.

6. Can you please (close) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the door?

7. I (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English since 1990.

8. Hoang (live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Hue for four years. Now he is living in Hanoi.

9. He used (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volleyball when he was young.

10. Would you mind (open) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the door?

**V. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence:**

1. I went to the store \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy something. (GROCER)

2. He is now studying in the USA as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ student. (CHANGE)

3. Their holiday was spent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the mountain. (ENJOY)

4. However, life in the town is certainly more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (EXCITE)

5. Everyone should be allowed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of choice. (FREE)

6. Lan is a good student. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plays Computer games. (HARD)

7. Jack is so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . He helps everyone. (HELP)

8. The university has a reputation as a center of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (EXCELLENT)

9. A course for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will be available on November 1st. (BEGIN)

10. Lam Truong is a good singer. He sings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (BEAUTY)

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**TEST 1**

**I. Find the once choice that best completes the sentence.**

1. Besides in-class assignments, our teacher often gives some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for us to do at home.

a. housework. b. class work c. homework d. teamwork

2. Jack has a good memory. He can learn these vocabulary items \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ easily.

a. with heart b. in mind c. by heart d. of mind

3. It's difficult to remember these grammar rules. - Oh, try to do all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exercises in this grammar book.

a. learning b. studying c. working d. grammar

4. Use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to check up the words you want to know about.

a. book b. magazine c. dictionary d. newspaper

5. What time does your English class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and end?

a. start b. to start c. starting d. to be started

6. My sister works \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a big law firm in the city.

a. in b. at c. for d. with

7. What's your address? -We live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 23 Brookfield Avenue.

a. in b. at c. on d. to

8. The first courses were offered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I January 2007.

a. in b. at c. on d. since

9. If you want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your speaking, you should speak English with friends.

a. pass b. describe c. express d. improve

10. Students will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a two-hour examination at the end of the year.

a. take b. make c. do d. come

**II. Choose the underlined word or phrase A, B, c, or D that needs correcting.**

1. If he doesn’t hurry, the plane will be leaving by the time he gets to the airport.

A B C D

2. If I have time tonight, I will finish the novel I was reading.

A B C D

**III. Read the following passage, then choose the correct answer**

I went to Australia on a student program last year and I like to (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you about it. I was very (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I knew I was going to Australia because I had never been there before. I didn’t think about the problems of speaking English (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I met my host family. At first I couldn’t communicate (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them because my English was so bad. All the five years I had been learning English wasn’t much used at all (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we didn’t have real practice at school. Even though my grammar was good, my pronunciation wasn’t. My problem is (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “I” and “r”. For example, Australian people often asked “What do you eat in Vietnam?” I wanted to tell them that we eat rice, but they didn’t understand when I said “We eat lice”...

1. a. say b. tell c. talk d. speak

2. a. exciting b. excites c. excited d. excite

3. a. after b. until c. when d. while

4. a. with b. without c. to d. for

5. a. although b. even c. because d. so

6. a. pronouncing b. speaking c. reading d. telling

**IV. Read the passage carefully. then decide whether the following statements are True ro or False**

Learning a foreign language is, in some ways, like learning how to fly. There are some differences, but there is a very important similarity. It is this: learning how to do these things needs a lot of practice. It is never enough to read a book on how to fly a plane. A book can give you a lot of inebriation about how to fly, but if you only read that book, then try to fly without any practice, you will kill yourself. The same is true of learning a foreign language. For example, can you speak English well without having lots of practice? "Practice makes perfect" is what every learner of a foreign language should know.

1. Learning a foreign language and learning to fly are the same in an important way.

2. Information about flying from books is enough for someone to fly a plane.

3. You can learn English well only by reading books in English.

4. Talking to a native speaker can be a good way to speak a foreign language well.

5. Practicing a foreign language regularly makes you very good at it.

**V. Put the verb in. brackets in the correct tense.**

1. What were you doing a short time ago while I (wash) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dishes?

2. The job (finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the workers yesterday.

3. I (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home when they (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soccer last night.

4. She stopped (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some petrol.

**VI. Word form:**

1. We felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the program, so we turned on the TV set. (INTEREST)

2. The song seemed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to me, so I turned off the hi-fi system. (INTEREST)

3. They had an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ picnic by the river bank. (ENJOY)

4. English is his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (NATION)

5. I’m going to apply for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to attend an English language summer course abroad. (SCHOLAR)

6. This answer is less \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (PERSUADE)

**VII. Rewrite the following sentences:**

1. She said to me , “I can help you with your homework.”

She told me

2. Daisy said, “Please help me, Tom.”

Daisy told

3. They will get bad marks, because they don’t study hard. (so)

They

4. The last time we saw him was on Monday.

We have

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**TEST 2**

**I. Choose to the best answer:**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pass the driving test if you follow the instructor's advice.

a. must b. can c. could d. shall

2. If you want to lose weight, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go on a strict diet.

a. can b. should c. could d. may

3. Tommy asks his teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. where is New York b. where was New York

c. where New York was d. where New York is

4. “What’s on TV tonight?” she asked. -» She asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. what was on TV that night b. what on TV that night was

c. what is on TV tonight d. what is on TV that night

5. That man can tell us where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. does Tony live b. Tony lives c. Tony living d. is Tony living

6. A computer can gather a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for many different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. informations / purpose b. informations / purposes

c. information / purposes d. information / purpose

7. Please let us know if the new teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. comes b. will come c. corning d. came

8. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. if I am thirsty b. if I were thirsty c. if was I thirsty d. if I was thirsty

9. The boy asked his mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. if he can eat he cake b. if he could eat the cake

c. can he eat the cake d. could he eat the cake

10. She said “I have lived here for 10 years.” She told me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. that she has lived there for 10 years b. she had lived here for 10 years

c. that she had lived there for 10 years d. that she had lived here for 10 years

**ỊL Choose the underlined word or phrase A, B, c, or D that needs correcting.**

1. If it rains next weekend, we would be able to plant the vegetables.

A B C D

2. If he is leaving at 6 o’clock, I will ask him give me a lift.

A B C D

**III. Read the following passage, then choose the correct answer.**

A good memory is a great help in learning a language. Everybody learns his own language by (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what he hear when he is a small child, and some children like boys and girls who live (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with their parents seem to learn (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ languages almost at easily as (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . In school, it’s not so (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to learn a second language because the pupils have so little (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for it.

1. a. forgetting b. remembering c. doing d. calling

2. a. house b. town c. abroad d. country

3. a. two b. three c. four d. five

4. a. two b. one c. three d. four

5. a. hard b. difficult c. easy d. enough

6. a. money b. work c. job d. time

**IV. Read the passage carefully. then decide whether the following statements are True or False.**

Last Sunday, Nam went on excursion to Oxford. He got up early and took a bus, so arrived on time. In the morning, he visited the National Gallery, Big Ben and the Hyde Park. In the afternoon, he bought a dictionary and a small disc with the words “Oxford University”. He met some English students in the bookshop. He was happy to practice speaking English with many foreigners. Although he felt a bit tired, he had a nice day.

1. Nam went on excursion to Oxford last Saturday.

2. He went there by bus.

3. He visited the National Gallery, Big Ben and the Hyde Park in the morning.

4. He had an opportunity to practice speaking English with many foreigners in the bookshop.

**V. Word form:**

1. They are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - qualified teachers. (GOOD)

2. We need further \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but we are uninformed about anything. (INFORM)

3. This book is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ We hardly find what we need. (INFORM)

4. Look at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , Rain Bi looks handsome. (ADVERTISE)

5. They are studying hard for their corning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (EXAMINE)

6. His English is good enough to make a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (SPEAK)

**VI. Put the verb in. brackets in the correct tense.**

1. The president (try) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to contact his advisors now.

2. I (not finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the work that I was assigned to.

3. I don’t smoke while I (drive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a car.

4. When we (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see them last night, they (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cards.

**VII. Rewrite the following sentences:**

1. “Can I have a sweet?” said the small boy.

The small boy

2. “Will you be here tomorrow?” she asked. “Yes,” I answered.

She asked me

3. “Why don't you take up the oboe (kèn ô boa) again?” said my friends.

My friends advised

4. “All right, ru wait a week,” she said.

She agreed

5. “Would you like to have lunch with me on Sunday?” he said to me.

He invited

6. “I come here today just to congratulate you on passing your exam.”

John said to me that

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**TEST 3**

**I. Find the once choice that best completes the sentence.**

1. The perfume has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in all the women's magazines.

a. recognized b. advertised c. impressed d. read

2. Learning a foreign language also includes learning the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of that country.

a. reputation b. scenery c. culture d. nature

3. The university has an international \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a center of excellence.

a. academy b. experience c. scenery d. reputation

4. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of learning English do you find most difficult?

a. aspect b. side c. detail d. position

5. We can't hear you clearly. Get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the microphone, please.

a. far away b. close to c. next to d. out of

6. First we have to pass the written \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , then we take the oral exam.

a. questions b. quiz c. exam d. form

7. I like learning languages. I want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an expensive course of English.

a. to come b. to attend c. to get d. to have

8. I think we can practice our listening and speaking skills by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. joining an English speaking club b. watching English TV programs

c. speaking English with friends d. all are correct

9. The United Nations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an important part in preserving in the world.

a. play b. was playing c. played d. plays

10. He is too busy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ care of her.

a. taking b. to take c. took d. taken

**II. Choose the underlined word or phrase A, B, C or D that needs correcting.**

1. Francesca said that she will see him the following year.

A B C D

2. If she has driven all that way since this morning, she will tired and hungry.

A B C D

**III. Read the following passage, then choose the correct answer**

**ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES**

All English universities except Oxford and Cambridge (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fairly new. London University is the biggest of modem English universities and consists of a great variety (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colleges and other institutions including medical schools. A university usually has faculties and departments. The (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ common faculties are medicine, law, arts and science. The departments include engineering, economics, etc. (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taking examinations, a university graduate is awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Engineering, etc. (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ faculty is headed by one or more professors, who (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helped by the staff of teachers called lectures.

1. a. is b. are c. was d. were

2. a. of b. in c. on d. at

3. a. many b. much c. more d. most

4. a. Because b. Because of c. Before d. After

5. a. None b. no c. Each d. All

6. a. were b. was c. are d. is

**IV. Read the passage carefully, then decide whether the following statements are True or False.**

There are about 5.000 living languages in the world today, but only about six of them are major languages of the world. Two-thirds of the world’s population speaks those languages. More than 350 million people speak English as their first language. Nobody knows exactly how many people speak it as a foreign language. Chinese is the only language with more speakers than English. This is because of the huge population of China. It is true that English is the most widespread language on Earth. It is the language of business, technology, sports and aviation.

1. Only about six of about 5.000 living languages are major languages of the world.

2. Two-thirds of the world’s population speaks English.

3. Chinese is the only language which is spoken more than English.

4. English is often used in business, technology, sports and aviation.

**V. Put the verb in. brackets in the correct tense.**

1. He will go out after (finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the homework.

2. They (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Vung Tau next week. That is their plan.

3. I met a friend while I (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the shopping.

4. He will come and see you before he (leave)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for America.

**VI. Word form:**

1. These actors performed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (BEAUTIFUL)

2. Since the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was poor, they had to cancel the course. (ATTEND)

3. They enjoy talking to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in English. (FOREIGN)

4. They are having a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time on the beach. (WONDER)

5. The second \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the book adds a more detailed appendix. (EDIT)

**VII. Rewrite the following sentences:**

1. “When the rain stops, can we go out?” said the children.

The children

2. This city had old buildings, but none can be found nowadays.

There used

3. “Where do you live?” The interviewer said to me.

The interviewer

4. “I’m very busy. I’ll ring you tomorrow,” Susan said to me.

Susan

5. “You must follow your parent’s advice.”

John said

6. “My father teaches me English at home, so I don’t go to evening classes”

John told Fiona

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**REPORTED SPEECH**

1. “Don't put your hands near the bars,” the zoo keeper warned us.

2. “Buy a new car,” I advised him.

3. “Don't drive too fast,” she begged him.

4. “Don't lean your bicycles against my windows, boys,” said the shopkeeper.

5. “Cook it in butter,” I advised her.

6. “Don't touch the gates, madam,” said the lift operator.

7. “Do you think your hearing will be better ?”

He

8. “Are you tired of the noise from the Street here ?”

My mother

9. “Is your hearing aid good ?”

My father

10. “Can you hear me clearly now ?”

Lucy

11. “I’ll be here again tomorrow”, he said

12. “I see her today”, he said.

13. “I don’t like this film”, John said to Mary.

14. Hoa said to David “I can’t go to the movie with you tomorrow”

Hoa

15. We said to them, “Your house is very nice.”

We

16. Van said, “I like oranges better than bananas.”

Van

17. “We’ll stay at home” , Ba and Liz said.

Ba

18. “ I play a game with him”, Bill said

19. Mr. Pike said, “I need an aspirin now.”

20. “I may have a new job here”, Mrs. Hoa said.

21. “The subject is interesting”, the students said.

22. “How old are you?” she asked me,

23. “Where do you live?” she asked.

24. “What’s your favorite color?” she said to me.

25. “Can you speak French and English?” she asked.

26. “Do you listen to music a lot?” she said.

She

27. The policeman said, “What is happening?”

The

28. “Are you hungry?” She asked us.

She

29. “Who put salt in my coffee?” he asked.

He

30. “Who is going to live in the big house?” an old man said.

An

31. “Do you always go to church on Sundays?” she asked me,

32. “ What is your new English teacher like?” John asked his friends

33. The doctor asked the woman, “ How often do you go swimming?”

34. “ Where will you spend your vacation this summer, Peter?” said Many.

35. Mr. Harry asked me, “Why are you often late for school ?”

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