**VOCABULARY**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Pronunciation** | **Type** | **Meaning** | **Example** |
| A picture containing toy  Description automatically generated  **changing room** | /ˈʧeɪnʤɪŋ ruːm/ | **n** | phòng thay đồ | There is a changing room behind the shop.  *Có một phòng thay đồ phía sau cửa hàng.* |
| Customer Finish Eating And Call For A Bill - Waiter And Customer Clipart,  HD Png Download , Transparent Png Image - PNGitem  **customer** | /ˈkʌstəmə/ | **n** | khách hàng | He is a polite customer.  *Anh ấy là một khách hàng lịch sự.* |
| Chart, funnel chart  Description automatically generated  **large** | /lɑːʤ/ | **adj** | (cỡ) lớn | John buys a new shirt for his father. It is large.  *John mua một chiếc áo phông mới cho bố của anh ta. Nó rộng (cỡ lớn)* |
| Chart, funnel chart  Description automatically generated  **extra large** | /ˈɛkstrə lɑːʤ/ | **adj** | (cỡ) rất lớn | His father is tall and fat so he wants an extra-large shirt.  *Bố anh ấy cao và mập do vậy ông ý cần một chiếc áo cỡ đại (rất rộng).* |
| Chart, funnel chart  Description automatically generated  **medium** | /ˈmiːdiəm/ | **adj** | (cỡ) trung bình | There is only a medium shirt in the shop.  *Cửa hàng chỉ còn một chiếc áo cỡ trung bình.* |
| A group of people standing in front of a vending machine  Description automatically generated with low confidence  **sales assistant** | /seɪlz əˈsɪstənt/ | **n** | nhân viên bán hàng | Tony is a sales assistant.  *Tony là một nhân viên bán hàng.* |
| Icon  Description automatically generated  **sweater** | /ˈswɛtə/ | **n** | áo len dài tay | It is cold. I want to buy a sweater  *Trời lạnh. Mình cần mua một chiếc áo len dài tay.* |
| A picture containing text  Description automatically generated  **change** | /ʧeɪnʤ/ | **n** | tiền thừa | The sweater is 140.000 VND and she gives 10.000 VND for my change.  *Chiếc áo len 140.000 đồng và cô ấy trả lại mình 10.000 đồng tiền thừa* |
| A picture containing text, vector graphics  Description automatically generated**change** | /ʧeɪnʤ/ | **v** | thay đổi | He wants to change to the red shirt.  *Anh ta muốn đổi sang chiếc áo màu đỏ.* |
| A picture containing graphical user interface  Description automatically generated  **check** | /ʧɛk/ | **n** | séc | John won the game with a check of 100 USD  *John đã chiến thắng cuộc chơi với tấm séc 100 đô la Mĩ* |
| Icon  Description automatically generated  **check** | /ʧɛk/ | **v** | kiểm tra | I always check the test paper carefully.  *Mính luôn kiểm tra bài thi cẩn thận.* |
| **dessert** | /dɪˈzɜːt/ | **n** | bữa tráng miệng | She has a big dessert after lunch.  *Cô ấy ăn nhiều đồ tráng miệng sau bữa trưa.* |
| **menu** | /ˈmɛnjuː/ | **n** | thực đơn | The restaurant has a very nice menu.  *Nhà hàng có một bản thực đơn trông rất đẹp.* |
| A picture containing icon  Description automatically generated  **order** | /ˈɔːdə/ | **v** | gọi món | She orders a bowl of chicken noodle for breakfast.  *Cô ta gọi đồ một tô phở gà cho bữa sáng.* |
| 444 Waiter Tips Illustrations &amp; Clip Art - iStock  **tip** | /tɪp/ | **n** | tiền boa | The man gave Jessi a small tip after having dinner.  *Người đàn ông đã đưa cho Jessi một khoản tiền boa nhỏ sau khi ăn xong bữa tối.* |
| **beef** | /biːf/ | **n** | thịt bò | She likes eating beef.  *Cô ấy thích ăn thịt bò.* |
| Fish sayce Royalty Free Vector Image - VectorStock  **fish sauce** | /fɪʃ sɔːs/ | **n** | nước mắm | Phu Quoc island is famous for its fish sauce product.  *Phú Quốc nổi tiếng với sản phẩm nước mắm.* |
| Logo, icon  Description automatically generated  **fry** | /fraɪ/ | **v** | rán | She is hungry so she wants to fry some eggs.  *Cô ấy đói nên cô ấy muốn rán vài quả trứng.* |
| **grill** | /grɪl/ | **v** | nướng | They have a small party and they will grill beef in the garden.  *Họ có một bữa tiệc nhỏ và họ sẽ nướng thịt bò ngoài vườn.* |
| Clip Art Pics Of Herbs Plants - Herb Clipart, HD Png Download , Transparent  Png Image - PNGitem  **herb** | /hɜːb/ | **n** | rau thơm | There are many kinds of herbs in Vietnam.  *Ở Việt Nam có nhiều loại rau thơm.* |
| **lamb** | /læm/ | **n** | thịt cừu | I don’t like eating lamb.  *Tôi không thích ăn thịt cừu.* |
| **noodles** | /ˈnuːdlz/ | **n** | mì/bún/phở | She has a bowl of chicken noodle for breakfast.  *Cô ta ăn một tô phở gà cho bữa sáng.* |
| **pork** | /pɔːk/ | **n** | thịt lợn | We like eating pork.  *Chúng tớ thích ăn thịt lợn.* |
| Free Pizza Clipart Png, Download Free Pizza Clipart Png png images, Free  ClipArts on Clipart Library  **pizza** | /ˈpiːtsə/ | **n** | bánh piza | Her kids like eating pizzas  *Trẻ con nhà cô ấy thích ăn bánh pizza* |
| Free Hamburger Cliparts Transparent, Download Free Hamburger Cliparts  Transparent png images, Free ClipArts on Clipart Library  **hamburger** | /ˈhæmbɜːgə/ | **n** | bánh mì hambuger | This hamburger is very delicious.  *Chiếc bánh ham-bơ-gơ này rất ngon.* |
| **cupcake** | /ˈkʌpˌkeɪk/ | **n** | bánh kem nhỏ | Hoa made some cupcakes for her kids.  *Hoa đã làm một vài chiếc bánh kem nhỏ cho con cô ấy.* |
| Chicken Pasta High Res Stock Images | Shutterstock**chicken pasta** | /ˈʧɪkɪn ˈpæstə/ | **n** | mì ý vị gà | Would you like a dish of chicken pasta?  *Bạn có muốn ăn một đĩa mì ý vị gà không?* |
| Icon  Description automatically generated  **omelet** | /ˈɒmlɪt/ | **n** | trứng ốp la | He orders a dish of omelet.  *Anh ta gọi một đĩa trứng ốp la.* |
| Spaghetti Cartoon HD Stock Images | Shutterstock  **spaghetti** | /spəˈgɛti/ | **n** | spageti | I had a dish of spaghetti for dinner last night.  *Tối hôm qua mình đã ăn một đĩa mì spageti cho bữa tối.* |
| A Balanced Meal - Fries Clipart, HD Png Download , Transparent Png Image -  PNGitem  **fries** | /fraɪz/ | **n** | khoai tây chiên | It’s easy to cook cries.  *Nấu khoai tây chiên rất dễ.* |
| **seafood** | /ˈsiːfuːd/ | **n** | hải sản | I went to Ha Long Bay last summer and had delicious seafood on the beach.  *Mùa hè năm ngoái tớ đã đi Vịnh Hạ Long và đã ăn hải sản trên bờ biển* |
| A picture containing plant  Description automatically generated  **onion** | /ˈʌnjən/ | **n** | củ hành | I don’t like onions.  *Tớ không thích hành.* |
| **smell** | /smɛl/ | **v** | ngửi (mùi) | This flower smells so good.  *Bông hoa này ngửi rất thơm* |
| **taste** | /teɪst/ | **v** | nếm (vị) | She tasted his new food. It was great.  *Cô ấy đã nếm thử món ăn mới của anh ta. Nó rất ngon.* |
| **try ..on** | /traɪ ..ɒn/ | **v** | mặc thử | She wants to try on this new dress.  *Cô ấy muốn mặc thử chiếc váy mới này.* |
| **socks (in red)** | /sɒks (ɪn rɛd)/ | **n** | tất màu đỏ | She has a pair of red socks.  *Cô ấy có một đôi tất màu đỏ.* |
| **shirt (in blue)** | /ʃɜːt (ɪn bluː)/ | **n** | áo phông màu xanh | He wants to buy this blue shirt.  *Anh ấy muốn mua chiếc áo phông màu xanh này.* |

**PRONUNCIATION**

**SOUND CHANGES – NHỮNG BIẾN ĐỔI ÂM THANH**

**I/ Sự khác biệt tiếng Anh và tiếng Việt**

Ngôn ngữ tiếng Việt hình thành bằng cách ghép những từ thành câu, những câu thành đoạn. Các từ dưới tiếng Việt chẳng hề có âm gió, âm đuôi nên sẽ không có hiện tượng nối âm như tiếng Anh hay tiếng Pháp.

Khi bạn phát âm một câu hay cụm từ tiếng Việt, những âm tiết và từ sẽ không được nối với nhau mà lại được phân biệt riêng rẽ, rõ ràng.

Ví dụ như:

* *Không có gì -> “không” + “có” + “gì”*

Còn dưới tiếng Anh, bạn sẽ thấy những âm tiết cứ được nối với nhau theo các quy tắc nhất định.

Ví dụ như:

* *Not at all -> “no****t at a****ll” (nghe như: “no-ta-tall”)*

Chính do đó mà chúng ta thường gặp nhiều hạn chế khi học phát âm tiếng Anh. Chúng ta phát âm tiếng Anh như cách phát âm tiếng mẹ đẻ của mình, và vô tình bỏ sót việc nối âm. Điều này tác động đến việc nghe hiểu tiếng Anh cũng như tại sao chúng ta nói tiếng Anh chưa hay, chưa đúng.

**II/ Quy tắc nuốt âm trong tiếng Anh**

Khi người Anh/ Mỹ nói chuyện với nhau theo một tốc độ nhanh, các từ thường như bị dính lại với nhau hay còn gọi là nuốt âm. Nuốt âm (Elision) là sự lược bỏ đi một hoặc nhiều âm (có thể là nguyên âm, phụ âm hoặc cả âm tiết) trong một từ hoặc một cụm từ khiến cho người nói phát âm dễ dàng hơn. Hành động nuốt âm thường xảy ra tự nhiên không chủ định nhưng cũng có thể có sự cân nhắc.

Có hai dạng nuốt âm phổ biến là lược bỏ nguyên âm và lược bỏ phụ âm

1. **Lược bỏ nguyên âm**

Âm schwa /ə/ có thể được lược bỏ sau những phụ âm như /p/, /t/, /k/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ví dụ** | **Không nuốt âm** | **Nuốt âm** | **Nghĩa** |
| potato | /**pə**'teɪtoʊ/ | /**p**ˈteɪtoʊ/ | khoai tây |
| polite | /**pə**'laɪt/ | /**p**ˈlaɪt/ | lịch sự |
| police | /**pə**'liːs/ | /**p**ˈliːs/ | cânh sát |
| tonight | /**tə**'nait/ | /**t**ˈnaɪt/ | tối nay |
| tomato | /**tə**'ma:teʊ/ | /**t**ˈmɑːtəʊ/ | cà chua |

1. **Lược bỏ phụ âm**

Khi có hai hay nhiều phụ âm đi với nhau, sẽ xuất hiện khuynh hướng nuốt âm khi đọc hay gọi là đơn giản hóa một số tổ hợp phụ âm. Có những trường hợp sự nuốt âm sẽ kéo theo âm tiết trong từ sẽ bị giảm:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ví dụ** | **Không nuốt âm** | **Nuốt âm** | **Nghĩa** |
| next to | /ˈnɛks**tˌt**ʊ/ | /ˈnɛksˌ**t**ʊ/ | bên cạnh |
| want to | /ˈwɒn**tˌt**ʊ/ | /ˈwɒn**ˌt**ʊ/ | muốn làm gì |
| desktop | /ˈdɛs**kˌt**ɒp/ | /ˈdɛs**ˌt**ɒp/ | màn hình |

**Note:**  Trong tiếng Anh, có một số âm thường được lược bỏ:

* Phụ âm “v” trong “of” khi nó đứng trước phụ âm.

**Ví dụ:** *lots of them* **/ ’lɒts əv ðəm / => / ’lɒts ə ðəm /**

* Phụ âm ở giữa trong nhóm phụ âm thức tạp
* *Looked back* **/ ‘lʊkt’bæk** / **=> / ‘lʊk’bæk /**
* *Acts* **/ ækts / => / æks /**
* Phụ âm “h” trong “he, him, his, her”
* *You must tell him* **/ju məst tel hɪm/ =>/ju məs tel-ɪm/**
* *Where’s he?* **/wers hi/=> /wers-i/**

**III/ Quy tắc nối âm trong tiếng Anh**

1. **Nối phụ âm với nguyên âm**

Khi một phụ âm đứng trước một nguyên âm, chúng ta phải đọc nối phụ âm với nguyên âm.

* **“***Make up***”,**chúng ta sẽ đọc nối chứ không tách rời 2 từ **(/meɪkkʌp/).**
* *Hold up* phát âm là **/ həʊld dʌp /**
* *Help us* phát âm là **/help pʌs/**

Ngoại lệ:

* Phụ âm /h/ thường không được phát âm khi đứng trong câu nên trong lúc phát âm, nguyên âm đầu tiên của những từ này sẽ được thực hiện việc nối âm với phụ âm cuối của từ đứng trước nó.

Ví dụ:

* Walk with (h)im
* Take (h)ours

**2. Nối nguyên âm với nguyên âm**

Khi thực hiện việc nối phát âm của 2 nguyên âm, bạn bắt buộc phải thêm một phụ âm vào giữa phát âm của các nguyên âm. Và việc thêm phụ âm này có 3 nguyên tắc như sau:

Đối với cụm các nguyên âm “OU”, “U”, “AU” (các nguyên âm tròn môi) thì bạn sẽ thêm phát âm “W” vào giữa.

***Ví dụ:***

* *Do it*phát âm là**/du: wit/**
* *Go out*phát âm là **/gəʊˈwaʊt/**

Đối với cụm các nguyên âm **“**E”, “I”, “EI” (các nguyên âm dài môi) thì bạn sẽ phải thêm phát âm “Y” vào giữa.

***Ví dụ:***

* *I ask*phát âm là**/ai ya:sk/**

Đối với những từ có phát âm kết thúc bằng nguyên âm đơn /ɪ/ hoặc /i:/ hoặc các nguyên âm đôi /aɪ/, /eɪ/ và /ɔɪ/, thì bạn sẽ phải thêm “j” vào phát âm của mình.

***Ví dụ:***

* *say it*phát âm là **/sei jit/**
* *story about* phát âm là **/stɔːriˈjəbaʊt/**

**3. Nối phụ âm với phụ âm**

Khi có 2 hay nhiều hơn phụ âm đứng gần nhau, chúng ta sẽ đọc 1 phụ âm nhưng kéo dài nó.

***Ví dụ:***

* *Want to* phát âm là wanna **/wɒn nə/**
* *With thanks* phát âm là **/wɪ ‘θ:æŋks/**

***Lưu ý:***Khi phát âm các phụ âm /t/ và /d/ nối với phụ âm /j/ thì chúng ta có các biến âm như sau:

1. /t/ + /j/ ➜ /tʃ/

***Ví dụ:***  *last year* phát âm là **/lɑːstʃɪə/**

* /d/ + /j/ ➜ / dʒ/

***Ví dụ:*** *would you*phát âm là **/wʊdʒɔːz/**

**IV/ Practice pronunciation**

**"Do you have...?"** often sounds like **/dʒə hæv/.**

* *Do you have these pants in blue?*
* *Do you have this jacket in green?*
* *Do you have these socks in red?*
* *Do you have this shirt in pink?*

**"...would you like...?"** often sounds like **/wə-dʒʊ-laik/.**

* *What would you like to drink?*
* *Would you like some milk?*
* *What would you like to eat?*
* *Would you like some dessert?*

**GRAMMAR**

**I/ Demonstratives - Đại từ chỉ định This, That, These, Those.**

- This: dùng chỉ vật, người số ít, ở gần.

- That: Dùng chỉ vật, người số ít số ít, ở xa.

- These: Dùng chỉ vật, người số nhiều, ở gần

- Those: Dùng chỉ vật, người số nhiều, ở xa.

|  |
| --- |
| + This / That + is + a/ an + N (số ít)  - This / That + is + not + a/ an + N (số ít)  ? Is + this/ that + a/ an + N (số ít)?  ⇨ Yes, This / that is hoặc yes, it is (phải)  ⇨ No, this / that isn’t hoặc No, it isn’t (không phải) |

**Ex**: This is Lan Đây là Lan

That is not Lan Đó không phải là Lan

What is this? Đây là cái gì?

|  |
| --- |
| + These / Those + are + N (số nhiều)  - These / Those + are + not + N (số nhiều)  ? Are + These / Those+ a/ an + N (số ít)?  ⇨ Yes, These / Those are hoặc yes, they are (phải)  ⇨ No, These / Those aren’t hoặc No, they aren’t (không phải) |

**Ex**: These are three balls Đây là 3 trái bóng.

**II/ Personal pronouns, possessive adjectives, and possessive pronouns**

* Đại từ nhân xưng làm chủ ngữ trong câu.

- **He** is a good student in my class. (Anh ấy là học sinh giỏi của lớp tôi.)

- **Lan and Huong** like music very much. (Lan và Hương rất thích âm nhạc.)

* Tính từ sở hữu chỉ sự sở hữu của người hoặc vật.

- This is **my** schoolbag and that is **your** schoolbag. (Đây là cặp sách của tôi và kia là của bạn.)

- **Her** bike is old, but **his** bike is new. (Xe đạp của cô ấy cũ rồi nhưng xe của anh ấy con rất mới.)

* Đại từ sở hữu thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu + danh từ đã đề cập trước đó.

- **Her** house is beautiful but **mine** is not. (Nhà của cô ấy đẹp nhưng nhà của tôi thì không.)

- **Their** school is small but **ours** is large. (Trường của họ nhỏ nhưng trường của chúng tôi lớn.)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Đại từ nhân xưng**  **(Làm chủ ngữ)** | **Đại từ nhân xưng**  **(Làm tân ngữ)** | **Tính từ sở hữu** | **Đại từ sở hữu** |
| **I** | **me** | **MY** | **MINE** |
| **you** | **you** | **YOUR** | **YOURS** |
| **he** | **him** | **HIS** | **HIS** |
| **she** | **her** | **HER** | **HER** |
| **it** | **it** | **ITS** | **ITS** |
| **we** | **us** | **OUR** | **OURS** |
| **you** | **you** | **YOUR** | **YOURS** |
| **they** | **them** | **THEIR** | **THEIRS** |

**\* Cách thành lập sở hữu cách của danh từ:**

- Thêm dấu sở hữu “**’s**” vào sau danh từ số ít và danh từ số nhiều có dạng đặc biệt không tận cùng là “**s**”.

A pupil’s pens: những chiếc bút chì của một bạn học sinh.

The men’s cars: những chiếc xe ô tô của những người đàn ông.

- Thêm dấu sở hữu “**’**” vào sau danh từ tận cùng là (**s**)

These pupils’ pens: những chiếc bút của những bạn học sinh này.

Those students’ bags: những chiếc cặp sách của những học sinh kia.

\* **Chú ý**:

- Những danh từ số ít có tận cùng là “-**s**” được thành lập bằng cả hai cách:

The bus’ chairs (những chiếc ghế của xe buýt.)

The bus’s chairs (những chiếc ghế của xe buýt.)

- Nhóm danh từ được thành lập theo cách đánh dấu sở hữu vào danh từ cuối.

John and Brad’s house (nhà của John and Brad.)

Hien, Nga and Linh’s teacher (thầy giáo của Hiền, Nga và Linh.)

**III/** **Countable & uncountable nouns - danh từ số ít, số nhiều, đếm được và không đếm được**

Trong tiếng Anh có 2 loại danh từ là danh từ đếm được (**Countable Noun**) và danh từ không đếm được (**Uncountable Noun**).

**Danh từ không đếm được:** Ví dụ: **tea** (trà), **water** (nước), **sugar** (đường)...

**Danh từ đếm được:** danh từ đếm được gồm cả danh từ số ít và danh từ số nhiều:

Danh từ số ít chỉ một người hay một vật. Danh từ số nhiều chỉ hai người hoặc hai vật trở lên.

**- Cách thành lập số nhiều cho danh từ đếm được**

a. Những danh từ tận cùng là x, ch, sh, s **⇨ thêm “es”**

Ex: a box **⇨ boxes.**

A couch **⇨** couches.

b. Danh từ **tận cùng** là **“y”,** **trước nó** là **1 phụ âm** **⇨** *đổi “y” thành “I”* **và thêm “es”.**

Ex: A city **⇨** cities.

A kitty **⇨** kitties.

c. Danh từ **tận cùng** là **“y”,** **trước nó** là **1 nguyên âm** **⇨** **thêm “s”**

Ex: A play **⇨** plays.

A boy ⇨boys.

d. Danh từ **tận cùng** là **“f”** hoặc **“fe”** ⇨ *đổi “f”, “fe” thành “v*” rồi **thêm “es”.**

Ex: a wife ⇨ wives.

A leaf ⇨ leaves.

e. Danh từ **tận cùng là “o”** mà **trước nó là 1 phụ âm** ⇨ **thêm “es**”

Ex: a tomato ⇨ tomatoes.

f. Danh từ **tận cùng là “o”** **mà trước nó là 1 nguyên âm** ⇨**thêm “s”.**

Ex: a studio ⇨ studios.

**\* Một số trường hợp đặc biệt (phải học)**

A man ⇨ men những người đàn ông

A woman ⇨ women những người phụ nữ

An ox ⇨ oxen những con bò

A foor ⇨ feet những bàn chân

A child ⇨ children những đứa trẻ

A foot⇨ feet những bàn chân

A tooth ⇨ teeth những cái răng

A mouse ⇨ mice những con chuột

A leaf ⇨ leaves những chiếc lá

**- Một số danh từ đếm được có chung hình thái cho cả hai dạng số ít và số nhiều**

**One fish** (một con cá) **-> two fish** (2 con cá)

**One sheep** (một con cừu) **-> two sheep** (2 con cừu)

**- Một số danh từ chỉ có hình thái ở số nhiều: trousers** (quần dài)**, glasses** (kính mắt)

Where are my glasses? (Kính của tớ đâu?)

My trousers are dirty. (Quần của tôi bẩn rồi.)

**- “There”**

**There is +** N số ít + trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn.

**There are** + N số nhiều + trang từ chỉ nơi chốn

Ex: There is a book on the table. (vì A book là số ít nên chia là “Is”)

There are three pens on the table. (vì three pens là số nhiều nên chia là “are”)

**Lưu ý: Trong một câu nếu có cả danh từ số ít và danh từ số nhiều thì việc sử dụng cấu trúc “there is/ are” sẽ phụ thuộc vào danh từ số ít hay số nhiều đi liền với nó.**

- There is a book and two rulers in the bag.

*(Có một quyển sách và hai cái thước kẻ trong túi.)*

- There is a dictionary and ten books on the bookshelf.

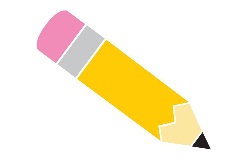
*(Có một quyển từ điển và mười quyển sách trên giá sách.)*

- There are twenty pupils and one teacher in the classroom.

*(Có hai mươi bạn học sinh và một giáo viên trong lớp.)*

- There are two chairs and one table in the living room.

*(Có hai chiếc ghế và một chiếc bàn trong phòng khách.)*



**PRACTICE**

**I. PHONETICS**

**Exercise 1: Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.**

**A.**

**1.** A**.** m**e**dium B**.** menu **C**. **e**gg D. spagh**e**tti

**2.** A**.** p**a**nts B. assistant **C**. h**a**mburger D. s**a**ndwich

**3.** A. cr**ea**m B. m**ea**t **C**. s**ea**food D. br**ea**kfast

**4.** A. jean**s** B. dollar**s** **C**. sock**s** D. herb**s**

**5.** A. onion**s** B. egg**s** **C**. potatoe**s** D. cupcake**s**

**B.**

**1.** A**. s**teak-fritesB**. s**ugarC. **s**auceD. **s**ales

**2.** A. lar**g**e B**.** chan**g**e C.sin**g**ular D. oran**g**e

**3.** A. **ch**ocolate B. **ch**icken C. **ch**eesecake D. s**ch**ooling

**4.** A. m**e**dium B. m**e**nu C. **e**gg D. spagh**e**tti

**5.** A. p**a**nts B. assist**a**nt C.h**a**mburger D.s**a**ndwich

**6.** A. cr**ea**m B. m**ea**t C.s**ea**food D. br**ea**kfast

**7.** A. jean**s** B. dollar**s** C.sock**s** D. herb**s**

**8.** A. onion**s** B.egg**s** C. potatoe**s** D. cupcake**s**

**9.** A. sandwich**es** B.tomato**es** C. noodl**es** D. French-fri**es**

**10.** A. fri**ed** B.grill**ed** C. unpollut**ed** D. shar**ed**

**Exercise 2: Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.**

**1.** A. cupcake B. dessert C. color D. pizza

**2.** A. customer B. omelet C. assistant D. medium

**3.** A. order B. review C. enjoy D. repeat

**4.** A. sweater B. dollar C. menu D. around

**5.** A. wonderful B. popular C. countable D. delicious

**II. VOCABULARY**

**Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with words from the unit. The first letter is already there.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| 1. GRILLED MEAT | 2. DESERT | 3. CHECK |
|  |  |  |
| 4. SEAFOOD | 5. JEANS | 6. FISH SAUSAGE |

A picture containing calendar

Description automatically generated**Exercise 2: Read the sign / text in the box and choose the correct meaning (A, B, C or D)**

**1.** What does this sign say?

A. Boad B. Menu

C. Paper D. Bill



**2.** What does this sign say?

A. Herb B. Spice

C. Vegetables D. Medicine

**Exercise 3: Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **grill** | **beef** | **herbs** | **pork** | **noodles** |
| **seafood** | **expensive fry** | | **fish sauce** | **lamp** |

**1.** Jame likes to put chili in her\_\_**fish sauce** and pour it on her noodles.  
**2.** My elder sister uses\_\_\_**herbs**\_\_\_ from the garden to make our food taste amazing.

**3.** Steak-frites is a kind of meat dish. It's \_\_**beef**\_\_\_and French fries.  
**4.** \_\_\_\_\_**fry**\_\_ the steak in a little butter. It's so good.  
**5.** Pad see ew is a popular dish from Thailand with fried\_\_**noodles**\_\_\_.  
**6.** My brother really likes fried\_\_**pork**\_\_\_\_. Bacon is his favorite type.

**7.** Rolls Royces are very \_\_**expensive** \_\_\_ .

**8.** They\_\_**grill**\_\_\_\_\_ the sausages on the barbecue.  
**9.** You can get good\_\_\_**seafood**\_\_\_\_\_ in this restaurant. They serve really good crab and shrimp.  
**10.** She doesn’t like to eat grilled beef or pork, so she had grilled\_\_\_\_**lamp**\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 4: Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.**

**customer extra large large pants**

**changingroom medium sweater try on sales asistant**

1. This blouse is very big. It’s an **extra large**.
2. Why don’t you \_\_**try on**\_ this pink jacket?
3. Do you have this T-shirt in\_\_**large** \_? This medium one is too small?



1. Do you have these\_\_**pants**\_ in dark blue? Can I try them on?

* Sure. The \_**changingroom**\_\_\_ is over there.

1. A \_**sales asistant**\_\_works in a store.
2. The \_**customer**\_\_\_wants a medium blue dress.
3. This pink\_\_ **sweater**\_\_\_\_ is so nice. How much is it?

* It’s ten dollars.

1. That red dress was too big. This one is too small.

Do you have it in \_\_**medium**\_\_\_\_\_?

**III. GRAMMAR**

**Exercise 1: Choose the right word to complete the sentences.**

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shirt looks great. (That/ Those)

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a beautiful day today. (That/ This)

**3.** Look at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man over there. (this/ that)

**4.** Do you like\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flowers? (that/ those)

**5.** I love\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shoes but I don’t like\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shirt. (these/ that), (those/ that)

**6.** What are the answers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ questions? (this/these)

**7.** Let’s watch a movie.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a good idea. (This/ That)

**8.** This book isn’t very good, but\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book’s great. (these/ that)

**9.** Whose house is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (those/ that)

**10.** How much is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ T-shirt? (this/ those)

**11.** How much are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shoes? (that/ those)  
**12.** Excuse me, how much is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shirt? (this/ these)  
**13.** I like that skirt. Do you have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in black? (it/ them)  
**14.** Do you have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shoes in black? (this/ these)  
**15.** I like these shorts. Can I try\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on? (it/ them)  
**16.** What size are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pants over there? (those/ these)  
**17.** How much is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shirt by the window?  (that/ this)

**18.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new book “I learn Smart World 6” is very good. (This/ Those)

**19.** My brother can use\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ machines well. (that/ those)

**20.** This T-shirt is nice. I want to try\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (it/ them)

**Exercise 2: Use “there is/ there are” to complete the sentences.**

1. \_**there is**\_\_\_a vase on the table

2. \_\_\_**there are**\_lots of books on the shelf

3. \_\_**there are**\_\_\_12 cushions on the sofa

4. \_\_**there is**\_\_\_a big wardrobe in my sister’s bed room.

5. \_\_\_**there are**\_\_\_many children in the yard

6. \_\_**there is**\_\_no cake left on the table.

7. \_\_\_**there is**\_\_\_a laptop on the desk.

8. \_\_\_\_**there are**\_\_\_a lot of noisy children in the classroom

9. \_\_\_\_**there is**\_\_a little milk on the table

10. \_\_**there is**\_a few difficult problems on the quiz

11. \_**there are**\_\_\_\_\_\_mice in the kitchen.

12. \_\_\_**there is**\_a lot of salt in the sauce.

13. \_\_\_**there is**\_\_\_\_\_rubbish on the floor.

14. \_\_**there are**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_some dictionaries in the classroom.

15. \_**there is**\_\_a museum next to the park.

**Exercise 3: Complete with a/an/some or x (= nothing).**

1. What's wrong with you? Have you got \_\_\_\_**a**\_\_\_\_\_ precise problem at work?  
2. I know a lot of actors. Most of them are \_\_\_\_**x**\_\_\_\_\_famous.  
3. When I was \_\_\_\_**a**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ child, I used to practice the piano every day.  
4. Would she like to be \_\_\_**an**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English teacher ?  
5. Do you really collect \_\_\_\_**some**\_\_\_\_\_exotic butterflies ?  
6. What \_\_\_\_\_**an**\_\_\_ interesting game!  
7. I have been working on the computer for hours. I have got \_\_\_**x**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sore eyes.  
8. James doesn't feel very well this morning. He has got \_\_\_\_\_\_**a**\_\_\_\_\_ headache.  
9. We have brought the camera. We'll be able to take \_\_\_**some**\_\_\_\_\_\_ photographs of the building.

10. I need \_\_**some**\_\_\_\_\_ salt with my meal.

**Exercise 4: Use “a/ an/ some or any” to complete the sentences.**

1. There are \_\_\_**some**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people in the street.
2. There is \_\_\_\_**a**\_\_\_\_\_\_ cinema on the right.
3. There isn’t \_\_\_**any**\_\_\_\_\_dishwashers in the country house.
4. There aren’t \_\_\_\_**any**\_\_\_\_\_rivers running through the town centre.
5. There is \_\_\_**a**\_\_\_\_bar called Moe’s.
6. There are \_**some**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_chests of drawers in our apartment.
7. Is there \_\_\_**any**\_\_\_\_chocolate in the kitchen?
8. There’s \_\_**an**\_\_\_airport next to the city.
9. Are there \_\_**any**\_\_\_\_\_tourists in this villa?
10. Is there \_\_\_\_**an**\_\_\_\_\_\_office near here?
11. There isn’t\_\_\_**any**\_\_\_\_\_ milk in the jar.
12. She’d like\_**an**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ orange.
13. There are **some**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_oranges and bananas.
14. Is there\_\_**any**\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ meat in the fridge?
15. There aren’t \_\_**any**\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ noodles.
16. There is\_\_some\_\_\_\_\_ meat and \_\_\_some\_\_\_\_\_ rice for lunch.
17. Are there\_\_\_**any**\_\_\_ vegetables?
18. I have \_\_\_\_**a**\_\_\_\_ fruit for you.
19. He eats \_**an**\_\_\_\_ apple after his dinner.
20. Would you like \_\_\_\_**some**\_\_ water, please?
21. She wants to buy \_\_**some**\_\_\_\_ oranges for her mother.
22. Would you like \_\_\_**an**\_\_\_\_\_ egg for breakfast?
23. Can you bring me \_**some**\_\_\_\_\_\_ water, please?
24. I don’t want \_\_**any**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sugar in the tea.
25. She has \_\_\_**a**\_\_\_\_ sandwich for breakfast.
26. There is \_\_\_**any**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ milk in the bottle.
27. There are \_\_**some**\_\_\_ onions on the table.
28. Do you need \_\_**an**\_\_\_\_ expensive house?
29. Do you like \_\_\_\_**some**\_\_ meat for breakfast?
30. She buys \_\_\_\_\_**some**\_\_\_\_ new hats for her children.

**Exercise 5: Use “this/that/these/those” to complete the sentences.**

1. Can you bring me \_\_**that**\_\_\_magazine, I want to read it before I go to bed.  
2. My mother likes \_**that**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vase, the one over there. She said she bought it at the bazaar.  
3. \_**these**\_\_\_batteries in my hand are the most powerful.  
4. I never liked \_\_**these/**\_\_\_\_\_silk flowers, the ones they sell on the bridge.  
5. \_\_\_\_**these**\_\_\_\_are my children’s toys, I am surprised they are in that basket.  
6. Here, take \_\_\_\_**this/**\_\_\_\_pill and you will feel better by the morning.  
7. It’s very delicious! In fact, \_\_\_**this/**\_\_\_\_\_\_is the best spaghetti I have had in my life.  
8. Take the wheel, I am going to take a look at \_\_\_\_**this**\_\_noise in the back.  
9. \_\_\_**those**\_\_\_shoes are so old; I didn’t even know they were there.  
10. I don’t feel comfortable at \_\_**this**\_\_\_place, I think I will go home.

**Exercise 6: Complete the sentences.**

1. Paul is my best friend. He always helps \_**me**\_\_\_\_with my homework.  
2. Although Tony is my brother, I never play football with \_\_\_**me**\_\_\_\_.  
3. We go to the club every Saturday. Do you want to join \_\_**us**\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
4. Anna and Meg are my sisters. I always take \_\_\_**them**\_\_\_\_to the zoo on Sundays.  
5. I have a writing machine, but I never use \_\_\_**it\_\_\_\_\_\_**because it's very old.  
6. Mary is my cousin. I always see \_**her\_**\_\_\_\_on Wednesdays.  
7. Do you need a book? I can lend \_**you\_**\_\_\_my book. Here it is.  
8. My boyfriend is living in Los Angeles now. I miss \_**him**\_\_\_\_\_\_a lot.  
9. Are you hungry? I can make some sandwiches for **you**\_\_\_now.  
10. I don't want to be late. Can you lend \_\_\_\_**me**\_\_\_\_\_\_your car, please?  
11. If you are too sad, I'll come and comfort \_\_\_**you**\_\_\_\_.  
12. Joe is like a brother to me. I love \_**him\_\_\_\_\_\_a** lot.  
13. These ladies don't understand French. I'll try to help \_**her**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
14. For Katy's birthday Mum baked \_\_\_**her**\_\_ a wonderful cake.  
15. We are going to the pictures, would you like to come with **us**?  
16. This box is too heavy for Tom and me. Could you help \_\_**me**\_\_\_to lift it, please?  
17. What beautiful roses! Who gave \_\_\_**them**\_\_\_\_to you?  
18. My soup is tasteless. Can you pass \_\_**me**\_\_\_the salt, please?  
19. Have you seen my keys? I can't find \_\_\_**them**\_\_\_\_\_anywhere.  
20. There is a new girl in your class, do you know \_\_**her**\_\_\_\_\_?

**Exercise 7: Choose the right word to complete the sentences.**

**1.** This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (my/ I) book that is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (your/ you) book.

**2.** Music is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (I/ my) favourite subject.

**3.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (I/ My) want to be a teacher and \_\_\_\_\_\_ (my / me) sister wants to be a doctor.

**4.** Mai likes English but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (her / she) brother doesn’t.

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Nam and Lan’s teacher/ Nam and Lan teacher) are very nice and friendly.

**6.** Hoa’s pencil case \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (is/ are) blue. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Her/ She) friends’ pencil case are violet.

**7.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Those student’s school bags/ Those students’ school bags) are very heavy.

**8.** What is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (your/ you) father’s job?

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(He/ His) is an engineer.

**9.** How old \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (are/ is) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (your/ you) sister?

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (She/ Her) is ten years old.

**10.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (The women’s bikes/ The womens’ bikes) are new but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (the mens bikes’/ the men’s bikes) are old.

**11.** The bird sang \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (its/ it/ it’s) happy tune.

**12.** Listen to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (her/ hers/ her’s) carefully.

**13.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (His/ He/ She) uncle is a doctor. He is a nice person.

**14.** That old man is kind to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (our/ us/ we).

**15.** William and Tracy love\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (their/ theirs/ they) dogs so much.

**16.** My car is new, but\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (her/ hers/ she) is old.

**17.** The teacher told\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (us/ our/ we) an interesting story.

**18.** I want to sit between you and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (he/ him/ his).

**19.** She has an apple in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (she/ her/ hers) hand.

**20.** Bob and Ted live near\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (them/ their/ they) school.

**Exercise 8: Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.**

1. The chef put together a special \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of drinks and dishes employing chocolate.

A. newspaper B. menu C. knife D. soup

1. I live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_26 Tran Hung Dao Street.

A. in B. on C. at D. from

1. In Vietnam, Cơm tấm is a popular rice dish with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. pork B.fish C.vegetable D.cake

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_there an art club in your school?- Yes, there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Are / are B. Is / is C. Are / aren’t D. Is / isn’t.

1. All the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_have fallen from the trees.

A. leaf B.leafrs C.leafs D.leaves

1. We brush our\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_every morning.

A. teeth B.teeths C.tooth D.toothes

1. There are so many\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the street.

A. buses B.busses C.buss D.bus

1. There are a lot of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. deers B.dears C.dear D.deer

1. There are a lot of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the field.

A. sheep B.sheeps C.sheps D. sheepes

1. It's very cold in winter, so I usually wear a long-sleeve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to keep warm

A. T shirt B. sweater C. hat D.shawl

1. The [supermarket](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/supermarket) [chain](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/chain) [looks](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/look) set to [continue](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/continue) [its](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/its) [policy](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/policy) of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [expansion](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/expand).

A. international B. nation C.nationally D. internationally

1. Boys and girls wear\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. short B.shortes C.shorts D.shorts

1. My father works\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a factory.

A. on B. in C. with D. by

1. There is much snow on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. roofs B.roofes C.rooves D.roovs

1. Our toys are in three\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. boxesess B.boxes C.boxess D.boxis

1. Are there\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_flowers in the garden?

A. a B. an C. any D. this

1. The beggar’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are torn and dirty.

A. clothe B.clothess C.clothes D. clothesess

1. Tiger Woods is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ names in golf.

A. luxury B. expensive C. famous D.hero

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a place where you can buy petrol for your car.

A. petrol station B. greengrocer's C. postbox

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a place where you can send letters.

A. post office B. baker's C. chemist's  
**IV. READING**

**Exercise 1: Choose A, B, C or D to fill in each bank.**

I like to eat out and I go to a (**1**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for dinner twice a week. I (**2**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with my family. Our (**3**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ restaurant is an Indian restaurant in Cleveland Street in Surry Hills. It is not very big (**4**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is always busy. There are only a (**5**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tables in the restaurant and there is a white tablecloth on each table. There is also a vase with (**6**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flowers on each table. There are plants (**7**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the corner. We usually order hot curries and eat (**8**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with rice. The food is delicious so we enjoy it very much. The service is (**9**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and friendly. My family always has a (**10**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evening at our favorite restaurant.

**1.** **A.** hotel **B.** restaurant **C.** school **D.** hospital

**2.** **A.** go **B.** to go **C.** going **D.** goes

**3.** **A.** favor **B.** favoring **C.** favorite **D.** favored

**4.** **A.** and **B.** besides **C.** whereas **D.** but

**5.** **A.** many **B.** much **C.** few **D.** little

**6.** **A.** lovely **B.** love **C.** loving **D.** loved

**7.** **A.** on **B**. in **C.** at **D.** under

**8.** **A.** they **B.** their **C.** them **D.** themselves

**9.** **A.** quick **B.** quickly **C.** easy **D.** easily

**10.** **A.** pleasure **B.** please **C.** pleasing **D.** pleasant

**Exercise 2: Read the article and choose the correct answer.**

**FOOD IN VIETNAM**

Bún chả is a famous meat dish from Vietnam. It is grilled pork. You eat it with rice noodles, vegetables, and a sauce in a small bowl. People make this sauce with sugar, lemon juice, chili, and fish sauce. The dish is delicious.

If you don't like pork, bún bò Nam Bộ is a popular Vietnamese beef dish. It is very easy to make. People make bún bò Nam Bộ with beef, noodles, and herbs. You eat it with peanuts on top. Bún chả and bún bò Nam Bộ are both delicious dishes. Vietnam has lots of other amazing dishes, too. Its food is becoming very popular all over the world.

**Questions:**

**1.** What meat is in bún chả?  
**=> It is pork**

**2.** What do you eat bún chả with?

**=> with rice noodles, vegetables, and a sauce in a small bowl**

**3.** What do they make the sauce in bún chả with?

**=> with sugar, lemon juice, chili, and fish sauce  
4.** What do people make bún bò Nam Bộ with?

**=> with beef, noodles, and herbs**

**5.** What do you put on top of bún bò Nam Bộ?

**=> …peanuts**

**Exercise 3: Read the following passage and choose the best answer.**

“Cơm tấm” (broken rice) is a specialty in southern Vietnam, it’s one of the most popular (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dishes of southerners. Today, “cơm tấm” is also present in the middle and the north of Vietnam, or even abroad. Before now, “cơm tấm” used (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_be considered a dish for poor people because it’s cooked from broken rice (cheaper grade of rice produced by damage in milling) but today it’s (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a popular dish of people from all walks of life.

“Cơm tấm” is usually served with grilled (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, “bì” (thinly shredded pork mixed with cooked and thinly shredded pork skin), “chả trứng” (steamed egg), sunny side up egg, fresh cucumber, tomato and some pickled vegetables. Besides, (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ indispensable ingredient is seasoned fish sauce, it mainly affects the taste of “cơm tấm”.

In Saigon, “cơm tấm” has become a characteristic of Saigon culture, you can find it at anytime and anywhere in Saigon, from roadside stalls to luxurious restaurants.

**1.** A**.** breakfast B. grill C. dessert D. snacks

**2.** A. at B. in C. to D. with

**3.** A. develop B. become C. overcome D. win

**4.** A. pork B. fish C. beef D. lamp

**5.** A. a B. an C. the D. No article

**Exercise 4: Read the text carefully, then answer the questions.**

Vietnamese food culture varies by regions from the north to the south. In Northern Vietnam, food is characterized by light and balanced. Northern Vietnam is seen to be the cradle of Vietnamese cuisine with many notable dishes like Pho, Bun Rieu, Bun Thang, Bun Cha, Banh Cuon, etc. Then, food culture in Northern Vietnam became popular in Central and Southern Vietnam with suitable flavors in each regions.

The regional cuisine of Central Vietnam is famous for its spicy food. Hue cuisine is typical Central Vietnam’s food culture. Food in the region is often used with chili peppers and shrimp sauces, namely, Bun Bo Hue, Banh Khoai, Banh Beo, etc.

In Southern Vietnam, the warm weather and fertile soil create an ideal condition for planting a variety of fruit, vegetables and livestock. Thus, food in the region is often added with garlic, shallots and fresh herbs. Particularly, Southerners are favored of sugar; they add sugar in almost dishes. Some signature dishes from Southern Vietnam include Banh Khot and Bun Mam.

**1. It is considered that Vietnamese cuisine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. originated from the North B. became more and more popular

C. always combines taste and colour D. can be found only in Northern Vietnam

**2. In Southern Vietnam, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. the warm weather makes it hard to plant fruit and vegetables

B. fresh herbs are always used in cooking

C. people love sweet food

D. sugar is often added to dishes

**3. What are the features of Northern Vietnamese food?**

A. It’s delicious and healthy. B. It’s sweet and sour.

C. It’s light and balanced. D. It’s a bit fatty and salty.

**4. Hue cuisine is notable for its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. colorful food B. spicy taste C. bitter taste D. light flavor

**5. Which of the followings is NOT true?**

A. Food in Vietnam changes region to region.

B. Southerners do not like northern food due to its light flavor.

C. Chill peppers and shrimp sauces are among the frequently used ingredients.

D. Bun Bo Hue is a typical dish of the Central Vietnam cuisine.

**V. SPEAKING**

"Would like" là dạng câu lịch sự được sử dụng khi hỏi và yêu cầu điều gì.

"Would like" có thể được sử dụng dưới dạng câu hỏi để **đề nghị giúp ai đó.**

* Would you like a cup of tea?
* Would you like something to eat?

"Would like" cũng được sử dụng dưới dạng câu **yêu cầu ai đó làm việc gì.**

* I'd like a hamburger, please.
* I would like something to drink, please.

Note: Dạng viết tắt "would like" = "I'd like."

**Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps in this dialogue using key words and phrases you've learned with "would like" to order in a restaurant.**

**Waiter**: Hello, Can I help you?  
**Kim**: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ to have some lunch.  
**Waiter**: \_\_\_\_\_ a starter?  
**Kim**: Yes, I'd like a bowl of chicken soup, .  
**Waiter**: And what \_\_\_\_\_ for a main course?  
**Kim**: I'd like a grilled cheese sandwich.  
**Waiter**: \_\_\_\_\_ like a drink?  
**Kim**: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ a glass of Coke, please.  
**Waiter** **(After Kim has her lunch):** Can I bring you anything else?  
**Kim**: No thank you. Just the check.  
**Waiter**: Certainly.

**Exercise 2. *Complete the conversation with the given phrases or your own ideas.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **forty-one dollars** | **blue** | **these pants** |  |
| **thirty-six dollars** | **these shorts** | **brown** | **(a) medium (size)** |
| **(a) large (size)** | **extra large** | **twenty-seven dollars** | **green** |

**A:** Hello. Can I help you?  
**B:** Do you have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
**A:** Sorry, we only have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
**B:** OK. I like the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
 Do you have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
**A:** Yes, here you are.  
**B:** Can I try \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on?  
**A:** The changing room is over there.  
 Is it OK?  
**B:** Yes, how much\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
**A:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**VI. WRITING**

**Exercise 1: Rearrange the words to complete the sentences.**

**1.**What/this/is?

**=> What is this**

**2.** Is/teacher/that/her/?

**=> Is that her teacher**

**3.** Salim/song/this/likes.

**=> Salim likes this song**

**4.** Now/about/that/of/his/new/girlfriend/me/tell.

**=> Now tell me about his new girlfriend**

**5.** If/we/on/difficult/to/football/goes/raining/’ll/it/play/be/.

**=> If it goes on raining, we’ll be difficult to play football.**

**6.**digital/ is/ camera/ that/ Mai's

**=> That is Mai’s digital camera…………………**

**7.** rulers/ those/ my/ are/ new

**=> Those are my new rulers………………………………………**

**8.** my/ These/ new / are/ books

**=> These are my new books…………………………………………  
9.** black/ These/ are/ shoes

**=> These are black shoes…………………………………………**

**10.** brother/ there/ Is/ your/ that/? / over

**=> Is that your brother over there?……………………………………………**

**11.**trees/ many/park/ are/the/ there/?/in

**=> Are there many trees in the park?…………………………………………**

**12.** next/house/bank/is/ the/ to/the/

**=> The house is next to the bank………………………………………**

**13.** a/is/my/garden / there / big / house / behind.

**=> There is a big garden behing my house……………………………………**

**14.** many/ how /students / there / school / Lan's / in / are/?

**=> How many students are there in Lan’s school?**

**15.** front/a/house / there / of /yard / your /is/ in / small/ ?

**=> Is there a small yard in front of your house?**

**Exercise 2: Rewrite each sentence using a singular possessive noun.**

**Example: The tyre of my car is flat. \* My car’s tyre is flat.**

1. I can see the house of my friend.

**=> I can see my friend’s house………………**

1. The tail of my dog knocks things over.

**=> My dog’s tail knocks things over.**

1. The lunchbox of Grace is blue.

**=>** ……**Grace’s lunchbox is blue**………………

1. The net of the fisherman is caught on the rocks.

**=> The fisherman’s net is caught on the rocks.**

1. The skin of a frog can be slimy.

**=>** The frog’s skin can be slimy

1. The teacher of Mark is Mr Sims.

**=>** …Mark’s teacher is Mr Sims.

1. The shirt of the boy was ripped playing football.

**=>** …The boy’s shirt was ripped playing football……………………

1. The light of the fridge is broken.

**=>** ……The the fridge’s is broken……………………

**Exercise 3: Combine each pair of sentences to write one sentence using a plural possessive noun.**

**1.** Teacher cleaned the cubbies in her classroom. The cubbies belong to the children.  
**=>** Teacher cleaned the children’s cubbies in her classroom.

**2.** Henry won the chess championship. The championship belonged to juniors.  
**=>** Henry won the juniors’ chess championship.

**3.** The shoes are really muddy. The shoes belong to the players.  
**=>** The players’ shoes are really muddy.

**4.** Wendy returned the books to the library. The books belonged to the children.  
**=>** …Wendy returned the children’s books to the library.

**5.** The effort made our science olympiad team win. The effort was made by the parents.  
**=>**The parents’ effort made our science olympiad team win.

**6.** Kids saw six fragile eggs in the nest. The nest belonged to the birds.

**=>** Kids saw six fragile eggs in the birds’ nest.

**Exercise 5: Rewrite the sentences with Have/has <=> there is/are**

* 1. Each section has three parts.

**🡪In each section there are three parts.**

1. The Greek restaurant has a lovely garden.

**🡪At the Greek restaurant, there is a garden**

1. Nick's golf club had an important competition last month.

**🡪There is an important competition in Nick's golf club last month**

1. There are three tennis courts at the sports centre.

**🡪 The sports centre has three tennis courts.**

**Exercise 6: Making notes of two dishes for international customer.**

* The name and the kind of dish.
* Where does the dish come from?
* What are the dish ingredients?
* How does it taste?

Note

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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Dishes of Asean

Ambuyat is considered the most popular delicacy in Brunei. It is made from sago and eaten by dipping a serving in a hot and thick sauce called Cacah. Ambuyat, in replacement of rice, is served with a minimum of three main and side dishes.

Amok is a traditional Cambodian dish. It's not only attractive but tastes and smells tempting. It's fish mixed with a coconut curry sauce and steamed in a boat made origami fashion from a banana leaf.

Gado-Gado is one of the well-known dishes from Indonesia. It is vegetable salad with a peanut sauce dressing. It is usually served with tomato wedges, bean sprouts, tofu, cabbage and boiled eggs.

Chicken soup is a traditional Lao dish. Lemongrass, basil leaves, garlic and onions are important. Undoubtedly, Lao food is one of the greatest and healthiest cuisines with many types of fresh herbs.

Nasi Lemak is one of the well-known dishes from Malaysia. It is Malaysian coconut milk rice with crispy anchovies. Serve hot or cold with fried peanuts, anchovies, cucumber slices, boiled eggs and sweet chilli paste.

**VI. LISTENING**

**Exercise 1: Listen and choose the correct answer**

1. What would the customer like to order?

A. A double hamburger B. a double cheeseburger C. a big size cheeseburger

1. What size did he order of curly fries?

A. medium B. large C. extra large

1. What did he order to drink?

A. a Pepsi B. a Coke C. a Soda

1. How much does his order cost?

A. $5.84. B. $4.58. C. $5.48.

5. Did he take the change?

A. Yes, he did. B. No, he didn’t. C. Not Given

**Transcript**

A: What can I get for you?  
B: Hello, may I have a double cheeseburger?  
A: With everything on it?  
B: That sounds great.  
A: Did you want fries with your order?  
B: May I get a large order of curly fries?  
A: Did you want something to drink?  
B: Get me a medium Pepsi.  
A: Would you like anything else?  
B: No, thank you. That's it.  
A: No problem, that'll be $5.48.  
B: Thanks a lot. Keep the change.

**Exercise 2: Listen and complete a restaurant dialogue in English.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A picture containing timeline  Description automatically generated | A - May I take your ………(1)?  B - Yes.  I'd like the chicken and a side order of corn.  A - And what would you like to …….. (2) ?  B - I'd like a …….…..(3) , please.  A - And what would you like to order?  C - I'll take the …………(4) and a salad.  A - What would you like to drink?  C - Just …………(5) , please.  **(after the meal)**  A - Would you like something for …….. (6)?  B - Yes, I'll have the cake, please.  Would you like something?  C - No thanks.  I'm ………...(7)  **(after dessert)**  B - Could we have the ………(8), please?  A - Yes, here it is.  B - Hmmm.  $23.55.  Here you are.  A - Thank you.  Come again.  B - Thank you. Goodbye. |

**Transcript**  
A - May I take your **order ….(1)?**

B - Yes.  I'd like the chicken and a side order of corn.

A - And what would you like to **drink….(2)?**

B - I'd like a **cup of coffee….(3),** please.

A - And what would you like to order?

C - I'll take the **spaghetti ….(4)**and a salad.

A - What would you like to drink?

C - Just **water….(5),** please.

**(after the meal)**

A - Would you like something for **dessert….(6)?**

B - Yes, I'll have the cake, please.  Would you like something?

C - No thanks.  I'm **full….(7).**

**(after dessert)**

B - Could we have the **check….(8)**, please?

A - Yes, here it is.

B - Hmmm.  $23.55.  Here you are.

A - Thank you.  Come again.

B - Thank you. Goodbye.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ THE END \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_