I. SOME AND ANY
- SOME và ANY là hai tính từ chỉ số lượng bất định. Chúng được dùng trước danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ đếm được số nhiều.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. SOME (MỘT VÀI, MỘT ÍT)</th>
<th>2. ANY (NÀO)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Some được dùng trong câu khẳng định và lời mời, yêu cầu</td>
<td>- Any được dùng trong câu phủ định hoặc câu hỏi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex: Would you like some tea? (Bạn dùng một ít trà nhé?)</td>
<td>Ex: Do you have any pens? (Bạn có chiếc bút nào không?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Some dùng trước danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ đếm được số nhiều.</td>
<td>- Any dùng trước danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ đếm được số nhiều.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex: There are some butter. (Có một chút bơ) There are some eggs. (Có một vài quả trứng)</td>
<td>Ex: There isn’t any butter. (Không có chút bơ nào cả.) Are there any eggs? (Có quả trứng nào không?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. MODAL VERBS IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 1
Động từ khuyết thiếu trong câu điều kiện loại 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If - clause (Mệnh đề If)</th>
<th>Main clause (Mệnh đề chính)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If + S + V (present simple)</td>
<td>S + will/ can/ may/ must + V (bare infinitive)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Câu điều kiện này điều kiện có thể hoặc không thể thực hiện trong tương lai.
Ex:
- I will buy a big house if I have enough money.
- I will be late for school if you don’t drive faster.
– If he wants to pass the exam, he must study harder.
A. PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.
1. A. tender  B. garnish  C. drain  D. sprinkle
2. A. grill  B. garnish  C. dip  D. slice
3. A. head  B. spread  C. cream  D. bread
4. A. sauce  B. steam  C. sugar  D. stew
5. A. marinate  B. grate  C. shallot  D. staple

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.
1. A. tomato  B. nutritious  C. ingredient  D. tablespoon
2. A. ingredient  B. traditional  C. repeat  D. avocado
3. A. celery  B. benefit  C. cucumber  D. versatile
4. A. tender  B. simmer  C. cucumber  D. delicious
5. A. significant  B. diverse  C. garnish  D. combine

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Complete the sentences with a, an, some or any.
1. There is ________ banana in the basket.
2. I need ________ tea.
3. Are there ________ tomatoes in the fridge?
4. We have ________ rice, but we don’t have meat.
5. There’s ________ orange on the table.
6. I’d like ________ apple juice.
7. He has ________ TV and ________ computer.
8. Would you like ________ ice-cream?
9. I have ________ friends in Hue.
10. Do you have ________ dogs or cats at home?

II. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses of the conditionals.
1. If you (not go) ________ away I’ll send for the police.
2. I’ll be very angry if he (make) ________ any more mistakes.
3. If he (be) ________ late we’ll go without him.
4. She will be absolutely furious if she (hear)___________ about this.
5. If you put on the kettle I (make)___________ the tea.
6. If you give my dog a bone he (bury)___________ it at once.
7. If we leave the car here it (not be)___________ in anybody’s way.
8. He’ll be late for the train if he (not start)___________ at once.
9. If you come late they (not let)___________ you in.
10. If he (go)___________ on telling lies nobody will believe a word he says.

III.Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

All over the world, all different cultures created interesting (1)_______ meat products, and one of the most popular is undoubtedly sausage.

To begin with, sausage making may be considered (2)___________ as it deals with using various animal parts. Since meat is ground up, certain cuts and parts of an animal that wouldn’t be (3)___________ in their original forms can be used. Literally, this means animal parts such as noses, ears, and other less (4)___________ areas of an animal’s body. Very often, the ground up meat and flesh is (5)___________ with a certain percentage of fat, along with spices and other fillers. After being mixed well, this meat mixture is then stuffed into the cleaned intestines of the animal, which are then sealed at both ends. The result is sausage.

The meats used in sausages come from a variety of animals, although beef and pork are by far the favourites. In some cultures, sausage (6)_______ _______ from the meat of horses is considered a (7)___________ . When sausages are cooked, the cooking process sometimes adds to the flavour. While (8)___________ boiling is probably the simplest method, smoking sausages will add a lot of flavour.

Next time you bite into a sausage, it is probably (9)___________ not to think too much about how it became the (10)___________ thing you are eating. After all, you don’t want to ruin a good snack.

IV. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.
1. Some of famous ___________ in Southern Viet Nam are Hu Tieu Nam Vang, Bun Mam, fried rice, flour cake, and many kinds of puddings.
   A. stapes       B. ingredients       C. foods       D. dishes
2. Beet greens are the most ___________ part of the vegetable and can be cooked like any other dark leafy green.
   A. traditional       B. careful       C. colourful       D. nutritious
3. It is boring here. __________ ever happens in this place.
   A. Anything          B. Something       C. Things          D. Nothing
4. Moderation doesn’t mean __________ the foods you love.
   A. to prevent      B. preventing  C. to eliminate  D. eliminating
5. You should eat more fruits and vegetables if you __________ to lose weight.
   A. would want  B. wanted           C. will want    D. want
6. When we were on holiday, we spend too __________ money.
   A. a lot of  B. many            C. much         D. lots of
7. If people work so much, they __________ depressed and eat more.
   A. may feel     B. may have felt    C. felt           D. had felt
8. Studies suggest __________ only when you are most active and giving your digestive
   system a long break each day.
   A. eating          B. being eating  C. to eat    D. being eaten
9. Despite the differences in cuisine of each region, there are similarities, such as the ________
   ________ for main meals – rice, ways of adding fish sauce, herbs and other flavors.
   A. foundation     B. necessity     C. staple         D. basic
10. Perhaps the three most popular ice cream ________ are vanilla, chocolate and strawberry.
    A. offers        B. flavours       C. brands            D. ingredients
11. I spend ________ my spare time gardening.
    A. most          B. the most of    C. most of          D. most of the
12. Your body uses calcium to build healthy bones and teeth, ________ them strong as you
    age.
    A. continue      B. keep           C. remain       D. care
13. Food in Northern Vietnam is not as ________ as that in Central and Southern Vietnam,
    as black pepper is often used rather than chilies.
    A. spicy         B. exciting        C. strong         D. flavour
14. Pumpkin soup is a good source of ________ minerals and vitamins, especially vitamin A.
    A. fibers       B. fats           C. sugars         D. solids
15. There’s ________ use in complaining. They probably won’t do anything about it.
    A. a few          B. a little      C. no               D. some
16. If you eat too quickly, you may not ________ attention to whether your hunger is
    satisfied.
    A. keep         B. show           C. pay              D. take
17. Another feature in northern cuisine is in winter all family members gather around a big
    hotpot ________ there is a combination of seasoned broth, vegetables and meats.
A. what  B. where  C. which  D. in which

18. You __________ chicken. You cook it in an oven or over a fire without liquid.
   A. fry  B. roast  C. steam  D. boil

19. __________ cups of coffee have you taken?
   A. How many  B. How much  C. How  D. How far

20. Common eating habits that can lead to __________ are: eating too fast, eating when not hungry, eating while standing up, and skipping meals.
   A. put on weight  B. be heavy  C. gain weight  D. weight gain

V. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed to make the sentence correct.

1. If someone __________ into the store, __________ and say, “May I help you?”
   A  B  C  D

2. If you __________ these cosmetics, you __________ five years younger.
   A  B  C  D

3. If you __________ understand what __________ in the book, you __________ ask Mr. Pike.
   A  B  C  D

4. I __________ to meet Mr. Pike and tell him __________ your problems if you __________ solve them yourself.
   A  B  C  D

5. Sam __________ graduate unless he __________ pass all the tests.
   A  B  C  D

6. If there __________ enough food, we __________ continue our journey.
   A  B  C  D

7. Unless you __________ oil on water, it __________ float.
   A  B  C  D

8. You __________ to take a taxi home if you __________ to leave now.
   A  B  C  D

9. If anyone __________ phone, tell them I’ll be back at 11:00.
   A  B  C  D

10. We can __________ a minibus if there will be enough people.
    A  B  C  D

C. READING
I. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aboriginal</th>
<th>barbecues</th>
<th>recipes</th>
<th>cookery</th>
<th>espresso</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>food</td>
<td>bush</td>
<td>meat</td>
<td>cooking</td>
<td>emu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Australia is a huge country and it has a lot of different kinds of (1) _________________. In the past, the Aboriginal people of Australia ate animals like crocodiles and some insects like the witchetty grub. Aboriginal Australians travelled around the Australian countryside, or ‘bush’, to find food.

When the first British and Irish people moved to Australia in the 1830s, they brought sheep and cows from Europe. They also brought traditional English and Irish recipes. Many of these (2) ________, like fish and chips and (3) ________ pies, are still popular today. They also created new Australian recipes such as the pavlova (a fruit dessert - named after a Russian dancer) and damper (a bread cooked in the bush).

After 1945, a lot of people came to live in Australia from countries like Italy, Germany, Greece, Thailand and India. They brought recipes with them and Australians began to eat and drink different things. People started to drink (4) ________ coffee and eat Mediterranean and Asian food.

A lot of modern Australians love (5) ________ with fresh food. They often cook food on (6) ________ in their gardens or on the beach. Today more people also eat (7) ________ food like kangaroo and (8) _________. Mark Olive, an Aboriginal chef, has a popular TV (9) ________ programme about traditional; (10) ________ food. There are always new recipes to try in Australia!

II. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, c or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Humans have a long history of eating insects, and it turns out that they can be a very (1) ________ part of a person’s regular (2) ________. Insects have a lot of protein, and they are often easier to catch than (3) ________ animals. Therefore, it is no wonder that when our ancient (4) ________ saw some tasty worms or grubs wiggling on the ground, they made a quick snack of them.

In Thailand, insects are a regular part of the street food that can be found. The different (5) ________ that people snack on are crickets, grasshoppers, giant water bugs, and assorted worms. They are often deep-fried and salted, so they have a crunchy texture that makes them a perfect snack food. If you can get past the (6) ________ that you are eating a cricket, it will crunch in your mouth just like a corn chip!

For a lot of people, however, it is difficult to get (7) ________ the fear of eating insects. People tend to see insects as invaders, especially when they are crawling on the food that we are
about to ear. (8)__________ being able to eat insects (9)__________ feeling disgusted is cultural. Some people cannot eat French cheese or stinky tofu because they weren’t brought up doing so. To many of us, insects fail right into that category, making it difficult to even try them.

If (10)__________ the chance, though, be courageous, insects can be nutritious and tasty, so long as you can get over the “yuck” factor.

1. A. nutrition  B. nutritious  C. nutritions  D. nutritiously
2. A. health  B. fitness  C. diet  D. balance
3. A. prey  B. pray  C. eat  D. digest
4. A. acquaints  B. relatives  C. ancestors  D. offspring
5. A. insects  B. animals  C. herbs  D. cattle
6. A. true  B. exact  C. fact  D. reality
7. A. up  B. over  C. down  D. on
8. A. However  B. Although  C. Meanwhile  D. Therefore
9. A. without  B. in  C. far  D. on
10. A. giving  B. gives  C. gave  D. given

III. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.

Isn’t it amazing how much time we spend (1)__________ about food? “Have you ever eaten ...?” “What did you have for lunch?” and so on. And when you travel from one country to another, you find that people have quite different (2)__________ about food. People often feel that what they eat is normal, and that what other people eat is strange or silly.

In most parts of Asia, for example, no (3)__________ is complete without rice. In England, people (4)__________ potatoes every day. In the Middle East, bread is the main part of every meal. Eating, like so many things we do, becomes a (5)__________ which is difficult to change. Americans like to drink a lot of orange juice and coffee. The English (6)__________ tea four or five times every day. Australians drink large amount of beer and the French drink (7)______ ______ every day.

The sort of meat people like to eat also differs from one country to another. Horse (8)__________ is thought to be delicious in France. In Hong Kong, some people enjoy eating snakes. New Zealanders eat sheep, but they never eat goat meat. The Japanese don’t like to eat sheep meat because of its smell, but they enjoy raw fish.

So it (9)__________ that although eating is a topic that we can talk about for hours, there is very little (10)__________ sense in what we say about it. People everywhere enjoy eating what they have always been earing, and there is very little we can do to change our eating habits.

D. WRITING
I. Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence, using “you”.

1. Vegetarians don’t eat meat.
   => If you’re a vegetarian, ____________________________________________
2. People who live in a cold country don’t like hot weather.
   => If you live ______________________________________________________
3. Teachers have to work very hard.
   => If you’re a teacher, ______________________________________________
4. People who do a lot of exercise stay fit and healthy.
   => If you __________________________________________________________
5. Mechanics understand engines.
   => If you’re a _______________________________________________________ 
6. People who read newspapers know what’s happening in the world.
   => If you __________________________________________________________

II. Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. Eating healthy foods is very important.
   => It is _____________________________________________________________
2. I suggest having spaghetti and pizza tonight.
   => Let’s _____________________________________________________________
3. You need to peel the onion and slice it.
   => The onion _________________________________________________________
4. Follow these safety instructions or you may get burnt.
   => If you ___________________________________________________________
5. My aunt has never tasted sushi before.
   => This is ___________________________________________________________

PART 3: TEST YOURSELF

I. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

1. A. ingredient       B. cucumber       C. particular       D. analysis
2. A. understand  B. librarian  C. experiment  D. historical
3. A. business  B. combine  C. endangered  D. reduce
4. A. accidental  B. outnumber  C. opinion  D. nutritious
5. A. pancake  B. canteen  C. teaspoon  D. cabbage

II. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.
1. A meal of Hue people has a natural combination between flavors and colors of dishes, which creates the unique ________ in the regional cuisine.
   A. description  B. list  C. feature  D. part
2. You usually _________ vegetables like onion. It means that you cut them into many small pieces.
   A. grate  B. sprinkle  C. chop  D. whisk
3. _________ has left a bicycle outside.
   A. Anyone  B. Anything  C. Someone  D. Something
4. Keeping a _________ for a few days will help you discover your bad eating habits.
   A. food dairy  B. report  C. diary  D. personal
5. One special feature of cuisine in Southern Vietnam is short cooking time which aims to ________ the freshness of food.
   A. remain  B. exist  C. stay  D. continue
6. Is there _________ apple juice in the fridge, Quang?
   A. any  B. some  C. an  D. a
7. _________ don’t visit this part of the town.
   A. The most tourists  B. Most of tourists  C. Most tourists  D. Most the tourists
8. You may have had certain eating habits for so long that you do not _________ they are unhealthy.
   A. understand  B. tell  C. recognize  D. realize
9. If children don’t play sports, they _________ sleepy and tired.
   A. would have felt  B. had felt  C. would feel  D. will feel
10. If I feel hungry in the afternoon, I _________ snacks like fresh carrots.
    A. had had  B. might have  C. would have  D. had
11. Can I have a pizza, a dozen eggs and a _________ of lemonade, please?
    A. piece  B. tub  C. bottle  D. jar
12. I think that _________ lemon juice on fish makes it taste better.
    A. few  B. a few  C. little  D. a little
13. If parents don’t cook at home, their children ________ more fast food.
   A. may have  B. had had  C. have  D. would have

14. If my mother goes home late this evening, my father ________.
   A. had cooked  B. has cooked  C. will cook  D. would cook

15. I would like a ________ of broccoli and two carrots.
   A. slice  B. head  C. bunch  D. clove

16. We couldn’t buy anything because ________ of the shops were open.
   A. all  B. half  C. most  D. none

17. If you eat a lot of fruit, you ________ health problems.
   A. had  B. will never have  C. have  D. may have

18. Such ________ as sugar, sugarcane, and coconut water are mostly used in Southern Vietnamese food than in Northern and Central Viet Nam.
   A. ingredients  B. menus  C. dishes  D. courses

19. I didn’t eat everything that they ________ me at the party.
   A. served  B. shared  C. cooked  D. baked

20. The village is very small. There are ________ houses.
   A. a few  B. only a few  C. some  D. only a little

III. Choose the word in the box to complete the text.

Vietnamese food culture (1) ________ by regions from the north to the south. In Northern Viet Nam, Vietnamese food is (2) ________ by light and balanced flavours with the combination of many (3) ________ Northerners have been using many kinds of meats like pork, beef, and chicken to cook; besides, some kinds of freshwater fish, crustaceans, and other mollusks like (4) ________, crabs, and oysters, etc. Many famous dishes of Viet Nam are cooked with these ingredients such as Bun Rieu, Pho, Bun Thang, Bun Cha, Banh Cuon, etc.

Then food culture in Central and Southern Viet Nam has developed suitable (5) ________ in each region. In Central Viet Nam, the regional cuisine of Central Viet Nam is famous for its spicy food, which differs from two other parts with mostly non-spicy food. Hue cuisine is typical Central Viet Nam’s food culture. (6) ________ of Hue cuisine are decorative and colorful, which expresses the influence of the Vietnamese royal (7) ________ in the feudal period. Food in the region is often decorated (8) ________ and used with chili peppers and shrimp sauces, namely, Bun Bo Hue, Banh xeo, or Banh beo, etc.
In Southern Viet Nam, the region is characterized by warm weather and fertile soil, which creates favorable conditions for planting a variety of fruit, vegetables and (9) ______. Thus, food in the region is often added with garlic, shallots and fresh herbs. Particularly, Southerners are favored of sugar; they add sugar in most dishes. Here, there is also an (10) ______ of western and Asian cuisines on southern food, such as influences from China, India, France, and Thailand.

IV. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.

Many health (1) ______ believe that children and young people today are more (2) ______ than they used to be. So why has this happened?

One reason is bad eating habits. (3) ______ of young people don’t have a healthy diet. They eat too much fast food (4) ______ hamburgers and pizza and not enough fruit and vegetables. In the US, many children have been eating fast food (5) ______ since they were very young. In fact, almost one-third of American children aged four to nineteen have been eating fast food (6) ______ all the time. They also don’t (7) ______ exercise and spend too (8) ______ of their time watching TV, surfing the Internet or playing computer games.

So how can you change your habits if you have been following an unhealthy lifestyle for a long time? First, change your (9) ______ and eat more fruit and vegetables. Next, find an activity you enjoy. Why not try something different like rock climbing, surfing or hiking? Many young people have found that (10) ______ fit and healthy can be a lot of fun.

V. Complete the sentences with a, an, some or any.

1. I don’t have ______ paper.
2. Is there ______ petrol in the car?
3. I buy ______ fruits, but I don’t have ______ vegetables.
4. Do you have ______ stamps? I need two.
5. I need ______ butter to make a cake.
6. I don’t have ______ free time today. Sorry.
7. Are there ______ potatoes in the basket?
8. There is ______ ink-pot on the table.
9. Can I have ______ glass of milk?
10. Thank you. And ______ box of chocolates would be fine.

VI. Fill in the blanks with: much/ many/ few/ little/ most.

1. She isn’t very popular. She has ______ friends.
2. Ann is very busy these days. She has ______ free time.
3. Did you take ______ photographs when you were on holiday?
4. I’m not very busy today. I haven’t got _______________ to do.
5. This is very modern city. There are ___________ old buildings.
6. The weather has been very dry recently. We’ve had ___________ rain.
7. ___________ English learners is becoming greater and greater.
8. ___________ people have applied for the job.
9. Did it cost ___________ to repair the car?
10. ___________ of my friends live in HCM city.

VII. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses of the conditionals.
1. If we (take) ___________, the children (not go) ______________ for a walk.
2. If she (not read) ___________ the novel, she (not pas) _______________ the literature test.
3. If I (not argue) ___________ with my friend, he (lend) ______________ me ___________ his motorbike.
4. If we (take) ___________ the bus, we (not arrive) ______________ in time.
5. If Dick (not buy) ___________ the book, his friends (be) ______________ angry ___________ with him.
6. If Tom (not tidy up) ___________ his room, Victoria (not help) ___________ him with the muffins.
7. If the boys (not play) ___________ football, the girls (not come) ______________ to ___________ football pitch.
8. If you (eat) ___________ too much junk food, you (not lose) ______________ weight.
9. If I (not make) ___________ breakfast tomorrow morning, my girlfriend (not love) _______ ___________ me anymore.
10. If they (not hurry) ___________, they (not catch) ______________ the train.

VIII. Write one word in each gap to complete the sentences.
1. Most people seem to be ______________ of the harmful effects of their diet.
2. Everyone complemented her _______________ the wonderful buffet she’d laid on.
3. The problem with drinks like that is they’re full ______________ sugar.
4. The snack choice was ______________ fruit salad or chocolate cake.
5. I’m going to tell you what your supper is. You’ll just have to wait ______________ see.
6. She’s generally regarded ______________ being the best cookery book writer of her generation.
7. Most people associate English food ______________ fish and chips and shepherd’s pie.
8. Karen’s very careful ______________ how much the salt she has.
9. There’s a lack _______________ good restaurants round here.
10. The meat was well cooked, but the sauce was totally lacking _______________ flavor.