

TIẾNG ANH BIÊN PHÒNG

2

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GIỚI THIỆU CHUNG

Tiếng Anh Biên Phòng 2 là cuốn tài liệu được phát triển tiếp nối *Tiếng Anh Biên Phòng 1*. Đối tượng sử dụng cuốn tài liệu này là các cán bộ ngành Biên phòng khu vực biên giới Tây Bắc, thường xuyên phải sử dụng tiếng Anh trong công việc hàng ngày với người nước ngoài. Thực tế cho thấy, trong quá trình thực thi công vụ với người nước ngoài, nhiều cán bộ ngành Biên phòng khá chủ động trong việc sử dụng tiếng Anh. Tuy nhiên, một số lượng không nhỏ cán bộ chưa tự tin, chưa chủ động và độc lập trong giao tiếp.

Tiếng Anh Biên Phòng 2 được thiết kế và biên soạn dựa trên đặc thù công việc của cán bộ Biên Phòng nói chung và cán bộ Biên phòng Tây Bắc nói riêng. Vì vậy, trong giáo trình này, người học sẽ được tiếp cận với các chủ đề gần gũi, liên quan đến công việc của ngành như công tác huấn luyện, điều lệ Biên Phòng, quản lý an ninh biên giới, lãnh thổ, bảo vệ chủ quyền quốc gia, công tác tuần tra, công nghệ trong Biên phòng, tội phạm và buôn lậu tuyến biên giới. Từ 05 chủ đề kế thừa từ tài liệu *Tiếng Anh Biên Phòng 1*, mỗi chủ đề được phát triển thành 02 chủ đề khác so với tài liệu *Tiếng Anh Biên Phòng 1*. Do đó, *Tiếng Anh Biên Phòng 2* có tổng số 10 chủ đề tương ứng với 10 bài học (unit). Các kỹ năng và hệ thống các bài luyện tập trong mỗi bài học có kế thừa và phát triển cao hơn so với tài liệu trình độ *Tiếng Anh Biên Phòng 1*.

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 2* 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 thụ 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 gần gũi với công việc. Với phần Nói, người học được yêu cầu hỏi đáp theo cặp, đóng vai và thuyết trình. Với phần Viết, người học được học cách miêu tả bản thân, công việc và viết thư.

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) do giáo viên sẽ soạn thảo trong quá trình dạy học.

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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GLOSSARY (P.109-113)

Listening	Speaking	Writing	Translation
Listening for details	Describing your job	Writing email, describing yourself	Vietnamese - English and English - Vietnamese
Identifying details	Asking for and answering information about training	The story behind a photo	Vietnamese - English and English - Vietnamese
Listening for main ideas and specific details	Role play, discussion on rules and regulations	Writing rules notice	Vietnamese - English and English - Vietnamese
Listening for main ideas and specific details	Defining person/thing/place	Informal letter writing	Vietnamese - English and English - Vietnamese
Listening for details	Describing location and giving directions	Formal vs. Informal letters; Writing request letter of information	Vietnamese - English and English - Vietnamese
Listening for details	Role-playing	Formal letters (Cont'); Formal letter giving information	Vietnamese - English and English - Vietnamese
Listening for details	Discussion – difficulty of immigrants in a new culture	Thank-you letter	Vietnamese - English and English - Vietnamese
Listening for details	Talking about technology	Describing a piece of technological device	Vietnamese - English and English - Vietnamese
Listening for specific information	Making a presentation	Writing about cause-effect and solutions	Vietnamese - English and English - Vietnamese
Listening for specific information	Making a presentation (cont.)	Writing about cause-effect and solutions (cont.)	Vietnamese - English and English - Vietnamese



Unit 1

OCCUPATION

VOCABULARY:	Occupation
GRAMMAR:	Present simple, present continuous and past simple
READING:	Identifying main ideas and specific details
LISTENING:	Listening for details
SPEAKING:	Describing your job
WRITING:	Writing email, describing yourself
TRANSLATION:	Vietnamese - English and English - Vietnamese

Find the name of the jobs.



Z N A S B T R T P P I T B J R Q G N N B
 W D C E U S O N I G O E R E I H S A C U
 F T C C I I T A L L A L B J R X I W X S
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|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| ACCOUNTANT----- | ELECTRICIAN----- | PAINTER----- |
| ACTOR----- | EMPLOYEE----- | PILOT----- |
| ACTRESS----- | EMPLOYER----- | PLUMBER----- |
| ARCHITECT----- | FARMER----- | POLICEMAN----- |
| BAKER----- | FIREMAN----- | POLICEWOMAN----- |
| BEAUTICIAN----- | FISHERMAN----- | POLITICIAN----- |
| BUILDER----- | FLORIST----- | POSTMAN----- |
| BUSDRIVER----- | GROCER----- | POSTWOMAN----- |
| BUTCHER----- | HAIRDRESSER----- | REPORTER----- |
| CARPENTER----- | JOINER----- | SECRETARY----- |
| CASHIER----- | JOURNALIST----- | SHOPASSISTANT----- |
| CHEF----- | LAWYER----- | TEACHER----- |
| CHEMIST----- | LIBRARIAN----- | VETERINARY----- |
| COOK----- | LORRYDIVER----- | WORKER----- |
| DENTIST----- | MECHANIC----- | WRITER----- |
| DOCTOR----- | MINER----- | |



Task 1 Word formation

Basing on the words found in the Word search, work in groups of three to find out how words of jobs and occupations are formed.

Task 2 Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. The _____ (command) always gives us order.
2. She is such a strict _____ (train).
3. A _____ (navigate) has to know how to use a compass.
4. There is an _____ (administer) in the headquarter.
5. You have to come to see a _____ (therapy) and do some practice.
6. Legal _____ (special) assist unit commanders with legal matters and judicial work.
7. Aircraft _____ (electricity) ensure the electrical systems on airplanes and helicopters are properly maintained and repaired.
8. Topographic _____ (analyse) perform cartographic and terrain analysis duties.

GRAMMAR

Present simple, present continuous and past simple

Present simple

	I/we/you/they	he/she/it
Affirmative sentence	I usually work at home.	Danny knows me very well.
Negative sentence	They don't live near here.	It doesn't often rain here.
Questions	Do you smoke ?	Does Nina like music?
Answers	Yes, I do ./No, I don't .	Yes, she does ./No, she doesn't .

- Use the present simple for things you do every day, week, year, or which are always true.
- Remember the spelling rules for 3rd person singular *s*:

work > works	add <i>s</i>
study > studies	consonant + <i>y</i> : omit <i>y</i> and add <i>ies</i>
finish > finishes	<i>sh, s, ch, x</i> : add <i>es</i>
- go > goes, do > does, have > has
- Remember the word order in questions: ASI (auxiliary, subject, infinitive) or QUASI (question word, auxiliary, subject, infinitive)
- We often use the present simple with adverbs of frequency (*always, often, sometimes, usually, hardly ever, never*).
- Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb but after *be*.
He often goes out. NOT *He goes often out.*
She's always late. NOT *She's late always.*
- Expressions of frequency (*every day, once a week, etc.*) usually go at the end of a sentence.
I have English classes twice a week.

Present continuous

	I	you/we/they	he/she/it
Affirmative sentence	I'm working	You/we/they 're working	He/she/it 's working
Negative sentence	I'm not working	You/we/they aren't working	He/she/it isn't working
Questions	Are you working?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Answers	Is he working?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.

- Use the present continuous for things happening now, at this moment.

My brother is working in Germany.

A: What are you doing?

B: I'm sending a text message to Sarah.

- Remember the spelling rules for the *-ing* form.

cook > cooking live > living run > running lie > lying

- Some verbs are not normally used in the present continuous, for example *like, want, have* (=possess), *need*.

I need to talk to you now. NOT *I'm needing to talk to you now.*

Past simple regular and irregular

	Affirmative	Negative
I	stayed in a hotel.	didn't stay in a hotel.
You		
He	went on holiday.	didn't go on holiday.
She		
Questions & answers	Did you stay in a hotel?	Yes, I did .
	Did you go on holiday?	No, I didn't .

- Use the past simple to talk about finished actions in the past.
- The past simple is the same for all persons.
- Use the infinitive after *Did ...?* and *didn't* for negatives.

infinitive	past
work	worked
stay	stayed
like	liked (just add <i>d</i> if verb finishes in <i>e</i>)
study	studied (<i>y>I</i> after a consonant)
stop	stopped (if verb finishes in consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant)

IRREGULAR VERBS

infinitive	past simple	past participle	infinitive	past simple	past participle	infinitive	past simple	past participle
be	was/were	been	grow	grew	grown	set	set	set
beat	beat	beaten	hang	hung	hung	sew	sowed	sewn/sewed
become	became	become	have	had	had	shake	shook	shaken
begin	began	begun	hear	heard	heard	shine	shone	shone
bite	bit	bitten	hide	hid	hidden	shoot	shot	shot
blow	blew	blown	hit	hit	hit	show	showed	shown/showed
break	broke	broken	hold	held	held	shrink	shrank	shrunken
bring	brought	brought	hurt	hurt	hurt	shut	shut	shut
build	built	built	keep	kept	kept	sing	sang	sung
buy	bought	bought	know	knew	known	sink	sank	sunk
catch	caught	caught	lay	laid	laid	sit	sat	sat
choose	chose	chosen	lead	led	led	sleep	slept	slept
come	came	come	leave	left	left	smell	smelt	smelt
cost	cost	cost	lend	lent	lent	speak	spoke	spoken
cut	cut	cut	let	let	let	spend	spent	spent
do	did	done	lie	lay	lain	spread	spread	spread
draw	drew	drawn	light	lit	lit	stand	stood	stood
dream	dreamt (-ed)	dreamt (-ed)	lose	lost	lost	steal	stole	stolen
drink	drank	drunk	make	made	made	stick	stuck	stuck
drive	drove	driven	mean	meant	meant	strike	struck	struck
eat	ate	eaten	meet	met	met	swim	swam	swum
fall	fell	fallen	pay	paid	paid	swing	swung	swung
feed	fed	fed	put	put	put	take	took	taken
feel	felt	felt	read	read [red]*	read [red]*	teach	taught	taught
fight	fought	fought	ride	rode	ridden	tear	tore	torn
find	found	found	ring	rang	rung	tell	told	told
fly	flew	flown	rise	rose	risen	think	thought	thought
forget	forgot	forgotten	run	ran	run	throw	threw	thrown
forgive	forgave	forgiven	say	said	said	understand	understood	understood
freeze	froze	frozen	see	saw	seen	wake	woke	woken
get	got	got	seek	sought	sought	wear	wore	worn
give	gave	given	sell	sold	sold	win	won	won
go	went	gone	send	sent	sent	write	wrote	written

Task 1 Complete with a verb in the present simple.

get on not have listen open not talk not work

- _____ the banks _____ in the afternoon?
- My sister _____ many friends.
- We usually _____ to the news in the car.
- She's quite shy. She _____ much.
- _____ Jane _____ well with her boss?
- My cooker's new, but it _____ very well.

Task 2 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous.

- My dog's not dangerous. He _____. (not bite)
- Why _____ you _____ sunglasses? It _____! (wear, rain)
- You can turn off the radio. I _____ to it. (not listen)
- I _____ to go to the bank. I _____ any money. (need, not have)
- Be careful! The baby _____ that pencil in her mouth! (put)
- A: _____ you usually _____ at weekends?
B: No, we normally _____ out. (cook, eat)
- A: What _____ you _____ here?
B: I _____ Emma. Look, there she is. (do, meet)
- The girl in the painting _____ the guitar. (play)

Task 3 Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

Two summers ago we had (have) a holiday in Scotland. We (1) _____ (drive) there from London, but our car (2) _____ (break) down on the motorway and we (3) _____ (spend) the first night in Birmingham. When we (4) _____ (get) to Edinburgh we (5) _____ (not can) find a good hotel – they (6) _____ (be) all full. We (7) _____ (not know) what to do but in the end we (8) _____ (find) a bed and breakfast and we (9) _____ (stay) there for the week. We (10) _____ (see) the castle, (11) _____ (go) to the Arts Festival, and we (12) _____ (buy) a lot of souvenirs. We (13) _____ (want) to go to Loch Ness but we (14) _____ (not have) much time and it (15) _____ (be) quite far away. The weather (16) _____ (be) good, but it (17) _____ (start) raining the day we (18) _____ (leave).

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What is it like to be a soldier?

There are many reasons one might become a soldier in an army. And every reason may result in a different reaction to the process - should it be pride or terror. Let's take the two most common reasons one might join the army: he either volunteered or been enlisted by force due to laws at the time. It's easy to assume the former to accept wearing the uniform and the latter to reject it. However it really does depend on the person.

Becoming a soldier is knowing that everything you do is preparing the system for crisis and war. It's a heavy burden knowing that preventing deaths falls on to you, no matter your position, rank and ideologies. All of these become irrelevant when someone dies, as each "cog" is responsible for a different aspect of keeping soldiers in the front-lines safe.

From what I recall personally, when you finish all the bureaucracy needed to enlist to the military, receive your dog-tags and your uniform most people get that same "shiver" when they look down and see their new selves. Even the most anti-militant recruits will feel a part of one huge organization. That is something that's hard to comprehend for most people.

(<https://www.quora.com/What-is-it-like-to-be-a-soldier>)

Task 1 Read and decide whether the statements are true or false.

1. Plenty of things lead to the decision to work in the army.
2. Two main reasons for joining the army are either voluntary or compulsory acts.
3. You have to know everything to be a soldier.
4. No matter where you are, what rank you are at, what idea you follow, you still die.
5. Most people can not understand the sense of belonging to an organization that soldiers have.

Task 2 Complete the phrases. Use these words.

attend join enter

1. _____ a school or military academy
2. _____ a training course
3. _____ the army, navy or air force

Task 3 Read and complete the text with the verbs.

deployed
graduated (x2)
served
promoted

A career in the military
Pierre joined the army as a soldier when he was 19. He entered the NCO school at the age of 24. He was one year in the NCO school and in 1991 he (1) _____ and he was promoted to sergeant.
Pierre was posted to an infantry regiment and in 1992 he (2) _____ in UNPROFOR (United Nations Protection Force) in Bosnia. In 1993 he entered officer school and he (3) _____ in 1995. After officer school, Pierre attended an infantry officer specialization course.
In 1997 he (4) _____ to Bosnia with his battalion. In 2000 Pierre was (5) _____ to captain.

(Campaign English for the military, 2004 p. 27)

LISTENING

Listening for details

Task 1 Listen and decide whether the statements are true or false.

Track 1

1. The computers in the US Army recruitment office shut down.
2. The US Army experienced its biggest recruitment slump in 25 years.
3. More young people are choosing different careers.
4. The Iraq War has not affected the number of new recruits.
5. Anyone who joins the US Army gets \$25,000 to buy a new house.
6. Army training includes driving around shopping malls.
7. Many young people are being offered bigger bonuses to sign up.
8. The US Army will have no problem meeting overseas commitments.

Task 2 Match the words in the text with the synonyms.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. meet | a. dip |
| 2. goals | b. drive |
| 3. slump | c. duties |
| 4. crisis | d. help |
| 5. nearly | e. targets |
| 6. encourage | f. works |
| 7. serves | g. almost |
| 8. campaign | h. joining |
| 9. sign-up | i. achieve |
| 10. commitments | j. emergency |

Task 1 Guess my job

You will take turn to come to the teacher, pick up a card and then try to describe the words given without using any of the words from the card.

Task 2 Discuss the pros and cons of several activities done by different people

commander

guard

engineer

physician

teacher

doctor

therapist

librarian

operator

For most of us, email is the most common form of business communication so it's important to get it right. Although emails usually aren't as formal as letters, they still need to be professional to present a good image of you and your company.

How to write an email

Follow these five simple steps to make sure your English emails are perfectly professional.

1. Begin with a greeting
2. Thank the recipient
3. State your purpose
4. Add your closing remarks
5. End with a closing

□ Begin with a greeting

Always open your email with a greeting, such as **“Dear Lillian”**. If your relationship with the reader is formal, use their family name (eg. **“Dear Mrs. Price”**). If the relationship is more casual, you can simply say, **“Hi Kelly”**. If you don't know the name of the person you are writing to, use: **“To whom it may concern”** or **“Dear Sir/Madam”**.

□ **Thank the recipient**

If you are replying to a client's inquiry, you should begin with a line of thanks. For example, if someone has a question about your company, you can say, "**Thank you for contacting ABC Company**". If someone has replied to one of your emails, be sure to say, "**Thank you for your prompt reply**" or "**Thanks for getting back to me**". Thanking the reader puts him or her at ease, and it will make you appear more polite.

□ **State your purpose**

If you are starting the email communication, it may be impossible to include a line of thanks. Instead, begin by stating your purpose. For example, "**I am writing to enquire about ...**" or "**I am writing in reference to ...**".

Make your purpose clear early on in the email, and then move into the main text of your email. Remember, people want to read emails quickly, so keep your sentences short and clear. You'll also need to pay careful attention to grammar, spelling and punctuation so that you present a professional image of yourself and your company.

□ **Add your closing remarks**

Before you end your email, it's polite to thank your reader one more time and add some polite closing remarks. You might start with "**Thank you for your patience and cooperation**" or "**Thank you for your consideration**" and then follow up with, "**If you have any questions or concerns, don't hesitate to let me know**" and "**I look forward to hearing from you**".

□ **End with a closing**

The last step is to include an appropriate closing with your name. "**Best regards**", "**Sincerely**", and "**Thank you**" are all professional. Avoid closings such as "**Best wishes**" or "**Cheers**" unless you are good friends with the reader. Finally, before you hit the send button, review and spell check your email one more time to make sure it's truly perfect!

(<https://englishlive.ef.com/blog/career-english/write-perfect-professional-email-english-5-steps/>)

Task 1 Read the email and find 10 mistakes. The mistakes are either grammar, punctuation, or spelling. Can you correct them?

From: Alessandra [alessandra@andes.com.ar]
To: Daniel [dani2199@yahoo.com]
Subject: Hi from Argentina

Hi Daniel,

My name's Alessandra. It's an Italian name, because my grandmother was from Italy, but I'm Argentinian and I live in Mendoza, a big city in the west of the country. I live with my parents and my two brothers. I have 19 years old, and I'm at university. I'm studying military technology. I'm in my first year and I really like it.

I'm going to tell you about myself. As you can see from the photo, I have long hair – it's quite fair – and green eyes. I wear contact lenses because glasses are not accepted here.

I think I'm a positive person. I'm quite extrovert and friendly. My mother says I'm very talkative – I think she means that I talk too much!

In my free time I love reading and going to the cinema. But I don't have much free time because I have classes every day, and a lot of work to do even at weekends. I also go to English classes on Friday afternoon.

Please write soon and tell me about you and your life.

Best wishes,
Alessandra

Task 2 Read the email again and answer the questions.

1. Where's Alessandra from?
2. Why does she have an Italian name?
3. Where does she live?
4. Who does she live with?
5. What does she do?
6. What color are her eyes/
7. Is she shy?
8. What are her favourite free time activities?
9. When does she go to English classes?

TRANSLATION

Task 1 Translate the sentences into English.

1. Hôm nào tôi cũng phải đến chỗ làm, nhưng hôm qua tôi có cuộc hẹn nên tôi nghỉ.
2. Tối qua lực lượng biên phòng biên giới đã bắt được 1 tên tội phạm.
3. Ngành bộ đội là ngành rất nguy hiểm.
4. Anh ta làm việc ở biên giới nên hầu như biết hết mọi người
5. Chị gái chồng tôi làm phó phòng văn hoá nên rất bận.

Task 2 Translate the sentences Vietnamese.

1. The **U.S. Border Patrol** is composed of uniformed law enforcement officers who detect and prevent illegal entry into the United States.
2. The patrol, which is the enforcement arm of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), also works to stop terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the country.
3. The U.S. Border Patrol seeks applicants who are U.S. citizens and have lived in the U.S. for at least three years. They must be under age 40 unless they are a qualified veteran or have previous federal law enforcement experience.
4. The Border Patrol requires applicants to be fluent in Spanish or able to learn the Spanish language by the time they report to their duty stations. Applicants who don't speak Spanish sit for a test that determines their ability to learn the language before being considered for the job.
5. Applicants must pass a thorough background investigation, various fitness tests, a medical examination, and a drug test. Individuals with an arrest record, any type of conviction, financial issues, job dismissals, excessive use of alcohol, or use of illegal drugs are unsuitable for hire, according to the U.S. Border Patrol. You will also need a driver's license and firearms license to be considered for the position.

(https://study.com/articles/How_to_Become_a_Border_Patrol_Agent.html)



Unit 2

ACTIVITY DURING TRAINING

VOCABULARY:	Describing basic training activities
GRAMMAR:	Object pronouns, possessive adjectives and pronouns
READING:	Identifying main ideas and specific details
LISTENING:	Listening for main ideas and specific details
SPEAKING:	Asking for and answering information about training
WRITING:	The story behind a photo
TRANSLATION:	Vietnamese - English and English - Vietnamese

Read these trainees' thought about their basic training.



“I’ve never worked so hard in my life. At first, I was in pain all the time, but slowly things got better.”

“After basic training, I’m in better shape and feel that I can be good at anything I do.”



“Basic training was like taking a spoonful of cough medicine when I was a kid. It tasted terrible at the time, but I knew that it was something I needed.”

Task 1 Check adjectives that describe types of training you have had.

interesting	easy	tiring
frightening	boring	exciting
fun	difficult	_____

Task 2 Read about the first part of basic training and then circle the best endings of the sentences in the exercises.

It's my way or the high-way!

When you **join** the military, you **enter** a new world. If you're a **cadet** in officers' training school or a newly enlisted **trainee**, you'll do some type of military training. For enlisted personnel in the different services, this training is called basic **training**, and it lasts from 6 to 12 weeks. Basic training usually has three parts. In the first part, the **drill instructor** (DI), **training instructor** (TI), or **drill sergeant** plans **everything** that the trainees do. When you're a trainee, you have no free time. You get your **battle dress uniform** (BDUs), which you'll wear every day. You **attend** many **briefings** to get information on different topics. You do lots of **physical training** (PT) to get in shape. You learn how to **fall in** and **fall out** correctly and quickly. You also learn that the military has its own way to do things, and during your time in the military, that way is the only way.



1. *To enter* means to _____.

- A. go into
- B. come from

2. A *cadet* is a student in a _____.

- A. military school
- B. university

3. *Briefings* _____.

- A. happen only on weekends
- B. give you information

4. *To attend* a meeting is to _____.

- A. go to it
- B. cancel it

5. When soldiers *fall in*, they _____.

- A. leave the group
- B. come together

6. *To fall out* is to _____.

- A. leave the group
- B. fall down and not get up

Task 3 Read about the second and third parts of basic training and then select the best endings of the sentences.

During the second part of basic training, you'll attend more classes outside than inside. Drill sergeants will **instruct** you on everything about military life. You'll learn how to use a rifle and then spend many hours shooting it at the **firing range**. The DI or TI will give you **instruction** on how to **guard** the military base to keep everyone safe. You'll also be the **guard** for the **dorm**, or barracks, several times a week. You will seldom walk alone in basic training.



Instead, you'll march in formation everywhere you go. You'll **drill**, or practice marching and making military movements, every day. During this part of basic training, you'll begin to do things more like a soldier than you did in the first part. You'll be in good **physical** shape, but there is more to learn.

In the third part of basic training, you'll look and do things like a soldier at all times. You must remember everything you have learned, and you must work well on a team with the other trainees. On the last day, your friends and family will come to your graduation and shake your hand for doing a good job. Basic training lasts only a few weeks, but you will remember it all of your life.

1. <i>TI</i> means training _____. A. information B. instructor	5. The noun of <i>instruct</i> is _____. A. instruction B. instructed
2. An <i>instructor</i> is a type of _____. A. husband B. teacher	6. A <i>guard</i> is a person who _____. A. marches and drills every day B. keeps people or things safe
3. To <i>instruct</i> is to _____. A. train B. cough	7. To <i>march</i> is to _____. A. walk in a special way B. leave the base quickly
4. To <i>drill hard</i> means to _____. A. practice a lot B. take a long break	8. Another word for <i>dorm</i> is _____. A. barracks B. hospital

Task 4 Read the sentences. Write T for true and F for false.

- _____ 1. BDUs are uniforms.
- _____ 2. Basic training is not hard work.
- _____ 3. Basic training lasts 27 weeks.
- _____ 4. Trainees practice things over and over.
- _____ 5. During a briefing, you get new information.
- _____ 6. The TIs guard the base.
- _____ 7. Trainees build fires on the firing range.
- _____ 8. Trainees march everywhere they go.
- _____ 9. TIs instruct recruits in only some things about military life.
- _____ 10. TIs and Dis give their trainees instruction.

GRAMMAR

Object pronouns, possessive adjectives, possessive pronouns

Object pronouns: *me, you, him, etc.*

I	me	Wait for me .
you	you	I love you .
he	him	She isn't in love with him .
she	her	He kisses her .
it	it	I don't like it .
we	us	Can you help us ?
you	you	See you tomorrow.
they	them	Phone them this evening.

- Object pronouns take the place of nouns.

She meets John. She invites him to her house.

- Object pronouns go after the verb.

*I love **you**. NOT I you love.*

- You also use object pronouns after prepositions (with, to, from, etc.).

*Listen to **me**! I'm in love with **her**. NOT I'm in love with she.*

Possessive adjectives: *my, your, etc.*

I'm Italian. You're in level 1. He's the director. She's your teacher. It's a school. We're an international school. They're new students.	My family are from Rome. This is your classroom. His name is Michael. Her name is Tina. Its name is Queen's School. Our students are from many different countries. Their names are David and Emma.
--	---

Possessive pronouns: mine, yours, etc.

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
I	It's my car.	It's mine .
you	It's your car.	It's yours .
he	It's his car.	It's his .
she	It's her car.	It's hers .
we	It's our car.	It's ours .
they	It's their car.	It's theirs .

- Use possessive pronouns to talk about possession.

A: *Whose book is it? Is it yours?*

B: *Yes, it's mine.*

- Use possessive pronouns in place of a possessive adjective + noun.

It's my car. OR It's mine.

- Don't use the with possessive pronouns.

This is yours. NOT This is the yours.

Task 1 Complete the sentences with an object pronoun (me, you, etc.)

1. He's in love with _____ but she doesn't love _____.
2. It's a good film. Do you want to see _____?
3. You speak very quickly. I can't understand _____.
4. We have a problem. Can you help _____?
5. I try to talk to _____ but she doesn't listen to _____.
6. They're nice people. Do you know _____?

Task 2 Change the highlighted words to pronouns

1. I know **Linda**.
2. She lives with **her father**.
3. I usually see **my parents** on Sunday.
4. I can't remember **your email address**.
5. I don't like **this actress**.
6. Can you book a table for **my friend and me**?

Task 3 Cross out the wrong words

1. A: Are these **your/yours** keys?
B: No, these are **my/mine**.
2. She's French and **her/hers** husband is British. **Their/theirs** children speak French and English.
3. A: I can't find **my/mine** mobile.
B: Is this **your/yours**?
4. A: Whose car is that?
B: It's not **our/ours**. **Our/ours** car is in the garage.

Task 4 Complete the sentences with a possessive adjective.

1. Angela, please turn off _____ mobile phone.
2. The students are from Italy. _____ names are Susanna and Tito.
3. London is famous for _____ red buses.
4. She's French, but _____ mother is English.
5. We're in Class 3. _____ teacher is Bob.
6. _____ name is Ian. He's from Scotland.
7. I'm Mike. _____ family are from Dublin.
8. _____ name is Stephen. Nice to meet you.

READING

Identifying topic and specific ideas

Read the text.

Basic Training Schedule
0500 – Wake up
0530 – Physical Training (PT)
0630 – Breakfast
0830 – Training
Noon – Lunch
1300 – Training
1700 – Dinner
1800 – Drill Sergeant Time
2030 – Personal Time
2130 – Lights Out

Dear Mom and Dad,

Why did you let me **enter** the military? Basic training is **tough**. The worst part of the schedule is “Drill Sergeant Time.” During this time, the drill instructor, a sergeant, tells us to fall in and stand **at attention** for a long time. Then he gives us jobs to clean up the **area**, both in and out of the dorm where we live. Outside, we pick up paper on the ground, empty ashtrays, and **sweep** leaves off the sidewalks. In the dorm, we get a **broom** and **mop**, and then we sweep and **mop** the floor. Sometimes we have to **scrub** really hard to make the floor as clean as the drill sergeant wants it to be. He also tells us to **polish** our boots with black polish until they shine. Before bed, we **iron** our BDUs to make them smooth and look nice for the next day. This takes me a long time since I have never used an **iron** until now.

The drill sergeant says “When I’m happy, you’ll be happy.” That’s really true. When he’s not happy, he **yells**, and one or all of us have to do extra push-ups! But I can’t **complain** about the food. Of course, it’s not like your cooking, Mom, but there’s plenty of it, and it tastes really good after **drills**.

Keep the letters coming.

Your son,

Jeff

Task 1 Read and fill in the list.

“Drill Sergeant Time” Jobs

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Task 2 Read and choose the best answer.

1. According to Jeff, the training is _____.
A. easy-going B. hard
2. The soldiers are asked to do cleaning _____.
A. outdoor B. indoor and outdoor
3. What do they have to iron before bed?
A. BDUs B. boots
4. What does the drill sergeant do when he’s not happy?
A. He yells. B. He pushes ups.
5. Still, the soldier is happy about _____.
A. the food B. his mom’s cooking

Task 1 Match the synonyms.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. start | a. participation |
| 2. ended | b. working |
| 3. serving | c. result |
| 4. amazing | d. stress |
| 5. jobs | e. finished |
| 6. encourage | f. programmes |
| 7. involvement | g. duties |
| 8. effect | h. begin |
| 9. pressure | i. persuade |
| 10. projects | j. incredible |

Task 2 Listen and draw the time on the clocks. Then write.

Track 2

Prince Harry calls for return of military service

Britain's Prince Harry wants military (1) _____ to return. This is when young people (2) _____ a year or two in the army before deworking or going to university. In Britain, compulsory (3) _____ service ended in 1960. Many countries around the world still have it. Prince Harry spent 10 years in Britain's army. He said it (4) _____ him a lot. He said the army did "amazing things" for him. He said it, "does keep you out of (5) _____" and that, "different people do it for different reasons". He added: "I've had an (6) _____ 10 years. I've had great fun. The Army keep giving me great jobs."

Prince Harry would (7) _____ his niece and nephew to join the army when they grow up. He said: "I would (8) _____ encourage George and Charlotte...to have some (9) _____ of involvement in the Armed Forces." He said it was a great way of helping people and making them stronger for life. Harry spoke about the (10) _____ of military service on his life. He said: "It's done no harm, just good, for me...I would say (11) _____ the role, because at first it's just pressure...It's like any job - you've got to learn how to do it." Prince Harry will work in Africa from now on conservation (12) _____.

(<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1505/150519-military-service-2.html>)

Task 3 Listen again and choose the best answers.

Track 3

- How long does the article say military service lasts?
 - 1-2 years
 - 5 years
 - a few months
 - for as long as you want
- What happened in 1960?
 - military service
 - military service finished worldwide
 - compulsory military service ended in the UK
 - Prince Harry joined the army
- How many years did Prince Harry serve in the British Army?
 - 7
 - 8
 - 9
 - 10
- What did Prince Harry say the army keeps you out of?
 - a job
 - trouble
 - wars
 - the home
- What did Harry say the army kept giving him?
 - great jobs
 - money
 - a hard time
 - problems
- Who would Harry encourage to join the army?
 - soldiers
 - his brother
 - everyone
 - his niece and nephew
- What did Harry say was a great way of making people stronger?
 - Encouragement
 - being a prince
 - military service
 - being an uncle
- Who did Harry tell about his experiences in the military?
 - his niece
 - journalists
 - Prince George
 - no one
- What did Harry say there was in the army at first?
 - wars
 - boring questions
 - pressure
 - guns
- Where will Harry work after he leaves the army?
 - the USA
 - Africa
 - London
 - Australia

SPEAKING

Ask for and answering information about training

Task 1 Work in pairs, A and B. Think about a day of training in your boot camp and tell your friend. Look at the chart below and prepare what you are going to say.

Name

Age

Boot camp

Activities in the morning

Activities in the afternoon

Activities in the evening

Like/dislike?

Task 2 Work in pairs and have a conversation

A describe your routine in training to B. B listen and ask for more information.

Then swap roles.

Describing pictures in English

1. Introduction

- The photo/picture shows ...
- It was taken by/in ...
- It's a black-and-white/coloured photo.

2. What is where?

- In the foreground/background you can see ...
- In the foreground/background there is ...
- In the middle/centre there are ...
- At the top/At the bottom there is ...
- On the left/right there are ...
- Behind/In front of ... you can see ...
- Between ... there is ...

3. Who is doing what?

Here you describe the persons in the picture or you say what is happening just now. Use the Present Progressive.

4. What I think about the picture

- It seems as if ...
- The lady seems to ...
- Maybe ...
- I think ...
- ... might be a symbol of ...
- The atmosphere is peaceful/depressing ...
- I (don't) like the picture because ...
- It makes me think of ...

(https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/words/describing_pictures.htm)

Task 1 Gap fill

Every week we ask readers to send in a favourite photo, together with a short description of why the photo is important to them. This week's winner is Quang, from Son Tay.



1. One of my favourite photos is of a troop practising under the sun.
2. I took the photo (1) _____ the summer of 2015 when I was (2) _____ training in Son Tay.
3. We were in a training campaign (3) _____ the boot camp. It was very hard because we were not used (4) _____ working so intensively. Everybody was very tired (5) _____ the end of the day.
4. Mr. Tung, the trainer, was a wonderful person – he became a good friend after training. He was very devoted (6) _____ training but he also encouraged us to try for the whole period.
5. I keep this photo (7) _____ the wall in my room. (8) _____ a grey, rainy day in Hanoi, I just have to look (9) _____ it and then memories of a wonderful time come back and I can imagine that I'm (10) _____ sunny Son Tay again.

Task 2 Match the questions with paragraph 1-5.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| What was happening when the photo was taken? | _____ |
| Where do you keep it? Why do you like it? | _____ |
| What's your favourite photo? | _____ |
| Who took it? When? Where? | _____ |
| Tell me more about who or what is in the photo. | _____ |

Task 3 Write about your favourite photo by answering the questions in the above task in the right order.

TRANSLATION

Task 1 Translate the sentences into English.

1. Chúng tôi phải huấn luyện dưới trời nắng nóng rất cực.
2. Trong doanh trại huấn luyện, chúng tôi thường có những bài tập thể lực cơ bản, kéo dài 6 đến 12 tuần.
3. Chúng tôi phải thực hành canh gác tại các chốt quân đội vài lần một tuần, và thường không có thời giờ rảnh rỗi.
4. Trong quân ngũ, chúng tôi phải học từ những cái cơ bản nhất như gấp chăn màn quần áo, thậm chí cả đánh giày.
5. Các cán bộ huấn luyện rất tận tâm chỉ bảo chúng tôi về đời sống trong quân ngũ. Họ vừa là người thầy, vừa là người anh gần gũi thân thiết của chúng tôi.

Task 2 Translate the sentences into Vietnamese.

1. Basic training usually has three parts. In the first part, the **drill instructor** (DI), **training instructor** (TI), or **drill sergeant** plans **everything** that the trainees do.
2. You get your **battle dress uniform** (BDUs), which you'll wear every day. You **attend** many **briefings** to get information on different topics. You do lots of **physical training** (PT) to get in shape.
3. Drill sergeants will **instruct** you on everything about military life. You'll learn how to use a rifle and then spend many hours shooting it at the **firing range**. The DI or TI will give you instruction on how to **guard** the military base to keep everyone safe.
4. You'll also be the **guard** for the **dorm**, or barracks, several times a week. You will seldom walk alone in basic training. Instead, you'll **march** in formation everywhere you go. You'll **drill**, or practice marching and making military movements, every day. During this part of basic training, you'll begin to do things more like a soldier than you did in the first part
5. In the third part of basic training, you'll look and do things like a soldier at all times. You must remember everything you have learned, and you must work well on a team with the other trainees. On the last day, your friends and family will come to your graduation and shake your hand for doing a good job. Basic training lasts only a few weeks, but you will remember it all of your life.

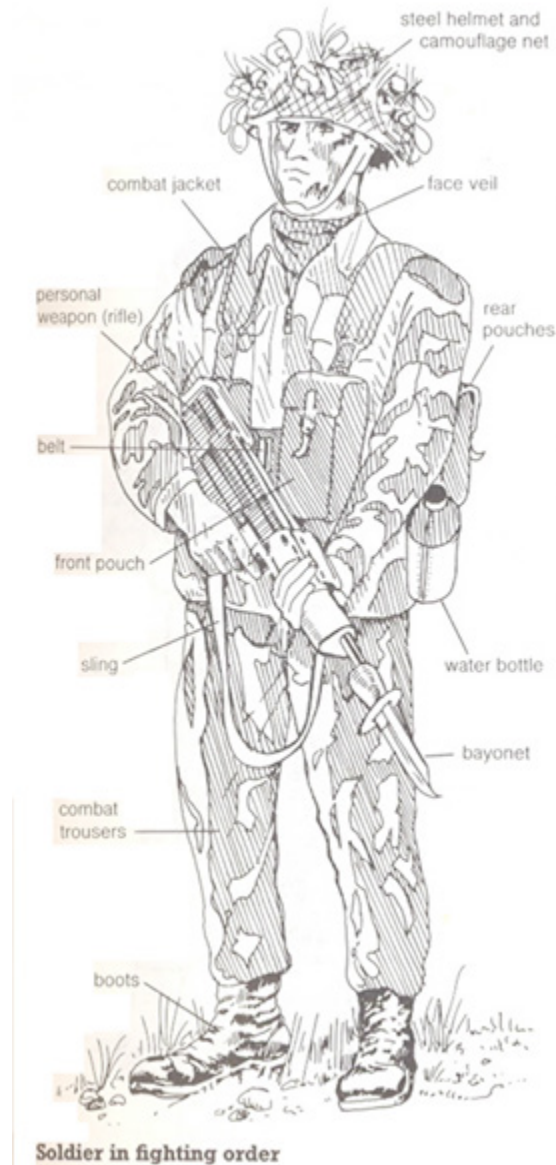


Unit 3

REGULATIONS

VOCABULARY:	Military uniform
GRAMMAR:	have to, must, should, may/might
READING:	Identifying main ideas and specific details
LISTENING:	Listening for main ideas and specific details
SPEAKING:	Role play, discussion on rules and regulations
WRITING:	Writing rules notice
TRANSLATION:	Vietnamese to English and English to Vietnamese

MILITARY UNIFORM



Here is a soldier in a uniform called fighting order. He has a rifle as his personal weapon. There is a bayonet and a sling on the rifle.

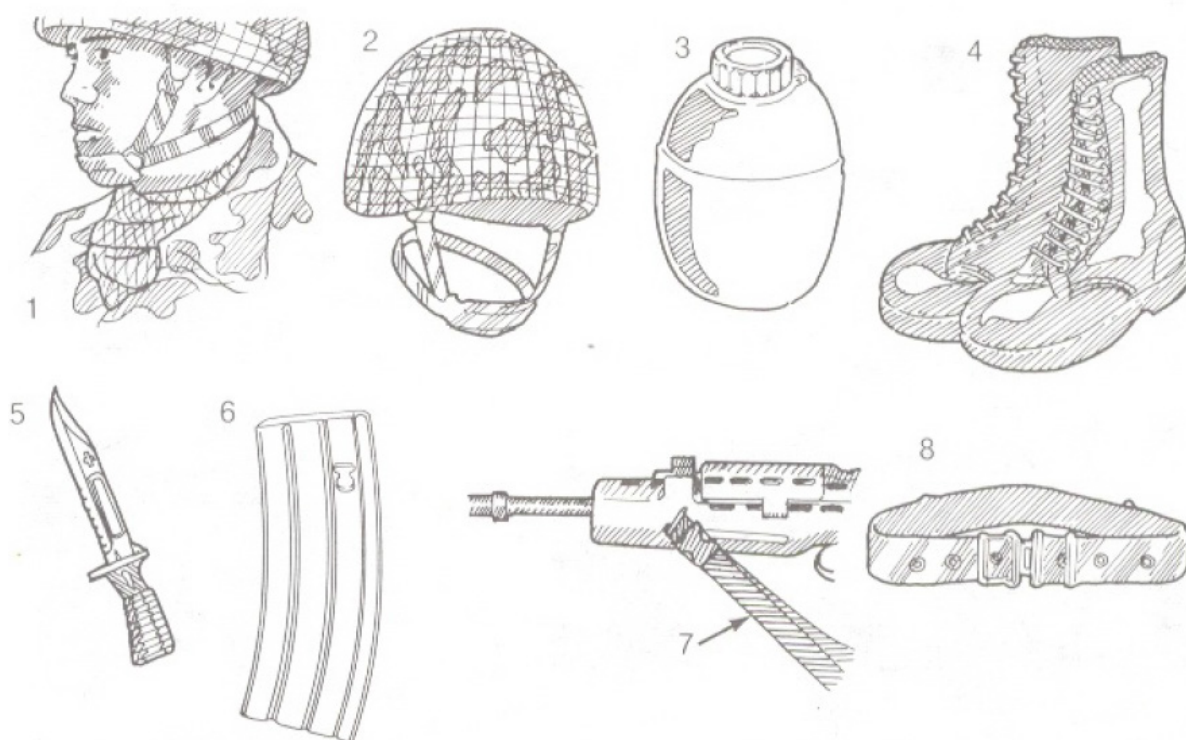
He is in combat kit and boots. There is a camouflage net on his steel helmet and he has a face veil round his neck.

On his belt there are four pouches and a water bottle. In the two front pouches are some grenades, some ammunition for his personal weapon and also spare rounds for his section's machine gun. In his two rear pouches there are his combat rations and various items of essential personal equipment

Task 1 Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Is he in civilian clothes?
2. Is his personal weapon a machine gun?
3. What is there on his rifle?
4. What is there on his steel helmet?
5. How many pouches are there on his belt?
6. Are there any grenades in his front pouches?
7. What other things are in his front pouches?
8. Are his combat rations in his rear pouches?

Task 2 Name these items of clothing, equipment and weapons.



Task 3 Complete the text using these given words.

cleaned ironed polished put on took off brushed washed

After the exercise he (1) _____ his dirty combat uniform. First, he (2) _____ his uniform and he (3) _____ and (4) _____ his boots. Then he (5) _____ his shirt and (6) _____ his beret. Then he (7) _____ his uniform again and he paraded with his company.

have to, don't have to

Affirmative	She has to get up at 7.00 every day.
	You have to drive on the left in the UK.
Negative	We don't have to wear a uniform at this school.
	He doesn't have to work on Saturdays.
Question	Do I have to buy a grammar book?
	Does she have to study tonight?

*Don't contract **have** or **has**.

I have to go. NOT *I've to go.*

- Use *have to* + infinitive to talk about rules and obligations, or to say something is necessary.
- Use *don't have to* + infinitive to say there is no obligation, or something is not necessary.
- Use *do/does* to make questions and negatives.

Do I have to go? NOT *Have I to go?*

must/mustn't

Affirmative	You must do your homework tonight.
	She must tidy her room before she goes out.
Negative	You mustn't smoke in class.
	They mustn't leave their bags here.

*Contraction: *mustn't* = must not

- Use *must* + infinitive to talk about rules and obligations.

You must turn off your mobile phones before coming into class.

- *must/mustn't* are the same for all persons. It is not often used in questions (*have to* is more common).

- Use *mustn't* + infinitive to say something is prohibited.

You mustn't smoke here.

- You can use *mustn't* or *can't* to talk about rules.

You mustn't park here. You can't park here.

Must and *have to* are very similar, but there is a small difference. We normally use *have to* for a general obligation (a rule at work or a law). We normally use *must* when the speaker imposes the obligation (for example, a teacher to students or a parent to children). But often you can use either.

Mustn't and *don't have to* have completely different meanings.

You mustn't go = You can't go. It's prohibited.

You don't have to go = You can go if you want, but it's not obligatory/necessary.

may/might + infinitive (possibility/permission)

We might have a picnic tomorrow, but it depends on the weather.

I might not go to the party. I haven't decided yet.

I may go to the party, but I'm not sure.

I may not have time to do everything today.

Might not and may not aren't usually contracted.

- Use *might/may* and *might not/may not* + infinitive to talk about a future possibility.

It might/may rain = It's possible that it will rain.

- *Might/may (not)* is the same for all persons, *I might/may, he might/may, we might/may, etc.*

- You can also use *May I .../ May we ...* to ask for permission.

May I use your phone? = (can I use your phone?)

should/shouldn't (advice)

I think you should change your job.

The government should do more for old people.

- Use *should/shouldn't* + infinitive to give somebody advice or say what you think is the right thing to do.

You should cut your hair = I think it would be a good idea.

- *should/shouldn't* + infinitive is the same for all persons.

- You can also use *ought to/ought not to* instead of *should/shouldn't*.

You ought to change your job.

Task 1 Complete the sentences with *have to, don't have to, or mustn't*.

1. You _____ touch those animals. They're dangerous.
2. We _____ take the bus to school. It's too far to walk.
3. The concert is free. You _____ pay.
4. It's late. I _____ go now.
5. You _____ leave the door open – the cats will come in.
6. You _____ come if you don't want to. I can go on my own.
7. In Britain you _____ drive on the left.
8. You _____ be very tall to play football.

Task 2 Complete the sentences with *may/might* + a verb.

be cold be ill be in a meeting not have time not like it win

1. Kate wasn't in class today. She _____.
2. He isn't answering his phone. He _____.
3. It's an usual film. You _____.
4. I don't know if I'll finish it. I _____.
5. It's a difficult match but we _____.
6. Take your coat. It _____.

Task 3 Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't* + a verb.

drive go relax study walk wear

1. You _____ a jacket. It's quite cold today.
2. I _____ tonight. I have an exam tomorrow.
3. You _____ alone in that part of the city. Get a taxi.
4. She _____ more. She's very stressed.
5. People _____ so fast when it's raining.
6. You _____ to bed early tonight. You look really tired.

Task 4 Complete the sentences with different forms of *must*, *have to*, *should*, *may/might*.

1. Notice at a border guard post: Passengers _____ cross the border by paths.
2. At the border guard post, the officers _____ pay attention to the work carefully.
3. The border guard officer said to the passengers: You _____ read this notice because it will help you during your travel.
4. Your luggage _____ be checked at the border station.
5. Prepare all needed documents in case somebody _____ ask.

Read the text.

US Military traditions

The US military services have long histories of traditions that explain what military personnel should and should not do in different situations. These traditions can be divided into **customs, courtesies, and regulations**.

Customs are the normal way people do things, or **behave**, in certain situations. For example, it is an old custom for servicemen of **junior** rank to walk or sit to the left of **senior** officers.

Courtesies are forms of polite **behavior** that **honor** and show **respect** for others. **Rendering** a **salute** and using “sir” or “ma’am” when speaking with officers are two examples of military courtesies. All service members are expected to **observe** proper customs and courtesies, so many important customs and courtesies have become regulations.

Regulations are rules that instruct military personnel on the way they must behave and the way they must do things. For example, when the senior ranking officer enters a room, the first soldier who observes the officer stands up and calls all personnel in the room to attention. They must remain standing until the commander says, “At ease,” or “As you were.” Other regulations explain the way members must wear their uniforms. Another group of regulations tells them the way to drive safely on military **installations**. All military personnel must observe these and many other basic regulations for the military services to operate properly.

Task 1 Read the text and then write its topic and main idea

TOPIC: _____

MAIN IDEA: _____

Task 2 Complete each question with the best word from the box.

salute custom observe render respect regulations behave honor

1. How do we _____ dead soldiers?
2. Why do soldiers render a _____ to officers?
3. How does your country _____ New Year’s eve?
4. What do the _____ say about saluting?
5. What services does the tour office _____?
6. How do you show _____ to your commander?
7. How should students _____ in class?
8. When you meet someone, is it your _____ to shake hands?

London police shoot to kill

London police have shot and killed a (1) _____ in Thursday's attempted London bombings. The man was chased onto a crowded subway train by 20 (2) _____ police officers. He did not (3) _____ police orders to stop and was brought to the ground by three officers. A policeman shot him in the head five times at (4) _____ range. Nigel Morton, an eyewitness, said: "It was (5) _____. It was like a shooting in a Hollywood action movie." Police report they thought the man had a bomb strapped to his body. The killing is a first for London, where police officers do not carry (6) _____. Police now have a "shoot to kill" option since the deadly (7) _____ on July 7. Police used to have strict (8) _____ to aim only for the chest when shooting a suspect. However, with the hunt for suicide bombers in London, police can now (9) _____ and shoot at the head. A police spokesperson said: "To shoot in the chest area may detonate a bomb (10) _____ to the suspect's body." An inquiry into the killing is now being conducted.

(<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/0507/050723-shooting-e.html>)

Task 1 Match the synonyms.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. chased | a. heed |
| 2. crowded | b. carried out |
| 3. obey | c. bystander |
| 4. eyewitness | d. arms |
| 5. strapped | e. search |
| 6. guns | f. pursued |
| 7. deadly | g. set off |
| 8. hunt | h. tied |
| 9. detonate | i. packed |
| 10. conducted | j. lethal |

Task 2 Listen and fill in each blank with one word.

Track 3

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____ 7. _____ 9. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____ 10. _____

Task 3 Listen again and decide whether the statements are true or false.

Track 4

1. London police have been practicing to shoot and kill criminals.
2. London police shot a man in the head five times at close range.
3. The scene was an action sequence in a new Hollywood movie.
4. London police thought the man was a suicide bomber.
5. London police often shoot their suspects.
6. London police previously had orders to shoot at the legs only.
7. New terror laws mean London police can now aim at someone's head.
8. The police detonated a bomb that was taped to the suspect's body.

SPEAKING

Role play

Work in groups of four and act out the dialogues in vocabulary part.

Task 1 In pairs read the sentences about the UK and decide if you think they are true or false.

UK rules, OK?

1. You mustn't play loud music in your house after 9.00 p.m
2. Children have to stay at school until they are 18.
3. If you have a dog, you must have a dog license.
4. All cyclists have to wear a helmet.
5. TV programmes before 9 p.m. mustn't include bad language.
6. You don't have to study a foreign language at school.
7. Parents don't have to send their children to school.
8. Parents mustn't leave children under 12 alone in the house.

Check with your teacher. Are they true or false in your country?

Task 2 Discussion

In group of 3, discuss to find the answers to the following situations.

1. What do you do if your hand luggage is over the weight limit?
2. What do you do if your passport is out of date?
3. What do you do if your passport is not clear?
4. What do you do if you don't have enough documents to travel?
5. What do you do if you bring some prohibited items to the border gate?

REGULATION STRUCTURE

Please follow the Code of Federal Regulations recommended structure:

Title: Broad subject area of regulations

Chapter: Rules of individual agency

Part: Rules on a single program

Section: One provision of program/function rules

Paragraph: Detailed, specific requirements

We recommend sticking very closely to the regulation outline structure (or whatever outline structure you are using for your preamble).

Be careful when using numbered lists

Please do not use numbered lists that do not match up with your outline structure. Since the outline already has a hierarchical structure, numbered lists fit easily within that structure. This keeps the flow for readers while still communicating the 1, 2, 3 nature of your list.

Use bullets sparingly

Bullets can be great for breaking up paragraphs and clarifying text in way that's visually easier to understand. However, the print version of the Federal Register document does not treat bullets differently than any other paragraph.

One list at a time

In order to properly stick to the document's outline structure, please avoid having more than one list in a paragraph level.

(<https://eregs.github.io/guidelines/>)

Task 1 Analyze the sample for the language being used.

Company Rules

Mandatory Requirements

1. Perform all work in accordance with safe work practices and your supervisor's direction.
2. Wear or use the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) or clothing and use the appropriate safety devices.
3. Maintain good housekeeping in your work area.
4. Inspect all tools and equipment prior to use to ensure they are in safe operating condition and appropriate for the job. All tools determined to be unsafe should be tagged and taken out of service.
5. Operate all vehicles and mobile equipment in accordance with site rules, regulations and manufacturer's specifications.
6. Report any near-misses, unsafe conditions, accidents and damage (to property or equipment) to immediate supervisor.

Prohibitions

The following are prohibited at all times on all company property and all company jobsites.

1. Possession or consumption of alcohol or illegal drugs.
2. Possession of firearms.
3. Engaging in fighting or horseplay.
4. Unlawful harassment or discrimination.
5. Theft, vandalism.
6. Damage, disabling or interfering with safety, fire fighting or first aid equipment.
7. Reckless or negligent use of company equipment or vehicles.
8. Arriving for work or remaining at work when ability to perform the job safely is impaired.

(<http://www.nscsa.org/Portals/0/Resources/SECTION%204%20-%20COMPANY%20RULES.pdf>)

Task 2 Writing practice

Write a 120 word notice of rules for your class or house or workplace (teacher assigns). You should include the dos and donts for each setting.

TRANSLATION

Task 1 Translate the sentences into English.

1. Khách du lịch đến Việt Nam cần có visa để nhập cảnh vào nước này.
2. Cán bộ biên phòng phải kiểm tra các giấy tờ tùy thân của hành khách để đảm bảo độ an toàn cho vành đai biên giới.
3. Khi nộp hồ sơ xin visa, bạn nên gửi giấy tờ và ảnh tới đại sứ quán Việt Nam hoặc lãnh sự quán ở nước ngoài gần bạn nhất.
4. Người nước ngoài không cần trả phí nộp visa để nhập cảnh vào Việt Nam đúng không ạ?
5. Khách du lịch có thể quên mang theo các giấy tờ tùy thân nên các anh phải luôn nhắc nhở họ.

Task 2 Translate the sentences into Vietnamese.

1. What should I do now to have my visa issued?
2. You must prepare two 4x6 photos and fill in this visa application form in order to apply for a visa to Vietnam
3. Passengers have to stop at both Lao Bao and Dansavan International Border Gates for being checked.
4. The commander may come today so please be prepared.
5. Tourists mustn't bring alcohol or drugs from other countries to Vietnam

Unit 4



BORDER GATE

VOCABULARY:	Entry and exit at border gate
GRAMMAR:	Defining relative clauses with who, which, where
READING:	Identifying main ideas and specific details
LISTENING:	Listening for main ideas and specific details
SPEAKING:	Defining person/thing/place
WRITING:	Informal letter writing
TRANSLATION:	Vietnamese to English and English to Vietnamese

Tourist guide: Now we are in the border belt. Ladies and Gentlemen, please prepare your passports, papers and luggage for exit. When the bus arrives at the check point, everybody should quickly get off the bus, take your luggage, passports and papers to do the procedure for exiting

Tourists: Do I have to bring my luggage with me?

Tourist guide: No, you don't need to. Just bring your hand luggage.

Border officer: Please, come in a single line with your passports and papers in hands for convenient and quick checking.

Border officer: Hi, Can I see your passport, please?

John: Here you are. Sir!

Border officer: You are John. You entered Vietnam two weeks ago. Why do you exit today?

John: I have finished all my work in Hanoi, today I am leaving for Laos because I am going to Thailand on Thursday.

Border officer: Please come to the waiting room for exit.

John: Thank you.

Border officer: Next, please. Hello, Madam.

Tourist: Hello!

Border officer: Where are you from?

Tourist: I am from Japan.

Border officer: What is your purpose of coming to Laos?

Tourist: I am on a tour.

Border officer: Thanks. We've done the primary checking. Please come to the waiting room for exit.

Border officer: Next please! Are you Thomas?

Thomas: Yes, I am.

Border officer: You don't look like yourself in your passport.

Thomas: Really? I don't look like myself in my passport?

Border officer: Step one meter back for me to check.

Thomas: Yes, sir.

Border officer: Right. Where were you born?

Thomas: I was born in India.

Border officer: What do you do in Vietnam?

Thomas: I work for the British Council in Hanoi.

Border officer: What is your purpose of going to Laos?

Thomas: I come to Laos to teach at an English Course in Vientiane University.

Border officer: Come to the waiting room. Good luck in your work. Good trip.

Thomas: Thank you very much.

Task 1 Read the dialogue above and choose the best answers.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Border belt means _____. | 4. Procedure is the same as _____. |
| A. a kind of clothing | A. process |
| B. border line | B. technique |
| 2. Primary checking is _____. | 5. Recommend is _____. |
| A. general check | A. possess |
| B. first and important check | B. suggest |
| 3. Single line is _____. | |
| A. line for unmarried people | |
| B. one line | |

Task 2 Answer the questions.

1. Where are the tourist guide and the tourists?
2. What does the tourist guide recommend the tourists?
3. What do the tourists have to take with them?
4. What do they do when the bus stops at the gate?
5. What are the purposes of Thomas and John's trips to Laos?

GRAMMAR

Defining Relative clauses with *who*, *which*, *where*

- A soldier is a person who works in the army.
- A gun is a thing which shoots people.
- A military academy is a place where soldiers are trained.

- Use relative clauses to explain what a place, thing, or person is or does.

That's the woman who won the lottery last year.

This is the restaurant where we had dinner last week.

- Use *who* for a person, *which* for a thing, and *where* for a place.

- You can use *that* instead of *who* or *which*.

She's the girl who/that works with my brother.

It's a thing which/that connects two computers.

Task 1 Complete the definitions with *who*, *which*, or *where*.

1. It's the person _____ serves you in a café.
2. They're people _____ make you laugh.
3. It's an animal _____ lives in the sea and has eight legs.
4. It's a room _____ people try on clothes.
5. It's a machine _____ cuts the grass.
6. He's the person _____ helps you with your luggage.
7. It's a kind of food _____ keeps vampires away.

Task 2 Write sentences with *who*, *which* or *where*.

1. She/the woman/lives next door to me.
2. That/the shop/I bought my dress.
3. He/the actor/was in *Friends*.
4. They/the children/broke my window.
5. This/the restaurant/they do great pasta
6. That/the switch/controls the central heating.
7. He/the teacher/teaches my sister.
8. That/the room/we have our meetings.

Task 3 Combine the following sentences, using the relative pronouns.

1. If you go through Lao Bao Border Gate, you will arrive in Savannakhet, Laos. This border gate belongs to Quang Tri Province.
2. If you go along Highway 279 for about 31 km, you will arrive at Tay Trang Border Gate. This border gate will lead you to Phong Xa Ly District, Laos.
3. The border gate plays an important role in politics, economy, culture, security, defense and external relations. The border gate is the gateway of a country.
4. All the border gates have specific administrative agencies. These agencies have to conform to the responsibility, mission and authority fixed by the law.
5. The border gate lies on the International routes. These routes are opened by the State's decision according to the International treaty.

READING

Identifying main ideas and specific details

The border gate is a location belonging to the national territory, lying on the international routes, opened by the State's decision according to the international treaty signed by countries sharing the borderlines. It is also the place where takes place the activities of exit, entry, transit of people and vehicles; export and import of goods.

The border gate is the gateway of a nation, and the international traffic connector which can lie on the through-traffic roads, rails on the land border, or deeply inland such as seaport, or

airport. At these places take place the activities of exit, entry, and transit of people and vehicles; export and import of goods. All the border gates have specific administrative agencies: border force, police, customs, quarantine, port authorities, all of which conform to the responsibility, mission and authority fixed by the law; combine and collaborate in doing the tasks and solving the cases involving.

According to the National Border Law and 32/2005/NĐ-CP decree issued on 14-3-2005 on the regulations of land border gates and the Treaty on Border regulation signed between Vietnam and the countries sharing the borderline, border gates are categorized:

- depending on the international routes, we have:

+ land border gate

+ rail border gate

+ inland port

+ seaport

+ airport

- the land border gates consist of:

+ *the international border gates*: take place the activities of entry and exit of the people and vehicles, import and export of goods of Vietnam, the neighboring countries, and other countries.

+ *the main border gates*: take place the activities of entry and exit of the people and vehicles, import and export of goods of Vietnam and the neighboring countries.

+ *the subordinate border gates*: take place the activities of entry and exit of the people and vehicles, import and export of goods of the frontiers of Vietnam and the neighboring countries.

The border gate is the gateway of a country, where takes place the activities of entry, exit, transit, import, export, and the international relationship to create the good conditions for economic, cultural, social development of a nation. Therefore the border gate plays an important role in politic, economy, culture, security, defense, and external relations.

Task 1 Read and answer the questions.

1. What is a border gate?

2. What takes place at the border gate?

3. What specific administrative agencies do all the border gates have?

4. What do specific administrative agencies do?

5. How many kinds of border gates do we have, depending on the international routes? What are they?

6. What is the International Border Gate?

7. What is the main border gate?

8. What is the subordinate border gate?

9. What is 32/2005/NĐ-CP Decree on?

10. Why does the border gate play an important role in politics, economy, culture, security, defense, and foreign relations?

Task 2 Read and fill in the blanks with the suitable words.

1. Binh Phuoc opens a new National _____ to Cambodia.

A. border gate B. defense C. security D. decree

2. The export and _____ of goods will become easier through the gate, contributing to economic development in the border areas.

A. mission B. transit C. customs D. import

3. One of the principles of the external relation of Border Guard Force is complying with policies and guidelines of the Party, laws of the State, International _____ which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a member and International practices.

A. territories B. transit C. treaties D. securities

4. Our Border Guard Force has to coordinate with Border Guard Forces of the neighbouring countries to maintain security and order in the _____.

A. transit B. frontiers C. security D. import

5. _____ of Vietnam Border Guard Soldier is to work, and communicate with the Border Security keeping forces and local authorities of the adjacent countries and to work with foreigners passing border areas.

A. Foreign relation B. Gateway C. Customs D. Route

6. Our Border Guard Force has to _____ with Border Guard Forces of the neighbouring countries in border management and protection of national border maker post system.
 A. collaborate B. categorize C. defense D. customs
7. Our Border Guard Force has to perform other diplomatic activities under the _____ of them.
 A. security B. import C. authority D. defense
8. In order to fly from Vietnam to America, we had to _____ at Narita Airport in Japan.
 A. import B. export C. transit D. exit
9. If you want to go abroad, you have to perform 2 procedures called _____ and entry.
 A. exit B. transit C. export D. import
10. The Border Gate is the _____ of a country; so it plays an important role in politics, economy, culture, security, defense, and foreign relations.
 A. mission B. customs C. gateway D. territory

LISTENING

Listening for details

◀ Track 5

Task 1 Synonym match

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. change | a. difficulty |
| 2. rich | b. divide |
| 3. nothing | c. activities |
| 4. lead to | d. reform |
| 5. operations | e. restrict |
| 6. problem | f. get to |
| 7. completely | g. task |
| 8. slow down | h. result in |
| 9. share | i. totally |
| 10. responsibility | j. not a thing |

Task 2 Listen and fill in each blank with one word.

◀ Track 5

EU wants change after Lampedusa deaths

European leaders want to change the (1) _____ for refugees trying to reach Europe. They are shocked by the Lampedusa tragedy. More than 250 people from Africa (2) _____ after their boat sank. They were just a few hundred meters from the beach. Almost 20,000 asylum seekers have died in the Mediterranean Sea in the past ten years. After every boat (3) _____, European politicians call for change. However, after a little time, the talking stops and nothing (4) _____. No one knows if the current disaster near Lampedusa will lead to

(5) _____ from European governments. One suggestion is more money for search and rescue operations that will (6) _____ all of the Mediterranean, “from Spain to Cyprus”.

The answer to the problem of (7) _____ seekers is very difficult. The perfect solution is for Europe to completely open its (8) _____ to anyone. However, no country in the world does this. It would be very (9) _____ in all European countries. Many countries in Europe already want to make their borders stronger to (10) _____ down the number of people coming in. Italian interior minister Angelino Alfano said: “[Italy is] in the middle of the Mediterranean and we have (11) _____ thousands and thousands of lives. We now ask for some help from Europe.” He added: “The Mediterranean represents the Africa-Europe border, not the Africa-Italy border.” He called for Europe to share the (12) _____.

(<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1310/131011-european-borders.html>)

Task 3 Listen again and choose the best answers.

Track 6

- Who wants to change a system?
 - asylum seekers
 - refugees
 - the United Nations
 - European leaders
- How far were the refugees from a beach?
 - 10 metres
 - a few hundred metres
 - 2 km
 - too far to swim
- How many people have died in the Mediterranean in the past 10 years?
 - just over 20,000
 - 20,000
 - almost 20,000
 - around 20,000
- What happens after European leaders stop talking?
 - nothing
 - action starts
 - they talk more
 - people vote
- What did someone suggest more money for?
 - stronger borders
 - refugee accommodation
 - search and rescue operations
 - stronger boats
- What did the article say the perfect solution was?
 - help poor countries
 - completely open borders
 - end immigration
 - hunt and jail human traffickers
- What do many European countries want to do to their borders?
 - knock them down
 - close them
 - make them longer
 - strengthen them
- Who has saved thousands and thousands of lives?
 - Italy
 - Lampedusa search and rescue
 - the EU
 - Cyprus
- From whom is Italy asking for help?
 - the U.N.
 - Africa
 - Europe
 - Spain and Cyprus
- What is the Mediterranean not?
 - safe
 - the Africa-Italy border
 - a sea
 - the Africa-Europe border

Task 1 Work in pair. One explains the words in the given pictures and the other guesses.



border



border guard



gun



uniform



soldier



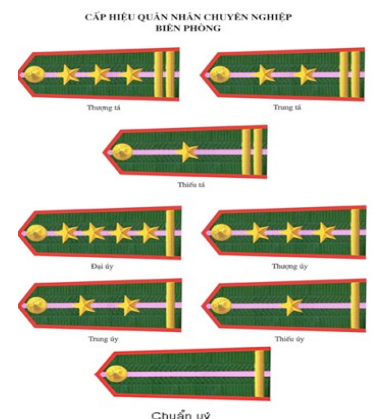
salute



boots



name tag



badge of rank



belt



jacket



trousers

Task 2 Bag of mystery



The class is divided into 2 groups with 2 mystery bags prepared by the teacher.

Take turn to come and touch things in the bag then use relative clauses to explain to your groupmates.

The group with more correct guesses wins.

WRITING

Informal letter writing

What is an Informal Letter?

An informal letter is a letter that is written in a personal fashion. You can write them to relatives or friends, but also really to anyone with whom you have a non-professional relationship with, although this doesn't exclude business partners or workers with whom you're friendly with either. There are different ways to carry out this type of letter depending on which country you're in. This article will address the English/American way.

We'll discuss the following elements:

- address
- date
- opening
- text / body / content
- closing / end
- signature

Address

Your personal address should be located at the top right corner of the page, since you do not always know if someone has your address in case they want to reply. Remember to also fill in your country of residence (if that is where you are writing from).

Example:

- Street name and number: 33 Downing Street
- Postal code and city: 7777 AS Amsterdam
- Country: The Netherlands

Addressee:

The addressee or recipient's address is usually located on the front of the envelope. You can, however, also choose to place it at the top left of the letter, just below your own address.

Example:

- Sur name, last name: John White
- Street name and number: 21 Madison Road
- Postal code, city: NP 194 Oxford
- State or Province: Oxfordshire
- Country: United Kingdom

Date

In a number of countries, people will insert the city where the letter is being written from. The English, however, do no such thing. The date is usually located below your own address. Simply leave one line below open, and insert the date. The month, day and year are the normal thing to mention. Sometimes even only the month and day will be sufficient. (Do not forget that in English, the months are spelled with capital letters.)

Example:

- English letter: 22 November, 2011
- American letter: November 22, 2011

Body

The contents of your letter should be written in a personal and friendly tone. However, it's important to adjust your use of language to the person you are writing to. A good way of assessing how you should write is to think about how you would interact with each other in real life. Also, the English and the Americans are fond of exchanging social niceties. For example, they like asking a few polite questions "How are you?" or "How was your holiday?" for example. In general, they are not as direct as most Europeans.

- In the first paragraph of your body, you should state your reason for writing.
- In the second and following paragraphs, expand on what you mentioned in the first paragraph.
- In the final paragraphs, you can make some concluding remarks.

Opening

How do you address someone in English? This is fairly straightforward, and it is usually not as important as would be with a business or formal letter. However, there are still a few things that you should know about in terms of addressing someone properly in an informal letter.

- First of all, in England there is no period after “Mr,” but in American letters there is one.
- Secondly, women are addressed as “Mrs.” if they are married, and with “Ms.” when they are not.

Examples:

This heavily depends on how well you know the person in question. Carefully consider your relationship with him or her. You could simply say: “Hi Richard,” but it is always safer to just say “Dear Richard,” (Never forget the comma!)

Sample Opening Sentences

Your opening should be casual, and not as stiff as they would be in business letters.

Examples:

- How are you?
- How have you been?
- How is life treating you?
- How are the kids?
- I hope you are doing well
- I hope you, Mike, and the kids are having a great time in. . .

Ending

Closing sentences examples:

- I am looking forward to seeing you.
- I can't wait to see you soon.
- I can't wait to hear from you.
- I am looking forward to hearing from you, I hope to be hearing from you soon.
- See you soon.
- Send my love to. . .
- I hope you are doing well.
- Give my regards to. . .

Signature

In terms of signing off, the choice is yours and you have a lot of freedom here. Here are some examples:

- Best wishes,
- Best,
- Kindly,
- Kind regards,
- Best regards,
- Lots of love,
- Love,

Task 2 Read the signs. Complete the instructions.

Pre-Written Examples

Sector 17
Vashi
New Bombay

6th July, 2013

Dear Maya

Thank you very much for your last letter. It was great to hear from you after so many months. You seem to be having a nice time in France.

Thanks also for the photographs. I absolutely loved that snap of yours standing in front of the Eiffel Tower. France looks stunning. Someday, I would definitely like to go there.

There's not much happening here. I am busy with my work and kids.

By the way, are you coming home anytime soon? If you are, let me know the dates and we can arrange to meet up.

Hope to see you soon!

Aditi

Task 1 Write an informal letter to your friend to describe the duties and tasks of a border guard officer.

In your letter you need to

- state your reason for writing
- describe your daily activities as a border guard officer
- present some concluding remarks

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Task 2 Do peer checking and check your friends' paper.

TRANSLATION **Translating words and sentences.**

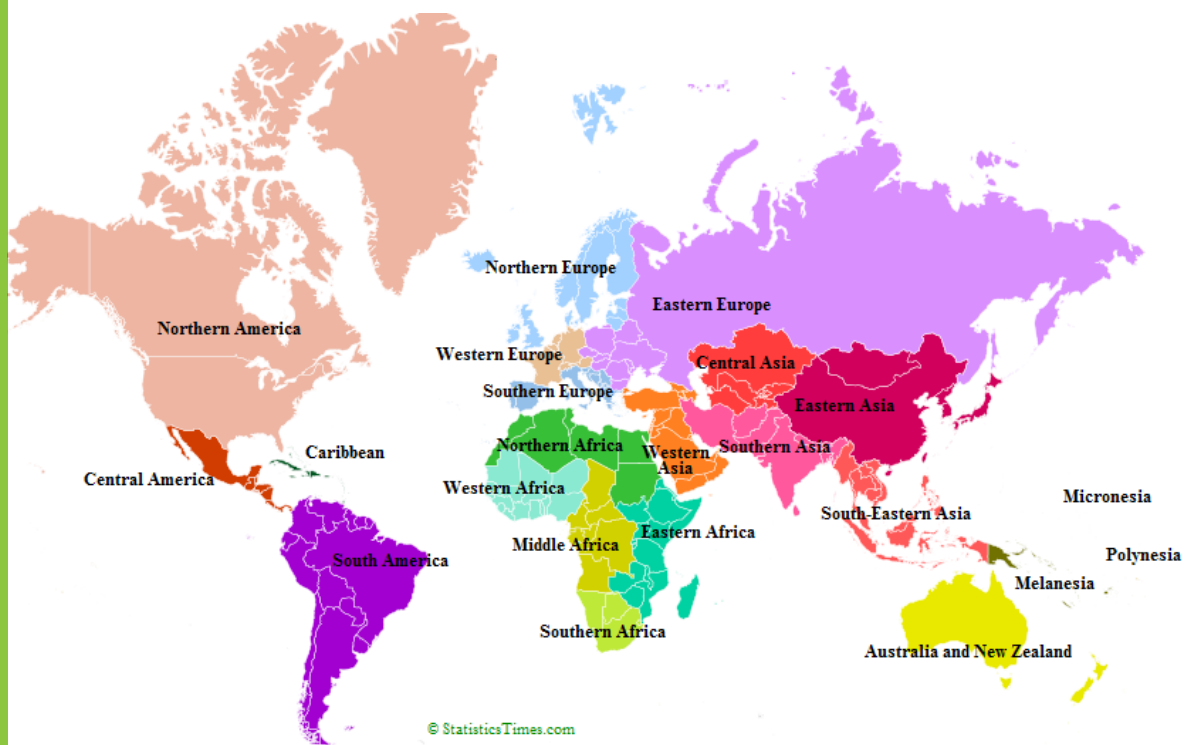
Task 1 Translate the sentences into English.

1. Cửa khẩu là cửa ngõ của một đất nước, nơi diễn ra nhiều hoạt động nhập cảnh, xuất cảnh, quá cảnh, nhập khẩu, xuất khẩu và các quan hệ quốc tế để tạo điều kiện thuận lợi cho việc phát triển kinh tế, văn hoá, xã hội của một quốc gia.
2. Cửa khẩu đóng một vai trò quan trọng trong chính trị, kinh tế, văn hoá, an ninh, quốc phòng, và quan hệ với bên ngoài.
3. Việc nhập khẩu và xuất khẩu hàng hoá sẽ trở nên dễ dàng hơn thông qua các cửa khẩu, đóng góp vào sự phát triển kinh tế của khu vực biên giới.
4. Lực lượng bộ đội biên phòng của chúng ta phải hợp tác với lực lượng biên phòng của các nước lân cận trong việc quản lý và bảo vệ biên giới quốc gia.
5. Nếu muốn đi nước ngoài, anh phải thực hiện 2 thủ tục là xuất cảnh và nhập cảnh.

Task 2 Translate the sentences into Vietnamese.

1. Please prepare your passports, papers and luggage for exit. When the bus arrives at the check point, everybody should quickly get off the bus, take your luggage, passports and papers to do the procedure for exiting
2. Come in a single line with your passports and papers in hands for convenient and quick checking.
3. All the border gates have specific administrative agencies which have to conform to the responsibility, mission and authority fixed by the law
4. The border gate lies on the International routes which are opened by the State's decision according to the International treaty.
5. The border gate is the gateway of a nation, and the international traffic connector which can lie on the through-traffic roads, rails on the land border, or deeply inland such as seaport, or airport.

Unit 5



TERRITORY

VOCABULARY:	National territory
GRAMMAR:	Reduced relative clauses
READING:	Scanning for details
LISTENING:	Listening for specific information
SPEAKING:	Giving directions
WRITING:	Formal vs. Informal letters; Writing request letter of information
TRANSLATION:	English – Vietnamese, Vietnamese – English

Task 1 Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. _____ is a defined area (including land, air and waters), considered to be possession of a state.

A. National territory	B. Border line
C. Population	D. Soil layer
2. The border protection force makes much contribution to firmly protecting the _____ independence and national border security.

A. domination	B. sovereignty
C. equality	D. power
3. Our great-grandfathers had to struggle against the _____ of the old Chinese.

A. power	B. legal status
C. domination	D. reasonableness
4. Vietnam is the Southeast Asian country that shares the _____ with China, Laos and Cambodia.

A. line	B. border
C. power	D. population
5. National territory is one of the _____ components of any country: territory, population and state.

A. legal	B. illegal
C. international	D. indispensable
6. _____ territory of a country is the space zone, which corresponds with the surface of its land and water area.

A. additional	B. special
C. airspace	D. land
7. _____ of a country is the water of all domestic rivers, ponds, lakes, canals and that of oceans belonging to the sovereignty of its State.

A. Land territory	B. Additional territory
C. Water territory	D. Airspace territory

Task 2 Match the words in column A with its synonym in column B.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. equality | a. highest ranking |
| 2. power | b. unlawful |
| 3. illegal | c. fairness |
| 4. absolute | d. complete |
| 5. supreme | e. authority |

1. Reduce a relative clause to a Past Participle Phrase

1. Remove the relative pronoun
2. Remove the verb 'be'
3. Place the past participle phrase **after** the modified noun

Examples:

The car which was purchased in Seattle was a vintage Mustang.

→ **Reduced:** *The car purchased in Seattle was a vintage Mustang.*

The elephant which was born in captivity was set free.

→ **Reduced:** *The elephant born in captivity was set free.*

2. Reduce a relative clause to a Present Phrase 1

1. Remove the relative pronoun
2. Remove the verb 'be'
3. Place the present participle phrase **after** the modified noun

Examples:

The professor who is teaching mathematics will leave the university.

→ **Reduced:** *The professor teaching mathematics will leave the university.*

The dog that is lying on the floor won't get up.

→ **Reduced:** *The dog lying on the floor won't get up.*

3. Reduce a relative clause to a Present Phrase 2

Some action verbs reduce to the present participle (ing form) especially when the present tense is used.

1. Remove the relative pronoun
2. Change the verb to the present participle form
3. Place the present participle phrase **after** the modified noun

Examples:

The man who lives near my home walks to work every day.

→ **Reduced:** *The man living near my home walks to work every day.*

The girl who attends my school lives at the end of the street.

→ **Reduced:** *The girl attending my school lives at the end of the street.*

Task 1 Combine the following sentences using the reduced relative clauses

1. The Red River, about 1,200 kilometers long, has two main tributaries. These are called the Song Lo and the Song Da

2. The Mekong is 4,220 kilometers long. It is regarded as one of the 12 great rivers of the world.

3. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an independent country with full components of its territory. These include its lands, its waters, its airspace and underground soil layers beneath its land and its water areas.

4. The water territory of a country is the water of all domestic rivers, ponds, lakes, canals and that of oceans. These belong to the sovereignty of its State.

5. In the north and northwest of Vietnam are the highlands and mountain plateaus. They are inhabited mainly by the ethnic minority groups.

Task 2 Each of the sentences below has one mistake. Find and correct it.

1. The territory of a country is the area where embraces the land, water and airspace limited by its border line.

2. The airspace territory of a country is the space zone that corresponding with the surface of its land and water area.

3. The Government's policy should see to the border guard soldiers which duty is to protect national border security and sovereignty.

4. The man offered you a seat on the bus today works in the Border Guard Command in Hanoi.

5. Vietnam is the Southeast Asian country shared the border with China, Laos and Cambodia.

NATIONAL TERRITORY

The territory of a country is the area that embraces the land, water and airspace limited by its border line. It fully, completely and absolutely belongs to the sovereignty of a country.

National territory is one of the indispensable components of any country: territory, population, state. It is the material condition for living, existing and developing environment of each State and people. Without territory there is no country with its full meaning. National territory consists of three main parts: the land, water and airspace.

The land territory comprises the entire mainland, islands, underground and underwater soil land layers of a country. The depth of underground and underwater soil land layers is limited from the surface to the center of the Earth.

The water territory of a country is the water of all domestic rivers, ponds, lakes, canals and that of oceans belonging to the sovereignty of its State.

The airspace territory of a country is the space zone that corresponds with the surface of its land and water area.

Besides the three main parts of national territory listed above, there is another part of national territory; it is special/ additional national territory.

Additional territory was formed during the expansion of national territory components and international relations to ensure national and international interests based on the principle of equality and reasonableness. In the international cooperation process, national additional territory has been formed.

National territorial sovereignty is supreme and absolute power over a state towards its territory, the state entity is the owner, manager and protector of its territory. That is the spiritual and inviolable right of a country.

Each country has full and absolute, inviolable domination of a national territorial sovereignty of a State in internal and foreign affairs, without sharing with any other forces.

Task 1 Read the passage and answer the questions about territory of a country.

1. What is the national territory of a country?
2. How many components does a country embrace? What are they?
3. How important is the component of a national territory?
4. How many parts does a national territory consist of? What are they?
5. What is the other part of national territory apart from the three main parts?

Task 2 Read the passage and choose the best answer for each questions

1. Which of the following is NOT the element of the land territory?
A. the mainland
B. the rivers
C. the islands
D. the underground
2. Which of the following best describes the water territory of a country?
A. It consists of the water of all rivers, ponds, lakes, canals and oceans in the country's borderline.
B. It refers to the water that surrounds the country.
C. It is composed by water of rivers, ponds and lakes with the exception of oceans.
D. It includes the land, water and air areas.
3. What does the space zone that matches with the surface of the land and water area refer to?
A. land territory
B. water territory
C. airspace territory
D. additional territory
4. Additional territory was formed on the basis of _____.
A. equality and fairness
B. international interest
C. international relations
D. national interest
5. What is considered the highest and complete power of a state toward it territory?
A. Additional territory
B. National territorial sovereignty
C. National territory
D. Special territory

Pre-Listening:

1. What are the best things about islands? Choose the three best things and explain the reasons for your choice with your partner(s).

the sea sunsets fish beaches
views peace and quiet romance safety

2. Discussion: It is believed that all islands should belong to the country nearest to them. Do you agree or disagree? Discuss your view with your partner(s).

While-Listening: Now listen to a piece of news about Indonesia attempting to count all its islands and complete that tasks that follows.

Task 1 Listen and fill in the blank with ONE word.

◀ Track 7

Indonesia has embarked on the (1) _____ of counting its islands in order to better protect its (2) _____ and marine resources. It hopes to locate and name an additional 1,700 (3) _____ in time for the UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in August. Indonesia wants to claim (4) _____ and fishing rights in the waters surrounding the islands, many of which its neighbors also claim. The Indonesian government says (5) _____ fishing in its waters is costing billions of dollars in lost revenue each year. A fisheries spokeswoman told the BBC: "Sixty per cent of islands in Indonesia don't have a name or (6) _____ have legal status, so they can easily be taken or claimed by another country."

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago. At the last UN conference on geographical (7) _____ in 2012, Indonesia registered 13,466 islands. A law in 1996 estimated that the number of islands was 17,508. The UN Convention on the (8) _____ of the Sea defines an island as, "a naturally formed area of land, (9) _____ by water, which is still exposed at high tide". A spokesman from Indonesia's Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries explained the scale of the task the counting team had. He said: "We have to visit every one of these islands, and (then we note the coordinates, the name, the meaning of the name, the (10) _____ of the land and describe the landscape and its geographical history...all that in great detail."

(Adapted from <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1706/170609-indonesia.html>)

Task 2 Listen again and choose the correct answer.

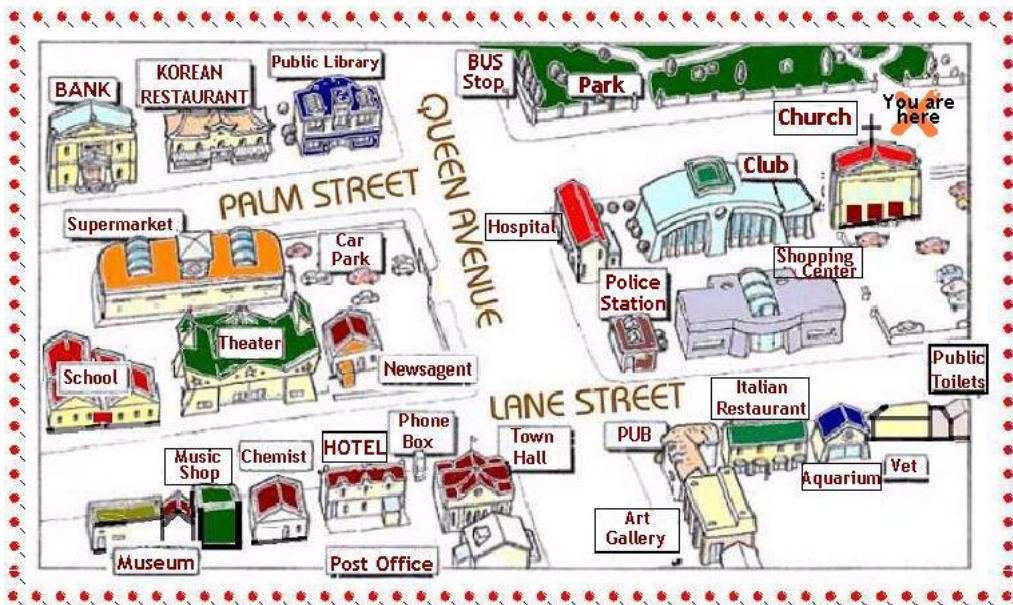
Track 8

1. What resources does Indonesia want to protect?
A. island resources B. marine resources
C. time resources D. oil resources
2. How many extra islands does Indonesia want to locate and name?
A. 11,000 B. 17,000
C. 7,100 D. 1,700
3. What kind of rights does Indonesia want to claim?
A. fishing rights B. legal rights
C. water rights D. lost rights
4. What is costing Indonesia billions of dollars in lost revenue?
A. claims B. oil prices
C. illegal fishing D. inflation
5. What percentage of islands in Indonesia does not have legal status?
A. 6% B. 60%
C. 66% D. 16%
6. When did Indonesia register 13,466 islands?
A. 2012 B. 1996
C. 1912 D. 2006
7. How many islands did a 1996 law say Indonesia had?
A. 18,508 B. 17,805
C. 17,508 D. 18,805
8. When must an island be exposed for it to officially be an island?
A. at high tide B. at low tide
C. at noon D. at midnight
9. How many of the islands does the counting team have to visit?
A. all of them B. three-quarters of them
C. at least half of them D. a third of them or more
10. In what kind of detail does the counting team have to report?
A. intimate detail B. brief detail
C. rough detail D. great detail

Task 1 Complete the sentences using the phrases in the box.

The Art Gallery is _____ Pub.
 The Hotel is _____ the phone box and the Chemist.
 The museum is _____ the school.
 The hospital is _____ Queen avenue and Palm street.
 The supermarket is _____ theatre.
 The police station is _____ the Lane street and the Queen avenue.
 The phone box is _____ the town hall.
 The club is _____ the hospital and the church.

- Next to
- Behind
- In front of
- Between ...and...
- On the left of...
- On the right of...
- Go straight/ ahead
- Turn left
- Turn right



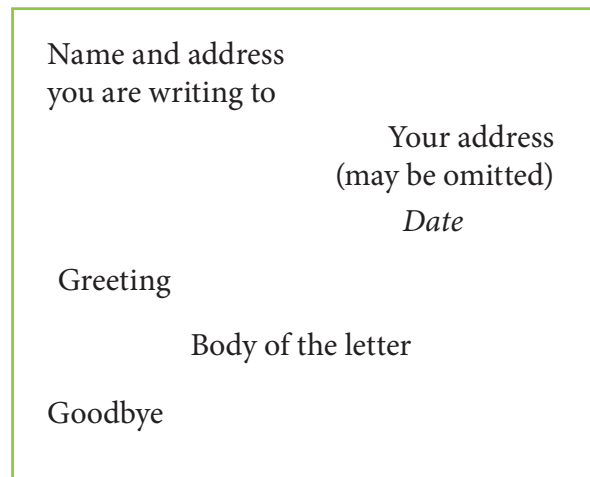
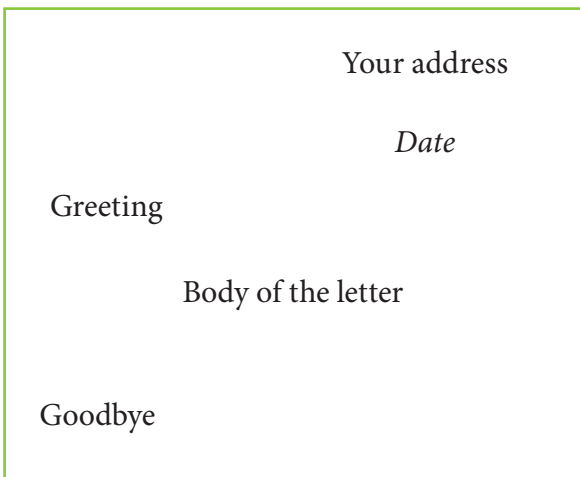
Task 2 Giving Directions

Work with your partner. Ask and answer the following questions.

1. How can I get to the nearest hospital?
2. Can you help me please? Where is the police station?
3. Can you show me the way to the immigration office?
4. Excuse me, where's the border gate station?

Before Writing

- make notes about what you want to say
- Organize your notes
- Make sure you are familiar with the layout of **informal/formal** letters



Before Writing

<u>Informal Register</u>	<u>Neutral Register</u>	<u>Formal Register</u>
. Dear + first name	. Dear + first name	. Dear + Sir/Madam Mr. Mrs. + family name Ms.

Goodbye	. Bye . Cheers . See you . Love (...)	. Yours truly . Kind Regards . Best Wishes . All the very best (...)	. Yours sincerely (if you know the name of the person you are writing to). . Yours faithfully (if you don't know the name).
Abbreviations	. You may use (eg. I'm)	. avoid abbreviations	. do not use abbreviations
Letter Structure	. 1st paragraph: say why you are writing; . Main body: divide it into paragraphs (use a paragraph for each idea; do not include unnecessary information); . Last paragraph: include closing remarks.		
After Writing	Revise your letter: make sure your purpose is clear; make sure you have included all your notes and avoid language errors, spelling mistakes or poor punctuation.		

Task 1 Read the letter requesting information.

REQUESTING INFORMATION - USEFUL PHRASES

Opening statement
I am writing to enquire about...
I am writing in connection with...

Requesting

First request
Could you possibly send...
I would be grateful if you could...
Would it be possible for you to tell me...
Would it be possible for you to send me...
I would appreciate some information about...

Further requests
Could you also please send me...
Another matter I need information on is...
I would also like some information on...

Closing paragraph
I look forward to receiving...
I would appreciate it if you could inform me as soon as possible...

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

A delegation from a border guard station from Laos is paying a visit to your border station. Write a letter to their border guard station to ask for the information of the visit. You should ask about the time, date, the length of the visit; whether the delegation need any special request about the accommodation, etc.

TRANSLATION

Task 1 Translate the sentences into Vietnamese.

1. The national land borders between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the neighbouring countries are determined by systems of border-marker posts.
2. The management and protection of the national borders and border regions aim to ensure the inviolability of the national borders.
3. The water territory of a country is the water of all domestic rivers, ponds, lakes, canals and that of oceans.
4. Territory of a country is the area that embraces the land, water and airspace limited by its border lines.
5. Each country has full and absolute sovereignty towards its territory.

Task 2 Translate the sentences into English.

1. Biên giới quốc gia của nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam là thiêng liêng, bất khả xâm phạm.
2. Xây dựng, quản lý, bảo vệ biên giới quốc gia có ý nghĩa đặc biệt quan trọng trong giai đoạn hiện nay.
3. Bảo vệ toàn vẹn lãnh thổ, chủ quyền quốc gia góp phần giữ vững ổn định chính trị và phát triển kinh tế-xã hội.

Unit 6



BORDER PATROL MANAGEMENT

VOCABULARY:	Border patrol management
GRAMMAR:	Gerunds and infinitives
READING:	Vocabulary in context; pronoun reference
LISTENING:	Listening for details
SPEAKING:	Role-playing
WRITING:	Formal letters (Cont'); Formal letter giving information
TRANSLATION:	English – Vietnamese, Vietnamese – English

Task 1 Match the opposites

Rules of engagement

Automatic fire	Indiscriminate fire
Controlled fire	Non-lethal force
Deadly force	Single, aimed shot

Task 2 Complete the text using these words

fire give halt identify load open

1. General

- A. In all situations, you must use the minimum force necessary.
- B. Carry your weapon unloaded, with no round in the breech. Do not (1) _____ your weapon unless you are ordered to.

2. Challenging

- A. You must (2) _____ a challenge before you open fire. Always give a challenge unless you or others are under armed attack.
- B. Challenge by shouting in English and then in the local language. "United Nation – (3) _____ OR I SHOOT!"

3. Opening fire

- A. You should only use deadly force if your life, or the lives of others are in immediate danger.
- B. Only open fire against a vehicle if the driver is driving directly at a person.
- C. If you have to (4) _____ fire, fire only single aimed shots and do not (5) _____ more rounds than necessary.
- D. You should only open fire if you can (6) _____ your target. Firing must be controlled – not indiscriminate.

Task 3 Use each of these words to fill in the blanks.

Migrants v Aliens

considered *citizen* *enter* *seeking*
illegally *identification* *paperwork* *nationality*

Why call these people “Undocumented Migrants” vice “Illegal Aliens”?

An (1) *undocumented* migrant is someone traveling from one place to another without the required (2) _____ that grants permission to travel from one country to another. This paperwork can include (3) _____, a passport, and/or a visa. Attempting to (4) _____ the U.S. without documentation is illegal in all cases except when (5) _____ protection from persecution or torture. Since some migrants may be seeking protection, they are not (6) _____ illegal. An alien by U.S. law is someone who is not a non-U.S. (7) _____, which makes up the majority of the world’s population. An illegal alien is a foreign (8) _____ that has entered the U.S. illegally or is remaining in the U.S. (9) _____.

GRAMMAR

Gerund and Infinitives

Task 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs

1. “Why are you going out?” “ _____ (post) this letter”
2. I really like _____ (play) video games.
3. We were desperate _____ (win) the match.
4. Are you frightened of _____ (be) on your own.
5. What do you want _____ (do) tonight?
6. _____ (get) up early is horrible.
7. My favourite sport is _____ (ski)
8. Would you prefer _____ (stay) at home?
9. We saw a man _____ (run) away.
10. I studied hard in order _____ (pass) my exams.
11. Tony told me _____ (call) tonight.
12. I can’t persuade Susie _____ (change) her mind.

Task 2 Choose the best answer.

1. Locality is an area, sector or region that Border Guard soldiers have to carry out the work of _____ and _____ under the requirements of professional investigation skills.
- A. fighting/ protecting B. to fight/ to protect
C. fight/ protect D. fighting/ protection
2. The soldiers are excited about _____ martial arts.
- A. showed B. showing
C. to show D. show
3. The border soldiers are responsible for _____ the border areas.
- A. protected B. protection
C. to protect D. protecting
4. They decided _____ a case of illegal entry in 2017.
- A. to prosecute B. prosecuting
C. prosecution D. prosecuted
5. After _____ records of cases of illegal entry and exit, they transferred them to the People's Procuracy at the same level within 20 days after the decision _____ prosecution.
- A. completing/ initiating B. completing/ to initiate
C. to complete/ to initiate D. to complete/ initiating
6. The border guard soldiers are in charge of _____ fundamental investigation in some commune in border areas.
- A. carry out B. to carry out
C. carrying out D. carried out
7. Border guard soldiers have to carry out the work of _____ under the requirements of professional investigation skills.
- A. fighting and protect B. fight and protect
C. fighting and protecting D. to fight and to protect

BORDER PATROL

Patrol at land and sea border is an activity of **armament** in border posts in order to ensure the intact character of national border landmarks, and signs; to detect, investigate, detain, arrest or fight against **foes**, or person violating national independence, sovereignty, national border security, to maintain the implementation of border agreements, **treaties**, rules or laws in the border areas that are under the control of border posts.



This is an activity of armament for border protection in border post that are performed in forms of sub-activities such as patrol, **surveillance**, guarding, quest, ambush, etc. Patrol for border protection is a basic and important activity in border protection ones in border posts. Border post carries out border protection by combination of various measures with various activities in which border patrol is performed **continuously** in mass area with complicated territory where other activities cannot be performed. In case of law **violations** that are in the authority of border force, border soldiers and officers on duty of border patrol directly deal with these by using their professions and military measures so as to maintain national independence, sovereignty and security.

Task 1 Match the highlighted words in the passage with the correct definition.

- a. close observation, especially of a suspected criminal
- b. equipping with military weapon or equipment
- c. enemies or opponents
- d. without interruption
- e. (about law) failing to comply with
- f. formally concluded agreement between states

Task 2 Read and choose the best answer

1. What does the word “this” in line 7 refer to?
A. the border B. the patrol
C. the law D. the border post
2. What does the word “ones” in line 11 refer to?
A. activities B. border protection
C. border posts D. patrol
3. What does the word “these” in line 16 refer to?
A. law violations B. border force
C. soldiers D. officers
4. Which is NOT mentioned as the sub-activities of border patrol?
A. guarding B. observing
C. negotiating D. ambushing
5. How do border soldiers and officers deal with law violation?
A. by using force B. by surveillance and guarding
C. by their authority D. by their professions and military measures

LISTENING

Listening for details

Pre-listening:

In pairs / groups, write down the names of the countries that share borders with your own country. Talk about those neighbours – past and present.

- Have relations always been good?
- Are there any border problems now?
- Is illegal immigration a problem?
- Is it easy to cross the borders? Should they be sealed?

While-listening:

Task 1 Listen and fill in the blank with ONE word.

Track 8

Arnold Schwarzenegger has called for the USA to “close the (1)_____...all across Mexico” to combat illegal (2)_____. The tough-talking California Governor was volunteering his views his on making America (3)_____ in front of hundreds of reporters at the Newspaper Association of America convention. An aide was quick to



jump to his rescue and clarify his comment. In her impromptu effort at damage limitation, Arnie's press secretary Margita Thompson (4)_____ that what Arnie really meant was that he wants the borders better policed, not closed: "He wants to make sure that our borders are secured so that we don't have (5)_____ entry."

Schwarzenegger was answering questions at the NAA convention and described border (6)_____ as a "lax situation" He stressed the need for tougher measures: "it is just (7)_____ to have all those people coming across and have the border open the way it is." He also lamented the fact that individual American states had little (8)_____ in immigration matters. Outraged Democrats were quick to pounce on Arnie's gaffe. Fabian Nunez warned Arnie should "ratchet down this rhetoric and retreat from this narrow-minded approach to immigration." Nunez intimated the Governor's (9) _____ resembled those of "political extremists, not rational (10)_____ -makers."

(Adapted from <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/0504/050421-mexicoborder.html>)

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

◀ Track 8

1. Arnold Schwarzenegger wants the USA-Mexico border closed.
2. He wants the borders closed to combat drug and people trafficking.
3. Arnie's assistant said he wants the borders tightly closed.
4. Arnie described security at the Mexican border as "lax".
5. Arnie believes American states should have more control over immigration.
6. A Democrat said Arnie had an open-minded approach to immigration.
7. Arnie's views were said to be politically extreme and irrational.

SPEAKING

Role-playing

Task 1 Read and do the following task.

Scenario:

It is a dark, cold and wet night on the border between country X and country Y. A group of refugees has arrived, fleeing from the war in X. They want to cross in to Y. They are hungry, tired and cold. They have no money, and no documents except their passports.

The refugees are desperate, and use several arguments to try to persuade the border patrol officers to let them in.

Work in groups of five. Two students play the role of the border patrol officers and three others act as the refugees. Role-play the conversation between the officers and the refugees. You can use the suggested arguments of border patrol officers and refugees in your conversation.

Suggested arguments and opinions of border patrol officers:

- They are desperate, we can't send them back.
 - If we send them back, we will be responsible if they are arrested, tortured or killed.
 - Can they prove that they are genuine refugees? May be they are just here to look for a better standard of living?
 - Our country is a military and business partner of country X. We can't be seen to be protecting them.
 - They will bring political trouble.
- Suggested arguments and opinions of refugees:
- Our children are hungry, you have a moral responsibility to help us.
 - We will be killed if we go back.
 - We only want shelter until it is safe to return.

(Adapted from <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/HRELibrary/sec010042006eng.pdf>)

Task 2 Rearrange the words to make sentences; then practice these request with your partner(s).

1. Slow / please / down

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

3. you / Did / unattended / leave your / at any time / luggage/?

4. return ticket / see / May I / your / ?

5. this / take / Can you / camera / out?

6. take off / to me / your / coat / and /give / Can you / it / please?

7. hasn't / Passport / finished yet / control

8. on the nearest / must / Vietnam / You / plane / leave

9. conveyor belt / Put / luggage / on / the / please / your

10. the / Join / please / queue

11. undergo / control / must / You / passport

12. down / please / Calm

13. Did anybody / any objects / the flight / give / before / you

14. shoes / Take off / your

WRITING

Formal letters (Cont'); Formal letter giving information

Task 1 Read the useful phrases.

GIVING INFORMATION - USEFUL PHRASES

Opening statement

I am writing in reply to your letter asking for information about...

I am writing in reply to your request for information regarding...

I am writing to inform you about...

In reply to your query,...

Additional information

I am pleased to inform you that...

I wish to tell you that...

You might also find it useful to know that...

It might be interesting for you to know that...

I wish to provide you with...

Closing paragraph

I hope that I have been of some assistance to you.

Please inform me if I can be of any further assistance.

I hope I have answered some of your questions.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require any further assistance.

Task 2

The delegation from Vietnam is paying a visit to the border guard station in Lao. You received a letter from their border guard station in Laos requesting detailed information of the trip such as the time, date, the length of the visit; whether the delegation need any special request about the accommodation, etc. Write a response letter to give information as requested.

TRANSLATION

Task 1 Translate the sentences into Vietnamese.

1. Illegal immigration violates national security and social safety.
2. The Border guards have the duties to fight against the criminals of illegal immigration in the border areas.
3. Patrol for border protection is a basic and important activity in border protection work.
4. In order to fulfill border patrol duty, border guards and border officers must understand their patrol duty.
5. Border guards must be confident, intelligent and flexible in fighting and solving problems.

Task 2 Translate the sentences into English.

1. Khu vực biên giới biển luôn tồn tại một số đặc điểm thuận lợi cho các đối tượng xuất nhập cảnh trái phép.
2. Cần thường xuyên tập huấn cho các cán bộ chiến sĩ trực tiếp làm công tác tuần tra biên giới.
3. Phòng chống tội phạm là công tác căn bản trong cuộc đấu tranh chống tội phạm nói chung.
4. Cán bộ chiến sĩ biên phòng sử dụng nghiệp vụ và các biện pháp quân sự để gìn giữ độc lập, chủ quyền và an ninh quốc gia.
5. Các chiến sĩ biên phòng cần phối hợp chặt chẽ, chuẩn bị kỹ càng và sẵn sàng hành động.



Unit 7

EXTERNAL RELATION WORK

VOCABULARY:	External relation work of border guard force
GRAMMAR:	Passive voice – present tense
READING:	Identifying topic and main idea
Identifying meaning in context	Listening for details
LISTENING:	Listening for details
SPEAKING:	Discussion – difficulty of immigrants in a new culture
WRITING:	Formal letters (cont’); Formal letter giving information
TRANSLATION:	English – Vietnamese, Vietnamese – English

Task 1 Choose the best answer that shows the synonym of the underlined word.

1. The external relation work of Vietnam's Border Guard force is to work, communicate with the Border Guard force and local authorities of the adjacent countries.
A. neighbouring B. friend C. international D. territorial
2. External relation work is one of the measures that Border Guard force applies to ensure the inviolability of national sovereignty and security in border areas.
A. indispensability B. integrity C. equality D. untouchability
3. Border Guard force deals with the foreigner-related problems that take place in border areas to protect the territorial integrity in border areas.
A. safety B. unity C. independence D. sovereignty
4. External relation work of border guard force is to maintain the equality, friendship and mutual benefit with other countries.
A. correlative B. local C. national D. political
5. External relation work is operated under the motto of co-operation and struggling in order to build the border of peace, friendship, political stability and ensure national defense and security.
A. status B. solidity C. awareness D. security

Task 2 Find one option that CANNOT match with the given word to make a phrase.

1. border A. guard
 B. management
 C. gate
 D. relation
2. national A. independence
 B. equality
 C. sovereignty
 D. territory
3. territorial A. integrity
 B. waters
 C. duties
 D. expansion

Task 1 Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Decide whether the verbs are in active or passive form.

1. My sister _____ (not/speak) English very well.
2. _____ (the bread/bake) every day?
3. The Olympic Games _____ (not/hold) every year.
4. My brother is a baker, he _____ (bake) bread.
5. Who _____ (write) the articles in that magazine?
6. How often _____ (you/open) your emails?
7. _____ (English/speak) in your family?
8. Our products _____ (export) to several countries.
9. My cousin is an author, he _____ (write) books.
10. _____ (whisky/make) in Scotland?
11. _____ (your boss/hold) a meeting every week?
12. Books _____ (sell) in that shop over there.
13. This programme _____ (not/show) on TV very often.
14. These computers _____ (not/produce) any more.
15. They _____ (sell) fruit and vegetables at the local market.

Task 2 Rewrite the following sentences using passive voice.

1. The border guards protect the national borders.

2. The border guards maintain security, social order and safety in the border regions.

3. They open a border trade zone in the village this month.

4. Vietnamese Friendship Association and Vietnamese-Chinese Friendship Association organize a cultural exchange event in border areas every year.

5. This event consolidates the traditional friendship between the two countries.

6. China and Vietnam works out a new agreement on land border management.

7. Border guards deal with the foreigner-related problems in border areas.

The Border Guard is assigned to manage and protect the country's border, while playing an important role in building borders of peace, friendship, cooperation and development. Thus, improving the effectiveness of international cooperation and border defence diplomacy represents a matter of importance.



Over the past years, the Border Guard has conducted border defence external affairs in a comprehensive manner and obtained significant results. Border defence relations with neighbours have been deepened, and cooperation has been encouraged. Hundreds of joint patrols have been carried out with the participation of thousands of cadres and soldiers in cooperation with neighbours'



border management forces. As a result, the Border Guard has effectively fought against smuggling and illegal immigration; successfully handled the issues of free migration and marriage without certificates in the border areas between Vietnam and Laos; prevented ethnic minorities in the provinces of the Central Highlands from illegally immigrating to Cambodia and hostile activities in the border areas.

A part from bilateral cooperation, multilateral international cooperation in the field of border defence has been developed both widely and deeply, thereby greatly contributing to successfully implementing the policy of open diplomacy. In external affairs, the Border Guard has actively taken part in building institutions and mechanisms for defence cooperation with countries, such as Russia, Australia, the U.S., India and Thailand.

(Adapted from <http://tapchiqptd.vn/en/theory-and-practice/border-guard-improves-the-effectiveness-of-international-cooperation-and-border-defence-diplomacy/11327.html>)

Task 1 Read and answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of the reading passage?
2. What are the roles of the Border Guard?
3. What are mentioned as the issues in the border areas between Vietnam and Laos?
4. What are the issues found in the border areas between Vietnam and Cambodia?
5. Name some countries that the Border Guard has successfully built a diplomatic relationship with.

Task 2 Read and choose the best answer.

1. What is NOT mentioned as one of the main tasks of the Border Guard?
 - A. protect the country's border
 - B. build border of peace and cooperation
 - C. detect immigration at airports
 - D. fight against smuggling
2. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
 - A. Achievements in external affairs of the Border Guard
 - B. Issues in the border areas with neighbouring countries
 - C. Illegal immigration issues between Vietnam and Laos
 - D. The foundation of joint patrols
3. What does the third paragraph mainly discuss?
 - A. Bilateral cooperation in border defence
 - B. Multilateral international cooperation in border defence
 - C. External affair with European countries
 - D. Open diplomacy with the U.S.
4. What is the word cooperation in line 2 closest in meaning to?
 - A. external affairs
 - B. collaboration
 - C. protection
 - D. management
5. What is the synonym of the word handle in paragraph 2?
 - A. deal with
 - B. figure out
 - C. take part in
 - D. fight for

LISTENING

Listening for details

Task 1 Listen to the news “Migrants Dying at Sea” and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Track 11

1. A ship carrying migrants sank in the Mediterranean Sea on the way to Libya.
2. The number of victims in the sink has not been calculated yet.
3. About 35,000 migrants have successfully reached Greece so far this year.
4. Thousands of people were dead while trying to reach Europe.
5. Human traffickers promised to help these people have a better life.

Task 2 Listen to a piece of news and fill in the blank with the word you hear.

Track 12

Teenage Migrants Drowned in Yemen By Smuggler



A human smuggler, who (1) _____ migrants from Africa to Yemen, reportedly pushed over 100 (2) _____ overboard this week. At least 29 bodies of teens were recovered and over 20 have been reported (3) _____. The migrants were teenagers from Somalia and Ethiopia. The (4) _____ Organization for Migration (IOM) discovered 27 survivors from the boat on a beach. The (5) _____ reportedly pushed the migrants overboard and aborted the trip after spotting authorities near the coast.

(Adapted from <https://www.englishclub.com/efl/listening-news/teenage-migrants-drowned-yemen/>)

SPEAKING

Discussion

Work in pair and discuss the following questions with your partner:

1. Is it difficult for immigrants to be assimilated into a new culture? Why?
2. What are the reasons that immigrants sometimes feel so isolated from other people?
3. What problems do they have?
4. How would you as an immigrant behave in relation to language, new traditions, education of your children, free time activities?

WRITING

Thank-you letter

Task 1 Read the sample thank-you letter and fill in the blank with the given phrases.

- a. constant attention to detail
- b. so considerate by helping
- c. gracious hospitality
- d. Please express our appreciation
- e. Please express our appreciation

Dear Mr T,

Thank you so much for your warm reception and your (1)..... on our recent visit to Laos.

Without your (2)....., we would not have enjoyed ourselves nearly so much. Your rapport with the Border force was obvious as you were able to provide introductions to all the agencies we wanted to meet.

But more than the business arrangements, you were (3)..... us make the best use of our limited time to see the country and learn more of the Laos culture. Taking us to dinner all three evenings at the most elegant restaurants, I'm sure, took you away from your family. (4).....to them also for allowing us the extra time to visit with you and your colleagues.

Would you please plan on (5)..... when you attend next year's convention here? Thank you again for such an enjoyable, as well as profitable, time with you in your country.

Yours sincerely,

Task 2 Writing a letter

Useful phrases used in thank-you letter

- I appreciate your consideration / guidance / help / time.
- I sincerely appreciate ...
- Please accept my deepest/ sincere appreciation / gratitude / thanks.
- Thank you for your assistance / consideration / encouragement / guidance / support / thoughtfulness / time.
- I value the insights and guidance you provide.
- Your help is greatly appreciated.
- Thanks very much for the assistance you provide my business. It is sincerely appreciated.

Writing task:

You have just come back from a business trip to the border guard station in China. Write a letter to thank the border guards in Chinese border station for their support during your business trip and invite them to pay a visit to your station. You can use the above phrases for reference.

TRANSLATION

Task 1 Translate the sentences into Vietnamese.

1. Border guard force has to directly deal with the foreign-related problems.
2. In foreign relations, it is necessary to ensure internal security.
3. The external relation work of border guard force includes regular and irregular negotiations, exchanges and talks with those in neighbouring countries.
4. The Laos delegation, during their working visit to Vietnam, will attend a conference held in Lao Cai province.
5. China and Vietnam have agreed to work out a new agreement on land border management.

Task 2 Translate the sentences into English.

1. Thoả thuận được thống nhất để đảm bảo biên giới quốc gia của mỗi nước không bị thay đổi
2. Chúng ta phải hợp tác để cùng tồn tại trong hoà bình, đoàn kết và hữu nghị.
3. Nhiệm vụ ngoại giao của các chiến sĩ bộ đội biên phòng Việt nam là rất quan trọng.
4. Bộ đội biên phòng Việt Nam thường xuyên giúp đỡ nước bạn phát hiện và xử lý vấn đề vượt biên trái phép.
5. Vấn đề tội phạm ở khu vực biên giới diễn biến rất phức tạp.

Unit 8



TECHNOLOGY

VOCABULARY:	Biometric identification and noun formation
GRAMMAR:	Passive voice for past simple
READING:	Identifying main ideas and specific details
LISTENING:	Listening for details
SPEAKING:	Talking about technology
WRITING:	Describing a piece of technological device
TRANSLATION:	English – Vietnamese, Vietnamese – English

Task 1 Match the word with the definition

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. iris | A. a mark made by the pattern of lines on the tip of a person's finger |
| 2. fingerprints | B. the front part of the head between the forehead and the chin |
| 3. face | C. the round coloured part that surrounds the pupil of your eye |
| 4. palm | D. the characteristics that distinguish people from others |
| 5. identity | E. the inner surface of the hand between the wrist and the fingers |

Task 2 Put the words from task 1 into the gaps to complete the following sentences.

1. He had left his _____ on the glass, so the police were able to arrest him.
2. I always wash my _____ and shave first thing in the morning.
3. The police are trying to discover the _____ of the killer.
4. _____, face and fingerprints are the body features that can be used for human identification.
5. The fortune-teller read my _____ and told me what was going to happen in my life.

Task 3 Change the verbs on the left into nouns on the right. With some verbs, you can make a noun by adding -ion, -sion, -ation, for example, decide → decision; imagine → imagination

Verbs	Nouns
combine	
falsify	
identify	
distinguish	
inform	

Task 4 Complete the sentences with a noun from Task 3.

1. Palmprints and fingerprints should be used in _____ to enhance the accuracy of identification.
2. Biometric technology makes intentional _____ more difficult.
3. What kind of _____ do you often get from the Internet?
4. Biometric systems have several advantages over conventional _____ methods.
5. It's difficult to make a clear _____ between identical twins.

	Form: To be + past participle	Example
Positive	S + was/were + past participle	The window was broken last night.
Negative	S + wasn't/weren't + past participle	The rooms weren't cleaned yesterday.
Interrogative	Was/were + S + past participle	Was he found in the forest by the police?

Task 1 Put the verbs into Past Simple Passive.

1. These exercises _____ well. (do)
2. Many training sessions _____ at the Carl Lewis Stadium last year. (hold).
3. All the sessions _____ by all the members of the Athletics team.
(attend)
4. Proper athletics shorts and shirts _____ at last year's training sessions.
(wear)
5. Late comers _____ from the team yesterday. (drop)

Task 2 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in the positive form of past simple.

use establish sign raise invent

1. The telephone _____ by Alexander Graham Bell.
2. The price of gas _____ by the government last year.
3. The contract _____ signed by the two businessmen yesterday.
4. The first radar station _____ in Britain in the 1930s.
5. Tanks _____ in combat for the first time in 1916

Task 3 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in the negative form

break take sell invent hurt

1. Luckily the drivers _____ in the accident last night.
2. The photos are recent. They _____ 100 years ago.
3. The window _____ by the boys yesterday.
4. They bought some stamps and posted their letters in the post office but envelopes _____ there.
5. The first portable machine gun _____ by Leonardo da Vinci.

Task 4 Put all the questions in the passive voice.

1. Did they build this house 100 years ago?

2. Who invented computers?

3. What time did the boys hand in their papers?

4. Did Paul Cornu fly the first helicopter?

5. Did they invent the machine gun in 1893?

READING

Identifying main ideas and specific details

Task 1 Read the text and decide whether the statements below it are True or False.

On the Mexican Border, a Case for Technology Over Concrete

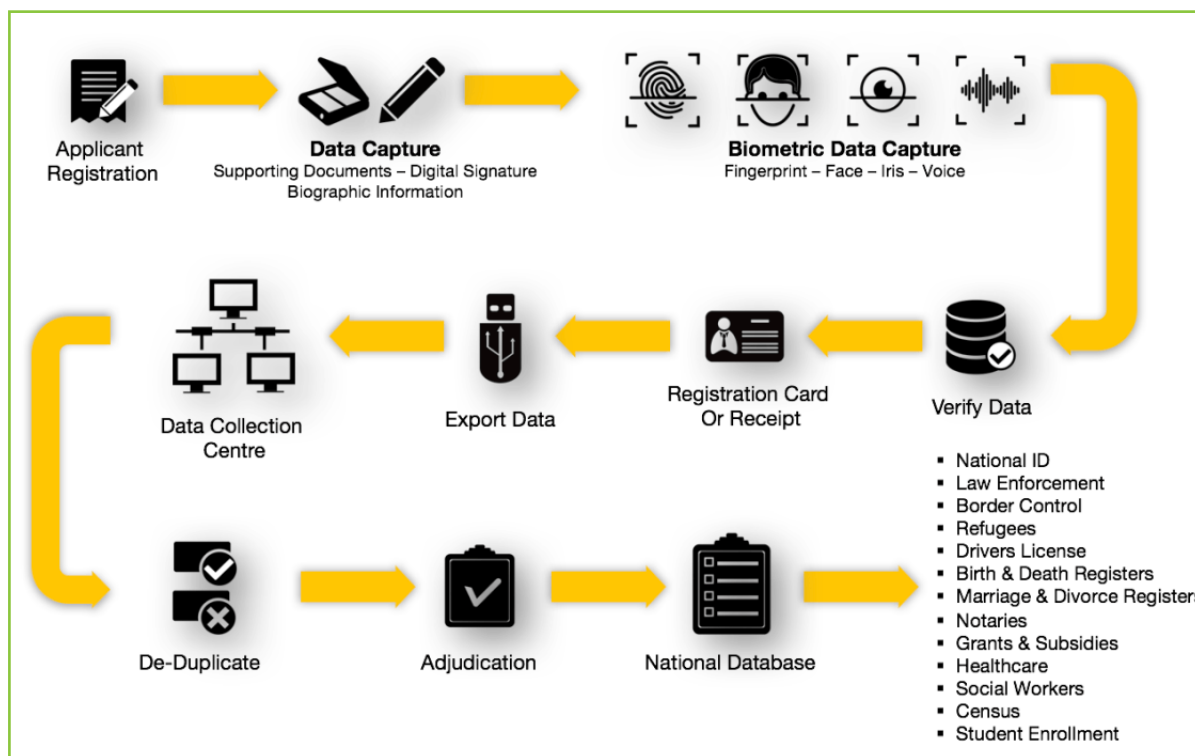
The Mexico–United States border is an international border with complicated terrains, ranging from mountains, hills, valleys to uninhabitable deserts. It extends from the Pacific Ocean to the west and Gulf of Mexico to the east. It is a challenging environment for Border Patrol agents. For most of the past century, agents patrolled this vast territory mostly on their own. They have to rely on personal knowledge, experience, instincts, guts and luck to find answers to challenges and mysteries.

Nearly a decade ago the Border Patrol established a three-pronged strategy for better securing U.S. borders: hiring more highly skilled agents, building and maintaining better fences, barriers and access roads, and deploying specialized technologies that help agents monitor their turf.

In recent years, Customs and Border Protection has increased the use of modern technology including radars, long-distance cameras, fixed towers and aerial and underground sensors. Radars track movement. Cameras allow agents to “see” what caused that movement. Therefore, an agent only needs a computer which is linked to long-distance cameras and surveillance equipment to see what is happening on the border and to deploy resources to respond to people crossing or drug smuggling.



The Department of Homeland Security uses more than 12,000 sensors along the border, hundreds of license plate readers at ports of entry, and giant X-ray scanners for trains and trucks. The agency is planning to add smaller drones (unmanned aerial vehicle _UAV) for facial recognition and additional equipment that can capture biometric information.



In many respects the border security challenge has already changed. In 2000, 1.6 million arrests were made along the Mexican border, and that followed 17 years of averaging more than a million arrests a year. As more agents, better infrastructure and more powerful technology take hold, arrests have dropped by more than 85 percent.

In short, the combined technology has created a virtual wall in some areas of the border that can be as effective as a physical one, at far lower cost.

(Adapted from <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/06/20/us/politics/on-the-mexican-border-a-case-for-technology-over-concrete.html>)

1. ____ The US-Mexico border is small.
2. ____ The US-Mexico border is formed by deserts only.
3. ____ Patrol along the Mexico–United States border used to be an easy task.
4. ____ The US-Mexico border runs from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico.
5. ____ In the past century, Border Patrol agents didn't use modern technology for their work.

Task 2 Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What is the three-pronged strategy for better securing U.S. borders?

2. What technological devices are used for Customs and Border Protection along the Mexico–United States border ?

3. How many sensors are used by the Department of Homeland Security along the border?

4. What can be used for facial recognition?

5. How many arrests were made along the Mexican border in 2000?

LISTENING

Listening for details

Off-duty gadgets

shortwave radio
GPS receiver

mobile phone
digital camera

laptop (portable computer)
PDA



1



2



3



4



5



6

Task 1 Listen and tick.

Track 13

Activities	Yes	No	Don't know
connect to a computer			
connect to the internet			
send e-mails			
make phone calls			
locate your position with GPS			
play games			
listen to the radio			
watch TV			
play movies			
help with the shopping			

Task 2 Listen to the talk about the inventor of the telephone. As you listen, write down the missing information in the notes below.

Track 14

The man who invented the telephone was Alexander Graham Bell. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1_____. His father and grandfather had both been teachers of 2_____. His father had worked out the system of "Visible Speech", that is, a system by which a deaf person can "see" what people say by reading 3_____. Bell learned this system and soon he 4_____ a teacher of the deaf too, and he opened his 5_____ for deaf people in Canada.

Through his teaching, Bell became interested in the 6_____ of the human voice. He thought that it should be possible to 7_____ sound across a distance. He worked very hard with his assistant Thomas A. Watson day and night on this idea. They made some 8_____ and tried again after each failure.

SPEAKING

Talk about technology

Task 1 Work in pair. Ask and answer the questions.

- How much time do you spend using a computer at work or at home?
- What do you mainly use a computer for?
- Did you learn how to use a computer at school?
- Have you ever taken a course to improve your computer skills?
- Has the internet made your job / studies easier?
- Which device do you prefer to use for browsing the internet?

Task 2 Describe a piece of technological device that you find useful.

You should say:

- what it is
- what you can do with it
- how often you use it and explain why you find it so useful

To connect two agreeing ideas we can use linking words such as in addition, moreover, furthermore and also. Look at the examples:

Idea 1	Linking word	Agreeing idea
Computers give students access to lots of information.	In addition, Moreover, Furthermore, Also	Computers make studying more time effective.

We can also add an example using for example:

Computers give students access to lots of information. For example, there are dictionaries and reference books online.

To contrast ideas, we can use linking words such as **however, yet, although** and **on the other hand**. Look at the examples:

Idea 1	Linking word	Agreeing idea
Computers give students access to lots of information.	However, On the other hand,	not all information on the internet is correct.
Computers give students access to lots of information,	yet although	not all information on the internet is correct.

Task 1 Look at the essay questions and complete each sentence below with an agreeing idea.

1. Why is playing computer games bad for children?

Playing computer games can be bad for children’s eyes. In addition, _____

2. How can technology help us at work?

Technology at work makes it easier to communicate with other companies. Furthermore,

3. How can social networking be negative?

Social networking can be a waste of time. Also, _____

4. What are the benefits of technological devices?

Technological devices help people to relax and create a familiar environment. In addition, _____

5. What are the advantages of using laptops?

One benefit of laptops is that they allow people to do things where they want to. Another positive aspect is that _____

Task 2 Look at the essay questions and complete each sentence below with a contrasting idea.

1. Why is playing computer games bad for children?

Playing computer games can be bad for children's eyes, yet _____

2. How can technology help us at work?

Technology at work makes it easier to communicate with other companies. However, _____

3. How can social networking be negative?

Social networking can be a waste of time for some people. On the other hand, _____

4. What are the benefits of technological devices?

Although technological devices help people to relax and create a familiar environment, _____

5. What are the advantages of using laptops?

Laptops allow people to do things where they want to, yet _____

TRANSLATION

Task 1 Translate the following sentences from English into Vietnamese.

1. Instead of a wall, we should increase the use of modern technology, including cameras, fixed towers and aerial and underground sensors.

2. The video surveillance systems have been in operation for years, proving to be invaluable in securing U.S borders.

3. Radars track movement. Cameras allow agents to "see" what caused that movement.

4. Technology like computers, mobile phone etc. has brought enormous improvements to many people's lives worldwide.

5. To some people, technology seems to be controlling their lives.

Task 2 Translate the following sentences from Vietnamese into English.

1. Súng máy được Sir Hiram Maxim phát minh vào năm 1883.

2. Máy bay trực thăng lần đầu được sử dụng trong cuộc chiến vào năm 1944.

3. Thiết bị điện tử đã giúp tôi ở nhiều khía cạnh, bao gồm công việc, học tập và giao tiếp.

4. Các nhân viên tuần tra biên giới sử dụng các máy quét lớn để kiểm tra xe buýt và thậm chí cả tàu hỏa nhằm tìm ma túy và những kẻ buôn lậu người

5. Sinh trắc học sử dụng các đặc tính vật lý của một người như dấu vân tay để xác định danh tính.

Unit 9



CRIMES AT THE BORDER

VOCABULARY:	Crimes
GRAMMAR:	First conditional
READING:	Scanning for details
LISTENING:	Listening for specific information
SPEAKING:	Making a presentation
WRITING:	Writing about cause-effect and solutions
TRANSLATION:	English – Vietnamese, Vietnamese – English

Task 1 Match the words and phrases on the left with the words and phrases on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. commit | A. of a crime |
| 2. accuse someone | B. with a crime |
| 3. charge someone | C. a crime |
| 4. serve | D. guilty |
| 5. find someone | E. a sentence of 15 months |

Task 2 Fill the gaps with suitable words from the list below.

guilty	against	offence	prove	committed
evidence	convicted	broken	fine	sentence

- I have never _____ the law and _____ a crime.
- In Britain it is _____ the law to drive a car without insurance.
- If you park illegally you will have to pay a _____.
- The police were fairly sure the man committed the crime, but they knew it would be difficult to _____ it in court.
- The jury must decide if the accused is innocent or _____.
- In order to reach their decision, the jury must listen carefully to the _____.
- If the accused is _____ of murder, the _____ may be at least ten years in prison.
- He has been in trouble with the police once before, but it was only a minor _____.

Task 3 Match the word with the definition.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. A spy | A. A person who buys and sells weapons |
| 2. An immigration officer | B. A person who takes drugs |
| 3. A drug addict | C. A person who gathers information about other countries |
| 4. A gunrunner | D. A person who checks your documents when you want to enter a country |
| 5. A smuggler | E. A person who brings goods into a country illegally. |

Task 4 Complete the sentences with preposition *in/of/with/of/under*.

- The customs officers arrested Bob and charged him _____ smuggling.
- I regret to tell you that you are _____ arrest.
- Tony was caught by a policeman who was _____ duty and cycling to work.
- He is suspected _____ bringing prohibited goods into the country.
- David was often _____ trouble with police when he was young.

Form and Example	Usage
<p>If S + V (present simple), S +will/can/may + verb. If it rains tomorrow, I will stay at home.</p>	<p>Giả định về một việc có thể xảy ra trong tương lai (thường thấy các dấu hiệu nhận biết như ‘in the future, next..., tomorrow)</p>

Task 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets, using first conditional.

- If you _____ (go) to see this film, you will have a good time.
- If he _____ (play) sport, he will live longer.
- She _____ (not be) an architect if she doesn't go to university.
- They _____ (ring) us if we give them our phone number.
- If we _____ (not solve) the problem, we won't get the prize.

Task 2 Match the sentence halves.

1. It will be cheaper	A. will you give it back to me?
2. If I don't see you later,	B. if you go by bus.
3. You will learn more	C. I'll see you on Friday.
4. If you get the job,	D. if you come to every class.
5. You won't have time	E. will you earn more money?
6. If I lend you this book,	F. if you don't start now.

Task 3 Complete with the correct form of the verbs, using first conditional.

- If you _____ me your secret, I _____ anybody. (tell, not tell)
- He _____ angry if you _____ him. (be, not tell)
- If I _____ it down, I _____ it. (not write, not remember)
- If you _____ her nicely, she _____ you. (ask, help)
- _____ you _____ me if you _____ any news. (call, get)

Task 4 Complete with the correct form of the verbs, using first conditional.

- You / go / to school on foot / you / be / late.

- I / have / money / I / buy / you a present.

- I / do / my homework / I / find / my notebook.

- My mum / give / me five pounds / I / do / the washing-up.

- We / spend / our holidays in Spain / we / visit / Valencia.

Smuggling, Trade Fraud, Fake Commodities and gambling are the crimes that need to be prevented and punished strictly in Vietnam. There are hot spots of organised crime, crimes hidden under business operations and high-tech crime with trans-national gambling worth a large amount of money.



According to Senior Lieutenant General Lê Quý Vương, Deputy Minister of Public Security, as many as 42,577 criminal violations were discovered in 2017, a decrease of 3.02 per cent compared to the previous year. About 225,837 smuggling, trade fraud and fake commodity cases were discovered.



The smuggling and trade fraud at the border route of three northern provinces of Lạng Sơn, Quảng Ninh and Lào Cai have been eased. However, cigarette smuggling on the border route of the southwest region is getting complicated. Smugglers transport 10,000 to 40,000 packets of cigarettes via coaches, trucks and boats each time.

According to Major General Nguyễn Văn Sơn, deputy head of Việt Nam's Coast Guard, petrol and oil smuggling is a hot issue.

Vietnamese smugglers exchange petrol and oil with foreigners about 50 to 100 nautical miles far from the shore and prepare documents if they are discovered.

Meanwhile, commodity trafficking, especially drug trafficking, is getting more complicated at Việt Nam's borders with China, Laos and Cambodia.

(Adapted from <http://vietnamnews.vn/politics-laws/422088/police-urged-to-fight-smuggling-fraud.html#vJ2XBxeGQ1H0PIfp.99>)

Task 1 Read and answer the questions.

- Which of these crimes is not mentioned in the text?
 - human trafficking
 - gambling
 - smuggling
- According to Senior Lieutenant General Lê Quý Vương, how many smuggling, trade fraud and fake commodity cases were discovered in 2017?
 - over 200.000
 - 200.000
 - none
- According to the text, in what provinces have smuggling and trade fraud been eased?
 - Ninh Thuan
 - Lang Son, Quang Ninh and Lao Cai
 - Son La
- How many packets of cigarettes are transported on the border route of the southwest region each time?
 - less than 10.000
 - over 40.000
 - between 10.000 and 40.000
- How is drug trafficking at Vietnam's borders with China, Laos and Cambodia?
 - it stays unchanged
 - it has been reduced
 - it is becoming worse

Task 2 Match the adjectives/nouns on the left with the nouns on the right to make a word combination. Consult the text.

1. organized	A. smuggling
2. complicated	B. crime
3. cigarette	C. commodity
4. fake	D. gambling
5. transnational	E. issues

LISTENING

Listening for specific information

Task 1 Fill in each numbered blank with ONE missing word

◀ Track 15

Traffic is often in the news. In its most common use, it refers to the movement of vehicles: cars, bikes and (1)_____, and the systems associated with that movement, such as traffic lights and air traffic control. There's also '(2)_____ traffic'; we're part of it when





we use the telephone. 'Traffic' can also refer to the movement of (3)_____ when people are buying and selling, or trading. In many parts of the world, trade includes human beings. In the news, we refer to this illegal trade as **people trafficking** or (4)_____ **trafficking**. It refers to the illegal activity of smuggling people; women being sold as (5)_____, children sold into prostitution, illegal migrants smuggled

through customs by **people traffickers** or 'snakeheads', often in (6)_____ conditions. The authorities who try to stop, or combat, **trafficking** are also watching for illegal drugs, stolen (7)_____ and counterfeit and untaxed goods. These are smuggled by people we could call **traffickers**.

People trafficking is an interesting story for our news bulletins for several reasons including; the size of the problem, the fact that it (8)_____ many countries, and the human drama of people's experiences.

Task 2 Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Track 16

1. Traffic refers to the movement of vehicles, the flow of information and the movement of goods.
2. Human trafficking is the trade of humans for prostitution or forced marriage.
3. Illegal immigrants enjoy good living conditions when they are smuggled.
4. Drugs and wildlife are not the targets of traffickers any more.
5. Only a few countries are affected by human trafficking.

SPEAKING

Presentation

Good morning/afternoon, everyone. Thanks for coming to my presentation.

My name is....

I'm.....

Today I'm going to talk to you about....

First, I'll give you some basic information about....

Then, I'll talk about....

Next I'll talk about....

And finally I'll mention

I'll be pleased to answer any questions at the end of my talk.....

Let me start with some basic facts about...

Let me add (a few figures)....

Now about.....

Ok, now what about.....

Finally, a few words about.....

Well, thank you very much for listening to my talk. Are there any questions?

Task 1 Talk about the situation of crime in your border community, using the outline given above.

Task 2 Talk about how to tackle crimes in your region.

WRITING Cause-effect-solution

LANGUAGE FOR CAUSE – SOLUTION ESSAYS

I. Verbs that indicate cause – effect relationship

Cause → Effect	Effect → Cause
lead to	result from
cause	be caused by
cause sb to V	be due to
lead sb to V	be attributable to
help to V	be produced by
make s.b/sth V	be brought about by
be a cause of	be a result of
result in	be a consequence of
have an effect on	be the effect of

II. Other patterns in cause and effect analysis

Because / Since unemployment produces crime, then jobs must be found.

Unemployment produces crime.	Accordingly, Therefore, Consequently, For this reason, Thus,	jobs must be found.
He studied really hard.	As a result,	he passed the exam with high marks
He studied really hard,	so	he passed the exam with high marks

Owing to/ Due to/ Because of/ On account of his hard work, he passed the exam.

III. The language that can be used to introduce the solution to the problem.

There are a number of steps that need to be taken to solve the problem.

One possible	way	solve/ overcome	this problem	would be
Another	to	combat/ deal	the problem of NP	is to V
An alternative		with eradicate		

It would help/ be a good idea if _____.

Another useful suggestion would be to V _____.

The situation could be improved if/ by _____.

Task 1 Use the structures in part I to write sentences about the following.

1. Children's misbehaviour ← lack of parental care
2. bad food and not enough sleep → bad health
3. Poverty, lack of education, and family factors → commit crime
4. many fires in home ← careless smokers
5. serious family problems → illness

Task 2 Complete the sentences by suggesting the solutions to reduce crime rate

1. One possible way to reduce crime rate is to _____.
2. Crime rate would be reduced if /by _____.
3. It would be a good idea if _____.
4. Another useful suggestion would be to _____.
5. To tackle transnational crime effectively, it is necessary to _____.

TRANSLATION

Task 1 Translate the sentences into Vietnamese.

1. Transnational crime involves several criminal activities such as tobacco smuggling, arms trafficking, credit card fraud, forgery, counterfeiting and people smuggling.
2. Factors that contribute to transnational crime include globalization and economic and technological changes.
3. Free border controls, the internet and email provide new opportunities for criminals
4. DNA profiles and fingerprinting are becoming very important weapons in tracing criminals.
5. The two men were arrested before they could commit any more crimes.

Task 2 Translate the sentences into English.

1. Sally đã không nhận ra rằng cô ấy đã phạm luật.
2. Jake đã bị bắt vì đã nhập cảnh vào đất bất hợp pháp.
3. Người ta cấm hút thuốc gần các bình xăng.
4. Tổng thống thừa nhận rằng có một sự phá vỡ trật tự luật pháp
5. Tôi phải kiện công ty ra tòa để lấy lại tiền mà họ đã nợ tôi.

Unit 10



SMUGGLING

VOCABULARY:	Prefixes, words related to smuggling
GRAMMAR:	Second conditional
READING:	Scanning for details
LISTENING:	Listening for specific information
SPEAKING:	Making a presentation (cont.)
WRITING:	Writing about cause-effect and solutions (cont.)
TRANSLATION:	English – Vietnamese, Vietnamese – English

Task 1 Put the words in the right categories.

UN-						
IN-						
IM-						
IL-						
DIS-						
IR-						

regular patient able responsible logical honest qualified
 flammable competent loyal appropriate legal possible moral
 available emotional correct sensitive formal creative satisfied

Task 2 Add the prefixes im-, il-, inter-, dis- to the words in the box to complete these sentences.

legal possible national honest satisfied

1. It's _____ for me to be there before 5 p.m because my class won't finish until 4.30 p.m.
2. It's _____ to drive through a red light.
3. I'm trying to learn English well because I want to work for an _____ organization when I graduate from university.
4. She often tell lies, so I think she's _____.
5. If you are _____ with our service, please write to the manager.

Task 3 Match the word with the definition.

1. obscene films	A. goods that are illegally taken into or out of a country.
2. excise duties	B. A government tax on the goods that are made, sold and use within a country
3. contraband	C. The movies that are related to sex or violence in a way that you think is unpleasant and shocking.
4. sanction	D. Someone who personally smuggles contraband across a border for a smuggling organization
5. confiscate	E. an official order that limits trade or contact with a particular country
6. A mule or courier	G. officially take something away from somebody as a punishment

A mule or courier is someone who personally smuggles contraband across a border (as opposed to sending by mail, etc.) for a smuggling organization.

Task 4 Match the adjectives on the left with the nouns on the right to make a word combination.

1. clandestine	A. law
2. drug	B. trafficking
3. Federal	C. mule
4. national	D. goods
5. arms	E. defense

GRAMMAR

Second Conditionals

Form and Example	Example
If S + V (past simple), S + would/ could/ might + verb.	If I were you, I wouldn't tell him the truth.

Task 1 Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets, using second conditional.

1. If I were you, I _____ (not wear) those old jeans.
2. Terence _____ (win) the championship if he trained harder.
3. If everybody _____ (protest), they would stop killing whales.
4. I _____ (read) the book if it _____ (be) interesting, but it's so boring.
5. The countryside _____ (be) more beautiful if people didn't set fire to the forests every year.

Task 2 Match the sentence halves.

1. You'd enjoy the weekend more	A. we could go shopping.
2. If you stayed for another day,	B. I'd get a new job.
3. Would you wear it	C. if I went to live in China?
4. If I were you,	D. if I bought it for you?
7. I wouldn't work	E. if I didn't need the money.
8. Would you come with me	F. if I didn't have to work on Saturday.

Task 3 Complete with the correct form of the verb, using second conditional.

1. If I _____ a good job, I _____ to the USA. (find, move)
2. We _____ the house if it _____ a garden. (buy, have)
3. If I _____ his phone number, I _____ him. (know, phone)
4. If you _____ for a week, you _____ see everything. (stay, can)
5. We _____ our son more often if he _____ nearer. (see, live)

Task 4 Rewrite the sentences using second conditional.

1. I don't have his phone number. I can't call him.
→ If I _____.
2. I feel terrible I can't go to school.
→ I _____.
3. My parents don't like him because he looks so strange.
→ If he _____.
4. He doesn't get the good marks because he is lazy.
→ He _____.
5. Sylvia doesn't have enough money, so she can't buy a new computer.
→ If Sylvia _____.

READING **Scanning for details**

Task 1 Read and answer the questions.

Smuggling is the secret movement of goods across national borders to avoid customs duties or import or export restrictions. It typically occurs when either the customs duties are high enough to allow a smuggler to make a large profit on the clandestine goods or when there is a strong demand for prohibited goods, such as narcotics or weapons. The United States polices smuggling through various federal agencies, including the U.S. Customs Service, the U.S. Border Patrol, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the drug enforcement administration (DEA).



Federal law prohibits the importation of a number of items that are injurious to public health or welfare, including diseased plants or animals, obscene films and magazines, and illegal narcotics. Importation of certain items is prohibited for economic or political purposes. For example, the United States bans trade with Cuba, which means that Cuban cigars may not be legally imported. This restriction inevitably results in the smuggling of Cuban cigars into the United States. Federal law also bans the export of military weapons or items related to the national defense without an export permit.

In addition, federal law prohibits the importation of goods on which required customs or excise duties have not been paid. Such duties are fixed by federal law to raise revenue and to influence commerce.

Adapted from <https://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences-and-law/law/international-law/smuggling>

1. What is smuggling?

2. Why does smuggling occur?

3. What agencies in the US police smuggling?

4. What items are considered to be injurious to public health?

5. For what reasons does the United States ban trade with Cuba?

Task 2 Read the text and fill in each numbered blank with ONE word from the list below.

<i>avoid</i>	<i>agents</i>	<i>charged</i>	<i>prohibited</i>
<i>illegal</i>	<i>declare</i>	<i>hide</i>	<i>convicted</i>

Smugglers use two methods to move goods. One is to move cargoes undetected across borders. Smugglers move (1)_____ narcotics from Mexico into remote areas of the Southwest United States using airplanes, trucks, and human “mules.” These “mules” walk across an isolated region of the Mexico-U.S. border with backpacks full of illegal narcotics.

The other method is one of concealment. For example, a smuggler may (2)_____ illegal narcotics in unlikely places on ships or cars, in baggage or cargo, or on a person. Some drug couriers swallow containers of narcotics to (3) _____ detection of the drugs if they are searched.

If a traveler possesses anything that he or she did not (4) _____ to customs inspectors, or any prohibited items, the traveler can be compelled to pay the required duties, plus penalties, and can also be arrested. Customs (5) _____ can seize the illegal goods.

Federal law imposes harsh sanctions for the offense of smuggling. An individual can be (6) _____ merely for having illegal goods if she or he fails to adequately explain their presence. Anyone who is guilty of knowingly smuggling any goods that are (7)_____ by law or that should have come through customs, or who receives, buys, sells, transports, or aids in the commission of one of these acts can be (8)_____ with a felony and can also be assessed civil penalties.

Task 1 Listen and fill in each numbered blank with ONE missing word.

◀ Track 17

Christina: What is the **holdup**? There are cars **backed up** for half a mile.

Harry: I bet the **border patrol** is looking for (1)_____.

Christina: Do you really think so? I wonder if there could be a **drug mule** in one of these cars carrying (2)_____ **drugs**.

Harry: It might be drugs, but it could be any kind of **contraband**. I've heard that there's a problem with gunrunning and other kinds of arms (3)_____ across these borders.

Christina: Maybe they're looking for people trying **to sneak into** this country without (4)_____.

Harry: Or they could be looking for people trying to (5)_____ exotic **species** without permission.

Christina: What kinds of exotic species?

Harry: Plants and animals that aren't allowed to be (6)_____ into this country, at least not without **quarantine**.

Christina: Plants? You mean like these **herb** plants I bought?

Harry: I doubt if they're (7)_____. Wait, you can't leave the car!

Christina: What if this is contraband and they catch me with it?

Harry: They'll **confiscate** it and **send us on our way**.

Christina: Are you sure?

Harry: Sure, I'm sure. They'd be much more (8)_____ in the **bats** I'm smuggling in my pants anyway.

Christina: What?!

Task 2 Listen again and decide whether the statements are true or false.

◀ Track 18

1. Harry thinks that the holdup is the result of a transport strike.
2. Christina suspects the cars of carrying illegal drugs
3. Christina thinks that there are problems with gunrunning, arms trafficking and the import of exotic species across these borders.
4. Christina is afraid of being arrested because she is carrying the herb plants in the car.
5. Harry is smuggling bats.

SPEAKING

Task 1 Talk about the situation of cigarette- smuggling across the border of your province.

Task 2 Talk about how to solve the problem of cigarette- smuggling across the border of your province.

WRITING

Writing about cause-effect and solutions

Task 1 Write a paragraph of 120-150 words about the causes and effects of drug smuggling.

Task 2 Write a paragraph of 100 words about the solution to drug smuggling.

TRANSLATION

Task 1 Translate the sentences into Vietnamese.

1. Officials say elephant tusks were being transported to Laos, from where they believed the ivory would be sold to customers across Asia.

2. Sometimes the goods are hidden in the bag or vehicle of an innocent person, who does not know about the contraband, for the purpose of retrieving the goods elsewhere.

3. Electronic products such as iPhones sell cheaper in Hong Kong, so smugglers buy them in Hong Kong and employ mules to smuggle them across the border from Hong Kong to Shenzhen.

4. Around 18% of the UK's female jail population are foreigners, 60% of whom are serving sentences for drug-related offences – most of them drug mules.

5. Police and customs officials in the north and west of Germany have uncovered the largest cigarette smuggling ring in the country's history and arrested 68 suspects including three Lithuanians.

Task 2 Translate the sentences into English.

1. Hai cựu nhân viên của Cơ quan Tuần tra Biên giới Hoa Kỳ đã bị buộc tội sử dụng vị thế của họ để buôn hàng trăm người nhập cư bất hợp pháp qua biên giới từ Mexico nhằm kiếm lợi cho cá nhân.

2. Để chống lại buôn lậu, nhân viên hải quan có quyền kiểm tra cá nhân và hành lý hoặc bất kỳ gói hàng nào của họ được gửi vào trong nước.

3. Một người buôn lậu có thể giấu chất ma túy bất hợp pháp ở những nơi ít bị để ý trên tàu hoặc xe hơi.

4. Một số người vận chuyển ma túy nuốt các chất ma túy để tránh phát hiện thuốc nếu bị kiểm tra

5. Pháp luật Việt Nam áp dụng hình thức xử phạt nghiêm khắc tội buôn lậu

GLOSSARY

UNIT 1. OCCUPATION

1. commander (n)	sĩ quan chỉ huy
2. trainer (n)	người huấn luyện
3. trainee (n)	học viên, người được huấn luyện
4. navigator (n)	hoa tiêu, người định hướng
5. administrator (n)	người quản lý văn phòng
6. therapist (n)	nhà trị liệu
7. specialist (n)	chuyên gia
8. electrician (n)	thợ điện
9. analyst (n)	người chuyên phân tích
10. assume (v)	ngâm định
11. rank (n)	chức vị, cấp bậc
12. ideology (n)	tư tưởng
13. front line (n)	tiền tuyến
14. bureaucracy (n)	hành chính, công chức
15. enlist (v)	tuyển quân
16. recruit (v)	tuyển mộ, nhận người
17. deploy (v)	triển khai, dàn quân
18. slump (v)	hạ nhanh, sụp xuống

UNIT 2. ACTIVITY DURING TRAINING

1. cadet (n)	học viên trường sĩ quan
2. drill instructor (n)	huấn luyện viên
3. training instructor (n)	người hướng dẫn luyện tập
4. drill sergeant (n)	trung sĩ huấn luyện
5. battle dress uniform (n)	quân phục chiến đấu
6. briefing (n)	chỉ thị, chỉ dẫn
7. physical training (n)	huấn luyện về mặt thể lực
8. fall in (v)	xếp hàng
9. fall out (v)	giải tán
10. rifle (n)	súng trường
11. firing range (n)	loạt bia ngắm bắn
12. dorm (n)	kí túc xá
13. barrack (n)	doanh trại
14. graduation (n)	tốt nghiệp
15. attention (n)	tư thế nghiêm
16. compulsory (adj)	bắt buộc
17. epic (n) (adj)	sử thi, anh hùng
18. troop (n)	quân, bộ đội, lính

UNIT 3. REGULATIONS

1. bayonet (n)	lưỡi lê
2. sling (n)	dây đeo, dây quàng
3. combat kit (n)	bộ quân dụng chiến đấu
4. camouflage net (n)	lưới ngụy trang
5. steel helmet (n)	mũ kim loại
6. face veil (n)	voan che mặt
7. pouch (n)	túi nhỏ
8. grenade (n)	lựu đạn
9. ammunition (n)	đạn dược
10. courtesy (n)	phép lịch sự
11. render (v)	đâng lên, đưa ra
12. salute (n)	lời chào
13. detonate (v)	làm nổ
14. chaos (n)	sự hỗn độn, lộn xộn
15. strap (n)(v)	dây da, buộc/đánh bằng dây da
16. taped (adj)	bị băng lại bằng băng keo
17. issue (a visa) (v)	phát hành
18. consulate (n)	lãnh sự quán

UNIT 4. BORDER GATE

1. security (n)	an ninh
2. port authority (n)	cảng vụ
3. border gate (n)	cửa khẩu
4. gateway (n)	cửa ngõ
5. administrative agency (n)	cơ quan quản lý
6. responsibility (n)	chức trách
7. treaty (n)	hiệp ước
8. external relation (n)	đối ngoại
9. traffic connector (n)	đầu mối giao thông
10. quarantine (n)	kiểm dịch
11. frontier (n)	khu vực biên giới
12. territory (n)	lãnh thổ
13. categorize (v)	phân loại
14. mission (n)	nhiệm vụ
15. decree (n)	nghị định
16. route (n)	tuyến đường
17. authority (n)	quyền hạn
18. refugee (n)	dân tị nạn

UNIT 5. TERRITORY

1.	national territorial sovereignty (n)	chủ quyền quốc gia
2.	internal affair (n)	đội nội
3.	foreign affair (n)	đối ngoại
4.	international cooperation (n)	hợp tác quốc tế
5.	national territory (n)	lãnh thổ quốc gia
6.	land territory (n)	vùng đất lãnh thổ
7.	water territory (n)	vùng nước lãnh thổ
8.	additional territory (n)	lãnh thổ bổ sung
9.	special territory (n)	lãnh thổ đặc biệt
10.	airspace territory (n)	không phận
11.	legal regulation (n)	quy chế pháp lý
12.	underground soil land layer (n)	tầng đất ngầm dưới vùng đất
13.	underwater soil land (n)	tầng đất ngầm dưới vùng nước
14.	border line (n)	đường biên giới
15.	equality (n)	sự công bằng
16.	power (n)	quyền lực
17.	domination (n)	sự thống trị
18.	legal (adj)	hợp pháp
19.	illegal (adj)	bất hợp pháp
20.	indispensable (adj)	không thể thiếu
21.	absolute (adj)	tuyệt đối
22.	supreme (adj)	tối cao

UNIT 6. BORDER PATROL MANAGEMENT

1.	automatic (adj)	tự động
2.	controlled (adj)	có kiểm soát
3.	deadly (adj)	chết người
4.	indiscriminate (adj)	không phân biệt, bừa bãi
5.	non-lethal (adj)	không gây chết người
6.	halt (verb)	ngừng lại, dừng lại
7.	fire (verb)	bắn, nổ (súng)
8.	load (verb)	nạp đạn
9.	identify (verb)	nhận diện
10.	locality (n)	địa phương
11.	martial arts (n)	võ thuật
12.	prosecute (v)	xét xử
13.	armament (n)	lực lượng vũ trang; vũ trang
14.	foe (n)	kẻ thù, kẻ địch
15.	treaty (n)	hiệp định
16.	surveillance (n)	sự giám sát
17.	quest (n)	sự truy tìm, truy lùng
18.	ambush (n)	sự phục kích, mai phục
19.	violation (n)	sự vi phạm

UNIT 7. EXTERNAL RELATION WORK

1.	adjacent (ad)	láng giềng, lân cận
2.	sovereignty (n)	chủ quyền
3.	inviolable (adj)	bất khả xâm phạm
4.	inviolability (n)	quyền bất khả xâm phạm
5.	territorial integrity (n)	toàn vẹn lãnh thổ
6.	external relation (n)	đối ngoại
7.	cooperation (n)	hợp tác
8.	stability (n)	sự ổn định
9.	solidity (n)	sự vững chắc
10.	diplomacy (n)	sự ngoại giao
11.	multilateral (adj)	đa phương
12.	bilateral (adj)	song phương
13.	internal (adj)	bên trong
14.	external (adj)	bên ngoài
15.	foreign- related (adj)	có yếu tố nước ngoài
16.	negotiation (n)	sự thương lượng
17.	delegation (n)	phái đoàn

UNIT 8. TECHNOLOGY

1.	biometric identification (n)	nhận dạng bằng đặc điểm sinh trắc
2.	connect to the internet (v)	kết nối với Internet
3.	three-pronged strategy (n)	chiến lược ba hướng
4.	secure borders (v)	đảm bảo an ninh biên giới
5.	build and maintain fences (v)	xây dựng và bảo trì các hàng rào
6.	deploy specialized technologies (v)	triển khai các công nghệ chuyên dụng
7.	fixed tower (n)	tháp cố định
8.	aerial and underground sensors (n)	cảm biến trên không và dưới lòng đất
9.	license plate readers (n)	đầu đọc biển số xe
10.	X-ray scanners (n)	máy quét X-quang
11.	drone (unmanned aerial vehicle _UAV) (n)	thiết bị bay không người lái
12.	facial recognition (n)	nhận dạng khuôn mặt

UNIT 9. CRIMES AT THE BORDER

1.	commit a crime (v)	phạm tội
2.	accuse s.b of doing sth (v)	cáo buộc ai vì đã làm gì đó
3.	charge s.b with sth (v)	buộc tội
4.	serve a sentence (v)	chịu án tù
5.	find s.b guilty (v)	thấy ai có tội/lỗi

6.	spy (n)	gián điệp
7.	immigration officer (n)	nhân viên nhập cảnh
8.	drug addict (n)	người nghiện ma túy
9.	gunrunner (n)	kẻ buôn bán vũ khí
10.	smuggler (n)	kẻ buôn lậu
11.	smuggling (n)	buôn lậu
12.	trade fraud (n)	sự gian lận thương mại
13.	fake commodities (n)	hàng giả
14.	gambling (n)	tội đánh bạc
15.	complicated issue (n)	vấn đề phức tạp
16.	punish (v)	trừng phạt
17.	prevent (v)	ngăn chặn
18.	organised crime (n)	tội phạm có tổ chức
19.	crimes hidden under business operations (n)	tội phạm che giấu dưới hoạt động thương mại
20.	high-tech crime (n)	tội phạm công nghệ cao
21.	trans-national gambling (n)	việc đánh bạc xuyên quốc gia
22.	drug trafficking (n)	tội vận chuyển ma túy
23.	people trafficking (n)	tội buôn người

UNIT 10. SMUGGLING

1.	legal (adj)	hợp pháp
2.	illegal (adj)	bất hợp pháp
3.	honest (adj)	trung thực
4.	dishonest (adj)	không trung thực
5.	trans-national (adj)	xuyên quốc gia
6.	obscene film (n)	phim khiêu dâm
7.	excise duties (n)	thuế tiêu thụ đặc biệt
8.	contraband (n)	hàng lậu, sự buôn lậu
9.	sanction (n)	sự trừng phạt
10.	confiscate (v)	tịch thu
11.	mule/courier (n)	kẻ vận chuyển hàng lậu qua biên giới
12.	make a large profit (v)	tạo ra lợi nhuận lớn
13.	clandestine goods (n)	hàng lậu
14.	prohibited goods (n)	hàng cấm
15.	narcotics (n)	ma túy
16.	weapon (n)	vũ khí
17.	injurious (adj)	nguy hiểm
18.	public health (n)	sức khỏe cộng đồng
19.	welfare (n)	phúc lợi

