

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG  
KHOA: NGOẠI NGỮ

**ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN**  
**Học kỳ 2, năm học 2021 - 2022**

Mã học phần: DNN0570

Tên học phần: Đa dạng tiếng Anh

Mã nhóm lớp học phần: 221\_DNN0570\_05, 06, 07

Thời gian làm bài (phút/ngày): 60 phút

Hình thức thi: **Tự luận**

Đáp án tham khảo.

Câu 1 (5 điểm): **Explain the three circles of the English language by Kachru (1988).**

Kachru (1985) described the distribution of English in relation to three concentric circles: the Inner Circle, the Outer Circle, and the Expanding Circle. These circles signify “the type of spread, the pattern of acquisition, and the functional domains in which English language is used across cultures and languages” (Kachru 1985: p12).

The Inner Circle presents the countries where English is the primary language and is used in daily life and government institutions, such as the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

The Outer Circle includes countries that have British colonial ties, and English is widely used in social life or in the government sector. Most of the countries that belong to this circle are former colonies of the British Empire, such as India, Malaysia, Singapore, Ghana, Kenya, and others. The use of English in these countries is English as a second language.

Finally, the Expanding Circle includes countries that introduce English as a foreign language in education, mainly for the purpose of communicating in English with the Inner and Outer Circles. Such countries include Turkey, Saudi Arabia, The Emirates, Japan, China, Korea, and others.

Câu 2 (5 điểm): **In your opinion, what are the differences between Standard English and the varieties of English?**

Standard English is a form of English that is a widely recognised and accepted form of English. It is used in domains such as education, the media, and in official organizations (e.g., in Government). Standard English is often used in situations where you need to be formal and polite, such as when you are speaking to your headteacher or sending an important email.

People studying English as a foreign language are taught Standard English. It is the form that is recognised by English speakers around the world and is used for international communication. Standard English is not associated with a particular place and is a uniform form of language throughout the world.

Standard English has some specific features:

**Phonology** - Certain accents are seen as the standard for certain countries. For the UK, Received Pronunciation (RP) or the ‘Queen’s English’, is seen as the standard accent. It is considered typically British and is the standard accent taught to English language learners around the world. There are also other standard English accents, such as ‘General American’ and ‘General Australian’. Despite this, there are many unique and different English accents spoken across the globe.

**Syntax** - Standard English follows certain rules concerning word order. For example, sentences in English follow the sequence subject, verb, object (SVO) e.g. I (subject) play (verb) tennis (object).

**Grammar** - Standard English maintains a standard of grammar. We are expected to use ‘correct English’ such as correct tenses and verb agreements. Language such as ‘we was going’ is not considered to be Standard or indeed ‘correct’, but it is a feature of some non-standard varieties of English.

**Vocabulary (Lexis)** - Standard English tends to avoid slang. For example, the word ‘friend’ is standard whereas the word ‘mate’ is considered to be slang.

**Spelling conventions** - Standard English consists of standardised spelling (i.e., the spelling that we find in the dictionary). This may differ between countries. For example, British people use the affix -ise (‘recognise’) but Americans use the affix -ize (‘recognize’). There are also rules concerning punctuation, which we are expected to use in particular ways. We are also expected to capitalise the first word of a sentence and all proper nouns (i.e., the names of people, places, and things).

Standard English is the form of English that is widely recognised and accepted as the ‘correct’ form. It is often used in situations where you need to be formal and polite, such as when you are speaking to your headteacher or sending an important email. Standard English maintains a standard of language and maintains this standard through certain grammatical rules. Non-standard English consists of all other varieties of English. It is often used in less formal situations involving people we know well. We often use slang, contractions, and non-standard grammar rules in non-standard English.

An example of Standard English is ‘Hello, how are you today?’ whereas the same example in Non-standard English could be ‘Hiya, y’arlight?’. Another example of Standard English is ‘She isn’t going to work today’ whereas the same example in Non-standard English would be ‘She ain’t gonna go to work today’ which contains the contraction ‘ain’t’. A final example of Standard English is ‘We were watching football’, whereas the non-standard would be ‘We was watching football’ which does not use standard grammar.

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*Ngày biên soạn: 20/10/2022*

**Giảng viên biên soạn đáp án đề thi: Cao Thị Xuân Tú**

*Ngày kiểm duyệt: Ngày 1/11/2022*

**Trưởng Bộ môn kiểm duyệt đề thi: Nguyễn Hải Long**

Sau khi kiểm duyệt đề thi, **Trưởng (Phó) Khoa/Bộ môn** gửi về Trung tâm Khảo thí qua email: [khaothivanlang@gmail.com](mailto:khaothivanlang@gmail.com) bao gồm file word và file pdf (được đặt password trên 1 file nén/lần gửi) và nhắn tin password + họ tên GV gửi qua Số điện thoại Thầy Phan Nhất Linh (0918.01.03.09).