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Sure, here’s the corrected version of the passage with the corrections in **bold**:

This passage is about an experience of using English as a tourist in **a** foreign country. English is the most common language in the world. Several countries use it as their first language and many as their second language. Moreover, due to the widespread use of English in international business, **the** travel industry, and **the fast growth** of **the** internet, more and more people learn it as a foreign language. As **not so many** people have **the** chance to learn it in English speaking countries, people have to spend extra time to learn in **a non-English** environment. Despite **the fact that** we now have better access to English resources by using technology, it is still a high goal to reach the level even closer to **that of** native speakers. To meet the practical needs, the key focus of learning should be put on the ability to communicate, especially **the** free exchange of ideas. To avoid misunderstanding, the next step of learning should focus on reducing common errors. Another obstacle in communication in English is the way of thinking and learning it is even hard to learn. As we only spend small fractions of our time in using English in our daily work and life, **practicing** English as much as possible is still a key to **mastering** it.

Sure, here are the details of the corrections:

1. **“foreign country” to “a foreign country”**: The indefinite article “a” is needed before “foreign country” to indicate that it’s any foreign country, not a specific one.
2. **“fast growing of internet” to “the fast growth of the internet”**: The correct phrase is “the fast growth of the internet,” which refers to the rapid expansion and development of internet technology and usage.
3. **“there not so many people” to “not so many people”**: The correct phrase is “not so many people,” which means that there aren’t a lot of people. The word “there” is not needed in this context.
4. **“Non-English environment” to “a non-English environment”**: The indefinite article “a” is needed before “non-English environment” to indicate that it’s any non-English environment, not a specific one.
5. **“Despite now we have better access” to “Despite the fact that we now have better access”**: The phrase “Despite the fact that” is used to introduce a clause mentioning something that might seem to contradict something else that has been said.
6. **“even closer to native speakers” to “even closer to that of native speakers”**: The phrase “that of” is used to avoid repeating the previous noun (in this case, “level”). So the phrase “even closer to that of native speakers” means “even closer to the level of native speakers.”
7. **“free exchange of ideas” to “the free exchange of ideas”**: The definite article “the” is needed before “free exchange of ideas” to refer to this specific concept.
8. **“it is even hard to learn” to “it is even hard to learn”**: This sentence is grammatically correct, but it might be clearer to say “it is even harder to learn,” depending on the intended meaning.
9. **“to practice English as much as possible” to “practicing English as much as possible”**: The gerund form “practicing” is used after the preposition “to” in this context, not the infinitive “to practice.”
10. **“a key to master it” to “a key to mastering it”**: The gerund form “mastering” is used after the preposition “to” in this context, not the infinitive “to master.”