

Unit 11: TOURISM

A. VOCABULARY (Từ vựng)

A1. Types of holidays (Các loại kỳ nghỉ)



1. **backpacking** (n.)

du lịch balô



2. **camping** (n.)

cắm trại



3. **a camping holiday**

một kỳ nghỉ cắm trại



4. **cruise** (n.)

chuyến hành trình biển



5. **hiking** (n.)

đi bộ đường dài



6. **a package holiday**

kỳ nghỉ trọn gói



7. **sightseeing** (n.)

ngắm cảnh



8. **a sightseeing tour**

tour ngắm cảnh

A2. In another country (Ở quốc gia khác)



1. **climate** (n.)

khí hậu



2. **currency** (n.)

tiền tệ



3. **driving licence** (n.)

giấy phép lái xe



4. **emergency** (n.)

tình trạng khẩn cấp



5. ... **hand side** (n.)

phía bên tay ...



6. **illegal** (adj.)

bất hợp pháp



7. **immigration** (n.)

sự di cư, sự nhập cư



8. **language** (n.)

ngôn ngữ



9. **money** (n.)

tiền



10. **multicultural** (adj)

đa văn hóa



11. **road travel** (n.)

sự đi lại trên đường



12. **safety** (n.)

sự an toàn



13. **time zone** (n.)

múi giờ



14. **visa** (n.)

thị thực



15. **work visa** (n.)

thị thực lao động



16. **weather** (n.)

thời tiết

A3. Toursim (Du lịch)

1. **Arctic** (n.)
Bắc cực



2. **Antarctica** (n.)
Nam cực



3. **carry-on bag** (n.)
hành lý xách tay



4. **coat** (n.)
áo choàng



5. **jungle** (n.)
rừng nhiệt đới



6. **local guide** (n.)
HDV địa phương



7. **return ticket** (n.)
vé khứ hồi



8. **single ticket** (n.)
vé một chiều



9. **souvenir** (n.)
đồ lưu niệm



10. **tourist / traveller**
khách du lịch / khách lữ hành



11. **tour guide** (n.)
HDV du lịch



12. **travel company**
công ty du lịch



13. **book** (v.)
đặt chỗ, đặt vé



14. **check in** (v.)
làm thủ tục gửi hành lý



15. **rent a car** (v.)
thuê ô tô



16. **take a ship** (v.)
bắt tàu



17. **dangerous** (adj.)
nguy hiểm



18. **independent** (adj.)
độc lập



19. **sunny** (adj.)
nhiều nắng



20. **in advance**
trước

B. SPEAKING QUESTIONS (Câu hỏi Nói)**Yes/No questions:**

1. Have you ever been on a camping holiday?
2. Do you like camping? Tell us why or why not.
3. Are there a lot of tourists in your country?
4. Do people from other countries have to have a visa to visit your country?
5. Do you like package holidays or being independent and arranging everything yourself?

Wh- questions:

6. What's the best kind of holiday for you?
7. Where do people in your school usually go on holiday?
8. How many time zones are there in your country?
9. When you travel, do you take a lot of luggage with you?
10. Tell us about the best or worst holiday you've ever had.
11. **Talk about activities you want to do when you visit a place for the first time.** (Nói về các hoạt động mà bạn muốn làm khi bạn ghé thăm nơi nào đó lần đầu tiên.)

C. GRAMMAR (Ngữ pháp)

C1. should (nên)

- **Should** (nên) là động từ khiếm khuyết (*modal verb*), diễn tả lời khuyên hoặc khuyến cáo.

- *You should drink less sugar. It's not good for your health.*
(Bạn nên uống ít đường lại. Nó không tốt cho sức khỏe của bạn đâu.)

- **Cấu trúc:**

- **Thể khẳng định:** S + should + V_(nguyên thể) + ...
 - *He should study hard to pass the exam. (Anh ấy nên học chăm để đậu kỳ thi.)*
- **Thể phủ định:** S + should not (shouldn't) + V_(nguyên thể) + ...
 - *They shouldn't drink when they drive home. (Họ không nên nhậu khi họ lái xe về nhà.)*
- **Thể nghi vấn:** Should + S + V_(nguyên thể) + ...?
 - Yes, S + should.
 - No, S + shouldn't.
 - *Should I tell her the truth? – Yes, you should. (Tôi có nên kể sự thật cho cô ấy không?)*

- **Should** là một *modal verb* (động từ khiếm khuyết), hãy nhớ điều này có nghĩa là:

- Không thêm -s/-es đối với ngôi thứ ba số ít:
 - *He should brush our teeth twice a day. (not ~~He shoulds brush our teeth twice a day.~~)*
- Không có *to* trước động từ:
 - *She should have a nap. (not ~~She should to have a nap.~~)*
- Không dùng trợ động từ *don't/doesn't* ở dạng phủ định, mà chỉ cần thêm *not (n't)* sau *should*:
 - *They shouldn't waste water. (not ~~They don't should waste water.~~)*
- Không dùng trợ động từ *do/does* trong câu nghi vấn, mà chỉ cần đem *should* lên đằng trước:
 - *Should we buy a new car? (not ~~Do we should buy a new car?~~)*

C2. have to/ don't have to, can/can't

Modal verb	Chức năng	Ví dụ
have to / has to	Sự cần thiết hay bắt buộc có tính khách quan (sự bắt buộc do điều kiện bên ngoài: nội qui, qui định, luật pháp...)	<i>You <u>have to</u> sign your name here.</i> <i>You <u>can't</u> turn right here. You <u>have to</u> turn left.</i>
don't have to / doesn't have to	Không cần thiết, không bắt buộc phải làm gì đó.	<i>We have got plenty of time. We <u>don't have to</u> hurry.</i>
can	Diễn tả khả năng hiện tại hoặc tương lai mà ai đó có thể làm được, hoặc sự việc nào đó có thể xảy ra. Sự xin phép và yêu cầu sự cho phép. Diễn tả khả năng	<i>They <u>can</u> speak English.</i> <i><u>Can</u> I use your computer?</i> <i>Smoking <u>can</u> cause lung cancer.</i>
can't = cannot	Sự xin phép và cho phép: <i>can't</i> được dùng để từ chối lời xin phép. Nói rằng chúng ta chắc chắn điều gì đó không thể xảy ra ở hiện tại	<i>Can I use your phone? → No, I'm afraid you <u>can't</u>.</i> <i>She has cleaned the floor. It <u>can't</u> be dirty.</i>

B3. everywhere, somewhere, nowhere, anywhere

- Đại từ bất định (*Indefinite pronoun*) là đại từ thay thế cho người hoặc sự vật, sự việc nhưng không nói chính xác người hay sự vật, sự việc đó là ai, cái gì. Chúng ta dùng các từ này với **động từ ở dạng số ít**.

Pronouns	Trạng từ bất định thay thế cho địa điểm: -where	Đại từ bất định thay thế cho sự vật, sự việc: -thing	Đại từ bất định thay thế cho người: -body
every-	everywhere (mọi nơi)	everything (mọi vật/việc)	everybody (mọi người)
some-	somewhere (nơi nào đó)	something (vật/việc gì đó)	somebody (ai đó)
no-	nowhere (không nơi nào)	nothing (không vật/việc gì cả)	nobody (không ai cả)
any-	anywhere (bất kỳ nơi nào)	anything (bất kỳ vật/việc gì)	anybody (bất kỳ ai)

- Trong **câu khẳng định**, chỉ sử dụng các đại từ và trạng từ bất định bắt đầu bằng **some** bao gồm **someone, somebody, something** và **somewhere**.

- *Keith is looking for somewhere to live.* (Keith đang tìm nơi nào đó để sống.)
- *He saw something in the garden.* (Anh ta thấy thứ gì đó trong vườn.)
- *Someone is sleeping in my bed.* (Ai đó đang ngủ trên giường của tôi.)

- Trong **câu phủ định** chứa từ '**not**', chúng ta sử dụng các đại từ và trạng từ bất định bắt đầu bằng **any** bao gồm **anyone, anybody, anything** và **anywhere**.

- *I don't have anything to eat.* (Tôi không có bất cứ cái gì để ăn.)
- *She didn't go anywhere last week.* (Cô ấy đã không đi bất kỳ đâu tuần trước.)
- *I can't find anyone to come with me.* (Tôi không thể tìm được bất kỳ ai đi với tôi.)

- Trong **câu nghi vấn**, sử dụng các đại từ và trạng từ bất định bắt đầu bằng **any** bao gồm **anyone, anybody, anything** và **anywhere**.

- *Is there anything to eat?* (Có bất kỳ cái gì để ăn không?)
- *Did you go anywhere last night?* (Bạn đã đi đến bất kỳ chỗ nào tối qua không?)
- *Is anybody here?* (Có bất kỳ ai ở đây không?)

- Khi các đại từ và trạng từ bất định bắt đầu bằng **every** bao gồm **everyone, everybody, everything** và **everywhere** làm chủ ngữ, chúng có thể được dùng trong **tất cả các loại câu khẳng định, phủ định hay nghi vấn**.

- *I looked everywhere for my keys.* (Tôi đã tìm chìa khóa của mình khắp mọi nơi.)

- **Chú ý:** Để diễn đạt ý **phủ định trong câu khẳng định**, chúng ta sử dụng các đại từ và trạng từ bất định bắt đầu bằng **no** bao gồm **no one, nobody, nothing** và **nowhere**.

- *There is nowhere as beautiful as Paris.* (Không có nơi nào đẹp như Paris.)
- *There is nothing to eat.* (Chẳng còn gì để ăn.)

D. MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS (Câu hỏi trắc nghiệm)

- _____ is the activity of staying in a tent on holiday.
(A) hiking (B) sightseeing (C) camping (D) backpacking
- A _____ is a ticket for travel to a place and back again.
(A) train ticket (B) one-way ticket (C) single ticket (D) return ticket
- He bought a model of a red London bus as a _____ of his trip to London.
(A) carry-on bag (B) souvenir (C) coat (D) jungle

4. Our _____ in Rome was a lovely young woman who spoke perfect English.
(A) tour guide (B) tourist (C) traveller (D) travel company
5. His country has three different _____.
(A) work visas (B) hand sides (C) driving licences (D) time zones
6. _____ is the activity of going for long walks in the countryside.
(A) camping (B) sightseeing (C) cruise (D) hiking
7. _____ is a ticket for a journey to a place, but not for the return.
(A) airline ticket (B) round-trip ticket (C) single ticket (D) return ticket
8. Millions of _____ visit Rome every year.
(A) tour guides (B) tourists (C) local guides (D) souvenirs
9. You have to get a _____ before you get a job in the new country.
(A) climate (B) work visa (C) currency (D) emergency
10. In most countries, cars drive on the right _____ of the road.
(A) hand side (B) immigration (C) language (D) road travel
11. You can have a _____ when you pass your test.
(A) time zone (B) work visa (C) driving licence (D) hand side
12. The Canadian dollar is the national _____ of Canada.
(A) visa (B) language (C) weather (D) currency
13. They kept me in immigration for hours because there was a problem with my _____.
(A) face (B) airline company (C) visa (D) paper work
14. The _____ in the mountains can change very quickly, so take appropriate clothing.
(A) road travel (B) weather (C) money (D) visa
15. - "How much money do you have on you?" - "€100 in notes and a few coins."
(A) language (B) currency (C) climate (D) money
16. For employment in Canada, most people need a work _____.
(A) endorsement (B) document (C) pass (D) visa
17. Australia is a multicultural country so there are many different _____.
(A) languages (B) currencies (C) temperatures (D) licences
18. When we retire, we're going to move to a warmer _____.
(A) temperature (B) climate (C) culture (D) hand side
19. Take some foreign _____ to cover incidentals like the taxi fare to your hotel.
(A) visa (B) currency (C) licence (D) exchange
20. The bank will insist you produce a driving _____ or passport as a form of ID.
(A) visa (B) pass (C) licence (D) permit
21. If / something / we / can / there / is / , / just / tell / do to / help / us
(A) If there is something we can do to help, just tell us.
(B) If there is something we can tell, just do to help us.
(C) If there something is we can do to help, just tell us.
(D) If we can do to help something, just tell us there is.

22. You look very confused by the homework, Clare. _____ I help you?
 A. Will B. Can C. Must D. Should
23. It's wet and windy outside today. You _____ go out without an umbrella.
 A. shouldn't B. won't C. don't have to D. can't
24. She is so different. You _____ be her sister.
 A. should B. shouldn't C. can D. can't
25. I'll prepare breakfast myself. You _____ get up early.
 A. need to B. can't C. mustn't D. don't have to
26. We have plenty of time. We _____ hurry.
 A. have to B. can't C. don't have to D. should
27. _____ see the the bird on the roof?
 A. Can you B. Should you C. Must you D. Do you have to
28. The actor looks good, but I _____ stand his voice.
 A. shouldn't B. can't C. don't have to D. can
29. Which sentence is correct?
 A. We can visiting you at the weekend. C. My parents can come to the party.
 B. I can't to see you today. D. He cans take one bag onto the plane.
30. Which question is correct?
 A. Can you play the violin? C. Play you the violin?
 B. You can play the violin? D. Do you can play the violin?
31. Which sentence is NOT correct?
 A. We can't see the television. C. I can't to fix your car, I'm afraid.
 B. David can't come to work today. D. She can't smoke on the plane.
32. Which question is correct?
 A. Can you to help me please? C. Can you help me please?
 B. You can please help me? D. Does Andrew can check in online?
33. Which question is NOT correct?
 A. Which sports can you play? C. What time can you come to the office?
 B. Where I can put this box? D.
34. Can your brother speak German? – _____.
 A. No, he don't can. C. No, he doesn't can.
 B. Yes, he cans. D. No, he can't.
35. A: You _____ wash those strawberries I've already washed them. – B: Oh, good. Thank you.
 A. don't have to B. must C. couldn't D. can
36. I couldn't tell the time when I was 8 years old, but now I _____.
 A. could B. couldn't C. can't D. can
37. A: _____ help you? – B: Yes, please. I'm looking for a leather jacket.
 A. Must I B. Have I C. Can I D. Did I
38. Margaret _____ speak Italian and English, so she _____ work with a translator in this project.

A. doesn't have to / mustn't

C. can / doesn't have to

B. can't / couldn't

D. must / mustn't

39. – A: I _____ open this jar.

– B: Let me help you. _____ use a knife?

– A: No problem.

A. can't / Can I

C. needn't / May I

B. mustn't / Must I

D. can / Could I

40. – A: _____ turn on the volume of the radio? This is my favourite song.

– B: Sure. You _____ ask me. I'm never disturbed by music.

A. May I / can't

C. Must I / could

B. Could I / must

D. Can I / don't need to

41. I _____ get a visa to go to England. I'm a citizen of England.

A. couldn't

B. mustn't

C. can't

D. don't have to

42. Before you marry her, I must tell you _____ about her parents.

A. anything

B. nothing

C. something

D. somewhere

43. _____ was surprised when he confessed his love. We didn't expect it.

A. Somebody

B. Nobody

C. Everybody

D. Everywhere

44. There is _____ to go in winter in this city.

A. nowhere

B. nothing

C. anywhere

D. nobody

45. The holidays were great. We could do _____ we wanted.

A. something

B. nothing

C. anything

D. anywhere

46. He's not a liar. I'm sure _____ he said was true.

A. something

B. everything

C. anything

D. nothing

47. Don't trust _____.

A. nobody

B. anywhere

C. somebody

D. anybody

48. It's up to her so _____ should tell her what to do.

A. somebody

B. everybody

C. anybody

D. nobody

49. We had known all the facts he said. We found out _____ new.

A. anything

B. something

C. nothing

D. everything

50. Is _____ going to the theatre with me?

A. anybody

B. somebody

C. nobody

D. anything

51. I can't see Kate _____. Do you know where she is?

A. anywhere

B. nowhere

C. somewhere

D. everywhere

52. Would you like me to do _____ for you?

A. something

B. anything

C. nothing

D. anybody

53. Paul lives _____ in Canada.

A. everywhere

B. anywhere

C. nowhere

D. somewhere

54. Paul lives _____ in Canada.

A. anyone

B. anywhen

C. anything

D. anywhere

Choose the correct answers to complete the short passage.

WATER PARK

Hello, my name is Sam. I (55) ---- seventeen years old. I want to tell you about the new water park in our town. We will go there (56) ---- Saturday. (57) ---- many scary slides. (58) ---- I am brave enough to ride them. And you should see the sprinklers, (59) ---- are so cool on hot days. There is an interesting pool. It (60) ---- its own waves and everybody tries to jump over them. The park has (61) ---- snack bars. They sell everything from fast food to ice cream. There is just one problem. The Water Park is so (62) ---- at the weekends. You need to wait in very long lines for the slides. But it's worth it. They even (63) -- -- pets. So I can take my puppy with me. We all (64) ---- so much fun there.



- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 55. A. is | B. are | C. am | D. do |
| 56. A. on | B. in | C. from | D. under |
| 57. A. There are | B. There is | C. Are | D. Have got |
| 58. A. But | B. Because | C. So | D. Do |
| 59. A. she | B. he | C. they | D. we |
| 60. A. makes | B. swims | C. slides | D. likes |
| 61. A. many | B. a | C. any | D. an |
| 62. A. amazing | B. good | C. crowded | D. empty |
| 63. A. don't allow | B. doesn't allow | C. aren't allowing | D. allow |
| 64. A. eat | B. go | C. make | D. have |

Read the passage and choose the correct options according to the reading.

Dear Melissa,

I hope you are well. Guess what! I am having a big party next week at my house and I am inviting all my close friends. The theme of the party is going to be Harry Potter, so all must dress accordingly. You would make a great witch! I need to let everyone know by Wednesday since I am throwing the party next Saturday. Sam is going to decorate the house and my mother is going to bake a cake and make lots of food. There is going to be music and dancing as well. John is going to be the DJ. You can stay over at my house. It's going to be great! I hope to see you then.

Love,

Sarah

65. What kind of an organisation is it?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. It is a slumber party. | C. It is about making cake. |
| B. It is a costume party. | D. It is a dance party. |

66. When is the party?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| A. It is a fancy dress party. | C. It is next Saturday. |
| B. On Wednesday. | D. There is going to be music and dancing. |

67. Whose party is it?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. It is Sarah's party. | C. It is Sarah's mother's party. |
| B. It is Judy's party. | D. It is Harry Potter's party. |