

BỘ CÔNG THƯƠNG
TRƯỜNG CAO ĐẲNG THƯƠNG MẠI VÀ DU LỊCH



GIÁO TRÌNH
MÔN HỌC: NGOẠI NGỮ CHUYÊN NGÀNH DU LỊCH
NGÀNH: HƯỚNG DẪN DU LỊCH
TRÌNH ĐỘ: CAO ĐẲNG

(Ban hành kèm theo Quyết định số 408/QĐ-CĐTMDL ngày 05 tháng 07 năm 2022 của trường Cao đẳng Thương mại & Du lịch)

Thái Nguyên, năm 2022
(Lưu hành nội bộ)

LỜI GIỚI THIỆU

Trong những năm gần đây, nhờ chính sách mở cửa, Việt Nam đã phát triển quan hệ hợp tác trên nhiều lĩnh vực với các nước khác trong khu vực và trên thế giới. Để góp phần vào công cuộc công nghiệp hoá, hiện đại hoá đất nước và mở rộng quan hệ hợp tác kinh tế quốc tế việc giảng dạy và học tập ngoại ngữ trong các trường phổ thông cũng như trong các trường chuyên nghiệp đang ngày càng được chú trọng. Trường Cao đẳng thương mại cũng nằm trong xu thế phát triển chung đó. Việc dạy ngoại ngữ cho học sinh, sinh viên thuộc các chuyên ngành đào tạo khác nhau luôn được Nhà trường quan tâm. Bên cạnh các học phần tiếng ngoại ngữ cơ bản, học sinh sinh viên còn được học các học phần ngoại ngữ chuyên ngành, giúp cho học sinh, sinh viên có thể vận dụng vào công việc tương lai của mình sau khi ra trường.

Tuy nhiên, để giảng dạy ngoại ngữ chuyên ngành cho học sinh một cách hiệu quả thì cần phải có giáo trình phù hợp. Vì vậy, Bộ môn Ngoại ngữ đã nghiên cứu biên soạn giáo trình tiếng Anh chuyên ngành dành cho hướng dẫn du lịch..

Giáo trình được biên soạn dựa trên một số tài liệu tiếng Anh chuyên ngành dành cho du lịch của các tác giả trong và ngoài nước theo hướng chọn lựa những nội dung quan trọng và cần thiết đáp ứng được các yêu cầu đặt ra trong chương trình đào tạo của nhà trường và nhu cầu sử dụng tiếng Anh sau khi ra trường của học sinh, sinh viên theo học chuyên ngành Quản lý và kinh doanh du lịch. Giáo trình gồm có 10 bài, trong đó mỗi bài đều khám phá về các điểm du lịch, các hoạt động du lịch và các đặc sản của mỗi vùng, miền thuộc một số Tỉnh trên đất nước Việt Nam. Nhằm tạo điều kiện cho người học có một bộ tài liệu tham khảo mang tính tổng hợp, thống nhất và mang tính thực tiễn sâu hơn.

Nội dung của giáo trình bao gồm các bài sau:

Unit 1: Ha Noi capital

Unit 2: Thai Nguyen province

Unit 3: Lang Son province

Unit 4: Ninh Binh province

Unit 5: Bac Giang province

Unit 6: Lao Cai province

Unit 7: Bac Kan province

Unit 8: Tuyen Quang province

Unit 9: Phu Tho province

Unit 10: Bac Ninh province

Trong quá trình biên soạn, giáo trình chắc chắn không tránh khỏi những thiếu sót, bất cập. Bộ môn Ngoại ngữ - Trường Cao đẳng Thương mại và Du lịch rất mong nhận được những ý kiến đóng góp của các đồng nghiệp và học sinh, sinh viên để từng bước hoàn thiện giáo trình này trong các lần tái bản sau. Mọi chi tiết góp ý xin gửi về : Nguyen.welldone@gmail.com. Xin trân thành cảm ơn!

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GIÁO TRÌNH MÔN HỌC

1. Tên môn học: NGOẠI NGỮ CHUYÊN NGÀNH DU LỊCH

2. Mã môn học: MH 14

3. Vị trí, tính chất của môn học:

3.1. Vị trí: Ngoại ngữ chuyên ngành du lịch là môn học thuộc kiến thức chuyên môn. Môn học này được bố trí giảng dạy trong chương trình đào tạo trình độ Cao đẳng hướng dẫn Du lịch

3.2. Tính chất: Ngoại ngữ chuyên ngành du lịch là môn học quan trọng cung cấp cho sinh viên những kiến thức chuyên môn về lĩnh vực du lịch.

4. Mục tiêu môn học:

4.1. Kiến thức: Môn học này trang bị cho sinh viên những kiến thức ngữ pháp, từ vựng về chuyên ngành du lịch.

4.2. Về kĩ năng: Sau khi hoàn thành môn học, sinh viên có thể hướng dẫn, giới thiệu về một số tỉnh và các tuyến điểm du lịch. Đặc biệt giúp sinh viên rèn luyện kỹ năng thuyết trình bằng ngoại ngữ. Sử dụng vốn kiến thức về du lịch, học sinh có khả năng trình bày, diễn đạt một vấn đề một cách tương đối lưu loát, thành thạo với kiến thức chuyên ngành du lịch.

Ngoài những kỹ năng chuyên môn, môn học còn trang bị cho sinh viên kỹ năng tư duy, sống và làm việc trong mối quan hệ tương tác với con người, tập thể, tổ chức, cộng đồng, xã hội phục vụ cho cuộc sống và công việc. Cụ thể như: kỹ năng làm việc nhóm; kỹ năng tìm kiếm, tổng hợp, phân tích và đánh giá thông tin ; kỹ năng sử dụng ngôn ngữ; kỹ năng khám phá; kỹ năng sáng tạo; kỹ năng viết; kỹ năng học tập suốt đời, rèn luyện kỹ năng giao tiếp , ứng xử, giải quyết tình huống với du khách của một hướng dẫn viên .

4.3. Về năng lực tự chủ và trách nhiệm: Sinh viên có thái độ nghiêm túc khi nghiên cứu môn học, tích cực, chủ động, sáng tạo trong học tập.

5. Nội dung môn học:

5.1. Chương trình khung

Mã MH	Tên môn học	Số tín chỉ	Thời gian học tập (giờ)			
			Tổng số	Trong đó		
				Lý thuyết	Thực hành, thực tập, bài tập, thảo luận	Thi/ Kiểm tra
I	Các môn học chung	20	435	157	255	23

MH01	Chính trị	4	75	41	29	5
MH02	Pháp luật	2	30	18	10	2
MH03	Giáo dục thể chất	2	60	5	51	4
MH04	Giáo dục Quốc phòng -An ninh	4	75	36	35	4
MH05	Tin học	3	75	15	58	2
MH06	Ngoại ngữ	5	120	42	72	6
II	Các môn học chuyên môn	87	2055	766	1201	88
II.1	Môn học cơ sở	17	255	241	-	14
MH07	Tổng quan du lịch	3	45	43	-	2
MH08	Tâm lý du khách và kỹ năng GT	2	30	28	-	2
MH09	Lịch sử văn minh thế giới	2	30	28	-	2
MH10	Lịch sử VN	3	45	43	-	2
MH11	Cơ sở văn hóa VN	3	45	43	-	2
MH12	Văn hóa các dân tộc VN	2	30	28	-	2
MH13	Marketing du lịch	2	30	28	-	2
II.2	Môn học chuyên môn	66	1740	469	1201	70
MH14	Ngoại ngữ chuyên ngành du lịch	6	90	86	-	4
MH15	Lịch sử tôn giáo	2	30	28	-	2
MH16	Lễ hội Việt Nam	2	30	28	-	2
MH17	Quản trị lữ hành	2	30	28	-	2
MH18	Di tích LS và danh thắng VN	3	45	43	-	2
MH19	Địa lý du lịch VN	3	45	43	-	2
MH20	Tuyến điểm du lịch VN	3	45	43	-	2
MH21	Pháp luật du lịch	2	30	28	-	2
MH22	Lý thuyết nghiệp vụ HDDL	6	90	86	-	4
MH23	Tổ chức sự kiện	2	30	28	-	2
MH24	Môi trường AN-AT trong du lịch	2	30	28	-	2
MH25	Thực hành thiết kế tour du lịch	4	120	-	108	12
MH26	Thực hành hướng dẫn du lịch	6	180	-	164	16
MH27	Thực hành viết bài thuyết minh	3	90	-	82	8
MH28	Thực hành trên thực địa	3	90	-	82	8
MH29	Thực tập TN	17	765		765	
II.3	Môn học tự chọn(chọn 2 trong 4)	4	60	56	-	4
MH30	Nghiệp vụ lữ hành	2	30	28	-	2
MH31	Nghiệp vụ nhà hàng	2	30	28	-	2
MH32	Văn hóa ẩm thực	2	30	28	-	2
MH33	Nghiệp vụ lưu trú	2	30	28	-	2
	Tổng cộng	107	2490	923	1456	111

5.2. Chương trình chi tiết môn học

Số TT	Tên chương, mục	Thời gian (giờ)			
		Tổng số	Lý thuyết	Thực hành, thí nghiệm, thảo luận, bài tập	Kiểm tra
1	Unit 1: Ha Noi capital 1. Reading (General information) 2. Tourism 3. Practice	9	9		
2	Unit 2: Thai Nguyen province 1. Reading (General information) 2. Tourism 3. Practice	9	9		
3	Unit 3: Lang Son province 1. Reading (General information) 2. Tourism 3. Practice	9	8	1	
4	Unit 4: Ninh Binh province 1. Reading (General information) 2. Tourism 3. Practice	9	9		
5	Unit 5: Bac Giang province 1. Reading (General information) 2. Tourism 3. Practice	9	8	1	
6	Unit 6: Lao Cai province 1. Reading (General information) 2. Tourism 3. Practice	9	9		
7	Unit 7: Bac Kan province 1. Reading (General information) 2. Tourism 3. Practice	9	8	1	
8	Unit 8: Tuyen Quang province 1. Reading (General information) 2. Tourism 3. Practice	9	9		
9	Unit 9: Phu Tho province 1. Reading (General information) 2. Tourism 3. Practice	9	8	1	
10	Unit 10: Bac Ninh province	9	9		

	1. Reading (General information) 2. Tourism 3. Practice				
	Tổng	90	86	4	

6. Điều kiện thực hiện môn học:

6.1. Trang thiết bị máy móc: máy chiếu, loa, bảng, phấn viết, máy vi tính có kết nối Internet.

6.2. Học liệu, dụng cụ, nguyên vật liệu:

(Giáo trình/ bài giảng chính): English for Tourist guide, mô hình học tập

7. Nội dung và phương pháp đánh giá

7.1. Nội dung:

Kiến thức: Mỗi bài đều củng cố cho sinh viên kiến thức ngữ pháp, từ vựng, mẫu câu thông dụng trong tình huống giao tiếp với khách du lịch bằng Tiếng Anh..

Kỹ năng: Sinh viên tiếp tục rèn luyện các kỹ năng nghe, nói, đọc, viết, thực hành thuyết trình bằng Tiếng Anh về tổng quan du lịch một số tỉnh của Việt Nam; kỹ năng trong giao tiếp như thuyết trình, phân tích, hoạt động nhóm...

Về năng lực tự chủ và trách nhiệm: Sinh viên có thái độ nghiêm túc khi nghiên cứu môn học, tích cực, chủ động, sáng tạo trong học tập.

7.2. Phương pháp:

- Áp dụng quy chế đào tạo Cao đẳng Thương mại & Du lịch Thông tư số 04/2022/TT-LĐTĐ, ban hành ngày 30/3/2022 của Bộ trưởng Bộ Lao động – Thương binh và Xã hội; Quy chế Tổ chức đào tạo trình độ trung cấp, cao đẳng theo phương thức tích lũy môn học, tín chỉ của Nhà trường ban hành kèm theo Quyết định số 246/QĐ-CĐTMDL ngày 01/6/2022 và hướng dẫn cụ thể theo từng môn học/Modun trong chương trình đào tạo.

STT	Phương pháp	Hình thức
1	Kiểm tra thường xuyên	Tự luận
2	Kiểm tra định kỳ	Tự luận
3	Thi kết thúc môn học	Tự luận

8. Hướng dẫn thực hiện môn học:

8.1. Phạm vi áp dụng môn học: Chương trình đào tạo môn học Ngoại ngữ chuyên ngành du lịch được sử dụng cho hệ đào tạo Cao Đẳng Hướng Dẫn Du Lịch do Trường cao đẳng Thương mại và Du lịch thực hiện.

8.2. Hướng dẫn về phương pháp giảng dạy, học tập môn học:

8.2.1. Đối với người dạy: Khi giảng dạy môn học này cần kết hợp giữa giảng dạy lý thuyết với vận dụng phương pháp dạy học tích cực, tăng cường phát vấn, giao tiếp, kiểm tra đánh giá kết quả học tập.

8.2.2. Đối với người học: Phải có giáo trình và tài liệu tham khảo, tích cực xây dựng bài, làm bài đầy đủ trước khi đến lớp, thường xuyên thảo luận và trao đổi và luyện kỹ năng nói, thuyết trình.

9.Tài liệu tham khảo:

- [1] English for tourist guide.(Trường CĐ TM& DL) 2010
- [2] English for tourist guide.(Trường Đại học KHXH và Nhân Văn 2007
- [3] Viet Nam tourist guide book.(Tổng cục du lịch Việt Nam) 2011
- [4] World heritage in Viet Nam.(Tổng cục du lịch Việt Nam) 2011
- [5] Internet/ Website....

UNIT 1: HA NOI CAPITAL

TEACHING AIMS:

After learning this unit, the students can know:

Knowledge:

Introduce the landscapes, climate, tourist activities and specialties of Ha Noi capital in English.

Develop vocabulary about the topic.

Practice listening, speaking, reading and writing

Skills:

Listening, speaking, reading and writing

Working in pairs and in groups

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility:

Have inspiration in learning

Be aware of the importance and practical significance of English for Tourism

Follow the workplace rules and regulations

TEACHING METHODS

For teachers: use active teaching methods (lecture, question and answer, problem-based teaching)

For learners: proactively read the textbook (Unit 1) before class

CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

TEACHING AIDS:

Chalks, textbook, projector and handouts

LEARNING MATERIALS, TOOL, MATERIAL

Course curriculum, textbooks, reference materials, lesson plans, movies, and related documents

CHECKING AND EVALUATING

Content:

Knowledge: Check and evaluate all content stated in the knowledge objectives

Skills: Evaluate all content stated in the skill objectives.

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility: During the learning process, learners need to:

+ Research the lesson before going to class

+ Prepare full study materials.

- + Participate in the full duration of the course.
- + Serious in the learning process.

Method:

- Regular check point
- Periodically check theory

CONTENT: UNIT 1

READING

Square: 3,358.6 km².

Population: over 7.6 million people

City/ Capital : 1 capital (Ha noi).

Districts: Ba Dinh, Ba Vi, Bac Tu Liem, Cau Giay, Chuong My, Dan Phuong, Dong Anh, Dong Da, Gia Lam, Ha Dong, Hai Ba Trung, Hoai Duc, Hoan Kiem, Hoang Mai, Long Bien, Me Linh, My Duc, Nam Tu Liem, Phu Xuyen, Phuc Tho, Quoc Oai, Soc Son, Son Tay, Tay Ho, Thach That, Thanh Oai, Thanh Tri, Thanh Xuan, Thuong Tin, Ung Hoa.

Ethnic groups: 54 Vietnamese ethnic groups in Ha noi (Kinh, Tay, Nung, San Chay, San Diu, H' Mong, San Chay, Dao, Hoa...)

OVERVIEW

Hanoi, the capital of Vietnam, is located on the bank of the Red River in the northern section of the country. While not the largest city in the country, Hanoi has had a rich history. It has been inhabited since 3000 B.C. Hanoi's climate is hot in the summer, rainy and cold in the winter. The city is nicknamed the "city of lakes," and the lakes are one of the attractions that many tourists visit. Hanoi also characteristically contains 18 beautiful lakes such as Hoan Kiem Lake, West Lake, and Truc Bach Lake..., which are the lungs of the city, with their surrounding gardens and trees providing a vital source of energy. History buffs love visiting Hanoi as the city has more cultural and historic sites than any other in the country. Temples and pagodas are found on nearly every street within the city. The Temple of Literature is another popular destination. This is the oldest Vietnamese university. The Vietnamese National History Museum and the National Museum of Ethnology are both popular attractions in the capital city.

GEOGRAPHY

Hanoi belongs to Red River Delta geography zone. The city is located from 20°53' to 21°23' north latitude and from 105°44' to 106°02' east longitude. The

capital shares borders with Thai Nguyen and Vinh Phuc in the north, Ha Nam and Hoa Binh in the south, Bac Giang, Hung Yen and Bac Ninh in the east, and Hoa Binh and Phu Tho in the west. After the administrative boundaries expansion on August 2008, the city has the total area of 3323.6 km² (according to the statistics in 2012 of General Statistics Office of Vietnam). Hanoi is located in both sides of the Red River, but mainly focuses on the right bank.

CLIMATE

Hanoi weather is fairly typical for the general climate in the north of Vietnam. Hanoi climate is characterized by the tropical monsoon climate with hot and rainy summers and cold and dry winters. Located in the Tropic, Hanoi receives the large amount of solar radiation all around year with the high temperature. Hanoi has 4 seasons in one year. The changes in weather of four seasons make Hanoi having its own beauty in each season. The most suitable time to travel in Hanoi is in spring. Besides, the topography of old Ha Tay has its own features which form the climatic sub-regions including mountains, hills and plains. However, in general, the differences in weather and temperature among regions in Hanoi are not very large.

ETHNIC GROUP

There are more than 50 ethnic groups in Hanoi, of which the Viet (Kinh) is the largest; according to official Vietnamese figures (2019 census), accounting for 98.66% of the population, followed by Mường at 0.77% and Tày at 0.24%.

TRANSPORTATION

Getting around Hanoi presents some challenges. Because the city is so densely populated, traffic can be a nightmare. In some cities, the issue is resolved with a train system meant to divert the traffic away from the surface streets. Although the government of Hanoi has considered addressing the problem in this way, the public transportation approach is still in its infancy with no visible train system yet. For the most part, the easiest way to get around Hanoi is by motorcycle. These small and agile vehicles allow the driver to navigate the heavy traffic much more efficiently than in a standard car.

TOURISM

Hanoi - the capital of Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is the Political - Economic - Cultural - Scientific and Technological center of the whole country. Hanoi is always one of the most attractive tourists' destinations in Vietnam.

Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum : Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum Soldiers stand guard the entrance of Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum. This commanding construction was built from 1973 to 1975 to house the embalmed body of Vietnam's greatest political leader, Hồ Chí Minh. Visitors and Vietnamese queue for hours every morning to pay their respects to the cadaver, dressed in a khaki wardrobe and encased in a glass sarcophagus.

One Pillar Pagoda: One Pillar Pagoda HanoiThe unique one pillar pagoda in the middle of a lotus pond. This Buddhist wooden pagoda was built in the middle of a lotus pond on a single stone pillar by the Emperor Ly Thai To in 1049. Archives suggest it was built in honor of the Goddess of Mercy, who answered the Emperor's prayers for a male heir. The structure is designed to resemble a lotus flower blossoming from muddy waters, a symbol of purity in Buddhist philosophy.

The Old Quarter: The Old Quarter at the top of Hoan Kiem Lake, Dinh Tien Hoang 'round about' is a great starting point for exploring the alleys of the Old Quarter. Hanoi's historic Old Quarter is a single square kilometre comprised of 36 streets. Since the 15th century, each street has been home to artisans and craftsmen who traded in the specific merchandise for which their street was named. Today, the charm of these streets still remains. Prepare to marvel as you wander from silver street to bamboo street, silk street to decoration street, all within a stone's throw of each other.

Hanoi Opera House: Opera House is at the edge of Hanoi's French Quarter, where a few colonial buildings have been well preserved. Constructed at the turn of the 20th century, this beautiful colonial building is the largest theater in Vietnam. After nearly 100 years of operation, the Opera House was carefully refurbished in 1997 and equipped with state-of-the-art facilities. Today the venue attracts renowned performers, productions and musicians.

Vietnamese Women's Museum: This museum boasts a floor on textiles of ethnic groups, women's crucial role in wartimes and even their practices as mediums of the 'Mother Goddess' worship. The Vietnamese Women's Museum is one of the most modern museums in Vietnam. Housing a series of excellent exhibitions presenting artefacts, costumes, crafts, memoirs, and photographs from the past 100 years, the museum reveals the pivotal role of Vietnamese women in their country's history and society.

Hoan Kiem Lake: Turtle Tower rests at the centre of 'the Lake of the Restored Sword.'

Legend says Emperor Ly Thai To was gifted a magical sword by a giant golden turtle who lived in the lake in order to defeat the Ming dynasty. Once victorious, Ly Thai To gave the sword back to the turtle who dove down to return the sword to the gods. Hoan Kiem Lake is admired for its beauty as well as insight into the daily life of Hanoians. Watch locals practicing their daily exercise and Tai Chi routines in the gardens by the water's edge.

Ngoc Son Temple: The Temple of the Jade Mountain, is situated on a small tree-sheltered island on the north side of Hoan Kiem Lake. Connected by a stunning scarlet bridge, this classic Vietnamese structure was built in honour of the intellectual scholar Saint Van Xuong, and national hero General Tran Hung Dao. In 1884, the Confucian scholar made a series of renovations to the site, including adding parallel sentences (câu đối) or word puzzles to the walls.

Temple of Literature : The main gate of the nation's oldest university, be sure to visit during lunch time to avoid crowds. Built by Emperor Ly Thanh Tong during the Ly dynasty, the Temple of Literature (Văn Miếu in Vietnamese) was erected in honour of the philosopher Confucius and his disciples in 1070. In 1076, it became home to Hanoi's first university, Quoc Tu Giam. The site is one of the oldest in Hanoi and a national symbol of Vietnamese education and architecture. Today, the temple houses five court yards, records of Vietnamese scholars, and statues of turtles which are said to bring students good luck in their exams.

Museum of Ethnology :The gardens feature traditional structures, including the communal houses of the Bahnar or Giarai ethnic groups which can reach up to 30 metres high. This amazing museum examines the everyday life of Vietnam's 54 ethnic minorities. Designed by ethnic Tay architect Ha Duc Linh and French architect Veronique Dolfus, the museum hosts three main exhibition areas. Exhibitions display cultural costumes, handicrafts, videos and artefacts; while the outdoor space showcases impressive life-size replicas of ethnic architecture.

With a special and clear four-season climate, a seasonal Hanoi travel becomes a pleasure, taste of both local and foreign visitors, simply because Hanoi seems uncannily beautiful when it wears the new cloak. Hanoi also characteristically contains 18 beautiful lakes such as Hoan Kiem Lake, West Lake, and Truc Bach Lake..., which are the lungs of the city, with their surrounding gardens and trees providing a vital source of energy. Hanoi has an old quarter of 36 streets, each

being closely attached to a traditional trade that is clearly shown by its name, such as Hang Muoi (salt) Street selling salt, Hang Manh (curtain) Street selling bamboo curtains, Hang Bac (silver) Street selling silver jewellery, etc. Many traditional handicrafts are also practiced in Hanoi including bronze molding, silver carving, lacquer, and embroidery. Hanoi has many famous traditional professional handicraft villages such as Bat Trang pottery village, Ngu Xa bronze casting village, Yen Thai glossy silk...

CUISINE

Pho : Hanoi is known for its “Phở Hà Nội” – Hanoi specialties that cannot be ignored. Also because of the special broth with the heirloom recipe, everyone knows when it comes to “Phở Hà Nội”. There are many different types of pho, but “Phở Hà Nội” is made from the ingredients of pho and beef. “Phở Hà Nội” is served with onions, sprouts, cilantro, and a squeeze of lemon, nothing can resist. The aroma of beef and spices blended together, creating a sweetness and ecstasy that only HaNoi can have. Pho nowadays is popular in all alleys in HaNoi.

Bun Thang (vermicelli with chicken soup): a traditional dish in the Tet Holiday of the ancient Hanoi people. The culinary of Bun Thang seems to be simple at the first look, but it is very complicated and scrupulous in fact. So there are not many restaurants that serve good Bun Thang in Hanoi. It is estimated to collect about 20 ingredients to make a bowl of Bun Thang with authentic taste: soft and small rice noodles, very thin sliced fried egg, torn chicken, sliced pork paste, mushroom, pickled beet, etc. The broth of sweet and tasty flavor is cooked from chicken bones and prawns. Bun Thang has typical taste when served with fermented shrimp sauce and some drops of belostomatid essence.

Banh Cuon Thanh Tri (Thanh Tri steamed rolled rice pancake): must be mentioned on the top of the menu. Banh Cuon is a very thin and light piece of rolled pancake with sliced black mushroom and fried spring onion inside. When Banh Cuon is cooked, the tender smell of rice spreads out over. Thach Lam compared Banh Cuon to a piece of silk that made the tongue cool when eaten. Vu Bang, another famous writer, wrote that “I soaked a piece of white pancake to the bowl of fish sauce and moved it to my mouth.

Xoi xeo or sweet sticky rice: usually comes with staple toppings of green mung bean paste, soy sauce, and dried shallots, but you can opt for a variety of add-ins such as pate, boiled chicken, cha lua (Vietnamese ham), marinated pork belly, or preserved eggs for a more substantial meal. Some restaurants also serve xoi xeo

as dessert, topped with dried coconut shavings, roasted sesame seeds, and crystallised sugar.

Pho Cuon (Rice Noodle Roll) : which makes sense since each Pho Cuon is a big rice noodle rolled around beef and green herbs like cilantro and basil. We dipped each roll in a bowl of Nuoc Cham, a sweet dipping sauce with a fish sauce base and flavors like sugar, vinegar and chilli.

Com: Com is made from glutinous rice, when the rice begins to ripen and still contains milk and fragrance. First, the rice is selected, thrashed, sieved and washed in large washers to eliminate the thin grains that float on the surface. At this stage, it turns to yellow from the original green colour.

Mon oc: is a popular but unique dish of Ha Noi people. It is easy to order some dishes like snail steamed with ginger leaf, gingered snail, snail sautoed with carambola, snail boiled with lemon leaf, snail steamed with Chinese herbs, and so on, in many small restaurants, restaurants, and even hotels.

Cha ca La Vong: is a unique specialty of Ha Noi people, therefore, one street in Ha Noi was name Cha Ca Street. Cha Ca is made from mudfish, sanke-headed fish, but the best one is Hemibagrus. Fish none is left away to keep fish meat only, then seasoning, clipping by pieces of bamboo, and frying by to keep fish meat only, then seasoning, when serving to keep Cha ca always hot.

PRACTICE

I.Translate English into Vietnamese

Hanoi is a dreamy city has been infatuated human heart. Besides the noise and busyness, that is the poetic and peaceful beauty. From long time ago, Hanoi was famous for thirty-six streets... Each street is a village, has unique characteristics unique. In general, people here are very elegant, open-minded and friendly. They are very willing to give directions to tourists and even invite them home. Besides, they are also very hardworking people, always try their best in life. Most of their time they spend on working and raising their children. Coming to Hanoi, we can not ignore the tourist attractions such as Bat Trang pottery village, the Temple of Literature, President Ho Chi Minh mausoleum, one pillar pagoda, ... They are associated with the existence and development of Hanoi, also Vietnam. Here, we will be attracted by the special dishes such as Vong Rice, Trang Tien ice cream, Ho Tay shrimp cake ... They are very delicious and are special characteristic of Hanoi, not similar to anywhere. For me, Hanoi is a beautiful and poetic city. Hope that one day, I will meet the dream of a travel to Bat Trang pottery.

II. Translate Vietnamese into English

Hà Nội nằm ở Trung tâm vùng đồng bằng sông Hồng. Đây là một trong những trung tâm kinh tế, văn hóa, chính trị lớn của Việt Nam. Khi đặt chân đến đây, bạn sẽ bị bất ngờ bởi nhịp sống trẻ trung, năng động. Cơ sở hạ tầng ở đây rất hiện đại và tráng lệ. Dọc theo đại lộ mọc lên biết bao nhiêu những tòa cao ốc, những khu trung tâm thương mại, những cơ quan hành chính. Đây cũng là nơi tập trung nhiều trường đại học uy tín và nổi tiếng trong nước như Ngoại thương, Bách khoa, Kinh tế quốc dân,... Ban ngày, các con đường không ngớt xe đi lại, hay bị tắc nghẽn giao thông, đặc biệt là vào những giờ cao điểm, khi các em học sinh đến trường và người lớn đi làm. Tuy nhiên, về đêm, Hà Nội nhộn nhịp hơn bao giờ hết. Tất cả các con đường, mái nhà chìm ngập trong ánh sáng rực rỡ sắc màu, những quán ăn dọn hàng. Lúc này, hầu như mọi người đã trở về nhà từ cơ quan, quây quần bên mâm cơm gia đình. Sau đó, họ dẫn nhau đi đến những khu vui chơi giải trí, công viên để thư giãn sau một ngày làm việc căng thẳng. Với mình, Hà Nội là một nơi tuyệt vời để sống và làm việc. Về đêm đi lang thang giữa lòng đường Hà Nội, mùi hoa sữa tràn ngập dọc con đường khiến tâm hồn trở nên bình yên đến lạ kì. Trong tương lai sắp tới, mình sẽ xây một căn nhà xinh đẹp cho riêng mình ở đây.

III. Presentation

1. General information

Location: in the North of Vietnam

Square: 3,358.6 km².

Population: over 7.6 million people

City/ Capital : Ha noi.

Districts: Ba Dinh, Ba Vi, Bac Tu Liem, Cau Giay, Chuong My, Dan Phuong, Dong Anh, Dong Da, Gia Lam, Ha Dong, Hai Ba Trung, Hoai Duc, Hoan Kiem, Hoang Mai, Long Bien, Me Linh, My Duc, Nam Tu Liem, Phu Xuyen, Phuc Tho, Quoc Oai, Soc Son, Son Tay, Tay Ho, Thach That, Thanh Oai, Thanh Tri, Thanh Xuan, Thuong Tin, Ung Hoa.

Ethnic groups: 54 Vietnamese ethnic groups in Ha noi (Kinh, Tay, Nung, San Chay, San Diu, H' Mong, San Chay, Dao, Hoa...).

2. Tourist attractions

Hanoi is famous for One Pillar Pagoda, the Temple of Literature, President Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, Bat Trang pottery village, Vietnamese Women's Museum, Hoan Kiem lake, Ho Guom lake and many other famous places.

3. Tourism activities

You can take photographs, set fire to the campfire, sing and dance, go sightseeing, go strolling along lakes, go fishing, go shopping, pray for luckiness, happiness, health and peace and so on...

4. Specialities

You can enjoy Cha ca La Vong, Mon oc, Pho Cuon, Xoi xeo or sweet sticky rice, banh cuon Thanh Tri, Pho Hanoi and so on...

=> Good morning, I will tell you about Hanoi, the capital of Vietnam. It is located in the center of the Red River Delta, and is Vietnam's largest economic, cultural and political center.....

I think Hanoi is a great place to live and work.

UNIT 2: THAI NGUYEN PROVINCE

TEACHING AIMS:

After learning this unit, the students can know:

Knowledge:

Introduce the landscapes, climate, tourist activities and specialties of Thai Nguyen province in English.

Develop vocabulary about the topic.

Practice listening, speaking, reading and writing

Skills:

Listening, speaking, reading and writing

Working in pairs and in groups

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility:

Have inspiration in learning

Be aware of the importance and practical significance of English for Tourism

Follow the workplace rules and regulations

TEACHING METHODS

For teachers: use active teaching methods (lecture, question and answer, problem-based teaching)

For learners: proactively read the textbook (Unit 2) before class

CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

TEACHING AIDS:

Chalks, textbook, projector and handouts

LEARNING MATERIALS, TOOL, MATERIAL

Course curriculum, textbooks, reference materials, lesson plans, movies, and related documents

CHECKING AND EVALUATING

Content:

Knowledge: Check and evaluate all content stated in the knowledge objectives

Skills: Evaluate all content stated in the skill objectives.

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility: During the learning process, learners need to:

+ Research the lesson before going to class

+ Prepare full study materials.

- + Participate in the full duration of the course.
- + Serious in the learning process.

Method:

- Regular check point
- Periodically check theory

CONTENT: UNIT 2

READING

Square: 3526,2 km².

Population: over 1,1 million people

City/ capital: 3 cities (Thai Nguyen City, Song Cong city, Pho Yen city).

Districts: Dinh Hoa, Dai Tu, Vo Nhai, Dong Hy, Phu Luong, Phu Binh.

Ethnic groups: Kinh, Tay, Nung, San Chay, San Diu, H' Mong, San Chay, Dao and Hoa

OVERVIEW

Thai Nguyen is a province in the Northeast Vietnam, the gateway connecting Viet Bac to the North Delta and is defined as the center of Northeast provinces. It has many revolutionary historic relics and scenic spots along with the favorable geographical location for tourism development of the province. In recent years, with the socio-economic development of the whole country, the province's socio-economy is gradually developed and stabilizes, political security and social order and safety are maintained; the spiritual life the spirit of the people is gradually improving. Thai Nguyen province was re-established in January 1st, 1997 with the separation of the province into two provinces, namely Bac Kan and Thai Nguyen. Thai Nguyen is regarded as the third center for training of human resources after Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

GEOGRAPHY

Situated in Far North - East Vietnam, Thai Nguyen Province is surrounded by Bac Kan Province on the north, Tuyen Quang and Vinh Phuc provinces on the west, Lang Son and Bac Giang provinces on the east, and Hanoi on the south.

Mountains account most of Thai Nguyen's topography with Tam Dao, Ngan Son, Bac Son ranges. The complex network of rivers includes Cau, Cong, Du, and Rang. The main nature resources are coal, iron, steel, and titan. Thanks to good soil, Thai Nguyen tea, especially tea of Tan Cuong origin has long been a nationwide famous product.

CLIMATE

The average temperatures in the hottest and the coldest months are 28.9°C in June and 15.2°C in January. The lowest recorded is 13.7°C. Total number of sunny hours in a year is ranges between 1,300 and 1,750, which is equally distributed for months in a year. The climate of Thai Nguyen is tropical monsoon climate with four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

ETHNIC GROUP

There are about 50 ethnic groups in Thái Nguyên recognized by the Vietnamese government. Each ethnicity has their own language, traditions, and subculture. The largest ethnic groups are: Vietnamese (70.13%), followed by Tay, Nung, San Diu and San Chay

TRANSPORTATION

Thai Nguyen is 80km from Ha Noi. It is on Ha Noi – Thai Nguyen Highway. Thai Nguyen Bus Station (Luong Ngoc Quyen Street, Thai Nguyen City), there are buses to Thai Nguyen departing from Ha Noi's Gia Lam Bus Station, My Dinh Bus Station, and Giap Bat Bus Station and there are trains from Long Bien Station (Ha Noi) to Quan Trieu and stopping at Thai Nguyen City.

TOURISM

ATK Dinh Hoa Historical monument: ATK located in Phu Dinh commune, Dinh Hoa district, where President Ho Chi Minh and the Party leaders, the State has lived and worked from 1947-1954 to lead the nine-year struggle against French colonialism. ATK is also the capital where the diplomatic activities of our country at that time. Visiting Dinh Hoa, visitors have a chance to sightsee the natural surroundings, such as Hang (Grotto) Pagoda, a seven-level waterfall, Bao Linh Lake, etc.

Duom Temple: Built at the foot of the Đỉnh Sơn mountains, Dong Dat commune, Phu Luong district, about 24km from Thai Nguyen city. The temple was built during the Ly, worships Prince Consort Duong Tu Minh and two his wives. Traces includes in upper temple area, the Middle Temple and the Temple House. The temple is built on a beautiful natural area .

Phuong Hoang Cave: Cave is located in the Phoenix Mountain , Vo Nhai district, 45km from Thai Nguyen city. From at the bottom looking up, the mountain likes as two eagles standing together. The reason of the Phoenix mountain named for the ancient legend in the mountains having a pair of phoenixes finding a place for their net. The couple flew days and nights but were unable to find a place for their

net. Hungry and thirsty, the birds found a stone trough full of water at the threshold of a cave. They decided to stay in the cave. Time goes by, the male bird got old. It cannot fly for food, it dragged into the cave and died. Its wife came back and did not see the husband, flew to the top of the mountain and waited until its died and turned into a stone.

Mo Ga stream: This may be a cave-stream with water flowing from the inside. It is unclear how long the cave is. Going about 300 or 400 metres further inside the cave, visitors can see a fascinating beauty of the cave. Stones look like beds of fairies. Visitors can have a great pleasure swimming on a cool stream.

Museum of the Cultures of Vietnam's Ethnic Groups: The museum was built in 1960 on a large campus, there are many old trees, located right in the center of Thai Nguyen City. It displays and introduces many cultural heritages of the family tradition 54 ethnic groups in Vietnam. With a total area of 39.000m², of which 3.000m² used for the display area, storage of artifacts and other activities. Museum store more than 20,000 units of the original materials and rare objects and precious cultural heritage of the 54 ethnic groups in Vietnam.

Nui Coc Lake: located in the south of Dai Tu district, about 15 km west of Thai Nguyen city center, is a natural landscape associated with the legendary love story of Coc and Cong. Nui Coc Lake is one of the tourist destinations that make a brand for Thai Nguyen tourism. But not everyone knows that in addition to being famous for the superiority of nature, Nui Coc Lake is also a fun paradise for young people who love adventure such as roller coasters, flying saucers, rockets, etc.

Dat Dang: is quite far from the national highway, so the attraction of this place is the feeling of being immersed in nature, being immersed in green primeval forests, in a fresh and cool atmosphere. streams, and flowing waterfalls.

Tan Cuong Tea Cultural Space: has two main areas, namely Displaying artifacts and enjoying tea. In the artifact area, visitors can satisfy their curiosity about the history of Thai Nguyen tea, tools, tea making and even the best tea brands in Thai Nguyen gather here. Going through a corridor about 50 m long is the tea tasting area, here you have the opportunity to enjoy tea in accordance with Vietnam's tea culture and enjoy the latest and most delicious Tan Cuong teapots just picked from the hill.

Thai Hai eco-tourism village on stilts: is located next to the center of Thai Nguyen city, 70 km from Hanoi with 1.5 hours by car on the Hanoi – Thai Nguyen highway. The most interesting thing here is that all production activities are self-

sufficient. There are more than 100 people here, all of the Tay and Nung ethnic groups, also gather to do business and live. They grow vegetables, cultivate rice, raise fish, graze cattle, produce bottled drinking water, grow and process green tea, and brew their own wine according to their own characteristics.

CUISINE

Thai Nguyen Green tea : Going to Thai Nguyen without buying tea is indeed a mistake because Tan Cuong bud tea is not only famous in Thai Nguyen but also famous throughout the country. Thanks to the favor of nature, the people are able to grow a fragrant and refreshing tea. If you have never enjoyed this famous Thai Nguyen specialty, you must definitely try it once.

Thai Nguyen Lam rice: Dinh Hoa is a highland district of Thai Nguyen province, hidden deep behind tea hills with palm forests and immense green forests. That is also the reason Dinh Hoa is famous for this special mountain and forest specialties. Dinh Hoa lam rice is cooked from upland sticky rice in young bamboo tubes and when eaten, it is often dotted with sesame salt, both rustic and unforgettable.

Tro cake: As a familiar cake of the North Central people, the tro cake in Thai Nguyen is very supple, dotted with a little molasses or honey will feel the cool feeling on the tip of the tongue.

Thai Nguyen bitter bamboo : Due to being a mountainous province, Thai Nguyen also has a specialty of bitter bamboo shoots like other mountainous provinces in Vietnam. Spring is the time when bitter bamboo shoots grow the most, so if you have the opportunity to go to Thai Nguyen on this occasion, you can buy bitter bamboo shoots along National Highway 1B or Dong Hy market, Hang pagoda market.

Thai Nguyen five coloured sticky rice : Five-color sticky rice is not only one of the famous specialties in Thai Nguyen but also a common specialty of the northern mountainous ethnic groups. Thanks to the source of sticky rice that is both flexible and fragrant, the Tay people in Dinh Hoa have skillfully created Ngu Sac sticky rice with purple, orange, yellow, blue, and white colors that are extremely eye-catching. On special holidays or festivals, the Tay people in Thai Nguyen only make this dish, so if you like to eat, you can contact the managers of some resorts in Thai Nguyen before coming to prepare them.

Bo Dau banh chung: Bo Dau is a place in Phu Luong district, about 15km from Thai Nguyen city, and has a traditional profession of making banh chung. Bo Dau

banh chung is famous near and far, the crust is green, the sticky rice is very flexible, the cake is mixed with a bit of spicy, fragrant pepper, it feels like the whole earth and heaven blending into each cake and real Every guest must also commend.

Dai Tu sour spring rolls: Not as famous as Thanh Hoa, Hue or Hanoi but Dai Tu sour spring rolls are equally delicious. Nem is made from pork skin, pork skin, hearing, garlic pepper and loaf leaves. The ingredients are not much different, but Dai Tu sour spring rolls want to be eaten must be baked over charcoal or sauteed, the aroma is difficult to resist.

Beef steak: Beef declaration is a vegetable that possesses many beneficial effects for human health. Not only that, the leaves and tops of this vegetable are especially delicious, which can be boiled, cooked or fried with beef are very delicious.

Chicken soup with ginger: Chicken soup cooked with ginger is a familiar dish, easy to prepare and often used to welcome guests of the Tay people in the mountains of Thai Nguyen. Large and strong backyard chickens are meat, chopped and cooked with crushed ginger, chopped young ginger leaves, a little white wine and spices, so the taste is very unique.

Binh Long tofu: Average tofu blocks up to 20kg are the unique difference of Binh Long tofu in Thai Nguyen. Not only that, the tofu here is also moderately soft and smooth and can be eaten while still hot with a creamy, creamy flavor that dissolves in the mouth.

Black fillings in Ha Chau: Ha Chau in Phu Binh district is not only famous for bamboo shoots and vegetables, but also is especially attractive with black fillet which can be processed into many different dishes. Black fillet is usually cooked in July every year, can be eaten by steaming or cooking with other ingredients, the most popular is fillet salad, sticky rice, ...

PRACTICE

I.Translate English into Vietnamese

Nui Coc Lake, located in the south of Dai Tu district, about 15 km west of Thai Nguyen city center, is a natural landscape associated with the legendary love story of Coc and Cong. Nui Coc Lake is one of the tourist destinations that make a brand for Thai Nguyen tourism. But not everyone knows that in addition to being famous for the superiority of nature, Nui Coc Lake is also a fun paradise for young people who love adventure such as roller coasters, flying saucers, rockets, etc. ...It can be said that coming to Nui Coc Lake is to come with a non-stop travel

day from entertainment to relaxing sightseeing. You can start the trip by visiting Legend of Cung, sitting on the boat listening to the love story of Cong and Coc. Then enjoy the smooth green natural scenery along the way, decorated with many flower gardens and many years old trees. Fairy parks, water parks, zoos are the next great choice. In addition, the water music stage is a stop not to be missed. Moreover, tourists can take a boat to visit the surrounding islands which are still very unspoiled. Coming to Nui Coc lake is coming to a “charming water” landscape; to the fresh, cool air; to cruise on the lake, and immerse yourself in the faithful love story that has become a legend of the mountainous region.

II. Complete the following conversation with the right word

1. Travel agency: I just need to take some ...(1).....information. What’s your full name?

Guest: Manh Nguyen.

Travel Agency: And your ...(2).....?

Guest: 30- Thai Ha-Ha Noi.

Travel Agency: And you telephone ...(3).....?

Guest: 08324 9734

Travel agency: That’s fine. Will you be(4)..... alone, Mr. Nguyen?

Guest: Ok, just me.

Travel agency: Ok, you finish work on Friday the 26th so shall I try to book you the...(5).....for the next day?

Guest: Yes, please. And the return flight on Saturday the 3rd of August.

2. Travel agency: Good morning, sir. How can I ...(1).... you?

Guest: Well, I have some time ...(2)..... from work next month and I was thinking of going to Australia.

Travel agency: Hmmm, that sounds great. How ...(3)..... is your vacation?

Guest: Just one week. My last day of ...(4)..... is the twenty sixth of July and I’ll go back on the Third of August.

Travel agency: Here’s our Sydney brochure, have a ...(5)..... and see if there’s hotel that you like.

III. Presentation

1. General information

Location: in the Northeast region

Square: over 3.534sq kilometers

Population: over 1,1 milion people

Districts: Three cities (Song Cong, Pho Yen, Thai Nguyen) and 6 districts(Dai Tu, Dinh Hoa, Dong Hy, Phu Binh, Phu Luong and Vo Nhai)

Ethnic groups: Kinh, Tay, Nung, San Chay, San Diu, H' Mong, San Chay, Dao and Hoa

2. Tourist attractions

Museum of Cultures of Vietnam' Ethnic Groups, Cua Tu Waterfall, Nui Coc lake, Võ Nguyen Giap square, Phuong Hoang cave and Mo Ga Stream, Tan Cuong Tea Cultural Center, Special National Site Safty Zone(ATK) Dinh Hoa Thai Nguyen, Thai Hai Reserve Area of Ecological Houses- on-stilts, Phu Lien church, Thuan Luong church, Xuong Rong pagoda, Muoi church and Muoi pagoda...

3. Tourism activities

You can take photographs, set fire to the campfire, sing and dance, go sightseeing, go strolling to enjoy fresh air, go climbing, go shopping, pray for luckiness, happiness, health and peace.

4. Specialities

Green Tea, Rau bo khai(beef vegetable steak), Canh ga nau gung(ginger chicken soup), banh tro (Tro cake), nem chua Dai tu (Dai tu sour meatball), Com lam Dinh hoa(Dinh Hoa Lam rice), Banh Chung bo dau(Bo Dau Chung cake), Forest honey, Binh Long Tofu...

☐ Good morning, I will tell you about Thai Nguyen. It is located in the North of Hanoi capital.....

I think Thai Nguyen is a great place to live and work.

UNIT 3: LANG SON PROVINCE

TEACHING AIMS:

After learning this unit, the students can know:

Knowledge:

Introduce the landscapes, climate, tourist activities and specialties of Lang Son province in English.

Develop vocabulary about the topic.

Practice listening, speaking, reading and writing

Skills:

Listening, speaking, reading and writing

Working in pairs and in groups

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility:

Have inspiration in learning

Be aware of the importance and practical significance of English for Tourism

Follow the workplace rules and regulations

TEACHING METHODS

For teachers: use active teaching methods (lecture, question and answer, problem-based teaching)

For learners: proactively read the textbook (Unit 3) before class

CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

TEACHING AIDS:

Chalks, textbook, projector and handouts

LEARNING MATERIALS, TOOL, MATERIAL

Course curriculum, textbooks, reference materials, lesson plans, movies, and related documents

CHECKING AND EVALUATING

Content:

Knowledge: Check and evaluate all content stated in the knowledge objectives

Skills: Evaluate all content stated in the skill objectives.

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility: During the learning process, learners need to:

+ Research the lesson before going to class

+ Prepare full study materials.

- + Participate in the full duration of the course.
- + Serious in the learning process.

Method:

Regular check point

Periodically check theory

CONTENT: UNIT 3

READING

Square: 8305,21 square kilometers

Population: over 831.887 people

City/ capital: 1city (Lang Son city)

Districts: 10 districts (Bac Son, Binh Gia, Cao Loc, Chi Lang, Dinh Lap, Huu Lung, Loc Binh, Trang Dinh, Van Lang, Van Quan)

Ethnic groups: Tay, Kinh, Dao, Mong, San Chay, Hoa, Nung

OVERVIEW

Lang Son is a mountainous province located in the Northeast Vietnam, about 154km from Hanoi by the road and 165km by the railway. The province shares border with China in the northeast, Quang Ninh province in the southeast, Bac Giang in the south, Thai Nguyen in the southwest and Bac Kan is the west.

GEOGRAPHY

Lang Son is located in the North East of Vietnam. It is 154 km far from Hanoi capital and 165 km far from the capital city. Cao Bang is bordered to the north by Quang Ninh Province to the north, Quang Ninh Province to the southeast, Bac Giang Province to the south, Thai Nguyen Province to the south, and Bac Kan to the west.

The topography of Lang Son is lowland and hilly, with little mountains and no high mountains. The average height is 252m above sea level; The lowest place is 20m in the south of Huu Lung district, in the Thuong river valley; The highest point is Phia Mep mountain (belonging to Mau Son mountain massif), which is 1,541m above sea level. The terrain is very diversified and complicated. The northwest and southeast directions are in the shallow valley of That Khe - Loc Binh, on which there are valleys of Bac Khe, Ky Cung and Tien Yen rivers (Quang Ninh) Tam has been filled with Tertiary and Quaternary sediments, forming mountain valleys of value to the agricultural sector of the province

CLIMATE

Lang Son is typical of the climate of North Vietnam is tropical monsoon climate, the average temperature from 17 to 22 0 C, the coldest months can be reduced to 5 0 C, sometimes 0 0 C or less 0 0 C. Lang Son is located at the gateway to the winter monsoon, where the monsoon is the earliest and the end of the North in our country should be cold winter.

ETHNIC GROUP

Lang Son has a population of more than 75 thousand people, a place of convergence of ethnic groups with the main ethnic groups such as Tay, Nung, Kinh, Dao, Hoa, Mong, San Chay with customs, folk songs, then singing... make people glamorous, the highland markets, the colors of traditional costumes, the folk songs bring bold national identity ...

TRANSPORTATION

The most popular means of transportation to Lang Son are bus, train, motorbike. Lang Son has many bus routes for you to choose from to move to famous attractions. The advantage of traveling by bus is that it is cheap and quite convenient and Taxi is suitable for those who go in large groups, want to move quickly, go long distances and do not know the way.

TOURISM

Tam Thanh pagoda – cave: is an interesting tourist destination in Lang Son. Located in the heart of Lang Son city, Tam Thanh cave belongs to Nhi Tam Thanh – To Thanh Mountain – To Mac hamlet, 6m far from Pao Soai crossroad, follow Tam Thanh road. This is a famous historical, cultural and landscapes of Lang. There are temples called Tam Thanh Pagoda (also known as Thanh Thien Pagoda). Tam Thanh pagoda is a place of worship of Dao, Tam Thanh (Ngoc Thanh, Thuong Thanh, Thai Thanh), so called Tam Thanh Pagoda. Later, due to the influence of many factors, Taoist faint in the minds of local people, people bring the elements of worship of Buddhism, worship the holy into the relics.

To Thi Mountain (The mountain of Lady To): is a cluster of mountains in Tam Thanh Ward, on the north-western edge of Lang Son City. If you visit Lang Son, To Thi mountain is a tourist destination in Lang Son. The mountain derived its name from Lady To, a local woman. She was said waiting for her husband to return from the battlefield for one year after another. She came to the nearby Tam Thanh Pagoda and prayed. Then, she climbed up to top of the mountain holding her baby to see if her husband was coming back. The whole world around turned

dark in a thunderstorm with lightnings and the next day when the sun came out, local people saw that Lady To had turned into a stone statue already.

Chi Lang pass: is a place to record traces of many heroic historical victories of the nation. Along with the rugged terrain, the land is considered as a wall of Thang Long citadel in blocking the famous expeditions. With a monumental and monumental scale. Ai Chi Lang is considered a beautiful landmark in Lang Son that you cannot ignore.

Mac Dynasty Wall: is located in Tam Thanh district of Lang Son Province. This used to be one of the most important military constructions in the feudal period of Vietnam history. It is a very interesting tourist destination in Lang Son. Nowadays, it is ranked as a national site and is being renovated to welcome tourists from all over the country.

Huu Nghi international border gate: is an international border gate of Vietnam located on the Vietnam-China border. This is the connecting point of Nam Ninh – Hanoi highway, which is an important bridge in developing economic relations between Vietnam and China.

Ky Lua Market: is a bustling market place for good exchanges between Vietnam and China. It also serves as a rendezvous for young people of different ethnic minority groups including the Tay, the Dao, the Nung, and the Mong living in rural and mountain areas.

Dong Dang: a township on the Sino-Vietnamese border is 14 kilometers from Lang Son town. There is a special market where buffaloes and cows are on sale. Just three kilometers to the east of Dong Dang is the Huu Nghi (Friendship) border gate. As long as living memory can testify the border gate has been a major point for the exchange of goods between the Vietnamese and Chinese people living on either side of the border areas.

Mau Son, the Princess on the mountain :With the wind whistling up and the cloud floating down, the sky seems within hands reach. The panorama from the highest peak in Lang Son region is like a Chinese ink drawing. To the north is Ninh Minh, China, to the east is Na Duong and to the West is Dong Dang, all merging beautifully into one spectacular landscape.

CUISINE

Khau nhuc: a kind of braised pork belly seasoned with several kinds of herbs, such as cinnamon, anise, pepper, chili, and basil. Two of the ingredients that are not missed when processing are the leaves of “mac mat”, a local sweet and

aromatic plant, and the second is Tau soi leaves, a pickled herb used by the Tay ethnic minority, is finely chopped and mixed with soy sauce and a special mix of dried spices, and applied to the meat to marinate for 15 minutes.

Roasted Duck: It begins with a perfect stuffing mixture made of finely chopped onion, garlic, chilli, pepper, cardamom, anise and a local herb called 'moc mat'. The mouth-watering, glossy skin is produced by dipping the duck in boiling water laced with honey, roasting it over coals for 15 minutes and then deep-frying for another 15 minutes.

Sour Pho: Pho is no doubt the most famous one among all Vietnamese traditional cuisines. However, there is not only one but a whole spectrum of different kinds of Pho in Vietnam, one of which is Sour Pho (Pho Chua). It is made solely from garlic, vinegar and sugar. Sometime you might see people adding seasoning powder into this soup.

Egg Roll Cake: This egg roll dish is also coated with rice flour. But instead of the meat and mushrooms, the chef breaks an egg in the middle of the steamer, then covers the pot to make the egg cooked. Then, use a bamboo stick to fold the cake and place it on a plate. Above the plate of rolls is sprinkled with minced meat with attractive golden brown color.

Huu Lung baked rolls: The strong aroma and the sour smell of fermented meat are intertwined. The baked rolls are grilled on a charcoal stove to burn the peels with banana leaves before peeling and serving on a plate. The baked rolls are served with Ming aralia leaves with sour, sweet, and spicy sauce to create a unique taste that has only in Lang Son.

Bac Son Bamboo-tube rice: they use rice, often glutinous rice, cooked in a tube of bamboo, combine with salted roasted sesame, grilled pork or chicken skewers. The bamboo chosen should be fresh and young so that the new membrane inside the tube can wrap the rice, adding it a special flavor, fragrance and sweetness. To prepare the rice, first fill the tube with about 80% of rice and 10 % of water, in favor of water inherent in bamboo, then adding a little coconut water to make the rice more pleasant; wrap the tube with banana leaves and then burn it on fire until it smells pleasant.

PRACTICE

I.Translate English into Vietnamese

Lang Son which is in the border region and on the convenient route to Hanoi City, which regularly attracts tourists to go sightseeing, exchange, trade between

Vietnam and China. In addition, the nature offers Lang Son caves, mountains and natural landscapes with a cool and pleasant summer so it is regarded as a holiday destination, an ideal resort for tourists. The most famous spots are Heritage area Nhi - Tam Thanh Relic, To Thi Mountain, Home to Mac, Mau Son Mountain Resort, Bac Son Safety Zone, historical vestige of Chi Lang Pass, Thanh Pagoda, Tien pagoda, Ky Cung temple, Bac Le temple, the temple of Mau Dong Dang.

II. Fill in the gap with a suitable word given in the box

arrangements	opportunities	resources	awareness	projects
source	industry	priorities	accommodation	long-term

1. Such travelling can be created thanks to an international network of individuals, institutions and the tourism.....
2. There is a greaterabout the need to protect the environment and desire to contribute towards this cause.
3. We are happy to know that our tourism has generated income.....for the local people.
4. Ecotourism usually means travelers make their own travelwhile mass tourism relies on a greater number of travel agents and tour operators.
5. Small groups andstays are also common in ecotourism travellers while mass tourism often relies on large groups staying for short time periods.
6. Tour operators andproviders act as responsibly as possible, ensuring the protection of flora and fauna in the local area.
7. Tourists avoid travelling on a cruise ship as it is a greatof air and water pollution.
8. There are many activities or.....that eco tourists can take part in to protect the local environment
9. Large hotel chains and big resorts put the comfort of their guests and cost-cutting at the top of their
10. With the growing problems associated with global warming and depleting, it's more important to reduce our footprint in any way we can.

III. Presentation

1. General information

Location: a mountainous province of the Northeast

Square: 8305,21 square kilometers

Population: over 831.887 people

City/ capital: Lang Son

Districts: 10 districts (Bac Son, Binh Gia, Cao Loc, Chi Lang, Dinh Lap, Huu Lung, Loc Binh, Trang Dinh, Van Lang, Van Quan)

Ethnic groups: Tay, Kinh, Dao, Mong, San Chay, Hoa, Nung

2. Tourist attractions

In Lang Son, many scenic spots, exotic caves for Lang Son as Tam Thanh cave, Nhi Thanh cave, Nang To Thi, Mau Son mountain. Chi Lang Pass, Mac Dynasty Citadel... Besides, ... Ky Cung River, Vong Phu Mountain.....

3. Tourism activities

You can take photographs, set fire to the campfire, sing and dance, go sightseeing, go strolling to enjoy fresh air, go climbing, go shopping, pray for luckiness, happiness, health and peace.

4. Specialities

When coming to Lang Son, visitors can enjoy some specialities: “humiliation : khau nhục, Roast duck noodle, anise , Roasted Duck , Sour noodle ,tangerine, persimmon, Black Chung cake...

=> Good morning. My name is To day I want to talk about Lang Son Province
My presentation consists of 6 parts: location, climate,ethnic group, Tourist Attractions, Tourism Activities, Specialties.....

UNIT 4: NINH BINH PROVINCE

TEACHING AIMS:

After learning this unit, the students can know:

Knowledge:

Introduce the landscapes, climate, tourist activities and specialties of Ninh Binh province in English.

Develop vocabulary about the topic.

Practice listening, speaking, reading and writing

Skills:

Listening, speaking, reading and writing

Working in pairs and in groups

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility:

Have inspiration in learning

Be aware of the importance and practical significance of English for Tourism

Follow the workplace rules and regulations

TEACHING METHODS

For teachers: use active teaching methods (lecture, question and answer, problem-based teaching)

For learners: proactively read the textbook (Unit 4) before class

CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

TEACHING AIDS:

Chalks, textbook, projector and handouts

LEARNING MATERIALS, TOOL, MATERIAL

Course curriculum, textbooks, reference materials, lesson plans, movies, and related documents

CHECKING AND EVALUATING

Content:

Knowledge: Check and evaluate all content stated in the knowledge objectives

Skills: Evaluate all content stated in the skill objectives.

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility: During the learning process, learners need to:

+ Research the lesson before going to class

+ Prepare full study materials.

- + Participate in the full duration of the course.
- + Serious in the learning process.

Method:

Regular check point

Periodically check theory

CONTENT: UNIT 4

READING

Square: 1.392 square kilometres

Population: over 900.000 people

City/ capital: 2 cities (Ninh Binh city, Tam Diep city)

Districts: 6 districts (Nho Quan, Gia Vien, Hoa Lu, Yen Mo, Kim Son, Yen Khanh)

Ethnic groups: Tay, Kinh, Dao, Nung, Thai, H'Mong

OVERVIEW

Ninh Binh is located in the southernmost gateway of the North and Red River Delta Vietnam. The region was the capital of Vietnam in X century, an important area of military over the period of Dinh, Tien Le, Ly, Tran, Tay Son Dynasty. With the prime location in term of transport, terrain, history and culture, Ninh Binh retains a rich and diverse potential of tourism. It is considered as a miniature Vietnam.

GEOGRAPHY

Ninh Binh is situated in the boundary of 3 geographic regions: Northwest, Red River Delta, and North Central Coast. The province is adjacent Hoa Binh to the north, with Nam Dinh and Day River to the east, with Thanh Hoa to the west, and with Gulf of Tonkin to the southeast. Ninh Binh, the province center is far about 93 km from Hanoi capital to the south.

Terrain: There are 3 kinds of terrains in Ninh Binh. The mountainous region in the northwest includes Nho Quan district, Gia Vien district, Hoa Lu district, and Tam Diep district. The coastal region in the southeast covers Kim Son and Yen Khanh district. Alternating between 2 above region is the transition delta. Ninh Binh owns a long coastline of 18km. Coastal and marine region in Ninh Binh has been recognized as the world biosphere reserve by UNESCO.

CLIMATE

Ninh Binh places in the sub-tropical climate region: with the hot and humid summer from May to September; the cold and dry winters from November to March; April and October is relatively the spring and the the autumn. The climate in Ninh Binh is fairly moderate. The average temperature is 23.5 °C.

ETHNIC GROUP

The ethnic groups include the Viet (also called Kinh group, the Vietnamese ethnic majority), as well as, Dao, Hoa, Hmong, Muong, Nung, Tay, Thai and others. There are 23 ethnic communities, among which the Kinh account for more than 98%.

TRANSPORTATION

You can book a luxury van which includes transfer to many attractive landscapes, where plenty of charming accommodation options await. Private cars make the journey even quicker. For those with more time, several trains leave for Ninh Binh from Hanoi daily. The best way to get around Ninh Binh is by motorcycle tour or taxi. Cycling is a great option for visitors staying in Ninh Binh.

TOURISM

Hoa Lu: is a destination rich in natural beauty and historic significance, Hoa Lu is another gem hidden away in the landscape of Ninh Binh's Tam Coc. It is what remains of Vietnam's old capital of Hoa Lu, and has a few buildings and temples within its bounds.

Bai Dinh Temple: is the largest pagoda in the country. This spiritual centre has two buildings within its confines- the old complex and the new shrine. This temple is a revered centre of Buddhist learning and pilgrimage.

Mua Cave: is located in the landscape of Tam Coc itself and is a popular stop on tours through the destination. Witness the bird's eye view of the landscape from the top of the Mua mountain, which is a stunning sight to behold. An altar dedicated to Goddess Quan Am also finds a place here.

Trang An eco-tourism zone: This is the first mixed heritages in Vietnam has been recognized by UNESCO. visitors can discover the beauty of the Trang An eco-tourism zone by boat. As well as visit the ancient capital of Hoa Lu - to learn about the first capital of the feudal state centralization in Vietnam.

Tuyet Tinh Coc (also known as Am Tien Pagoda): Consisting of a gorgeous temple carved in a mountain overlooking a breathtaking emerald lake, all in the middle of a lush green valley, Tuyet Tinh Coc has become a little-known gem in Ninh Binh. To reach it, you must climb over 200 stairs up into the mountain.

Tam Coc: The magnificent beauty of Vietnam manifests itself in Tam Coc in the form of sublime greenery, endearing waterways and enchanting limestone cliffs. A photographer's paradise, Tam Coc is a quaint destination in the lap of nature.

Bich Dong Pagoda: is an ancient temple in Tam Coc village of Ninh Binh province. This prehistoric artefact comes under the umbrella of the Trang An Tam Coc Scenic complex which is a declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO. Surrounded by limestone mountains, these pagodas are a series of atmospheric caves holding ancient shrines. The Bich Dong Pagoda relic complemented by the mountain, caves and the deep green trees surrounding it makes it a perfect spot to be visited by nature lovers.

Cuc Phuong National Park: is located in the Red River Delta of Ninh Binh, the Cuc Phuong National Park is an enthralling natural and heritage site. It is the largest national park in the country and is a hotspot for rich biodiversity. Animals here include 300 species of birds, 36 reptilian species, 17 species of amphibians, 11 species of fish, 2,000 species of vascular plants and thousands of species of insects

Phat Diem Cathedral(the world's cultural heritage): is the religious architectural works with the harmonious combination of eastern and western architecture. It is actually a unique stone architecture.

Van Long Nature Reserve: is the largest wetland natural reservation area in the North Delta. Here, it can be easy to find Kenh Ga hot-water springs, Van Trinh Cave, Kem Trong and many beautiful mountainous caves.

CUISINE

Xoi trung kien (sticky rice with ants eggs): The most important ants' egg dish is the brown ant eggs that live in Nho Quan limestone mountains. In the second lunar month every year, the people start their journey to hunt eggs. The ant nest will be cleaned with warm water, marinated with spices, after processed into a unique dish with strange name.

Ninh Binh floating cake : Let's take a the journey of discovering the cuisine of ancient capital Hoa Lu moved to enjoy a familiar snack with Vietnamese people on every occasion of Third lunar month's third day's festival. The baker has his own secret of combining sugar, honey, dried peanuts and crushing toads to make kernels. Ninh Binh floating cake is even more attractive than in another country, because in the cake with the smell of daisies and grapefruit flowers, it create an elegant and very traditional appeal.

Bun moc (Rice noodle with “moc” soup): is made from pork, mushroom, green onion, lemon grass, chili). With the well cooking skills of locals here, “Bun moc” has an amazing flavor, you won’t have second chance to try this dish everywhere else beside eating here.

Braised fish with Gao fruit: is the name of a plant that grows along rivers, streams or in stone caves, it can be used to cooking and be an apothecary. Gao fruit is processed very special in that they will cut small pieces and then put them on the bottom of the pot and then put the fish on top and cover the top layer pieces.

Ninh Binh Mountain Snail: This kind of snail lives on the limestone mountain, which is located in Tam Diep town, Yen Mo, Nho Quan. This snail just appears from April to August, which very tough and crunchy because it eats the natural plants on the limestone mountain. There are many dishes from this snail but the boiled snail is still the most favorite dish. The boiled snail usually be eaten with fish sauce.

Ninh Binh mountain goat meat: is delicious, it is not soft and chewy, because goats are raised and grazed on the hills and food here mainly is natural food.

Kim Son Nhech Raw Fish: you can also enjoy the fish salad. When you eat raw fish, you will not feel fishy smell, there is a delicious taste, mixed with the taste of sticky rice, and the sour taste of vinegar and spicy taste of ginger, pepper, chilli and lemongrass in the sauce.

Salted shrimp Gia Vien – (Shrimp paste): This sauce is delicious at the new sweet, strong, very attractive. Red is the characteristic color of this sauce. The shrimp paste has a salty taste and the sweetness of the shrimps which is the same with shrimp sauce.

PRACTICE

I.Translate English into Vietnamese

Ninh Binh has also attracted a large number of tourists coming to visit because there is a temple which is considered the largest temple in Vietnam. That is Bai Dinh Pagoda. It does not just learn the unique architecture of the pagoda but visitors also come here can pray for their family or yourself luck, health and success in life.

In addition, tourists can visit some of the other attractions in Ninh Binh such as: Thien Ha cave, Tiên cave to discover the beauty of stalactites. Then they can visit Van Long Nature Conservation areas to feel the beauty of famous tourist

destinations in here. Tourists can also join campfire and cultural exchange with the Muong people live in Ninh Binh.

II. Match these words with their meaning

A	B
1. Advance reservation	a. The part of the year with the fewest guests
2. Cancellation	b. Agree to book
3. Confirm	c. The part of the year with the most guests
4. Deposit	d. A short trip on a day
5. Fortnight	e. Food made by yourself
6. High season	f. The landscape is very beautiful
7. Off season	g. Reservations made by guests before they arrive
8. Day out	h. Message from a person with a booking saying he isn't coming
9. Stunning landscape	i. 2 weeks
10. Self-catering	J. Money required to confirm a booking

III. Presentation

1. General information

Location: Southern gateway of North of Vietnam, in the Red River Delta region.

Square: 1.392 square kilometres

Population: over 900.000 people

City/ capital: 2 cities (Ninh Binh, Tam Diep)

Districts: 6 districts (Nho Quan, Gia Vien, Hoa Lu, Yen Mo, Kim Son, Yen Khanh)

Ethnic groups: Tay, Kinh, Dao, Nung, Thai, H'Mong

2. Tourist attractions

Coming to Ninh Binh province you can visit some tourist attractions such as Tam Coc – Bich Dong Pagoda, Trang An eco-tourism zone, Cuc Phuong national park, Phat Diem Cathedral (the world's cultural heritage), Van Long Nature Reserve, Tuyen Tinh Coc and Bai Dinh Pagoda.

3. Tourism activities

You can plant trees, go cycling and take photographs, pray for their family or yourself luck, health and success in life, walk in the forest to discover extremely rich animal and plants systems, join campfire and cultural exchange with the Muong people...

4. Specialities

Tourists enjoy the special dishes here such as: Mountain goat meat, Elderberry, Nem sour, Shrimp rolls, Mountain snail, Sour soup, Eel vermicelli, Nhech raw fish, Braised fish with Gao fruit...

=> Good morning. My name is Today I want to introduce you about Ninh Binh province.....

UNIT 5: BAC GIANG PROVINCE

TEACHING AIMS:

After learning this unit, the students can know:

Knowledge:

Introduce the landscapes, climate, tourist activities and specialties of Bac Giang province in English.

Develop vocabulary about the topic.

Practice listening, speaking, reading and writing

Skills:

Listening, speaking, reading and writing

Working in pairs and in groups

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility:

Have inspiration in learning

Be aware of the importance and practical significance of English for Tourism

Follow the workplace rules and regulations

TEACHING METHODS

For teachers: use active teaching methods (lecture, question and answer, problem-based teaching)

For learners: proactively read the textbook (Unit 5) before class

CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

TEACHING AIDS:

Chalks, textbook, projector and handouts

LEARNING MATERIALS, TOOL, MATERIAL

Course curriculum, textbooks, reference materials, lesson plans, movies, and related documents

CHECKING AND EVALUATING

Content:

Knowledge: Check and evaluate all content stated in the knowledge objectives

Skills: Evaluate all content stated in the skill objectives.

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility: During the learning process, learners need to:

+ Research the lesson before going to class

+ Prepare full study materials.

- + Participate in the full duration of the course.
- + Serious in the learning process.

Method:

- Regular check point
- Periodically check theory

CONTENT: UNIT 5

READING

Square: over 3.827 square kilometers

Population: over 1.6 milion people

City/ capital: 1 city (Bac Giang city)

Districts: 9 districts(Hiep Hoa, Lang Giang, Luc Nam, Luc Ngan, Son Dong, Tan Yen, Viet Yen, Yen Dung, Yen The)

Ethnic groups: Kinh, Tay, Nung, San Chay, San Diu, and Hoa

OVERVIEW

Bac Giang is a province in the Northeast Vietnam. In the economic planning, Bac Giang is located in the North midland and mountainous region, since 2012, the province is located in Hanoi Capital Region. Bac Giang shares border with Lang Son in the north, Quang Ninh in the east, Thai Nguyen and Hanoi in the west and Bac Ninh and Hai Duong in the south. The provincial capital is Bac Giang city, about 51km far from Hanoi.

GEOGRAPHY

Bac Giang lies in the Red River Delta. It borders Quảng Ninh to the east, Lạng Sơn to the north, Thái Nguyên and the urban district of Sóc Sơn in the capital Hanoi to the west, and Bắc Ninh and Hải Dương to the south. It comprises three land forms namely, the lowland or the delta land, the midland and the mountainous region. While the midland areas are in the districts of Hiep Hoa and Viet Yen and the Bac Giang city, the mountainous districts are the Son Dong, Luc Ngan, Yen The, Tan Yen, Yen Dung, Lang Giang; the seven mountainous districts account for 72% of area of the Bac Giang province. Of the total land area of the province, 123,000 hectares (300,000 acres) is agricultural land, 110,000 hectares (270,000 acres) is forest land, 66,500 hectares (164,000 acres) is residential and urban land and for other uses. The farmland in the province is good intensive farming of rice crops vegetable, fruit and bulb trees. There is scope for expanding

land under forests. The produce from the forests has been estimated as 3,5 million m³ of wood and 500 million trees of bamboo and neohouzeaua.

CLIMATE

Bac Giang locates in tropical monsoon climate in the Northeast Vietnam, so it has 4 seasons in a year: dry and cold winters, hot and humid summers, warm springs and cool autumn. The average humidity is 83%; some months in the year have the average humidity over 85%. In dry season, the humidity is about 74% to 80%. The annual average rainfall is appropriate 1533mm.

ETHNIC GROUP

Bac Giang is known as a province where many ethnic groups are living together. Of which, the Tay ethnic group accounts for the considerable proportion (ranking third after the Kinh and Nung people). According to statistics in 2006 , there were approx. 30,000 Tay people living mainly in some districts as Son Dong, Luc Ngan , Luc Nam, Yen The and some mountainous communes in other districts.

TRANSPORTATION

Bac Giang is 51km from Hanoi. There are national highway No. 1A, 31, and 279. There are many means of transportations such as cars, buses, motors, taxis and so on. From Bac Giang to Hanoi, Lang Son, Thai Nguyen, and mineral area in Quang Ninh by train or many other means.

TOURISM

Vinh Nghiem pagoda: is the first tourist destination in Bac Giang. It has been considered as the place of Truc Lam Zen Buddhism and kept special position in the history of Buddhism in the Tran Dynasty in particular and Vietnamese Buddhism in general. It was built under the reign of King Ly Thai To (1009 – 1028) with the name as Chuc Thanh Pagoda. To the reign of King Tran Nhan Tong, the pagoda was restored, enlarged and renamed as Vinh Nghiem.

Khe Ro primitive forest: is a wonderful destination that tourists should not miss if visiting Western Yen Tu natural reserve. It is a famous tourist destination in Bac Giang. A travel tour to Khe Ro primitive forest will bring people close to the wild life to get leisure, fresh feelings and truly, pure senses about nature. Located in Western Yen Tu natural reserve, about 150km northeast far from Hanoi, Khe Ro primitive forest belongs to An Lac commune, Son Dong district, being a typical primitive forest of Vietnam Northeast region. The forest covers 7,153ha land including 5,092ha natural forest with the diverse ecosystem.

Cam Son Lake: is in Luc Ngan District, is a famous tourist site that you should not miss when you visit the north. Cam Son lake is an interesting tourist destination in Bac Giang. The lake covers 2,600ha, but during the rainy season it swells to 3,000ha. The 30km-long lake is 7 kilometers at its widest point and 200 meters at the narrowest. It is surrounded by mountain ranges. Hiring a wooden boat is the best way to admire the scenery and get close to nature. You can find a quiet place to anchor and throw in a fishing line.

Tho Ha village: is one of the most famous tourist destinations in Bac Giang. The village used to specialize in making pottery wares. In the 1980s, the villagers abandoned the old tradition and adopted new ones: making rice noodles, rice crackers... Vietnam is fast in advancing forward yet visiting Tho Ha you can find remains of the past blended into the present shaping up something traditional...

Dream spring (Mo spring): Streaming through a valley between Huyen Dinh and Yen Tu mountains, Mo Spring is located in Nghia Phuong Commune, Luc Nam District, Bac Giang Province. This beautiful attraction is about 90km from Hanoi and 40km from Bac Giang City. Dream spring is an amazing tourist destination in Bac Giang. Mo Spring has lots of huge rocks formed in different shapes. These stones are positioned in tiers to make different levels of slopes within the stream bed, which creates various falls of different sizes. Consequently, there appeared many natural bath tubs. Along both sides of the stream are luxuriant trees looking into the clear water.

Khuon Than lake : is a good place to see, which is 40km from Bac Giang town and in Luc Ngan district. At the heart of this tourist site is Khuon Than Lake, which is surrounded by pine trees and mountains, with air that is fresh all year round. The 800ha Khuon Than Forest includes 300ha of natural forest, and 400ha of plantation forest and meadow. And there are also large orchards. At the site there's also the Tu Ma temple, built to honor a Tran Dynasty general, and the State has designated this to be a cultural relic. Visitors to the Khuon Than tourist site can also learn about the distinctive customs of the San Chi, Cao Lan, Nung and Tay ethnic minority people that are living there.

Truc Lam Phuong Hoang Monastery: is a cultural and architectural artwork designed to preserve, honor and promote the non-material value of Truc Lam Yen Tu, contributing to developing the potential of "spiritual cultural tourism" in Nham Bien mountain area; linked with the system of pagodas, historical relics, and scenic places in Yen Dung district; linked with the relic of Tay Yen Tu. Truc

Lam Phuong Hoang Monastery is also the place where Vietnamese Buddhist literature and culture is kept, for those who want to study and practice according to Truc Lam Zen

Lim Festival: The Lim Festival is organized in Lim village where Quan Ho, the special folk songs are performed. It takes place every year on 13th day of the 1st lunar month. Tens of thousands of visitors come here to enjoy the dialogue performances between "lien anh" (male singers) and "lien chi" (female singers), the country's most skilled Quan Ho singers. These are male and female farmers who sing different types of songs in the pagodas, on the hills, and in the boats. Besides this, visitors can come to the Lim Festival to enjoy the weaving competition of the Noi Due girls. They weave and sing Quan Ho songs at the same time. Like other religious festivals, the Lim Festival goes through all the ritual stages, from the procession to the worshipping ceremony, and includes other activities.

Dong Cao plateau: Located in Thach Son commune, Son Dong district, Bac Giang Province, about 150 km away from Hanoi capital, Dong Cao plateau (Cao Nguyên Đồng Cao) is at the high altitude of nearly 1,000 meters above the sea level. This attracts visitors for its huge forest, strange shaped ancient rock and the moment of contemplate sunrise which flies through these foggy clouds floating over the mountains. Indeed, its wildness and purity makes Dong Cao plateau become an excellent campground for adventurous travelers.

Bo Da Pagoda: was built in the 11th century during the Ly Dynasty, the golden age of Buddhism in Vietnam. The pagoda, which has survived several wars and been renovated many times throughout the centuries, now demonstrates the architectural style of the Nguyen Dynasty (the last dynasty of feudal Vietnam).

Van Ha Wine Village: The wine of Van village, famous in the distance, was chosen to present to the king. Not only did Van village wine have a famous reputation throughout Kinh Bac, but also "king knows face, god knows name", in which Bao Dai – the last An Nam emperor favored, bestowed four characters of Van Huong beauty.

Tay Yen Tu Nature Reserve: has many rare and precious forest flora and fauna genetic resources that are typical of the Northeast of Vietnam that many other nature reserves do not have. On the Yen Tu mountain system, there are many famous victories that have been recorded by ancient history books, such as: Am

Vai victory area; Suoi Mo – Ho Bac historical site; Huyen Son victory area; the Kham Lang relic; relic Hon Thap – Yen Ma ...

CUISINE

Lychee: Referring to Bac Giang specialties, you will not be able to not mention lychee. Thieu litchi is most grown in Luc Ngan – Bac Giang. Fruit lychee Luc Ngan characterized when ripe red, thin shell, small seeds, pulp thick you eat tastes sweet bold, characteristic taste of lychee is make you ecstatic lands Bac Giang, eat forever know bored.

Yen The hill chicken: One of the famous specialties in Bac Giang is Yen The hill chicken . Hill chicken meat is usually firm, sweet and fragrant, not as sticky and chewy as industrial chicken. The best hill chicken dish should only be boiled, the chicken is firm, crispy to dab with salt mixed with lime leaves, sweet broth is used to eat with rice.

Chu noodles is made from Bao Thai Hong rice, so the noodles are smooth and smooth. And especially Bao Thai Hong rice must be cultivated on Chu hill land, not in fields. Noodles are thinly coated, cut into fibers like pho bread, dried and tied into small bundles, often used as instant noodles, perhaps the best way to cook should eat Chu noodle in hot pot.

Tho Ha Banh Mi: is famous for its delicious taste from carefully selected ingredients. There are 2 types of cakes are baked rice cakes and rice paper rolls. Baked Banh Mi has a golden color, is crispy when eaten and has a rich aroma of sesame and peanuts. The rice paper rolls are medium white, soft, supple and delicious, about 40cm in diameter.

Lang Van Wine: The name of Van village wine has become a unique “brand” and is the pride of the people of Bac Giang province for generations. The wine is cooked with yellow flower sticky rice and the secret yeast of Van village is processed from 36 rare Chinese herbs and must be soaked for 72 hours. The clear color of the wine with the mellow, calm taste has conquered even the most demanding guests.

Sticky egg ant: is a typical dish of the Tay ethnic group. Ant eggs after cleaning, drained. Non-fragrant onions in old fat and then stir-fry with ant eggs, season to taste. Stir well when you feel the fatty aroma of ant eggs and the aroma of onions. When the sticky rice is ripe, stir it, beat it, then mix well with ant eggs. Anyone who once enjoyed ant egg sticky rice will always remember the taste of this dish.

Cam Bo Ha: is a kind of connoisseur orange that is often given as gifts and gifts on the occasion of the Lunar New Year. Oranges are sweet, fragrant and very juicy.

Banh Da Ke: The rice cake is thinly coated in round shape, the top is sprinkled with black or white sesame, which is very attractive. This dish is sipped with a cup of green tea, bitter tea is very interesting.

Luc Nam pineapple: is well-known not only because it is the place that produces the largest number of the province, but the pineapple here has a very beautiful shape, bright yellow, evenly large fruit, sweet aroma. sour.

PRACTICE

I. Choose the best answer

1. Have you ever chosen a travel _____ at the last minute?
A. car
B. home
C. getaway
2. These types of _____ can be some of the most exciting due to the unexpected nature of the experience.
A. trips
B. experience
C. destinations
3. One way to find a great _____ is to check with a _____.
A. destination...online travel agent
B. place...store
C. last minute deal...travel agent
4. Once you've booked your vacation, pack your _____ and get ready for an adventure.
A. pocketbook
B. lunch
C. suitcase
5. Generally, the local _____ can provide information on fun day excursions in the area.
A. information
B. tourist board
C. school

6.If you are traveling in London, you would take the _____, but in New York this form of underground transportation is called the _____.

- A. Tube...taxi
- B. bus...Underground
- C. Tube...subway

7. If you are traveling across a body of water, you might take a _____.

- A. rowboat
- B. ferry
- C. Jetski

8. If you're driving you will probably need to _____ a car. Make sure to ask about insurance!

- A. buy
- B. lend
- C. rent

II. Match these words with their meaning

A	B
1. Abroad	a. Comfortable bus, often used over long distance
2. Brochure	b. Unscheduled periods of waiting.
3. Boutiques	c. People who are on holiday.
4. Coach	d. Place where tourism is the main business.
5. Holiday maker	e. Small shops.
6. Resort	f. Small book or booklet giving information.
7. Delays	g. In a foreign country; oversea.
8. Day out	e. Food made by yourself
9. Stunning landscape	i. A short trip on a day
10. Self-catering	J. The landscape is very beautiful

III. Presentation

1.General information

Location: in the Northeastern region

Square: over 3.827 square kilometers

Population: over 1.6 million people

City/ capital: Bac Giang city

Districts: 9 districts(Hiep Hoa, Lang Giang, Luc Nam, Luc Ngan, Son Dong, Tan Yen, Viet Yen, Yen Dung, Yen The)

Ethnic groups: Kinh, Tay, Nung, San Chay, San Diu, and Hoa

2. Tourist attractions

Traveling to Bac Giang, many beautiful landscapes: Khe Ro Primitive Forest , Suoi Mo is also associated with a legend about the Princess Que My Nuong- daughter of King Hung Dinh Vuong, Ha Temple, Trung Temple, Thuong Temple , Xuong Giang Ancient Citadel, Cam Son Lake, Đuc La Pagoda , Khuon Than resort , Vinh Nghiem pagoda, Bo Da Pagoda , Tho Ha village and so on.

3. Tourism activities

You can bathe stream, relax, enjoy specialities, go mountaineering, go sightseeing with fresh air, discover or reseach flora and fauna systemn, go camping overnight.

4. Specialities

When coming to Bac Giang, Tho Ha dry pancakes , Mixture of Doctor Fish, Luc Ngan lychee , Gio cake, Xuan Luong tea , Chu noodle, Da Mai noodle, Van village wine, Yen The Chicken hill, che kho,...

=> Good morning. My name is Linh , now I would like to talk about Bac Giang province: Coming to Bac Giang visitors has opportunities to travel , and enjoy many famous place such as :

Khe Ro Primitive Forest, Suoi Mo, Ha Temple, Trung Temple, Thuong Temple, Xuong Giang Ancient Citadel, Cam Son Lake, Đuc La Pagoda , Khuon Than resort , Vinh Nghiem pagoda,.. so on .

UNIT 6: LAO CAI PROVINCE

TEACHING AIMS:

After learning this unit, the students can know:

Knowledge:

Introduce the landscapes, climate, tourist activities and specialties of Lao Cai province in English.

Develop vocabulary about the topic.

Practice listening, speaking, reading and writing

Skills:

Listening, speaking, reading and writing

Working in pairs and in groups

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility:

Have inspiration in learning

Be aware of the importance and practical significance of English for Tourism

Follow the workplace rules and regulations

TEACHING METHODS

For teachers: use active teaching methods (lecture, question and answer, problem-based teaching)

For learners: proactively read the textbook (Unit 6) before class

CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

TEACHING AIDS:

Chalks, textbook, projector and handouts

LEARNING MATERIALS, TOOL, MATERIAL

Course curriculum, textbooks, reference materials, lesson plans, movies, and related documents

CHECKING AND EVALUATING

Content:

Knowledge: Check and evaluate all content stated in the knowledge objectives

Skills: Evaluate all content stated in the skill objectives.

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility: During the learning process, learners need to:

+ Research the lesson before going to class

+ Prepare full study materials.

- + Participate in the full duration of the course.
- + Serious in the learning process.

Method:

Regular check point

Periodically check theory

CONTENT: UNIT 6

READING

Square: 6,383.9 square kilometers

Population: over 615.620 people

City/ Capital: 1 city (Lao Cai city)

Districts: 8 districts(SaPa, Bat Xat, Bao Yen, Bao Thang, Si Ma Cai, Van Ban, Muong Khuong, Bac Ha)

Ethnic groups: Hmong , Dao, Tay ,Thai, Nung, Phu La, San Chay, Ha Nhi, La Chi...

OVERVIEW

Lao Cai is a mountainous province, located in the border of the midland and mountainous region in the Northwest Vietnam, one of the most potential regions of Vietnam. As a mountainous province near the international border gate, Lao Cai is home to 25 different ethnic minorities that have lived in the area for centuries. They have created the unique identity and customs for this province. Moreover Lao Cai is one of several provinces situated on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Topography of Lao Cai is diversified with rivers, high mountain peaks, steep and high mountain passes, deep streams and wide valleys.

GEOGRAPHY

Located in North-West Vietnam, Lao Cai is surrounded by Yunna (China) on the north, Lai Chau Province on the west, Ha Giang Province on the east and Yen Bai, Son La provinces on the south. Lao Cai's terrain is divided into main kinds following: valley, low and high mountainous. With 3,143m in height, Fansipan is considered the highest peak of the Indochina Peninsula. The province has 107 rivers including Red, Chay and Nam Mu rivers... The province also owns 31 types of mineral, of which apatit, cooper, iron are most valuable. The remarkable feature of Lao Cai is biologic diversification. There are 2,000 kinds of flora, 442 kinds of birds and animals... of which 60 kinds of animals only found in Lao Cai, 9 kinds

of floras only found in Sapa. So that Lao Cai owns a treasure of valuable and rare genes, making up 50% rare floras in Vietnam.

CLIMATE

Lao Cai has typical mountainous climate. The dry season lasts from October to March, it is cold. And the rain season is from April to September. Annual average temperature is 23°C. Specially, sometime, there is snow in Sapa.

ETHNIC GROUP

Top seven biggest ethnic groups in the Lao Cai province occupy over 90% of the whole population. The Kinh (Vietnamese) 35%, the Mong 22%, the Tay 14%, the Dao 13%, the Thai 9%, the Nung 4.5% and the Giay 4.3%. The other ethnic groups: the Phu La, San Chay, San Diu, Hoa, Ha Nhi, Bo Y, Khang, Lo Lo, Muong, Laos, Cong, Ngai, Kho Mu, La Chi, Lu, La Ha...

TRANSPORTATION

Located 300km from Hanoi, Lao Cai can be reached by car or train. There is National Highway No.70, 279, 4D linking Lao Cai to Yen Bai, Lai Chau and Ha Giang, China in turn. There are some trains depart from Hanoi daily to Lao Cai.

TOURISM

Lao Cai preserves lots of special cultural and historical sites. Outstanding vestiges is ancient stone engrave area with picture of map, handwriting, people thousand years ago in Muong Hoa Valley (Sapa), Pho Rang vestige. There are many beautiful caves like Thuy Tien (Bat Xat), Ta Phoi (Cam Duong), Tien-Trung Do (Bac Ha), Xuan Quang (Bao Thang).

Sapa: a unique natural tourist site. Many new married couples like spending their honeymoon in Sapa because of good weather and romantic sightseeing. Visitors to Sapa in summer can feel the climate of four seasons in one day. They enjoy discovering other interesting places including Ham Rong Mountain, Silver Waterfall, Rattan Bridge, Bamboo forest, Ta Phin Cave and Sapa ancient rock field. Taken place every Saturday night, Sapa Market is an attractive place for visitors who are keen on exploring traditional cultures.

Hoang Lien National Park: is one of the most important special-use forests in Vietnam with a total area of 29 845 ha core. It is the first tourist attraction in Lao Cai. It consists of a high mountain system of Hoang Lien Son Mountain Range, including Fansipan peak 3,143 m high. The area of buffer zone is 38,724 ha, consisting of Sapa town, some communes of Sapa district, a part of Van Ban district, Lao Cai province and 2 communes in Than Uyen district, Lai Chau

province. Hoang Lien National Park is mainly primitive forest with the system of rich and diverse flora and fauna.

Silver waterfall: is an interesting tourist attraction in Lao Cai. The waterfall is surrounded by green vegetation all year round. Especially, in winter, Bac Waterfall area is one of the deepest snow places in Sa Pa. Climbing the stairs to the arc-bridge at an altitude of about 30m, visitors seem to feel that the waterfall is flowing toward them. Climbing up, visitors can also admire the panoramic of Sa Pa Town, Sin Chai Valley with villages looming in the mist.

It is festive to travel from Lai Chau to Lao Cai following National Highway No. 4D because of scenery along roadsides and impressive sight of Hoang Lien Son Range.

Notre Dame Cathedral is a stone church built by the French in the early 20th century. It is one of the finest churches in Vietnam. The French architects who built this church have carefully selected its location – the church faces the east (to welcome the light of God) and the bell tower faces west (birthplace of Jesus). The church is constructed entirely from stone and is constructed in the Roman Gothic Style.

Ham Rong mountain: Standing at the top of Ham Rong mountain, you will have the chance to see the panorama of the entire Sa pa town, Muong Hoa valley, Ta Phin village...hidden in the smog. There are many kinds of fruits planted in here such as peaches, plums, pears... that you will enjoy all the time.

Sa Pa church: built in 1985 is considered to be one of the most ancient surviving French architectural site. The church has been embellished and preserved, becoming an indispensable image when referring to the foggy Sa Pa.

Cat cat village: is Mong people's old village where many traditional handicrafts have been preserved such as planting cotton-plants, flaxes, weaving, etc. Coming to this village, tourists will have the opportunity to participate in these activities as well as to be able to find the suitable and nice gifts.

Ta Phin village: has beautiful natural scenery and the ethnic cultural identities of the Red Dao people with brocading handicrafts. At Ta Phin village, you can visit the nearby Ta Phin Cave in which there are many interesting stalacites in the forms of the fairies dancing and sitting, the distant rice paddy fields, the sparkling forests, etc.

Muong Hoa valley: is a very popular tourist attraction of Sa Pa. It is considered one of the most beautiful valleys in the Northwest and Northeast of Vietnam.

Coming to Muong Hoa valley, tourists will be impressed with the beautiful streams of cool water, the charming terraced fields or the unique old carved stones areas.

Bac Ha fair market: is the largest market in the Northwest, ranking among the top groups of the largest and the most famous markets in Southeast Asia. The market is divided into several areas, including area for selling brocatelle products, household appliances, poultries, cattles, especially horse trading, etc.. All these areas have created the unique features for Bac Ha market.

Hoang A Tuong Palace: had built in 1914 and was completed in 1921 by Hoang Yen Chao who was the crownless king of the old Bac Ha. The classic architecture and its interesting and mysterious stories have proved clearly the remarkable history of this land.

Ky Quan San mountain: At an altitude of 3,046m, from the top of Ky Quan San mountain, tourists will have the opportunity to admire the village deeply hidden in the mountains and the beautiful terraced fields after hiking through a lot of exciting paths.

CUISINE

Stolen armpit pig (Lon Cap Nach): is a very famous specialty food of Sapa, Lao Cai. Not similar to pigs in other regions, this kind of pig is about 10-15 kg so that it can be carried under armpits and easily stolen by theft.

Stewed horse meat and horse organs(Thang Co): is a traditional food of H'Mong people which are usually sold at fairs in Sapa. This kind of food is usually cooked in a big pan. To make this food, marinate meat, organs of horse with star anise, cinnamon, amomum-tsaoko, and other spices, then cook them until tender on charcoal. It has been said that Stewed horse meat and horse organs is better to eat with Sapa mustard greens (Cải mèò) and a dip made from Muong Khuong chili sauce.

Buffalo meat upstairs kitchen: is black and hard outside, pink and tender inside. Black Thai people have made this food in order to bring buffalo meat to the forest in a few days and reserve buffalo meat for rainy days and flooding days. To make this food, they season buffalo meat, then squeeze upstairs kitchen. It has a special taste and smell thanks to spices including cape yellowwood seed, salt, pepper, garlic, and ginger.

Black chicken: is one of the most favorite specialty foods of Sapa thanks to its black and crunchy skin, tender, firm, and crunchy meat, and typical smell. It can

be used to cooked a wide range of amazing dishes like fry, stir-fry, steam, boil, etc.

Salmon and Sturgeon: You may be surprised to hear that they farm salmon and sturgeon in Sapa with majestic mountainous areas and green forests. The subtropical and milder climate is suitable to farm salmon and sturgeon which have firm, tender, sweet-tasty, and greasy.

Stream fishes: In Sapa, there are many stream fishes which have been famous around the country with its great taste. Stream fishes are small and have many bones so that the best ways to cook them are grilling or frying until crispy. They usually eat the grilled or fried fish with spicy sweet sour dipping fish sauce, steamed rice, boiled *Ngò công cải* (Chinese broccoli).

Bamboo sprout roll: is a specialty food of Tay people in Sapa. The soul of this food – bamboo sprouts are harvested in forests, they are abundant and the most delicious in rainy season. To make the roll, they boil bamboo sprouts in order to make them clean and less bitter. Then get tender outer layer to wrap the filling, which is made from minced chicken, minced scallion heads, black pepper, fish sauce, into rolls. After that, fry the rolls until crispy and yellow.

Bac Ha plum: is smaller and less sweet than other kinds of plums. It has shining, smooth, thin, red to pink-purple skin, small seed, juicy, tender, crunchy, sweet, a little sour flesh. It has been said to be more crunchy and sweeter than other kinds of plums in Vietnam.

Peach: is considered as Sapa girls who are simple but graceful. It is hard but sticky, juicy but dry, sticky but crunchy. Eating a bite of peach grows in Sapa, you can feel like you can taste the whole Sapa and tough the soul of this region.

Seven colored steamed sticky rice: is a traditional food of Nung Dinh people. A portion of Seven colored steamed sticky rice consists of seven kinds of steamed sticky rice which have different color and taste which come from the food coloring colors. Seven colors are blue, pink, light red, dark red, yellow-green, yellow, green. Big, round, long and smelling sticky rice is the main ingredient for this food. They use many kinds of leaves in forests to make natural food colorings. This food is served with toasted black sesame salt or grilled chicken.

PRACTICE

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Nghĩa của từ Passport

a. Tiền bồi thường

- b. Hộ chiếu
 - c. Sơ đồ các tuyến bay
 - d. Vé lên máy bay của khách hàng
2. UNWTO nghĩa là gì ?
- a. Sơ đồ các tuyến bay
 - b. Tổ chức Du lịch Thế giới
 - c. Phòng dành cho 2 người
 - d. Kinh doanh du lịch
3. Nghĩa của từ One way trip là gì ?
- a. Chuyến bay 1 chiều
 - b. Ngành du lịch
 - c. Kinh doanh du lịch
 - d. Lịch trình tàu hỏa
4. Tìm nghĩa của từ Carrier
- a. Tiền thu thêm phòng đơn
 - b. Lịch trình
 - c. Phòng đơn 1 người
 - d. Công ty cung cấp vận chuyển, hãng hàng không
5. Tìm nghĩa của từ Deposit
- a. Lịch trình
 - b. Tiền thu thêm phòng đơn
 - c. Đặt cọc
 - d. Khách du lịch
6. Tour guide có nghĩa là gì ?
- a. Sách hướng dẫn
 - b. Hướng dẫn viên du lịch
 - c. Ngành du lịch
 - d. Lịch trình xe buýt
7. Tìm nghĩa của từ Retail Travel Agency
- a. Đại lý dịch vụ du lịch
 - b. Cửa hàng bán vé
 - c. phòng mà không bao gồm các dịch vụ kèm theo
 - d. hãng bán các dịch vụ du lịch kết hợp sản phẩm
8. Rail schedule có nghĩa là gì ?
- a. Thông tin đặt chỗ của khách hàng

- b. Sơ đồ các tuyến bay
 - c. Đây là bảng kê khai danh sách khách hàng
 - d. Lịch trình tàu hỏa
9. Nghĩa của từ Boarding pass là ?
- a. Vé lên máy bay của khách hàng
 - b. Chương trình dành cho khách hàng thường xuyên
 - c. Vé máy bay giá rẻ
 - d. Hãng bán các dịch vụ du lịch kết hợp sản phẩm
10. Tourism có nghĩa là gì ?
- a. Kinh doanh du lịch
 - b. Tiền hoa hồng
 - c. Ngành du lịch
 - d. Thông tin đặt chỗ của khách hàng
11. Hãy tìm từ tiếng Anh của từ phòng dành cho 3 người
- a. Triple bed room
 - b. Double bed room
 - c. Superior
 - d. Standard
12. Tìm từ tiếng Anh của cụm từ phòng tiêu chuẩn nhất trong khách sạn
- a. Deluxe
 - b. Suite
 - c. Standard
 - d. Single bed room
13. Tìm từ tiếng Anh có nghĩa phòng nghỉ cao cấp nhất của khách sạn
- a. Suite
 - b. Superior
 - c. Transfer
 - d. Room only
14. Transfer có nghĩa là ?
- a. Lượng hành lí cho phép
 - b. Phòng nghỉ cao cấp nhất
 - c. Vé máy bay khuyến mãi
 - d. Vận chuyển (hành khách)
15. Commission có nghĩa là ?
- a. Tiền hoa hồng

- b. Kênh cung cấp
- c. Đặc điểm địa lý
- d. Phòng dành cho 3 người

II. Arranging the words given in the correct positions.

good – visiting – tips – about – best – worth – best – definitely
 must – recommend – bother – Don't – wouldn't – worth

1. Do you know any _____ places to stay?
2. What's the _____ way to get around?
3. Is there anything else worth _____ ?
4. What _____ places to eat?
5. It's probably _____ to use the bus.
6. I would _____ the trains.
7. You should _____ see the tower.
8. That's well _____ seeing.
9. You really _____ go to the Museum.
10. Don't _____ going to the museums.
11. It isn't really _____ visiting.
12. _____ drink the water.
13. I _____ eat anything that's sold in the street.

III. Presentation

1. General information

Location: in the middle of Northeast and Northwest

Square: 6,383.9 square kilometers

Population: over 615.620 people

City/Capital: 1 city (Lao Cai city)

Districts: 8 districts(SaPa, Bat Xat, Bao Yen, Bao Thang, Si Ma Cai, Van Ban, Muong Khuong, Bac Ha)

Ethnic groups: Hmong , Dao, Tay ,Thai, Nung, Phu La, San Chay, Ha Nhi, La Chi...

Climate: Tropical monsoon climate

2. Tourist attractions

Travelling to Lao Cai, you can visit many famous landscapes: SaPa, some ethnic minority markets such as Bac Ha, Cao Son, SaPa and Love market... Besides there are some villages such as Cat cat village, Ta Van village, Thanh Son, My Son, Nam Cang villages. Moreover you can see Silver Waterfall, Mau temple,

Ham Rong mountain, SaPa church, the traditional festivals of the mountainous ethnic groups. Long Tong Festival in Ta Van (Sapa) , “Tet Nhay” or “Dance festival”

3. Tourism activities

Take photographs, go sightseeing, go shopping, go climbing, go to pray sth for Sb...

4. Specialities

Bac Ha plums, temperate vegetables(rau ôn đới), precious medicinal places, salmon, sturgeon(cá tầm) Thang Co, Lon cap nach (carried-under-arm pig), Bac Ha sour noodles...

=> Good morning. My name is..... Today I would like to introduce you about Lao Cai province.....

UNIT 7: BAC KAN PROVINCE

TEACHING AIMS:

After learning this unit, the students can know:

Knowledge:

Introduce the landscapes, climate, tourist activities and specialties of Bac Kan province in English.

Develop vocabulary about the topic.

Practice listening, speaking, reading and writing

Skills:

Listening, speaking, reading and writing

Working in pairs and in groups

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility:

Have inspiration in learning

Be aware of the importance and practical significance of English for Tourism

Follow the workplace rules and regulations

TEACHING METHODS

For teachers: use active teaching methods (lecture, question and answer, problem-based teaching)

For learners: proactively read the textbook (Unit 7) before class

CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

TEACHING AIDS:

Chalks, textbook, projector and handouts

LEARNING MATERIALS, TOOL, MATERIAL

Course curriculum, textbooks, reference materials, lesson plans, movies, and related documents

CHECKING AND EVALUATING

Content:

Knowledge: Check and evaluate all content stated in the knowledge objectives

Skills: Evaluate all content stated in the skill objectives.

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility: During the learning process, learners need to:

+ Research the lesson before going to class

+ Prepare full study materials.

- + Participate in the full duration of the course.
- + Serious in the learning process.

Method:

Regular check point

Periodically check theory

CONTENT: UNIT 7

READING

Square: 4859,4 km²

Population: Over 3000 people

City/ Capital: 1 city (Bac Kan city)

Districts: 7 districts (Ba Be, Ngan Son, Cho Don, Na Ri, Cho Moi, Bach Thong, Pac Nam)

Ethnic groups: Tay, Nung, Dao, Kinh, Mong, Hoa, San Chay.

OVERVIEW

Bac Kan is a province in Northeast Vietnam, has border with Cao Bang in the north, Lang Son in the east, Thai Nguyen in the south and Tuyen Quang in the west. According to the population census in 2009, Bac Kan is the least population in the country. Sometimes, the name of the province is written as Bac Kan; however, the name Bac Kan is considered the official name. Bac Kan is endowed the potential for the socio-economic development with resources of forest, soil, mineral and Ba Be National Park which has Ba Be Lake - one of 20 large freshwater lake in the world.

GEOGRAPHY

Bac Kan is a mountainous terrain with rich natural resources of minerals and forests. It has numerous mountains, rivers and lakes which are very scenic; Ba Be National Park and the Ba Be Lake within its precincts are popular attractions. Bac Kan is a mountainous province, sharing its border with Cao Bang Province to the north, Tuyen Quang Province to the west, Lang Son Province to the south-east, and Thai Nguyen Province to the south. The topography is mainly midland, mountainous. The province has a complex network of rivers and springs. The geographical position and difficulties of the terrain have significant impacts on the socio-economic development of Bac Kan.

CLIMATE:

Bac Kan is completely located in the tropical monsoon belt of Southeast Asia. In this location, Bac Kan has a distinct seasonal climate differentiation in terms of temperature, rainfall, day and night length. Bac Kan territory is located between two bow-shaped systems of mountains in the Northeast, so it is strongly influenced by the Asian continental climate, cold weather in winter, and limited influence of storms in summer.

ETHNIC GROUP

The Kinh ethnic group has 37,615 people, accounting for 11.98%; the Tay ethnic group has 165,055 people, accounting for 52.58%; the Nung ethnic group has 28,709 people, accounting for 9.15%; the Dao ethnic group has 56,063 people, accounting for 17.86%; the H'Mong ethnic group has 22,607 people, accounting for 7.20%; the San Chay ethnic group has 1,680 people, accounting for 0.54%; The rest are other ethnic groups with 2,176 people, accounting for 0.69%. The population density is 65 people/km²./.

TRANSPORTATION

Bac Can province is 166km from Hanoi. It is located on the Hanoi - Cao Bang inter-provincial No. 3 and there are many convenient means of transportation such as buses, taxis, cars, motor and so on.

TOURISM

Ba Be Lake: is the largest natural lake in Vietnam. It is located in Nam Mau commune, Ba Be district, Bac Kan Province in the Northeast region of the country. Ba Be Lake is a featured geographical science and is a biodiversity reservoir. It is a part of the Ba Be National Park. It is home to a range of animals and plants.

Dau Dang waterfall: One of the beautiful waterfalls in Vietnam which were located where the Nang River enters Tuyen Quang Province. The pleasant waterfall and the primitive forest is extremely impressive and it makes this waterfall popular among the tourists.

Ba Be National Park: is an ideal eco-tourism site with beautiful landscape and diverse biology, Ba Be National was recognised as an ASEAN Natural Heritage Site in 2004. Ba Be National Park covers an area of 7,610ha and has 3,000 inhabitants of the Tay, Mong, Dao living there. The national park boasts primeval forest on old limestone range that surrounds pure lakes.

Wind Pass(Deo Gio): is a pass on national highway 3 in Ngan Son district, Bac Kan province, Vietnam. The pass is 50 km north of Bac Kan town, and 10 km

south of Ngan Son district town. The top of the pass has an altitude of 800 m above sea level. At the top of the pass, there is Deo Gio village, which has a sightseeing stop and buys local products. The pass is also considered a "dangerous road" with many traffic accidents.

Hua Ma Cave is located within the Ba Bê national park. The cave could be found in the middle of the mountain, with an altitude of about 350m above sea level, there is a strange cave deep in the mountain in the south-east direction. Local people called it Ca Po - Hua Ma cave.

Puong Cave: is a large cave in northern Vietnam, belonging to Ba Be National Park in Bac Kan province. Puong Cave is 300 meters long and about 30 meters high, formed from the flow of Nang River through the Lung Nham Limestone Mountains with steep cliffs and various stalactites of unending shapes and colors inside the cave. It is now one of the beautiful tourist attractions in Vietnam.

Kim Hy Nature Reserve: is located in Bach Thong and Na Ri districts. It is a reserve of primeval nature with hundreds of rare flora and fauna species. Among them, *Presbytis francoisi francoisi*, squirrels, and monkeys are endangered species all over the world. It is one of top destinations in Bac Kan. You will see diversity of bat species, reputed to be the most in Vietnam. In addition, the natural reserve is a large valuable wood-store in Bac Kan Province with hundreds of thousands of nghien, lat, dinh trees, mountain pine, etc.

ATK Bac Kan: is a famous top destination in Bac Kan. "An Toan Khu – ATK", meaning "safe zone". Constructed during the revolution against the French, ATK is a complex of underground tunnels and rooms emboldened by a missile defense system in Cho Don (Bac Kan). This invincible complex was one of the most important venues of the Vietnam Army from 1946 to 1954, where President Ho Chi Minh and many other leaders gathered, discussed and made vital decisions involving the destiny of the nation.

Ao Tien: is a small pond with a total width of about 3 hectares. The pond is located at the middle of Limestone Mountain and is surrounded by trees. Water of the pond is always clear. It is an amazing top destination in Bac Kan. Sitting on the bank of the pond, tourists can see fish and shrimp. On brushwood, monkeys live. The pond is also surrounded by primary forests.

Tham Temple: is 600 meters northwest of Cho Moi town. The temple bases on the foot of Quan Thung Mountain. The temple worships a woman general named Tham, who tremendously contributed to the war against Co Den enemy in the

second half of the 19th century. The temple complex consists of main temple, Co Tham (Ms Tham) shrine and Son Than (mountain god) shrine. The temple has three rooms. Previously, the temple worshipped Son Than and Thuy Than (water-nymph). The temple was not repaired until the second half of the 19th century.

Thach Long Pagoda (or Stone Dragon): is located inside a large stone grotto of Thach Long Mountain lying parallel with High Way 3. Driving from Bac Kan city to Thai Nguyen for 19-20 kilometers, tourists in Vietnam travel will see the gate of Thach Long Pagoda on the right. No one knows when the pagoda began worshipping Buddha, Saint and the Holy Mother. Elders say that a long time ago the people of Vi Huong commune took statues to their pagoda called Hoa Son, where they found a beautiful natural grotto inside Thach Long Mountain. They immediately took the statues to the grotto and worshipped them there.

CUISINE

Bac Kan tangerine: is a specialty fruit that is developed widely in the province. Bac Kan tangerine is big with thin skin, very juicy, slightly sour and sweet with attractive aroma. The harvest starts from lunar September until the end of lunar December.

Seedless persimmon: is grown around Bac Kan province that is crispy, sweet and has a very special flavour. It is harvested in annual lunar August and September. Along with Bac Kan tangerine, Bac Kan seedless persimmon was granted certificate of geographical indication by Department of Intellectual Property.

Da yen vegetable (bo khai): is a liana that grows in the Rocky Mountains of Ba Be National Park. In the spring, da yen grows fast because of the warm weather. Da yen vegetable fried with beef, egg, “ngot” noodle, etc is not only a delicious food but also a valuable medicine.

“Mien dong” Bac Kan: is made of pure starch from arrowroot tubers, and finished “mien dong” fibres are grayish (the colour of arrowroot's sap). During the processing of non-chemical bleaching and dyeing, the noodle fibres keep the colour of arrowroot vermicelli noodle. “Mien dong” is produced by traditional experience of ethnic people so its fibres are leathery and have a specific aroma. Vermicelli fibres are not loose and are crushed after cooking and cooling.

Gio Cakes: might exist more than 100 years in this province and the name of Bánh Gio Bac Kan is highly assessed by customers. In many Vietnamese cakes, Bánh Gio is hardly making. It requires highly skill as well as meticulous of makers.

Khau sli: is all hand-made, requiring a lot of experience, patience and meticulousness. Especially, each family often has their own secret in using ingredients and cooking to create the most delicious dish. Basic ingredients for making khau sli include glutinous rice, taro, liquor and dried tapioca.

PRACTICE

I. Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. The country from which the tourist comes is called the _____ country.
a. destination b. vacation c. origin d. native
2. A _____ office promotes travel to the destination country.
a. representative b. travel agent c. tour packager d. tourism information
3. A _____ is a printed pamphlet about a place, product, or company that is used for advertising.
a . media b . visa c. passport d. brochure
4. The purpose of public relations is to establish a good _____ toward something among the public.
a. advertisement b. attitude c. interest d. contact
5. Newspapers, magazines, and books are print _____ that spread information.
a. medium b. brochures c. media d. advertise

II. Match these words with their meaning

A	B
1. Surroundings	a. give advice, suggest
2. Depart	b. natural beauty that you see around a place
3. Recommend	c. all of the things around you
4. Custom	d. an area with a lot of restaurants
5. Entertainment district	e. places for tourists to see
6. Attractions	f. an area that has lots of clubs, bars, theaters...
7. Dining district	g. people do as part of their culture
8. Business district	h. leave, take off
9. Scenery	i. to have a good time
10. Sit back and relax	J. the financial district

III. Presentation

1. General information

Location: Northeastern part of the country

Square: 4859,4 km²

Population: Over 3000 people

City/ Capital: 1 city (Bac Kan city)

Districts: 7 districts (Ba Be, Ngan Son, Cho Don, Na Ri, Cho Moi, Bach Thong, Pac Nam).

Ethnic groups: Tay, Nung, Dao, Kinh, Mong, Hoa, San Chay.

2. Tourist attractions

In BacKan, there are many tourist attractions such as: Doc lap hill, Cho Don ATK vestige, Pac Ngoi Village, Ba Be Lake, Hua Ma cave, Puong Cave, Tien pond and Dau Dang waterfall

3. Tourism activities

You can take photos, go climbing, go shopping, go fishing, go swimming, go camping, pray for luckiness, happiness, health and peace and so on.

4. Specialities

When coming to Bac Kan, visitors can enjoy some specialities: “ Gio” cake, sour little shrimp, “ Mien Dong”, Bac Kan seedless persimmon, Bac Kan tangerine...

=> Good morning. My name is..... Today I want to talk you about

UNIT 8: TUYEN QUANG PROVINCE

TEACHING AIMS:

After learning this unit, the students can know:

Knowledge:

Introduce the landscapes, climate, tourist activities and specialties of Tuyen Quang province in English.

Develop vocabulary about the topic.

Practice listening, speaking, reading and writing

Skills:

Listening, speaking, reading and writing

Working in pairs and in groups

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility:

Have inspiration in learning

Be aware of the importance and practical significance of English for Tourism

Follow the workplace rules and regulations

TEACHING METHODS

For teachers: use active teaching methods (lecture, question and answer, problem-based teaching)

For learners: proactively read the textbook (Unit 8) before class

CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

TEACHING AIDS:

Chalks, textbook, projector and handouts

LEARNING MATERIALS, TOOL, MATERIAL

Course curriculum, textbooks, reference materials, lesson plans, movies, and related documents

CHECKING AND EVALUATING

Content:

Knowledge: Check and evaluate all content stated in the knowledge objectives

Skills: Evaluate all content stated in the skill objectives.

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility: During the learning process, learners need to:

+ Research the lesson before going to class

+ Prepare full study materials.

- + Participate in the full duration of the course.
- + Serious in the learning process.

Method:

Regular check point

Periodically check theory

CONTENT: UNIT 8

READING

Square: 5870,4 km².

Population: over 728,9 thousands people

City: 1 city (Tuyen Quang City).

Districts: Na Hang, Chiem Hoa, Ham Yen, Yen Son, Son Duong.

Ethnic groups: Tay, Nung, Dao, San Diu, San Chi, Mong...

OVERVIEW

Located in the center of the northern mountains, Tuyen Quang is the revolutionary cradle of Vietnam. In addition, this place also attracts visitors by the beautiful natural scenery. Besides, this place also preserves many precious heritages, cultural and spiritual values of the nation. For those reasons, Tuyen Quang tourism will bring visitors exciting experiences. Tuyen Quang owns 300 historical cultural vestiges. The famous one is Tan Trao Historical Site. It was used as a resistance base before the August 1945 Revolution. The main places of interest include Tan Trao Communal House, Hong Thai Communal House and small jungle hut where President Ho Chi Minh lived from June to August 1945.

GEOGRAPHY

Tuyen Quang is a mountainous province in the North Vietnam. The important roads in the province consist of National Route No.2 from Phu Tho to Ha Giang, National Route 37 from Thai Nguyen through Son Duong, Yen Son districts to Yen Bai. The province has 500 small and large rivers and streams passing major rivers as Lo River, Gam River and Pho Day River. High mountainous region accounts for over 50% of the entire provincial area including districts of Na Hang, Lam Binh, mountainous communes of Chiem Hoa district and 2 communes of Ham Yen Mountain. Low mountainous region and midland occupy about 50% of the entire provincial area, including the remaining communes of 2 districts Chiem Hoa, Ham Yen and districts of Yen Son and Son Duong. The highest peak is Cham Chu (Ham Yen) with the altitude of 1587m above the sea level.

CLIMATE

Tuyen Quang climate has the tropical monsoon climate with 4 seasons. Rainstorm concentrates from May to August and often causes floods. The phenomenons of hail, whirlwind often occur in the rainy season with the annual average rainfall from 1500 to 1700mm. the annual average temperature reaches 22 - 24 C.

ETHNIC GROUP

There are 23 ethnic groups living together in Tuyen Quang. The most populous group is Kinh people with 326,033 people, accounting for 48.21%. The remaining ethnic minorities relatively are Tay 25.45%, Dao 11.38%, San Chay 8.0%, Mong 2.16%, Nung 1.9%, San Diu 1.62% and other ethnic groups 1.28%.

TRANSPORTATION

The province is on National Highway No.2: Hanoi - Viet Tri - Tuyen Quang - Ha Giang. Tuyen Quang Town is 165km from Hanoi.

TOURISM

Na Hang: includes ninety-nine mountains with pristine forests and streams. The river, the beautiful waterfall that is your nature has generously endowed. Underground river, River Energy, peaks Khuoi Tong, Loong Noong, manifests, Pia, Pac Ta ... had come into poetry, into music, in association with the legendary stories deep humanity.

Tan Trao: a small valley lying between mountains and jungles in Son Duong District, 40 km from Tuyen Quang Town and 200km from Hanoi, is a historical area - a resistance base before the August 1945 Revolution.

Tien cave: is located near the top of mountain. After climbing over a hundred of stone steps tinted green moss, visitors will encounter large stone gate. Here, visitors can admire fully the beauty of a vast mountain, and enjoy the cool fresh air of heaven and earth.

Song Long cave: is surrounded by 99 legendary mountains in Khuon Ha commune (Lam Binh). It only takes about 3 hours to travel from Na Hang wharf to reach this extremely beautiful cave. The cave is about 200m high above the lake surface, more than 200m long, the average height in the cave is 40m, the widest place is over 50m. Exploring Song Long cave, visitors will go from one surprise to another. The first impression is the "heavenly stone pile" right in front of the cave, which people still call Vai Pha pile. Passing the Vai Pha pole, visitors can completely walk freely to explore the whole magnificent beauty of this place.

Mo waterfall: also known as Pac Ban waterfall, is likened to a charming young woman in the midst of majestic Na Hang mountains, has long become an attractive destination for explorers and tourists from all over the world. According to the people here, the legend of Mo Tuyen Quang waterfall is a touching story about the Mo couple living at the foot of Pac Ban mountain.

Pac Ta mountain: also known as Elephant Mountain, is the highest mountain in Na Hang district, Tuyen Quang province, shaped like an elephant standing next to a wine glass. Standing tall, majestic, disappearing, appearing in the clouds beside Tuyen Quang hydropower reservoir, Pac Ta mountain is an inspiration for writers, artists, tourists to compose poetry, paintings and photography.

Khuoi Nhi Waterfall: The year-round waterfall tossing white foam as beautiful as the hair of thousands of thousands, upstream of the waterfall you will not be surprised by a beauty that captivated the heart. The waterfall is soaring, the white foam flushed down a pool of natural blue water, fantasy, beautiful to fascinated. Also, when dipping in the water here, you will enjoy one of the most natural massage services are served by the staff “fish” floating under the water.

CUISINE

Ham Yen orange: is a type of orange that is considered to be very nutritious. Therefore, this orange is one of the famous specialties of Tuyen Quang that many visitors often choose to buy to bring as gifts. Ham Yen orange is a connoisseur orange grown in high mountains, so it has a sweet and mild taste. This orange variety has been grown in Ham Yen Tuyen Quang for a long time.

Ant egg cake: is only when traveling to Tuyen Quang in the spring that you can enjoy. Because spring is the time when ant eggs proliferate and develop a lot, the eggs will be very delicious. However, nowadays, black eggs are also less and more filling, so the filling will be added with pork or sesame seeds and peanuts. Although the filling has some extra ingredients, this dish still retains its unique flavor.

Tuyen Quang black pork: is sweet and strong. Especially when you eat it, you will not feel dry because the lean and fat portion of black pork is very balanced. This pork dish when preparing the dish will be very fragrant and the meat is very firm. Especially the skin is very crispy and when cooked, it will not get watery like normal pork. You can choose between stir-fried, grilled, or sourced black pork.

Chiem Hoa Gai cake: is a traditional cake of the Tay people. People here usually work on the 7th of the lunar month. The advantage of this cake is that it is wrapped with dried banana leaves, so when you eat it, you will see that the outer shell of the cake still retains its characteristic gold and silver color.

Son Duong Lam Rice: has become a specialty that attracts visitors and tourists. The secret to creating the characteristic of Lam rice here is choosing the type of sticky rice. Sticky rice must choose white, flexible, fragrant rice, preferably upland sticky rice, then soak the rice with spring water, wash it, sprinkle with a little salt... Baking lam rice is an art.

PRACTICE

I. Choose the best answer

1. The Chicago train leaves from _____ 4.
a. line b.bank c.quay d.platform
2. Before getting on the train, make sure you get a ticket from the _____.
a. ticket office b. box office c. waiting room d.check-in
3. I had so much _____ on the train, but this nice man helped me when we arrived in Paris.
a. bags b. luggage c. box d. packing
4. I got into St. Louis too late and I missed my _____ to New Orleans.
a. connect b. connection c. coincidence d. link
5. After you leave Beaumont, there's a large _____ and you'll be able to get where you want really
a. quickly. b. street c. lane d. highway
6. If the police stop you, you will probably have to show them your _____.
a.patent b.permission c. photo d. licence
7. You were going 20mph over the _____. I'm going to have to give you a fine.
a.speed limit b.speed barrier c. speed rule d. speed maximum
8. It is the driver's responsibility to ensure all passengers in the car are wearing their _____.
a. harnesses b. belts c. seat belts d. seat harnesses
9. After you check-in, wait in the _____ until you hear your flight called.
a. waiting room b.reception c. check-in lounge d. departure lounge
10. All flights to Canada go out of our southern _____. You can get there on the airport bus.
a. block b. terminal c. station d. zone

II. Circle the best word

1. Cutting down trees or hunting wild animals may encourage/damage the ecological balance of the local area.
2. Quite a lot of waste from hotels and vehicles is also discharged/released into the water and air.
3. Tour guides and travel brochures should educate tourists about the protection of the natural /wildlife environment.
4. Ecotourism is also about building/making a culture of environmental respect and protection while providing positive experiences to visitors and hosts.
5. Ecotourism may help protect sensitive environment locations and lift/raise awareness on local environment and social delicate issues.
6. An ecotourism holiday is done/made on a smaller scale compared to commercial mass tourism and is intended to be low impact.
7. Eco tourists can directly motivate/benefit the local people by staying in their homes and studying local traditions.
8. We can help communities by building cultural awareness and spreading/extending the word through media.

III. Presentation

1. General information

Location: a mountainous province in the North Vietnam

Square: 5870,4 km².

Population: over 728,9 thousands people

City: Tuyen Quang City.

Districts: Na Hang, Chiem Hoa, Ham Yen, Yen Son, Son Duong.

Ethnic groups: Tay, Nung, Dao, San Diu, San Chi, Mong...

2. Tourist attractions

Coming to Tuyen Quang, you can visit Tan Trao Historical Site. It was used as a resistance base before the August 1945 Revolution. The main places of interest include Tan Trao Communal House, Hong Thai Communal House and small jungle hut where President Ho Chi Minh lived from June to August 1945, Na hang Primitive Forest, Mo waterfall, Khuoi Nhi Waterfall, Pac Ta mountain, Song Long cave ...

3. Tourism activities

You can take photos, go walking, go sight seeing, go climbing, go fishing, enjoy the fresh air and go to pray Sth for SB...

4. Specialities

You can enjoy dried bamboo shoots, Chiem Hoa gai cake, Lam rice, Tuyen Quang black pork, Ham Yen orange, egg ant cakes and so on

□ Good morning. My name is, now I would like to talk about Tuyen Quang province: Coming to Tuyen Quang, visitors has opportunities to travel and enjoy many famous places such as :

UNIT 9: PHU THO PROVINCE

TEACHING AIMS:

After learning this unit, the students can know:

Knowledge:

Introduce the landscapes, climate, tourist activities and specialties of Phu Tho province in English.

Develop vocabulary about the topic.

Practice listening, speaking, reading and writing

Skills:

Listening, speaking, reading and writing

Working in pairs and in groups

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility:

Have inspiration in learning

Be aware of the importance and practical significance of English for Tourism

Follow the workplace rules and regulations

TEACHING METHODS

For teachers: use active teaching methods (lecture, question and answer, problem-based teaching)

For learners: proactively read the textbook (Unit 9) before class

CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

TEACHING AIDS:

Chalks, textbook, projector and handouts

LEARNING MATERIALS, TOOL, MATERIAL

Course curriculum, textbooks, reference materials, lesson plans, movies, and related documents

CHECKING AND EVALUATING

Content:

Knowledge: Check and evaluate all content stated in the knowledge objectives

Skills: Evaluate all content stated in the skill objectives.

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility: During the learning process, learners need to:

+ Research the lesson before going to class

+ Prepare full study materials.

- + Participate in the full duration of the course.
- + Serious in the learning process.

Method:

Regular check point

Periodically check theory

CONTENT: UNIT 9

READING

Square: 3,528.4 km².

Population: over 1,364,700 people

City: Viet Tri City.

Districts: Ha Hoa, Thanh Ba, Doan Hung, Lam Thao, Thanh Son, Yen Lap, Tam Nong, Thanh Thuy, Phu Ninh, Cam Khe, Tan Son.

Ethnic groups: Viet (Kinh), Muong, Dao, San Chay...

OVERVIEW

Phu Tho situates in the confluence, the western gateway of Hanoi, bridging the provinces of North Delta to the northeastern provinces. It is considered the ancestral land of Vietnam where Hung Kings established the first country in Vietnam history. Phu Tho is one of midland provinces in Northeast Vietnam, as well as the gateway to the northwest of Hanoi, about 80km from Hanoi to the north. It borders Vinh Phuc in the east, Son La in the west, Hoa Binh in the south, Yen Bai and Tuyen Quang in the north. Viet Tri city is the center of administration, economy, culture, politics and education of the province, about 80km far from the center city of Hanoi and 50km from Noi Bai International Airport.

GEOGRAPHY

Phu Tho is a province located in the North midland and mountainous region, so Phu Tho topography is fragmented and divided into mainly sub-regions. The sub-alpine region in the west and south of Phu Tho despite having some difficulties in walking, exchange, this region has great potential to develop forestry, mining and farms. Low hills are favorable for the cultivation of industrial trees, food crops and animal husbandry.

CLIMATE

Phu Tho has a monsoon tropical climate with a cold winter and hot summer, annual average temperature of 23°C, annual average rainfall of 1600-1800mm and annual average humidity of 85-87%.

ETHNIC GROUP

There are many ethnic groups in Phu Tho. The remaining ethnic minorities relatively are Viet 82.95%, Mường 14.92%, Dao 1.07% and Others 1.06%

TRANSPORTATION

Viet Tri City is 80km from Hanoi. It is on National Highway No.2 linking Hanoi with Ha Giang Province and China Border. The train from Hanoi to Lao Cai stops at Viet Tri

TOURISM

Hung Temple: is located on Nghia Linh Mountain, Hy Cuong Commune, Viet Tri city. The temple was built in the 15th century, it is said that this is the place where the eldest son of Lac Long Quan and Au Co became king, taking the name Hung Vuong and naming the country Van Lang. As a special historical and cultural relic of the country.

Ao Chau lagoon: is located in Ha Hoa town, warm Thuong commune, Y Son commune and Phu Khanh commune, Ha Hoa district, Phu Tho province, 80km from Viet Tri city, 150km from Hanoi. The way to Lagoon Ao Chau is very easy by road or water along the Red River and by railway along with the Hanoi – Yen Bai – Lao Cai route. From the map, the lagoon looks like a buffalo's head with 2 horns spreading out on both sides of Thao River and Lo River.

Thanh Thuy hot mineral water resort: is one of the tourist areas with natural hot mineral springs. Coming to Thanh Thuy, visitors will be immersed in natural hot mineral water baths from the ground and enjoy moments of relaxation, immersing in fresh nature.

Ao Gioi: is located in Quan Khe commune, Ha Hoa district. The stream originates from Na mountain, the highest mountain of Ha Hoa district, so there are many waterfalls, and there are waterfalls with a height of up to 20m creating very majestic landscapes like the fulcrum of the vast upper midland region. the dense green of tropical plants with many rare trees such as ironwood, cloves, golden heart.

Van Mo waterfall: has many levels up to 9 different floors, but it is an attachment and connection between heaven and earth with a gentle and smooth flow. When you have reached the top floor, you will see the last waterfall floor appearing as

beautiful double towers like a water picture. The higher you go, the more you will find yourself as if you were in harmony with the nature of the mountains, the quiet space, only the rumbling sound of the waterfall.

Lang cave: is the largest and longest among stalactite caves in Xuan Son, Thanh Son, and Phu Tho. Coming to the Xuan Son area, visitors cannot help but come to Lang cave, a natural miracle that captivates people's hearts. Lang cave is deeply rooted in the heart of Ten mountain, with the entrance to the cave overlooking the Muong Lang field.

Long Coc tea hill: looking like raspberries, layers and layers create an interesting natural landscape that always attracts the eyes of anyone passing by. One of the famous tea hills in Phu Tho that you can consider joining is Long Coc Tea Hill in Tan Son. This place is also classified as one of the most beautiful tea hills in Vietnam.

May Waterfall: is also a name that cannot be ignored. This is a famous place for many young people who like to move when it comes to Phu Tho tourism. Come here, you will definitely feel completely worth what you have spent.

CUISINE

Palm dish(Mon Co): should be enjoyed with enough sweetness, fat, fleshy, aromatic and flexible taste. Palm is served with fish sauce or peanut salt depending on the preferences of each person. In addition, people in the area also use grass to salt pickles or sticky rice.

Phu Tho sour meat: is in the roasting stage, the more ripe the hearing, the more delicious the aroma. After mixing the meat with roasted hearing, it will be stuffed into a bamboo tube, tightly stuffed with guava leaves and compressed with a bamboo stick. When enjoying sour meat, just serve some fig leaves, apricot leaves, rancid leaves, and sesame buds.

Viet Tri dog meat: is very famous, it is the type of dog raised on the floor of the ethnic people in Viet Tri, so the meat is very soft and fragrant. You can enjoy steamed pork feet to feel the sweetness, softness and aroma. Or dog meat stew with papaya to feel the delicious taste of this dish.

Banh tai: is made from fragrant and opaque white rice, the filling is made from meat and onions, then skillfully kneaded to have a delicious ear cake.

Doan Hung pomelo: is flat, the skin is slightly yellow like withered, the grapefruit is thin and very succulent, the taste is sweet and cool. Especially, with

Doan Hung pomelo you can from a few months to half a year and still keep the original taste.

PRACTICE

I. Match these words with their meaning

A	B
1. Attractions	a. places for tourists to see
2. Business district	b. something that people do as part of their culture
3. Entertainment district	c. also called the financial district, this is the center of the city where most offices are located
4. Dining district	d. natural beauty that you see around a place
5. Custom	e. an area that has lots of clubs, bars, theaters, etc.
6. Highlight	f. an important part of an event or period of time
7. Scenery	g. an area with a lot of restaurants
8. Surroundings	h. all of the things around you
9. Depart	i. come to a place, reach a destination
10. Arrive	j. leave, take off

II. Choose the correct answer

- _____ is the lowest travel class of seating in air travel.
 - Business class
 - Economy class
 - First class
 - Premium economy class
- A man who was stopped at _____ was found to have a quantity of plastic explosives in his case.
 - currency exchange counter
 - lost & found
 - the customs
 - baggage claim
- You don't have to fly first class for free airport _____ access.
 - room
 - lounge
 - space
 - chamber
- It's usually cheaper to buy a _____ than two singles.
 - stopover
 - long-haul flight
 - one-way ticket

- D. return ticket
5. The company runs _____ at airports throughout south-east Asia.
- A. duty-free shops
 - B. fishmonger
 - C. petshop
 - D. flea market
6. It is the hotel _____'s job to make guests feel welcome, to check them in and out efficiently, and to deal professionally with problems.
- A. receptionist
 - B. housekeeper
 - C. porter
 - D. concierge
7. If you _____ a room in a hotel, you arrange for it to be kept for your use at a later time.
- A. check-out
 - B. reserve
 - C. tip
 - D. charge
8. In China, when you check-in the hotel, the reception desk may charge a kind of fee as a hotel room _____.
- A. tax
 - B. compensation
 - C. commission
 - D. deposit
9. Whenever I get to a hotel, one of my first actions is to check the _____.
- A. lobby
 - B. emergency exit
 - C. elevator
 - D. front desk
10. Some hotels have more elaborate _____, such as bed-time stories for children and cocktails served to couples.
- A. turndown services
 - B. wake-up calls
 - C. amenities
 - D. bed & breakfast

III. Presentation

1.General information

Location: in the North midland and mountainous region

Square: 3,528.4 km².

Population: over 1,364,700 people

City: Viet Tri City.

Districts: Ha Hoa, Thanh Ba, Doan Hung, Lam Thao, Thanh Son, Yen Lap, Tam Nong, Thanh Thuy, Phu Ninh, Cam Khe, Tan Son.

Ethnic groups: Viet (Kinh), Muong, Dao, San Chay...

2. Tourist attractions

Coming to Phu Tho province, you can visit a lot of beautiful places such as Hung Temple, Ao Chau lagoon, Van Mo waterfall with many levels up to 9 different floors, Lang cave, Long Coc tea hill and Ao Gioi.

3. Tourism activities

You can take part in the daily work, take part in Eco-tourism, take photographs, go sight seeing, go to pray sth for sb and so on.

4. Specialities

You can enjoy Doan Hung pomelo, Banh tai, Phu Tho sour meat, Viet Tri dog meat and Palm dish(Mon Co)...

=> Good morning. My name is, now I would like to talk about Phu Tho province: Coming to Phu Tho, visitors has opportunities to travel and enjoy many famous places such as :

UNIT 10: BAC NINH PROVINCE

TEACHING AIMS:

After learning this unit, the students can know:

Knowledge:

Introduce the landscapes, climate, tourist activities and specialties of Bac Ninh province in English.

Develop vocabulary about the topic.

Practice listening, speaking, reading and writing

Skills:

Listening, speaking, reading and writing

Working in pairs and in groups

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility:

Have inspiration in learning

Be aware of the importance and practical significance of English for Tourism

Follow the workplace rules and regulations

TEACHING METHODS

For teachers: use active teaching methods (lecture, question and answer, problem-based teaching)

For learners: proactively read the textbook (Unit 10) before class

CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

TEACHING AIDS:

Chalks, textbook, projector and handouts

LEARNING MATERIALS, TOOL, MATERIAL

Course curriculum, textbooks, reference materials, lesson plans, movies, and related documents

CHECKING AND EVALUATING

Content:

Knowledge: Check and evaluate all content stated in the knowledge objectives

Skills: Evaluate all content stated in the skill objectives.

Capacity for autonomy and responsibility: During the learning process, learners need to:

+ Research the lesson before going to class

+ Prepare full study materials.

- + Participate in the full duration of the course.
- + Serious in the learning process.

Method:

Regular check point

Periodically check theory

CONTENT: UNIT 10

READING

Square: 822,7 km²

Population: over 1034,2 thousands people

City/ Capital: 1 city (Bac Ninh City)

Districts: a town (Tu Son), 6 districts (Que Vo, Yen Phong, Tien Du, Thuan Thanh, Gia Binh, Luong Tai).

Ethnic groups : Viet (Kinh), Tay, Nung, Muong...

OVERVIEW

Bac Ninh, the smallest province in Red River Delta Vietnam, is located in the Northern key economic region. Bac Ninh Province is adjacent to the North midland and mountainous region in Bac Giang province. Bac Ninh City is located about 30km from the center of Hanoi to the northeast, shares the border with Hanoi in the west and southwest, Bac Giang Province in the north, east and, Hai Duong Province in the east and southeast, Hung Yen Province in the south. Besides, Bac Ninh is located on two economic corridors of Kunming - Lao Cai - Hanoi - Haiphong - Quang Ninh and Nanning - Lang Son - Hanoi - Haiphong - Quang Ninh. Bac Ninh Province is famous for Quan Ho folk songs. Previously, Bac Ninh is the center of Kinh Bac region. Currently, there are 41 notable festivals in Bac Ninh including the major festivals such as Dau Pagoda Festival, Lim Festival, Ba Chua Kho Festival.

GEOGRAPHY

Bac Ninh terrain is relative flat, mostly slopes from North to South and from West to East, the flows down Duong River and Thai Binh River. The plain has the height from 3 to 7m, while the midland terrain (Que Vo and Tien Du) has some mountain ranges from 300 - 400m in height. The hilly area accounts for a small percentage (0.53%) compared to the total area, mainly in Que Vo and Tien Du. Bac Ninh has a dense river network. There are three big river systems including Duong River, Cau River and Thai Binh River.

CLIMATE

Bac Ninh is located in the sub-tropical climate. Climate in the province is divided into four distinct seasons (spring, summer, autumn and winter). There is clear difference in temperature between the hot and humid summers and cold and dry winters. The difference reaches 15-16 °C. The rainy season lasts from May to October each year.

ETHNIC GROUP

The province has 27 ethnic groups in Vietnam, in which Kinh ethnic people accounts for the majority of population. There ethnic groups have most population including Kinh 99.67%, Tay 0,14%, Nung 0.08%.

TRANSPORTATION

Bac Ninh is 30km from Hanoi, 110km from Haiphong, 20km from Bac Giang, 45km from Noi Bai International Airport. It is on the National Highway No.1A, 18, 38.

TOURISM

Dau pagoda: was a Buddhist center well known throughout the country and abroad. At the end of the 4th century, Indian Master Vinitaruci gave lectures and the first Vietnamese Buddhist doctrine was produced there.

But Thap pagoda: was built in the 17th century, during the late Le Dynasty. Its founder was Chinese Buddhist Priest Zhus Zhus, who died in 1644. Queen Mother Trinh Thi Ngoc Truc requested that Lord Trinh Trang enlarge the pagoda in 1646.

Phu Lang pottery village: is made from red clay of Thong Vat and Cung Kiem areas, Bac Giang Province. The specific feature of Phu Lang pottery is the durable and natural brownish glaze; simple and strong design; embossed patterns according to traditional themes such as sacred animals, countryside landscapes.

The Lim Festival: takes place every year on 13th day of the first lunar month. Visitors come to enjoy the festival and see the performances of "lien anh" and "lien chi". These are male and female farmers who sing different types of songs in the pagodas, on the hills, and in the boats.

Dong Ho Painting Village: with its famous paintings has become an aesthetic symbol in Vietnam culture. Located to the left side of Duong River, Dong Ho stood for centuries making their unique art work. From over 100 families in the 1950s, currently there are only a handful of families still making the traditional craft. Most villagers have now turned to joss paper making, since the regulation

has relaxed and again allowed for religious practices that were once deemed “unfit of the revolutionary”.

Ba Chua Kho Temple: is located halfway up Kho mountain, in Co Me area, Vu Ninh ward, Bac Ninh city, Bac Ninh province. This is not only a valuable historical relic located in the relic complex of the Co Me area (including Communal House – Pagoda – Temple) but also an annual place where people across the country make religious pilgrimages.

Co Loa Citadel: is an important fortified settlement and archaeological site in present-day Hanoi's Dong Anh district, about 16 kilometers northeast of Hanoi city center. Various relics of the Bronze Age Phung Nguyen culture and Dong Son culture have been found in Co Loa.

Do Temple, formal Buddhist name Co Phap Dien: is a temple near Hanoi of which the central section was built in 1028 on the death of Ly Thai To, and the complex enlarged as seven of his descendant Ly Dynasty emperors were also buried at the shrine. Traditionally the shrine serves for ancestor worship of the eight emperors.

CUISINE

Nem Bui Ninh Xa: is a traditional dish of the people of Bui Xa Village, Ninh Xa Commune, Thuan Thanh District, Bac Ninh. This is a simple, rustic dish combined with fig leaves with chili sauce to create a delicious taste. Enjoying Nem Bui with a cool beer has become a typical pleasure. The fragrant scent of spring rolls, the fleshy taste of fig leaves, are the first sensations you experience when enjoying this dish. In recent years, spring rolls become more and more famous and known, becoming a delicious and cheap village cuisine.

Dinh To tro cake: is a unique cake right from its name. The cake is made from ash water, glutinous rice, a little lime, wrapped with banana or dong leaves and molasses. To have ash water in baking, people use sticky rice straw to burn ashes, then pour ashes into a pot, mixed with lime water to settle in clear water. Then remove the residue to drain. This will make the ash water clear and fragrant.

Tich Nghi Fish Porridge: is a familiar dish not only of the people of Kinh Bac but also of guests from all over the world visiting Bac Ninh. Tich Nghi porridge is only cooked with carp and carp, because the meat is fragrant and firm. Fish must be large and purchased from ponds and lakes in Bac Ninh itself. The fish is not cooked with porridge but is only put into the pot of porridge just cooked until it is marinated, then fried and brought to the market.

Mice meat: in Dinh Bang this is considered a specialty. Although not as popular as dog, chicken or beef meat, Bac Ninh people still use rat meat as a daily food. Even many families also display this special dish in the wedding tray.

Van village wine: a specialty of Bac Ninh indispensable on festivals, Tet or as gifts. Wine is cooked with delicious glutinous rice, in addition, it is also made with dried or fresh cassava, plus traditional yeast, 35 rare and precious medicinal herbs, and ingenious brewing art of the people here.

Banh Phu The: is normally served at Vietnamese weddings and used as a wedding invitation or taken by the man's family to the woman's family on engagement day. The stickiness of the cake is said to signify the stickiness of the marriage ties. Traditionally, a guy would offer these to the girl he wants to marry. Now these cakes are still an essential part of a wedding banquet, or the gift packages that the groom's family send over to the bride's.

PRACTICE

I. Read and choose the best answer by circling A, B, C, or D.

Dear Mr. McLelland,

Thank you for choosing Terrific Travels to book your flight and hotel reservations. Per our telephone conversation yesterday, I am writing to confirm your new travel details. I would also like to apologize once again for the cancellation of your original flight to Kingston, Jamaica on July 2. As we discussed, you will be receiving a free flight upgrade on your rescheduled flight to Kingston on Friday, July 5. Your new flight will depart on July 5 at 2.00 p.m. and arrive in Kingston at 7:32 p.m., with a three-hour layoff in Tampa, Florida. An agent will greet you at the airport to show you to your hotel. If you find this new itinerary acceptable, you will need to send us confirmation in the next 24 hours by e-mail or phone.

Provided that this new itinerary is confirmed, we will change your hotel reservation at the Mango Suite. Although the check-in date will be moved forward, the checkout date of July 12 will remain the same, as per your company's request. You will, as we discussed, have access to cable television and high-speed internet. The meeting room that you requested will be free for your use on July 7. Unfortunately, we have learned from the hotel that in-room phone service will be unavailable on July 8 due to scheduled yearly maintenance. If this proves to be an inconvenience, please let me know and I will find alternate accommodations for this date.

I look forward to hearing from you soon regarding your decision about the above itinerary. Again, we apologize for any inconvenience that this change may have caused you. Thank you for your business.

1. What is the purpose of the letter?

- A. To inform Mr. McLelland of a new resort
- B. To cancel hotel accommodations
- C. To make a reservation at a convention center
- D. To provide a new itinerary

2. Where is Mr. McLelland traveling?

- A. New York
- B. Queens
- C. Tampa
- D. Kingston

3. What have been scheduled for July 5?

- A. Mr. McLelland's flight
- B. A phone appointment
- C. A new itinerary
- D. A confirmation

4. What does Ms. Delane need Mr. McLelland to do?

- A. Contact the hotel
- B. Schedule a flight to another location
- C. Confirm the reservation
- D. Make seat reservation

5. What will Mr. McLelland NOT be able to use at the hotel for one day?

- A. The Internet
- B. The telephone
- C. Cable television
- D. A meeting room

6. Ms. Delane has talked to Mrs. McLelland before sending him this letter.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. No information

7. Mr. McLelland has to confirm his new itinerary with Terrific Travels on June

2.

- A. True

B. False

C. No information

8. Mr. McLelland's is staying at the hotel for 10 days.

A. True

B. False

C. No information

9. He will have some important talks in the conference.

A. True

B. False

C. No information

10. Ms. Delane will offer no other alternative in case Mr. McLelland is not happy with his room.

A. True

B. False

C. No information

II. Presentation

1. General information

Location: in the Northern of Vietnam

Square: 822,7 km²

Population: over 1034,2 thousands people

City/ Capital: 1 city (Bac Ninh City)

Districts: a town (Tu Son), 6 districts (Que Vo, Yen Phong, Tien Du, Thuan Thanh, Gia Binh, Luong Tai).

Ethnic groups : Viet (Kinh), Tay, Nung, Muong...

2. Tourist attractions

Coming to Bac Ninh, you can visit some typical names of pagodas and temples, such as Keo Pagoda, Dau Pagoda, But Thap Pagoda, Phat Tich Pagoda, Do Temple, etc. This is the precious tangible cultural value passing from generations to generations. Moreover, Bac Ninh is well known with such tradition handicraft villages as Dong Ky Wood, Dong Ho Paint, Dai Bai Bronze, and Phu Lang Pottery.

3. Tourism activities

You can take photos, go climbing, go shopping, go fishing, go camping, enjoy quiet atmosphere, pray for luckiness, happiness, health and peace and so on.

4. Specialities

You can enjoy Nem Bui Ninh Xa, Mice meat, Banh Phu The, Tich Nghi Fish Porridge,

Van village wine and Dinh To tro cake...

=> Good morning. My name is, now I would like to talk about Bac Ninh province: Coming to Bac Ninh, visitors has opportunities to travel and enjoy many famous places such as :

Word list

Account payable:	sổ ghi tiền phải trả (của công ty)
Airline route map:	sơ đồ tuyến bay
Airline schedule:	lịch bay
Amazing(a):	đáng ngạc nhiên
Amendment fee:	Phí sửa đổi
Availability:	Còn để bán
Back office:	Hậu trường
Booking file:	Hồ sơ đặt chỗ
Brochure	Tài liệu giới thiệu
Baggage allowance:	lượng hành lí cho phép
Boarding pass:	thẻ lên máy bay (cung cấp cho hành khách)
Booking file:	hồ sơ đặt chỗ của khách hàng
Brochure:	sách giới thiệu (về tour, điểm đến, khách sạn, sản phẩm...)
Buget (n)	giá
Bus schedule:	Lịch trình xe buýt
Carrier:	công ty cung cấp vận chuyển, hãng hàng không
Check (v)	kiểm tra
Check-in:	thủ tục vào cửa
Commission:	tiền hoa hồng
Compensation:	tiền bồi thường
Complimentary: (đồ, dịch vụ...)	Miễn phí, đi kèm
Customer file:	Hồ sơ khách hàng
Destination Knowledge:	Kiến thức về điểm đến
Direct:	Trực tiếp
Distribution:	Cung cấp
Documentation:	Tài liệu giấy tờ

Domestic travel:	Du lịch trong nước
Deposit:	đặt cọc
Destination:	điểm đến
Distribution:	kênh cung cấp
Documentation:	tài liệu là giấy tờ (bao gồm vé, hộ chiếu, voucher...)
Domestic travel:	du lịch nội địa
Ecotourism (n)	du lịch sinh thái
Expatriate resident(s) of Vietnam:	người nước ngoài sống ngắn hạn ở Việt Nam
Flyer:	tài liệu giới thiệu
Geographic features:	đặc điểm địa lý
Guide (v)	hướng dẫn
Guide book:	sách hướng dẫn
High season (n)	mùa du lịch cao điểm
High season:	mùa cao điểm
Inclusive tour:	tour trọn gói
International tourist:	Khách du lịch quốc tế
Itinerary:	Lịch trình
Low Season:	mùa ít khách
Loyalty programme:	chương trình khách hàng thường xuyên
Manifest:	bảng kê khai danh sách khách hàng (trong một tour du lịch, trên một chuyến bay...)
Move (v)	di chuyển
Package tour (n)	tour trọn gói
Passport:	hộ chiếu
Preferred product:	Sản phẩm ưu đãi
Rail schedule:	Lịch trình tàu hỏa
Retail Travel Agency:	đại lý bán lẻ về du lịch
Room only:	đặt phòng không bao gồm các dịch vụ kèm theo
SGLB:	phòng đơn
Source market:	thị trường nguồn
Stunning (a)	tuyệt vời, lộng lẫy, ấn tượng
Suitcase (n)	hành lí
Ticket:	vé
Timetable:	Lịch trình
Tour guide:	hướng dẫn viên du lịch

Tour Voucher:	phiếu dịch vụ du lịch
Tour Wholesaler:	hãng bán sỉ du lịch (kết hợp sản phẩm và dịch vụ du lịch)
Tourism:	ngành du lịch
Tourist (n)	du khách
Tourist:	khách du lịch
Transfer:	vận chuyển (hành khách)
Travel Advisories:	Thông tin cảnh báo du lịch
Travel Desk Agent:	nhân viên đại lý du lịch (người tư vấn về các dịch vụ du lịch)
Travel Trade:	Kinh doanh du lịch
Traveller:	khách du lịch
TRPB:	phòng 3 người
TWNB:	phòng kép
UNWTO:	Tổ chức Du lịch Thế giới
Vietnam National Administration of Tourism:	Tổng cục du lịch Việt Nam
Visa:	thị thực
A full plate:	lịch trình kín mít, dày đặc, không có thời gian rảnh rỗi.
Bright and early OR first thing:	sáng sớm tinh mơ.
Call it a day:	kết thúc những hoạt động của một ngày, trở về phòng, khách sạn.
Fleabag motel/roach motel:	một phòng trọ giá rẻ, tồi tàn.
Get a move on:	di chuyển nhanh hơn.
Hit the road:	khởi hành, bắt đầu chuyển đi.
Live out of a suitcase:	liên tục di chuyển từ địa điểm này đến địa điểm khác.
Off track or off the beaten path:	đi sai đường, lạc đường.
One for the road:	ăn uống thêm chút gì đó trước khi khởi hành.
Pedal to the metal:	giục giã, tăng tốc.
Pit stop:	dừng xe lại để đổ xăng, ăn nhẹ, giải khát, đi vệ sinh...
Red-eye flight:	những chuyến bay khởi hành rất muộn vào ban đêm.
Running on fumes:	di chuyển, đi lại với rất ít xăng còn lại ở trong bình.
Sunday driver:	người tài xế thường xuyên lái xe chậm, lòng vòng và bắt khách dạo.
Travel light:	Không mang quá nhiều đồ, chỉ mang những thứ cần thiết.
Book accommodation/a hotel room/a flight/tickets :	đặt chỗ ở/phòng khách sạn/chuyến bay/vé

Go backpacking/camping/hitchhiking/sightseeing: đi du lịch ba-lô/đi cắm trại/đi nhờ xe/đi tham quan

Go on/be on holiday (vacation)/leave/honeymoon/safari/a trip/a tour/a cruise/a pilgrimage: đi nghỉ mát

Domestic travel: du lịch trong nước.

Leisure travel: loại hình du lịch phổ thông, nghỉ dưỡng

Adventure travel: loại hình du lịch khám phá có chút mạo hiểm, phù hợp với những người trẻ năng động, ưa tìm hiểu và khám phá những điều kỳ thú.

Trekking: loại hình du lịch mạo hiểm, khám phá những vùng đất ít người sinh sống.

Homestay: người đi du lịch sẽ không ở khách sạn, nhà nghỉ mà ở cùng nhà với người dân.

Diving tour: loại hình du lịch tham gia lặn biển, khám phá những điều kỳ thú của thiên nhiên dưới biển như rặng san hô, các loại cá...

Kayaking: Là tour khám phá mà khách du lịch tham gia trực tiếp chèo 1 loại thuyền được thiết kế đặc biệt có khả năng vượt các ghềnh thác hoặc vùng biển. Tham gia loại hình này thường yêu cầu sức khỏe rất tốt và sự can đảm trước mọi thử thách của thiên nhiên.

Incentive: Là loại tour khen thưởng. Thông thường, loại tour này do công ty tổ chức nhằm khen thưởng các đại lý hoặc nhân viên có thành tích tốt với các dịch vụ đặc biệt.

MICE tour: viết tắt của các từ Meeting (Hội thảo), Incentive (Khen thưởng), Conference (Hội nghị) và Exhibition (Triển lãm). Khách hàng tham gia các tour này với mục đích hội họp, triển lãm là chính và tham quan chỉ là kết hợp trong thời gian rỗi.

Educational Tour: Tour du lịch tìm hiểu sản phẩm

Excursion/promotion airfare Vé máy bay khuyến mại/hạ giá

Expatriate resident(s) of Vietnam: Người nước ngoài sinh sống tại Việt Nam

Familiarisation Visit/Trip: Chuyến đi/chuyến thăm làm quen

Flyer: Tài liệu giới thiệu

Geographic features: Đặc điểm địa lý

Guide book: Sách hướng dẫn

Inbound Tour Operator: Hãng lữ hành trong nước

Inbound tourism: Khách du lịch từ nước ngoài vào

Inclusive tour: Chuyến du lịch giá trọn gói

Independent Traveller or Tourist:	Khách lữ hành hoặc du lịch độc lập
International tourist:	Khách du lịch quốc tế
Itinerary component:	Thành phần lịch trình
Itinerary:	Lịch trình
Log on, log off:	Đăng nhập, đăng xuất
Low Season:	Mùa vắng khách
Loyalty programme:	Chương trình khách hàng thường xuyên
Manifest:	Bảng kê
Mark-up:	Số tiền mà một Hãng lữ hành hoặc một Hãng lữ hành bán sỉ du lịch nước ngoài sẽ cộng thêm vào chi phí sản phẩm của Công ty cung cấp để có thể trả hoa hồng cho các đại lý du lịch bán các sản phẩm tour du lịch của họ và để thu được một biên lợi nhuận cho công ty của họ
MICE:	họp hành, Khuyến mại, Hội nghị, Triển lãm
Nett rate:	Giá nett
Outbound travel:	Du lịch ra nước ngoài
Passport:	Hộ chiếu
Preferred product:	Sản phẩm được ưu đãi
Product Knowledge:	Kiến thức về sản phẩm
Product Manager:	Giám đốc sản phẩm
Retail Travel Agency:	Đại lý bán lẻ du lịch
Source market:	Thị trường nguồn
Supplier of product:	Công ty cung cấp sản phẩm
TCDL Vietnam National:	Administration of Tourism: Tổng cục Du lịch Việt Nam
Timetable:	Lịch trình
Tour Voucher:	Phiếu dịch vụ du lịch
Tour Wholesaler:	Hãng lữ hành bán sỉ
Travel Advisories:	Thông tin cảnh báo khách du lịch
Travel Desk Agent:	Nhân viên Đại lý lữ hành
Travel Trade:	Kinh doanh lữ hành
Traveller:	Lữ khách hoặc khách du lịch
UNWTO:	Tên cập nhật (2006) của Tổ chức Du lịch Thế giới, nhằm phân biệt với tên của Tổ chức Thương mại Thế giới (WTO)
Voucher:	Biên lai
Visa:	Thị thực
Wholesaler:	Hãng lữ hành bán sỉ

Your passport and ticket, please! – Xin vui lòng cho xem hộ chiếu và vé máy bay!
Where are you flying to? – Anh/ chị sẽ bay chuyển bay tới đâu?
Is anybody traveling with you today? – Có ai cùng du lịch với anh/chị hôm nay không?
How many bags are you checking in? – Anh/Chị ký gửi bao nhiêu túi hành lý?
Do you have a carry on? – Anh/chị có hành lý xách tay không?
Could I see your hand baggage, please? – Cho tôi xem hành lý xách tay của anh/chị?
Are you carrying any flammable material? – Anh/Chị có mang theo bất cứ vật liệu cháy nổ gì không?
Are you carrying any liquids: Anh/ Chị có mang theo chất lỏng không?
Do you have any perishable food items? – Anh/chị có bất cứ loại thức ăn dễ hỏng nào không?
Could you put any metallic objects into the tray, please? – Đề nghị anh/ chị bỏ các đồ kim loại vào khay.
I'm afraid you can't take that through: Tôi e là anh/ chị không thể mang nó qua được.
Where is the nearest bathroom? – Phòng vệ sinh gần nhất ở đâu?
Where can I find a train/metro? – Tôi có thể tìm thấy tàu/tàu điện ngầm ở đâu?
Where is the exchange, please? – Có thể đổi tiền ở đâu?
Can you take me to the airport, please? – Anh có thể đưa tôi tới sân bay được không?
I'm lost. – Tôi bị lạc đường.
I need help. – Tôi cần sự giúp đỡ.
Please call the Vietnamese Embassy. – Làm ơn hãy gọi Đại Sứ quán Việt Nam.
Please call the police. – Làm ơn gọi cảnh sát giúp tôi.
I need a doctor. – Tôi cần gặp bác sĩ.
How much is this/ How much does this cost? – Cái này bao nhiêu tiền?
Have you got anything cheaper? – Anh/ chị có cái nào rẻ hơn không?
Do you have this item in stock? – Anh/ chị còn hàng loại này không?
Do you know anywhere else I could try? – Anh/ chị có biết nơi nào khác có bán không?
I would like to book a room for my family. – Tôi muốn đặt phòng cho gia đình tôi.
Do you have any vacancies? – Còn phòng trống không?

Do you have a reservation? – Quý khách đã đặt phòng trước chưa?

How many nights? – Quý khách đặt phòng trong bao nhiêu đêm?

I'd like a room for 2 nights, please? – Tôi muốn đặt một phòng trong 2 đêm.

Do you want a single room or a double room? – Quý khách muốn đặt phòng đơn hay phòng đôi?

I'd like a single room. – Tôi muốn đặt phòng đơn.

Can I see the room, please? – Tôi có thể xem qua phòng được chứ?

I'd like to check out, please. – Tôi muốn...