**ENGLISH 7**

**UNIT 5: VIETNAMESE FOOD AND DRINK**

**A. TỪ VỰNG:**

1. beat (v) / bi:t /: khuấy trộn, đánh trộn

2. beef (n) / bi:f /: thịt bò

3. bitter (adj) / 'bɪtə /: đắng

4. broth (n) / brɒθ /: nước xuýt

5. delicious (adj) / dɪˈlɪʃəs /: ngon, thơm ngon

6. eel (n) / i:l /: con lươn

7. flour (n) / flaʊə /: bột

8. fold (n) / fəʊld /: gấp, gập

9. fragrant (adj) / 'freɪɡrənt /: thơm, thơm phức

10. green tea (n) / ,ɡri:n 'ti: /: chè xanh

11. ham (n) / hæm /: giăm bông

12. noodles (n) / 'nu:dlz /: mì, mì sợi

13. omelette (n) / 'ɒmlət, 'ɒmlɪt /: trứng tráng

14. pancake (n) / 'pænkeɪk /: bánh kếp

15. pepper (n) / 'pepər /: hạt tiêu

16. pork (n) / pɔːk /: thịt lợn

17. pour (v) / pɔː /: rót, đổ

18. recipe (n) / 'resɪpi /: công thức làm món ăn

19. salt (n) / 'sɔːlt /: muối

20. salty (adj) / 'sɔːlti /: mặn, có nhiều muối

21. sandwich (n) / 'sænwɪdʒ /: bánh xăng-đúych

22. sauce (n) / sɔːs /: nước xốt

23. sausage (n) / 'sɒsɪdʒ /: xúc xích

24. serve (v) / sɜːv / múc/ xới/: gắp ra để ăn

25. shrimp (n) / ʃrɪmp /: con tôm

26. slice (n) / slaɪs /: miếng mỏng, lát mỏng

27. soup (n) / su:p /: súp, canh, cháo

28. sour (adj) / saʊər /: chua

29. spicy (adj) / 'spaɪsi /: cay, nồng

30. spring rolls (n) / sprɪŋ rəʊlz /: nem rán

31. sweet (adj) / swi:t /: ngọt

32. sweet soup (n) / swi:t su:p /: chè

33. tasty (adj) / 'teɪsti /: đầy hương vị, ngon

34. tofu (n) / 'təʊfu: /: đậu phụ

35. tuna (n) / 'tju:nə /: cá ngừ

36. turmeric (n) / 'tɜːmərɪk /: củ nghệ

37. warm (v) / wɔːm /: hâm nóng

**B. NGỮ PHÁP:**

**I. COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS** *(DANH TỪ ĐẾM ĐƯỢC VÀ KHÔNG ĐẾM ĐƯỢC)*

**1. Countable nouns**
Danh từ đếm được là những danh từ chỉ đối tượng có thể đếm được. Chúng có dạng số ít (Single) và dạng số nhiều (Plural). Danh từ đếm được thường dùng để chỉ vật. Với hầu hết các danh từ, ta thêm s hoặc es  để chuyển từ dạng số ít sang số nhiều.
Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Single (số ít)** | **Plural (số nhiều)** |
| table | tables |
| computer | computers |
| watch | watches |
| dictionary | dictionaries |

Một số danh từ đếm được có hình thái số nhiều đặc biệt.
Ví dụ:
            child – children
            tooth – teeth
            foot – feet
            mouse – mice ...
Một số danh từ đếm được có dạng số ít/ số nhiều như nhau chỉ phân biệt bằng có "a" và không có "a”
Ví dụ:
*an aircraft/ aircraft       a sheep/ sheep         a fish/ fish*                  a staff/ staff
**2. Uncountable nouns**
Danh từ không đếm được (Uncountable nouns) là những danh từ chỉ đối tượng, khái niệm trừu tượng mà chúng ta không thể đếm được. Vì thế chúng chỉ có dạng số ít mà không có dạng số nhiều.

* Danh từ không đếm được thường đi kèm với các cụm từ như

 A glass of….(*một cốc*)/

 A bottle of…. (*một chai*)/

 A piece of… (*một mẩu*)/

 A kilo of… (*1 kilogam*) ………chúng được dùng như danh từ đếm được.

Ví dụ:
                    A glass of water: *Một chai nước*
                   Two kilos of rice: *Hai kilogam gạo.*
                   A piece of bread: *Một mẩu bánh mì*
**- Các danh từ không đếm được thường gặp:**
+ Chất lỏng: *Water, tea, coffee, milk, fruit juice, beer, wine, soup.*
+ Chất khí: *smoke, air, steam*.
+ Chất sệt: *butter, cheese, meat, bread.*
+ Chất bột: *rice, sug ar, salt, pepper, flour*.
+ Trừu tượng: *Help, homework, housework, information, news, music, work, advice, luck, peace, happiness, sadness, silence.*

**II. CÁCH DÙNG HOW MUCH VÀ HOW MANY**

**1. How many:**
"How many" được dùng khi bạn muốn hỏi về số lượng của thứ gì đó, áp dụng cho danh từ đếm được, số nhiều.
**a. Câu hỏi:**

**How many + Plural noun (***danh từ số nhiều***)+ are there?**

Hoặc:  **How many + Plural noun (***danh từ số nhiều***) + do/does + S + have ?**

Ví dụ:
          How many bananas are there on the table? *(Có bao nhiêu quả táo trên bàn?*)
          How many eggs do you have? *(Bạn có mấy quả trứng.)*
**b. Câu trả lời:**

**There  is/ are + số lượng    hoặc   S + have/ has+  one/ two**

Ví dụ:
       - How many bananas are there on the table? (*Có bao nhiêu quả táo trên bàn?*)
         There is one banana on the table. (*Có một quả táo trên bàn*)
       - How many eggs do you have? (Bạn có mấy quả trứng.)
         I have three eggs (*Tôi có 3 quả trứng.*)
**2. How much:**
**-**"How much" được dùng khi bạn muốn hỏi về số lượng của danh từ. Dùng cho danh từ ở dạng số ít/ không đếm được.Vì chủ thể của câu hỏi là danh từ không đếm được nên những sự vật này được đo đếm theo đơn vị như lít, kg, giờ, năm.
**a. Câu hỏi**

**How much + Uncount noun + is there?**

**How much + Uncount noun + do/ does + S + have / need/drink….?**

Ví dụ:
          How much juice is there? *(Bao nhiêu nước trái cây còn lại?*)
          How much water do you drink every day? *(Bạn uống bao nhiêu nước mỗi ngày?*)
- How much còn được dùng khi hỏi về giá cả.
Ví dụ:
          How much does the book cost? *(Quyển sách giá bao nhiêu?*)
          How much is that painting? *(Bức tranh kia giá bao nhiêu?)*
**b. Câu trả lời:**
                        There is (some)…..
                        It costs + số tiền
Ví dụ:
           How much butter is there in the fridge? *(Có bao nhiêu bơ trong tủ lạnh?*)
          There is some.  *(Một ít.*)
          How much does the book cost? *(Quyển sách giá bao nhiêu?)*
          It costs $5*(Quyển sách giá 5 đô la.)*

**III. CÁCH DÙNG A, AN, SOME, ANY**

**1. Mạo từ bất định a, a**
  A và An được dùng cho danh từ số ít đếm được.
“ A” dùng cho danh từ bắt đầu bằng các phụ âm.
Ví dụ:
            A book (*một quyển sách*)
            A table (*một chiếc bàn*).
            A house*(một ngôi nhà)*
**“an”** dùng cho danh từ bắt đầu bằng các nguyên âm (phụ thuộc vào cách phát âm của từ).
Ví dụ:
            an apple (*một quả táo*),
            an orange (*một quả cam*),
            an egg (*một quả trứng*)
**Trường hợp đặc biệt**:  âm “h” được đọc như nguyên âm. Do vậy chúng ta dùng “an” đứng trước các danh từ bắt đầu là âm “h”.
Ví dụ:
            an hour (*một giờ*),
            an honest man (*người đàn ông trung thực*).
**2. SOME/ ANY**

**Some và any được dùng cho cả danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được.**

**1. Some**: Dùng trong câu khẳng định.
Ví dụ:
             There are some apples.  *(Có một vài quả táo*)
            There are some water in the bottle. *(Có một ít nước trong lọ.)*
**2. Any**:
Dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi.
 Ví dụ:
             There aren’t any books in the shelf. *(Trên giá không có cuốn sách nào cả)*
              There isn’t any milk. (*Không còn ít sữa nào*)
     Is there any water? *(Có nước không?*)
**3. Trường hợp đặc biệt**
Đối với những câu hỏi mang ý nghĩa như lời mời , lời đề nghị thì chúng ta dùng some
Ví dụ:
              Would you like some milk? *(Bạn có muốn uống sữa không?)*
             Can I have some soup, please? *(Cho tôi xin thêm một ít súp nhé)*

**C. BÀI TẬP:**

**❶. PHONETICS**

**I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group**

1. A. wash B. warm C. wall D. walk

2. A. pan B. bag C. water D. add

3. A. sauce B. aunt C. caught D. daughter

4. A. document B. naughty C. audience D. water

5. A. one B. bottle C. coffee D. pot

6. A. morning B. what C. problem D. yogurt

7. A. talk B. salt C. sausage D. cause

8. A. pork B. flower C. cow D. flour

9. A. noodle B. food C. soon D. cook

10. A. apple B. fragrant C. fragile D. traffic

11. A. bitter B. delicious C. diet D. music

12. A. pepper B. vegetarian C. shelter D. pen

13. A. food B. tooth C. noodles D. flood

14. A. sunburn B. tuna C. tutor D. unusual

15. A. warm B. wash C. wall D. walk

16. A. pan B. bag C. wash D. add

17. A. sauce B. daughter C. caught D. aunt

18. A. monthly B. homework C. closer D. poem

19. A. notebook B. borrow C. other D. follow

20. A. cupboards B. chopsticks C. tourists D. laptops

21. A. windows B. tables C. apartments D. pictures

22. A. climb B. busy C. because D. biscuit

23. A. butter B. put C. sugar D. push

24. A. great B. bread C. break D. steak

25. A. weight B. height C. eight D. vein

26. A. too B. food C. soon D. good

27. A. would B. about C. round D. out

28. A. enough B. cough C. though D. rough

29. A. few B. sew C. knew D. new

30. A. chooses B. houses C. rises D. horses

31. A. suit B. seven C. sugar D. sun

32. A. accurate B. accept C. accident D. success

33. A. lazy B. lapel C. label D. labourer

34. A. while B. which C. who D. white

35. A. come B. roll C. comb D. grow

36. A. blood B. prove C. rude D. souvenir

37. A. hour B. honest C. heir D. hospital

38. A. dealt B. dreamt C. heal D. jealous

39. A. post B. close C. police D. phone

40. A. umbrella B. union C. usage D. university

41. A. taught B. cause C. laugh D. audience

42. A. world B. morning C. short D. fork

43. A. bargain B. warm C. farm D. carp

44. A. warm B. wash C. wall D. walk

45. A. pan B. bag C. wash D. add

46. A. tofu B. opera C. hot D. bottle

47. A. taught B. water C. sandwich D. author

48. A. apple B. pancake C. snack D. salt

49. A. torch B. pot C. omelette D. rock

50. A. vacation B. nation C. question D. exhibition

**II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.**

1. A. noodles B. dinner C. alone D. bitter

2. A. mineral B. lemonade C. turmeric D. popular

3. A. pancake B. spinach C. fragrant D. instead

4. A. tablespoon B. together C. banana D. variety

5. A. enough B. boneless C. pepper D. sandwich

6. A. Vietnamese B. equipment C. understand D. volunteer

7. A. employment B. diversity C. dishonest D. difference

8. A. acceptable B. acquaintance C. friendliness D. suspicious

9. A. education B. disciplines C. influences D. customers

10. A. requirements B. applicants C. admissions D. financial

11. A. dangerous B. endangered C. pollution D. extinction

12. A. achievement B. beautiful C. suitable D. natural

13. A. excitement B. impression C. government D. production

14. A. environmental B. organization C. international D. communication

15. A. offer B. deny C. delay D. apply

**❷. MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

**1.** Can you tell me this dish?

 **A.** to cook **B.** how to cook **C.** cooking **D.** how to cooking

**2.** What do I need to cook an omelette?

 **A.** food **B.** material **C.** menu **D.** ingredients

**3.** In Viet Nam, spring rolls are served \_\_\_at a family gathering or anniversary dinner.

 **A.** most **B.** almost **C.** mostly **D.** most of

**4**. “What is your dish for breakfast?” - “It’s beef noodle soup.”

 **A.** favourite **B.** most **C.** best **D.** liking

**5**. How many do you eat every day?

 **A.** orange **B.** milk **C.** apple **D.** apples

**6**. Cakes in Viet Nam are made butter, eggs, and flour.

 **A.** in **B.** from **C.** of **D.** by

**7**. Lan’s brother is a , working at the Metropolitan Restaurant.

 **A.** cooker **B.** cooking **C.** chief **D.** chef

**8**. What drink do you like most?

 **A.** nation **B.** foreign **C.** foreigner **D.** favourite

**9. “**Do you want to this new dish of noodle I have just cooked?”

 **A.** like **B.**try **C.** drink **D.** make

**10.** The eel soup that your father has just cooked tastes very .

 **A.** well **B.** best **C.** healthy **D.** delicious

**11**.There isn’t for dinner, so I have to go to the market.

 **A.** some left **B.** any leaning **C.** some leaving **D.** any left

**12**.A is a small meal that you eat when you are in a hurry.

 **A.** snack **B.** fast food **C.** breakfast **D.** lunch

**13**. is hot food that is quick to cook, and is served very quickly in a restaurant.

 **A.** Hot food **B.** Fast food **C.** Sandwiches **D.** Hamburgers

**14.** water should I put into the glass?

 **A.** How **B.** How much **C.** How many **D.** What

**15.** \_\_\_\_ tomatoes do you need to make the sauce?

 **A.** How much **B.** How many **C.** How long **D.** How often

**16**. There isn’t for dinner, so I have to go to the market.

 **A.** any left **B**. any leaving **C**. some leaving **D**. some left

**17.** A is a small meal that you eat when you are in a hurry.

 **A**. snack **B**. fast food **C**. breakfast **D**. lunch

**18.**  is hot food that is quick to cook, and is served very quickly in a restaurant.

 **A**. Hot food **B**. Fast food **C.** Sandwiches **D**. Roasted duck

**19.** water should I put into the glass?

 **A**. How **B**. How much **C**. How many **D**. What

**20**. tomatoes do you need to make the sauce?

 **A**. How much **B**. How long **C**. How many **D.** How often

**21**. bottles of milk does your family need for a week?

 **A**. How much **B.** How many **C**. How **D**. How often

**22**. How many do you want?

 **A**. orange juice **B**. bottle of orange juice

 **C**. jar of orange juice **D**. cartons of orange juice

**23.** Is there any butter in the refrigerator?

 **A**. leave **B**. to leave **C**. leaving **D**. left

**24.** There is tofu, but there aren’t sandwiches.

 **A**. some-some **B**. any-any **C.** some-any **D**. any-some

**25**. How many do you need?

 **A**. cartons of yogurt **B**. packet of yogurt

 **C**. carton of yogurt **D**. yogurt

**26**. Can you tell me this dish?

 **A.** to cook **B**. how to cook **C**. cooking **D**. how to cooking

**27.** What do I need to cook an omelette?

 **A.** food **B**. material **C**. menu **D**. ingredients

**28**. In Viet Nam, spring rolls are served at a family gathering or anniversary dinner.

 **A**. most **B**. almost **C.** most of **D**. mostly

**29**. “What is your dish for breakfast? - “It’s beef noodle soup”

 **A**. favourite **B**. most **C**. best **D**. liking

**30.** How many do you eat every day?

 **A**. orange **B**. milk **C**. apple **D.** apples

**31**. Cakes in Viet Nam are made butter, eggs, and flour.

 **A**. in **B**. from **C**. of **D**. by

**32**. Lan’s brother is a working at Metropolitan Restaurant.

 **A**. cooker **B**. cooking **C**. chief **D**. chef

**33**. What is your drink?

 **A**. nation **B**. foreign **C**. foreigner **D.** favourite

**34**. “Do you want to this new dish of noodle I have just cooked?”

 **A**. like **B**. drink **C.**try **D.** make

**35.** We need a kilo of fish and \_\_\_\_\_ pork.

 **A**. much **B**. any **C**. many **D**. some

**36.** My mother often cooks\_\_\_\_\_\_ for my breakfast. It is made by frying eggs.

**A**. eel soup  **B**. shrimp **C**. omelette **D.** turmeric

**37**. Before taking spring rolls into a pan, you should\_\_\_\_ it and\_\_\_\_ some cooking oil.

**A**. add/pour **B**. heat/add **C**. add/heat **D**. pour/add

**38.** Her favourite food is\_\_\_\_\_. It is a kind of the ocean fish.

**A**. tuna  **B**. sausage **C**. ham **D.** sauce

**39**. She'd like to eat pork\_\_\_\_\_ at lunch. Her mother cooks it very well.

**A**. cheese **B**. broth **C**. tofu **D**. spinach

**40**. He often buys\_\_\_\_\_ meat when he goes to the supermarket.

**A.** lively **B**. cooking **C**. easy **D**. boneless

**41.** You should cut the beef\_\_\_\_\_ small slices and add some salt and pepper.

**A**. in **B**. from **C**. with **D**. into

**42**. You can add a half\_\_\_\_\_ of sugar into the mixture of flour and chocolate.

**A.** box **B**. carton **C**. glass **D**. teaspoon

**43**. There are some\_\_\_\_\_ in this soup such as potatoes, beef, pepper, etc.

**A.** dishes **B**. ingredients **C**. information **D**. pinches

**44**. He bought a half\_\_\_\_\_ of pork at the supermarket yesterday.

**A.** carton **B**. tablespoon **C.** kilo **D**. bottle

**45.** \_\_\_\_\_some spinach in the fridge. We can use it to make soup for our dinner.

**A.** There are **B**. There aren't  **C.** There is **D**. There isn't

**46.** We need\_\_\_\_\_ to make a bowl of salads.

**A**. some vegetables **B**. vegetable

**C.** some vegetable **D**. any vegetables

**47**. There\_\_\_\_\_ chicken in the fridge. You should buy it now because she's ready to cook chicken soup for dinner.

**A**. aren't any **B**. isn't some **C.** isn't any **D**. aren't some

**48.** I feel hungry now, but there\_\_\_\_\_ pancakes left.

**A**. aren't some **B**. isn't any **C**. isn't some **D**. aren't any

**49**. \_\_\_\_\_sausages are there in your lunchbox? - One.

**A.** How many **B**. How much **C**. How often **D**. How long

**50.** \_\_\_\_\_flour do you want to make this cake? - 300 grams.

**A**. How long **B**. How many **C**. How much **D.** How far

**❸. WORD FORMS**

**I. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentence.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.** There aren’t any vegetables and fruits \_\_\_\_. We should go to the supermarket and buy them | (**LEAVE**) |
| **2.** It was so\_\_\_\_\_ when I tried eating sticky rice at the first time. | (**TASTE**) |
| **3.** My Grandma is cooking sweet soup\_\_\_\_\_, so I can't wait to enjoy it. | (**FRAGRANT**) |
| **4**. Viet Nam cuisine has a\_\_\_ of unique foods from different areas. | (**VARIABLE**) |
| **5.** I like Pho very much. Its broth is made by\_\_\_\_\_ chicken bones or bones of cows | (**STEW**) |
| **6.** The soup had a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taste.  | (**SALT**) |
| **7.** She covered the cake with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of sugar and whites of eggs.  | (**MIX**) |
| **8**. Most children enjoy eating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chicken and French fries.  | (**FRY)** |
| **9**. The pineapple was sweet and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  | (**JUICE**) |
| **10**. Meats and fish are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used in all Vietnamese cooking. | (**COMMON**) |
| **11**. The chicken meat is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and cut into thin slices.  | (**BONE**) |
| **12**. It took about 30 minutes of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and 40 minutes of baking.  | (**PREPARE**) |
| **13**. The sauce itself was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and slightly sweet.  | (**FRAGRANCE**) |
| **14**. Van Cao was a famous Vietnamese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  | (**COMPOSE**) |
| **15.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of Tu Duc Tomb was completed in 1876.  | (**CONSTRUCT**) |
| **16**. The chicken meat served with *pho ga* is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and cut into thin slices.  | (**BONE)** |
| **17**. The students were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_prepared for the national exams.  | (**CARE**) |
| **18**. He is so clever and well \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  | (**EDUCATE**) |
| **19**. Dong Ho \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are made in Dong Ho village.  | (**PAINT**) |
| **20**. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of *pho* spread southwards in the 1950’s.  | (**POPULAR**) |

**❹. VERB FORMS**

**I. Supply the correct verb forms**

**1**. I (**not be**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hungry .I**(not want**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any rice.

**2**. Wait! Miss Mai **(have**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_breakfast.

**3.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(**be**) there any oranges ?- Yes there (**be**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one.

**4**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your sister (**like** )\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lemonade ?

**5**. My mother (**cook**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen at the moment. She like (**cook**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_very much .

**6**. They are tired and they'd like **(have**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a rest .

**7.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you (**write**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the essay yet?

-Yes, I ( **write**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it yesterday.

**8**. Minh 's sister **( fly**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to Da Nang tomorrow.

II. Use the past simple tense to complete the sentences.

**1.** I (**visit**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my grandparents yesterday.

**2.** She (**buy**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of souvenirs last summer vacation.

**3.** My mother (**give**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me a yellow cap.

**4**. They (**arrive**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the airport at eight o'clock this morning.

**5.** I (**speak**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to her about my vacation.

**6**. Mr. Quang (**teach**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mathematics for many years.

**7**. I (**see**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you at the party last night.

**8**. The children (**be**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_very happy on their trip to Nha Trang.

**9**. Minh (**put)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cake on the table.

**10**. They (**live**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here two years ago.

**III. Supply the correct verb form.**

 **1.** How many subjects you (**learn**) last year?

 **2**. Wait for me a minute. I (**have**) breakfast.

 **3**. (be)there any butter in the refrigerator?

 **4**. This is the most delicious dish I **(ever/ eat**) .

 **5**. Noodle **(be**) very popular in all regions of Vietnam.

 **6**. How much money you (**save**) last year?

 **7**. Last week, my dad (**buy**) a lot of candy for my birthday party.

 **8**. This morning my dad (**not/drink**) tea as usual.

 **9**. How many bottles of oil your family (**need**) in a month?

 **10**. I (**never/ enjoy**) Bun Bo Hue before.

**❺. CORRECTION**

I. Choose the underlined word or phrase (marked A, B, C or D) in each sentence that needs correcting.

1. She added some cooking oil into the frying pan, and then put the mixtures of eggs into it. A B C D

2. The noodles in a bowl of bun bo are done from the most delicious rice.

 A B C D

3. They shouldn't put a pinch and sugar more because the mixture of cakes is so sweet now. A B C D

4. There are some potato and beef in the kitchen now, so we can cook soup from them.

 A B C D

5. There isn't some fresh milk in the glass bottle, so she thinks someone has drunk it all.

 A B C D

6. How many banana did you buy. Mom? - Three, my dear.

 A B C D

7. How many pork does your mother decide to cook this food? - A kilo.

 A B C D

8. The chef always cooks eel soup very well, and we can't forget its specially taste

 A B C D

9. He likes taking photos and singing very much, and his brother doesn't like them

 A B C D

10. The gardens are looking after the trees and flowers very carefully.

 A B C D

**II. There is one mistake in each sentence. Underline and correct the mistake.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sentences** | **Correction** |
| **1.** How many orange juice have you had today?**2**. Are there some eggs in the fridge?**3.** Would you like a cheese with your pasta?**4.** Salt is one of important ingredient for almost dishes.**5.** Can you buy some breads on your way home?**6.** What do you usually have in breakfast?**7**. Vietnamese eat more instant noodles to Japanese.**8**. How many glass of water should you drink per day?**9**. The song isn't as boring so she thought, and she really likes it.**10**. He wasn't at home yesterday morning because he saw in the park yesterday. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**❻. READING**

**I. Read the texts and complete the chart.**

 I’m Roy and this is my wife, Joan. We live on a farm, so we have to get up early, at about 5.30. We start a day at 6 a.m with a big breakfast- bacon, sausages, eggs, tomatoes and mushrooms. We have toast, too, and two or three cups of tea.

 Our big meal of the day is lunch at 12 o’clock. We have meat with potatoes and vegetables, then a big pudding, such as apple pie and custard, and a cup of tea.

 At five o’clock we have tea. That’s a light meal- eggs perhaps, or cheese on toast, and then cakes or biscuits and another cup of tea. On Fridays and Saturdays we go to the pub in the evenings and we have a few pints of beer.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Meals** | **When** | **What** |
| **1.** Breakfast **2**. **3**.  |     |     |

**II. Put a word from the box in each gap to complete the following passage**

 ***are special kinds for when***

 ***mixed introduction dish easy dried***

 This (**1**) is called Nem Ran by northerners and Cha Gio by southerners. In Ha Noi, the (**2**) of Nem Ran dates back to a time (**3**) Cha Ca had not existed. Although it ranks among Vietnam’s specialty dishes, Nem Ran is very (**4**) to prepare. Consequently, it has long been a preferred food on (**5**) occasions such as Tet and other family festivities.

 Ingredients used **(6**) Nem Ran comprise of lean minced pork, see crabs or unshelled shrimps, two kinds of edible mushroom (Nam Huong andMocNhi), (**7**) onion, duck eggs, pepper, salt and different (**8**) of seasoning. All are **(9**) thoroughly before being wrapped with transparent rice paper into small rolls. These rolls (**10**) then fried in boiling oil.

**III. Read the passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.**

 The 25th meeting of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) that will take place in February 2003 comes at a **(1**) time in the quest for sustainable fisheries. Meeting in Johannesburg at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, world leaders (**2**) the vital role of marine fisheries to economic and food security and to biodiversity in general. Leaders established a number of fisheries commitments for the world community, (**3**) a call “to maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable **(4**) with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015.”

 The mission of FAO in the field of fisheries is to **(5**) and secure the long-term sustainable development and utilization of the worlds fisheries and aquaculture. Many of the issues (**6)** the agenda for the 2003 COFI meeting will contribute directly to the goal of restoring depleted fish stocks and to (**7**) other commitments.

 If we are to fulfill these commitments, we must take (**8)** actions and set clear priorities. The most recent FAO statistics indicate that over 70 percent of fisheries are **(9)** overfished or are fished at their maximum capacity. In coming years, production from many key fisheries will likely decline. Demand for fisheries products, (**10**) , will continue to increase. The prospect of this growing shortfall poses our greatest fisheries challenge today.

 **1.** **A.** busy **B**. critical **C**. serious **D**. fine

 **2**. **A**. declared **B**. claimed **C.** accepted **D**. acknowledged

 **3**. **A**. giving **B**. making **C**. including **D.** containing

 **4**. **A**. volume **B**. quantity **C**. amount **D**. yield

 **5. A**.aid **B**. meet **C**. provide **D**. facilitate

 **6.** **A**. on **B** with **C**. in **D**. for

 **7**. **A**. advancement **B**. advancing **C**. advanced **D**. advance

 **8**. **A**. determined **B**. concentrated **C**. concerted **D**. focused

 **9**. **A**. both **B**. or **C**. either **D**. neither

 **10. A**. however **B**. consequently **C**. so **D**. therefore

**IV. Read the passage carefully, and then do the following tasks.**

***The healthy eating diet***

 Healthy eating is about feeling great and having more energy. If you choose the right foods, your healthy diet will be a tasty diet, too. You can still enjoy your favourite sweet and salty foods, but too much sugar and salt is bad for your body.

 Dairy products like milk, cheese, and yoghurt are great because they contain calcium and keep your teeth and bones healthy. You should choose low-fat dairy products.

 Meat, fish, eggs, beans, and nuts are important, too. They keep our bodies healthy and they give us energy to work and play.

 Whole grains are an important part of every meal. If you eat lots of whole grains, you will have a healthy heart. Whole grains are in bread, cereal, pasta, and rice. Dark bread and brown rice are great sources of whole grains.

 Fruit and vegetables are the most important part of a healthy diet. They are low in calories and full of vitamins. Eat lots of fruit and vegetables with every meal, and as snacks during the day. Fruit and vegetables with darker colours have more vitamins.

***A. Find the underlined words in the text to match the meanings.***

**1**. : an amount of energy.

**2**. : the power that your body gets from food.

**3**. : food that you eat between meals.

**4**. : If food is this, it tastes of sugar.

**5**. : If food is this, it tastes of salt.

**6**. : the types of food that you eat most often.

**7**. : things in food that we need to grow and be healthy.

**8**. : the place where you get something from.

***B. Answer the following questions.***

**1.** What does the healthy eating diet help you?

**2**. What can you also enjoy when you have a healthy eating diet?

**3**. Why are dairy products good for your health?

**4**. What is the function of meat, fish, eggs, beans and nuts?

**5**. Why are whole grains an important part of every meal?

**6**. What types of foods can we get whole grains from?

**7**. Why are fruit and vegetables the most important part of a healthy diet?

**8.** What types of fruit and vegetables have more vitamins?

**❼. WRITING**

**I. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the first.**

 **1**. *Somebody might have stolen your car.*

 A. Your car might have been stolen.

 B. Somebody might have been stolen your car.

 C. Your car might be stolen.

 D. Your car might have be stolen by somebody.

 **2**. *They think that the owner of the house has gone abroad.*

 A. The owner of the house is thought to go abroad.

 B. The owner of the house is thought to have been going abroad.

 C. The owner of the house is thought to have been gone abroad.

 D. The owner of the house is thought to have gone abroad.

 **3.** *She started work three months ago.*

 A. She had been working for three months.

 B. It is three months since she started work.

 C. She is working here for three months now.

 D. It’s three months that she worked for.

 **4**. *My career as a teacher began 14 years ago.*

 A. I have started teaching for 14 years now.

 B. For 14 years have I been a teacher.

 C. I was a teacher for 14 years.

 D. I have been a teacher for 14 years now.

 **5**. *It has always been my ambition to become a famous artist.*

 A. I want to become a famous artist as soon as possible.

 B. Always in my life do I want to become a famous artist.

 C. I have always dreamt of becoming a famous artist.

 D. Dreaming of becoming a famous artist, I always have that ambition.

**II. Rewrite the sentences, using the given words.**

 **1**. Tim is better at English than Susan.

 → Susan isn’t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **2**. We spent five hours getting to London.

 → It took \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **3**. Listening to music gives him pleasure.

 → He enjoys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **4**. She is more beautiful than her younger sister.

 → Her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **5**. They began studying English in 2004.

 → They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **6.** You ought to go to school now.

 → It’s time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **7**. My father works as a teacher at a high school.

 → My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **8.** We can’t afford to buy the car.

 → The car is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **9.** People say that he beats his wife.

 → He is said to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **10**. She bought that house in 1990.

 → She has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**III. Make questions with “How much” or “How many” and the cues given.**

**1**. water/ you/ drink/ every day?

**2**. students/ in you class?

**3**. hours/ you/ sleep/ every night?

**4**. money/ you/ have/ in your bag or pocket?

**5**. subjects/ you/ study/ at school?

**IV. Use the words and phrases to complete the text.**

**EATING HABITS IN VIET NAM**

**1**. Meals/ Viet Nam - lunch or dinner - must/ include rice. Traditionally, Vietnamese meals/ prepared by wives or mothers and the whole family/ is expected/ eat.

**2**. However, families now may have only one meal a day at home, and it may not include all the family members.

**3**. Tastes, cooking methods, and dishes/ be different among the 3 regions: the North, the Central,/ the South. Nowadays, these differences/ become small.

**4.** When family/ not have time to prepare meals, they/ eat out. Employees/ have lunch somewhere/ by the work places.

**5**. Since Viet Nam/ opened/ doors to foreign investors, more foreigners/ have stayed/ worked in Viet Nam.

**6.** As/ result, more foreign restaurants/ been opened in Viet Nam, especially/ big cities.

**7.** Young people/ Viet Nam now like fast food because/ its conveniences. Vietnamese fast food shops/ been opened, and the most successful/ food chain/ is Pho 24.

**8.** In recent years, there/ been more Vietnamese fast food chains such/ Bun Bo Hue 3A3.

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**ANSWER KEYS**

**UNIT 5: VIETNAMESE FOOD AND DRINK**

**❶. PHONETICS**

**I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A | 11. C | 21. C | 31. C | 41. C |
| 2. C | 12. B | 22. A | 32. A | 42. A |
| 3. B | 13. D | 23. A | 33. B | 43. B |
| 4. A | 14. A | 24. B | 34. C | 44. A |
| 5. A | 15. A | 25. B | 35. A | 45. C |
| 6. A | 16. C | 26. D | 36. A | 46. A |
| 7. C | 17. D | 27. A | 37. D | 47. C |
| 8. A | 18. A | 28. C | 38. D | 48. D |
| 9. D | 19. C | 29. B | 39. C | 49. C |
| 10. B | 20. A | 30. D | 40. A | 50. C |

**II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. C | 4. A | 7. D | 10. B | 13. C |
| 2. B | 5. A | 8. C | 11. A | 14. C |
| 3. D | 6. B | 9. A | 12. A | 15. A |

**❷. MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.B | 11.D | 21.B | 31.B | 41.D |
| 2.D | 12.A | 22.D | 32.D | 42.D |
| 3.C | 13.B | 23.D | 33.D | 43.B |
| 4.A | 14.B | 24.C | 34.C | 44.C |
| 5.D | 15.B | 25.A | 35.D | 45.C |
| 6.B | 16.A | 26.B | 36.C | 46.A |
| 7.D | 17.A | 27.D | 37.B | 47.C |
| 8.B | 18.B | 28.D | 38.A | 48.D |
| 9.B | 19.B | 29.A | 39.B | 49.A |
| 10.D | 20.C | 30.D | 40.D | 50.C |

**❸. WORD FORMS**

**I. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentence.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. left | 6. salty | 11.boneless | 16. boneless |
| 2. tasty | 7.mixture | 12.preparation | 17. carefully |
| 3. fragrantly | 8.fried | 13.fragrant  | 18. educated |
| 4.variety  | 9.juicy | 14. composer | 19. paintings |
| 5. stewing | 10. commonly | 15. construction | 20. popularity |

**❹. VERB FORMS**

**I. Supply the correct verb forms**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. am not/ don’t want | 5. is cooking/ cooking |
| 2. is having | 6. to have |
| 3.Are/ is | 7. Have ... written/wrote |
| 4. Does... like | 8. will fly |

II. Use the past simple tense to complete the sentences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. visited | 6. has taught |
| 2. bought | 7. saw |
| 3. gave | 8. were |
| 4. arrived | 9. put |
| 5. spoke | 10. lived |

**III. Supply the correct verb form.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. did … learn | 6. did … save |
| 2. am having | 7. bought |
| 3. Is | 8. didn’t drink |
| 4. have ever eaten. | 9. does… need |
| 5. is | 10. I have never enjoyed |

**❺. CORRECTION**

I. Choose the underlined word or phrase (marked A, B, C or D) in each sentence that needs correcting.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. B | 4. B | 5. A |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. D | 9. C | 10. A |

**II. There is one mistake in each sentence. Underline and correct the mistake.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. many → much | 6.in → for |
| 2.some → any | 7.to→ than |
| 3.a → some | 8.glass→ glasses |
| 4.ingredient → ingredients | 9. so→ as |
| 5.breads → bread | 10. Saw→ was seen |

**❻. READING**

**I. Read the texts and complete the chart.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Meals** | **When** | **What** |
| 1. Breakfast2. Lunch3. Dinner(Light meal) | 6 a.m12 o’clock5 p.m | bacon, sausages, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms, toast, two or three cups of tea.meat, potatoes, vegetables, pudding such as apple pie, custard, a cup of tea.eggs, or cheese on toast, cakes or biscuits andanother cup of tea. |

**II. Put a word from the box in each gap to complete the following passage**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. dish | 2. introduction | 3. when | 4. easy | 5. special |
| 6. for | 7. dried | 8. kinds | 9. mixed | 10. are |

**III. Read the passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| l. B | 2. D | 3. C | 4. D | 5. D |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. C | 9. C | 10. A |

**IV. Read the passage carefully, and then do the following tasks.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A/** 1. calories | 3. snacks | 5. salty | 7. vitamins |
| 2. energy | 4. sweet | 6. healthy | 8. sources |

**B/** 1. It helps you feel great.

1. You can still enjoy your favourite sweet and salty foods.
2. Because they contain calcium and keep your teeth and bones healthy.
3. They keep our bodies healthy and they give us energy to work and play.
4. Because they help you have a healthy heart.
5. We get whole grains from bread, cereal, pasta, and rice.
6. Because they are low in calories and full of vitamins.
7. Fruit and vegetables with darker colours have more vitamins.

**❼. WRITING**

**I. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the first.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| l. A | 2. D | 3. B | 4. D | 5.C |

**II. Rewrite the sentences, using the given words.**

 1. Susan isn’t as good at English as Tim.

 2. It took us five hours to get to London.

 3. He enjoys listening to music.

 4. Her younger sister isn’t as beautiful as she is.

 5. They have studied English since 2004.

 6. It’s time for you to go to school.

 7. My father is a teacher at a high school.

 8. The car is too expensive for us to buy.

 9. He is said to beat his wife.

 10. She has bought that house since 1990.

**III. Make questions with “How much” or “How many” and the cues given.**

1. How much water do you drink every day?

2. How many students are there in you class?

3. How many hours do you sleep every night?

4. How much money do you have in your bag or pocket?

5. How many subjects do you study at school?

**IV. Use the words and phrases to complete the text.**

 1. Meals in Viet Nam - lunch or dinner - must include rice. Traditionally, Vietnamese meals are prepared by wives or mothers and the whole family is expected to eat.

 2. However, families now may have only one meal a day at home, and it may not include all the family members.

 3. Tastes, cooking methods, and dishes are different between the 3 regions: the North, the Central, and the South. Nowadays, these differences have become small.

 4. When family do not have time to prepare meals, they eat out. Employees have lunch somewhere nearby the work places.

 5. Since Viet Nam opened its doors to foreign investors, more foreigners have stayed and worked in Viet Nam.

 6. As a result, more foreign restaurants have been opened in Viet Nam, especially in big cities.

 7. Young people in Viet Nam now like fast food because of its conveniences. Vietnamese fast food shops have been opened, and the most successful fast food chain is Pho 24.

 8. In recent years, there have been more Vietnamese fast food chains such as Bun Bo Hue 3A3.

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