

## A. PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

### I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- |                         |                     |                     |                      |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>t</u> ender    | B. gar <u>n</u> ish | C. dr <u>a</u> in   | D. spr <u>i</u> nkle |
| 2. A. gr <u>i</u> ll    | B. gar <u>n</u> ish | C. d <u>i</u> p     | D. sl <u>i</u> ce    |
| 3. A. h <u>e</u> ad     | B. spr <u>e</u> ad  | C. cr <u>e</u> am   | D. br <u>e</u> ad    |
| 4. A. s <u>a</u> uce    | B. s <u>t</u> eam   | C. s <u>u</u> gar   | D. s <u>t</u> ew     |
| 5. A. mar <u>i</u> nate | B. gr <u>a</u> te   | C. sh <u>a</u> llot | D. st <u>a</u> ple   |

### 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. engineer   | 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.        | 6. I'd like _____ apple juice.              |
| 2. I need _____ tea.                           | 7. He has _____ TV and _____ computer.      |
| 3. Are there _____ tomatoes in the fridge?     | 8. Would you like _____ ice-cream?          |
| 4. We have _____ rice, but we don't have meat. | 9. I have _____ friends in Hue.             |
| 5. There's _____ orange on the table.          | 10. Do you have _____ dogs or cats at home? |

### II. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses of the conditionals.

- If you (**not go**) \_\_\_\_\_ away I'll send for the police.
- I'll be very angry if he (**make**) \_\_\_\_\_ any more mistakes.
- If he (**be**) \_\_\_\_\_ late we'll go without him.
- She will be absolutely furious if she (**hear**) \_\_\_\_\_ about this.
- If you put on the kettle I (**make**) \_\_\_\_\_ the tea.
- If you give my dog a bone he (**bury**) \_\_\_\_\_ it at once.
- If we leave the car here it (**not be**) \_\_\_\_\_ in anybody's way.
- He'll be late for the train if he (**not start**) \_\_\_\_\_ at once.
- If you come late they (**not let**) \_\_\_\_\_ you in.
- If he (**go**) \_\_\_\_\_ on telling lies nobody will believe a word he says.

### III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

- 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
- 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
- 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 Viet Nam, as black pepper is often used rather than chillies.  
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

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

1. If someone came into the store, smile and say, "May I help you?"  
A      B      C      D

2. If you try these cosmetics, you look five years younger.  
A            B                                    C                                    D
3. If you do not understand what were written in the book, you could ask Mr. Pike.  
A                    B                                    C                                    D
4. I will come to meet Mr. Pike and tell him about your problems if you didn't solve them yourself.  
A    B                                    C                                    D
5. Sam will not graduate unless he doesn't pass all the tests.  
A                    B                                    C                                    D
6. If there isn't enough food, we couldn't continue our journey.  
A            B            C                                    D
7. Unless you pour oil on water, it will float.  
A            B            C                                    D
8. You have to take a taxi home if you want to leave now.  
A            B                                    C                                    D
9. If anyone will phone, tell them I'll be back at 11:00.  
A                    B            C                                    D
10. We can hire a minibus if there will be enough people.  
A                    B            C                                    D

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.

- PROCESSION  
DISGUST  
SERVANT  
APPETIZE  
MIXE  
MAKE  
DELICIOUS  
SMOKE  
GOOD  
TASTE

C. READING

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

Aboriginal	barbecues	recipes	cookery	espresso
food	bush	meat	cooking	emu

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!

\*Aboriginal Australian: *thổ dân châu Úc*

*witchetty grub: nhộng/ấu trùng bướm*

*pavlova: một loại bánh kem nhẹ như mây*

**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 eat. (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 fall 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 hearing, 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 \_\_\_\_\_