**E 9 – ONLINE 6: PRACTICE READING UNIT 9**

**A. Reading**

**I. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D that best fits each of the gaps.**

The country is more beautiful than a town and (1) to live in. Many people think so, and go to the country for the summer holidays (2) they cannot live there all the year round. Some have a cottage (3) in a village so that they can go there whenever they can find the time.

English villages are not all alike, but in some ways they are not different (4) one another. Almost every village has a church, the round or square tower of (5) can be seen for many miles around. Surrounding the church is the churchyard, where people are (6) .

The village (7) is a wide stretch of grass, and houses or cottages are built round it. Country life is now fairy (8) and many villages have water brought through pipes into each house. Most villages are so (9) some small towns that people can go there to buy (10) they can’t find in the village shop.

1. A. please B. pleased C. pleasure D. pleasant

2. A. because B. though C. despite D. therefore

3. A. build B. building C. built D. is built

4. A. from B. with C. on D. for

5. A. it B. this C. that D. which

6. A. playing B. rested C. praying D. buried

7. A. entrance B. center C. green D. outskirts

8. A. difficult B. comfortable C. enjoyable D. improved

9. A. far away B. out of C. beyond D. close to

10. A. what B. those C. which D. when

**II. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.**

Every year, students in many countries learn English. Some of these students 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 another language.

Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects. They study their own language, mathematics, and English. In England, America, or Australia, many boys and girls study their native language, which is English, mathematics, and another language, perhaps French, or German or Spanish.

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 college or university. Others learn English because they want to read newspapers or magazines in English.

1. Many adults learn English because .

A. most of their books are in English B. it helps them in their work

C. English is spoken in their office D. they want to go abroad

2. According to the writer .

A. English is useful only for teenagers B. English is popular all over the world

C. only adults learn English D. no children like to learn English

3. In America or Australia many school children study .

A. such foreign languages as French, German, and Spanish

B. their own language and no foreign language

C. English as a foreign language

D. English and mathematics only

4. Most people learn English by .

A. hearing the languages in the office B. talking with foreigners

C. watching videos only D. working hard on their lessons

5. Many boys and girls learn English because .

A. they are forced to learn it B. they have to study their own languages

C. it is included in their study courses D. English can give them a job

**III. 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 (nô lệ) B. the Norman invasion (sự xâm lược)

C. missionaries (có tính hội truyền giáo) D. colonization (sự thuộc địa)

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

**B. Revise conditional sentences**

***I. Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.***

1. If you were here yesterday, you would have seen Jean.

A B C D

2. We could had done more if we had had more time

A B C D

3. He said that if he has more time, he would come to see us.

A B C D

4. If you will study harder, you will surely pass the coming exams with good results.

A B C D

5. If I am 10 centimeter taller, I would play basketball.

A B C D

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| 6. If I were you, I will go to the dentist’s and have the tooth checked.  A B C D |
| 7. If the weather weren’t too bad, we would to go swimming  A B C D |
| 8. Unless we leave a bowl of water under the sun, it will evaporate.  A B C D |
| 9. If he weren’t too old, he would apply to the job as a war reporter.  A B C D |
| 10. If I had money, I will buy a car.  A B C D |
| ***II. Choose the best answer which has the same meaning with the given one.***  *1 If there isn’t enough rain, the hydropower station cannot operate.*  A. When there isn’t enough rain, the hydropower station can operate.  B. Unless there is enough rain, the hydropower station can operate.  C. Unless there isn’t enough rain, the hydropower station cannot operate.  D. Unless there is enough rain, the hydropower station can’t operate. |
| *2. If we don’t save water, we will have to suffer from water shortage.*  A. Unless we don’t save water, we will have to suffer from water shortage.  B. If we save water, we will have to suffer from water shortage  C. Unless we don’t save water, we won’t have to suffer from water shortage  D. If we save water, we won’t have to suffer from water shortage. |
| *3. She is too weak; she can’t sit up and talk to you*.  A. If she wasn’t too weak, she could sit up and talk to you.  B. If she hadn’t been too weak, she could sit up and talk to you  C. If she isn’t too weak, she can sit up and talk to you  D. If she wasn’t too weak, she can sit up and talk to you |
| *4. I am too old now; otherwise, I will apply for that job.*  A. If I would not be too old, I would apply for that job.  B. If I was not be too old, I will apply for that job.  C. If I were not too old, I would apply for that job.  D. If I am not too old, I will apply for that job. |
| *5. I didn’t have enough money with me then; otherwise I wouldn’t buy that coat.*  A. If I didn’t have enough money with me then, I would buy that coat.  B. If I had had enough money with me then, I would have bought that coat.  C. If I had enough money with me then, I wouldn’t buy that coat.  D. If I didn’t have enough money with me then, I wouldn’t buy that coat. |
| *6. It’s raining and they can’t go camping in the mountain.*  A. If it was raining, they could go camping in the mountain.  B. If it isn’t raining, they could go camping in the mountain.  C. If it wasn’t raining, they could go camping in the mountain.  D. If it is raining, they could go camping in the mountain. |