

VIETNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, HANOI
UNIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

TIẾNG ANH BIÊN PHÒNG

1

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GIỚI THIỆU CHUNG

Tiếng Anh Biên Phòng 1 là tài liệu dành cho cán bộ ngành Biên phòng được xây dựng trên cơ sở Chương trình bồi dưỡng năng lực Tiếng Anh cho cán bộ ngành Biên phòng. Đối tượng sử dụng tài liệu là những cán bộ ngành Biên phòng khu vực biên giới Tây Bắc có nhu cầu sử dụng tiếng Anh trong công việc quen thuộc hàng ngày khi tiếp xúc với người nước ngoài. Tuy nhiên, nhiều cán bộ ngành Biên phòng có trình độ sử dụng tiếng Anh còn hạn chế, do đó gặp nhiều khó khăn trong việc thực thi công vụ, đặc biệt khi giao tiếp với người nước ngoài. Chương trình và tài liệu *Tiếng Anh Biên Phòng 1* được thiết kế và xây dựng nhằm đáp ứng nhu cầu trên.

Điểm khác biệt với các giáo trình/ tài liệu tiếng Anh thông thường dành cho người học là nội dung tài liệu này được xây dựng xoay quanh 05 chủ điểm gắn gũi với công việc, sinh hoạt hàng ngày của cán bộ ngành Biên phòng, bao gồm: *Personal information* (Thông tin cá nhân), *At the border* (Tại biên giới), *International relations* (Quan hệ quốc tế), *Border patrol services* (Công tác tuần tra biên giới), *Issues at the border* (Các vấn đề tại biên giới)). Những chủ điểm này được tiếp tục phát triển trong chương trình *Tiếng Anh Biên Phòng 2*, theo đó điểm khác biệt giữa hai chương trình nằm ở hệ thống các chủ đề (2 chủ đề/ 1 chủ điểm).

Mỗi chủ đề được phát triển thành 01 đơn vị bài học (unit), được gợi ý lần lượt như sau: Bài 1 - Identity Q& A (Trao đổi thông tin cá nhân), Bài 2 - People around you (Những người quanh bạn), Bài 3 - Daily routines (Các hoạt động hàng ngày), Bài 4 - Vehicle inspection (Kiểm tra phương tiện giao thông), Bài 5 - Countries and nationalities (Đất nước và quốc tịch), Bài 6 - Land crossings (Đi lại qua biên giới đất liền), Bài 7 - Entry and exit procedures (Thủ tục xuất nhập cảnh), Bài 8 - Document examination (Kiểm tra giấy tờ), Bài 9 - Entry refusal and overstaying (Từ chối nhập cảnh và ở quá hạn), Bài 10 - Border security (An ninh biên giới).

Cấu trúc của mỗi một đơn vị bài học gồm các phần được sắp xếp theo trật tự thống nhất: Từ vựng- Ngữ pháp- Đọc hiểu- Nghe- Nói- Viết- Dịch. Vì tài liệu *Tiếng Anh Biên Phòng 1* được thiết kế cho các cán bộ đi làm nên các bài học được sắp xếp theo trình tự từ dễ đến khó. Mỗi bài học đều bắt đầu bằng phần xây dựng Từ vựng và các cấu trúc Ngữ pháp. Phần Từ vựng và Ngữ pháp này đều được sử dụng trong phần Đọc và Nghe, giúp người học có thể tiếp thu kiến thức ngôn ngữ theo từng bước dễ dàng hơn. Ở cuối mỗi bài học là 02 bài dịch Anh-Việt và Việt-Anh, dựa trên kiến thức ngôn ngữ trong phần Từ vựng, Ngữ pháp, Đọc và Nghe. Điều này giúp người học vận dụng kiến thức vừa học vào việc sản sinh ngôn ngữ. Nhờ có phần xây dựng Từ vựng và Ngữ pháp ở phần đầu mỗi bài học, người học có thể phát huy tính chủ động và tự vận dụng, nghiên cứu đọc dịch ở nhà. Kỹ năng Nói và Viết được thiết kế nhằm mục đích giúp người học có thể sử dụng ngôn ngữ vào các tình huống gắn gũi với công việc.

Ngoài 10 đơn vị bài học, cuốn tài liệu còn dự kiến bao gồm 02 bài ôn tập củng cố sau mỗi 05 bài học (review unit) và các bài kiểm tra nhanh (Quick check) sau mỗi bài học sẽ được giáo viên biên soạn khi giảng dạy.

Với mục tiêu xây dựng giáo trình mang tính thiết thực và phù hợp với đối tượng người lớn đi làm, chúng tôi hy vọng rằng, cuốn tài liệu này sẽ giúp người học tiếp thu ngôn ngữ Tiếng Anh mang đặc thù ngành Biên Phòng hiệu quả hơn và có thể vận dụng vào các tình huống giao tiếp công việc hàng ngày.

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Listening for specific information	Talking about a famous military soldier	Writing about famous military people, describing uniform	Vietnamese - English and English - Vietnamese
Listening for details	Asking and answering about a typical day	Writing about a typical day	Vietnamese - English and English - Vietnamese
Listening for details	Checking a vehicle	Writing instructions	Vietnamese - English and English - Vietnamese
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Unit 1

IDENTITY Q&A

VOCABULARY:	The alphabet, countries and nationalities (1), numbers
GRAMMAR:	Present tense verb be, pronouns, possessive adjectives, <i>a/ an/the</i> , plurals, <i>this / that / these / those</i>
READING:	Scanning for details
LISTENING:	Listening for specific information
SPEAKING:	Saying hello and goodbye, exchanging personal information
WRITING:	Writing Wh-questions; writing about a partner.
TRANSLATION:	English – Vietnamese, Vietnamese – English

THE ALPHABET

Task 1 Can you say the alphabet? Listen and repeat the letters.

◀ Track 1

A B C D E F G H I
 J K L M N O P Q
 R S T U V W X Y Z

Task 2 In pairs, practice saying the abbreviations.

PC OK CD VIP DVD
 MTV USA UK BMV

Task 3 Listen and write the names.

◀ Track 2

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Countries and Nationalities (1)

Task 4 Answer the questions.

- How do you say your country in English?
- How do you say your language in English?
- How do you say two countries near you in English?

Task 5 Write the nationality.

Country	Nationality
1. England	
2. Scotland	
3. Poland	
4. Spain	
5. Pakistan	
6. The United State (the USA)	
7. Taiwan	
8. Cambodia	
9. Thailand	
10. France	

Task 6 Listen and complete the sentences.

Track 3

1. My name's Elaine. I'm _____.
2. I'm Peter. I'm not American. I'm _____.
3. This is Rayna. She's _____.
4. This is Barbara and this is Max. They're not British, they're _____.
5. This is Hanif. He's not French, he's _____.

NUMBERS 0 – 20

Task 7 Listen and repeat.

Track 4

0	zero	7	seven	14	fourteen
1	one	8	eight	15	fifteen
2	two	9	nine	16	sixteen
3	three	10	ten	17	seventeen
4	four	11	eleven	18	eighteen
5	five	12	twelve	19	nineteen
6	six	13	thirteen	20	twenty

Task 8 Listen and write a number in each space.

Track 5

1. Restaurant: _____ dollars _____ cents.
2. Airport: Gate number _____.
3. Taxi: _____ Manchester Road.
4. Hotel: Room _____.

GRAMMAR

Present tense verb be , pronouns, possessive adjectives,
a/an, the, plurals, this / that / these / those

Present tense verb be +

Full form	Contraction
I am your teacher.	I'm your teacher.
You are in room 13.	You're in room 13.

Present tense verb be –

Full form	Contraction	
I am not	I'm not	Italian
You are not	You aren't	Spanish
		British

Present tense verb be –

Am I	German?	Yes,	I am.	No,	I'm not.
Are you	Russian?		you are.		you aren't.
Is he / she / it	Polish?		he / she / it is.		he / she / it isn't.

Possessive adjectives: my, your, etc.

I'm Italian.	My family are from Rome.
You're in level 1.	This is your classroom.
He's the director.	His name is Michael.

a / an, the, plurals, this / that / these / those

a / an (indefinite article)		The (definite article)	
It's	a passport.	Open	the door.
	an identity card	Close	the bag.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use <i>a / an</i> with a singular noun. • Use <i>an</i> with a noun beginning with a vowel. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use <i>the</i> when we know which door/bag. • Use <i>the</i> with singular and plural nouns. 	

Plurals

Singular	Plural	Spelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add -s to make plural nouns <i>It's a passport.</i> <i>They are passports.</i> • Don't use <i>a / an</i> with plural nouns. <i>They're keys.</i> NOT They're a keys.
a passport	passports		
a key	keys		
a watch	watches	Add -es after <i>ch, sh, s, x</i>	
a box	boxes		
a country	countries	Consonant + <i>y</i>	
a dictionary	dictionaries	→ <i>ies</i>	

this / that / these / those

What's **this**? It's a lighter.
That car is Italian.
These watches are Japanese.
 What are **those**? They're tables.

- o Use *this / these* for things near you.
- o Use *that/ those* for things far away.
- o *this / that* = singular, *these / those* = plural.

Task 1 Complete with *am, is, or are*. Then, change the sentences into the negative.

I *am* French.

I am not/ I'm not French

1. My surname _____ Barbara. → _____
2. We _____ from Lao Cai, Vietnam. → _____
3. I _____ Nguyen Van Son. → _____
4. Antonio and Juan _____ soldiers. → _____
5. The teacher _____ English. → _____
6. You _____ a sergeant. → _____
7. We _____ at Cau Tre border post. → _____

Task 2 Write the questions and answers.

/ you Spanish? Are you Spanish? x Yes, I am

1. / I in room 13? _____ √ _____
2. / it German? _____ x _____
3. / they from Laos? _____ √ _____
4. / we in Class 2? _____ x _____
5. / she Chinese? _____ x _____
6. / he Irish? _____ √ _____
7. / he in the army? _____ √ _____

Task 3 Complete the sentences with a possessive adjective.

My name's Stephen.

1. Angela, please turn off _____ mobile phone.
2. The students are from Lang Son. _____ names are Ha and Nga.
3. Dien Bien is famous for _____ tourist attractions.
4. She is French, but _____ mother is Vietnamese.
5. We're in Class 2. _____ teacher is Ms. Lan.
6. _____ name is Ian. He's from Scotland.
7. I'm Mike. _____ family are from England.

Task 4 Write the questions.

You / how / are ? → How are you?

1. his / what's / name ? → _____
2. German / mother / is / her ? → _____
3. from / your / are / where / parents ? → _____
4. surname / Pham / is / your ? → _____
5. nationality / your / what / is ? → _____

Task 5 Do the following exercises.

a. Complete with *a* or *an*. Write the plural.

1. _____ bag _____
2. _____ country _____
3. _____ soldier _____
4. _____ identity card _____
5. _____ watch _____
6. _____ email _____
7. _____ key _____
8. _____ umbrella _____

b. Complete the dialogues with *this*, *these*, *that*, or *those*.

Teacher: What's _____ Tim?

Tim: It's a mobile.

Teacher: And what are _____, Tim?

Tim: They are magazines.

Teacher: Give them to me.

Man: What's _____?

Woman: It's a cat.

Man: Who are _____ boys?

Woman: They're your students. Put your glasses on!

READING

Scanning for details

Task 1 Read and answer the questions.

ID card number	A-156847
First name	Alan
Last name	Minter
Nationality	British
Rank	Sergeant

1. What is his job? _____
2. What is his first name? _____
3. What is his last name? _____
4. Where is he from? _____
5. What is his rank? _____

Task 2 Read and fill in each blank with a suitable word or phrase.

ID card number	QE-3445678
First name	Hung
Last name	Pham
Nationality	Vietnamese
Age	27
Marital status	Single
Rank	Sergeant
Telephone number	0989-141-226
Address	Dien Bien city

Pham Hung is a (1) _____. He is (2) _____ years old now. He lives in (3) _____. His telephone (4) _____ is 0989-141-226. (5) _____ is still single.

Task 3 Work in pairs. Based on the information in task, make the conversation and then practice it.

Student A: _____.

Student B: _____.

....

LISTENING

Listening for specific information

Task 1 Listen to the conversation among Lan, Cuong and Ba. Write the questions.

Track 6

- _____? Le Van Ba
- _____? I'm a border soldier.
- _____? 34 Quang Trung street.
- _____? I live at 34 Quang Trung street, Lao Cai.
- _____? It's 086773441

Task 2 A customs officer interviews a journalist. Listen and complete.

Track 7

- LAST NAME (1) _____
- FIRST NAME(S) (2) _____
- NATIONALITY (3) _____
- JOB (4) _____

Task 3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

Follow-up

- What's your first name?
- What's your last name?
- Where are you from?
- What's your job?

SPEAKING

Saying hello and goodbye, exchanging personal information

Saying hello

Formal: *Good morning / afternoon / evening*

Informal: *Hello / Hi*

How are you?

I'm very well, thanks. And you?

I'm fine. Thanks.

How's your family?

Saying goodbye

Good bye

Bye

Goodnight

Have a nice day / evening / weekend.

See you tomorrow / this evening / next week.

Have a nice + period
See you + point in time

Task 1 Listen and complete.

Track 8

Jane: Hello, Fatima.

Fatima: (1) _____, Jane.

Sergeant Minter: Good morning.

Captain White: (2) _____ morning, Sergeant Minter.

Elaine: Hi, Hanif.

Hanif: Hi, Elaine. (3) _____ are you?

Elaine: I'm very (4) _____, thanks. And you?

Hanif: I'm (5) _____, thanks.

Elaine: How's your (6) _____?

Hanif: They're very well, thanks.

Task 2 Work in pairs. Practice the conversations in Task 1.

Now practice with other students.

Task 3 Listen and complete the conversations. Use these words.

Track 9

Goodbye Bye Goodnight

A: (1) _____ Jane. See you tomorrow.

B: Goodnight.

A: Bye

B: (2) _____. See you tomorrow.

A: (3) _____. Have a nice weekend!

B: Thank you. You too.

Now work in pairs. Practice the conversations.

Task 4 Match the conversations.

A

Goodbye.

See you tomorrow.

See you next week.

B

Have a nice evening.

Have a nice weekend.

Goodbye. Have a nice day.

EXCHANGING PERSONAL INFORMATION

Task 5 Study the business card. Write the answers to the questions.

2PWRR Captain Jane White
UK ARMY
HOWE BARRACKS
Canterbury
Kent
Tel.763434

1. What's her name? *Jane White*
2. What's her rank? _____
3. Where's she from? _____
4. What's her address? _____
5. What's her phone number? _____

Task 6 Work in pairs. Complete the application form, using your information.

LAST NAME	
FIRST NAME(S)	
SERVICE NUMBER	
UNIT (MILITARY)	
JOB	
PLACE OF BIRTH	
NATIONALITY	
ADDRESS	
TELEPHONE NUMBER	

Now introduce your partner to the class.

WRITING

Writing wh-questions, writing about a partner

Task 1 Write questions for the application form in task 6 (Speaking).

1. What's your last name?
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Task 2 Using the information in Task 6 (Speaking), write a text about your partner.

TRANSLATION

Task 1 Translate the sentences into Vietnamese.

1. My brother is in the army. He is a border soldier.
2. Jane is in the air force. She's an airman.
3. Max and Barbara are army journalists.
4. Her father is Vietnamese French. Her mother is French.
5. Pleased to meet you. I'm Peter Brown.

Task 2 Translate the sentences into English.

1. Xin chào. Tên tôi là Fatima Boulmerka. Đây là bạn của tôi, Elaine.
2. Peter là người Anh. Anh ấy không phải là người Pakistan.
3. Em trai tôi là một trung úy. Cậu ấy đang làm việc ở một đồn biên phòng ở Lai Châu.
4. Chị ấy mang quốc tịch Bồ Đào Nha.
5. Số điện thoại của Mary là 6734488.

Unit 2



PEOPLE AROUND YOU

VOCABULARY:	<i>General, Admiral, Field Marshal, family relations, years</i>
GRAMMAR:	Past tense verb be, possessive 's
READING:	Scanning for details
LISTENING:	Listening for specific information
SPEAKING:	Talking about a famous military soldier
WRITING:	Writing about famous military people, describing uniform
TRANSLATION:	English – Vietnamese, Vietnamese – English

SAYING THE YEAR

Task 1 Study the examples.

write	say
1800	<i>eighteen hundred</i>
1805	<i>eighteen oh five</i>
1945	<i>nineteen forty-five</i>
2004	<i>two thousand and four</i>

◀ Track 10 Now listen and repeat.

Task 2 Listen and write the correct dates.

◀ Track 11

1. The Battle of el-Alamein (1940) x 1942
2. The Battle of Cambrai (1939) _____
3. The Battle of Yorktown (1775) _____
4. The Battle of Jena (1796) _____
5. The Battle of Trafalgar (1812) _____

Now write the sentences.

1. *The Battle of el-Alamein was in 1942.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

MILITARY UNIFORM

Task 4 Answer the questions.

beret boots jacket shirt epaulette
 badge of rank cap badge trousers belt name tag



1



2



3



4



5



6



7







8



1

Task 5 Match the words with colors.

<i>green</i> <i>black</i> <i>blue</i> <i>camouflage</i>			
			
1	2	3	4

Now describe the pictures in task 4.
black boots

GRAMMAR

Past simple tense verb be, Possessive 's

Task 1 Study the examples and rules.

Erwin Rommel was born in 1891.

George S. Patton and George Washington were American Generals.

Erwin Rommel wasn't Russian, he was German.

Now look at the rules.

Past simple tense verb be: was / were

+			-		
I	was		I	wasn't	
You	were		You	weren't	
He/She/It	was	famous	He/She/It	wasn't	famous
We	were		We	weren't	

- Contractions: wasn't = was not, weren't = were not.

?			✓	x		
Was	I			I was		I wasn't
Were	you			you were		You weren't
Was	he/she/it	famous?	Yes,	he/she/it was	No,	he/she/it was wasn't

Task 2 Work in pairs. Correct the sentences.

1. The Battle of Cambrai was in 1939. (1917) *No, it wasn't. It was in 1917.*
2. Julius Caesar was Greek. (Roman)
3. Montgomery and Churchill were American leaders in World War 2. (British)
4. The Battle of Trafalgar was in 1806. (1812)
5. Sun Tzu was a Japanese military writer. (Chinese)

Task 3 Work in pairs. Student A chooses a military leader from the list. Do not tell your partner the name. Student B asks yes/no questions and find the person.

B: Was he German? A: No, he wasn't
 B: When was he born? A: I don't know

1. Simon Bolivar 1873-1830 South American liberator	5. Salah al-Din Yusuf bin Ayub (Saladin) 1138-1193 Kurdish warrior
2. Giuseppe Garibaldi 1807-1882 Italian military leader	6. Peter the Great 1682-1725 Russian Tsar
3. Heihachiro Togo 1846-1934 Japanese admiral	7. Shaka Zulu 1785-1828 Julu King
4. Mustafa Kemal Ataturk 1881-1938 Turkish leader	8. William Wallace 1270-1305 Scottish warrior

Task 4 Study the examples and complete the sentences.

My wife's name is Huong.

What are your children's names?

's means possession: Paul's family = the family of Paul

Using the information in Task 2 (Listening), complete the sentences.

1. Michael is Paul's grandfather.
2. Susan is _____ and _____ daughter.
3. Tom is _____ father.
4. Leila is _____ sister-in-law.
5. Leila is _____ and _____ mother.

READING

Scanning for details

Read the text.

General GEORGE S. PATTON

GEORGE SMITH PATTON was an American general. He was born in San Gabriel, California in 1885. He was from a military family – his grandfather was a commander in the American Civil War.



Patton was the first commander of the US Tank Corps. In 1917 Patton and his tanks were at the Battle of Cambrai, the first important tank battle.

In World War 2, General Patton was the commander of the 2nd Armored Division, the 7th Army and the 3rd Army. Patton wasn't killed in the war, he was killed in a car accident in Germany in 1945.

George Patton married Beatrice Ayer. They were married for 35 years. Patton's son was also a soldier and in 1974 he was the commander of his father's unit, the 2nd Armored Division.

Task 1 Answer the questions about General Patton.

1. Was he American?
2. When was he born?
3. Where were he born?
4. Was his grandfather in the army?
5. Who was his wife?
6. Was his son in the army?

Task 2 Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false statements.

1. Patton was the second commander of the US Tank Corps.
2. The Battle of Cambrai was the only important tank battle in 1917.
3. Patton was dead in a car accident in Germany.
4. His marriage with Beatrice Ayer lasted thirty-five years.
5. His son was in the same unit in 1974.

Task 3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in turns.

Follow-up

1. When were you born?
2. Where were you born?
3. Is/was your grandfather in the army?
4. When did you start working in the army?
5. What is your rank?

LISTENING

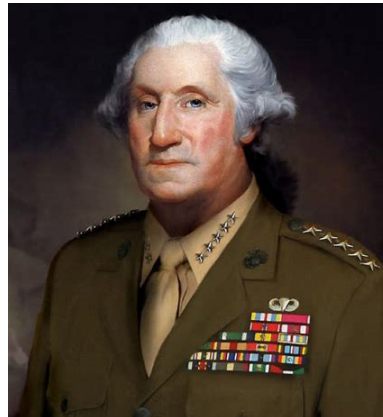
Listening for specific information

Task 1 Work in pairs. Complete the information. Use these words and dates.

nationality: American Chinese
date: 1805 1885 1729 1911



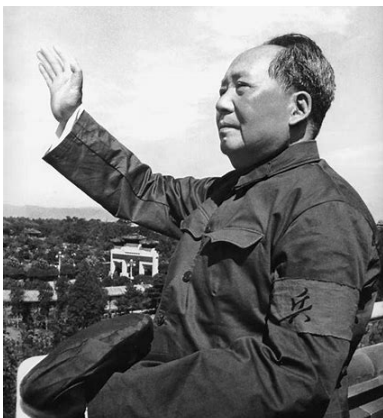
Alexander Vailevich Suvorov
(1) _____ -1800
Russian Field Marshal



George Washington
1732-1799 (2) _____
General



Horatio Nelson
1758-(3) _____ British
Admiral



Mao Zedong
1893-1976 (4) _____
Revolutionary



George S. Patton
(5) _____ -1945
American General



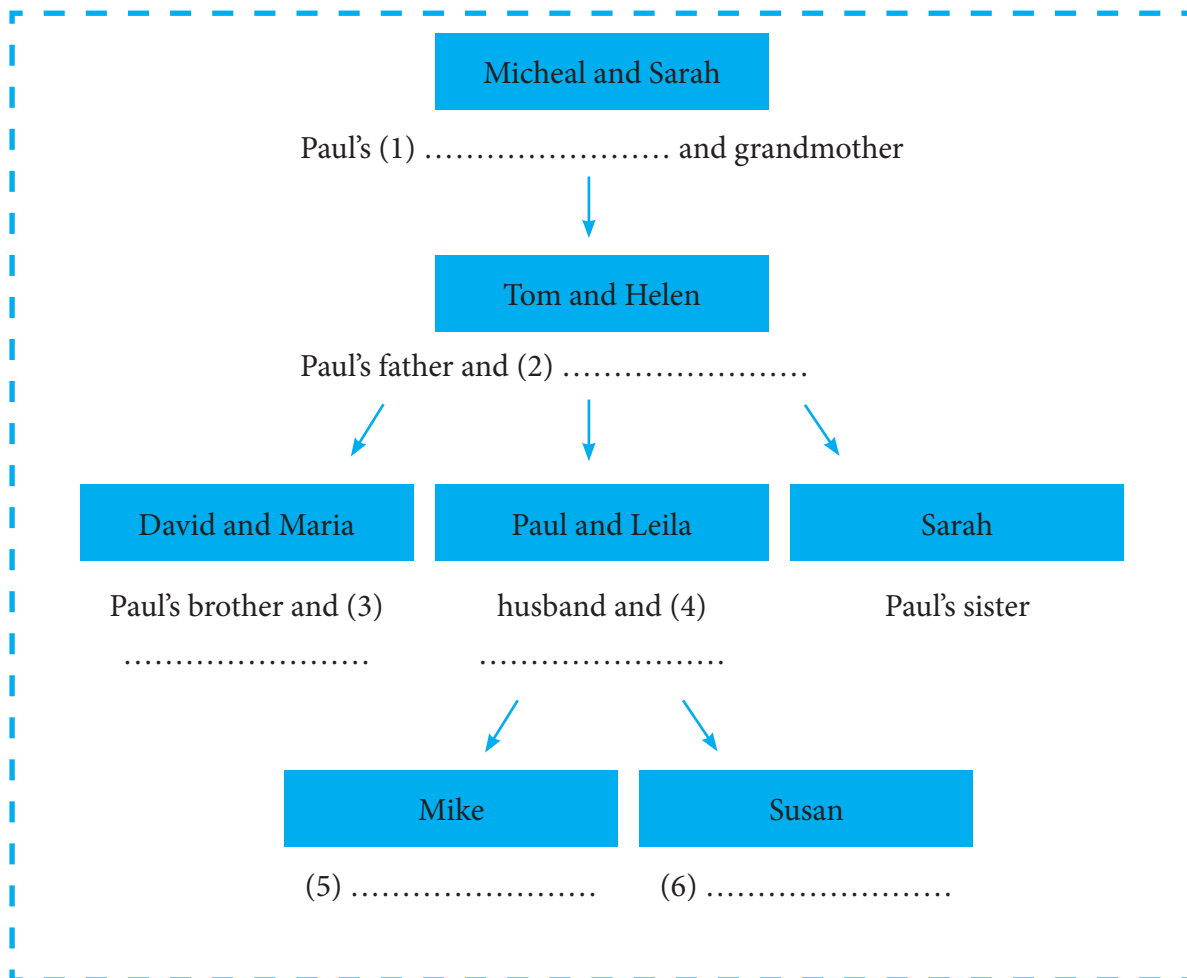
Vo Nguyen Giap
(6) _____ -2013
Vietnamese General

Track 12 Now listen and check.

Task 2 Work in pairs. Practice the conversations in Task 1.

a. Complete the chart. Use the words.

grandfather mother daughter grandmother
 wife son sister-in-law



b. Listen and answer the questions.

◀ Track 13

1. Where is Maria from?
2. Is Paul's sister married?
3. What does Paul's wife do?
4. How many children does Hassim have?

Task 3 Work in pairs. Ask your partner about his/her family. Use these questions.

*Are you married?
 Do you have any children?
 Do you have any brothers or sisters?
 What's your father's / mother's name?*

Task 1 Read the text.

Võ Nguyên Giáp (25 August 1911 – 4 October 2013) was a Vietnamese general in the Vietnam People's Army and a politician. Võ Nguyên Giáp is considered one of the greatest military strategists of the 20th century. He first grew to prominence during World War II, where he served as the military leader of the Viet Minh resistance against the Japanese occupation of Vietnam. Giáp was a principal commander in two wars: the First Indochina War (1946–54) and the Vietnam War (1960–75), participating in several historically important battles: Lạng Sơn (1950), Hòa Bình (1951–52), Điện Biên Phủ (1954), the Tết Offensive (1968), the Easter Offensive (1972), and the final Ho Chi Minh Campaign (1975). Võ Nguyên Giáp was also a journalist, an interior minister in President Hồ Chí Minh's Việt Minh government, the military commander of the Viet Minh, the commander of the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN), and defense minister. He also served as a member of the Politburo of the Vietnam Workers' Party, which in 1976 became the Communist Party of Vietnam. Võ Nguyên Giáp was the most prominent military commander, beside Ho Chi Minh, during the Vietnam War, and was responsible for major operations and leadership until the war ended.



(Adapted from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>)

Now ask and answer the questions in pairs.

1. When was he born?
2. When did he die?
3. What was his job?
4. What important battles did he participate in?
5. How important was he during the Vietnam War?

Task 2 In groups of three, decide who you think are the top three soldiers of all time from your country. Tell the class about them.

We think number 1 is _____.

He / She was born in _____ and died in _____.

She / He was a famous _____.

WRITING

Writing about famous military people and events;
describing uniform.

Task 1 Work in pairs. Write about famous military people and events in your country.

General	_____	was born in _____ [place] in _____ [year].
Admiral		
Field Marshal		

The Battle of _____ was in _____ [year].

_____ [person] was a famous _____ [job].

Task 2 Describe your uniform.

My boots are black. I have a blue beret.

TRANSLATION

Task 1 Translate the sentences into Vietnamese.

1. Võ Nguyên Giáp (25 August 1911 – 4 October 2013) was a Vietnamese general in the Vietnam People's Army.
2. Pham Tuan is married and has two children. He is now a retired lieutenant general.
3. My friend's grandfather joined the army at the age of 19.
4. My husband wears uniform at work.

Task 2 Translate the sentences into English.

1. Ông ấy đã từng là một nhà chính trị gia nổi tiếng ở đất nước tôi.
2. Bác Hồ sinh vào năm 1890 và mất năm 1969. Bác là một nhà lãnh đạo cách mạng lỗi lạc của Việt Nam.
3. Trận đánh Điện Biên Phủ xảy ra vào năm 1954.
4. Anh rể tôi hiện tại là một thượng tá trong Quân đội Nhân dân Việt Nam.

Unit 3



DAILY ROUTINES

VOCABULARY:	Daily routines
GRAMMAR:	Adverbs of Frequency + Present Simple Questions
READING:	Reading for gists
LISTENING:	Listening for details
SPEAKING:	Asking and answering about a typical day
WRITING:	Writing about a typical day
TRANSLATION:	English – Vietnamese, Vietnamese – English

SAYING THE YEAR



get up



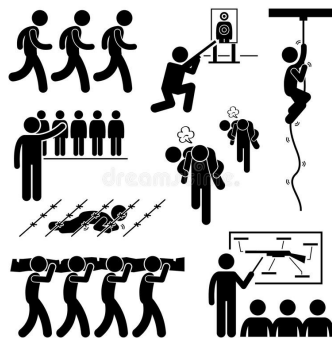
have breakfast



have a shower



go to work



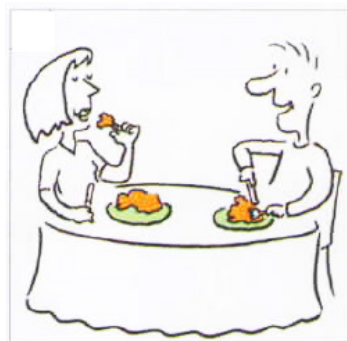
do physical training (PT)



have lunch



go home



have dinner









enjoy personal time

Task 1 Write the verb.

0. watch television
1. _____ physical training
2. _____ breakfast
3. _____ personal time
4. _____ to work
5. _____ to the radio
6. _____ a shower
7. _____ the newspaper
8. _____ English
9. _____ a shower
10. _____ to bed

Task 2 Write the times.

0.		<p>_____ <i>twenty past six</i> _____</p>
1.		<p>_____</p>
2.		<p>_____</p>
3.		<p>_____</p>

4.		_____
5.		_____

Task 3 Complete the phrases.

0. What t_____ is it?
1. What do you have for b_____?
2. What time do you o_____ get up?
3. What do you usually do in your f_____ time?
4. I do p_____ training every day.
5. I usually enjoy my personal time in the e_____.

GRAMMAR

Adverbs of Frequency + Present Simple Questions

A. Adverbs of Frequency

100%					0%
always	usually	often	sometimes	rarely	never

* Be careful with the position of adverbs of frequency:

I always have breakfast. (NOT I *have always* breakfast.)

I am always on time. (NOT I *always am* on time.)

* With *never*, do not use with “not”:

He never eats meat. (NOT He *doesn't never* eat meat.)

B. Present Simple Questions

Questions with be			
Question	Verb	Subject	
	Are	they	American?
	Is	this	your coat?
How old	are	you?	
Where	are	you	from?

Questions with verbs (speak, read, etc.)			
Question	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive
	Do	you	speak English?
Where	do	you	live?
What	does	she	do?
What	do	they	like?

Task 1 Choose the best answer.

1. I _____ late on Saturdays.
A. get up usually B. get usually up C. usually get up
2. Jared _____ on time.
A. never is B. is never C. is not never
3. _____ travel on weekends?
A. Often do you B. Do you often C. Often you do
4. Mr. Tung _____ personal training in the morning.
A. often does B. does often C. often do
5. When do you _____ go on vacation each year?
A. always B. never C. usually

Task 2 Order the words to make sentences.

1. usually/ he/ breakfast/ has/ home/ at//.

2. vegetables/ always/ we/ for/ have/ lunch//.

3. late/ is/ Mr. Tam/ for/ never/ work//.

4. in/ you/ do/ the/ often/ get up/ morning/ what time//.

5. bed/ always/ ten/ goes/ past/ at/ she/ to/ half//.

Task 3 Write the questions in full.

0. What time/ you/ have breakfast? What time do you have breakfast?

1. Where/ you/ have lunch?

2. you/ get up early?

3. What time/ he/ start work?

4. he/ live/ on or off post?

5. What/ you/ do in the evening?

6. you/ wear/ uniforms at work?

SPEAKING

Ask and answer about a typical day

Task 1 Ask your partner about his/her day. Use these questions.

What time	start work?	finish work?
When	get up?	go to bed?
Where	have lunch?	live?
What	do in the evening?	do at weekends?
How often	do personal training?	go shopping

Task 2 Describe your partner's day to the class.

1. He/ She _____
 2. He/ She _____
 3. He/ She _____
 4. He/ She _____
 5. He/ She _____
- _____
- _____

READING

Reading for gist

Read the text.

A soldier can live on or off post. Single soldiers live on post, but married soldiers have more options. He or she can use post facilities, like gyms, stores, and restaurants. They do personal training every day. Also, they receive training in fighting. They usually march and practice skills such as building shelters, patrolling, survival. When done with the day's work, or training, he or she is free to enjoy personal time: work out, shop, do laundry, or go to a movie. These activities help soldiers relax, have fun, and build relationships within the Army community.

(<https://www.goarmy.com/parents/army-families/daily-life.html>)

Task 1 Put the words into suitable categories.

<i>gym</i>	<i>workout</i>	<i>movie</i>	<i>survival</i>
<i>laundry</i>	<i>restaurant</i>	<i>patrolling</i>	<i>shopping</i>

Facilities	Skills	Recreational activities

Task 2 Read and give short answers.

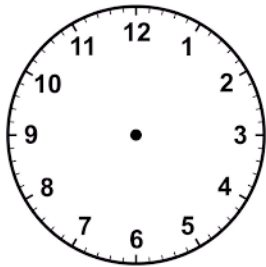
1. Where do single soldiers live? _____
2. What do soldiers do every day? _____
3. What do they do after work? _____
4. What facilities can they use on post? _____
5. How do free time activities help them? _____

Task 3 Match the words with their Vietnamese meanings.

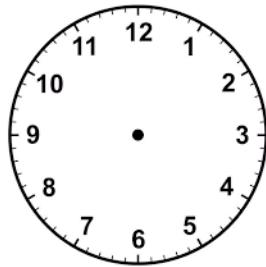
- | | | |
|-----------------|-------|------------------------------|
| 1. post | _____ | A. tiện nghi, cơ sở vật chất |
| 2. patrol | _____ | B. đào tạo, huấn luyện |
| 3. facility | _____ | C. giặt là |
| 4. march | _____ | D. đồn, chốt |
| 5. training | _____ | E. mối quan hệ |
| 6. shelter | _____ | F. sự sống sót |
| 7. laundry | _____ | G. chỗ ẩn náu |
| 8. relationship | _____ | H. cộng đồng |
| 9. community | _____ | I. tuần tra |
| 10. survival | _____ | K. hành quân |

Task 1 Listen and draw the time on the clocks. Then write.

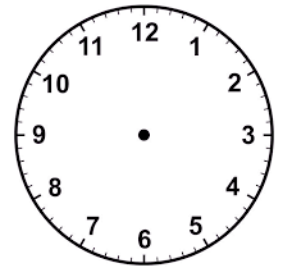
Track 14



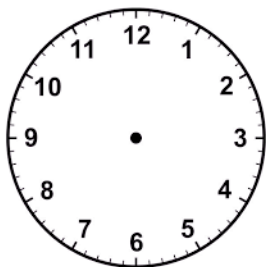
(1) _____



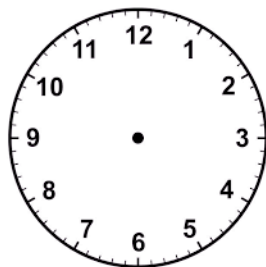
(2) _____



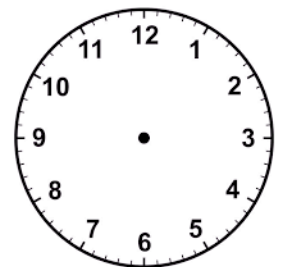
(3) _____



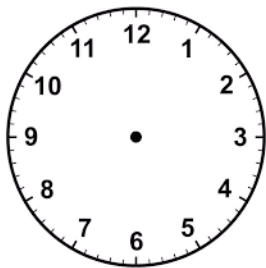
(4) _____



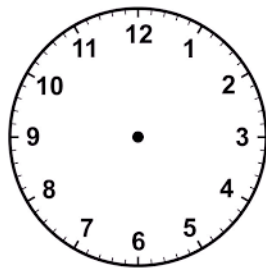
(5) _____



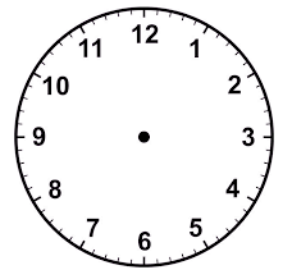
(6) _____



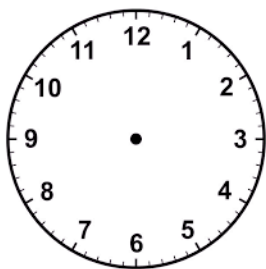
(7) _____



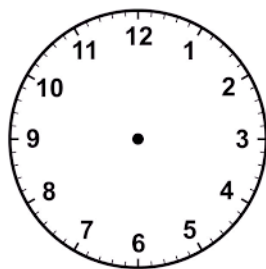
(8) _____



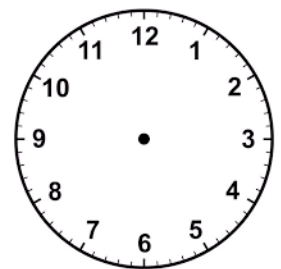
(9) _____



(10) _____



(11) _____



(12) _____

Task 2 Listen and write the times.

◀ Track 15

- 4.30 a.m.
 (1) _____ - 6 a.m.
 7 a.m.
 (2) _____ - 12 p.m.
 12 p.m.
 1 p.m. - (3) _____
 5.30 p.m.
 (4) _____ - 9 p.m.
 (5) _____

Wendy Phillip's Day

- wakeup
 physical training (PT)
 breakfast
 classes
 lunch
 classes
 dinner
 personal time
 lights out

WRITING Writing about a typical day

Task 1 Look at the timetable of Mr. Lam. Complete the text.



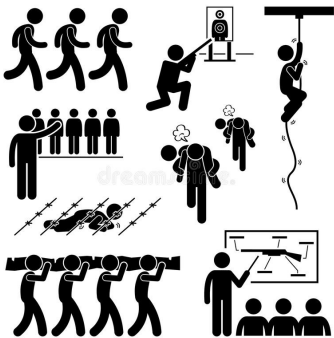
5:00



5:30



6:00



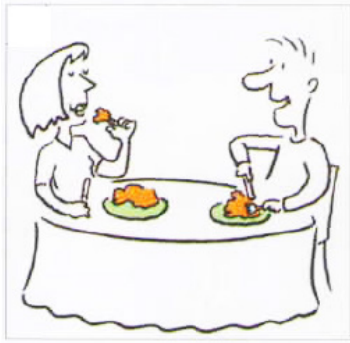
6:30



11:00



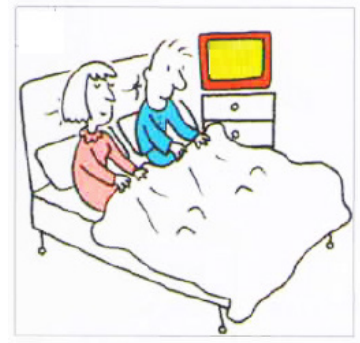
17:00



19:00



20:00



21:00

Mr. Lam is a border guard. He lives in Dien Bien province. This is his typical day. He usually (1) _____ at 5 o'clock in the morning. *Then* he has (2) _____ at 5.30 at home. He goes to work at 6 o'clock every day and he is never late (3) _____ work. *When he arrives at work*, he always does physical (4) _____. He has (5) _____ on post at 11 o'clock. He (6) _____ work and goes home at 5p.m. For dinner, he often cooks and has meal at home at (7) _____. *After that*, he often spends his personal (8) _____ with his family. *Finally*, he (9) _____ to bed at 9p.m. on week days, but he goes to sleep later (10) _____ weekends.

Task 2 Write about your typical day. Use the linking words below.

Then
 When I arrive at work,
 After that,
 Finally,

TRANSLATION

Task 1 Translate the sentences into Vietnamese.

1. Single soldiers live on post, but married soldiers have more options.

2. He or she can use post facilities, like gyms, stores, and restaurants.

3. They receive training in fighting.

4. They usually march and practice skills such as building shelters, patrolling, survival.

5. When done with the day's work, or training, he or she is free to enjoy personal time: work out, shop, do laundry, or go to a movie.

Task 2 Translate the sentences into English.

1. Người lính thường sống tại doanh trại.

2. Họ tập luyện thể chất hàng ngày.

3. Anh ấy tận hưởng thời gian cá nhân vào buổi tối.

4. Ông Cường không bao giờ đi làm muộn.

5. Bạn thường ăn gì vào bữa tối?



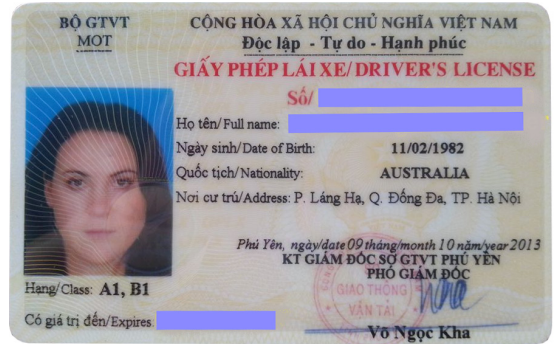
Unit 4

VEHICLE INSPECTION

VOCABULARY:	Vehicle checking procedure
GRAMMAR:	Imperatives
READING:	Identifying main ideas and gists
LISTENING:	Listening for details
SPEAKING:	Checking a vehicle
WRITING:	Writing instructions
TRANSLATION:	English – Vietnamese, Vietnamese – English



checkpoint



driving license



tour



goods



trunk



inspect



carry



follow

Task 1 Choose a suitable word from the vocabulary list to fill in each blank.

1. I am going on a guided _____ of the city.
2. They sell many types of _____.
3. _____ Lao Bao is a border crossing between Vietnam and Laos.
4. Please _____ me to the entry gate!
5. We cannot _____ guns in Vietnam.
6. I always keep a blanket in the _____ of my car.
7. You need to have a _____ to drive a car.
8. A border officer can _____ a vehicle at checkpoint.

Task 2 Put the words in correct forms.

1. Border Patrol can ask for citizenship _____. (VERIFY)
2. The _____ is careful. (DRIVE)
3. Cars, buses, and trucks are road _____. (VEHICLE)
4. You must verify your _____ status. (IMMIGRATE)
5. Don't ask _____ questions. (RELATE)
6. " _____, please!" (SILENT)

GRAMMAR

Imperatives

A. Form

(+) V + ...!

(-) Don't + V + ...!

Examples:

- Sit down!
- Attention!
- Show me your passport, please!

B. Uses

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Orders | 3. Instructions |
| - Come here! | - Turn right. |
| - Give me the paper! | - Go straight ahead. |
| 2. Requests | - Beat four eggs. Don't beat the eggs too much. |
| - Please take a seat. = Take a seat, please. | |
| - Please wait here. = Wait here, please. | |

Task 1 Put the words in brackets into the gaps.

1. _____ upstairs. (to go)
2. _____ in this lake. (not/ to swim)
3. _____ the car, please. (to stop)
4. _____ me your driver's license. (to give)
5. _____ in the meeting. (not/ to talk)
6. _____ late for work. (not/ to be)
7. _____ the instructions. (to read)
8. _____ your mobiles. (to switch)
9. _____ the second left. (to take)
10. _____ too fast. (not/ to go)

Task 2 Complete the gaps with a word from the box.

take past on straight at go second

1. Go _____ on.
2. _____ past the traffic lights.
3. It's the building next to the library _____ the left.
4. _____ the roundabout turn left.
5. Then _____ the first left on to Green Street.
6. Go _____ the traffic lights and take the _____ right on to King's Road.

Task 3 Choose the best answer.

1. A: Could you tell me how to find the bookstore?
B: Sure. _____ two blocks and _____ left at the corner. It's right there!
A. Walk / turn
B. Don't walk / turn
C. Walks / turns
2. _____ after you eat a big meal. It's not a good idea.
A. Don't exercise
B. Exercise
3. _____ warmly so you don't get cold outside. It's snowing!
A. Dressing
B. Don't dress
C. Dress
4. Teacher: Jerry, _____ please. I'm ready to begin teaching.
A. sit down
B. you sit down
5. A: _____ me when I am speaking.
B: Sorry, sir.
A. You don't interrupt
B. Please don't interrupt
C. Interrupt
6. _____ careful! You almost spilled your coffee.
A. You be
B. Be
C. Don't be
7. Boss: Always _____ your documents as soon as you finish writing them.
Employee: OK, I will.
A. don't save
B. you save
C. save
8. Doctor: _____ this medicine before you go to bed, okay?
Patient: All right, doctor. Thanks.
A. You take
B. Take

Read the text.

Border Patrol may stop vehicles at certain checkpoints to: (1) ask a few questions to verify citizenship of the driver and (2) check the vehicle.

Agents may send any vehicle to another checking area for the same purpose.

Agents should not ask unrelated questions. Also, they cannot hold you for a longer time without cause.

Even though you can always remain silent, if you don't answer questions to verify your citizenship, agents may keep you longer to verify your immigration status.



(https://www.acluaz.org/sites/default/files/field_documents/aclu_border_rights.pdf)

Task 1 Match each word (1-9) with its meaning (A-I).

1.	checkpoint
2.	verify
3.	citizenship
4.	agent
5.	purpose
6.	unrelated
7.	cause
8.	remain
9.	immigration status

A	không liên quan
B	nguyên nhân
C	giữ nguyên
D	công chức
E	xác nhận
F	chốt kiểm tra
G	tình trạng nhập cư
H	đặc vụ
I	mục đích

Task 2 Read and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. The passage is mainly about what happens at checkpoints.
2. If you keep silent, agents may let you go quickly.
3. Agents can hold you as long as they want without any reasons.
4. Border Patrol can check the vehicle at checkpoints.
5. Agents can ask any questions they want.

Task 1 Listen and complete the conversations.

Track 15

Conversation 1

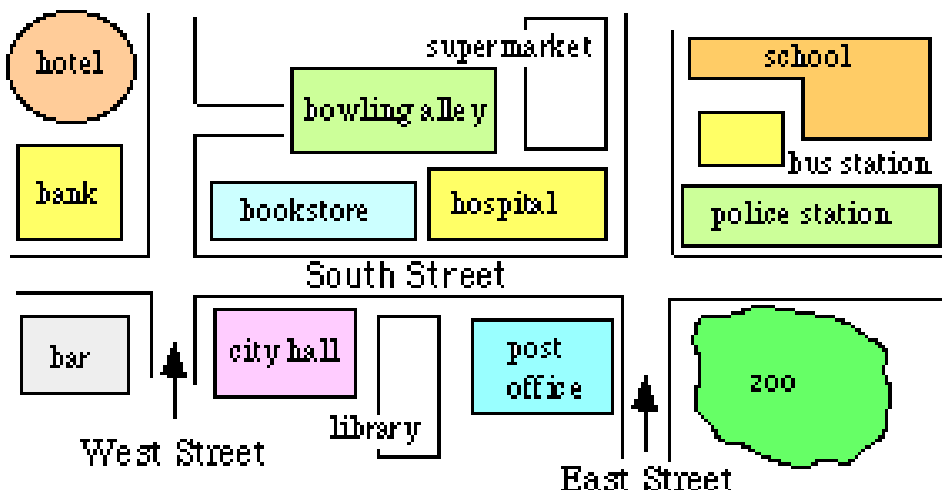
- A: You're driving too fast.
- B: Why do you say that?
- A: The speed limit is (1) _____.
- B: I know that.
- A: But you're doing (2) _____.
- B: So is everyone else.
- A: But a cop might stop you.
- B: No, he won't. Some cars are doing (3) _____.
- A: So the cop will stop those cars?
- B: Of course. He stops the fastest cars.
- A: My friend got a (4) _____ for doing 75.
- B: Your friend was unlucky.

Conversation 2

- A: Good afternoon, officer.
- B: Your driver's (5) _____ and registration, please.
- A: Here you go.
- B: Do you know why I pulled you (6) _____?
- A: I have no idea. All of a sudden I heard your siren.
- B: You rolled through that (7) _____ sign back there.
- A: But I stopped!
- B: No, you didn't. You slowed down, but you didn't come to a (8) _____ stop.
- A: Well, nobody else does, so why should I?
- B: That's not the attitude of a (9) _____ driver.
- A: But I am a good driver. I've never had a ticket in my (10) _____.
- B: Well, you've got one now. Here. Have a nice day.

Task 2 Look at the map and listen. First fill in the blanks with missing words/phrases.

Track 16 Then choose T (true) or F (false) for each sentence.



1. The hotel is next to the _____. T / F
2. The zoo is _____ the police station. T / F
3. The _____ is between the post office and the supermarket. T / F
4. The bowling alley is on _____ Street. T / F
5. The _____ corner of _____ Street and _____ Street. T / F
6. _____ front of _____. T / F
7. _____ T / F
8. _____ T / F
9. _____ T / F
10. _____ T / F

SPEAKING

Checking a vehicle

Useful Expressions

1. Please drive your car to the checkpoint!
2. Please get out of your car!
3. Can I see your driving license?
4. Are you carrying any goods?

Principle Structures

1. Commands: Please + V + ...!
2. Can I see ...? = Can you show me ...?
3. Are you + V_ing ...?

Task 1 How do you say in these situations?

You want to ask a driver:

1. to get out of the car
2. to stop the car
3. to follow you to check the car
4. to show his/her passport and driving license
5. to open the trunk of the car
6. to say if he/she is carrying any goods

Task 2 Work in pairs and act out the conversations in the situations in Task 1.

<i>Student A = Border Officer</i>	<i>Student B = Driver</i>
You stop a driver at a checkpoint and ask him/her to inspect the vehicle.	You are stopped by a border officer and answer his/her questions.

Sample conversation:

- A: Hello!
- B: Hello, sir!
- A: Please drive your car to the checkpoint!
- B: Sure. Where is it, sir?
- A: Over there. Please follow me.

At the checkpoint

A: Please get out of the car!

B: Yes, sir.

A: Can I see your passport and driving license?

B: Here you are!

A: Are you carrying any goods?

B: No, sir. I'm coming back from a tour in Laos.

A: Please open the trunk of the car.

B: Hold on ... Is everything fine?

A: Yes. You are OK. You can proceed to the entry gate.

B: Thank you and have a good day, sir!

WRITING

Writing instructions

Task 1 Write complete sentences, using the given words.

1. you/ carry/ any goods//?

2. please/ drive/ your car/ checkpoint//!

3. I/ have/ your driving license/ please//!

4. open/ trunk/ car/ please//!

Task 2 Read the signs. Complete the instructions.



_____ your seatbelt.



_____ your phone.



_____ here.



_____ alcohol.



_____ here.



_____.



_____.



_____.



_____.

Task 3 Write 5 rules in your workplace.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Task 1 Translate the words below into English.

1. không liên quan _____
2. nguyên nhân _____
3. giữ nguyên _____
4. công chức _____
5. xác nhận _____
6. chốt kiểm tra _____
7. tình trạng nhập cư _____
8. đặc vụ _____
9. mục đích _____

Task 2 Translate the sentences below into English.

1. Dừng xe lại!

2. Cho tôi xem bằng lái xe.

3. Anh có chỗ hàng hóa không?

4. Xin mời đi theo tôi.

5. Xin mời anh lái xe đến trạm kiểm tra.

Unit 5



COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES

VOCABULARY:	Countries and nationalities (2)
GRAMMAR:	Near future tense
READING:	Understanding details
LISTENING:	Identifying contexts - Understanding details
SPEAKING:	Asking/ Giving information at border
WRITING:	Form completion - Short report writing
TRANSLATION:	English – Vietnamese, Vietnamese – English



Nationality: French



Nationality: Italian



Nationality: Brazilian



Nationality: Greek



Nationality: Egyptian



Nationality: German



Nationality: British



Nationality: Canadian



Nationality: Chinese



Nationality: Irish



Nationality: Japanese



Nationality: Mexican

Task 1 Circle the correct words in bold.

- Alain is a **France/French** artist.
He is from **France/French**.
There is a **France/French** flag in his new painting.
- Carmelo is from **Italy/Italian**.
He is a famous **Italy/Italian** cook.
Rome is the capital city of **Italy/Italian**.
- Yarah is a **Brazil/Brazilian** dancer.
She likes **Brazil/Brazilian** very much.
Brazil/Brazilian is famous for its carnivals.

Task 2 Complete the following conversations.

- A: _____?
B: I'm from Mexico.
- A: _____?
B: I'm Chinese.
- A: _____?
B: He comes from Egypt.
- A: _____?
B: She speaks Japanese.

A. Form

1. (+): S + is/ am/ are + going to + V

Examples:

- I am going see a film at the cinema tonight.
- She is going to buy a new car next week.
- We are going to Paris next month.

2. (-): S + is/ am/ are + not + going to + V

Examples:

- I **am not going to attend** the class tomorrow because I'm very tired
- She **isn't going to sell** her house because she has had enough money now.
- They **aren't going to cancel** the meeting because the electricity is on again.

3. (?): Is/ Am/ Are + S + going to + V?

Responses: Yes, S + is/am/ are.

 No, S + is/am/are.

Wh_ + is/ am/ are + S + going to + V?

Examples:

- Are you going to fly to America this weekend?
Yes, I am./ No, I'm not.
- Is he going to stay at his grandparents' house tonight?
Yes, he is./ No, he isn't.
- How long are you going to stay?

B. Uses

1. Future plans

- He is going to get married this year.
- We are going to take a trip to HCM city this weekend.

2. Reliable predictions

- Look at those dark clouds! It is going to rain.
- Are you going to cook dinner? I have seen a lot of vegetables on the table.

Task 1 Complete the sentences with correct forms of the verbs.

1. She (come) to her grandfather's house in the countryside next week.
2. We (go) camping this weekend.
3. I (have) my hair cut tomorrow because it's too long.
4. She (buy) a new house next month.
5. Our grandparents (visit) our house tomorrow.
6. My father (play) tennis in 15 minutes.
7. My mother (go) out because she is making up her face.
8. They (sell) their old house because they has just bought a new one.

Task 2 Write the sentences using near future tense.

1. My father/go on/ diet.

2. He/ not/ drink so much beer.

3. What/ you/ do/ tonight?

4. you/have/haircut?

5. Lan/ tidy/ her bed room.

6. she/ copy/ the chapter.

7. he/ criticise/ you.

8. I/ defend/ my point of view.

9. they/ discuss/ the problem.

10. he/ reach/ his goal.

11. the robber/ rob/ another bank.

12. we/ explore/ a new territory.

READING

Understanding details

Read the text.

Foreigners visiting Vietnam

Foreigners applying for entry shall be granted visas at Vietnam's international border gates in the following cases:

- a) They enter for funerals of their relatives, for visits to their seriously ill relatives;
- b) They depart from countries where Vietnamese diplomatic missions and/or Consulates are not available.
- c) They enter for visit under programs organized by international tour enterprises of Vietnam;
- d) They enter to provide urgent technical support for programs, projects, to give first-aid to seriously ill person, accident victims, to provide rescue for victims of natural disasters and epidemics in Vietnam.
- e) For other urgent reasons.



Task 1 Match each word/phrase with its meaning.

1.	enter
2.	depart
3.	funeral
4.	relative
5.	diplomatic mission
6.	Consulate
7.	enterprise
8.	support
9.	first-aid
10.	victim
11.	rescue
12.	epidemics

A.	Lãnh sự quán
B.	hãng
C.	hỗ trợ
D.	ra khỏi
E.	nạn nhân
F.	vào
G.	giải cứu
H.	bệnh dịch
I.	sơ cấp cứu
J.	đám tang
K.	họ hàng
L.	cơ quan đại diện ngoại giao

Task 2 Decide if the statements below are true (T) or false (F).

1. Foreign visitors can get visas at Vietnam's border gate for urgent reasons. T / F
2. If a person wants to attend a relative's funeral in Vietnam, he/she must get his/her visa before arriving at the border gate. T / F
3. Foreign travelers going on a package tour can get visas at the border gate. T / F
4. A person leaving a country where there are no Vietnamese diplomatic missions cannot get his/her visa at the border gate. T / F

LISTENING

Identifying contexts; understanding details

Task 1 Listen and write down the name of the country which each person comes from.

Track 17

1. He is from _____.
2. She is from _____.
3. She is from _____.
4. She is from _____.
5. He is from _____.
6. She is from _____.
7. He is from _____.
8. She is from _____.
9. He is from _____.
10. She is from _____.

Task 2 Listen and answer the questions below.

Track 18

1. How many speakers are there?

2. Who are they?

3. Where are they?

4. What are they mainly talking about?

Task 3 Listen again and answer the questions below with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS.

Track 19

1. Where does the man come from?

2. What is the purpose of his trip?

3. How long is he going to stay in the US?

4. What is his job?

5. What kind of ticket does he have?

SPEAKING

Asking/ Giving Information at Border

Sample conversation

Situation: Border Officer (BO) is asking information of the Passenger (P) at the border.

BO: Good morning.

P: Good morning.

BO: Can I have your passport, please?

P: Sure. Here you are.

BO: What's your full name?

P: My full name's (1) Peter Parker.

BO: Where are you from?

P: I'm from (2) Britain.

BO: What's your nationality?

P: I'm (3) British.

BO: Why are you visiting Vietnam?

P: (4) I'm travelling.

BO: How long are you going to stay in Vietnam?

P: I'm going to stay for (5) 2 months.

BO: Where are you going to stay?

P: (6) I have a home-stay.

BO: Do you have any contacts in Vietnam?

P: Yes. My contact is (7) English Language School.

BO: Do you have anything to declare?

P: No, nothing.

BO: Enjoy your stay.

P: Thank you.

Task 1 Make questions, using the given words. Practice saying them out loud.

1. see/ passport? _____
2. your name? _____
3. Where/ from? _____
4. your nationality? _____
5. Why/ visit? _____
6. How long/ stay? _____
7. Where/ stay? _____
8. any contacts? _____
9. anything to declare? _____

Task 2 Replace the underlined words/phrases in the sample conversation with the information below.

1. Kyoko
2. Japan
3. Japanese
4. I'm visiting my relatives.
5. 6 months
6. I'm staying with my family.
7. Mrs. Lam, University of Law.

Task 3 Work in pairs. Act out the conversation in Task 2.

WRITING

Form completion; short report writing

Task 1 Read the sample conversation. Fill in the form below.

Personal Presentation – Entry Procedure	
First name:	(1) _____
Middle name:	None
Family name:	(2) _____
Nationality:	(3) _____
Purposes of visit:	(4) _____
Duration:	(5) _____
Accommodation:	(6) _____
Contacts:	(7) _____

Task 2 Use the information in the form in task 1 to write a short report on Mr. Peter's visit.

Mr. Peter Parker is from Britain. He _____

TRANSLATION

Translating words, phrases, and sentences

Task 1 Translate the words/ phrases into English.

1. Lãnh sự quán _____
2. hãng _____
3. hỗ trợ _____
4. ra khỏi _____
5. nạn nhân _____
6. vào _____
7. giải cứu _____
8. bệnh dịch _____
9. sơ cấp cứu _____
10. đám tang _____
11. hộ hàng _____
12. cơ quan đại diện ngoại giao _____

Task 2 Translate the sentences into English.

1. Bạn từ đâu đến?

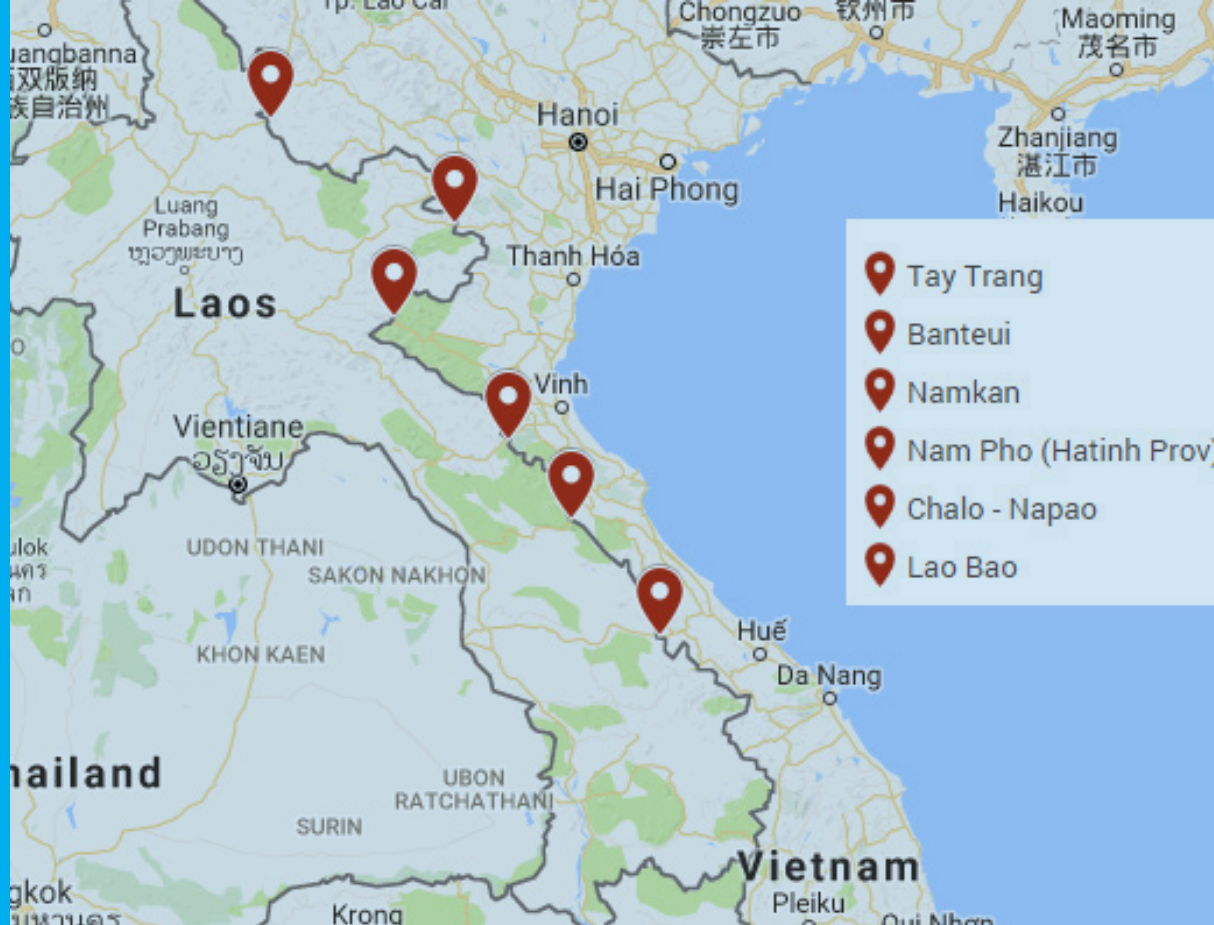
2. Bạn là người nước nào?

3. Bạn nói ngôn ngữ gì?

4. Bạn đến từ Úc phải không?

5. Tôi có thể nói một chút tiếng Trung.

Unit 6



LAND CROSSINGS

VOCABULARY:	Vietnam visa information
GRAMMAR:	Past Simple: Regular/ Irregular Verbs
READING:	Understanding details
LISTENING:	Listening for details
SPEAKING:	Guiding passengers
WRITING:	Form of Notice Completion
TRANSLATION:	English – Vietnamese, Vietnamese – English

Types of Visas (Loại thị thực)



1. Visas printed in the passport
(Thị thực dán)



2. Separate visas
(Thị thực rời)

Types of Visas (Loại thị thực)



1. Single entry visas
(Thị thực một lần)



2. Multiple entry visas
(Thị thực nhiều lần)

Some codes of visas (Ký hiệu thị thực)

DH visa is issued to interns, students.	DH - Cấp cho người vào thực tập, học tập.
HN visa is issued to conference/seminar attendants.	HN - Cấp cho người vào dự hội nghị, hội thảo.
PV1 visa is issued to resident foreign correspondents and reporters in Viet Nam.	PV1 - Cấp cho phóng viên, báo chí thường trú tại Việt Nam.
PV 2 visa is issued to foreign reporters with short-term stay in Viet Nam.	PV2 - Cấp cho phóng viên, báo chí vào hoạt động ngắn hạn tại Việt Nam.
LĐ visa is issued to workers.	LĐ - Cấp cho người vào lao động.
DL visa is issued to tourists.	DL - Cấp cho người vào du lịch.

Task 1 What type of visa is issued to each person below?

Visa Applicants	Types of visas
0. Susan is going on a tour in Vietnam.	DL visa
1. Takashi is working as a resident reporter in Hanoi.	
2. Tom is studying at Vietnam National University.	
3. Suparada is working in Samsung factory in Bac Ninh province.	
4. Professor Pike is giving a speech in a conference in Hanoi.	
5. Mary is going to Vietnam to report on the US president's visit.	

Task 2 Complete the following conversations.

- P: Excuse me, how many types of visas are there?
 BO: Two: visas printed in the (1) _____ and (2) _____ visas.
 P: What about their validity?
 BO: They can be valid for (3) _____ or (4) _____ entry.
 P: Thank you for the information.

GRAMMAR

Near future tense

A. Form

(+)	(-)
I arrived early.	I didn't arrive early.
You finished the book.	You didn't finish the book.
He wanted a coffee.	He didn't want a coffee.
The film ended at 7.00.	The film didn't end at 7.00.
We studied Spanish at school.	We didn't study Spanish at school.
You worked late.	You didn't work late.
They stopped at a café.	They didn't stop at a café.

(?)	(+)	(-)
Did you watch TV yesterday?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Did she walk to work?	Yes, she did.	No, she didn't.
Did they play tennis?	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

* Regular past verbs:

- Verb + ed	E.g.: work → worked
- Verbs with final e = +d	E.g.: change → changed
- Verbs with final consonant + y = +ied	E.g.: cry → cried
- Verbs with final consonant/ vowel/ consonant = double final consonant + ed	E.g.: stop → stopped

* Irregular verbs:

Present	Past simple	Present	Past simple
be	was/ were	get	got
have	had	go	went
come	came	do	did

B. Uses

Past activities.

I got home very late **last** night.

She did not come **yesterday**.

Did you have a good trip in Vietnam?

Task 1 Write the sentences in the past simple with yesterday.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 0. I don't go to the gym. | I didn't go to the gym yesterday. |
| 1. She has cereal for breakfast. | _____ |
| 2. Do you go to the cinema? | _____ |
| 3. We don't have lunch. | _____ |
| 4. They go home at 8.00. | _____ |
| 5. What time do you get up? | _____ |
| 6. She doesn't go to school by bus. | _____ |

Task 2 Complete the sentences with the bold verb in the past simple.

0. ___ you ___ to bed early last night? (go)	<i>Did you go to bed early last night? (go)</i>
1. What ___ you ___ for lunch today? (have)	_____
2. Carla _____ to her English class today. (not go)	_____
3. A Where ___ you ___ last night? (go) B We _____ to the cinema.	_____
4. A What time _____ the children ___? (get up) B Late! They _____ at 11.00.	_____
5. I'm very hungry. I _____ breakfast this morning. (not have)	_____

Vietnam – Laos/ China Borders

Sop Hun / Tay Trang Border

This border has finally opened to international travellers. To get into Vietnam, a bus leaves three times a week from Muang Khua on the Lao side for Dien Bien Phu on the Vietnamese side. At the border, Lao immigration staff demand a 4,000-kip- processing fee. You cannot get a Vietnamese visa on arrival, so arrange this beforehand. Lao visa on arrival is available at the border.

Lao Cai / Hekou Border

The closest border crossing to Sapa and Kunming, some nationalities, including Australians and some Europeans, can buy one-month Chinese visas on the spot on the Vietnamese side of the Lao Cai / Hekou border for US\$45 -- processing takes an hour. But Brits, Americans and a list of others have to get visa'ed up in Hanoi. Be sure to check with the Chinese embassy before you arrive at the border.

(<https://www.travelfish.org/visas/vietnam#visaborder-11>)

Task 1 Match each word/phrase with its meaning.

1.	border
2.	international
3.	staff
4.	demand
5.	processing
6.	fee
7.	beforehand
8.	available
9.	on the spot
10.	embassy

A.	quy trình cấp phép
B.	đại sứ quán
C.	biên giới
D.	ngay lập tức
E.	quốc tế
F.	sẵn có
G.	lệ phí
H.	yêu cầu
I.	trước
J.	nhân viên

Task 2 Read and write:

A if it is true about Sop Hun / Tay Trang Border

B if it is true about Lao Cai / Hekou Border

C if it is true about both borders

1. This border is between Vietnam and China. _____
2. You may need to get a visa before arriving at the border. _____
3. You can buy short-term visa if you come from some certain countries. _____
4. This border is between Vietnam and Laos. _____
5. Public transport is available near this border. _____

Task 1 Complete the following sentences with the given words.

belongings
staying

luggage
book

attend

1. Where will you be _____ during your trip?
2. You should _____ a hotel before you start your trip.
3. I will _____ a business convention next week.
4. Let's pick up our _____ at the baggage claim area.
5. Please be sure to take your _____ with you, including jackets and glasses, as you leave the plane.

◀ Track 20

Now listen and check your answers.

Task 2 Listen and choose the best answer, A, B, or C.

◀ Track 21

1. *What is the purpose of the woman's visit?*
A. business
B. pleasure
C. business and pleasure
2. *Where will the woman stay during her trip?*
A. at a friend's home
B. at a hotel
C. at a university dormitory
3. *About how long will the woman be in the country?*
A. one or two days
B. three or four days
C. more than four days
4. *What things are in the woman's luggage?*
A. clothing, computer, and books
B. CD player, clothing, and books
C. books, gifts and computer
5. *What other piece of information do we learn about the woman?*
A. Her parents are on the same trip.
B. She enjoys traveling to different countries.
C. She was born in that country.

Task 3 Listen again and complete the conversation.

Track 22

BO = Border Officer; W = Woman

BO: Next. Uh, your (1) _____ please.

W: Okay.

BO: Uh, what is the purpose of your (2) _____?

W: I'm here to (3) _____ a teaching convention for the first part of my trip, and then I plan on touring the capital for a few days.

BO: And where will you be staying?

W: I'll be staying in a room at a hotel (4) _____ for the entire week.

BO: And uh, what do you have in your (5) _____?

W: Uh, well, just, just my (6) _____ belongings, um, . . . clothes, a few books, and a CD player.

BO: Okay. Uh, please open your bag.

W: Sure.

BO: Okay . . . Everything's fine. [Great]. Uh, by the way, is this your first visit to the (7) _____?

W: Well, yes and no. Actually, I was born here when my (8) _____ were working in the capital many years ago, but this is my first trip back (9) _____ then.

BO: Well, (10) _____ your trip.

W: Thanks.

SPEAKING

Guiding passengers

Task 1 Match the sentence halves.

1. I have got	A. a visa
2. What is	B. his nationality?
3. What kind of passport	C. does he have?
4. He needs	D. a question
5. He has to go to	E. the embassy

Task 2 Work in pairs. Act out the sample conversation below.

Sample conversation

Situation: Border Officer (B) is guiding a Passenger (P) at the border.

- P: Hello Sir, I have got a question.
 B: Good afternoon, Sir.
 P: A cousin of mine wants to visit me for one week in Vietnam in June.
 B: What is his nationality?
 P: He is a Turkish. He lives in Istanbul.
 B: What kind of passport does he have? A normal? Blue one?
 P: Yes, I think so.
 B: Well he needs a visa. He has to go to the embassy to get one.
 P: Thank you very much.

Task 3 Work in pairs. Make a conversation with two roles below.

Student 1 = Passenger	Student 2 = Border Officer
You come from Australia. You have just finished your conference in Laos and you are going to visit Vietnam for two weeks. You want to get visa at the border gate. You should ask: 1. if you can get visa at the border gate 2. what type of visa you can have 3. the validity of the visa 4. the code of the visa	You are a border officer. You will help the passenger by answering his/her questions regarding getting visa at the border gate. You should prepare to answer questions: 1. if he/she can get visa at the border gate 2. what type of visa he/she can have 3. the validity of the visa 4. the code of the visa

WRITING **Form of notice completion**

Task 1 Write sentences using the given words.

1. We/ request/ Sop Hun Border Gate/ prevent entrance of criminals.

2. We/ request/ Sop Hun Border Gate/ prevent entrance of illegal goods.

3. We/ request/ Sop Hun Border Gate/ cooperate in checking vehicles.

4. We/ would like/ inform/ Sop Hun Border Gate/ improving collaboration.

Task 2 Complete the Form of Notice below.

BORDER POST ... (1)

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

....., *date*.... *month**year*

NOTICE

To: (2)

Border Post (1) of Socialist Republic of Vietnam would like to send greetings to

(2).....

Border Post (1) of Socialist Republic of Vietnam would like to inform to

(2)

On (3)

.....

.....

Border Post (1) of Socialist Republic of Vietnam request(2)

.....

..... (4)

.....

BORDER POST ...

(Official stamp, no signature)

- (1) *name according to official stamp.*
- (2) *designation of the unit.*
- (3) *specify the notice.*
- (4) *specify the request.*

Task 1 Translate the words/ phrases into English.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-------|
| 1. | quy trình cấp phép | _____ |
| 2. | đại sứ quán | _____ |
| 3. | biên giới | _____ |
| 4. | ngay lập tức | _____ |
| 5. | quốc tế | _____ |
| 6. | sẵn có | _____ |
| 7. | lệ phí | _____ |
| 8. | yêu cầu | _____ |
| 9. | trước | _____ |
| 10. | nhân viên | _____ |

Task 2 Translate the form into Vietnamese.

BORDER POST ... (1)

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

....., *date*.... *month**year*

NOTICE

To: (2)

Border Post (1) of Socialist Republic of Vietnam would like to send greetings to
(2)

Border Post (1) of Socialist Republic of Vietnam would like to inform to
(2)

On (3)

Border Post (1) of Socialist Republic of Vietnam request (2)

.....

..... (4)

BORDER POST ...

(Official stamp, no signature)

- (1) name according to official stamp.
- (2) designation of the unit.
- (3) specify the notice.
- (4) specify the request.



Visa exemption

Unit

7

ENTRY AND EXIT PROCEDURES

VOCABULARY:	Exiting to Cambodia
GRAMMAR:	The present perfect, the present perfect vs. past simple
READING:	Scanning for specific information
LISTENING:	Listening for specific information
SPEAKING:	Asking for and giving information during entry procedures
WRITING:	Writing a postcard
TRANSLATION:	English – Vietnamese, Vietnamese – English

Task 1 Complete the conversation between a border officer (B) and a passenger (P), using the given word or phrases.

trip entry procedures helpful valid enter passport

Exiting to Cambodia

B: Good morning

P: Good morning

B: Did you have a good _____ (1) in Vietnam?

P: Yes I did, such an amazing journey!

B: May I see your _____ (2)?

P: Here it is.

B: Have you been to Vietnam before?

P: This is my second time here and I will come back for sure.

B: What do you think of Vietnam's land and people?

P: Wonderful... Wonderful place and awesome people. Sir, what do I need to do in order to _____ (3) Cambodia? Is it the same as what I did when entering Vietnam?

B: Yes, it's the same as the _____ (4) to Vietnam. You need a _____ (5) passport and visa.

P: I think I have had everything here.

B: Do you need any other assistance?

P: No, thank you! You are very _____ (6).

B: Have a good trip to Cambodia!

P: Thank you

(Source: *Tiếng Anh Chuyên ngành Biên phòng, Unit 8*)

Task 2 Listen and check your answer.

Track 23

Task 3 Match a word from the conversation with a definition.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. passport (n) | a. help (n)/ support (n) |
| 2. visa (n) | b. go into/ come into |
| 3. procedure | c. an official document containing your name, photograph, and personal details, which you need to show when you enter or leave a country. |
| 4. enter (v) | d. way of doing something, especially the usual or correct way. |
| 5. assistance (n) | e. an official document, or a stamp put in your passport, which allows you to enter or leave a particular country. |

Task 4 Cover the conversation, ask and answer the questions with your friend.

1. Q: you/have/ good trip?
A: _____
2. Q: you/ be/ Vietnam/ before?
A: _____
3. Q: I/ see/ passport?
A: _____
4. Q: What/ I/ need/ enter Cambodia?
A: _____
5. Q: you/ need/ other assistance?
A: _____

GRAMMAR

The present perfect (cont.)

A. Form

(+)	(-)
I/ you/we/they've (have) worked	I/ You/We/They haven't (have not) worked
He/She/It's (has) worked	He/She/It hasn't (has not) worked

(?)	√	x
Have I / you / we / they worked?	Yes, he / she / it has	No, I/you/we/they haven't
Has he / she / it worked?	Yes, he / she / it has	No, he / she / it hasn't

B. Uses

- General past experiences:
Example: I have been to Viet Nam.
- An action or situation that started in the past and continues in the present
Example: I have lived in Bristol since 1984 (= and I still do.)
- An action performed during a period that has not yet finished:
Example: She has had pizza twice this week (= and the week isn't over yet.)
- An action that was completed in the very recent past, expressed by 'just':
Example: I have just finished my work.
- An action when the time is not important
Example: He has read 'War and Peace'. (= the result of his reading is important)

Note:

- To make the present perfect use *have/ has + past participle*
- For regular verbs, the past participle is the same as the past simple (+-ed)
- For irregular verbs, the past participle is sometimes the same as the past simple, e.g. *buy, bought, bought,...* and sometimes different, e.g. *see, saw, seen*

C. The present perfect vs. past simple

Have you seen the film? Yes, I **have**

When **did you see it**? I **saw** it last week

- Use the present perfect to talk/ ask about a general experience in the past.
- Use the past simple to talk/ ask about a specific moment in the past.
- Don't use the present perfect with when and past time expressions, e.g. *yesterday, last week, ...*

Task 1 Write the past participle forms of the verbs

have	<i>had</i>	look	<i>looked</i>	go	<i>gone</i>
come		approve		stay	
see		get		travel	
enter		need		meet	
send		complete		drive	
issue		check		make	
require		think		show	
take		visit		submit	

Task 2 Put the verbs in the present perfect

- The bill isn't right. They (make)..... a mistake. have made*
1. Don't you want to see this programme? It(start). _____
 2. It'll soon get warm in here. I (turn)..... the heating on. _____
 3. Someone (take)..... my bicycle. _____
 4. She (not/come)..... here for a long time. _____
 5. you ever(be) to New York? _____
 6. You (not/do)your project yet, I suppose. _____
 7. I just (see)..... Andrew _____
 8. Ijust (decide)..... to start working next week _____
 9. He (be)..... at his computer for seven hours. _____
 10. She (not/have)any fun a long time. _____

Task 3 Put the verbs in brackets in present perfect or past simple.

- A *Have you ever been* to the opera? (be)
 B Yes. I *went* there last year. (go)
- A. (1) _____ you ever _____ to a famous actor or actress? (speak)
 B. Yes, I _____ (2)
- A. Who (3) _____ it? (be)
 B. Jeremy Irons.
- A. Where (4) _____ you _____ him? (see)
 B. I (5) _____ him at the airport. (meet)

Task 4 Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ never played this game.
A. I've B. I
2. Adam _____ his room last night
A. has tidied B. tidied.
3. _____ here since 2005
A. Have you lived B. Did you live
4. Carol and I _____ to the cinema three nights ago.
A. have been B. went
5. It's the first time _____ our flat.
A. you've visited B. you visit
6. They _____ the baby a name yet.
A. haven't given B. didn't give
7. _____ an email before?
A. Have you ever sent B. Did you ever send
8. _____ to New York when you went to the States last summer?
A. Have you been B. Did you go

READING

Scanning for specific information

ENTRY TO VIET NAM

Before going to Vietnam, what you need to do is to make sure your passport is valid at least 6 months from the date of arrival, and that you have your Vietnam visa already or the Vietnam visa approval letter available in hand to get the visa at arrival airport in Vietnam (called Vietnam visa on arrival).

In order to welcome more and more visitors to Vietnam, the nation's Government issued the **Vietnam visa exemption**. Travelers from countries in the visa exemption list are allowed to enter Vietnam without a visa within a certain period of time. This period varies among countries. Therefore, don't forget to check whether you need a visa to Vietnam or not before filling out the Vietnam visa application form by taking a look at the Check visa requirement box.

Upon entering or exiting Vietnam, all visitors to Vietnam must complete the entry/exit and customs procedures. They have to fill out the new entry and exit form, submit to the Immigration Officers, show all the required documents (passport, plus visa approval letter and photos in case you use Vietnam visa on arrival) and wait a couple of minutes until the procedures are completed to enter or exit the country.

Notice:

- The visa exemption is only available for tourist purpose, not business one.
- Passports need to be valid at least 6 months from the date of travel to Vietnam.

(Source: [https://govietnamvisa.com/customs-procedures-for-vietnam-entry-exit](https://govietnamvisa.com/customs-procedures-for-vietnam-entry-exit;);

<https://govietnamvisa.com/vietnam-visa-exemption>)

Task 1 Match the words/ phrase from A with those from B.

A

1. approval
2. visa
3. visa
4. entry and exit
5. tourist/ business
6. valid

B

- a. on arrival
- b. exemption
- c. form
- d. purpose
- e. passport
- f. letter

Task 2 Answer the questions.

1. What do you need to enter Vietnam?
2. What do you need to get a Vietnam visa on arrival?
3. Who can have Vietnam via exemption?
4. Upon entering and exiting Vietnam, what form do all visitors have to complete?
5. Who do visitors submit their documents to?

LISTENING

Listening for specific information

(Source: <http://policeacademy.gov.ge/frontex/basic/BCH/Bchecks.html>)

Task 1 Listen to a conversation between a border officer and a passenger and answer the questions.

Track 24

1. What is the reason for the passenger's visit?
2. How long will he stay in Vietnam?
3. Where will he stay in Vietnam during the visit?

Task 2 Listen to a girl talking about how to get Vietnam visa on arrival. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Track 25

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. It takes 5 minutes to fill the online application form. | T/F |
| 2. You get the visa approve letter by post. | T/F |
| 3. You need 2 passport size photos. | T/F |
| 4. On arrival, you show your documents to a Border officer. | T/F |
| 5. You don't pay any money to get your visa stamped. | T/F |



Task 1 Think of possible questions a border officer asks a passenger who wants to enter Vietnam at Cau Treo international Border Gate.

Questions:

Task 2 Match the question/ questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. May I see your passport, please?
Could I see your passport, please?
Can I see your passport, please? | a. Not yet. This is the first time.
No. I have never been here before. |
| 2. Where do you come from? | b. Sure. Here you are |
| 3. Have you (ever) been to _____ before?
Is this your first time to _____? | c. As a tourist/ for sightseeing
On business. |
| 4. What's the purpose of your visit? | d. I am/ come from |
| 5. How long are you going to stay?
How long do you intend to stay? | e. At a hotel
At my aunt's house |
| 6. Where are you going to stay? | f. Thank you! |
| 7. Do you have anything to declare?
Have you got anything to declare?
Do you wish to declare anything? | g. Three months
One month |
| 8. Enjoy your stay! | h. No, nothing
Yes, I have got..... |

Task 3 Think of one or more answers for the questions in task 2.

1. May I see your passport, please? Could I see your passport, please? Can I see your passport, please?	<i>Your answer:</i>
2. Where do you come from?	<i>Your answer:</i>
3. Have you (ever) been to _____ before? Is this your first time to _____?	<i>Your answer:</i>
4. What's the purpose of your visit?	<i>Your answer:</i>
5. How long are you going to stay? How long do you intend to stay?	<i>Your answer:</i>
6. Where are you going to stay?	<i>Your answer:</i>
7. Do you have anything to declare? Have you got anything to declare? Do you wish to declare anything?	<i>Your answer:</i>
8. Enjoy your stay!	<i>Your answer:</i>

Task 4 In pairs, ask and answer the questions in tasks 2 and 3.

WRITING

Writing a postcard to your family from Vietnam

Task 1 Complete the sentences using the prompts.

1. They/ go/ Mong Cai Border Gate/ two days ago.

2. He/ never be/ Tan Thanh Border Post.

3. The border guard officer/ not meet/ David/ Border post/ yesterday morning.

4. Border guard officers/ check/ your passport carefully/ yesterday?

5. You/ ever be/ North of Vietnam?

Task 2 You are on holiday in Hanoi. Complete the postcard telling your family about your experience. Use the phrases in the list.

be here for 2 days *do a lot of things* *not try Bun Cha yet*
travel by coach *arrive at Ha Khau border gate*
show visa approval letter *get Vietnam visa on arrival*

Dear mom and dad,

I'm great! I'm having lots of fun with my friends in Hanoi.

We all (1) _____ and so far we (2) _____.

But we (3) _____

We (4) _____ and (5) _____ last Friday.

The entry procedures were all fine. I (6) _____ to the Immigration Officer and complete form, I (7) _____ after only few minutes

Well, that's all for now.

With love

Tom

TRANSLATION

Task 1 Translate the phrases into Vietnamese.

English

1. Visa approval letter
2. Visa on arrival
3. Entry and exit form
4. Visa application form
5. Visa requirements

Vietnamese

Task 2 Translate the sentences into Vietnamese

1. The visa exemption is only available for tourist purposes, not business ones.

2. Passports need to be valid at least 6 months from the date of travel to Vietnam.

3. What is the purpose of your visit?

4. How long are you going to stay?

5. In order to welcome more and more visitors to Vietnam, the nation's Government issues the Vietnam visa exemption.

Unit 8



DOCUMENT EXAMINATION

VOCABULARY:	Passport and visa inspection
GRAMMAR:	Question forms
READING:	Reading for gist and for specific information
LISTENING:	Listening for specific information and for details
SPEAKING:	Talking about problems with identity documents
WRITING:	Writing a letter to a foreign friend asking about preparations to visit his/ her country
TRANSLATION:	English – Vietnamese, Vietnamese – English

Task 1 Match the halves to make phrases

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. arrive | A. the passport to the border police officer |
| 2. hand over | B. the passport electronically |
| 3. examine | C. the foreigner about a problem |
| 4. verify | D. at the border crossing point |
| 5. scan | E the validity of the visa |
| 6. check | F. the document(s) to the foreigner and say OK |
| 7. warn | G. the authenticity of the passport |
| 8. give back | H .the passport and visa carefully |

Task 2 These important words relate to the information above. Complete the sentences with the information from the box.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| scanner | border control point |
| period of validity | a fake document |
| visa stamp or entry | correct behavior of the travelers |
| verbal warning | |

- The border police officer scans the documents with a _____.
- The border policeman sometimes gives foreign citizens a _____ for example, if they overstay a few days before leaving.
- At the border control, the border police officer observes all the people and verifies the _____.
- Many illegal immigrants pay a lot of money for _____.
- Most Lithuanian visas have a three-month. _____.
- Some passports have a _____; others have a sticker attached inside the passport.
- All travelers, including lorry drivers, car and train passengers in buses must present their documents at the _____.

Task 3 Complete the table

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
to check	to.....	an examination
to inspect	to.....	a verification
to warn	to.....	a scan

1. Yes/ No questions

- To form a direct question with a yes or no answer, we use auxiliary verbs.
- These are common auxiliary verbs: *is, are, was, were, do, does, did, have, has,...*
- A Yes/No question is written in this form:

Auxiliary verb + subject + main verb?

- The answer begins with Yes/ No:

Yes, subject + auxiliary verb

No, subject + auxiliary verb + not

Examples:

- Did Sarah sleep? Yes, she did.
- Do you cook? No, I don't.
- Was she running? Yes, she was.
- Have you seen the dog? No, I haven't.
- Can she read the book? Yes, she can.

2. Wh-questions

WH questions allow a wide range of answers.

These are common question words: what, why, where, how, when, who, which, whose

A Wh- question is written in this form:

What/ Where/ Who/.... / +Auxiliary verb + subject + main verb?

Examples:

- Who is the man next to you?
- Why did she leave so early?
- How are you feeling today?

Note: When what, who, which or whose is the subject or part of the subject, we do not use the auxiliary.

Example:

- **Which horse won?**
- **Who bought this?**

Task 1 Complete the questions with an auxiliary verb

1. _____ you have anything to declare?
2. _____ you ever been to Vietnam?
3. _____ he going to stay at his aunt's?
4. _____ Vietnamese border officers pleasant at work?
5. _____ you travel to Thailand last year?

Task 2 Answer the questions

1. Does the border officer find something illegal? Yes, _____
2. Is there anything in her case? Yes, _____
3. Did you have a good flight? Yes, _____
4. Can Sarah come on Friday? No, _____
5. Has he been to Vietnam before? No, _____

Task 3 Make questions using the following information.

1. The foreigner has arrived at the border.
Who _____?
2. The foreigner handed over his passport.
What _____?
3. The border policeman is going to examine the passport and the visa carefully.
What _____?
4. The border policeman is going to examine the passport and the visa carefully.
How _____?
5. The border policeman scans the passport with a DOC-BOX scanner.
What _____ with?
6. The border guard checked the validity of the visa.
Who _____?
7. He warns the foreigner about any problem of validity.
What _____ about?

READING

Reading for gist and for specific information

Passport examination

Millions of passports are examined every day to confirm the identity and nationality of the holders.

A quick conversation often helps to solve or identify problems quickly.

The first step of passport examination concerns the cover of the passport.

Traditionally, the cover has the name of the issuing state and a well-defined image such as the national coat-of-arms printed in gold or silver. The text and image in the counterfeit document are usually less precise.

The next step is to briefly examine the construction of the document. The examiner begins with a check of pages to see if they are all there, of the same size and if all the edges are even. He also checks if the stitching thread is tight and runs through all of the holes.

The most important check is for the data page which contains the photograph and the personal details of the holder. Now, the examiner looks at the picture and at the holder. Is it the same person? Physical features to look at are usually the ears, the shape of nostrils, the jaw and the setting of the eyes.

Many passports contain additional personal information such as hair and eye colours, marks or scars, and height and weight. The examiner also looks at the date of birth in the document and the age of the passport holder.

Photo substitution is the most common problem. Therefore, the corner of the page should be examined to make sure that they are machine cut.

(Source: www.mruni.eu/lt/mokslas/leidyba/leidiniai/?file=278275&id)

Task 1 Complete the column A with a word/ phrase from the text. Match the words/ phrases in A with those in B.

A. What the examiner looks at	B. What he can find
1. passport	a. name of the issuing state and such image as the national coat-of arm
2. _____	b. photo substitution
3. the construction	c. photograph, personal information
4. _____	d. he number and the size of pages, edges, stitching thread
5. _____	e. identity and nationality

Task 2 Some of the statements are false. Correct them.

1. Millions of passports are examined every day to confirm the identity of the holders.
2. The first question during the passport examination concerns the cover of the document.
3. While checking the construction of the document it is important to ensure that the size and edges of all pages are the same.
4. The photograph and details about the holder's relatives are on the data page. .
5. Photo substitution is the most common problem.

<http://policeacademy.gov.ge/frontex/basic/BCH/Bchecks.html>

Listen to a conversation between a border guard and a passenger.

Task 1 Listen for the first time and answer the following question

Track 26

What are the passenger's two problems?

Problem 1: _____

Problem 2: _____

Task 2 Listen again and complete the conversation

Track 27

Note: BG: Border guard

PAX: passenger

PAX: Good morning.

BG: Good morning. Your (1) _____, please.

PAX: Here you are.

BG: May I see your (2) _____ and flight ticket?

PAX: Yes, of course, but I am in a hurry. Could you check it faster?

BG: The person in this passport doesn't (3) _____ you. It says you are 185 cm but you are shorter.

PAX: Yes, because I was seriously.

BG: When were you born?

PAX: I was born on (4) _____.

BG: Where were you born?

PAX: I was born in Krakow (5) _____.

BG: What are you planning to do in (6) _____?

PAX: I want to find (7) _____ there.

BG: How old are you?

PAX: I am (8) _____.

BG: Are you sure?

PAX: Yes, I am. I know how old I am.

BG: You told me that you were born on the 1st of May 1980. It means that you are (9) _____. I think that something is (10) _____. Please wait here. Someone will come and see you shortly.

Task 3 In pairs, discuss what happens next.

Task 1 Put the phrases/ sentences in the correct column.

1. you cannot be granted entry into Vietnam/you cannot enter Vietnam because of previous over-staying/ because of previous visa irregularities
2. your visa/ passport has expired
3. the computer information is different from the information in your passport
4. there is a discrepancy with your passport photograph and the information
5. your passport expires during your stay in Vietnam
6. the stamp in your visa is not legible/ I cannot read the stamp in your passport
7. there is an extradition order against your name
8. your passport appears to be a forgery
9. you are suspected of a criminal offence
10. there is information about you from the police in (Country X)
11. you have no visa in your passport
12. your visa is no longer valid

Problems with identity documents	
visa/ passport irregularities	legal issues

Task 2 Make sentences.

Note: When a border officer tells passengers/ visitors their problem(s), he usually begins with one of the phrases:

1. I'm sorry sir/madam but there is a problem.
2. I'm afraid there is a problem.
3. I'm afraid that...
4. I have to inform you that....
5. I/We have reason to believe that...
6. I must inform you that.....

You are a border officer, tell the passengers their problem:

- Passenger 1: no valid via
- Passenger 2: previous over staying
- Passenger 3: different computer information
- Passenger 4: information from police

Task 3 In pair, practice the conversation in LISTENING and finish it with ideas from TASK 2

WRITING

Task You are going to visit the UK this summer. Write a letter to your British friend asking him how to get your personal documents ready before you go.

In your letter, you should ask for following information:

- what kind of passport?
- where/ get the UK visa?
- get visa on arrival?
- how much/ visa on arrival?
- who/ get the UK visa exemption?

Dear Tom,

Best wishes

Nam

TRANSLATION

Task 1 Translate the sentences into Vietnamese.

1. An ordinary passport is also called a tourist passport. It is for ordinary citizens.
2. An official passport is also called a service passport. It is for government employees and their accompanying dependents.
3. A diplomatic passport is for diplomats and consuls and their accompanying dependents.
4. You can get tourist visa in Vietnamese embassies, consulates abroad.
5. You can also get a visa at the border gates.

Task 2 Translate the sentences into English.

1. Đề nghị hành khách xếp hàng làm thủ tục

2. Cho tôi kiểm tra hộ chiếu của cô.

3. Trước đây cô đã đến Việt Nam chưa?

4. Mục đích đến Việt Nam của anh là gì?

5. Anh đi một mình hay với người khác nữa?

Unit 9



ENTRY REFUSAL AND OVERSTAYING

VOCABULARY:	Entry and exit restrictions
GRAMMAR:	Modal verbs: <i>Can</i> and <i>Should</i>
READING:	Identifying topic and main idea
LISTENING:	Listening for main idea
SPEAKING:	Entry refusal at Vietnam border checkpoint
WRITING:	Writing a letter to friends about entry regulations in Vietnam
TRANSLATION:	English – Vietnamese, Vietnamese – English

Task 1 Beside documents, what can be other problems that prevent you from entering or exiting a country?

- Problem 1 _____
Problem 2 _____
Problem 3 _____

Task 2 Which sentences go with A, B, C, D?

- A. Vehicle irregularities _____
B. Currency _____
C. Illegal items _____
D. Firearms, weapons _____

1. There is something wrong with your vehicle documents/ your vehicle papers are not in order.
2. You are carrying too much currency.
3. Your vehicle papers are not complete.
4. We are not sure you have enough money for your stay in our country.
5. We suspect you are carrying illegal publications.
6. You have too little money.
8. We suspect you are carrying illegal substances.
9. Your firearms certificate is not valid.
10. We suspect you are carrying prohibited items (X,Y,Z).
11. We suspect you are carrying drugs.
12. We suspect you are carrying an illegal firearms/ illegal weapon.

Task 3 Make the sentences telling passengers why they cannot enter Vietnam in the following situations.

- *There is not enough information in the passenger's vehicle papers.*
- *The passenger has 2.000.000\$ with him.*
- *You think the passenger has drugs with him.*
- *You think the passenger has a gun in his suitcase.*

You should begin with:

- I'm sorry sir/madam but there is a problem.
- I'm afraid there is a problem.
- I'm afraid that...
- I have to inform you that....
- I/ We have reason to believe that...
- I must inform you that.....

I. Can

A. Form:

(+) **Subject + can + Verb**

*Example: - I **can** speak Spanish*

(-) **Subject + cannot/ can't/ + verb**

*Example: - I **cannot/ can't** play the piano.*

(?) **Can + Subject + Verb?**

*Example: **Can** I go to the party, please?*

B. Uses:

- **Express ability**

*Example: Birds **can** fly.*

- **Express a possibility (in general)**

*Example: I know you **can win** the competition.*

- **Offer to do something for others**

*Example: - **Can** I carry your bags for you?*

- **Give permission / request something**

*Example: - You **can't** go to the park. It will still be wet from the rain last night.*

II. Should

A. Form:

(+) **Subject + should + Verb**

*Example: You **should** tell him what you think.*

(-) **Subject + should not/shouldn't + verb**

*Example: You **shouldn't** drink and drive.*

(?) **Should + Subject + Verb?**

*Example: **Should** I go to the Embassy of my country when I lose my passport?*

B. Uses:

- **Give advice and make suggestions.**

Example:

You should contact the Immigration Office in your local area for advice

What should you do when you have to overstay in Vietnam

Task 1 Complete the sentences with can or can't.

1. He _____ play football very well.
2. He _____ play rugby: he's not good at rugby.
3. This cake is delicious. You _____ cook very well.
4. Sir, _____ I go now?
5. I'm sure you _____ complete the entry form quickly. It's very easy.
6. The instructions are too difficult. I _____ understand them.
7. _____ I see your passport?
8. _____ you speak Vietnamese?
9. _____ I carry your bag? It seems heavy for you.
10. Sorry sir, but I _____ hear you. There's too much noise!

Task 2 Complete the sentences with should or shouldn't

1. You _____ go to Immigration Office and tell ask for help.
2. It's late. You _____ wait for tomorrow's train.
3. The office is really messy, you _____ tidy it immediately.
4. The boy is too fat, he _____ eat between meals.
5. You _____ show your personal document to the Border Officer.
6. _____ I take some medicine with me?
7. He _____ smoke. It's bad for his health.
8. _____ I book a hotel before I start my trip to Vietnam?

Task 3 Complete the sentences, using the prompts.

1. you/ tell me/ how/ get/ Hanoi/ here?

2. What/ foreigners/ do in case/ overstaying Vietnam Visa?

3. They/ contact/ the Immigration Office/ his local area.

4. In case/ there/ no Embassy/ your country/ Vietnam, you/ contact Embassy/ another country.

5. In many cases, foreigners/ get visa extension but the exit visa.

Passport examination

Many foreigners, for some reasons, let their Vietnam visa expire without extending visa and over stay in Vietnam. In a few cases, they can pay the fine fee, and then request visa extension. However, in many cases, they cannot get visa extension but the exit visa, and then leave the country within one week.



1. What should they do in case of overstaying Vietnam Visa?

- Immediately contact the Immigration Office in your local area for advice
- In case they cannot help or require anything that you cannot meet (e.g. legal documents), just contact <http://evietnamvisa.com/contact-us.html>

2. How much do foreigners pay for overstaying Vietnam Visa?

Normally two fee types of penalty are to be paid for overstaying visa: fine fee, and extension fee (in case you can get visa extension) or exit visa fee (in case you are forced to leave the country). In case the overstaying time is just 1 or 2 days, foreigners do not have to go to the Immigration Office, they can pay directly at the airport to get exit visa and leave the country. In case they still want to stay in Vietnam with the expired visa, then they need support from a company or visa agent in Vietnam to arrange the necessary requirements to obtain an exit visa. In most cases, a few legal documents are required to be presented before they can get the procedure completed.

3. How do foreigners leave Vietnam with overstaying visa?

As mentioned, in case of overstay for 1 or 2 days, foreigners can pay the fine fee at airport and exit the country. Other cases of expired visa are required to pay the fine fee, and even a report on reasons of overstaying in the country before get an exit visa.

(Source: <http://evietnamvisa.com/overstaying-vietnam-visa.html>)

Task 1 Some of the sentences are false. Correct them.

1. When a foreigner over stays in Vietnam, he can only get an exit visa and leave the country
2. When a foreigner over stays in Vietnam, he should immediately contact the Embassy of his country in Vietnam.
3. When a foreigner over stays in Vietnam, he doesn't have pay for anything
4. When a foreigner over stays in Vietnam, he doesn't have to the Immigration Office.
5. In case a foreigner still wants to stay in Vietnam with the expired visa, he needs support from his family.

Task 2 Choose the best answer.

1. In case a foreigner gets an exit visa, he should leave Vietnam within _____.
A. 1 day B. 7 days C. 30 days
2. In case a foreigner has to leave Vietnam, he pays _____.
A. fine fee B. fine fee and extension fee C. fine fee and exit visa fee
3. In case a foreigner can stay in Vietnam longer, he pays _____.
A. fine fee B. fine fee and extension fee C. fine fee and exit visa fee
4. In case the Immigration cannot help, the foreigner should _____.
A. visit a website B. call his friends C. go to a travel agent
5. In case the foreigner over stays for 1 or 2 days, he can pay the fine fee at _____ and leave exit the country.
A. the airport B. the bank C. Immigration Office

Task 3 Find the words in the reading passage that go with visa to make a phrase.

	Phrase from the text	More phrases
Visa + noun		
Noun + visa		
Visa + verb		
Verb + visa		

LISTENING

Listening for main idea

(Source: <http://evietnamvisa.com/overstaying-vietnam-visa.html>)

Task 1 Listen to a woman talking about her travelling experience in Vietnam and answer the questions.

◀ Track 28

1. What is she talking about?

2. What is her advice?

Task 2 Listen to a man talking about his travelling experience in Vietnam and answer the questions.

◀ Track 29

1. What is he talking about?

2. What is his advice?

Task 1 Listen and complete the conversations.

Track 30

Conversation 1

BO: Good morning!

P: Good morning! How are you?

BO: Fine! Could I see your passport?

P: Here you are, sir!

BO: Mr. Lee Nguyen, I'm sorry that you cannot enter Vietnam.

P: Am I? Can you tell me (1) _____, please?

BO: I am sorry. According to the List from (2) _____, you cannot enter Vietnam because you were deported from Vietnam (3) _____. Please be cooperative and follow your officer to handle your case.

Conversation 2

P: Good morning!

BO: Good morning!

P: I need a reason. Please (4) _____ it to me.

BO: Did you violate Vietnam law during your last stay in Vietnam?

P: Yes, I did. I overstayed my visa (5) _____.

BO: According to (6) _____ of Law on entry, exit, transit and residence of foreigners in Vietnam, you are not allowed to enter Vietnam in 3 years.

P: What should I do now?

BO: We will make the minutes on your case and order you to come back to your departing place.

P: OK.

Task 2 In pairs, practice the conversations.**Task 3** The passenger cannot enter Vietnam because of the following reasons.

In pair, make conversations between the Border Officer and the passenger.

- There is not enough information in the passenger's vehicle papers.
- The passenger has 2.000.000\$ with him.
- You think the passenger has drugs with him.
- You think the passenger has a gun in his suitcase.

TRANSLATION

Task 1 Translate the sentences into Vietnamese.

1. Can you tell me how to get to Hanoi from here?

2. What should foreigners do in case of overstaying Vietnam Visa?

3. They should contact the Immigration Office in his local area.

4. In case there is no Embassy of your country in Vietnam, you can contact Embassy of another country and ask for diplomatic note.

5. In many cases, foreigners cannot get visa extension but the exit visa, and then leave the country within one week.

Task 2 Translate the sentences into English.

Vietnamese	English
1. Duty- free goods	_____
2. foreign currency in cash	_____
3. illegal publications	_____
4. documents related to national security	_____
5. vehicle papers	_____

Unit 10



BORDER SECURITY

VOCABULARY:	Border guard's command, detention at borders
GRAMMAR:	Modal verbs: have to , must and mustn't
READING:	Reading for specific information
LISTENING:	Listening for specific information and details
SPEAKING:	Giving reasons for detention
WRITING:	Wring a paragraph about security regulations at border check point
TRANSLATION:	English – Vietnamese, Vietnamese – English

Task 1 Match the words with the pictures

1. backwards 2. out wide 3. detained 4. weapon 5. empty 6. rucksack

a

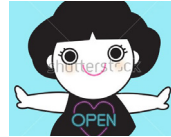
b

c

d

e

f



Task 2 Insert the following words into the sentences.

<i>backwards</i>	<i>weapon</i>	<i>carry</i>	<i>detained</i>	<i>do</i>
<i>empty</i>	<i>shoot</i>	<i>follow</i>	<i>hands</i>	<i>on</i>
<i>rucksack</i>	<i>Out wide</i>	<i>turn</i>	<i>lie</i>	<i>come</i>

- Drop your _____.
- Three steps _____!
- _____ out my orders.
- Stop or I'll _____.
- Throw your _____!
- _____ on your neck.
- You are _____!
- _____ along with me
- _____ around!
- _____ my instructions.
- _____ down.
- _____ your pockets.
- Arms _____.
- _____ you understand?
- _____ your knees!

Task 3 In pairs, say and mine the commands.

Task 4 Below are common words for detention at border posts.

Match the words with the definitions. You can use a dictionary.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. detain (v) | a. a person who has committed a crime. |
| 2. custody (n) | b. try to find or discover by investigation |
| 3. trace (v) | c. tell someone in advance about a possible danger or a problem. |
| 4. detention (n) | d. keep (someone) for questioning about a crime |
| 5. shoot (v) | e. kill or wound someone with a gun |
| 6. criminal (n) | f. the act of sending someone to prison |
| 7. warn (v) | g. noun for detain |
| 8. weapons (n) | h. these are guns, knives, bombs, |

A. Form:**1. Have to:****(+) Subject + have to/ has to + Verb***Example: You have to show your passport at passport control.***(-) Subject + don't/ doesn't have to + Verb***Example: You don't have to pay for the tickets. They are free.***(?) Do/ Does + Subject + have to + Verb?***Example: Do we have to pay for the visa?*

* Note: have to can be used in the past and future forms

2. Must**(+) Subject + must + Verb***Example: You must wear the seatbelt.***(-) Subject + mustn't + Verb***Example: You mustn't cross the border.***B. Uses:*** **Must** and **have to** have a very similar meaning:**Have to** is more common for general, external obligations like rules or law.*Example: You have to show your passport at passport control. (It's the law.)***Must** is more common for specific or personal obligation*Example: I must buy a new shirt, this one is old now. (It's my own decision.)***Have to/ must** can be used for strong recommendations.*Example: You have to/ must see that film- it's fantastic.** **Don't have to** and **mustn't** are totally different.**Don't have to** expresses no obligation or necessity*Example: He doesn't have to answer any questions.*- **Mustn't** expresses prohibition*Example: You mustn't bring drugs into Vietnam. (It's against the law)*

* Note: While questions with "must" are grammatically correct, it is more usual nowadays to use "have to" for questions.

Task 1 Complete the sentence with **must**, **have to**, **had to** or **mustn't**.

1. Notice at a border guard post: Passenger _____ cross the border by paths.
2. He got lost and _____ ask a policeman the way.
3. I didn't have enough money with me so I _____ pay by credit card.
4. Notice at a border guard post: All engines _____ be switched off.
5. I am sorry sir, but you _____ bring these publications into Vietnam.

Task 2 Complete the second sentence with two or three words so it means the same as the first.

1. It's obligatory that all army officers wear uniforms.
All army officers _____ wear uniforms.
2. Was it necessary for them to pay in cash?
Did _____ pay in cash?
3. The meeting isn't obligatory.
You _____ go to the meeting.
4. At the border check point, you is necessary to show your identity documents.
You _____ show your identity documents.
5. It's against Vietnam's law when you use weapons.
You _____ use weapons in Vietnam.

Task 3 Complete the text with the words from the list.

<i>detained</i>	<i>trace</i>
<i>obedient</i>	<i>weapons</i>
<i>warn</i>	<i>follow</i>
<i>custodykill</i>	<i>should</i>

Border guard's rules for detention

Sometimes you will (1) _____ down a criminal. Before you detain him, you must (2) _____ him that if he doesn't (3) _____ your orders, you will use (4) _____. You must not (5) _____ him or even (6) _____ at him when he is trying to be (7) _____ and listen to your orders. You must take him into (8) _____. There are, of course, some rules about the treatment of (9) _____ people which you must follow.

READING

Reading for specific information

Upon entering or exiting Vietnam, all visitors must complete the entry/ exit and customs procedures. They have to fill out the new entry and exit form (CHY2000), submit to the Immigration Officers, show all the required documents and wait a couple of minutes. Then they can enter or exit the country

To quickly fulfill the entry/exit form without any mistakes, please be noted with the following information:

-The goods, luggage and personal possessions brought to Vietnam must be for personal use only.

- Luggage of travellers as declared at Customs on arrival must be shown again at Customs when leaving Vietnam (except for those having been given as gifts).

And remember to fill in the entry/exit form with information about those following stuffs (if any):

- Video cameras, recorders and electronic devices not for personal use;
- Gold, silver, gemstones and jewelries that are not personal belongings;
- Foreign currency in cash (paper, coins and traveller's cheques) over US\$ 7,000 or equivalent in other currencies; over 5,000,000 VND in cash.
- Gold (over 300 g): If more than 3,000 g, you are required to deposit and re-export the surplus;
- Other commodities out of duty-free luggage.

Duty-free goods allowed to bringing into Vietnam: 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars, 150g of tobacco threads, 1.5 litres of alcohol, and other items which are not prohibited with total value not exceeding US\$ 300.

Prohibited goods for import or export from Vietnam (if without permit): weapons, ammunition, explosives, inflammables, firecrackers of all sorts, documents related to national security, cultural items improper to Vietnamese traditions and customs, and toys that have negative effects on children's character developments etc.

(Source: <https://govietnamvisa.com/customs-procedures-for-vietnam-entry-exit>)

Task 1 Find words/ phrases in the text to complete the sentences.

1. Weapons, explosives are examples of _____.
2. In Vietnam, US dollar is _____.
3. Cigarettes, tobacco can be examples of _____.
4. Gold, silver, gemstones and jewelries should be _____.
5. Video cameras, recorders and electronic devices should be for _____ only.

Task 2 Answer the questions.

1. What must all passengers do upon entering and exit Vietnam?

2. How long do passengers have to wait for their procedures to be completed?

3. Do passengers have to show the luggage declared at Customs on arrival again when leaving?

4. How much duty-free goods can passengers take along to Vietnam?

5. Can passengers bring all kind of children's toy into Vietnam?

LISTENING

Listening for specific information and details

(Source: <http://policeacademy.gov.ge/frontex/basic/BCH/Bchecks.html>)

Task 1 Listen to two conversations and answer the questions.

◀ Track 31

1. Where are the people?

2. What items do the passengers have with them?
Passenger 1 _____
Passenger 2 _____
3. What do the passengers have to do with the items?
Passenger 1 _____
Passenger 2 _____

Task 2 Listen again and write the sentences.

◀ Track 32

Conversation 1:

1. Sorry, but no _____
2. If you want _____

Conversation 2:

1. Please _____
2. Do you have _____?
3. You need _____

Task 1 Listen and complete the conversation with these words.

Track 33

<i>answer</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>smuggling</i>	<i>documents</i>	<i>luggage</i>	<i>follow</i>
<i>right</i>	<i>Thank you</i>	<i>asking</i>	<i>hide</i>	<i>declaration</i>	<i>know</i>

- A: Border control. Your (1) _____ please.
- B: Just a moment. I must look for them in my overcoat. Here you are.
- A: Your documents are all (2) _____. Now I'd like to have a look at your luggage and the customs (3) _____
- B: Very well, sir. This is my luggage. Have a cigarette?
- A: No, thank you. I don't smoke. Everything is all right as yet. Oh, ..., and what is this?
- B: I beg your pardon?
- A: I'm (4) _____ you what this is?
- B: Do you mean this? Oh, it's a gift.
- A: If it's a gift there was no reason to (5) _____ it so deeply.
- B: You know I thought....
- A: I'd like to (6) _____ what you thought.
- B: I imagined I could buy it for my wife as a gift. You know how it is... present from abroad, from Poland....
- A: Yes, I know. But I suppose that you won't deny that quantity and kinds of these hidden things would rather indicate (7) _____ than gifts.
- B: You are right, I think.
- A: In that case you are asked to take your (8) _____ and (9) _____ me to the office.
- B: Will it take long? Will it be confiscated? If it must be taken away from me please do your (10) _____ here.
- A: Come along with me, please.
- B: If there is no other way, let's go. I hope it won't be (11) _____. You are supposed to (12) _____ some questions.

Task 2 In pairs, practice the conversation in TASK 1.**Task 3** What do you think the border officer may say in the office?

Task 4 Insert suitable words to complete the sentences explaining reasons for detaining someone.

altering/ forging bringing crossing damaging using (x2) smuggling

I'm detaining you for...

You're detained for...

1.the Vietnamese border against the Vietnamese regulations;
2.a document belonging to another person;
3.documents in order to cross the border;
4.a forged or altered document in order to cross the border;
5. the border signs.
6. too much strong currency in to my country

WRITING

**Completing instructions; writing a paragraph
about security regulations at Vietnam border posts.**

Task 1 Complete the instructions/ sentences at the border check point.

1. slow/ please/ down.

2. to enter/ according to/ Vietnam/ Vietnamese/ are not/ regulations/ you/ allowed.

3. this/ take/ can/ you/ camera/ out?

4. take off/ to? me/ your/ coat/ and/ give/ can/ you/ it/ please?

5. conveyor belt/ put/ luggage/ on the / please/ your.

6. the/ join/ please/ queue.

7. undergo/ control/ must/ you/ passport.

8. shoes/ take off/ your.

Task 2 Write a paragraph of about 100 words about security regulations at Vietnam border posts.

Your paragraph can begin with

There are regulations you have to follow when you want to enter or exit Vietnam.

First, _____

Second, _____

Third, _____

In addition, _____

Finally, _____

TRANSLATION

Task 1 Translate the sentences into Vietnamese.

1. Sorry, but no Liquids more than 100 ml are not allowed.

2. If you want to drink it, you have to leave this area.

3. Please take off your jacket, belt and shoes.

4. Do you have any prohibited items in your luggage or any electronic items?

5. You need to take it out of your luggage, so we can scan it.

Task 2 Translate the sentences into English.

Vietnamese	English
1. Ngoại tệ	
2. Hàng miễn thuế	
3. Vượt qua cột mốc biên giới	
4. Giấy tờ giả	
5. Khai báo hải quan	

GLOSSARY

UNIT 2

1.	liberator	(noun)	Người giải phóng
2.	military leader	(noun)	Người chỉ huy quân đội, lãnh tụ
3.	admiral	(noun)	Sĩ quan hải quân cấp cao; đô đốc
4.	vice-admiral	(noun)	Trung tướng hải quân
5.	rear-admiral	(noun)	Thiếu tướng hải quân
6.	warrior	(noun)	Binh lính, chiến binh, chiến sĩ
7.	tsar	(noun)	Vua Nga, Nga hoàng
8.	marshal	(noun)	Nguyên soái, thống chế
9.	commander	(noun)	Người chỉ huy

Level (Cấp)	Ranks (Hạng)
General Officers (Cấp tướng)	Lieutenant General (n): Trung tướng Major General: Thiếu tướng General: Đại tướng
Field Officers (Cấp tá)	Senior Colonel: Đại tá Colonel: Thượng tá Lieutenant Colonel: Trung tá Major: Thiếu tá
Company Officers (Cấp úy)	Senior Captain: Đại úy Captain: Thượng úy Lieutenant: Trung úy Second Lieutenant: Thiếu úy
Non-commissioned Officers (Quân nhân chuyên nghiệp)	Colonel: Thượng tá chuyên nghiệp Lieutenant Colonel: Trung tá chuyên nghiệp Major: Thiếu tá chuyên nghiệp Senior Captain: Đại úy chuyên nghiệp Captain: Thượng úy chuyên nghiệp Lieutenant: Trung úy chuyên nghiệp Second Lieutenant: Thiếu úy chuyên nghiệp
Officer Cadet (Học viên sĩ quan)	Cadet: Học viên
Soldiers (Lính)	Staff Sergeant: Thượng sĩ Sergeant: Trung sĩ Coporal: Hạ sĩ
Soldiers (Lính)	First Private: Binh nhất Private: Binh nhì

UNIT 3

1.	post	(noun)	đồn, chốt
2.	patrol	(verb, noun)	tuần tra
3.	facility	(noun)	tiện nghi
4.	march	(verb)	hành quân
5.	training	(noun)	đào tạo, huấn luyện
6.	shelter	(noun)	chỗ ẩn náu
7.	laundry	(noun)	giặt là
8.	relationship	(noun)	mối quan hệ
9.	community	(noun)	cộng đồng
10.	survival	(noun)	sự sống sót
11.	facility	(noun)	cơ sở vật chất
12.	physical training	(noun)	rèn luyện thể chất
13.	personal	(adjective)	cá nhân
14.	skill	(noun)	kỹ năng

UNIT 4

1.	checkpoint	(noun)	chốt kiểm tra
2.	verify	(verb)	xác nhận
3.	citizenship	(noun)	tư cách công dân
4.	agent	(noun)	đặc vụ
5.	purpose	(noun)	mục đích
6.	unrelated	(adjective)	không liên quan
7.	cause	(noun)	nguyên nhân
8.	remain	(verb)	giữ nguyên
9.	immigration status	(noun)	tình trạng nhập cư
10.	driving license	(noun)	bằng lái xe
11.	trunk	(noun)	cốp xe
12.	carry	(verb)	chở
13.	goods	(noun)	hàng hóa
14.	follow	(verb)	đi theo

UNIT 5

1.	enter	(verb)	vào
2.	depart	(verb)	ra khỏi
3.	funeral	(noun)	đám tang
4.	relative	(noun)	họ hàng
5.	diplomatic mission	(noun)	cơ quan đại diện ngoại giao
6.	consulate	(noun)	Lãnh sự quán
7.	enterprise	(noun)	hãng
8.	support	(verb)	hỗ trợ
9.	first-aid	(noun)	sơ cấp cứu
10.	victim	(noun)	nạn nhân

11.	rescue	(verb)	giải cứu
12.	epidemics	(noun)	bệnh dịch
13.	purpose	(noun)	mục đích
14.	duration	(noun)	khoảng thời gian
15.	contact	(noun)	đầu mối liên lạc

UNIT 6

1.	processing	(noun)	quy trình cấp phép
2.	Embassy	(noun)	đại sứ quán
3.	border	(noun)	biên giới
4.	on the spot	(Pre.phrase)	ngay lập tức
5.	international	(adjective)	quốc tế
6.	available	(adjective)	sẵn có
7.	fee	(noun)	lệ phí
8.	demand	(noun)	yêu cầu
9.	beforehand	(adverb)	trước
10.	staff	(noun)	nhân viên
11.	notice	(noun)	thông báo
12.	border post	(noun)	Đồn Biên phòng
13.	Socialist Republic	(noun)	Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa
14.	official stamp	(noun)	con dấu đơn vị
15.	unit	(noun)	đơn vị
16.	designation /,deziɡ'neɪʃən/	(noun)	tên, tước hiệu
17.	specify	(verb)	ghi rõ

UNIT 7

1.	procedure	(noun)	quy trình, thủ tục
2.	assistance	(noun)	sự giúp đỡ
3.	valid	(adjective)	có hiệu lực, hợp lệ
4.	approval	(noun)	sự chấp thuận
5.	available	(adjective)	có sẵn
6.	issue	(verb)	ban hành, phát hành
7.	exemption	(noun)	sự miễn
8.	vary	(verb)	thay đổi, biến đổi
9.	requirement	(noun)	sự yêu cầu
10.	complete	(verb)	hoàn thành, hoàn tất
11.	submit	(verb)	nộp, đệ trình
12.	declare	(verb)	khai báo

UNIT 8

1. examine	(verb)	khám xét, kiểm tra
2. verify	(verb)	thăm tra, kiểm tra
3. scan	(verb)	kiểm tra cẩn thận, quét (bằng máy)
4. warn	(verb)	cảnh báo
5. validity	(noun)	tính hợp lệ
6. authenticity	(noun)	tính xác thực
7. fake	(adjective)	giả, không thật
8. verbal	(adjective)	thuộc lời nói
9. observe	(verb)	quan sát
10. confirm	(verb)	xác nhận, thừa nhận
11. identify	(verb)	nhận dạng
12. suspect	(verb)	tình nghi
13. inform	(verb)	thông báo
14. expire	(verb)	kết thúc, hết hiệu lực
15. identity	(noun)	nhân dạng
16. cover	(noun)	bìa (sách, sổ)
17. image	(noun)	hình ảnh
18. physical features	(noun)	đặc điểm ngoại hình
19. substitution	(noun)	sự thay thế
20. previous	(adjective)	trước đây,
21. legible	(adjective)	dễ đọc
22. irregularity	(noun)	điều trái quy định
23. discrepancy	(noun)	sự không nhất quán
24. extradition	(noun)	sự dẫn độ
25. forgery	(noun)	sự giả mạo
26. criminal	(noun)	tội phạm
27. accompanying dependent	(noun)	người đi kèm
28. consul	(noun)	lãnh sự

UNIT 9

1. refusal	(noun)	sự từ chối
2. restriction	(noun)	sự giới hạn
3. prevent	(verb)	ngăn cản
4. illegal	(adjective)	không hợp pháp
5. firearms	(noun)	sung ngắn
6. weapon	(noun)	vũ khí
7. currency	(noun)	tiền tệ
8. publication	(noun)	ấn phẩm
9. substance	(noun)	hóa chất
10. certificate	(noun)	chứng chỉ
11. prohibit	(verb)	ngăn cấm
12. drug	(noun)	thuốc

13.	extension	(noun)	sự gia hạn
14.	obtain	(verb)	đạt được, có được
15.	extend	(verb)	gia hạn, mở rộng
16.	violate	(verb)	vi phạm (luật)
17.	overstay	(verb)	quá hạn lưu trú
18.	duty free	(noun)	miễn thuế
19.	security	(noun)	an ninh, sự an toàn
20.	deport	(verb)	trục xuất
21.	cooperative	(adjective)	hợp tác
22.	residence	(noun)	cư dân
23.	fine fee	(noun)	phí phạt
24.	support	(noun)	sự hỗ trợ

UNIT 10

1.	detain	(verb)	bắt giữ
2.	backwards	(adverb)	lùi lại
3.	rucksack	(noun)	túi, balo
4.	instruction	(noun)	lời chỉ dẫn
5.	trace	(verb)	theo dấu vết, lần theo
6.	obedient	(adjective)	nghe lời, tuân lệnh
7.	personal possessions	(noun)	đồ cá nhân
8.	stuff	(noun)	đồ vật
9.	gemstones	(noun)	đá quý
10.	jewelry	(noun)	đồ trang sức
11.	belongings	(noun)	tài sản
12.	equivalent	(adjective)	tương đồng, tương tự
13.	surplus	(noun)	số dư thừa
14.	exceed	(verb)	vượt quá
15.	electronic device	(noun)	thiết bị điện tử
16.	ammunition	(noun)	đạn dược
17.	explosive	(noun)	chất gây nổ
18.	inflammables	(noun)	chất gây cháy
19.	liquid	(noun)	chất lỏng
20.	firecracker	(noun)	pháo
21.	cultural	(adjective)	thuộc văn hóa
22.	negative effect	(noun)	ảnh hưởng tiêu cực
23.	character development	(noun)	sự phát triển nhân cách
24.	smuggle	(verb)	buôn lậu
25.	right	(noun)	quyền
26.	suppose	(verb)	cho là, cho rằng
27.	hidden things	(noun)	đồ vật được cất giấu
28.	alter	(verb)	thay đổi
29.	damage	(verb)	gây thiệt hại
30.	forge	(verb)	làm giả (giấy tờ)
31.	conveyor belt	(noun)	băng tải
32.	undergo	(verb)	trải qua

