Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 5

Từ vựng HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

TOURISM - VOCABULARY & FCE SPEAKING

A. VOCABULARY

Con bấm vào link/code để nghe và đọc lại từ vựng nhé:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/for_s9_w5_vocabulary

No	Word / Structure	Meaning	Useful phrases
1	theme park	công viên giải trí	visit a theme park, a popular theme park
2	sightseeing tour	tour tham quan	go on a sightseeing tour, book a sightseeing tour
3	guided tour	tour có hướng dẫn viên	take a guided tour, join a guided tour
4	tourist attraction	điểm thu hút khách du lịch	a famous tourist attraction, visit tourist attractions
5	landmark	địa danh nổi bật	a famous landmark, a historic landmark
6	arena	đấu trường / nhà thi đấu lớn	a sports arena, a concert arena
7	historic site	di tích / địa điểm lịch sử	visit a historic site, preserve historic sites
8	accommodation	chỗ ở	book accommodation, affordable accommodation
9	head to / head for	đi đến / hướng về	head to the city centre, head for the beach
10	precious	quý giá	precious memories, precious objects
11	local culture	văn hóa địa phương	experience local culture, learn about local culture
12	cultural heritage	di sản văn hóa	preserve cultural heritage, protect cultural heritage
13	tourist destination	điểm đến du lịch	a popular tourist destination, choose a tourist destination
14	travel itinerary	lịch trình du lịch	plan an itinerary, a detailed travel itinerary

- Extra Vocabulary

No.	Word / Structure	Meaning	Useful phrases
1	monumental structures	công trình đồ sộ / vĩ đại	build monumental structures, ancient monumental structures
2	construction techniques	kỹ thuật xây dựng	ancient construction techniques, modern construction techniques
3	limestone blocks	khối đá vôi	giant limestone blocks, move limestone blocks

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4	stone quarries	mỏ đá	ancient stone quarries, cut stones from quarries
5	wooden sledges	xe trượt / ván trượt bằng gỗ dùng để kéo vật nặng	drag stones on wooden sledges, basic wooden sledges
6	be misinterpreted	bị hiểu sai / diễn giải sai	be badly misinterpreted, a detail that was misinterpreted
7	religious ritual	nghi lễ tôn giáo	perform a religious ritual, an ancient religious ritual
8	conduct extensive testing	tiến hành thử nghiệm rộng rãi / kỹ lưỡng	conduct extensive testing in a laboratory, conduct scientific testing
9	friction against something	lực ma sát với cái gì	reduce friction against the sand, create friction against a surface
10	an incredible feat	một thành tựu phi thường / kỳ tích đáng kinh ngạc	achieve an incredible feat, an incredible feat of engineering

B. CLASSWORK

VOCABULARY

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the list below.

landmark	**accommodation**	**sightseeing tour**	**local culture**	**tourist attraction**

1. Before travelling to London, we booked affordable _____ near the city centre so that we could save time and money.
2. The Eiffel Tower is not only a famous _____ in France but also a symbol that many tourists immediately recognise.
3. During our trip to Hanoi, we joined a(n) _____ to visit the Old Quarter, Hoan Kiem Lake, and several museums.
4. Trying street food and talking to local people helped us learn more about the _____ of the city.
5. The ancient castle has become a popular _____ because of its beautiful architecture and long history.

II. Rearrange the words/phrases to make complete sentences.

1. should / a detailed / before / travel itinerary / prepare / tourists / their trip

   → _____

2. decided / We / the beach / to / after / head for / visiting / the historic site

   → _____

3. helps / cultural heritage / preserve / people / understand / their national identity

   → _____

4. is / This theme park / for families / a popular / tourist destination / with young children

   → _____

5. visitors / precious objects / should not / in museums / touch / without permission

   → _____

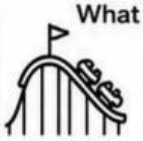
LIVEWORKSHEETS

FCE Speaking Part 4 – Tourism Mind Map

Use the ideas and vocabulary to discuss the questions.

TOURISM

1 Some people say that visiting a theme park is more enjoyable than visiting a historic site. What do you think?




Useful vocabulary
- theme park
- historic site
- tourist attraction

Idea prompts
- fun and entertainment
- learning about history
- suitable for families
- memorable experience

2 Do you think it is better to take a guided tour or explore a tourist destination by yourself?




Useful vocabulary
- guided tour
- tourist destination
- sightseeing tour

Idea prompts
- convenience
- freedom
- safety
- discovering hidden places

3 How important is it for tourists to learn about local culture when they travel abroad?




Useful vocabulary
- local culture
- cultural heritage
- landmark

Idea prompts
- respect for local people
- food and traditions
- deeper experience
- learning something new

4 Some people think that famous landmarks are often too crowded and not worth visiting. Do you agree?



Useful vocabulary
- landmark
- tourist attraction
- head to / head for

Idea prompts
- iconic places
- crowds
- taking photos
- visiting at a better time

5 Do you think a detailed travel itinerary makes a holiday more enjoyable, or can it make the trip less relaxing?



Useful vocabulary
- travel itinerary
- accommodation
- head to / head for

Idea prompts
- better organisation
- less stress
- flexibility
- too many plans

6 How important is it to protect cultural heritage and preserve historic sites for future generations?



Useful vocabulary
- cultural heritage
- historic site
- precious

Idea prompts
- identity and history
- education
- tourism value
- preserving precious places

Useful tourism words

- accommodation
- theme park
- guided tour
- sightseeing tour
- tourist destination
- local culture
- cultural heritage

How to expand your answer

- Give your opinion
- Give a reason
- Add an example
- Compare both sides

Mini checklist

- ☐ I answered both speakers
- ☐ I gave reasons
- ☐ I used topic vocabulary
- ☐ I spoke clearly

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. HOMEWORK

VOCABULARY (15 questions)

I. Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ ở phần A. Vocabulary (trang 1) 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

II. Choose the word/phrase that has the SIMILAR meaning with the bold word.

1. During our holiday, we joined a **guided tour** so that we could understand the history of the old palace better.
   A. a trip with a tour guide B. a free shopping trip
   C. a short bus ride D. a hotel booking
2. The old temple is a famous **landmark** because almost every visitor recognises it immediately.
   A. a type of accommodation B. a well-known place or building
   C. a travel document D. a sports competition
3. The museum keeps many **precious** objects that are hundreds of years old.
   A. cheap and modern B. dangerous and broken
   C. valuable and important D. simple and common
4. We changed our **travel itinerary** because the weather was too bad to visit the island.
   A. plan for a trip B. price of a ticket
   C. type of food D. place to sleep
5. Hoi An is a popular **tourist destination** for people who want to experience history and local culture.
   A. place that tourists visit B. person who travels often
   C. object in a museum D. bus station near a city

III. Match the words/phrases with the correct definitions.

No.	Word / Phrase	Answer	Definition
1	accommodation	1 -	a. a place that many tourists visit because it is interesting or beautiful
2	theme park	2 -	b. the traditions, lifestyle, food, and habits of people in one area
3	tourist attraction	3 -	c. a place where you stay during a trip, such as a hotel or apartment
4	local culture	4 -	d. a large park with rides, games, and entertainment
5	historic site	5 -	e. a place connected with important events from the past

IV. Complete each sentence using the prompts.

1. Visitors / should / book / accommodation / early / because / hotels / near / famous landmarks / become / expensive / quickly
   → _____
   _____.
2. Our class / take / guided tour / of / historic site / to learn / more / about / local culture
   → _____
   _____.
3. A good / travel itinerary / should / include / tourist attractions / restaurants / and / enough / time / to rest
   → _____
   _____.
4. Many countries / try / to protect / cultural heritage / because / it / helps / people / understand / their history
   → _____
   _____.
5. After / sightseeing tour / we / decided / to head for / theme park / near / city centre
   → _____
   _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING PRACTICE (6 questions)

Lưu ý:

1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con cần tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài.

You are going to read an article about how the Egyptian pyramids were built. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (**37–42**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

Has one of the mysteries of the ancient pyramids been solved?

A painting in a 3000-year-old tomb suggests how the Ancient Egyptians may have transported the heavy stones used to build the pyramids.

Ever since the discovery of the first pyramid, scientists have wondered how ancient Egyptians built these monumental structures that are visible even from space.

There are a number of theories about the construction techniques they used. **37** [ ] Egyptologists had always wondered how workers were able to move the giant limestone blocks. These weigh as much as 2.5 tons each, and the stone quarries from which they were cut were often located hundreds of kilometres away from the pyramid sites.

Dragging them on basic wooden sledges, similar to those people use to slide down snow-covered slopes in winter, was the obvious answer. **38** [ ] It now turns out that the workers probably did have some assistance – from ordinary water! What is even more amazing is that the answer to the Egyptologists' puzzle has been staring them in the face for many years, in a wall painting in the tomb of an ancient Egyptian king, or pharaoh.

The artwork, which depicts a pharaoh being pulled along by a large team of workers, has one significant detail that had so far been misinterpreted – a man pouring water in front of the sledge the pharaoh is being dragged upon. Egyptologists had always thought that the man was performing some kind of religious ritual. However, some scientists now believe that the water was being poured for a totally different reason. **39** [ ]

This revelation was made by researchers from the University of Amsterdam and the Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter. The scientists arrived at this conclusion after conducting extensive testing in their laboratory, by sliding a weighted tray across both dry sand and sand that had been mixed with varying amounts of water. In dry sand, heaps formed in front of the tray as it was dragged along. **40** [ ]

However, as the researchers added water, the sand hardened, which helped reduce both the force needed to pull the tray and the friction against it. That's because the water helps form tiny water bridges, known as capillary bridges, between the sand particles, causing them to stick together. **41** [ ] The force required to pull the sledge would have been reduced by as much as 50% as the sand became stiffer, which meant that half as many workers were needed to move the heavy stones.

There was a tipping point, though. After the moisture exceeded a certain amount, the stiffness started to decrease and the capillary bridges melted away, causing the sand to clump up around the tray once again. According to the researchers, the perfect balance appears to be when the volume of the water is between 2 – 5% of the volume of sand. **42** [ ] And so another step has been taken towards understanding the incredible feat achieved by these ancient engineers. Now if we could only find a painting that would tell us how the workers erected these impressive structures without access to modern mechanics, that would be amazing!

A However, to do so would have required superhuman strength against the friction of the desert sand.

B This allowed them to work out exactly how much of it had been used every time.

C This slowed it down dramatically.

D One question, however, had been left unanswered.

E The pyramid builders seem to have realised that this was the correct proportion.

F The effect of this turns out to be significant.

G It was to help the sledge move more easily across the sand.

LIVEWORKSHEETS