

Name: _____

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Class: S8

Tel: 034 200 9294

LESSON 8 – TRAVEL AND HOLIDAYS

VOCABULARY AND IELTS PRACTICE

A. VOCABULARY

***Lưu ý:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chủ thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1.	self-catering (a)	tự phục vụ	9.	reservation (n)	đặt trước
2.	tour operator (n)	công ty du lịch	10.	globetrotter (n)	người đi du lịch khắp thế giới
3.	passport (n)	hộ chiếu	11.	off the beaten track (idiom)	heo hút
4.	travel agency (n)	đại lý du lịch, công ty môi giới du lịch	12.	live out of a suitcase (idiom)	di chuyển nhiều, không muốn ở một chỗ quá lâu
5.	foreign currency (n)	ngoại tệ	13.	culture shock (n)	cú sốc văn hóa
6.	voyage (n)	chuyến đi xa	14.	thumb a lift (v)	vẫy xe đi nhờ
7.	excursion (n)	chuyến tham quan	15.	single bedded room (n)	phòng đơn
8.	insurance (n)	bảo hiểm	16.	double bedded room (n)	phòng đôi

***Note:** *n – noun: danh từ; a – adjective: tính từ;*
 idiom: thành ngữ; v – verb: động từ

*** Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chép mỗi từ 1 dòng vào vở ghi và chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển.**

B. HOMEWORK

I. Fill in the blank with one of the words from the box.

tour operator	passport	voyage	travel agency	self-catering	insurance	foreign currency
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0. The **voyage** from Southampton to New York by ship took about five days.

1. Quattro Vientos Holiday Club offers rooms with cooking facilities if you want to prepare your own food and stay on a(n) _____ basis.

2. We went to the _____ on the High Street to book our holiday, but they were informed by the _____ that there were no more places left.

3. I've just made a list of the things I need to take on holiday with me. First of all, I need my _____ so that I can enter the country. I must get _____ in case I have an accident or lose something important. And I will have to go to the bank to get some _____.

II. Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions.

0. He experienced a bit of a(n) _____ when he first arrived in India.
 A. excursion B. globetrotter C. culture shock
1. Most of the rooms in this hotel have a balcony with a view of the sea. You can telephone 01645 98109 to make a(n) _____.
 A. reservation B. passport C. insurance
2. We're planning a(n) _____ to the seaside at the weekend.
 A. insurance B. excursion C. reservation
3. You have to show your _____ at the border (biên giới).
 A. passport B. insurance C. travel agency
4. I booked my vacation through a reputable (có uy tín) _____ to ensure a well-organized and memorable travel experience.
 A. self-catering B. tour operator C. foreign currency
5. We are looking for a room that accommodates two people, preferably a(n) _____.
 A. double bedded room B. excursion C. single bedded room

III. Match the sentences in column A with a suitable reply in column B.

A	B	Answer
0. <i>Where shall we stay?</i>	a. I would hate to live out of a suitcase like that.	0 - c
1. Last year I went to Australia, Canada, Brazil, Argentina and China.	b. I experienced a similar culture shock when I went to Vietnam.	1 -
2. How are we going to get home? We haven't got enough money for a taxi.	c. Let's stop at the hotel that we made the reservation yesterday.	2 -
3. On my first visit to Indonesia, I found everything was so different from England.	d. Why don't we thumb a lift?	3 -
4. I love going to busy, lively resorts for my holiday.	e. Really? I prefer to go somewhere a bit quieter, off the beaten track.	4 -
5. I spend most of my life traveling, moving from one hotel to the other.	f. Wow! I didn't realize you were such a globetrotter!	5 -

IV. Make sentences with the given words / phrases. Change the forms when necessary.

foreign currency	culture shock	<i>off the beaten track</i>	voyage
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0. The house we stayed in was completely off the beaten track.

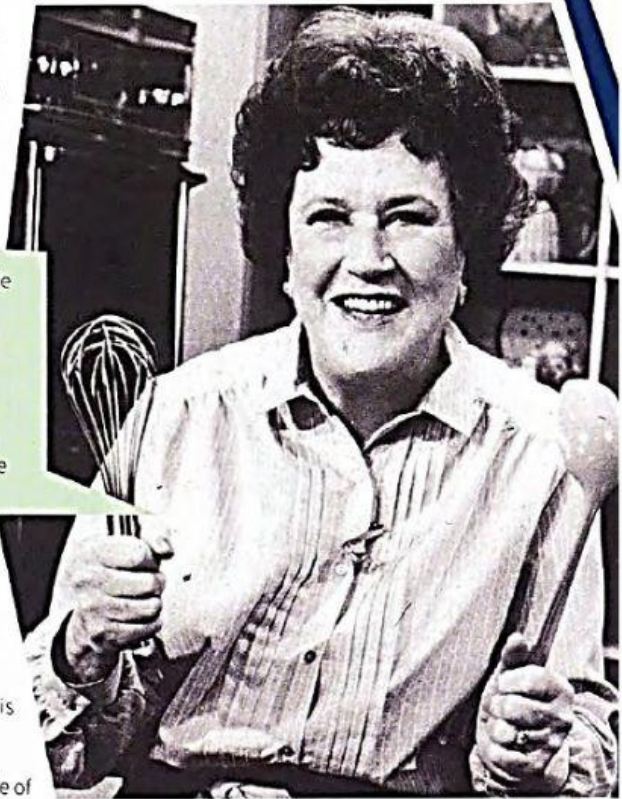
1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.

FOOD TV: education or entertainment?

A Shows about cookery have become more and more popular all over the world. But what are the reasons for this, and does it make us cook more? In the UK, BBC viewers complained to the programme *Points of View* that there were too many cookery shows on TV. In one week, the BBC showed 21 hours of cookery. When shows on other channels were included, this came to an amazing 434.5 hours of food TV.

B In the past, TV cookery shows were there to teach people how to cook. One of the first famous TV cooks, Julia Child, was American. She began her career as a cook when, in 1948, she moved to Paris and learnt to cook sophisticated French cuisine because her husband loved good food. On her return home, she published a collection of French recipes made simple, for ordinary American housewives to use, which was an instant success. She was invited to do a TV show, where her humour and strong personality soon won her great fame.

C Nowadays TV chefs are famous for all sorts of different reasons. Gordon Ramsay, for example, is an interesting TV chef. He is famous for having a bad temper and using foul language. In his TV show, *Hell's Kitchen*, he shouts at his staff when they make mistakes because he wants all the food at his restaurants to be perfect. He has many restaurants in different countries. Jamie Oliver is a good-looking, working-class boy who made healthy eating fashionable. He believes children should eat healthy food and he worked with the government to make school meals healthier. His style of cooking is quick, easy and fun.



D There are some famous pairs of TV cooks as well. The Hairy Bikers are a pair of chefs who have beards and ride motorbikes. They travel around to different places and cook there. They were both fat but then did a series of shows on how to cook diet food and both lost weight. Another famous pair was the Two Fat Ladies. They cooked unhealthy food using lots of fat and they didn't care about healthy eating. They also rode a motorbike.



E The introduction of a competitive element to many cookery shows reminds us that food TV is more entertainment than education these days. Many of us love shows like *Masterchef*, where a contestant is eliminated on every show. The personalities of both the contestants and the judges are far more important than the cookery. In a popular competitive show called *The Great British Bake-Off*, there was a 'nice judge', Mary Berry, and a 'nasty judge', Paul Hollywood.

F We know that cooking at home is better for us than eating ready-made or takeaway meals. However, the fact that there is more cookery on TV doesn't necessarily mean people cook more. Different studies have produced different results, but most agree that people generally spend less time cooking than they did in the past. Certain cookery shows influence viewers more than others. One study found that the most influential show was Jamie Oliver's *15 Minute Meals*, which influenced 21% of viewers. This may be because his method is to cook quick, simple, healthy meals rather than 'restaurant-style' food.

G It seems, though, that teaching children to cook at home and at school has much more influence on healthy eating than watching TV programmes on cooking. Grandparents have an important role to play because they may have more time – and experience – than parents. Cooking with family members on a regular basis and making food preparation part of the school curriculum is likely to ensure that children become adults who can and do cook.

09 Read the article about Food TV. Which paragraphs contain the following information? Write the correct letter, A–F.

[NB You may use any letter more than once.]

- 1 The cooking show that affects people most
- 2 A TV chef who was first famous as an author
- 3 The number of food shows on TV
- 4 The role of cookery shows for enjoyment rather than learning
- 5 Why children should be taught to cook at school
- 6 Research about the amount of time people cook
- 7 Examples of famous cookery partners

10 Look at the following descriptions (1–7) and the list of famous chefs. Match each description with the correct chef, A–F.

[NB You may use any letter more than once.]

- 1 Changed the style of cooking on some of their programmes
- 2 One of the first TV chefs
- 3 Helped to get children eating healthy food
- 4 The kinder of two judges
- 5 Cooked food that was not very good for you
- 6 Is very rude to the kitchen workers
- 7 Showed people that cooking foreign dishes need not be difficult

- A Mary Berry
- B Jamie Oliver
- C The Hairy Bikers
- D Gordon Ramsay
- E Julia Child
- F Two Fat Ladies

THE FUTURE OF MALLS

A Shopping malls have never been just about shopping. They began in the United States after the Second World War and, for the young, they were always a place to 'hang out' and be seen. However, the world has moved on, and just providing shops and a food court is no longer enough to keep malls alive. Malls became less popular at the start of the 21st century, mainly because of online shopping. There is even a website, deadmalls.com, which shows the end of many US malls. Malls need to change to survive. So what will the mall of the future look like?

B Malls are already becoming bigger and better all over the world. Asia and not the US is now the 'mall capital' of the world and is home to the five largest malls in the world. China is home to the two largest. Some malls in the Middle East and East Asia are starting to specialise. It is predicted that this will happen more and more in the future. Some malls will only sell electrical items, for example, or only fashion for young people. Some malls will only include expensive shops or cheap shops, as already happens in Bangkok and Singapore.

C Malls are becoming 'the new downtown', with cinemas, bowling alleys, climbing walls and even concert halls. Xanadu, a mall 30 km from Madrid, is a recreation centre for a family day out as well as a shopping centre, with ski slopes, minigolf, go-karts, balloon rides, bowling and billiards. We have always been able to grab a burger at the mall, but in the future we are going to see 'fine dining' too, with more expensive restaurants based at malls, as well as spas, fitness centres and art galleries. There are also going to be more apartments and office space so that more people can live, work, shop and be entertained in one location.

D Mall owners are going to need to think of new ideas to remain in business. One growing trend is the seasonal changes in the mall. It began with having Santa Claus in December, but now there are 'pop-ups' – temporary shops, stalls and kiosks – for other seasons and events. Brent Cross in North London has an 'urban beach' in summer, and its main lobby has different promotions and events every week, from bungee jumping for kids to free health checks.

E So, we have looked at the facilities malls will need to offer. Malls will need to consider the environment too. There will be more open-air malls and more natural features. Mall designers will have to make sure people can get there by public transport. They will also need to use more natural sources of heat and light. We will see more plants, trees, grass and even waterfalls at our local malls in the future.

F The future of malls looks exciting: there will be 'virtual malls' and technology will be used within malls to help us shop, find bargains and even park our car. With all these creative innovations, the mall will go from strength to strength.

06 In the test, there are always more headings than you need. Read these headings for paragraphs B to E (they are not in the right order).

- i Innovate and stay alive
- ii Fast food paradise
- iii Expanding and improving
- iv Malls and the natural world
- v A new city centre

07 Match the words and phrases 1–6 (from the headings above) with the words and phrases a–f (from the topic sentences of paragraphs B–E).

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|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 innovate | a becoming bigger |
| 2 stay alive | b environment |
| 3 expanding | c think of new ideas |
| 4 improving | d downtown |
| 5 natural world | e remain in business |
| 6 city centre | f becoming better |

08 Choose a heading from exercise 6 for paragraphs B to E. Write the correct number i–v in the gaps.

Paragraph B _____ Paragraph C _____
Paragraph D _____ Paragraph E _____

MINI TEST

I. Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions.

1. She says that the robber _____ her when she was opening the door to her apartment.
A. attacked B. has attacked C. had attacked
2. I asked her whether she _____ there with me, but she said no.
A. would go B. will go C. is going
3. I wanted to see her but I didn't know if she _____ in town.
A. were B. was C. is
4. Mary asked her brother whether he _____ take her with him.
A. can B. will C. could
5. She wanted to know if we had a test _____.
A. today B. the following day C. tomorrow

II. Rewrite the following sentences.

1. Peter: "Where did you go last weekend?"

→ Peter wanted to know _____.

2. Michael: "Do you have a shower every morning?"

→ Michael asked me _____.

3. Alice to Peter: "Where has he lived since he was a child?"

→ Alice asked Peter _____.

4. "Shall I take the clean blankets?", she asked.

→ She asked _____.

5. Anne: "Must I do the shopping?"

→ Anne asked her mother _____.