UNIT 5. FOOD AND DRINK

I. VOCABULARY

| | _ | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Word | Туре | Pronunciation | Meaning | |
| beef | n | /bi:f/ | thịt bò | |
| Ex: I have beef steak for dinne | er. (Tôi ăn | món bò bít tết cho bữa t | ối.) | |
| butter | n | /ˈbʌtə(r)/ | po, | |
| Ex: Fry the onions and beef in | butter . (C | hiên hành tây và thịt bò | trong bơ.) | |
| dish | n | /dɪʃ/ | món ăn, cái đĩa | |
| Ex: The meat should be finely | diced for t | this dish . (Thịt nên được | thái hạt lựu cho món ăn này.) | |
| eel | n | /iːl/ | con lươn | |
| Ex: Eel soup is my favorite foo | d. (Xúp lư | ơn là món ăn yêu thích c | của tôi.) | |
| flour | n | /ˈflaʊə(r)/ | bột mì | |
| Ex: Blend together the eggs, s | ugar and f | lour. (Trộn trứng, đường | g và bột mì với nhau.) | |
| fried | adj | /fraid/ | được chiên, được rán | |
| Ex: There is a smell of fried ch | icken in th | is room. (Có mùi gà rán | trong phòng này.) | |
| green tea | n | /ˌgriːn ˈtiː/ | trà xanh | |
| Ex: I feel like a cup of the gree | n tea. (Tô | i muốn uống một tách tr | à xanh.) | |
| ingredient | n | /ınˈgriːdiənt/ | thành phần (nguyên liệu để nấu | |
| | | | ăn) | |
| Ex: Mix all the ingredients in a bowl. (Trộn tất cả các thành phần trong một cái bát.) | | | | |
| juice | n | /dʒuːs/ | nước ép (rau, củ, quả) | |
| Ex: Would you like a drink of juice? (Bạn có muốn uống nước trái cây không?) | | | | |
| lemondade | n | /ˌleməˈneɪd/ | nước chanh | |
| Ex: She tasted her lemonade , then added more sugar. (Cô ấy nếm thử nước chanh của mình, sau đó | | | | |

| cho thêm đường.) | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|---|--|
| mineral water | n | /ˈmɪnərəl wɔːtə(r)/ | nước khoáng | |
| Ex: You should drink at least 2 | litres of n | n ineral water a day. (<i>Bại</i> | n nên uống ít nhất 2 lít nước khoáng | |
| mỗi ngày.) | | | | |
| noodle | n | /ˈnuːdl/ | mì, bún, miến, phở, bánh đá | |
| Ex: Would you like a chicken n | oodle sou | ıp? (Bạn có muốn ăn mộ | t bát mì gà không?) | |
| omelette | n | /ˈɒmlət/ | trứng tráng | |
| Ex: Making an omelette is easy | y. (Làm m | ột món trứng tráng rất c | lễ dàng.) | |
| onion | n | /ˈʌnjən/ | hành | |
| Ex: The soup has a savor of on | ion. (Mór | súp có vị thơm của hàn | h.) | |
| pancake | n | /ˈpænkeɪk/ | bán kếp | |
| Ex: Can you teach me how to r | nake a pa | ncake? (Cậu có thể dạy | tớ cách làm bánh kếp được không?) | |
| pepper | n | /'pepə(r)/ | hạt tiêu | |
| Ex: He put some pepper on his | steak. (A | nh ấy cho một ít hạt tiêu | vào miếng bít tết của mình.) | |
| pie | n | /paɪ/ | bánh nướng, bánh hấp | |
| Ex: Would you like another pie | ece of app | le pie ? (Bạn có muốn mớ | ột miếng bánh táo khác không?) | |
| pork | n | /pɔːk/ | thịt lợn | |
| Ex: We dined on a chicken, po | rk and fr | esh vegetables. (Chúng | tôi ăn tối với thịt gà, thịt lợn và rau | |
| tươi.) | | | | |
| recipe | n | ˈresəpi/ | công thức làm món ăn | |
| Ex: I tried some recipes from this book. (Tôi đã thử một số công thức nấu ăn từ cuốn sách này.) | | | | |
| roast | adj | /rəʊst/ | được quay, nướng | |
| Ex: The smell of roast meat ca | me from t | the kitchen. (Mùi thịt nư | ớng tỏa ra từ bếp.) | |
| salt | n | /sɔːlt/ | muối | |
| Ex: Add some salt to the soup. (Thêm chút muối vào món xúp.) | | | | |

| sauce | n | /szcs/ | nước chấm, nước sốt |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ex: Pour the sauce over the pa | sta and se | erve immediately. (Đổ nư | rớc sốt lên mì và phục vụ ngay.) |
| shrimp | n | /ʃrɪmp/ | con tôm |
| Ex: Grilled shrimp is my favorit | e food. (T | ôm nướng là món ăn yê | u thích của tôi.) |
| soup | n | /suːp/ | xúp, canh, cháo |
| Ex: She ordered a chicken soup | ɔ . (Cô ấy g | rọi một bát cháo gà.) | |
| spring roll | n | /ˌsprɪŋ ˈrəʊl/ | nem rán |
| Ex: Spring roll is a speciality in | Vietnam. | (Nem rán là một đặc sản | n của Việt Nam.) |
| tablespoon | n | /'teiblspuːn/ | muỗng/thìa canh |
| Ex: Heat one tablespoon of oil | in a sauce | epan. (Đun nóng một thì | a canh dầu trong chảo.) |
| teaspoon | n | /ˈtiːspuːn/ | muỗng/thìa cà phê |
| Ex: Add two teaspoons of salt. (Thêm hai thìa muối.) | | | |
| toast | n | /təʊst/ | bánh mì nướng |
| Ex: I ate two slices of toast. (Tôi đã ăn hai lát bánh mì nướng.) | | | |

* Some common dishes and adjectives to describe food (Một vài món ăn phổ biến và các tính từ miêu tả món ăn)

| Words | Туре | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|--------------------------|------|------------------------------|-----------|
| round glutinous rice | | | |
| cake | n | /raʊnd ˈgluːtɪnəs raɪs keɪk/ | bánh dầy |
| shrimp in batter | n | /ʃrɪmp ɪn ˈbætə/ | bánh tôm |
| young rice cake | n | /jʌŋ raɪs keɪk/ | bánh cốm |
| stuffed sticky rice ball | n | /stxft 'stiki rais bo:l/ | bánh trôi |
| steamed wheat flour | | | |
| cake | n | /sti:md wi:t 'flaʊə keɪk/ | bánh bao |
| rice noodles | n | /raɪs 'nuːdlz/ | bún |
| beef rice noodles | n | /bi:f raɪs 'nu:dlz/ | bún bò |
| grilled meat rice | n | /grɪld miːt raɪs 'nuːdlz/ | bún chả |

| noodles | | | |
|---------------------|-----|----------------------|-------------------|
| crab rice noodles | n | /kræb raɪs ˈnuːdlz/ | bún riêu cua |
| steamed sticky rice | n | /sti:md 'stɪki raɪs/ | xôi |
| tofu | n | /ˈtəʊfuː/ | đậu phụ |
| delicious | adj | /dɪˈlɪʃəs/ | ngon |
| fragrant | adj | /'freɪgrənt/ | thơm |
| sweet | adj | /swiːt/ | ngọt |
| sour | adj | /ˈsaʊə(r)/ | chua |
| spicy | adj | /ˈspaɪsi/ | cay |
| bitter | adj | /ˈbɪtə(r)/ | đắng |
| salty | adj | /ˈsɔːlti/ | mặn |
| tasty | adj | /'teɪsti/ | ngon, có hương vị |

II. WORD FORM

| Word | Meaning | Related words | |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| beef (n) | thịt bò | beef (v) | |
| butter (n) | po | butter (v) | |
| dish (n) | món ăn, cái đĩa | dish (v) | |
| lemonade (n) | nước chanh | lemon (n) | lemon (adj) |
| roast (adj) | được quay, nướng | roast (v) | roast (n) |
| salt (n) | muối | salty (adj) | salt (adj) |
| Sait (II) | | saltwater (n) | |
| sweet (adj) | ngọt | sweet (n) | sweetly (adv) |
| on coo (aby) | 1.65. | sweeten (v) | |
| spicy (adj) | cay | spice (v) | spiciness (n) |
| bitter (adj) | đắng | bitterly (adv) | bitterness (n) |
| juice (n) | nước ép (rau, củ, quả) | juicy (adj) | juicer (n) |

III. GRAMMAR

I. SOME, A LOT OF, LOTS OF

I Some (một vài), a lot of (nhiều), lots of (nhiều) được dùng trước cả danh từ đếm được và không đếm được đề chỉ số lượng.

a. Some

- Some được dùng trước các danh từ không đếm được hoặc đếm được số nhiều trong câu khẳng định.

E.g

• There is some water in the bottle.

(Có một ít nước trong lọ.)

• There are some books on the desk.

(Có một số sách trên bàn.)

b. A lot of, lots of

- A lot of thường được dùng trong câu khẳng định. Lots of là cách nói khác của a lot of.
- A lot of và lots of thường đi với danh từ không đếm được và danh từ đếm được số nhiều.

E.g

• There's a lot of rain today.

(Hôm nay mưa nhiều.)

A lot of students are studying in the library.

(Nhiều học sinh đang học bài trong thư viện.)

There are lots of people here.

(Có nhiều người ở đây.)

2. COUNTABLE NOUNS AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS (Danh từ đếm được và danh từ không đếm được)

- a. Countable noun (Danh từ đếm được)
- Danh từ đếm được là những danh từ chỉ sự vật, sự việc độc lập, riêng lẻ, tách rời có thể đếm được như môt cái, môt con, môt vât...
- Có thể theo sau một số đếm (one, two, three, ...) a/an hoặc some.
- Danh từ đếm được có 2 dạng: số ít và số nhiều.

E.g. a friend (1 người bạn), two dogs (2 con chó), three sandwiches (3 cái bánh sandwich)

☑ Cách chuyển một danh từ đếm được từ số ít sang số nhiều

- Danh từ đếm được số ít thường được chuyển sang dạng số nhiều bằng cách thêm "s" hoặc es" vào tận cùng của danh từ.

E.g. a pen \rightarrow pens, a book \rightarrow books, a tomato \rightarrow tomatoes, a glass \rightarrow glasses

🛮 <u>Lưu ý:</u>

Hầu hết cá danh từ khi chuyển sang số nhiều ta thêm "s" trừ một số trường hợp sau:

- Danh từ có tận cùng là -ch, -h, -s, -x, -o thì thêm "-es" vào cuối.

E.g. a class \rightarrow classes, a box \rightarrow boxes

- Danh từ co tận cùng là -y, khi sang số nhiều thì đổi "-y" thành "-i" và thêm"-es":

E.g. a candy \rightarrow candies, one family \rightarrow two families

- Nếu trước -y là một nguyên âm, ta thêm -s bình thường:

E.g. a boy \rightarrow boys, a key \rightarrow keys, a toy \rightarrow toys

- Danh từ có tận cùng là -f-fe, -ff thì bỏ đi và thêm "-ves" vào cuối.

E.g. a knife \rightarrow knives, a half \rightarrow halves, a shelf \rightarrow shelves

☑ Một số trường hợp ngoại lệ:

E.g. a chef \rightarrow chefs, a chief \rightarrow chiefs, a roof \rightarrow roofs

- Và một số danh từ đặc biệt bất quy tắc

Bảng danh từ đếm được bất quy tắc

| Danh từ số ít | Danh từ số nhiều | Nghĩa của từ |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| man | men | đàn ông |
| woman | women | phụ nữ |
| child | children | đứa trẻ |
| sheep | sheep | cừu |
| tooth | teeth | răng |
| foot | feet | bàn chân |
| bacterium | bacteria | vi khuẩn |
| fish | fish | cá |
| person | people | người |
| mouse | mice | chuột |

b. Uncountable noun (Danh từ không đếm được)

- Danh từ không đếm được là những từ chỉ sự vật, sự việc không thể đếm được như chất liệu, chất lỏng, danh từ trừu tượng.
- E.g. water (nước), sugar (đường), nature (thiên nhiên), weather (thời tiết), money (tiền)...
- Danh từ không đếm được không có dạng số nhiều.
- Có thể theo sau some, tuy nhiên không thể theo sau a/an hoặc một số đếm.
- Danh từ không đếm được được chia làm 5 nhóm điển hình như sau:
- Danh từ chỉ đồ ăn:
- E.g. food (đổ ăn), meat (thịt), water (nước), rice (gạo), sugar (đường), ...
- Danh từ chỉ khái niệm trừu tượng:
- E.g. help (sựgiúp đỡ),fun (niềm vui), information (thông tin), knowledge (kiến thức), patience (sự kiên trì),...
- Danh từ chỉ lĩnh vực, môn học:
- E.g. Mathematics (mônToán), Ethics (Đạođức học), Music (Âm nhạc), History (Lịch sử), Grammar (Ngữ

pháp),...

- Danh từ chỉ hiện tượng tự nhiên:

E.g. thunder (sấm), snow (tuyết), heat (nhiệt độ), wind (gió), light (ánh sáng), ...

- Danh từ chỉ hoạt động:

E.g. swimming (bơi), walking (đi bộ), reading (đọc), cooking (nấu ăn), sleeping (ngủ), ...

* Một số danh từ không đếm được thường gặp

| bread: bánh mì | beer: bia | soap: xà phòng | stone: đá |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|------------------------|
| cream: kem | dust: bụi | wine: rượu vang | wood: gỗ |
| gold: vàng | ice: đá | coffee: cà phê | luggage: hành lí |
| paper: giấy | sand: cát | glass: thủy tinh | furniture: đổ nội thất |
| tea: trà xanh | water: nước | oil: dầu ăn | weather: thời tiết |

3. "HOW MUCH" AND "HOW MANY"

I Khi muốn hỏi về số lượng, ta dùng HOW MUCH và HOW MANY

a. How many

Cách dùng: Dùng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều.

Cấu trúc cơ bản

Câu hỏi: How many + noun-s/es + are there?

Trả lời: There is a/an/one + noun.

There are + số lượng + noun-s/es.

E.g

How many eggs are there in the fridge? (Có bao nhiêu quả trứng trong tủ lanh?)

There are five. (Có 5 quả.)

• How many books are there on the table? (Có bao nhiều cuốn sách ở trên bàn?)

There are 50 books. (Có 50 cuốn.)

b. How much

Cách dùng: Dùng trước danh từ không đếm được

Cấu trúc cơ bản

How much + uncountable N+ ...?

E.g

• How much water do you drink every day? (Ban uống bao nhiêu nước mỗi ngày?)

Two litres. (2 lít)

• How much cheese would you like to buy? (Bạn cân mua bao nhiều phô mai?) 500 grams. (500 gram nhé.)

* Ngoài ra, how much còn thường được dùng khi hỏi giá cả

E.g.

• How much is that shirt? (Cái áo đó giá bao nhiêu tiền?)

It's 100.000 dong. (Nó có giá 100.000 đồng)

• How much does this book cost? (Cuốn sách này giá bao nhiêu tiền?)

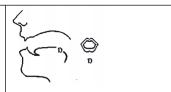
It's 50.000 dong. (Nó có giá 50.000 đồng)

IV. PRONUNCIATION

1. Cách phát âm âm /p/ và /ɔ:/

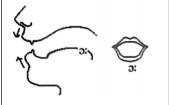
* Cách phát âm âm /p/

/p/ là một nguyên âm ngắn. Để phát âm âm này, mở rộng miệng, tròn môi. Mặt trước lưỡi của bạn hạ thấp xuống và phát âm ngắn.



*Cách phát âm âm /ɔ:/

/ɔ:/ là một nguyên âm dài. Nguyên âm này ở giữa âm nửa mở và âm mở đối với vị trí của lưỡi. Để phát âm âm này, ta tròn môi, đầu lưỡi hạ tháp và phát âm /ɔ:/.



2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- * Âm /p/
- "o" thường được phát âm là /p/ trong một số trường hợp

| Words | Туре | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|-----------------|------|---------------|---------------------|
| d <u>o</u> g | n | /dpg/ | con chó |
| b <u>o</u> ttle | n | /'bɒtl/ | cái chai |
| b <u>o</u> ther | V | /ˈbɒðə(r)/ | làm phiền, quấy rầy |
| sh <u>o</u> t | n | /ʃɒt/ | đạn, viên đạn |
| l <u>o</u> ck | n | /lak/ | khóa |
| c <u>o</u> t | n | /kpt/ | cái lán, nhà tranh |

| p <u>o</u> t | n | /pɒt/ | cái bình, lọ |
|------------------|-----|-----------|------------------------|
| sh <u>o</u> ck | n | /ʃɒk/ | sự chấn động, sốc |
| top | n | /top/ | đỉnh cao |
| b <u>o</u> x | n | /bɒks/ | cái hộp |
| bl <u>o</u> ck | n | /blok/ | khối, tảng |
| b <u>o</u> dy | n | /ˈbɒdi/ | thân thể, thể xác |
| l <u>o</u> t | n | /tal/ | nhiều |
| <u>o</u> dd | adj | /bd/ | lặt vặt, linh tinh, lạ |
| h <u>o</u> p | v | /hpp/ | nhảy lò cò |
| c <u>o</u> mma | n | /ˈkɒmə/ | dấu phẩy |
| r <u>o</u> b | v | /rɒb/ | ăn cướp, cướp đoạt |
| r <u>o</u> bbery | n | /ˈrɒbəri/ | vụ cướp |
| st <u>o</u> p | V | /stpp/ | dừng lại |

* Âm /ɔ:/

"a" được phát âm là /ɔ:/ trong những từ có một âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng "ll".

| Words | Туре | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|----------------|------|---------------|---------------|
| t <u>a</u> ll | adj | /l:ct/ | сао |
| c <u>a</u> ll | n, v | /cɔːl/ | gọi, cuộc gọi |
| sm <u>a</u> ll | adj | /smɔːl/ | nhỏ, bé |
| f <u>a</u> ll | V | /lːcʔ\ | rơi, ngã |

✗ "o" thường được phát âm là /ɔ:/ trong những từ có nhóm or + phụ âm:

| Words | Туре | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|---------------|------|---------------|-----------|
| b <u>or</u> n | V | /hɔːn/ | sinh ra |
| f <u>or</u> t | n | /t:ct/ | pháo đài |
| h <u>or</u> n | n | /hɔːn/ | còi xe |
| l <u>or</u> d | n | \b:cl\ | lãnh chúa |

✗ "au" thường được phát âm là /ɔ:/ trong một số trường hợp như:

| Words | Туре | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|-----------------|------|---------------|-------------------------|
| f <u>au</u> lt | n | /fɔːlt/ | lỗi lầm, điều sai lầm |
| l <u>au</u> nch | V | /lɔːntʃ/ | hạ thủy (một chiếc tàu) |

| <u>au</u> dience | n | /ˈɔːdiəns/ | khán giả, người xem |
|-------------------|---|-------------|--------------------------|
| d <u>au</u> ghter | n | /ˈdɔːtə(r)/ | con gái (trong gia đình) |

✗ "aw" thường được phát âm là /ɔ:/ trong từ có tận cùng là aw hay aw + phụ âm.

| Words | Туре | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|----------------|------|---------------|---------------|
| l <u>aw</u> | n | /lɔː/ | luật pháp |
| b <u>aw</u> l | V | /lːcd\ | nói oang oang |
| d <u>aw</u> n | n | /dɔːn/ | bình minh |
| cr <u>aw</u> l | V | /crɔːl/ | bò, bò lê |

✗ "oa"được phát âm là /ɔ:/ khi đứng trước "r":

| Words | Туре | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|----------------|------|---------------|-------------------|
| b <u>oa</u> rd | n | /bːcd/ | tấm ván, tấm bảng |
| s <u>oa</u> r | V | /sɔː/ | bay vút lên |
| <u>oa</u> r | n | /ɔː(r)/ | mái chèo |
| r <u>oa</u> r | V | /rɔː(r)/ | gầm, rống |

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

| 1. A. w <u>a</u> sh | B. w <u>a</u> rm | C. w <u>a</u> ll | D. w <u>a</u> lk |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 2. A. p <u>a</u> n | B. b <u>a</u> g | C. w <u>a</u> ter | D. <u>a</u> dd |
| 3. A. s <u>au</u> ce | B. <u>au</u> nt | C. c <u>au</u> ght | D. d <u>au</u> ghter |
| 4. A. d <u>o</u> cument | B. n <u>aug</u> hty | C. <u>au</u> dience | D. w <u>a</u> ter |
| 5. A. <u>o</u> ne | B. b <u>o</u> ttle | C. c <u>o</u> ffee | D. p <u>o</u> t |
| 6. A. morning | B. wh <u>a</u> t | C. pr <u>o</u> blem | D. y <u>o</u> gurt |
| 7. A. t <u>a</u> lk | B. s <u>a</u> lt | C. s <u>au</u> sage | D. c <u>au</u> se |
| 8. A. p <u>o</u> rk | B. fl <u>o</u> wer | C. c <u>o</u> w | D. fl <u>o</u> ur |
| 9. A. n <u>oo</u> dle | B. f <u>oo</u> d | C. s <u>oo</u> n | D. c <u>oo</u> k |
| 10. A. <u>a</u> pple | B. fr <u>a</u> grant | C. fr <u>a</u> gile | D. tr <u>a</u> ffic |

Exercise 2. Put the words in the correct column depending on the pronunciation.

| bottle | pot | shot | fault | launch | body | small |
|---------|-------|------|-------|---------|------|-------|
| corpse | shock | law | call | tall | lot | oar |
| daughte | dawn | bawl | cot | robbery | roar | pond |

| r | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| bother | crawl | lock | box | stop | horn | dog |
| odd | born | soar | fall | lord | hop | board |

| /p/ | /ɔ:/ |
|-----|------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

Exercise 3. Look at the photo and write the correct words/ phrases in the box under each photo.

| hamburger | round sticky rice cake | pizza | donut |
|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| steamed sticky rice | young rice cake | stuffed sticky rice balls | beef rice noodle |



Exercise 4. Circle the correct words.

- 1. She bought a *loaf/bowl/bar* of bread so we can make sandwiches.
- 2. We've already eaten a tube/packet/slice of biscuits!
- 3. Would you like a bowl/piece/glass of lemonade?
- **4.** There is a *piece/carton/kilo* of milk in the fridge.
- 5. Could you cut me a smaller slice/spoon/bunch of ham?
- **6.** You can have a *loaf/piece/pot* of cake after you've eaten your vegetables!

- **7.** See round the grocer's for a *bottle/tin/tube* of sardines.
- **8.** She ate a *glass/slice/bowl* of noodles yesterday morning.
- 9. Anna always eats a slice/bar/loaf of chocolate on her way to school.
- **10.** He got a *can/piece/carton* of Coke from the fridge because he was thirsty.

Exercise 5. Complete the instructions to make a basic French omelette with the verbs in the box.

| beat | heat | server | place | pour | fold | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| (1) | eggs, wate | r, salt and peppe | r in a small bowl | until blended. (2 |) butter in nonstick | |
| omelet pan. (3) | in | egg mixture. M | ixture should se | t immediately at | t edges. When top | |
| surface of eggs is | s thickened and n | o visible liquid eg | gg remains, (4) | filling | g, such as shredded | |
| cheese, finely ch | opped ham on on | e side of the ome | elet. (5) | omelet in ha | lf with turner. With | |
| a quick flip of the | e wrist, turn pan | and invert omele | t onto plate. (6) | im | mediately. | |
| Exercise 6. Give | the correct form | of the word give | en to complete tl | ne sentence. | | |
| 1. There aren't a | ny vegetables and | d fruits | We should ${}_{\xi}$ | go to the superma | arket and buy them | |
| . (leave) | | | | | | |
| 2. It was so | when I | tried eating stick | y rice at the first | time. (taste) | | |
| 3. My Grandma | is cooking sweet | soup | , so I can't wait | to enjoy it. (frag | grant) | |
| 4. Viet Nam cuis | ine has a | of unique | foods from differ | ent areas. (varial | ble) | |
| 5. I like Pho very | much. Its broth i | s made by | chicken | bones or bones o | of cows. (stew) | |
| 6. The soup had | a very | taste . (salt) | | | | |
| 7. She covered t | he cake with a | of su | gar and whites o | f eggs. (mix) | | |
| 8. Most children | enjoy eating | chicke | n and French frie | es. (fry) | | |
| 9. The pineapple | e was sweet and _ | (ju | ice) | | | |
| 10. Meats and fi | sh are | used in all Vi | etnamese cookin | g. (common) | | |
| Exercise 7. Fill in | n each blank with | the correct wor | d: a /an /some/d | any. | | |
| 1. There isn't | plum | jam. | | | | |
| 2. She'd like apple. | | | | | | |
| 3. There are | banana | as. | | | | |
| 4. Is there | pork? | | | | | |
| 5. There aren't _ | bee | f noodles. | | | | |
| 6. There are | sandw | iches for lunch. | | | | |
| 7. Are there | water i | in fridge? | | | | |

| 8. I have | bread for you. |
|----------------------|---|
| 9. He eats | banana after his dinner. |
| 10. Would you l | ike orange juice, please? |
| 11. She wants to | buy apples for her mother. |
| 12. Would you l | ike eggs for breakfast? |
| 13. Can you brir | ng me water, please? |
| 14. I don't want | sugar in the tea. |
| 15. She has | bread for breakfast. |
| Exercise 8. Fill in | n each blank with the correct word: a /an /some/any. |
| 1. There is | goldfish in the tank. |
| 2. There is | money in the pocket. |
| 3. There isn't | milk left in the fridge. |
| 4. There are | plums in the basket. |
| 5. There aren't | pears in the tree. |
| 6. There aren't | people in the room. |
| 7. There is | room in the museum. |
| 8. There is | meat in the sandwich. |
| 9. There aren't | buses at this time of the day. |
| 10. There are | pictures on the wall. |
| 11. There is | egg in the frying pan. |
| 12. There is | snake in the forest. |
| 13. There are | cards in the box. |
| 14. There is not | cheese in my house. |
| 15. There is | potato in the garden. |
| Exercise 9. Fill i | n each blank with the correct word: How much or How many. |
| 1 | beer is there in the fridge? |
| 2 | Eggs do you want? |
| 3 | languages do you speak? |
| 4 | people are there in the class? |
| 5 | days are there in a week? |
| 6 | milk do you drink every day? |

| 7 | kilos of rice | do you want? | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 8 | soda does sł | ne want? | |
| 9 | soup is there | e in the fridge? | |
| 10 | tomatoes o | do you want? | |
| 11 | languages | does your siste | r speak? |
| 12 | boys are th | ere in her class | ? |
| 13 | days are th | ere in a month | ? |
| 14 | coffee do y | ou drink every | day? |
| Exercise 10. C | hoose the best | option to com | plete the sentence. |
| 1 | beef does sh | ne want? | |
| A. How much | B. how many | C. how | D. how long |
| 2 | apples do yo | ou want? | |
| A. How often | B. How many | C. How much | D. How |
| 3 | oranges do y | you want? - A d | ozen. |
| A. How much | B. How many | C. How | D. What |
| 4. There are _ | th | ings to do here | ·. |
| A. many | B. much | C. a lot | D. little |
| 5. We haven't | got | time. | |
| A. much | B. alot | C. many | D. some |
| 6. How much | rice does she _ | ? | |
| A. want | B. wants | C. wanting | D. to want |
| 7. How | apples | are there on th | e table? |
| A. many | B. much | C. some | D. any |
| 8. How | does th | ne T-shirt cost? | |
| A. many | B. much' | C. some | D. any |
| 9. How much | t | he shoes? | |
| A. do | B. does | C. are | D. is |
| 10 | much is a lo | oaf of bread? | |
| A. What | B. Where | C. When | D. How |

| 11. How | glass | es of | water do y | ou drii | nk in the morning | g? | |
|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| A. many | B. much | C. s | ome | D. any | / | | |
| 12. This dictio | nary | | 90,000 doı | ng. | | | |
| A. cost | B. costs | C. is | costing | D. cos | sting | | |
| 13. How much | water | | _ there in | the gla | ass? | | |
| A. be | B. am C. is | | D. are | | ! | | |
| 14. How much | .4. How much a kilo | | of rice? | | | | |
| A. be | A. be B.am C. is | | ; | D. are | ! | | |
| 15 | books are | there | on the sh | elf? | | | |
| A. Where | B. What | C. H | low much | D. Ho | w many | | |
| Exercise 11. Fi | ll in each blan | k witl | h the corre | ect wor | d from the box. | Add a, an before | these noun in cas |
| of necessary. | | | | | | | |
| | | | dec | isio | | questio | |
| blood | key | | n | | letter | n | music |
| electri | c accid | do | | | | | momen |
| electri | c accid | ue | | | | | momen |
| ity | nt | ue | sug | ar | coat | biscuit | t |
| | nt | | | ar | coat | biscuit | |
| ity | nt ur fault. It was | S | · | ar | coat | biscuit | |
| ity 1. It wasn't yo 2. Listen! Can | nt ur fault. It was you hear | S | ? | | coat | biscuit | |
| ity 1. It wasn't yo 2. Listen! Can | nt ur fault. It was you hear et into the hou | s | ? ecause I did | dn't ha | ve | biscuit | |
| ity It wasn't yo Listen! Can I couldn't ge | nt ur fault. It was you hear et into the hou rm today. Wh | s use be | ? ecause I did you wearii | dn't ha | ve | biscuit | |
| ity It wasn't yo Listen! Can I couldn't ge It's very was Do you take | nt ur fault. It was you hear et into the hou rm today. Whe | use be | ? ecause I did you wearir ? | dn't ha | ve | biscuit | |
| ity It wasn't yo Listen! Can I couldn't ge It's very was Do you take | nt ur fault. It was you hear et into the hou rm today. Whe in your coffee ngry? Would y | use be y are v | ecause I did you wearin ? e with you | dn't ha ng ur coffe | ve? ? e? | biscuit | |
| ity It wasn't yo Listen! Can I couldn't ge It's very was Do you take Are you hur | nt ur fault. It was you hear et into the hou rm today. Whe e in your coffee ngry? Would yould be very d | use be y are v e ou lik | ecause I did you wearin ? e with you | dn't ha ng ur coffe | ve ? e? | biscuit | |
| 1. It wasn't yo 2. Listen! Can 3. I couldn't ge 4. It's very was 5. Do you take 6. Are you hur 7. Our lives we | nt ur fault. It was you hear et into the hou rm today. Whe e in your coffee ngry? Would y ould be very d ne them. I wro | use be y are v e ou lik ifficul ote | ecause I did you wearin ? e with you | dn't ha ng ur coffe _ instea | ve? e? d. | biscuit | |
| 1. It wasn't yo 2. Listen! Can 3. I couldn't ge 4. It's very was 5. Do you take 6. Are you hur 7. Our lives wo 8. I didn't pho | nt ur fault. It was you hear et into the hou rm today. Whe e in your coffee ngry? Would y ould be very d ne them. I wro umps | use be y are ou lik ifficul ote | ecause I did you wearing ? e with you t without ? | dn't ha ng ur coffe instea ne body | ve? e? d. | biscuit | |
| 1. It wasn't yo 2. Listen! Can 3. I couldn't ge 4. It's very was 5. Do you take 6. Are you hur 7. Our lives wo 8. I didn't pho 9. The heart p | nt ur fault. It was you hear et into the hou rm today. Whe e in your coffee ngry? Would y ould be very d ne them. I wro umps e, but can I ask | use be y are ou lik ifficul ote | ecause I did you wearing ? e with you t without . | dn't ha ng ur coffe instea ne body? | ve? e d. | biscuit | |
| 1. It wasn't yo 2. Listen! Can 3. I couldn't ge 4. It's very was 5. Do you take 6. Are you hur 7. Our lives wo 8. I didn't pho 9. The heart p 10. Excuse me 11. I'm not rea | nt ur fault. It was you hear et into the hou rm today. Whe e in your coffee ngry? Would y ould be very d ne them. I wro umps e, but can I ask ady yet. Can yo | use be y are ou lik ifficul ote you_ | ecause I did you wearin ? e with you t without through th | dn't ha ng instea ne body? pl | ve? e d. | | |
| 1. It wasn't yo 2. Listen! Can 3. I couldn't ge 4. It's very was 5. Do you take 6. Are you hur 7. Our lives wo 8. I didn't pho 9. The heart p 10. Excuse me 11. I'm not rea 12. We can't de | nt ur fault. It was you hear et into the hou rm today. Whe e in your coffee ngry? Would y ould be very d ne them. I wro umps e, but can I ask ady yet. Can you | use be y are ou lik ifficul ote you _ ou wa | ecause I did you wearing you wearing e with you t without through the it | dn't ha ng instea ne body? pl o make | ve? e? d. /. ease? | on. | t |

| A. to cook | | | B. how to cook |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| C. cooking | | | D. how to cooking |
| 2. What | do I ne | ed to cook an c | omelette? |
| A. food | B. material | C. menu | D. ingredients |
| 3. In Viet Nam | n, spring rolls a | re served | at a family gathering or anniversary dinner. |
| A. most | B. almost | C. mostly | D. most of |
| 4. "What is yo | our | _ dish for break | fast?" - "It's beef noodle soup." |
| A. favourite | B. most | C. best | D. liking |
| 5. How many | do | o you eat every | day? |
| A. orange | B. milk | C. apple | D. apples |
| 6. Cakes in Vi | et Nam are ma | de | butter, eggs, and flour. |
| A. in | B. from | C. of | D. by |
| 7. Lan's broth | er is a | working | at the Metropolitan Restaurant. |
| A. cooker | B. cooking | C. chief | D. chef |
| 8. What | drink d | o you like most | ? |
| A. nation | B. foreign | C. foreigner | D. favourite |
| 9. "Do you wa | nt to | this new di | sh of noodle I have just cooked?" |
| A. like | B. try | C. drink | D. make |
| 10. The eel so | up that your fa | nther has just co | ooked tastes very |
| A. well | B. best | C. healthy | D. delicious |
| 11. There isn' | t f | or dinner, so I l | nave to go to the market. |
| A. some left | | | B. any leaning |
| C. some leavi | ng | | D. any left |
| 12. A | is a small | meal that you e | eat when you are in a hurry. |
| A. snack | B. fast food | C. breakfast | D. lunch |
| 13 | is hot fo | od that is quick | to cook, and is served very quickly in a restaurant. |
| A. Hot food | | | B. Fast food |
| C. Sandwiches | S | | D. Hamburgers |

| 14 | ₋ water should | d 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 | 3. How many | C. How long | D. How often |
| Exercise 13. Cho | oose the und | erlined word o | or phrase (marked A, B, C or D) in each sentence that needs |
| correcting. | | | |
| 1. She added so | me <u>cooking c</u> | oil (A) into the <u>f</u> | frying (B) pan, and then <u>put</u> (C) the <u>mixtures</u> (D) of eggs into |
| it. | | | |
| 2. The <u>noodles</u> | (A) in a <u>bowl o</u> | of bun bo (B) | are <u>done</u> (C) from the most <u>delicious</u> (D) rice. |
| 3. They shouldn | <u>'t</u> (A) put a pi | nch <u>and</u> (B) su | ugar more <u>because</u> (C) the mixture of cakes is so <u>sweet</u> (D) |
| now. | | | |
| 4. There <u>are</u> (A) | some <u>potato</u> | (B) and beef i | n the kitchen now, so we can <u>cook</u> (C) soup <u>from</u> (D) them. |
| 5. There isn't so | <u>me</u> (A) fresh | milk in the glas | ss (B) bottle, so she thinks (C) someone has drunk (D) it all. |
| 6. <u>How</u> (A) man | y <u>banana</u> (B) | did you <u>buy</u> (C |). Mom? - Three, <u>my</u> dear. |
| 7. How <u>many</u> (A | ر) pork <u>does</u> (۱ | B) your mothe | r decide <u>to cook</u> (C) this food? - <u>A</u> (D) kilo. |
| 8. The chef alwa | ays <u>cooks</u> (A) | eel soup <u>very v</u> | well (B), and we <u>can't forget</u> (C) its <u>specially</u> (D) taste. |
| 9. He likes <u>takin</u> | g (A) photos | and <u>singing</u> (B) | very much, and (C) his brother doesn't like (D) them |
| 10. The gardens | (A) <u>are looki</u> | ng (B) after <u>the</u> | e trees (C) and flowers very <u>carefully</u> (D). |
| Exercise 14. Rea | ad the passag | ge and decide v | which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. |
| The 25 th m | eeting of the | FAO Committ | ee on Fisheries (COFI) that will take place in February 2003 |
| comes at a (1) | tir | me in the ques | t for sustainable fisheries. Meeting in Johannesburg at the |
| World Summit | on Sustainab | le Developme | nt in 2002, world leaders (2) the vital role of |
| marine fisheries | s to economi | c and food sec | curity and to biodiversity in general. Leaders established a |
| number of fishe | ries commitm | nents for the w | orld community, (3) a call "to maintain or restore |
| stocks to levels | that can proc | luce maximum | sustainable (4) with the aim of achieving these |
| goals for deplet | ed stocks on | an urgent basi | s and where possible not later than 2015." |
| The missio | n of FAO in th | e field of fisher | ries is to (5) and secure the long-term sustainable |
| development ar | nd utilization | of the worlds f | isheries and aquaculture. Many of the issues (6) |
| the agenda for | the 2003 CO | FI meeting wil | Il 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 D. containing 3. A. giving B. making C. including 4. A. volume B. quantity C. amount D. yield **5.** A. aid D. facilitate B. meet C. provide **6.** A. on B. with C. in D. for 7. A. advancement C. advanced D. advance B. advancing 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

Exercise 15. Read the passage carefully, and then do the following tasks.

The Healthy Eating Diet

Healthy eating is about feeling great and having more <u>energy</u>. If you choose the right foods, your <u>healthy</u> diet will be a tasty diet, too. You can still enjoy your favourite <u>sweet</u> and <u>salty</u> 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 so urces of whole grains.

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

| 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? |
| Exercise 16. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning. |
| |
| 1. There is beef and chicken in the menu. |
| 1. There is beef and chicken in the menu.→ The menu |
| |
| → The menu |
| → The menu2. I like salad best. |
| → The menu 2. I like salad best. → Salad is |
| → The menu 2. I like salad best. → Salad is 3. The market does not have any carrots. |
| → The menu 2. I like salad best. → Salad is 3. The market does not have any carrots. → There |
| → The menu 2. I like salad best. → Salad is 3. The market does not have any carrots. → There 4. I want some iced tea because I am hot. |
| → The menu 2. I like salad best. → Salad is 3. The market does not have any carrots. → There 4. I want some iced tea because I am hot. → I am hot |
| → The menu 2. I like salad best. → Salad is 3. The market does not have any carrots. → There 4. I want some iced tea because I am hot. → I am hot 5. Linh prefers beef noodles to chicken noodles. |
| → The menu 2. I like salad best. → Salad is 3. The market does not have any carrots. → There 4. I want some iced tea because I am hot. → I am hot 5. Linh prefers beef noodles to chicken noodles. → Linh likes |
| → The menu 2. I like salad best. → Salad is 3. The market does not have any carrots. → There 4. I want some iced tea because I am hot. → I am hot 5. Linh prefers beef noodles to chicken noodles. → Linh likes 6. Mr Long wants a cold drink. |

8. How many kilos of rice would you like?

Exercise 17. Write in complete the sentences using the given words/ phrases. 1. Snack/ be/ small/ meal/ you/ eat/ when/ hungry. 2. How much/ water/ should/I/ pour/ pot? 3. I/ be/ afraid/ there/ not/ sugar/ left/ refrigerator. 4. main/ingredient/use/Vietnamese food/be/rice/fish sauce/vegetables. 5. Many /main/ dish/ and/ snacks/Vietnam/ be/ made/ from/ rice. **6.** Banh Chung/ be/Vietnamese/ traditional/ dish/ that /must/ part /Tet meals. 7. Can/ you/ tell/ me / how/ cook/ beef/ noodle? 8. What/your/favorite/dish/breakfast? 9. Do/ you/ want/ try/ chicken soup/I/ cook. 10. There/ not/ something/ left/ dinner/ so/I/ have to/ eat/ restaurant.

→ How many kilos of rice do