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VIETNAM**

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TRAVEL TO VIETNAM

Conversation Cheat Sheet

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MONEY & SHOPPING

Is there an ATM nearby?

Có cây ATM nào ở gần đây không?

How much is ~?
~ bao nhiêu tiền?



two hundred thousand dong

hai trăm nghìn đồng



hundred thousand dong

một trăm nghìn đồng



fifty thousand dong

năm mươi nghìn đồng



twenty thousand dong

hai mươi nghìn đồng



ten thousand dong

mười nghìn đồng



five thousand dong

năm nghìn đồng



two thousand dong

hai nghìn đồng



one thousand dong

một nghìn đồng



five hundred dong

năm trăm đồng

AROUND TOWN

Where is ~ ?
~ ở đâu?

I'd like to go to ~.
Tôi muốn đến ~.



One Pillar Pagoda

Chùa Một Cột



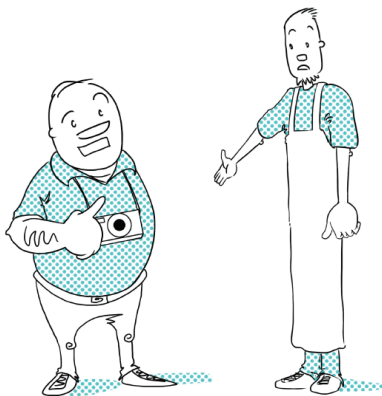
Ha Long Bay

Vịnh Hạ Long



Temple of Literature

Văn Miếu



Po Nagar

Tháp Bà Ponagar



My Son Sanctuary

Thánh địa Mỹ Sơn



Hoi An Ancient Town

Phố cổ Hội An

SURVIVAL PHRASES

Please take me to ~.

Hãy đưa tôi đến ~.

Where is the station?

Nhà ga ở đâu?

Where is the restroom?

Nhà vệ sinh ở đâu?

COMMUNICATION

Hello.

Chào bạn.

Excuse me.

Xin lỗi.

I'm sorry.

Tôi xin lỗi.

Excuse me.
Xin lỗi.

Hello.
Chào bạn.

Nice to meet you.

Rất vui được gặp bạn.

Please.

Làm ơn.

Yes.

Vâng.

I am ~.

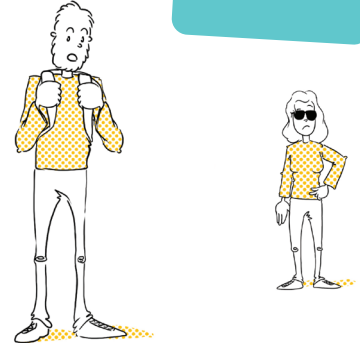
Tôi ~.

Thank you.

Cảm ơn.

No.

Không.



ASKING QUESTIONS

Do you understand?

Bạn có hiểu không?

I understand.

Tôi hiểu.

I don't understand.

Tôi không hiểu.

I don't understand.
Tôi không hiểu.

Do you speak English?

Bạn có nói tiếng Anh không?

Yes, I do.

Có, tôi có.

No I don't.

Không, tôi không.

Can you eat this?

Bạn có thể ăn cái này không?

Of course.

Tất nhiên.

No, I can't eat it.

Không, tôi không thể ăn nó.



ORDERING FOOD



boiled spinach
rau muống luộc



noodle soup
phở



soft sesame cake
mè xừng



crispy pancakes
bánh xèo

~ please.
Cho tôi ~.

What do you recommend?
Bạn thấy món nào ngon?



grilled pork & noodle
bún chả



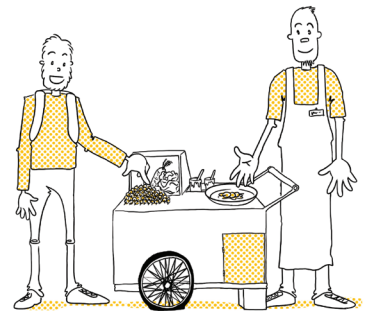
pickled vegetables
cà muối



fried spring roll
nem rán



fresh spring roll
nem tươi



COUNTERS

1

một

2

hai

3

ba

4

bốn

5

năm

6

sáu

7

bảy

8

tám

9

chín

10

mười

~ please.
Cho tôi ~.

COUNTERS

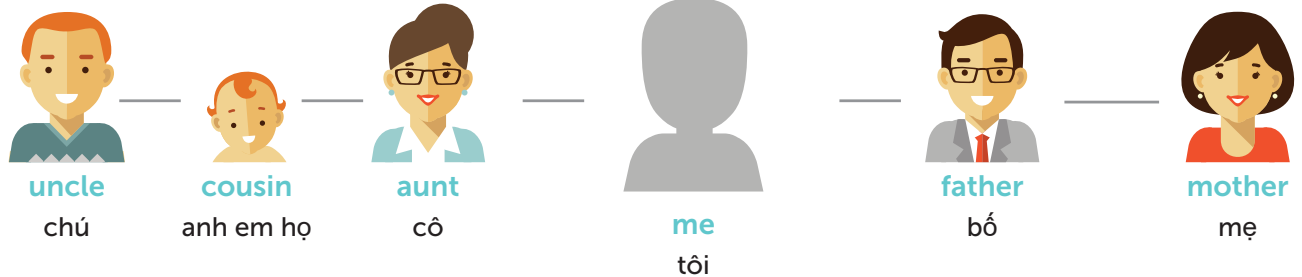
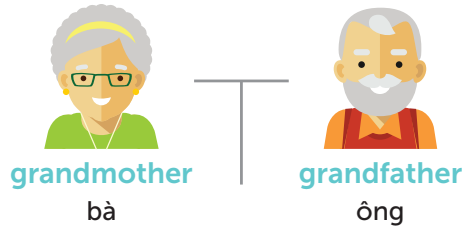
FAMILY & RELATIVES

Conversation Cheat Sheet



FAMILY RELATIONS

What kind of person is your ~?
~ của bạn là kiểu người nào?



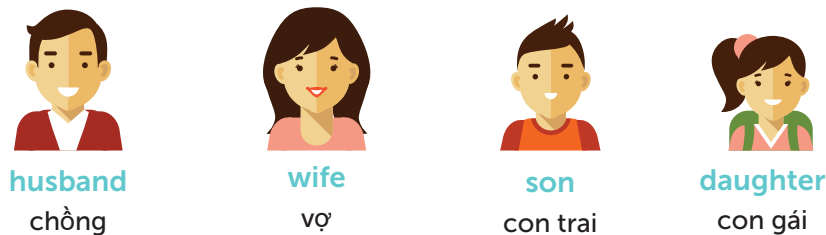
How's your mother?

☹️ Mẹ của bạn thế nào?

My mother is well.

😊 Mẹ của tôi tốt.

FAMILY RELATIONS



Forward my greetings to your ~.
Chuyển lời chào của tôi tới ~ của bạn.

PETS

I have a ~.
Tôi có một con ~.

dog
chó

cat
mèo

bird
chim

fish
cá

bunny
thỏ

snake
rắn

FIRST MEETING

Nice to meet you.

Rất vui được gặp bạn.

Where are you from?

Bạn từ đâu đến?

Can I sit here?

Tôi có thể ngồi đây được không?

What's your name?

Tên của bạn là gì?

I'm from Hanoi.

Tôi đến từ Hà Nội.

What is this?

Cái này là gì?

How are you?

Bạn có khỏe không?

This is for you.

Cái này dành cho bạn.

How long will you stay?

Bạn sẽ ở lại bao lâu?

I've heard a lot about you.

Tôi đã nghe rất nhiều về bạn.

How many people are there in your family?

Có bao nhiêu người trong gia đình bạn?

It was nice to meet you.

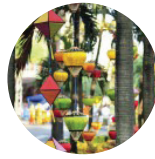
Rất vui được gặp bạn.

HOLIDAYS AND OBSERVANCES

What do you do on ~?
Bạn làm gì vào ~?



Lunar New Year
Tết Nguyên Đán



Mid-Autumn Festival
Tết Trung Thu



National Day
Quốc khánh



Hung Kings' Temple Festival
Ngày Giỗ tổ Hùng Vương

When is ~?

☹️ ~ là vào khi nào?



Reunification Day
Ngày giải phóng miền Nam



Buddha's Birthday
Lễ Phật Đản



August Revolution Commemoration Day
Ngày Cách mạng Tháng Tám



President Ho Chi Minh's Birthday
Ngày sinh của Chủ tịch Hồ Chí Minh

Please tell me more about ~.

☹️ Hãy nói cho tôi biết thêm về ~.

CELEBRATIONS

Happy birthday!

Chúc mừng sinh nhật!

April Fools!

Kỷ niệm ngày Cá tháng Tư!

Merry Christmas!

Giáng sinh vui vẻ!

Congratulations!

Xin chúc mừng!

Happy Halloween!

Halloween vui vẻ!

Happy New Year!

Chúc mừng năm mới!

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DINING LIKE A CHAMP

Conversation Cheat Sheet

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Phrases You Need to Know at the Dining Table

I have a reservation at nine.

Tôi có chỗ đặt trước vào lúc 9 giờ.

Do you have a table for two?

Bạn có bàn dành cho 2 người không?

May I have a menu?

Tôi có thể xem thực đơn được không?

May I order?

Tôi có thể gọi món được không?

What do you recommend?

Bạn thấy cái gì được nhất?

I'll have this, please.

Tôi chọn cái này.

Excuse me.

Xin lỗi.

My order hasn't come yet.

Món tôi gọi chưa ra.

Check, please.

Tính tiền cho tôi.

Top Words You'll Need at the Restaurant

POINT & SPEAK
CHỈ và NÓI

~ please.
Cho tôi ~.



appetizer
món khai vị



main dish
món chính



dessert
món tráng miệng



chicken
gà



beef
thịt bò



pork
thịt lợn



salad
sa lát



seafood
hải sản

What are today's specials?

Món đặc biệt hôm nay là gì?

Can I have a drink menu?

Tôi có thể xem thực đơn đồ uống được không?

Can I have some more ~?

Cho tôi thêm ~.

Counters

1
một

2
hai

3
ba

4
bốn

5
năm

6
sáu

7
bảy

8
tám

9
chín

10
mười

How to Choose The Best Foods to Fit Your Preferences

With ~, please.

Với ~ ạ.

meat
thịt

fish
cá

vegetables
rau

butter
bơ

sugar
đường

olive oil
dầu ô liu

Without ~, please.

Không ~ ạ.

bell pepper
ớt chuông

onions
hành

wine
rượu vang

cheese
phô mai

tomato
cà chua

alcohol
rượu

Does this dish contain any ~?

Món này có ~ trong nó không?

I can't eat/drink ~.

Tôi không thể ăn/ uống ~.

Please remove ~ from this dish.

Làm ơn hãy bỏ ~ ra khỏi món này.

Table Request In The Restaurant

Can you bring me (a) ~?

Bạn có thể mang cho tôi (một) ~ không?

spoon
cái thìa

fork
cái đĩa

knife
con dao

napkin
cái khăn ăn

salt
muối

black pepper
tiêu

I need (a) ~.

Tôi cần (một) ~.

water
nước

bread
bánh mì

drink
đồ uống

menu
thực đơn

coffee
cà phê

dessert
món tráng miệng

Complimenting and Criticizing the Food

It's delicious!

Nó rất ngon!

It looks tasty.

Nó trông rất ngon!

It's very good.

Nó rất tuyệt.

It's overcooked.

Nó bị chín quá.

It lacks salt.

Nó hơi nhạt.

It's raw!

Nó còn sống.

It smells so nice.

Nó rất thơm.

This is not fresh.

Cái này không tươi.

It's too spicy.

Nó quá cay.

Food Allergies & Restrictions!

I am allergic to ~.

Tôi bị dị ứng với ~.

meat
thịt

eggs
trứng

milk
sữa

peanuts
đậu phộng

shellfish
thủy hải sản có vỏ

wheat
lúa mì

soy
đậu nành

fish
cá

I am a vegetarian.

Tôi là người ăn chay.

I can't eat spicy food.

Tôi không thể ăn đồ cay.

I can't eat pork.

Tôi không thể ăn được thịt lợn.



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LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #1

How to Say Thank You in Vietnamese

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

1

VIETNAMESE

1. Cảm ơn.
2. Cảm ơn nhiều lắm.
3. Xin cảm ơn.

ENGLISH

1. Thank you.
2. Thank you very much.
3. Thank you. (formal)

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
nhiều	much, many	adjective
cảm ơn	thank you	verb
ơn	obligation	
cảm (cảm)	feel	verb
lắm	much, many, very	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Có nhiều sữa ở trong chai.</p> <p>"There is lots of milk in the bottle."</p>	<p>Có nhiều người ở trong phòng.</p> <p>"There are many people in the room."</p>
<p>Cám ơn vì món quà của bạn.</p> <p>"Thank you for your gift."</p>	<p>Cám ơn vì món quà của bạn.</p> <p>"Thank you for your gift."</p>
<p>Tôi cảm thấy mệt.</p> <p>"I feel tired."</p>	<p>Cám ơn vì món quà của bạn.</p> <p>"Thank you for your gift."</p>
<p>Tôi thích nhà hàng này lắm.</p> <p>"I like this restaurant very much."</p>	

GRAMMAR

Wherever your destination may be, manners are a must! Vietnam is no different. So in our very first lesson, we'll be teaching you a simple phrase that is bound to come in handy throughout your trip to Vietnam. I can't stress this enough: A little a bit of language can go a long way!

In Vietnamese, "Thank you" is **Cám ơn**.

The first word, *cám*, means "to feel."

After this comes *ơn*, meaning "favor"

As Vietnamese is a tonal language, it is important to correctly pronounce the tones, as an incorrect pronunciation of a tone can change the meaning of a word and in turn, the meaning of the phrase. In the case of *Cám ơn*, which means "Thank you", the first tone is the broken falling tone. The second tone is the flat tone.

All together, that's *Cám ơn*.

You can emphasize *Cám ơn* by adding *nhiều lắm*, which means literally "a lot" or "so much."

That makes ***Cám ơn nhiều lắm***, which would be equivalent to "Thank you very much," a

politer expression than just *Cảm ơn*.

If you want to emphasize the degree of politeness you can follow *Cảm ơn* with the corresponding personal pronoun of the person you are addressing:

ông: Sir or Mr. - this is used for males 50 years and older

bà: Madam or Mrs. - this is used for females 50 years and older

anh: he or young man

chi: Mrs., Miss or young woman

cô: Miss or young girl

There will be occasions when you will really want to show your appreciation and politeness. On these occasions, one can further increase the politeness level by inserting the word *xin* that means "to ask" or "to beg" before the phrase *Cảm ơn*.

So "Thank you" in formal Vietnamese is ***Xin cảm ơn***.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

During your trip, there will be a multitude of situations in which you will be likely to use *Cảm ơn*. The following are some of these situations:

1. When the receptionist welcomes you to the hotel
2. When the waiter brings your food or drinks
3. When an old friend says how well you look
4. When someone gives you directions
5. When someone compliments you on your Vietnamese

Quick tip

If you are unsure how old someone is, it is best to just stick with *Cảm ơn nhiều*. ("Thank you very much.")

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #2

How to Say "You're Welcome" in Vietnamese

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

2

VIETNAMESE

1. Không có gì.
2. Không có gì đâu ạ.

ENGLISH

1. You're welcome.
2. You're welcome. (addressed to an older person)

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
gì	what	
có	to have	noun
không	no, not, nothing, without (flat tone)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Đây là cái gì? "What is this?"	Bạn đang nấu món gì vậy? "What are you cooking?"
Không có gì. "You're welcome."	Tôi có một món quà cho bạn. "I have a present for you."

Tôi không hút thuốc.

"I don't smoke."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll continue to learn more phrases that will help you with basic etiquette. Vietnamese people are very hospitable. They use phrases of gratitude quite often. Even though you may not get the chance to use *Không có gì*. (the phrase for "You're welcome") during your trip to Vietnam, there's a very good chance you'll hear it. So let's have a closer look at it!

In Vietnamese, "You're welcome" is ***Không có gì***. Literally this means "Not have anything," but we translate it as "No problem."

The words *không* is the flat tone. the word *có* is the rising tone and the word *gì* falls gradually.

The first word, *không*, means "no."

After this comes *có*, meaning "have."

After this comes *gì*, meaning "anything."

All together, we have *Không có gì*.

In very formal situations or to address elders and superiors you can use the phrase ***Không có gì đâu ạ***.

The word *đâu* means "at all" and the last word *ạ* doesn't have a definite meaning. It is added to show more respect to the other person, especially when that person is older.

Notice that *đâu* is the flat tone and *ạ* is the heavy falling tone.

Again, the whole phrase is *Không có gì đâu ạ*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

There are various mutually spoken dialects. The three mainly dialects are:

1. Northern Vietnamese
2. Hanoi dialect, Other Northern dialects: Haiphong, and various provincial forms
3. Central Vietnamese
4. Huế dialect, Nghệ An dialect, Quảng Nam dialect
5. Southern Vietnamese
6. Saigon dialect, Mekong (Far West) dialect

Dialects differ slightly in tone, pronunciation, and sometimes vocabulary. In the north you will usually hear "Không có gì." While traveling in central and south Vietnam you will hear "Không có chi." Both phrases have the same meanings and connotations.

Quick tip 2

Most people are able to understand different dialects, so you don't have to worry about learning how to say one phrase in all the various dialects. However, I do suggest familiarizing yourself so that you are not caught off guard.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #3

Getting What You Want Using Vietnamese

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

3

VIETNAMESE

1. Xin.
2. Làm ơn.
3. Xin cho tôi cái này.
4. Xin cho tôi cái đó.

ENGLISH

1. Please.
2. Please. (more formal)
3. This, please.
4. That, please.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
xin	ask, please	verb
cái đó	that	pronoun
cái này	this	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Xin mở cái cửa này ra.</p> <p>"Please open this door."</p>	<p>Xin (hãy) đưa cho tôi quyển sách đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that book."</p>
<p>Kỉ niệm đó thật khó quên.</p> <p>"That memory is unforgettable."</p>	<p>Làm ơn đưa cho tôi cái bút đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that pen."</p>
<p>Đừng chạm vào cái này.</p> <p>"Don't touch this."</p>	<p>Cái bánh này ngon.</p> <p>"This cake is delicious."</p>
<p>Cái bút này là của Lan.</p> <p>"This is Lan's pen."</p>	

GRAMMAR

This lesson's phrase will help you take matters into your own hands! In this lesson we'll take a look at the word "please," which will be very important when you need to ask for something.

In Vietnamese, "please" is *xin*

Xin is the flat tone

But please note that the word *xin* is not usually used alone with the thing you want. As *xin* has another meaning, it can be mistaken that you want that thing for free. You need to add *cho tôi* after *xin* (meaning "give me") then add the thing you want at the end.

For example:

You point at something and you want to say "this, please." In Vietnamese, it is:

Xin cho tôi cái này.

(Literally, please give me this)

cái này means "this." *cái* is the rising tone and *này* falls gradually

When you want to refer to something a little farther, you say: *cái đó*, which means "that." *Cái* and *đó* are said in the rising tone

Let's hear them in their phrases again:

xin cho tôi cái này.

xin cho tôi cái đó.

Please remember that in Vietnam it is a little rude to point at people. But pointing at things, especially when you are trying to buy something at the market, or when it helps to illustrate your point, is perfectly okay. Just make sure you say *Cảm ơn*. ("Thank you") when the object is handed to you.

A more formal phrase for "please" is *làm ơn*. The word *làm* falls gradually and the word *ơn* is the flat tone.

It can be used exactly the same as *xin*. Just put it at the beginning of the sentence instead of *xin*, keeping the rest unchanged.

Although using the alternative *xin* may be easier to pronounce, it is just as effective.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

The word *xin* can be used as a function-word at the beginning of most phrases to further express respect. For example, the phrase for "thank you" is *cảm ơn* can be said as *xin cảm ơn*. The meaning of the phrase does not change but adding *xin* suggests added respect.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #4

Basic Vietnamese Greetings

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

4

VIETNAMESE

1. Xin chào.
2. Xin chào Ông.

ENGLISH

1. Hello.
2. Hello Sir.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
chào	hello	phrase
anh	Mister, elder man	noun
bà	madam	noun
bạn	friend	noun
chị	Miss, elder woman	noun
ông	sir, Mister	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Xin chào, bạn có khỏe không? "Hello, how are you?"	Xin mời anh ngồi xuống. "Please sit down, Mister."
--	--

<p>Bà ấy là một diễn viên nổi tiếng.</p> <p>"She is a famous actress."</p>	<p>Hoa là bạn của tôi.</p> <p>"Hoa is my friend."</p>
<p>Chị ấy thật xinh đẹp.</p> <p>"She is so beautiful."</p>	<p>Ông ấy là một doanh nhân.</p> <p>"He is a businessman."</p>

GRAMMAR

Greetings are usually audible and or physical expressions or signs of welcome or recognition. In some languages different greetings are used depending on the time of day.

In Vietnamese the phrase for "hello" is ***xin chào***. The phrase *xin chào* is suitable for use at any time of the day and is appropriate for almost all situations. *Xin* is the flat tone and *chào* is the gradual falling tone.

In Vietnam greeting habits are highly cultural and situation specific. Greetings change depending on social status and relationships. Showing respect requires the use of appropriate pronouns at the end of each phrase.

Vietnamese pronouns may be the most challenging part of the language, because they vary depending on age, sex, social position and level of intimacy between the two people in conversation.

If you are uncertain which pronoun to use, it is better not to use any in order to avoid offending someone.

Let's take a look at those pronouns

Ông means "grandfather" and is a term of respect for a senior male

Bà means "grandmother" and is a term of respect for a female, usually married and aged around 55 and above.

Cô is "father's sister," and is used to refer to a younger woman, or a woman as old as your father

Cậu is the "mother's younger brother"

Dì means "mother's younger sister"

Chú is the "father's younger brother," or a man younger than your father

Anh means older brother and it can be used for men who are several years older than you. *Chị* is the "older sister"; refers to a slightly older woman and finally *Em* means "younger sibling" and is used to refer to a slightly younger person, or a woman you are in a romantic relationship with.

For example, to address a male who is much older, such as your grandfather, you say ***Xin chào Ông***.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Xin chào is usually said with a slight bow of the head. When addressing adults, many children will cross their arms across their chest, bow deeply and say *Xin chào* followed by the appropriate pronoun. Adults do not bow to children but may nod their heads.

Quick tip 2

Vietnam is an increasingly popular destination for Westerners so it is natural that English phrases have been adapted to equivalents. Some common expressions heard in hotels are:

Chào buổi sáng - "good morning"

Chào buổi chiều - "good afternoon"

Chào buổi tối - "good evening"

However, Vietnamese people do not distinguish which time of day they are meeting when they say hello to each other, so the equivalents of good morning, good afternoon, and good evening are usually not in use among Vietnamese themselves.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #5

How to Say Goodbye in Vietnamese

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

5

VIETNAMESE

1. Chào.
2. Tạm biệt.
3. Hẹn gặp lại.

ENGLISH

1. Hello/Good bye.
2. Good bye.
3. See you again.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
chào	goodbye	verb
gặp	to meet	verb
hẹn	to appoint; appointment	verb; noun
lại	again	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Chào tạm biệt và hẹn gặp lại. "Goodbye and see you again."	Chúng ta gặp nhau vào tuần sau được không? "Can we meet next week-end."
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<p>Rất vui được gặp bạn!</p> <p>"Nice to meet you!"</p>	<p>Tôi có một cuộc hẹn lúc 5 giờ.</p> <p>"I have an appointment at 5 o'clock."</p>
<p>Hãy đọc lại bài báo này đi.</p> <p>"Read this article again."</p>	<p>Hi vọng sớm gặp lại bạn!</p> <p>"Hope to see you again soon!"</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce parting greetings.

In Vietnamese, "hello" and "goodbye" share the same phrase, **chào**. The tone falls gradually and is an expression that can be used for most occasions at anytime of the day.

You can also say **tạm biệt**, which means "Good bye." Both words are the falling tone with a heavy stop.

The first word *tạm* means "temporary."

This is followed by *biệt*, which means "farewell"

The literal translation of this phrase is "temporary farewell" but is used as the English equivalent for "good bye."

Another parting phrase is *hẹn gặp lại*, which is "See you again" in English. Every word in this phrase is the sharp falling tone with a heavy stop.

The first word *hẹn* means "appointment"

Next is *gặp* which means "meet"

And finally *lại* which means "again."

Altogether we have: *hẹn gặp lại*.

All three of the phrases can be used as greetings. However, if you want to be more formal, you can add the appropriate pronoun in each phrase that we learned in Lesson 3.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Touching between the opposite sex is rare. Most Vietnamese do not shake hands with the opposite sex or older people. It is common to see two men or women on the street holding hands. Typically, men will shake hands with one another or slightly bow their heads. Women usually will slightly bow their heads or put their hands in front of the chest to show respect. However, it has become acceptable for a Vietnamese woman to shake hands with non-Vietnamese men.

Quick tip 2

Upon departure, it is best to greet the older persons first, then the younger ones.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #6

How to Say "Where is the Bathroom?" in Vietnamese

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

6

VIETNAMESE

1. Nhà vệ sinh ở đâu?
2. Nhà vệ sinh nữ ở đâu?
3. Nhà vệ sinh nam ở đâu?
4. nữ
5. nam

ENGLISH

1. Where is the bathroom?
2. Where is the ladies' room?
3. Where is the mens' room?
4. women
5. men

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
nhà vệ sinh	bathroom	noun
nữ	female	
ở đâu	where	phrase

nam	male	noun
nhà	house	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Đây là nhà vệ sinh nữ.</p> <p>"This is the ladies' bathroom."</p>	<p>Đây là nhà vệ sinh nữ.</p> <p>"This is the ladies' bathroom."</p>
<p>Bưu điện ở đâu?</p> <p>"Where is the post-office?"</p>	<p>Nhà tôi cách đây 1 km.</p> <p>"My house is 1 km from here."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover an extremely important phrase: "Where is the bathroom?"

In Vietnamese, "Where is the bathroom?" is **Nhà vệ sinh ở đâu?**

Let's look at the components. The first word, *nhà vệ sinh*, means "bathroom." The first syllable, *nhà* has a gradually falling tone. This is followed by *vệ*, in the sharp falling tone with a heavy stop, and then *sinh* which has no tone.

And last is *ở đâu*, which means "where." The first part *ở* is said in the broken falling tone and *đâu* has no tone.

All together, that's *Nhà vệ sinh ở đâu?*

If you are looking for the ladies' room, the phrase is **Nhà vệ sinh nữ ở đâu?**

Nhà vệ sinh means "bathroom."

Next is *nữ*, means "ladies"

Then we have *ở đâu*, which means "where is."

All together, that's: *Nhà vệ sinh nữ ở đâu?*

If you are looking for the men's room, the question for that is ***Nhà vệ sinh nam ở đâu?***

Nam means "mens" Just replace the word *nữ* ("ladies") with *nam* ("mens").

Let's hear both of the sentences one more time:

Nhà vệ sinh nữ ở đâu?

Nhà vệ sinh nam ở đâu?

When you finally get to the bathroom, there may be one last hurdle. At some bathrooms, only Vietnamese words are written on the doors!

What to do, what to do?

As we've seen above, the word for "men" is *nam*, and for "women" you'll see *nữ*.

There may not be many public bathrooms for tourists to use. This means your best option is to stop at either a café or a restaurant and use the bathroom there. Understandably, café owners sometimes aren't too keen on having people stop in just to use their bathroom. Since you'll be a tourist, they will welcome you, and let you use the bathroom. So to be polite, you might want to buy a bottle of water or order a coffee before asking *Nhà vệ sinh ở đâu?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Western toilet facilities usually have distinct signs designating bathrooms for males and females. This may not be the case in Vietnam, especially in rural areas, as villagers can sometimes be seen using the great outdoors. However, in bigger cities you may see the Vietnamese word for females *nữ* or for males *nam* on the doors.

Quick tip 2

Most toilets in Vietnam are the squat style and usually do not provide toilet paper, hence it is recommended to carry some at all times.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #7

Letting Them Know You Don't Understand Their Vietnamese

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

7

VIETNAMESE

1. Tôi không hiểu.
2. Tôi không biết.
3. Tôi không rõ.

ENGLISH

1. I don't understand.
2. I don't know.
3. It's not clear.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
không	no, not, nothing, without (flat tone)	noun
tôi	I; me	noun
hiểu	understand (dip-falling tone)	verb
biết	to know	verb
rõ	clear	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Tôi không hút thuốc.</p> <p>"I don't smoke."</p>	<p>Tôi là Lan.</p> <p>"I am Lan."</p>
<p>Tôi không hiểu cô ấy đang nói gì.</p> <p>"I don't understand what she is saying."</p>	<p>Tôi không biết tên cô ấy.</p> <p>"I don't know her name."</p>

Anh ấy nói rất to nên tôi nghe rất rõ.

"He speaks very loudly so I can hear very clearly."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we will see a very useful phrase meaning, "I don't understand." It is useful, of course, because many times you won't immediately pick up on what people are saying.

In Vietnamese, "I don't understand" is **Tôi không hiểu.**

The first word, *Tôi*, means "I" and is the flat tone

Next you have *không* that, as you remember, means "no" or "don't" and is also the flat tone

Finally is *hiểu*, "to understand" and is said in broken falling tone

Another thing you can say when you're confused is "I don't know," which in Vietnamese is **Tôi không biết.**

You simply have to replace *biết* ("understand") for *hiểu* ("know")

Another option is to tell someone, "It's not clear." This phrase in Vietnamese is **Tôi không rõ.**

Again, the first two parts of this phrase, *tôi* ("I") and *không* ("not"), remain the same. The new word here is *rõ*, that literally means "clear," but in this case it means "understand clearly."

Here's the whole sentence: *Tôi không rõ.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Không is the same word found in the expression *Không có gì*. ("You're welcome.") It is the English equivalent of "No problem" and is most appropriate in situations among good friends.

Quick tip 2

You can use these phrases to "escape" from some sticky situations by pretending you "don't understand" what is being asked.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #8

Using English to Your Advantage in Vietnamese

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

8

VIETNAMESE

1. Bạn có biết nói tiếng Anh không?
2. Bạn có biết nói tiếng Nhật không?
3. Có, tôi biết tiếng Anh.
4. Không, tôi không biết tiếng Anh.

ENGLISH

1. Can you speak English?
2. Can you speak Japanese?
3. Yes, I know English.
4. No, I don't know English.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
được	able, possible	adjective
bạn	friend	noun
không	no, not, nothing, without (flat tone)	noun
có	to have	noun
tiếng Anh	English	noun

tiếng Nhật	Japanese	noun
nói	to speak	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Anh ấy nói được tiếng Anh.</p> <p>"He can speak English."</p>	<p>Quả táo này có thể ăn được.</p> <p>"This apple is edible."</p>
<p>Hoa là bạn của tôi.</p> <p>"Hoa is my friend."</p>	<p>Tôi không hút thuốc.</p> <p>"I don't smoke."</p>
<p>Tôi có một món quà cho bạn.</p> <p>"I have a present for you."</p>	<p>Tiếng Anh rất thông dụng trên thế giới.</p> <p>"English is very popular in the world."</p>
<p>Tiếng Nhật rất khó học.</p> <p>"Japanese is very difficult to learn."</p>	<p>Tôi nghe không được rõ, làm ơn nói chậm lại.</p> <p>"I cannot hear clearly, please speak again slowly."</p>

Anh ấy nói được tiếng Anh.

"He can speak English."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll cover another extremely important phrase: "Can you speak English?" Using this phrase as opposed to speaking English at someone is important for many reasons. For one, if the party you're speaking to doesn't understand English, at least they'll be able to understand what you're asking. Furthermore, it shows a lot of respect on your part, because you've made an effort to learn even a little bit of the language. For these reasons and many more, we're going to cover this very important phrase.

In Vietnamese, "Can you speak English?" is **Bạn có nói được tiếng Anh không?**

The first word, *bạn*, means "you."

The three words *có nói được* mean "can you speak." *Có* and *nói* are both the rising tone and *được* is the sharp falling tone.

After this comes *tiếng Anh*, the Vietnamese for "English language." *Tiếng* is the rising tone and *Anh* has no tone.

The last word, *không*, means "not."

All together, that's: *Bạn có nói được tiếng Anh không?*

Another question which can also be used in this case is: **Bạn có biết nói tiếng Anh không?**

("Literally, do you know English?")

Có biết nói is literally translated as "know how to speak." The other words of the question remain the same as the previous one.

Bạn có biết nói tiếng Anh không?

Now for a change, let's try a different language: Japanese.

"Can you speak Japanese?" is **Bạn có biết nói tiếng Nhật không?**

The word for "Japanese" is *tiếng Nhật*. Here, just the word for the language changes; the rest is the same.

Bạn có biết nói tiếng Nhật không?

When you ask whether someone speaks another language besides Vietnamese, you might get the answer in Vietnamese. Here are few ways they might answer this question.

"Yes, I know English" would be **Có, tôi biết tiếng Anh.**

The first word, *có*, means "yes."

The second word, *tôi*, means "I."

After this comes the word for "to know," *biết*.

Finally, we have the word for "English," *tiếng Anh*, which we've seen before.

All together, that's: *Có, tôi biết Tiếng Anh*.

This phrase could be made shorter, just by saying "Yes": ***Có***.

Or by taking out the word for English and just saying "Yes, I know.": ***Có, tôi biết***.

If the answer is negative, Vietnamese people could say "No, I don't know English": ***Không, tôi không biết tiếng Anh***.

The first word, *không*, means "no."

Next, we have the word for "to know," *biết*.

Finally, again we have the word for "English," *tiếng Anh*.

All together, that's *Không, tôi không biết tiếng Anh*.

Sometimes, people will leave out the word for "English" and just say "I don't know": ***Tôi không biết***.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

English is studied in high schools, so the number of English speakers is increasing; however, there are still many people who do not speak English.

Quick tip 2

Modern Vietnamese is written in roman letters, so it is quite easy to look up words in a dictionary as well as reading signs and menus. Speaking on the other hand is whole other matter.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #9

Learn Vietnamese Using Vietnamese With This Unbelievably Simple Phrase

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

9

VIETNAMESE

1. Xin nói lại lần nữa.
2. Xin nói chậm lại.
3. Bạn có thể nói lại được không?

ENGLISH

1. Say it again, please.
2. Please say it slowly.
3. Can you repeat, please?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
lại	again	
nói	to speak	noun
xin	ask, please	verb
chậm	slowly	noun
làm ơn	"please"	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Hãy đọc lại bài báo này đi.</p> <p>"Read this article again."</p>	<p>Hi vọng sớm gặp lại bạn!</p> <p>"Hope to see you again soon!"</p>
<p>Tôi nghe không được rõ, làm ơn nói chậm lại.</p> <p>"I cannot hear clearly, please speak again slowly."</p>	<p>Anh ấy nói được tiếng Anh.</p> <p>"He can speak English."</p>
<p>Xin mở cái cửa này ra.</p> <p>"Please open this door."</p>	<p>Xin (hãy) đưa cho tôi quyển sách đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that book."</p>
<p>Tôi nghe không được rõ, làm ơn nói chậm lại.</p> <p>"I cannot hear clearly, please speak again slowly."</p>	<p>Làm ơn dạy tôi phát âm từ này.</p> <p>"Please teach me how to pronounce this word."</p>
<p>Làm ơn giải thích giúp tôi.</p> <p>"Please explain it to me."</p>	<p>Tôi nghe không được rõ, làm ơn nói chậm lại.</p> <p>"I cannot hear clearly, please speak again slowly."</p>
<p>Làm ơn đưa cho tôi cái bút đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that pen."</p>	

GRAMMAR

There will be many times when the Vietnamese is coming at you fast and furious and you may not catch all or any of it. When this happens, asking the speaker to say it again can make the difference between understanding a crucial piece of information and spending the rest of the day trying to figure out what it was. The following phrase will not only give you a better sense of the language, but will also help you tune your ear!

In Vietnamese, "Say it again, please." is ***Xin nói lại lần nữa.***

The first word we've studied before: *Xin* means "please" and it is the flat tone.

After this comes *nói* meaning "to say" and it is the rising tone.

The next word *lại* means again and the last two words *lần nữa* means "one more time."

All together, that's *Xin nói lại lần nữa.*

You can also ask "Please say it again slowly." In Vietnamese this is ***Xin nói chậm lại.***

The first two words stay the same as in the previous one.

The last two words, *chậm lại* literally means "more slowly" and are said in the sharp falling tone.

All together, that's: *Xin nói chậm lại*

You can also ask casually "Can you repeat, please?": ***Bạn có thể nói lại được không?***

The first word, *bạn*, means "you."

Then we have the phrase *có thể... được không?* which means "Can you... please" in English.

In between this phrase comes the word *nói lại*, meaning "repeat."

The whole question is *Bạn có thể nói lại được không?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Đạ? is an interjection expressing the fact that speaker did not catch what was said. Roughly equivalent to "Huh?" in English, it can be used before one of the phrases asking a person to repeat what was just said.

Quick tip 2

Xin nói lại một lần nữa. which translates to "Please say it again once more." is another extremely useful phrase.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #10

How to Say "I'm Sorry" in Vietnamese

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

10

VIETNAMESE

1. Xin lỗi.
2. Không sao.

ENGLISH

1. I'm sorry./Excuse me.
2. Don't worry./Never mind.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
sao	how	noun
không	no, not, nothing, without (flat tone)	noun
xin	ask, please	verb
lỗi	mistake	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Bạn nghĩ sao về vở kịch? "How do you think about the play?"	Tôi không hút thuốc. "I don't smoke."
Xin mở cái cửa này ra. "Please open this door."	Xin (hãy) đưa cho tôi quyển sách đó. "Please give me that book."

Đây là lỗi của tôi.

"This is my mistake."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover phrases used for apologizing. Since you haven't quite mastered Vietnamese, it's probably a good idea to go over the phrases for apologizing, as they'll likely come in handy.

We'll start with "I am sorry" which in Vietnamese is ***Xin lỗi***.

Literally, this phrase means it's my mistake.

The first word *xin* has no tone. The second word, *lỗi*, has a broken rising tone.

All together, we have *Xin lỗi*.

You can use this phrase in any type of situation where you feel the need to express regret.

If someone says one of these to you, you'll want to respond with "Don't worry" or "Never mind." The proper response for this is ***Không sao***.

This phrase can be translated as "It's ok" or "No problem." Both words in this phrase have no tone.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Xin lỗi can be used when you need to say "excuse me." This is very useful phrase in crowded areas. It's also considered very respectful if used before you wish to ask a stranger a question or for information.

Quick tip 2

Another phrase used to express regret is *Rất tiếc*. Both words are the rising tone. The word *rất* means very and *tiếc* means "sorry." This phrase *rất tiếc* is used to express condolences, for example in cases if someone has experienced a death in the family.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #11

Vietnamese Restaurant—How Many People?

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

11

VIETNAMESE

1. Anh đi mấy người? or Chị đi mấy người?
2. Hai người.
3. Một người.

ENGLISH

1. How many people are in your party?
2. Two people.
3. One person.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
mấy	how many, how much	adjective
tất cả	all, entire, whole	adverb
bốn	four (4)	noun
người	person, people	
là	to be	noun
hai	two (2)	noun
một	one (1), a	noun
năm	five (5)	
ba	three (3)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Mỗi ngày bạn ăn cơm mấy bữa?</p> <p>"How many meals do you have in a day?"</p>	<p>Tất cả mọi người đều vui vẻ.</p> <p>"Everybody is happy."</p>
<p>Ở Hà Nội, một năm có bốn mùa.</p> <p>"In Hanoi, there are four seasons in a year."</p>	<p>Nhiều người đang xếp hàng mua vé.</p> <p>"Many people are queuing for tickets."</p>
<p>Chúng tôi là khách du lịch.</p> <p>"We are tourists."</p>	<p>Hai năm trước tôi đã đến Việt Nam.</p> <p>"I went to Vietnam two years ago."</p>
<p>Tôi có một món quà cho bạn.</p> <p>"I have a present for you."</p>	<p>Bà ấy là một diễn viên nổi tiếng.</p> <p>"She is a famous actress."</p>
<p>Một bàn tay có năm ngón tay.</p> <p>"There are five fingers on a hand."</p>	<p>Tôi đã đến Việt Nam 3 lần.</p> <p>"I have been to Vietnam three times."</p>

GRAMMAR

There is a wide variety of Vietnamese dishes, and your job as a visitor is to try as many different foods as possible! However, before you start eating, you have to get to the table! In this lesson, we'll cover getting to the table in a restaurant.

When you enter a restaurant, you'll usually be seated by a waiter or waitress. Often you will be asked the question "How many people in your party?" so practicing it will come in handy at some point. "How many people are you?" in Vietnamese is ***Anh đi mấy người?***

This question can be literally translated as "How many of you guys are going together?"

It should be noted that the first word *anh* means "you" and it refers to a man only. So if the first person of your group that comes in the restaurant is a man, this question will be asked. If the first person is a woman, the question will be ***Chị đi mấy người?***

The second word *đi* means "go," and the last two words *mấy người* mean "how many people?"

The most important words you need to remember in this question are *mấy người* ("how many people") as the rest of the question can be said in a different way depending on the waiter/waitress. However, you can hear people say *bao nhiêu người* which also means "how many people." This phrase is often used when your group is big.

Now let's go over how to answer.

You might tell the waiter or waitress ***Hai người***, which in English means "Two people."

The first word, *hai* means "two" and it has a flat tone. After this comes *người*, which is how you say "people" here.

Let's take a look at some of the numbers you might need here, from one to five:

1 *một*

2 *hai*

3 *ba*

4 *bốn*

5 *năm*

If you are just one person, you can say "One person" which in Vietnamese is *Một người*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Houses in Vietnam are usually a few stories high. It is very common for families to operate business on the first floor and use the floors above for living. Family restaurants usually serve authentic home cooked meals. Free standing restaurants are more common in bigger cities than smaller cities. Restaurants are usually more expensive, so many locals dine at street vendors.

Quick tip 2

Street vendors are best enjoyed alone or in small groups. They are usually only furnished with the very basic restaurant necessities such as small tables, plastic chairs and utensils. Most street vendors do not have bathrooms, sinks or even plumbing. Dishes are usually done in large plastic buckets filled with water. Before choosing a vendor, take notice of the restaurants' hygiene.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #12

Vietnamese Restaurant: Choosing a Seat in Vietnam

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

12

VIETNAMESE

1. không hút thuốc
2. hút thuốc

ENGLISH

1. non-smoking
2. smoking

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
thuốc	medicine, tobacco	noun
hút thuốc	smoking	verb
không	no, not, nothing, without (flat tone)	noun
hút	to smoke	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Anh ấy đang mua thuốc lá. "He is buying cigarettes."	Anh ấy đang uống thuốc. "He is taking his medicine."
Ở đây không được hút thuốc. "No smoking allowed here."	Tôi không hút thuốc. "I don't smoke."

Hút thuốc lá có hại cho sức khỏe.

"Smoking is not good for your health."

GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we learned how to say how many people are in your party in a restaurant. Now that you know how to get a table, you have another big issue to tackle. If you want to enjoy your meal, the smoking issue is very important. If you are a smoker in a non-smoking establishment or a non-smoker in a smoking establishment, this could ruin your meal.

In this lesson, we'll cover how to ask for a smoking or non-smoking table.

Remember when you enter a restaurant you'll hear *Anh đi mấy người*. After answering, you can also include one of the following phrases: ***không hút thuốc***, which means "non-smoking"

không, as we have seen, means "no." We follow this with *hút thuốc*, which means "to smoke a cigarette." Both words are in the rising tone

Literally this phrase means "not to smoke a cigarette" and we use it as the English equivalent for "non-smoking."

You can also say "Smoking" which is ***hút thuốc***

You just need to drop the word *không* from the previous phrase.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Foreign cigarettes are viewed as a luxury item in Vietnam as they are expensive for locals. Cigarettes can be purchased from street vendors and some stores.

Quick tip

The minimum age to purchase tobacco products in Vietnam is 16 and smoking is very popular amongst men. It is a common sight to see smokers enjoying a cigarette while drinking coffee or after a meal.

Quick tip 3

In most restaurants and cafés there are no designated areas for non-smoking. However, there are occasions when you can ask for a non-smoking seat or perhaps you would like a smoking seat.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #13

Vietnamese Restaurant: Asking About the Menu

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

13

VIETNAMESE

1. Anh ơi./ Chị ơi.
2. Cho tôi món này.
3. Món gì ngon?

ENGLISH

1. Waiter!/Waitress!
2. This, please.
3. What's good?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
chị ơi	call for the waitress's attention; Waitress!	expression
ngon	good, delicious	adjective
gì	what	
anh ơi	to call for the waiters' attention; Waiter!	expression
Xin lỗi	"Excuse me." or "I'm sorry."	phrase
món	dish	noun
cho	to give, to grant, to bring	verb

tôi	I; me	noun
này	this	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Chị ơi! Tôi muốn thanh toán!</p> <p>Waitress! I want to pay the bill!</p>	<p>Món này rất ngon.</p> <p>"This dish is very delicious."</p>
<p>Cái bánh này ngon.</p> <p>"This cake is delicious."</p>	<p>Đây là cái gì?</p> <p>"What is this?"</p>
<p>Bạn đang nấu món gì vậy?</p> <p>"What are you cooking?"</p>	<p>Không có gì.</p> <p>"You're welcome."</p>
<p>Anh ơi! Mang cho tôi một cốc nước!</p> <p>Waiter! Please bring me a cup of water.</p>	<p>Xin lỗi, tôi đến muộn.</p> <p>"I'm sorry, I'm late."</p>
<p>Xin hỏi, mấy giờ rồi?</p> <p>"Excuse me, what time is it now?"</p>	<p>Món này rất ngon.</p> <p>"This dish is very delicious."</p>
<p>Anh ta cho tôi chiếc cặp.</p> <p>"He gave me a bag."</p>	<p>Tôi là Lan.</p> <p>"I am Lan."</p>
<p>Món này rất ngon.</p> <p>"This dish is very delicious."</p>	<p>Lần này tôi gặp may.</p> <p>"I am lucky this time."</p>
<p>Cậu bé này 7 (bảy) tuổi.</p> <p>"This boy is seven years old."</p>	

GRAMMAR

Finally, you've got a seat at a table. Now it's time to order!

In this lesson, we'll cover how to ask for a menu and then order your food and drinks.

Normally you have to catch the waiter's attention. You can raise your right hand and say: **Xin lỗi**, which means "Excuse me."

The first word *xin*, has no tone. The second word *lỗi* has the broken rising tone.

Another way to call out "Waiter!" or "Waitress!" is: **Anh oi!** ("waiter") or **Chi oi!** ("waitress")

Oi is the term for "Hey" in English and it is used to catch the attention of another person in Vietnamese.

Anh is used for a man and *chi* is used for a woman.

When you order in Vietnamese, you can just say "this, please" which is: **Cho tôi món này.**

Cho tôi means "Give me." And *món này* means "this dish." *mon* is the rising tone and *này* falls gradually.

You can ask a recommendation from the waiter by asking "What is good?" which in Vietnamese is: **Món gì ngon?**

Món is the rising tone and means "dish." *Gì* means "what" and is said in the falling tone. *Ngon* means "good"

Again, "What is good?" is *Món gì ngon?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Most street vendors in Vietnam serve only one or two main dishes, so you will most likely use these phrases in restaurants settings.

Quick tip 2

Vietnamese restaurants and vendors usually cook their dishes upon order, so you can rest

assured meals are fresh.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #14

Vietnamese Restaurant: Asking for the Check in Vietnamese

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

14

VIETNAMESE

1. Xin tính tiền.
2. Cho tôi xin hóa đơn?
3. Ngon quá!

ENGLISH

1. Check please.
2. May I have the bill, please?
3. Very delicious!

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
tính	to count, to calculate	verb
tiền	money	noun
ngon	delicious	adjective
quá	very	noun
xin	ask, please	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Chúng tôi đang tính chi phí cho chuyến đi.</p> <p>"We are calculating the fee for the trip."</p>	<p>Người đàn ông nhận tiền.</p> <p>"The man receives money."</p>
<p>Tôi không có nhiều tiền.</p> <p>"I don't have much money."</p>	<p>Người phụ nữ đang thưởng thức món pizza ngon.</p> <p>"The woman is enjoying delicious pizza."</p>
<p>Cái bánh này ngon.</p> <p>"This cake is delicious."</p>	<p>Em bé dễ thương quá!</p> <p>"The baby is so cute!"</p>
<p>Xin mở cái cửa này ra.</p> <p>"Please open this door."</p>	<p>Xin (hãy) đưa cho tôi quyển sách đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that book."</p>

GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we learned how to get a waiter's attention and order food and drinks at a restaurant. Once you have the beverages and entrées you ordered, you can enjoy the mouthwatering meal.

When you're ready to leave, you'll want to ask for the check. In Vietnamese this is ***Xin tính tiền.***

The first word, *xin*, as you might remember means "please." The second word, *tính*, is the rising tone and means "to calculate." Next is *tiền*, the Vietnamese word for "money," said in the rising tone.

Here's the whole sentence: *Xin tính tiền.*

Another phrase you can use to ask for the check is "May I have the bill, please?" which is: ***Cho tôi xin hóa đơn?***

The first three words of this phrase, *Cho tôi xin* are said in the flat tone. *Cho* means "give." The second word, *tôi*, means "I." Next is *Xin*, meaning "please."

Last is *hóa đơn*, which means "invoice" or "bill."

All together, the sentence is *Cho tôi xin hóa đơn?*

To express your delight for the meal, you can say "Very delicious!" In Vietnamese it is: ***Ngon quá!***

The first word, *Ngon*, is the flat tone and means "good." Next is *quá*, meaning "very."

If a dish is good, but not quite fantastic, you can drop *quá* and just say *Ngon*.

Upon leaving, don't forget to say "Thank you." which is *Cảm ơn*.

And now you're ready to go!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

It is not customary to tip, so the total on the receipt is what you pay. However, leaving a small tip would not be considered rude and is appreciated.

Quick tip 2

Many Vietnamese, especially men, drink alcohol daily with their meals. However, drinking excessively is not a national trait. Alcohol is usually served in small glasses and taken in small sips.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #15

Vietnamese Dining Etiquette

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

15

VIETNAMESE

1. Lần sau để tôi trả.
2. Xin mời.

ENGLISH

1. Next time I will pay.
2. Please enjoy your meal.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
mời	invite	noun
lần	time	noun
sau	after, following	adverb
đến	to come	verb
trả	to pay, to return	noun
ngon	good, delicious	adjective
quá	very	noun
xin	ask, please	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Tôi được mời dự tiệc của Hoa.</p> <p>"I am invited to Hoa's party."</p>	<p>Lần này tôi gặp may.</p> <p>"I am lucky this time."</p>
<p>Sau buổi tiệc chúng tôi đi thẳng về nhà.</p> <p>"After the party, we went straight back home."</p>	<p>Tôi đến từ Mỹ.</p> <p>"I'm from the U.S."</p>
<p>Bây giờ đến lượt tôi.</p> <p>"Now it's my turn."</p>	<p>Tôi trả lại tiền cho cô ấy.</p> <p>"I give her back the money."</p>
<p>Chúng tôi phải trả bao nhiêu?</p> <p>"How much do we have to pay?"</p>	<p>Món này rất ngon.</p> <p>"This dish is very delicious."</p>
<p>Cái bánh này ngon.</p> <p>"This cake is delicious."</p>	<p>Em bé dễ thương quá!</p> <p>"The baby is so cute!"</p>
<p>Xin mở cái cửa này ra.</p> <p>"Please open this door."</p>	<p>Xin (hãy) đưa cho tôi quyển sách đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that book."</p>

GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we learned how to ask for the check at a restaurant. In this lesson you are going to learn a little about Vietnamese culture.

In Vietnam, when you go out to eat in a group, the person who invited typically pays for the meal. Usually among friends, when it is time to pay the bill, there usually is a small but friendly fuss made as to who will cover the tab.

If you want to pay next time, you can say **Lần sau để tôi trả**, which loosely means "Next time I will pay."

First we have *Lần sau* meaning "next time." Then the last phrase *để tôi trả* means "let me pay."

Altogether, it is *Lần sau để tôi trả*.

Usually before a meal with family or with guests, the younger people of the group, especially children must say ***Xin mời***, addressing each person at the table appropriately. The entire phrase can be understood as "Please enjoy your meal."

Friends dining with one another will say *Xin mời* partly to show courtesy and also as a way to say let's start eating. Adults will say *Xin mời* especially if there are elders present.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Vietnamese table etiquette is very important. A typical meal usually includes many dishes and a small bowl of rice for each person. When picking food from communal dish with chopsticks, you should not eat it directly. Food must be placed in your own bowl first.

Quick tip 2

During or after the meal if you would like to pay compliments, you can say *Ngon quá!* which means "Delicious!"

Quick tip 3

Personal pronouns are used to convey respect. By observing the use of personal pronouns, Vietnamese people can guess to a certain extent the relationship between speaker and listener.

1. ***Ông*** means "grandfather," and is a term of respect for a man older than the speaker and who is late middle age or older.
2. ***Bà*** means "grandmother," and is a term of respect for a woman, usually married, who is older than the speaker and who is late middle age or older.

3. *Bác* means "parent's older brother or sister," and is a term for a man or woman a little older than your parents. It's also used for or the husband of the father's older sister or the husband of the mother's older sister.
4. *Cô* means "father's younger sister," and is a term for a younger woman, or a woman as old as your father, or a female teacher regardless of her age.
5. *Cậu* means "mother's younger brother," and is used to address a younger man or a man as old as one's mother
6. *Dì* means "mother's sister," and is used to address a younger woman or a woman as old as your mother; also a term for your step-mother
7. *Chú* means "father's younger brother," and is used to address a younger man, or a man slightly younger than one's father, or the husband of the father's younger sister.
8. *Thím* means "wife of father's younger brother."
9. *Mợ* means "wife of mother's younger brother."
10. *Dượng* means "husband of mother's sister"; a term to address one's step-father
11. *Bố/Ba/Cha* is father
12. *Mẹ/Má/Mợ* is mother
13. *Con* means "child"; used in some regions to address a person as old as one's child
14. *Cháu* means "nephew/niece, grandson/granddaughter"; used to address a young person of around such relative age

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #16

Counting in Vietnamese - 1 to 10

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

16

VIETNAMESE

1. một người
2. ba người
3. Cho tôi hai hộp bánh đậu xanh.
4. Cho tôi một gói kẹo dừa.

ENGLISH

1. one person
2. Three people
3. Two boxes of green bean cakes, please.
4. A pack of coconut candies, please.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
mười	ten (10)	noun
chín	nine (9)	noun
tám	eight (8)	noun
bảy	seven (7)	noun
sáu	six (6)	
một	one (1), a	noun

ba	three (3)	noun
hai	two (2)	noun
bốn	four (4)	noun
năm	five (5)	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Cô gái thường về nhà lúc 10 (mười) giờ tối.</p> <p>"The girl often comes home at 10 P.M."</p>	<p>Vở kịch bắt đầu lúc chín (9) giờ.</p> <p>"The play starts at nine."</p>
<p>Tám (8) người trong số họ là sinh viên.</p> <p>"Eight of them were students."</p>	<p>Cậu bé này 7 (bảy) tuổi.</p> <p>"This boy is seven years old."</p>
<p>Đó là một khóa học kéo dài 6 (sáu) tháng.</p> <p>"That is a six-month course."</p>	<p>Tôi có một món quà cho bạn.</p> <p>"I have a present for you."</p>
<p>Bà ấy là một diễn viên nổi tiếng.</p> <p>"She is a famous actress."</p>	<p>Tôi đã đến Việt Nam 3 lần.</p> <p>"I have been to Vietnam three times."</p>
<p>Hai năm trước tôi đã đến Việt Nam.</p> <p>"I went to Vietnam two years ago."</p>	<p>Ở Hà Nội, một năm có bốn mùa.</p> <p>"In Hanoi, there are four seasons in a year."</p>
<p>Một bàn tay có năm ngón tay.</p> <p>"There are five fingers on a hand."</p>	

GRAMMAR

This lesson is very straightforward—we're going to cover counting "one" through "ten." Let's jump right in.

- 1 *một*
- 2 *hai*
- 3 *ba*
- 4 *bốn*
- 5 *năm*

- 6 *sáu*
- 7 *bảy*
- 8 *tám*

- 9 *chín*
- 10 *mười*

When you count things, the number comes first, followed by the thing. For example, "one person" is ***một người***

Người means "people."

"Three people" would be ***ba người***

As you may have noticed, the noun doesn't change when there's more than one of it, as it would in English.

"Five people" is ***năm người***

Numbers can be very useful, especially when shopping in Vietnam.

Imagine you are buying some presents to bring back to your country. You've chosen two boxes of green bean cakes in a local store.

"Two boxes of green bean cakes, please." is ***Cho tôi hai hộp bánh đậu xanh.***

Cho tôi means "give me."

hai, as you already learned, means "two"

hộp means "a box"

And ***bánh đậu xanh*** means "green bean cakes," one of the specialties in Northern Vietnam.

The whole request, then, is *Cho tôi hai hộp bánh đậu xanh*

Now imagine you want to buy some coconut candies, a specialty in Southern Vietnam. "A pack of coconut candies, please" is ***Cho tôi một gói kẹo dừa.***

Again *Cho tôi* means "give me"

một, as we've seen plenty of times by now, means "one."

gói means "pack"

And *kẹo dừa* means "coconut candies"

All together, it's *Cho tôi một gói kẹo dừa.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Prices written by a machine will probably be in Arabic numerals, the prices in the grocery store will certainly be in Arabic numerals.

Quick tip 2

Không or *dê-rô* are the Vietnamese word for "zero."

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #17

"How Much is it?" in Vietnamese

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

17

VIETNAMESE

1. Bao nhiêu?
2. Cái này bao nhiêu?
3. Cái đó bao nhiêu?

ENGLISH

1. How much?
2. How much is this?
3. How much is that?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
cái đó	that	pronoun
bao nhiêu	how many, how much, how	phrase
cái này	this	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Kỉ niệm đó thật khó quên. "That memory is unforgettable."	Làm ơn đưa cho tôi cái bút đó. "Please give me that pen."
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<p>Chúng tôi phải trả bao nhiêu?</p> <p>"How much do we have to pay?"</p>	<p>Đừng chạm vào cái này.</p> <p>"Don't touch this."</p>
<p>Cái bánh này ngon.</p> <p>"This cake is delicious."</p>	<p>Cái bút này là của Lan.</p> <p>"This is Lan's pen."</p>

GRAMMAR

Now it's time for some useful Survival Phrases for when you have time to shop in Vietnamese stores.

In Vietnam, there are many shops, stores, street vendors and merchants. While the number of department stores is increasing, a tremendous amount of business is done by these small dealers, who rarely tag the items they are selling with the price. Therefore, asking the price is an important step in shopping in Vietnam.

"How much?" In Vietnamese, that's ***Bao nhiêu?***

If you want to be more specific, you can say "How much is this?," which is: ***Cái này bao nhiêu?***

First comes *cái này* ("this"). After this, comes *bao nhiêu* meaning "how much."

Another common way to ask the price in Vietnam is "How much is that?": ***Cái đó bao nhiêu?***

Cái đó means "that." And *bao nhiêu* as we saw before means "how much."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

In Vietnam you should haggle when shopping, except at supermarkets where prices are fixed. In the next lesson you will learn Survival Phrases for haggling, but if you aren't so adventurous, try writing down numbers on paper.

Quick tip 2

Here I teach you how to haggle so you can enjoy your shopping, but actually I feel guilty about this. I know there are some souvenir shops out there who always want to rip off foreign/ domestic tourists to fill their abysmal greed, but the thing is most street/market vendors only earn several dollars per day. Is it worth it if we try to take away some pennies from them?

In fact, I have a friend in NY and she always pays more than the price she is asked for in Vietnam, since it's already too cheap. It's some kind of tip towards hard working people. So do I.

So my friends, after you haggle and know the real price, if you think it's too cheap, please tip the seller for being honest.

Well this is real hard math since if we pay too much dishonest people will try to rip off other tourists.

It's up to you pals. Have fun shopping in Vietnam.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #18

Bargaining in Vietnam

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

18

VIETNAMESE

1. Xin hạ giá xuống được không?
2. Đắt quá.
3. Bạn muốn trả bao nhiêu.

ENGLISH

1. Could you lower the price, please?
2. Too expensive.
3. How much do you want to pay?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
hạ	to lower	verb
đắt	expensive	adjective
giá	the price	adjective
xuống	down	noun
xin	ask, please	verb
quá	very	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Mấy hôm nay giá vàng đang hạ xuống.</p> <p>"The price of gold is going down these days."</p>	<p>Những người đàn ông đang hạ chiếc cờ xuống.</p> <p>"The men are lowering down the flag."</p>
<p>Cô ấy có một chiếc ô tô rất mắc (đắt).</p> <p>"She has a very expensive car."</p>	<p>Mấy hôm nay giá vàng đang hạ xuống.</p> <p>"The price of gold is going down these days."</p>
<p>Những người đàn ông đang hạ chiếc cờ xuống.</p> <p>"The men are lowering down the flag."</p>	<p>Mấy hôm nay giá vàng đang hạ xuống.</p> <p>"The price of gold is going down these days."</p>
<p>Xin mở cái cửa này ra.</p> <p>"Please open this door."</p>	<p>Xin (hãy) đưa cho tôi quyển sách đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that book."</p>
<p>Em bé dễ thương quá!</p> <p>"The baby is so cute!"</p>	

GRAMMAR

In Vietnam, bargaining is a very common thing. Especially since you are a tourist, you'll get things much cheaper if you can bargain for them. The only places you can't haggle are big shopping centers, and stores that sell items with tags. However, small clothing stores and open markets are up for bargaining.

Normally, if you are interested in buying something, you say, "How much is this?"

Cái này bao nhiêu?

As soon as they tell you the price, you can start bargaining to lower it. Don't be shy: ask "Could you lower the price, please.": ***Xin hạ giá xuống được không?***

The first word, *xin*, means "please."

The second word, *hạ giá*, means "lower the price."

The third word, *xuống*, means "down."

And as you're probably used to by now, the phrase *được không* at the end makes it a question.

Put it all together and we have *Xin hạ giá xuống được không?*

Another way to express the feeling that something is too expensive and you want to start haggling is with ***Đắt quá!***

"Too expensive!"

Đắt means "expensive."

And *quá* means "too."

From this point the vendor will begin to haggle, and the result is in your hands! The first thing the vendor might say now is: ***Bạn muốn trả bao nhiêu?*** which means "How much do you want to pay?"

Bạn means "you."

muốn means "want."

trả means "pay"

bao nhiêu means "how much"

Bargaining is very common in Vietnam, so it's normal to ask the price over and over again until the vendor drops the price to the one you want.

When haggling, this is all you need to get your point across. If the merchant refuses you, slowly walk away, and in 90% of cases they will give in.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

To what extent should you haggle?

It depends on the commodity. For vegetables, fruit or souvenirs you should say a price lower than half of what the original offer. And then the seller will lower their price little by little while you raise your price until you reach an agreement. For example:

You are offered a bag at 200K *dong*. You offer 80K. They reply with 180K. You both agree on a compromise at 100K.

Quick tip 2

Market Research, Or How To Become A Vietnamese Shopping Expert.

If you have time, want to know more about how locals shop, or are just wary of being ripped off, you need to do some research.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #19

Vietnamese Money - An Introduction

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

19

VIETNAMESE

1. một ngàn đồng
2. hai ngàn ba trăm bốn mươi lăm
3. năm ngàn năm trăm
4. năm ngàn rưỡi

ENGLISH

1. 1000 dong
2. 2345
3. 5500
4. 5500

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
hai	two (2)	noun
năm	five (5)	
bốn	four (4)	noun
triệu	a million (1,000,000)	
một	one (1), a	noun
sáu	six (6)	

ba	three (3)	noun
bảy	seven (7)	noun
tám	eight (8)	noun
chín	nine (9)	noun
mười ngàn	ten thousand (10,000)	
đồng	Vietnamese currency/copper	adjective
ngàn (nghìn)	a thousand (1,000)	
mười	ten (10)	noun
một trăm nghìn (ngàn)	a hundred thousand (100,000)	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Hai năm trước tôi đã đến Việt Nam.</p> <p>"I went to Vietnam two years ago."</p>	<p>Một bàn tay có năm ngón tay.</p> <p>"There are five fingers on a hand."</p>
<p>Ở Hà Nội, một năm có bốn mùa.</p> <p>"In Hanoi, there are four seasons in a year."</p>	<p>Anh ta là một triệu phú.</p> <p>"He is a millionaire."</p>
<p>Tôi có một món quà cho bạn.</p> <p>"I have a present for you."</p>	<p>Bà ấy là một diễn viên nổi tiếng.</p> <p>"She is a famous actress."</p>
<p>Đó là một khóa học kéo dài 6 (sáu) tháng.</p> <p>"That is a six-month course."</p>	<p>Tôi đã đến Việt Nam 3 lần.</p> <p>"I have been to Vietnam three times."</p>

<p>Cậu bé này 7 (bảy) tuổi.</p> <p>"This boy is seven years old."</p>	<p>Tám (8) người trong số họ là sinh viên.</p> <p>"Eight of them were students."</p>
<p>Vở kịch bắt đầu lúc chín (9) giờ.</p> <p>"The play starts at nine."</p>	<p>Mười ngàn đồng một cái bánh mì.</p> <p>"One bread costs 10,000 dong."</p>
<p>Mười ngàn đồng một cái bánh mì.</p> <p>"One bread costs 10,000 dong."</p>	<p>Mười ngàn đồng một cái bánh mì.</p> <p>"One bread costs 10,000 dong."</p>
<p>Một trăm ngàn (nghìn) người đã có mặt trong buổi mít tinh.</p> <p>"One hundred thousand people attended the meeting."</p>	<p>Cô gái thường về nhà lúc 10 (mười) giờ tối.</p> <p>"The girl often comes home at 10 P.M."</p>

Một trăm ngàn (nghìn) người đã có mặt trong buổi mít tinh.

"One hundred thousand people attended the meeting."

GRAMMAR

Vietnam's currency is the đồng. At the time of writing, the exchange rate is roughly 20,000 đồng to 1 USD.

Let's say some prices in Vietnamese—it won't be too difficult. Let's start with 1,000 đồng: **một ngàn đồng**

In Vietnam, maybe the cheapest thing now starts at around a thousand. For example to park a motorcycle you have to pay 5 thousand or 10.

We've already learned that a thousand in Vietnamese is *ngàn*. So 2345 is **hai ngàn ba trăm bốn mươi lăm**

Let's try another number:

5500 would be **năm ngàn năm trăm**.

For 5500 you can also say ***năm ngàn rưỡi***.

Rưỡi means "a half."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Now, the funny thing about Vietnamese bills is: they have different colors and designs but all of them have Ho Chi Minh's picture on one side. I know it's tricky at first but everything has some rules and as long as you know them, it's gets less tricky. I bet you will be great at shopping in Vietnam if you master this lesson.

Quick tip 2

In Vietnamese 10,000 is *mười ngàn*, 100,000 is *một trăm ngàn*. To pay for 1 bowl of *phở*, which normally costs 15,000, *mười lăm ngàn*, you could pay for that with a 10,000 dong bill, and a 5,000 dong bill.

A million is *1 triệu*, so nine million will be *chín triệu*—you need at least this much to buy a Honda.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #20

Using the Internet in Vietnam

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

20

VIETNAMESE

1. Tôi muốn dùng in-tơ-nét.
2. Ở đây có WiFi không?
3. Cho tôi password và username.

ENGLISH

1. I want to use the internet.
2. Does this store have Wi-Fi?
3. Password and username please.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
tôi	I; me	noun
ở đây	here, this place	phrase
muốn	to want	adjective
In-tơ-nét	Internet	noun
WiFi	WiFi	noun
có	to have	noun
dùng	to use	verb
không	no, not, nothing, without (flat tone)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Tôi là Lan.</p> <p>"I am Lan."</p>	<p>Mời bạn ngồi xuống đây.</p> <p>"Please sit here."</p>
<p>Tôi muốn gặp mẹ tôi.</p> <p>"I want to see my mother."</p>	<p>In-tơ-nét đã trở nên phổ biến ở Việt Nam.</p> <p>"Internet has become popular in Vietnam."</p>
<p>Anh có thể dùng In-tơ-nét qua mạng WiFi.</p> <p>"You can use Internet through WiFi."</p>	<p>Tôi có một món quà cho bạn.</p> <p>"I have a present for you."</p>
<p>Cô ấy dùng chìa khóa để mở cửa.</p> <p>"She used the key to open the door."</p>	<p>Tôi không hút thuốc.</p> <p>"I don't smoke."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll learn about a place crucial to your travels in this modern age: the Internet café! Normally, you find Internet cafés in the big main cities. These days it is very hard to find areas without internet in Vietnam; the minimum level of service is a common computer near the front desk. In hotels and cafés, wifi is usually part of the service.

Imagine you're at the reception counter and want to tell them what you're there for: ***Tôi muốn dùng in-tơ-nét.***

This means "I want to browse the Internet."

Tôi is "I"; *muốn* is "want"; *dùng* means "to use"; and *In-tơ-nét* is "Internet."

"I want to browse the Internet" is *Tôi muốn dùng in-tơ-nét.*

They'll print out a tab that states the time you signed in. When you leave, simply bring that tab

to the counter and they'll charge you for hours you stayed. The price is usually about 4,000 dong to 10,000 dong per hour.

Another common question for all you laptop-packing world trekkers is "Does this store have WIFI?": **Ở đây có WIFI không?**

Ở đây is "here"; *có - không*, which in Vietnamese is a way of asking a yes or no question; And Wi-Fi of course is "Wi-Fi"

And finally here is one more phrase that might prove useful: "Password and username please."

Cho tôi password và username.

cho means "give." So *Cho tôi* means "give me." *Và* is "and."

So all together we have *Cho tôi password và username.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Many Internet stands don't offer coffee or drinks, just the Internet. These can be found in every town, sometimes even the most remote areas in Vietnam now.

Quick tip 2

A Vietnamese version of Windows OS hasn't been available until recently, so many computers will be entirely in English. Many people in an Internet café will know English terms. If you have a problem and aren't sure what to do, just speak slowly in English or write them down. Someone in the store will be able to help you.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #21

Riding the Bus in Vietnam

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

21

VIETNAMESE

1. Xe này có đi ga Hà Nội không?
2. Xe này có dừng ở ga Hà Nội không?

ENGLISH

1. Will this bus go to Hanoi station?
2. Will this bus stop at Hanoi Station?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
có	to have	noun
không	no, not, nothing, without (flat tone)	noun
này	this	preposition
ga	station	noun
Hà Nội	Hanoi, capital of Vietnam	noun
xe	vehicle (car, bus, motorbike, bicycle)	noun
dừng	to stop	verb
ở	at, in	preposition
đi	to go, to come	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Tôi có một món quà cho bạn.</p> <p>"I have a present for you."</p>	<p>Tôi không hút thuốc.</p> <p>"I don't smoke."</p>
<p>Món này rất ngon.</p> <p>"This dish is very delicious."</p>	<p>Lần này tôi gặp may.</p> <p>"I am lucky this time."</p>
<p>Cậu bé này 7 (bảy) tuổi.</p> <p>"This boy is seven years old."</p>	<p>Khách sạn này ở gần Ga Hà Nội.</p> <p>"This hotel is near Ha Noi Station."</p>
<p>Hà Nội đẹp nhờ có nhiều hồ trong thành phố.</p> <p>"Ha Noi is beautiful with many ponds inside the city."</p>	<p>Ở Hà Nội, một năm có bốn mùa.</p> <p>"In Hanoi, there are four seasons in a year."</p>
<p>Xe buýt số 32 thường rất đông.</p> <p>"The number 32 bus is often very crowded."</p>	<p>Tôi có một chiếc xe ô tô Toyota.</p> <p>"I have a Toyota."</p>
<p>Đường phố Hà Nội có rất nhiều xe máy.</p> <p>"There are many motorbikes in Hanoi's streets."</p>	<p>Viên cảnh sát dừng chiếc xe lại.</p> <p>"The policeman stopped the car."</p>
<p>Tem có thể mua ở bưu điện.</p> <p>"Stamps can be bought at the post office."</p>	<p>Tôi sống ở Hà Nội.</p> <p>"I live in Hanoi."</p>
<p>Hôm nay tôi không đi học.</p> <p>"I didn't go to school today."</p>	

GRAMMAR

The bus is an important means of transportation. In many Vietnamese cities, even big ones, we use buses almost as often as the train, to cover both long and short distances. When you get on the bus, the conductor will come to you and collect the fare. For local commuting in Vietnam, the fare is around 3,000 *dong*.

However, before starting your trip, you probably need to ask if the bus goes to your destination.

Let's imagine you are in Hanoi and want to go to Hanoi Station. The sentence "Will this bus go to Hanoi station?" will be ***Xe này có đi ga Hà Nội không?***

First we have *xe* which means "vehicle" in general. In this case it refers to a bus.

Next comes *này*, meaning "this" or "these"

Then we have *Có—không*, which together make a yes or no question

Next comes *đi*, meaning "go."

And finally comes *ga Hà Nội*, meaning "Hanoi Station."

So the whole question ("Will this bus go to Hanoi station?") is ***Xe này có đi ga Hà Nội không?***

Another way is to ask "Will this bus stop at Hanoi Station?," which in Vietnamese is: ***Xe này có dừng ở ga Hà Nội không?***

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

When you get on the bus, you should prepare some small change. In Vietnam paper money can be in big numbers like 100,000 *dong* or even more but the fare is often at about 2,000 *dong*. Bus conductors don't carry much money with them so sometimes if you give them a 100,000 *dong* bill to pay the 2,000 fare and they don't have small change to return you, they might not let you board the bus. This is the brutal truth about buses in Hanoi.

Quick tip 2

Buses in big cities in Vietnam can be very crowded and full. If you don't know exactly where your destination is, or when to get off, try to stay near the exit of the bus so it won't take time to get off.

In addition, make sure to keep an eye on your valuables, because in a crowded bus it is easy to get pick-pocketed.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #22

Traveling by Bus in Vietnam

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

22

VIETNAMESE

1. Bến tới là bến gì?
2. Bến tới có phải chợ Bến Thành không?

ENGLISH

1. What is the next stop?
2. Is Ben Thanh market the next stop?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
gì	what	
chợ	market	noun
có phải... không?	is it (something) or not?	expression
là	to be	noun
Bến Thành	Ben Thanh	noun
trạm	stop	noun
ga	station	noun
tới	the next; the following	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Đây là cái gì?</p> <p>"What is this?"</p>	<p>Bạn đang nấu món gì vậy?</p> <p>"What are you cooking?"</p>
<p>Không có gì.</p> <p>"You're welcome."</p>	<p>Ở Việt Nam người ta thường mua rau ở chợ.</p> <p>"In Vietnam, people often buy vegetable at the market."</p>
<p>Đây có phải là bức vẽ của anh không?</p> <p>"Is this your painting?"</p>	<p>Chúng tôi là khách du lịch.</p> <p>"We are tourists."</p>
<p>Chợ Bến Thành là một trung tâm thương mại lớn ở Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh.</p> <p>"Ben Thanh market is a big commercial center in Ho Chi Minh City."</p>	<p>Trạm này là điểm dừng cuối của chuyến buýt.</p> <p>"This stop is the bus terminal."</p>
<p>Khách sạn này ở gần Ga Hà Nội.</p> <p>"This hotel is near Ha Noi Station."</p>	<p>Bên tới là Ga Hà Nội.</p> <p>"The next stop is Ha Noi Station."</p>

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask the bus destination. Once on the bus, you'll hear announcements telling the passengers where the bus will stop next. If there is no English announcement, then knowing the phrase "What is the next stop?" will be useful.

The phrase you use for that will be: **Bên tới là bên gì?**

First we have *Bến* meaning "stop."

Then comes *tới*, meaning "next"

The next word is *là* which means "is"

The last word is *gì* which means "what." So *bến gì*, means "what stop"

So altogether we have *Bến tới là bến gì?*

Let's imagine now that you want to go to Ben Thanh Market. Here is how to ask if your desired destination is the next stop.

Bến tới có phải chợ Bến Thành không?

"Is Ben Thanh market the next stop?"

Bến tới is followed by *có phải—không*, which means "is it (something) or not?"

Then we have *chợ* meaning "market"

The whole sentence again is: *Bến tới có phải chợ Bến Thành không?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Some people on the bus might not know what next stop is, so in that case try asking the conductor or even the driver. They are sure to know the answer.

Quick tip 2

If you have an important appointment and cannot afford to get lost or late, ask the conductor to tell you when the bus reaches your destination. For example, You can say *Cho tôi dừng ở ga hanoi*, which means "Let me out at Hanoi station." That way you can be sure that you get to your destination without going past it. You can try these phrases another time.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #23

Getting Around Vietnam

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

23

VIETNAMESE

1. Cho tôi vé đi Huế.
2. Cho tôi hai vé đi Huế.
3. Đi Huế bao nhiêu tiền?

ENGLISH

1. Ticket to Hue, please.
2. Two tickets to Hue, please.
3. How much is it to Hue?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
Huế	Hue, former capital of Vietnam	noun
tôi	I; me	noun
tiền	money	noun
vé	ticket	noun
cho	to give, to grant, to bring	verb
đi	to go, to come	verb
hai	two (2)	noun
bao nhiêu	how many, how much, how	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Huế là một di sản văn hóa thế giới. "Hue is a world heritage site."	Tôi là Lan. "I am Lan."
Người đàn ông nhận tiền. "The man receives money."	Tôi không có nhiều tiền. "I don't have much money."
Nhiều người đang xếp hàng mua vé. "Many people are queuing for tickets."	Anh ta cho tôi chiếc cặp. "He gave me a bag."
Hôm nay tôi không đi học. "I didn't go to school today."	Hai năm trước tôi đã đến Việt Nam. "I went to Vietnam two years ago."
Chúng tôi phải trả bao nhiêu? "How much do we have to pay?"	

GRAMMAR

The bus is an important means of transportation. In the last lesson we learned how to ask the next stop. You may also want to move between cities in Vietnam. However, before starting your trip, you probably need to buy a ticket.

Let's imagine you want to go to Hue. In Vietnamese "A ticket to Hue please." is ***Cho tôi vé đi Huế.***

First we have *cho* ("give").

Next comes *tôi*, meaning "I or me."

The next word *vé* means "ticket"

And the last word *đi*, means "go."

So the whole request ("A ticket to Hue please.") is ***Cho tôi vé đi Huế.***

If you want to buy more than one ticket, for example, two tickets to Hue, you say ***Cho tôi hai vé đi Huế.***

We simply add *hai* ("two") before *vé*.

Before buying your ticket, you may want to ask how much the ticket costs. In Vietnamese "How much is it to Hue?" is ***Đi Huế bao nhiêu tiền?***

Bao nhiêu means "how much."

And *tiền* is "money."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

There are 2 private bus companies that offer the same service: buses through major spots in Vietnam in open tour formats. You can buy a whole set of tickets and travel from the North to the South, staying 1 night or 2 at every stop and before you leave the city for the next, all you have to do is simply call their office or go there to make a reservation for a seat. As you already have the ticket needed for the seat, you just need to inform them when you will be riding.

Using this system costs around US\$24 to go from Hanoi to Saigon.

Quick tip 2

Backpackers always tend to choose back seats when on long distance night buses like Sinh Café and Hang Café in Vietnam. The reason is perhaps because Vietnamese bus riders always choose back seats so they won't get car sick, and foreigners don't want to get mixed with locals. No one knows what will happen while you're sleeping so it may be better you keep a distance from locals on night buses. There are good and bad people everywhere. If you still want to socialize, you can talk to them at daytime. Just be careful at night.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #24

Riding the Rails in Vietnam

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

24

VIETNAMESE

1. Một vé đi Sapa.
2. Hai vé đi Sapa.
3. Hai vé giường mềm đi Sapa.

ENGLISH

1. One ticket to Sapa.
2. Two tickets to Sapa.
3. Two soft bed tickets to Sapa.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
ghế	chair	noun
cứng	hard	adjective
mềm	soft	adjective
giường	bed	noun
vé	ticket	noun
đi	to go, to come	verb
một	one (1), a	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Trong phòng có một chiếc bàn và một chiếc ghế.</p> <p>"There's a table and a chair in the room."</p>	<p>Chiếc kẹo này rất cứng.</p> <p>"This sweet is very hard."</p>
<p>Chiếc gối này rất mềm.</p> <p>"This pillow is very soft."</p>	<p>Trong nhà có một chiếc giường.</p> <p>"There's a bed in the room."</p>
<p>Nhiều người đang xếp hàng mua vé.</p> <p>"Many people are queuing for tickets."</p>	<p>Hôm nay tôi không đi học.</p> <p>"I didn't go to school today."</p>
<p>Tôi có một món quà cho bạn.</p> <p>"I have a present for you."</p>	<p>Bà ấy là một diễn viên nổi tiếng.</p> <p>"She is a famous actress."</p>

GRAMMAR

In Vietnam, riding the rails is one of the best ways to reach the most important parts of the country. In this lesson we will cover how to get on the train.

In Vietnam, one can buy train tickets at ticket gate windows, on the train, and at E-ticket agents. Just in case you get too confused and have to ask the station attendant, we have prepared this lesson for you!

Now let's get ourselves a train ticket. Let's say that our destination is Sapa. This mountainous town is located in the northern part of Vietnam and is well known for its misty water-colored mountain scenery.

To ask for one ticket to Sapa in Vietnamese is ***Một vé đi Sapa.***

một means "one."

vé means "ticket."

And *đi* means "to" or "to go."

If you want to buy more than one ticket, let's say two tickets to Sapa, you can do it by saying:

Hai vé đi Sapa.

You just need to change *một* to *hai*, which means "two"

In Vietnam there are several types of seats on the trains. There are hard seats, soft seats, hard beds and soft beds.

In Vietnamese "hard seat" is ***ghế cứng***

The first word *ghế* means "seat" or "chair."

Next is *cứng* meaning "hard"

Once again, *Ghế cứng* or "hard seat."

This is the cheapest but least comfortable option.

The other type of seat is "soft seat." These seats are more expensive but are more comfortable than hard seats. In Vietnamese it is: ***ghế mềm***

mềm is "soft"

If you're not in the mood to sit, you can also choose a bed when riding on a train. There are normally two types of beds: ***giường cứng*** and ***giường mềm***.

giường cứng is the hard bed.

giường means "bed."

And *cứng* means "hard"

The other type is the *giường mềm*

Similarly, *mềm* means "soft" so *giường mềm* means "soft bed."

So if you want two soft bed tickets to Sapa you simply say: ***Hai vé giường mềm đi Sapa.***

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Toilets on most trains are quite dirty. Only high quality trains from Hanoi to Sapa or Nha Trang to Saigon, will have a separate toilet in every room. Remember bring toilet paper with you. It may be one of the most important things for you to have with you.

Quick tip 2

When choosing a bed you usually have a choice between three bunks. If you want your privacy and safety try the highest one. It's the cheapest but safest because it has a space for luggage under your feet which you can watch. When people are awake they tend to sit on the lowest bed so if you value your privacy don't choose this one.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #25

Counting in Vietnamese - 11 to 100

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

25

VIETNAMESE

1. Mười một giờ.
2. Mười một giờ rưỡi.
3. Mười ba là số không may mắn.
4. Một tháng có ba mươi ngày.
5. Ông tôi chín mươi tuổi.

ENGLISH

1. It's 11 o'clock.
2. It's half past eleven.
3. Thirteen is an unlucky number.
4. In one month there are thirty days.
5. My grandfather is 90 years old.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
mười lăm	fifteen (15)	noun
mười	ten (10)	noun
hai mươi lăm	twenty five (25)	

mười	denoting the tens, about ten	
ba mươi	thirty (30)	
bảy mươi	seventy (70)	
trăm	hundred	noun
một trăm	"100, one hundred"	noun
ngàn (nghìn)	a thousand (1,000)	
mười một	eleven	noun
chín mươi	ninety (90)	
bốn mươi	forty (40)	
hai mươi	twenty (20)	noun
năm mươi	fifty (50)	
sáu mươi	sixty (60)	
tám mươi	eighty (80)	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Cô gái thường về nhà lúc 10 (mười) giờ tối.</p> <p>"The girl often comes home at 10 P.M."</p>	<p>Tôi hai mươi lăm tuổi.</p> <p>"I'm 25 years old."</p>
<p>Cô ấy đi Sài Gòn mười ngày.</p> <p>"She goes to Sai Gon for about ten days."</p>	<p>Ông ấy đã 70 (bảy mươi) tuổi.</p> <p>"He is 70 years old now."</p>
<p>Tháng 11 (mười một) có 30 (ba mươi) ngày.</p> <p>"There are 30 (thirty) days in November."</p>	<p>Ông ấy đã 70 (bảy mươi) tuổi.</p> <p>"He is 70 years old now."</p>

<p>Hàng trăm người đang xếp hàng mua vé.</p> <p>"Hundreds of people are queuing for tickets."</p>	<p>Một trăm ngàn (nghìn) người đã có mặt trong buổi mít tinh.</p> <p>"One hundred thousand people attended the meeting."</p>
<p>Ông ấy đã sống một trăm năm.</p> <p>"He has lived one hundred years."</p>	<p>Mười ngàn đồng một cái bánh mì.</p> <p>"One bread costs 10,000 dong."</p>
<p>Một trăm ngàn (nghìn) người đã có mặt trong buổi mít tinh.</p> <p>"One hundred thousand people attended the meeting."</p>	<p>Cô ấy thường về nhà lúc 11 giờ.</p> <p>"She often comes home at 11 o'clock."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we're going to continue with counting as we cover numbers 11-100.

Let's just quickly review 1-10.

1 *một*

2 *hai*

3 *ba*

4 *bốn*

5 *năm*

6 *sáu*

7 *bảy*

8 *tám*

9 *chín*

10 *mười*

In Vietnamese, counting from 11-20 is also quite straightforward, so let's jump right in.

11 *mười một*

12 *mười hai*

13 *mười ba*

14 *mười bốn*

15 *mười lăm*

16 *mười sáu*

17 *mười bảy*

18 *mười tám*

19 *mười chín*

20 *hai mươi*

You probably noticed that to make numbers 11-19, you just put the word *mười*, which means "ten," before the number you want to say. The numbers 21-29 start with *hai mươi*, which means "twenty." However, from 21 to 91, any number ending with one is irregular, in that instead of saying *hai mươi một* (twenty and one), we say *hai mươi mốt*. *Mốt* also means one but it is pronounced with a rising tone.

10 *mười*

20 *hai mươi*

Let's make some sample sentences with these numbers. We can use them to talk about time.

"It's eleven o'clock" in Vietnamese is ***Mười một giờ***.

giờ means "hour"

And we just learned that *mười một* is "eleven."

Together, it's *Mười một giờ*, "It's eleven o'clock."

We can use the same type of sentence to express any time, so let's try some more sentences.

Mười một giờ rưỡi.

"It's half past eleven."

rưỡi means half.

And the rest of the sentence we have already learned.

Here's another sentence:

"Thirteen is an unlucky number."

Mười ba là số không may mắn.

Mười ba is "thirteen."

The second word, *là*, means "is"

The next word, *số*, means "number"

The last word, *không may mắn* means "unlucky"

All together, we have *Mười ba là số không may mắn*.

Let's try a bigger number

Một tháng có ba mươi ngày.

"In one month, there are thirty days."

tháng means "month," so *một tháng* means "one month."

có means "to have"

ngày means "day." As you can guess, *ba mươi ngày* means "thirty days."

The whole sentence is *Một tháng có ba mươi ngày*.

So now that you've just learned 30, let's go through some other Vietnamese word for the rest of the tens:

30 *ba mươi*

40 *bốn mươi*

50 *năm mươi*

60 *sáu mươi*

70 *bảy mươi*

80 *tám mươi*

90 *chín mươi*

Let's make one more sentence with a big number: ***ông tôi chín mươi tuổi***

"My grandfather is 90 years old."

ông tôi means "my grandfather."

The next word, *chín mươi*, means 90.

Finally, *tuổi* means "years old."

All together, it's *ông tôi chín mươi tuổi*

Let's try making the Vietnamese word for "fifty-three." "Fifty" is *năm mươi* and "three" is *ba*. Putting them together, we have *năm mươi ba* or "fifty-three."

Finally, we have *một trăm*, which is "hundred."

100 *một trăm*

To count up from *một trăm*, we just need to add the units and the tens we have already learned.

110 *một trăm mười*

198 *một trăm chín mươi tám*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

Learners often make mistakes with two digit numbers that end in a 5. To summarize:

5 is *năm*.

15 is *mười lăm*.

25 is *hai mươi lăm*.

Another mistake is to put a tone on *mười*, used for numbers above 19.

10 is *mười*.

12 *mười hai*.

20 is *hai mươi*. Notice there is no symbol above the o in *mười*, which shows there is no tone to that word.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #26

Vietnamese for Taking a Taxi

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

26

VIETNAMESE

1. đến Tràng Tiền plaza.
2. Tôi muốn đến Tràng Tiền plaza.
3. Cho tôi xuống đây.

ENGLISH

1. To Trang Tien plaza.
2. I would like to go to Trang Tien plaza
3. Here is fine.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
xích lô	cyclo; rickshaw	noun
khách sạn	hotel	noun
muốn	to want	adjective
đi	to go, to come	verb
tôi	I; me	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Đi vòng quanh Hà Nội bằng xích lô rất tuyệt.</p> <p>"It's great to go around Ha Noi by cyclo."</p>	<p>Tôi muốn ở một khách sạn năm sao.</p> <p>"I want to stay in a five-star hotel."</p>
<p>Tôi muốn gặp mẹ tôi.</p> <p>"I want to see my mother."</p>	<p>Hôm nay tôi không đi học.</p> <p>"I didn't go to school today."</p>

Tôi là Lan.

"I am Lan."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you'll learn how to get to places by taxi.

Imagine you want to go to Tràng Tiền plaza, a big shopping center, located near Hanoi Opera House and Hoan Kiem Lake, in the center of Hanoi.

In Vietnamese, "To Trang Tien plaza." is **đến Tràng Tiền plaza.**

This is the simplest, easiest way to say where you want to go.

Of course, it's good to have more than one option!

You can also say "I would like to go to Trang Tien plaza": **Tôi muốn đến Tràng Tiền plaza.**

The first word, *tôi*, means "I or me."

This is followed by *muốn*, which means "want"

And finally there is *đến*, which means "to go or to arrive"

When you want to get off, you can say "Here is fine": **Cho tôi xuống đây.**

Just say these words and the driver will stop.

cho means "let." So *cho tôi* means "let me"

Then we have *xuống* means "down," "get down" or "get off"

The last word is *đây* which means "here"

Once more all together that's *Cho tôi xuống đây*. It literally means "let me get off here" or "Here is fine."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

In Vietnam there are gypsy cabs or bad taxi drivers that you cannot trust. They know you're foreigners from the way you look or speak so they won't use meters. These people will grossly overcharge you so be please aware when you get into the cab and make sure you tell them to turn the meter on.

Quick tip 2

Tipping is not expected, but 5-10% of the fare would be appropriate.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #27

Where Can I Find This in Vietnam?

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

27

VIETNAMESE

1. ở đâu có bán...?
2. ở đâu có bán mũ?
3. ở đâu có bán trái cây?

ENGLISH

1. Where do they sell...?
2. Where can I buy a hat?
3. Where do they sell fruit?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
ở đâu	where	phrase
mũ	hat	noun
trái cây	fruit	noun
bán	to sell	verb
có	to have	noun
ở	at, in	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Bưu điện ở đâu? "Where is the post-office?"	Anh trai tôi thu thập mũ bóng chày. "My brother collects hats."
Ở đây có bán sữa. "They sell milk here."	Tôi có một món quà cho bạn. "I have a present for you."
Tem có thể mua ở bưu điện. "Stamps can be bought at the post office."	Tôi sống ở Hà Nội. "I live in Hanoi."

GRAMMAR

Have you ever been in a city you didn't know at all, desperately searching for something you couldn't find? I certainly have! I wandered around without knowing where to find a bar, a phone, or even a restroom! But don't worry—with our Survival Phrases, you'll always be able to get the information in Vietnam.

In this lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase that will come in handy before leaving the hotel, talking with taxi drivers, or other people trying to help you locate a desired item.

"Where do they sell...?" in Vietnamese is **ở đâu có bán ...?**

The first word, *ở đâu*, means "where." *ở* is a broken falling tone, and *đâu* is a flat tone.

Next is *có bán*. *có* and *bán* are both the rising tone, and together they mean "to sell"

All together that's *ở đâu có bán...?*

So, let's imagine you want to buy a hat. To ask "Where can I buy a hat?," you simply say **ở đâu có bán mũ?**

As you can see, the item we are looking for comes at the end of the phrase.

As you probably guessed, *mũ* means "hat"

Now, to ask for a different item, we just replace the word "hat" with any other word.

Let's try *trái cây* which means "fruit."

So to ask "Where do they sell fruit?" we say **ở đâu có bán trái cây?**

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

Outdoor supermarkets in Vietnam can be super confusing, but usually people selling similar items cluster together, so it's best to shop around to get the best deal.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #28

Looking Around Locally in Vietnam

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

28

VIETNAMESE

1. Có bãi biển ở gần đây không?
2. Có tiệm ăn ở gần đây không?

ENGLISH

1. Is there a beach near here?
2. Is there a restaurant near here?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
gần	near	adjective
tiệm ăn	restaurant	noun
đây	here	verb
Xin lỗi	"Excuse me." or "I'm sorry."	phrase
bãi biển	beach	noun
có	to have	noun
ở	at, in	preposition
không	no, not, nothing, without (flat tone)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Khách sạn này ở gần Ga Hà Nội.</p> <p>"This hotel is near Ha Noi Station."</p>	<p>Tiệm ăn này thường đóng cửa sớm.</p> <p>"This restaurant often closes early."</p>
<p>Ở đây không được hút thuốc.</p> <p>"No smoking allowed here."</p>	<p>Nhà tôi cách đây 1 km.</p> <p>"My house is 1 km from here."</p>
<p>Mời bạn ngồi xuống đây.</p> <p>"Please sit here."</p>	<p>Xin lỗi, tôi đến muộn.</p> <p>"I'm sorry, I'm late."</p>
<p>Xin hỏi, mấy giờ rồi?</p> <p>"Excuse me, what time is it now?"</p>	<p>Nha Trang là một bãi biển nổi tiếng ở Việt Nam.</p> <p>"Nha Trang is a famous beach in Vietnam."</p>
<p>Tôi có một món quà cho bạn.</p> <p>"I have a present for you."</p>	<p>Tem có thể mua ở bưu điện.</p> <p>"Stamps can be bought at the post office."</p>
<p>Tôi sống ở Hà Nội.</p> <p>"I live in Hanoi."</p>	<p>Tôi không hút thuốc.</p> <p>"I don't smoke."</p>

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask where you can buy things. In this lesson, we'll introduce you to another useful phrase for finding the place you need. This lesson's phrase is "Is there a (place) near here?"

First, we need a place. Let's use the word *bãi biển*, which means "beach."

In Vietnamese, "Is there a beach near here?" is ***Có bãi biển ở gần đây không?***

The first word, *Có*, means "is there" and is the rising tone

Next comes *bãi biển* ("beach").

After that comes *ở gần đây*, which in this sentence means "near here." *ở* is the broken falling tone, *gần* falls gradually, and *đây* is flat.

And this is a question, so we have *không* at the end. It generally means "no" but in this case it is placed at the end to show a yes/no question.

All together, it's *Có bãi biển ở gần đây không?*

To ask for a different place, we can replace the word *bãi biển* with any other word, and the phrase works just fine.

Imagine that you are hungry and you want to find a restaurant.

In Vietnamese, "Is there a restaurant near here?" is *Có tiệm ăn ở gần đây không?*

The only thing that changes is the thing you are looking for, in this case *Tiệm ăn*, or "restaurant."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

In Vietnam you may have difficulty finding and reading some street signs. Before asking a complete stranger for directions you may want to say "excuse me" which we remember is *xin loi*. We can combine this with the phrase we covered in this lesson and ask where the beach is, we would say: *Xin loi có bãi biển ở gần đây không?*

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #29

Asking Directions in Vietnam

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

29

VIETNAMESE

1. đi thẳng.
2. rẽ trái.
3. rẽ phải.
4. ở bên tay phải.
5. ở bên tay trái.

ENGLISH

1. Go straight.
2. Turn left.
3. Turn right.
4. It's on the right side.
5. It's on the left.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
thẳng	straight	noun
phải	right	adjective
tay	hand	noun

quẹo	to turn	verb
đi	to go, to come	verb
ở	at, in	preposition
xin	ask, please	verb
trái	left	adjective
bên	side	noun
lại	again	
nói	to speak	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Sau buổi tiệc chúng tôi đi thẳng về nhà.</p> <p>"After the party, we went straight back home."</p>	<p>Bên phải của tòa nhà là công viên.</p> <p>"There's a park on the right side of the building."</p>
<p>Tới ngã tư thì quẹo phải.</p> <p>"When you come to the crossroad, turn right."</p>	<p>Một bàn tay có năm ngón tay.</p> <p>"There are five fingers on a hand."</p>
<p>Anh ấy viết bằng tay trái.</p> <p>"He writes with his left hand."</p>	<p>Tới ngã tư thì quẹo phải.</p> <p>"When you come to the crossroad, turn right."</p>
<p>Hôm nay tôi không đi học.</p> <p>"I didn't go to school today."</p>	<p>Tem có thể mua ở bưu điện.</p> <p>"Stamps can be bought at the post office."</p>
<p>Tôi sống ở Hà Nội.</p> <p>"I live in Hanoi."</p>	<p>Xin mở cái cửa này ra.</p> <p>"Please open this door."</p>

<p>Xin (hãy) đưa cho tôi quyển sách đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that book."</p>	<p>Anh ấy viết bằng tay trái.</p> <p>"He writes with his left hand."</p>
<p>Bên phải của tòa nhà là công viên.</p> <p>"There's a park on the right side of the building."</p>	<p>Hãy đọc lại bài báo này đi.</p> <p>"Read this article again."</p>
<p>Hi vọng sớm gặp lại bạn!</p> <p>"Hope to see you again soon!"</p>	<p>Tôi nghe không được rõ, làm ơn nói chậm lại.</p> <p>"I cannot hear clearly, please speak again slowly."</p>
<p>Anh ấy nói được tiếng Anh.</p> <p>"He can speak English."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce the directions that will help you find the place you are looking for. Previously, we introduced "Is there a place near here?" and "Where can I buy (something)?" But while we can now ask the question, we haven't addressed how to decipher the answer. This time, we're going to work on understanding what someone tells us. And we'll go over basic directions. First, we have "go straight."

In Vietnamese, "go straight" is **đi thẳng**.

The first word, *đi* means "go" and is the flat tone

And the second word, *thẳng*, means "straight."

Here's how to tell someone to turn left. **Rẽ trái**.

The first word, *Rẽ*, is the low tone and means "turn"

The second word, *trái*, means "left" and it is the rising tone

Now for the opposite. "Turn right" in Vietnamese is ***Rẽ phải***.

As you've probably figured out, *phải* means "right," and it is the falling rising tone

You can also use another sentence.

Here's "It's on the right side.": ***ở bên tay phải***.

ở bên means "at side." *ở* is the broken falling and *bên* is the flat tone

Then we have *tay phải*, which means "right hand."

All together, "It's on the right side" is *ở bên tay phải*.

Here's how to say "it's on the left.": ***ở bên tay trái***

We only have to change the last word of the previous phrase.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

It may be difficult to catch directions on the first time around, so if you remember in our previous lesson, you can ask the person to repeat by saying *Xin nói lại*.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #30

Can You Take my/our Picture? in Vietnamese

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

30

VIETNAMESE

1. Làm ơn chụp ảnh giúp chúng tôi được không?
2. Làm ơn chụp ảnh giúp tôi được không?
3. Cảm ơn.
4. Cảm ơn rất nhiều.

ENGLISH

1. Can you take our picture?
2. Can you take my picture?
3. Thank you.
4. Thank you very much.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
chụp hình	take a picture of	phrase
giùm	to help	verb
cười	to smile	verb
đi	Let's (used after the verb)	
tôi	I; me	noun

không	no, not, nothing, without (flat tone)	noun
được	able, possible	adjective
làm ơn	"please"	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ở đây có được chụp hình không?</p> <p>"Is it allowed to take pictures here?"</p>	<p>Làm ơn đóng cửa sổ giúp.</p> <p>"Please close the window."</p>
<p>Cô ấy cười rất xinh.</p> <p>"She smiles beautifully."</p>	<p>Tôi là Lan.</p> <p>"I am Lan."</p>
<p>Tôi không hút thuốc.</p> <p>"I don't smoke."</p>	<p>Anh ấy nói được tiếng Anh.</p> <p>"He can speak English."</p>
<p>Quả táo này có thể ăn được.</p> <p>"This apple is edible."</p>	<p>Làm ơn dạy tôi phát âm từ này.</p> <p>"Please teach me how to pronounce this word."</p>
<p>Làm ơn giải thích giúp tôi.</p> <p>"Please explain it to me."</p>	<p>Tôi nghe không được rõ, làm ơn nói chậm lại.</p> <p>"I cannot hear clearly, please speak again slowly."</p>
<p>Làm ơn đưa cho tôi cái bút đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that pen."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce a phrase that will surely come in handy for capturing your memories on film or memory card. Vietnam has many beautiful locations, so you'll want to take lots of pictures of landscapes and monuments. And sometimes you'll want to be in the picture or include everyone in your party. For those times, the question "Can you take our/my picture?" will be invaluable!

In Vietnamese, "Can you take our picture?" is ***Làm ơn chụp ảnh giúp chúng tôi được không?***

The first part, *làm ơn*, means "please." *làm* falls gradually and *ơn* is flat.

The next part, *chụp ảnh*, means "take a picture." *Chụp* is the falling tone and *ảnh* is the broken falling tone.

And the last part, *giúp chúng tôi*, means "help us" or "for us." *giúp* and *chúng* are the rising tone and *tôi* is flat.

All together, that's *làm ơn chụp ảnh giúp chúng tôi được không?*

If you are on your own and you want to ask someone to take your picture, you'll ask ***làm ơn chụp ảnh giúp tôi được không?***

The whole sentence is basically the same as the previous one, except that you change the word "us"- *chúng tôi* to "me" - *tôi*.

After the person has helped you out, don't forget to say "thank you!" We already learned this is ***cảm ơn***.

If you are really thankful, you can say ***cảm ơn rất nhiều***, "thank you very much!"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

In English, we say "cheese" in Vietnamese you may hear *cười đi* which is "smile."

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #31

Asking the Time in Vietnamese

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

31

VIETNAMESE

1. Bây giờ rồi?
2. Mười hai (12) giờ.
3. Ba mươi ba (33) phút.
4. Ba giờ mười hai phút.

ENGLISH

1. What time is it?
2. 12 o'clock.
3. 33 minutes.
4. 3.12.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
rồi	already	adverb
mười hai (12)	twelve (12)	noun
ba mươi ba (33)	thirty three	noun
tối	p.m (used for the time after 18 o'clock)	noun

chiều	p.m (used for the time during the afternoon)	noun
đêm	p.m (used for the night time)	noun
phút	minute	noun
mấy	how many, how much	adjective
giờ	o'clock	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Xin lỗi, tôi làm vỡ cái cốc của bạn rồi.</p> <p>"I'm sorry, I broke your cup already."</p>	<p>Một năm có mười hai tháng.</p> <p>"A year has 12 months."</p>
<p>Tòa nhà này có ba mươi ba tầng.</p> <p>"This building has 33 stories."</p>	<p>Xin mời trở lại lúc 7 giờ tối.</p> <p>"Please come back at 7 p.m."</p>
<p>Lớp học bắt đầu lúc hai giờ chiều.</p> <p>"The class starts at 2 p.m."</p>	<p>Tàu sẽ đến Hà Nội lúc hai giờ đêm.</p> <p>"The train will arrive in Ha Noi at 2 a.m."</p>
<p>Một giờ có 60 (sáu mươi) phút.</p> <p>"An hour has sixty minutes."</p>	<p>Mỗi ngày bạn ăn cơm mấy bữa?</p> <p>"How many meals do you have in a day?"</p>
<p>Vở kịch bắt đầu lúc chín (9) giờ.</p> <p>"The play starts at nine."</p>	<p>Cô ấy thường về nhà lúc 11 giờ.</p> <p>"She often comes home at 11 o'clock."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll look at a question that will give you the tools to find out how much time you have left to get somewhere. We'll also give you the tools to understand!

In Vietnamese "What time is it?" is **Mấy giờ rồi?**

The first word, *Mấy*, literally means "how many"

And the second word, *giờ*, means "time" or "hour"

Finally we have *rồi*, which means "already"

Together, they make: *Mấy giờ rồi?*

Let's learn how to tell the time in Vietnamese. The word for "o'clock" is *giờ* and is part of the phrase *Mấy giờ rồi?*

1. 1 o'clock is *1 giờ*
2. 2 o'clock is *2 giờ*
3. 3 o'clock is *3 giờ*
4. 4 o'clock is *4 giờ*
5. 5 o'clock is *5 giờ*
6. 6 o'clock is *6 giờ*
7. 7 o'clock is *7 giờ*
8. 8 o'clock is *8 giờ*
9. 9 o'clock is *9 giờ*
10. 10 o'clock is *10 giờ*
11. 11 o'clock is *11 giờ*
12. 12 o'clock is *12 giờ*

So, if you want to say "12 o'clock" you say **Mười hai giờ.**

Let's go over minutes now. "Minutes" in Vietnamese is **phút**

To express numbers of minutes past the hour, just say the number and add *phút*.

For example, "33 minutes" is ***ba mươi ba phút***.

And "44 minutes" is ***bốn mươi bốn phút***

Now let's put them together.

"3:12" is ***ba giờ mười hai phút***

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Vietnamese doesn't use 24-hour time. There is no literal way to say "13 o'clock". In Vietnamese, you would say "1 P.M" which is *một giờ chiều*.

When it gets dark, probably from 6 P.M, Vietnamese uses *tối* for P.M.

In the period between what might be called night and dawn, Vietnamese adds *đêm* after the time. E.g. 11 P.M: *mười một giờ đêm*; 1 A.M: *một giờ đêm*.

It is enough when asking time to just say *giờ*. But when talking about times other than the current time, you might come across these terms.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #32

How Do You Say This in Vietnamese?

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

32

VIETNAMESE

1. Durian tiếng Việt nói thế nào?
2. Cái này tiếng Việt nói thế nào?
3. Cái đó tiếng Việt nói thế nào?
4. "Happy birthday" tiếng Việt nói thế nào?

ENGLISH

1. How do you say durian in Vietnamese?
2. How do you say this in Vietnamese?
3. How do you say that in Vietnamese?
4. How do you say 'Happy birthday' in Vietnamese?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
thế nào	"how"	adverb
trái sầu riêng	durian	noun
quả chôm chôm	rambutan	noun
nói	to speak	noun
tiếng Việt	Vietnamese	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Đạo này bạn thế nào?</p> <p>"How are you doing these days?"</p>	<p>Từ này đọc thế nào?</p> <p>"How do you read this?"</p>
<p>Thời tiết ở Hà Nội thế nào?</p> <p>"What's the weather like in Hanoi?"</p>	<p>Mở cái cửa này thế nào?</p> <p>"How can I open this door, please?"</p>
<p>Ở miền Nam Việt Nam có nhiều trái sầu riêng.</p> <p>"Durians are abundant in the Southern part of Vietnam."</p>	<p>Quả chôm chôm khi chín thường có màu đỏ.</p> <p>"Rambutan often turns red when it is ripe."</p>
<p>Quả chôm chôm rất ngon.</p> <p>"Rambutan is very delicious."</p>	<p>Tôi nghe không được rõ, làm ơn nói chậm lại.</p> <p>"I cannot hear clearly, please speak again slowly."</p>
<p>Anh ấy nói được tiếng Anh.</p> <p>"He can speak English."</p>	<p>Anh ta đang học tiếng Việt.</p> <p>"He is learning Vietnamese."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we're going to need a word, as we're going to cover "How do you say [something] in Vietnamese?" So let's get started right away!

There is a famous fruit from Southeast Asia, including Vietnam, which has a special odor, taste, and a thorn-covered husk and is called king of fruit, the "durian." So let's assume that you want to buy some but have no idea what to call it in Vietnamese! What do you do now? Of course, you ask with Survival Phrases!

In Vietnamese, "How do you say 'durian' in Vietnamese?" is ***Durian tiếng Việt nói thế nào?***

After the first word, 'durian', we have *tiếng Việt* which means, "Vietnamese language"

This is followed by *nói*, "to say, speak or talk"

Next, we have *thế nào* which means "how"

All together, we have *Durian tiếng Việt nói thế nào?* Literally, this means, "How do you say 'durian' in Vietnamese?"

Not to leave you hanging: "durian" in Vietnamese is *sầu riêng*.

You can also use this expression without using any English. To accomplish this, you can use the expression "How do you say this in Vietnamese?" In Vietnamese, "this" is *Cái này*.

So, "How do you say this in Vietnamese?" is ***Cái này tiếng Việt nói thế nào?***

It can easily be seen that in this question "durian" is replaced by *cái này*, which means "this." So when you want to ask how something is said in Vietnamese, just put it in front of the phrase *tiếng Việt nói thế nào?*

Once more, we have *Cái này tiếng Việt nói thế nào?*

This is a phrase you can use while pointing at something.

Simply substitute the word *Cái này* with *Cái đó* ("that") to ask, "How do you say that in Vietnamese?"

Cái đó tiếng Việt nói thế nào?

But wait, it's your Vietnamese friend's birthday and you want to wish him/her a happy birthday—but you don't know how to say it. Let's try to ask:

"Happy birthday" tiếng Việt nói thế nào?

"How do you say 'happy birthday' in Vietnamese?"

Again, in this sentence, just put the words "happy birthday" in front of the phrase *tiếng Việt nói thế nào* and your question is formed.

All together: *"Happy birthday" tiếng Việt nói thế nào?*

"Happy birthday," by the way, is *Chúc mừng sinh nhật*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Vietnamese has 3 dialects: Northern, Middle and Southern. Our Survival Phrases are all pronounced using the Northern, standard dialect. If you find yourself confused by different pronunciations, it might be that you are listening to someone speaking another dialect. The differences are sometimes noticeable even to a beginner. For example, *Dạ* (polite "Yes") sounds like a heavy "za" in the North but sounds like a softer "ya" in the South.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #33

Learn to Write in Vietnamese without Lifting a Pen

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

33

VIETNAMESE

1. Xin viết giúp tôi.
2. Làm ơn viết giúp tôi.
3. Xin phát âm từ này giúp tôi.
4. Anh có sẵn giấy bút không? or Chị có sẵn giấy bút không?

ENGLISH

1. Can you write it down, please?
2. Can you write it down please. (polite form)
3. Can you pronounce this please?
4. Do you have paper and a pencil?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
viết	to write	verb
giùm	to help	verb
tiếng Việt	Vietnamese	noun
làm ơn	"please"	phrase
nói	to speak	noun
xin	ask, please	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Anh ấy viết bằng tay trái.</p> <p>"He writes with his left hand."</p>	<p>Làm ơn đóng cửa sổ giùm.</p> <p>"Please close the window."</p>
<p>Anh ta đang học tiếng Việt.</p> <p>"He is learning Vietnamese."</p>	<p>Làm ơn dạy tôi phát âm từ này.</p> <p>"Please teach me how to pronounce this word."</p>
<p>Làm ơn giải thích giúp tôi.</p> <p>"Please explain it to me."</p>	<p>Tôi nghe không được rõ, làm ơn nói chậm lại.</p> <p>"I cannot hear clearly, please speak again slowly."</p>
<p>Làm ơn đưa cho tôi cái bút đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that pen."</p>	<p>Tôi nghe không được rõ, làm ơn nói chậm lại.</p> <p>"I cannot hear clearly, please speak again slowly."</p>
<p>Anh ấy nói được tiếng Anh.</p> <p>"He can speak English."</p>	<p>Xin mở cái cửa này ra.</p> <p>"Please open this door."</p>
<p>Xin (hãy) đưa cho tôi quyển sách đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that book."</p>	<p>Dạo này bạn thế nào?</p> <p>"How are you doing these days?"</p>
<p>Từ này đọc thế nào?</p> <p>"How do you read this?"</p>	<p>Thời tiết ở Hà Nội thế nào?</p> <p>"What's the weather like in Hanoi?"</p>

Mở cái cửa này thế nào?

"How can I open this door, please?"

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask, "How do you say this in Vietnamese?" Cái này tiếng Việt nói thế nào? Do you remember? In this lesson, because we don't want you to be caught off guard in any kind of situation in Vietnam, we are going to introduce a new phrase that is very important to help you focus your skills, not on the sounds, but on the writing.

In Vietnamese, "Can you write it down, please?" is ***Xin viết giúp tôi.***

The first word, *xin*, means "please"

Next we have *viết*, which means "to write."

giúp tôi means "to help me."

The whole phrase can be understood as "Can you help me write it down, please?"

All together: *Xin viết giúp tôi.*

Next, we have a polite way to express the same meaning: ***Làm ơn viết giúp tôi.***

"Can you write it down please. (polite form)"

We only replace the word *xin* with *Làm ơn*, which also means "please" in English but it shows more respect to the other person. This sentence can be understood as, "Would you be kind enough to write this down for me, please?"

All together, we have: *Làm ơn viết giúp tôi.*

Once you have the written words, you may find that you have no idea how to pronounce them. In Vietnamese, "Can you pronounce this please." is ***Xin phát âm từ này giúp tôi.***

The first word, *xin*, means "please" You should all be familiar with this by now.

Next we have *phát âm*, which means "pronounce."

The next word is *từ này*, which means "this word."

And the words *giúp tôi* meaning "help me," as above, comes at the end.

The entire sentence again: *Xin phát âm từ này giúp tôi.*

It might happen that people are not carrying a piece of paper or a pen. So before asking *Làm ơn viết giúp tôi*. ...try asking: ***Anh/chị có sẵn giấy bút không?***

"Do you have paper and a pencil?"

The first word *Anh/chị* means "you" and as we've already mentioned in previous lessons, *Anh* is used for men and *chị* is used for women.

Then you have *có sẵn*, which in English is "available"

The next two words, *giấy bút*, means "paper" and "pen" but we can use them together as one word without "and" in Vietnamese.

and finally *không*, as we have also learned before, indicates that this is a yes/no question.

Here's the whole sentence: *Anh có sẵn giấy bút không?* or *Chị có sẵn giấy bút không?*

As usual, before asking about someone else's stationery supplies, it's a good idea to say "excuse me": *xin lỗi*, at the beginning of the sentence.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

Remember to bring with you a small notebook and a pen anywhere you go. Also you can use them to write email addresses of people you meet on your trip, in case you want to keep in touch.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #34

Read Vietnamese Instantly! No
Knowledge of Vietnamese
Required.

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

34

VIETNAMESE

1. Từ này tiếng Việt đọc thế nào?
2. Từ này tiếng Việt phát âm thế nào?
3. Từ này tiếng Việt nói thế nào?
4. Từ này nghĩa là gì?

ENGLISH

1. How do you read this in Vietnamese?
2. How do you pronounce this?
3. How do you say it?
4. What does it mean?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
tiếng Việt	Vietnamese	noun
từ	word	noun
thế nào	"how"	adverb
đọc	to read	verb
này	this	preposition
đó	that	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Anh ta đang học tiếng Việt.</p> <p>"He is learning Vietnamese."</p>	<p>Từ này là một từ khó.</p> <p>"This is a difficult word."</p>
<p>Dạo này bạn thế nào?</p> <p>"How are you doing these days?"</p>	<p>Từ này đọc thế nào?</p> <p>"How do you read this?"</p>
<p>Thời tiết ở Hà Nội thế nào?</p> <p>"What's the weather like in Hanoi?"</p>	<p>Mở cái cửa này thế nào?</p> <p>"How can I open this door, please?"</p>
<p>Người mẹ đọc cho con gái.</p> <p>The mother reads to her daughter.</p>	<p>Người đàn ông đang đọc báo.</p> <p>"The man is reading newspaper."</p>
<p>Món này rất ngon.</p> <p>"This dish is very delicious."</p>	<p>Lần này tôi gặp may.</p> <p>"I am lucky this time."</p>
<p>Cậu bé này 7 (bảy) tuổi.</p> <p>"This boy is seven years old."</p>	<p>Đó là một khóa học kéo dài 6 (sáu) tháng.</p> <p>"That is a six-month course."</p>
<p>Làm ơn đưa cho tôi cái bút đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that pen."</p>	<p>Kỉ niệm đó thật khó quên.</p> <p>"That memory is unforgettable."</p>

GRAMMAR

In the previous lessons, we introduced you to some phrases you can use when in Vietnam, and this is the last lesson of the series dedicated to learning from the people around you. In this lesson, we are going to cover "How do you read this?"

In Vietnamese, "How do you read this in Vietnamese?" is ***Từ này tiếng Việt đọc thế nào?***

The first part, *từ này*, means "this word."

Next we have *tiếng Việt*, in English "Vietnamese language."

Then we have the verb *đọc* ("to read"),

The last word is *thế nào* meaning "how"

The entire sentence again is: *Từ này tiếng Việt đọc thế nào?*

If you are pointing at something—probably a book, a newspaper, or simply a street sign—you might also like to ask, "How do you pronounce this?"

"How do you pronounce this?" in Vietnamese is: ***Từ này tiếng Việt phát âm thế nào?***

You can see that in this question, only one word is different from the previous one. The verb *đọc*—"to read," is replaced by another verb *phát âm* and as you can guess, it means "to pronounce."

Once more: *Từ này tiếng Việt phát âm thế nào?*

Another way of asking the same question is ***Từ này tiếng Việt nói thế nào?***, which means "how do you say this in Vietnamese?"

The sentence construction is exactly same as above. We only change the word *đọc*—"to read" and replace it with *nói* which means "to say"

Từ này tiếng Việt nói thế nào?

After you have learned the reading and the pronunciation, you will probably want to know the meaning. So why don't you try to ask, ***Từ này nghĩa là gì?*** ("What does it mean?")

The first word, *từ này* as mentioned above, means "this word."

Next we have *nghĩa là gì* meaning "what is the meaning" in English.

All together, we have: *Từ này nghĩa là gì?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

To ask how to say "How do you read [something] in Vietnamese?" Simply substitute the word that *từ đó* for this *từ này*. *Từ đó tiếng Việt đọc thế nào?* You can point at the word you want to know asking this question.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #35

The Hotel Checkin is Only Half the Battle

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

35

VIETNAMESE

1. Tôi muốn check-in.
2. Tôi muốn thuê phòng.
3. Xin cho biết tên.
4. Đánh vần thế nào?

ENGLISH

1. Check-in, please.
2. I would like a room.
3. Your name please.
4. How do you spell it?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
nhận	to receive	verb
thuê	to rent	verb
phòng	room	noun
tên	name	noun
muốn	to want	adjective
cho	to give, to grant, to bring	verb

xin	ask, please	verb
biết	to know	verb
tôi	I; me	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Người đàn ông nhận tiền.</p> <p>"The man receives money."</p>	<p>Người thắng sẽ được nhận một ngàn đô la.</p> <p>"The winner will receive 1,000 dollars."</p>
<p>Đây là một căn nhà cho thuê.</p> <p>"This is a house for rent."</p>	<p>Trong phòng có một chiếc bàn và một chiếc ghế.</p> <p>"There's a table and a chair in the room."</p>
<p>Có nhiều người ở trong phòng.</p> <p>"There are many people in the room."</p>	<p>Tôi không nhớ tên bạn.</p> <p>"I can't remember your name."</p>
<p>Anh ta nói anh ta tên là Nam.</p> <p>"He said his name is Nam."</p>	<p>Tôi không biết tên cô ấy.</p> <p>"I don't know her name."</p>
<p>Tôi muốn gặp mẹ tôi.</p> <p>"I want to see my mother."</p>	<p>Anh ta cho tôi chiếc cặp.</p> <p>"He gave me a bag."</p>
<p>Xin mở cái cửa này ra.</p> <p>"Please open this door."</p>	<p>Xin (hãy) đưa cho tôi quyển sách đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that book."</p>
<p>Tôi không biết tên cô ấy.</p> <p>"I don't know her name."</p>	<p>Tôi là Lan.</p> <p>"I am Lan."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll help you check in! In Vietnam, there are hotels, guesthouses and hostels, among many others. Let's jump right into the lesson!

In Vietnam, when you get to a hotel and you want to check in, you can use two possible phrases. If you have already booked the room and you want to say, "Check in, please." in Vietnamese, it is **Tôi muốn check-in.**

The first word *tôi* means "I"

Next we have *muốn* "to want"

And the word "check in" can also be understood in Vietnamese hotels now, so don't worry if you don't know how to say "check in" in Vietnamese.

All together, we have *Tôi muốn check-in.*

If you have not booked the room yet, the phrase "I would like a room" in Vietnamese is **Tôi muốn thuê phòng.**

The first two words, *Tôi muốn*, as we've just learned, mean "I want/ I would like to."

Then we have *thuê* meaning "to rent"

The last word, *phòng*, means "room"

The whole sentence can literally be translated as "I would like to rent a room."

All together: *Tôi muốn thuê phòng*

You will most likely be asked, "Your name please." In Vietnamese, this is: **Xin cho biết tên.**

The first word, *xin*, which we have already learned in previous lessons, means "please," *cho biết* means "to tell or let somebody know" and last *tên*, which means "name."

Altogether, that's: *Xin cho biết tên.*

Remember, this phrase is only used in highly official circumstances, so don't try to start a conversation with this line in Vietnamese. People will think you're the police.

You might also be asked, "How do you spell it?" In Vietnamese, this is **Đánh vần thế nào?**

The first word, *đánh vần* means "spell."

The word after it, *thế nào*, means "how"

All together *Đánh vẫn thế nào?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Most hotels in Vietnam now have English-speaking staff, so the Vietnamese phrases you have learned in this lesson are best used if you stay in guesthouses or hostels.

Quick tip 2

Tipping hotel staff isn't a must in Vietnam. They won't be bothered if you don't give anything. But if you are really satisfied with what they have done for you, you can tip any amount you want and that will obviously encourage them and improve their performance.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #36

Vietnamese Hotel: I'd Like More of This Please

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

36

VIETNAMESE

1. Máy giờ trả phòng?
2. Cho tôi thêm khăn tắm?

ENGLISH

1. What time is checkout?
2. Can I have more towels?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
cơm	rice	noun
kem đánh răng	toothpaste	noun
bàn chải răng	toothbrush	noun
xà bông	soap	noun
mặt	face	noun
khăn	towel	noun
thêm	additional, more	adjective
giờ	o'clock	noun
trả	to pay, to return	noun
phòng	room	noun
cho	to give, to grant, to bring	verb
mấy	how many, how much	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Người Việt Nam thường ăn cơm.</p> <p>"Vietnamese people often eat rice."</p>	<p>Cho tôi thêm cơm.</p> <p>"Please give me more rice."</p>
<p>Bà mẹ đưa cho cậu bé một tuýp kem đánh răng.</p> <p>"The mother gave the child a tube of toothpaste."</p>	<p>Dùng bàn chải răng để chải răng.</p> <p>"Use a toothbrush to brush your teeth."</p>
<p>Anh ấy dùng xà bông để tắm.</p> <p>"The man is bathing with soap."</p>	<p>Cô gái rửa mặt.</p> <p>The girl washes her face.</p>
<p>Người đàn ông đang quay mặt vào tường.</p> <p>"The man is turning his face to the wall."</p>	<p>Phòng này không có khăn tắm.</p> <p>"This room has no bath towel."</p>
<p>Cho tôi thêm cơm.</p> <p>"Please give me more rice."</p>	<p>Vở kịch bắt đầu lúc chín (9) giờ.</p> <p>"The play starts at nine."</p>
<p>Cô ấy thường về nhà lúc 11 giờ.</p> <p>"She often comes home at 11 o'clock."</p>	<p>Tôi trả lại tiền cho cô ấy.</p> <p>"I give her back the money."</p>
<p>Chúng tôi phải trả bao nhiêu?</p> <p>"How much do we have to pay?"</p>	<p>Trong phòng có một chiếc bàn và một chiếc ghế.</p> <p>"There's a table and a chair in the room."</p>
<p>Có nhiều người ở trong phòng.</p> <p>"There are many people in the room."</p>	<p>Anh ta cho tôi chiếc cặp.</p> <p>"He gave me a bag."</p>

Mỗi ngày bạn ăn cơm mấy bữa? "How many meals do you have in a day?"	Tôi là Lan. "I am Lan."
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GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to some more useful phrases for hotels and the like. The first phrase is "What time is checkout?" In Vietnamese, this is **Mấy giờ trả phòng?**

The first two words, *mấy giờ*, mean "what time" in English.

Then you have *trả phòng*, which means "check out"

All together: *Mấy giờ trả phòng?*

Let's try to ask, "Can I have more towels?" This is **Cho tôi thêm khăn tắm?**

The first word, *Cho tôi*, means "Can I have...?"

Then *thêm* which means "more?"

and last *khăn tắm* which means "towel"

All together it is *Cho tôi thêm khăn tắm?*

Here are some additional things you may ask for when you are staying in a hotel.

xà phòng "Soap"

bàn chải "Toothbrush"

kem đánh răng "Toothpaste"

dầu gội đầu "Shampoo"

You can use these words in the sentence above by replacing the noun *khăn tắm* with any other item and don't forget to add *được không* ("please") in order to be polite at the end of the sentence.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

Mấy giờ? (What time?)

You can use this phrase to ask various questions:

Mấy giờ bắt đầu?: What time does it (party, movie) start?

Mấy giờ kết thúc?: What time does it end?

Mấy giờ tới Hà Nội?: What time do we arrive in Hanoi?

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #37

Where Can I Buy Power Converters in Vietnam?

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

37

VIETNAMESE

1. Có bộ đổi điện không?
2. Có danh thiếp không?
3. Có bản đồ không?

ENGLISH

1. Do you have a power converter?
2. Do you have a name card?
3. Do you have a map?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
máy biến điện	power converter; transformer	noun
bản đồ	map	noun
có... không?	Do you have (something)? Is there...? Are there...?	expression
bộ đổi điện	power converter	noun
danh thiếp (danh thiếp)	name card, business card	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ở Việt Nam, muốn dùng cái máy này cần có một máy biến điện.</p> <p>"In Vietnam, to use this machine we need a power converter."</p>	<p>Tôi muốn mua một cái bản đồ Hà Nội.</p> <p>"I want to buy a map of Ha Noi."</p>
<p>Ở Việt Nam có tuyết không?</p> <p>"Does it snow in Vietnam?"</p>	<p>Anh có xe máy không?</p> <p>"Do you have a motorbike?"</p>
<p>Ở Việt Nam, muốn dùng cái máy này cần có một bộ đổi điện.</p> <p>"In Vietnam, to use this machine we need a power converter."</p>	<p>Giám đốc đưa danh thiếp cho các vị khách.</p> <p>"The manager gives his name card to the guests."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to a crucial phrase for all of you travelers out there, who like to bring electrical appliances thousands of miles to die a fiery death on foreign soil.

So you made it to Vietnam, but you neglected to bring a power converter with you. In this lesson, we'll look at asking if a store has a particular item, and we'll start with power converters.

In Vietnamese "Do you have a power converter?" is ***Có bộ đổi điện không?***

The word pair *có - không* makes it a yes-no question

Next we have *bộ đổi điện* which means "power converter"

All together, we have: *Có bộ đổi điện không?*

Now to ask for a different item, we can just replace *bộ đổi điện* with any other word and the phrase works just fine.

Let's try *danh thiếp*, which is "a name card" in Vietnamese.

"Do you have a name card?" is ***Có danh thiếp không?*** The only thing that changes is the thing you are looking for.

If you get lost in Vietnam and need to buy a map, you can also use this phrase. Just say: ***Có bản đồ không?***

"Do you have a map?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

"Do you have a name card?" is to ask for a name card so if you should get lost you can show your taxi driver to ask him/her to take you home.

In Vietnamese it's better that you use the "pronoun" (I/you/we/they/he/she/it) unless it will sound really rude when you talk, but this is so confusing since it depends on the intimacy, your age/social position and that of the person you are addressing, so let's save it for another time.

Anyway, you can increase the politeness of a sentence by adding "ạ" to the end of it. E.g. *Có danh thiếp không?* ("Do you have a name card?") can be said like *Có danh thiếp không ạ?* ("Do you have a name card? Please give me one.")

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #38

Using the Post Office in Vietnam

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

38

VIETNAMESE

1. Tôi muốn gửi cái này đi New York.
2. Tôi muốn gửi bưu thiếp này đi New York.
3. Tôi muốn gửi thư đi New York.
4. Tôi muốn gửi bưu kiện đi New York.

ENGLISH

1. I would like to send this to New York.
2. I would like to send this postcard to New York.
3. I would like to send this letter to New York.
4. I would like to send this package to New York.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
gửi	to send	verb
bưu thiếp (bưu thiếp)	post card	noun
thư	letter	noun
bưu điện	post-office	noun
muốn	to want	adjective
đi	to go, to come	verb

cái này	this	pronoun
tôi	I; me	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Tôi đến bưu điện để gửi thư.</p> <p>"I went to the post-office to send a letter."</p>	<p>Bưu thiếp (Bưu thiệp) này có hình Vịnh Hạ Long.</p> <p>"This post card has the picture of Ha Long Bay."</p>
<p>Học sinh cấp hai viết thư.</p> <p>"The middle school student writes a letter."</p>	<p>Tôi đến bưu điện để gửi thư.</p> <p>"I went to the post-office to send a letter."</p>
<p>Tôi đến bưu điện để gửi thư.</p> <p>"I went to the post-office to send a letter."</p>	<p>Tem có thể mua ở bưu điện.</p> <p>"Stamps can be bought at the post office."</p>
<p>Bưu điện ở đâu?</p> <p>"Where is the post-office?"</p>	<p>Tôi muốn gặp mẹ tôi.</p> <p>"I want to see my mother."</p>
<p>Hôm nay tôi không đi học.</p> <p>"I didn't go to school today."</p>	<p>Đừng chạm vào cái này.</p> <p>"Don't touch this."</p>
<p>Cái bánh này ngon.</p> <p>"This cake is delicious."</p>	<p>Cái bút này là của Lan.</p> <p>"This is Lan's pen."</p>
<p>Tôi là Lan.</p> <p>"I am Lan."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we're going to take a trip to the post office. "The post office" in Vietnamese is *bưu điện*.

There's no specific design or signage for the post office in Vietnam, but it often shows the logo of VNPT, the Vietnam Post and Telecommunication Group, and you can find the mailbox outside of the building.

In this lesson, we're going to work on getting your postcards, letters, and packages home. The expression we use is, "I'd like to send this to..." and then the desired destination. For this lesson, we'll use New York.

In Vietnamese, "I'd like to send this to New York." is ***Tôi muốn gửi cái này đi New York.***

The first word, *tôi*, means, "I"

Next we have *muốn*, which in English is "to want"

Then we have *gửi*, which is "to send."

Next is *cái này*, which means "this" or "this thing"

The next word is *đi*, which means "to go" or in this case "to be bound for somewhere"

Finally we have "New York," the destination.

All together, it's *Tôi muốn gửi cái này đi New York*. Literally, this means "I would like to send this to New York."

Let's look at the other words. We were talking about packages, letters, and postcards, so let's try to send a postcard!

"Postcard" in Vietnamese is *bưu thiếp*

"I would like to send this postcard to New York" in Vietnamese is ***Tôi muốn gửi bưu thiếp này đi New York.***

Simply replace *cái này* in the first sentence with *bưu thiếp* to get *Tôi muốn gửi bưu thiếp này đi New York*.

Now let's try "letter," which in Vietnamese is *thư*

By substituting this into the first sentence, we can get "I would like to send this letter to New

York" or ***Tôi muốn gửi thư đi New York.***

Now let's try to send a package. In Vietnamese, "I would like to send this package to New York" is:

Tôi muốn gửi bưu kiện đi New York.

"Package" in Vietnamese is *bưu kiện*

Now the package requires a closer look, which we'll take in another lesson.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

In Vietnam when you want to send a package, the post office staff will check what you have inside, so remember not to wrap it up so tight that you can't show them, because they will tell you to tear the whole beautifully wrapped package up to show them. And if you want to send an antique you must have the approval of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, so check it out before sending such things.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #39

What Time Does it Close/Open?

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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VIETNAMESE

1. Máy giờ mở cửa?
2. Máy giờ đóng cửa?
3. Máy giờ bưu điện mở cửa?
4. Máy giờ bưu điện đóng cửa?

ENGLISH

1. What time does it open?
2. What time does it close?
3. What time does the post office open?
4. What time does the post office close?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
giờ	o'clock	noun
cửa	door, entrance	noun
đóng	to close	verb
tiệm	store, shop	verb
mấy	how many, how much	adjective
mở	to open	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Vở kịch bắt đầu lúc chín (9) giờ.</p> <p>"The play starts at nine."</p>	<p>Cô ấy thường về nhà lúc 11 giờ.</p> <p>"She often comes home at 11 o'clock."</p>
<p>Xin mở cái cửa này ra.</p> <p>"Please open this door."</p>	<p>Cô ấy dùng chìa khóa để mở cửa.</p> <p>"She used the key to open the door."</p>
<p>Làm ơn đóng cửa sổ giùm.</p> <p>"Please close the window."</p>	<p>Ở Hà Nội tìm tiệm tạp hóa rất dễ.</p> <p>"It's easy to find convenience stores in Ha Noi."</p>
<p>Mỗi ngày bạn ăn cơm mấy bữa?</p> <p>"How many meals do you have in a day?"</p>	<p>Xin mở cái cửa này ra.</p> <p>"Please open this door."</p>

GRAMMAR

To see all the sights that Vietnam has to offer, you will have to plan your days. You won't want to arrive somewhere that hasn't opened, or is already closed.

In this lesson you'll learn how to ask "What time does it open" and "What time does it close" in Vietnamese.

In Vietnamese "What time does it open?" is **Mấy giờ mở cửa?**

The first word, *mấy giờ*, means, "what time"

Then we have *mở cửa*, which literally means "open the door"

All together, we have *Mấy giờ mở cửa?* Literally, this means "What time does it open?"

However, it is more natural to add a specific place instead of "it" when you ask this question.

For example, you learned from the last lesson that the Vietnamese word for "post office" is *bưu điện*. To ask when the post office open, you add *bưu điện* right in the middle of the previous question. (after *mấy giờ* and before *mở cửa*)

The whole question is: **Mấy giờ bưu điện mở cửa?**

To ask about another place, just substitute it for *bưu điện*, keeping the rest unchanged.

But it's also really important to know when places close!

To ask what time a place closes in Vietnamese you say: **Mấy giờ đóng cửa?**

The only word that changes is *đóng cửa*, which, as you might have guessed, means "close the door," or just "close."

Simply replace *mở cửa* in the first sentence with *đóng cửa* to get: **Mấy giờ đóng cửa?**

Again, to ask when the post office closes in Vietnamese is: **Mấy giờ bưu điện đóng cửa?**

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

In Vietnam people tend to get up and start and finish working early. Schools start at about seven A.M., and some businesses open before nine. To see everything, you may need to get up early. If you do rise early, you might see large groups of people doing their morning exercises in public places. Former Australian Prime Minister John Howard also enjoyed jogging around Hoan Kiem lake by Hanoi Old Town when he was in Vietnam for an APEC summit. It's a peaceful safe place. If you wish to join in group activities you will be welcomed.

Quick tip 2

If you arrive at a venue before it has opened, try to be as friendly as possible with anyone you see; if you're lucky you might be let in early. Vietnamese are known for their laid back nature. And remember: a lot of people take siesta from 12:00 - 1:00. You may need to be patient.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #40

A Guide to Foreign Exchange in Vietnam

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

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VIETNAMESE

1. Có ATM nào gần đây không?
2. Có ngân hàng nào gần đây không?
3. Có phòng đổi ngoại tệ nào gần đây không?
4. Tôi có thể đổi tiền ở đâu?
5. Cho tôi loại tiền nhỏ hơn.
6. Xin đổi tiền lẻ giúp tôi.

ENGLISH

1. Is there an ATM near here?
2. Is there a bank near here?
3. Is there an exchange office near here?
4. Where can I exchange currency?
5. Smaller denominations, please.
6. Break this please.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
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gần	near	adjective
lẻ	odd, small (denomination)	noun
tôi	I; me	noun
ngân hàng	bank	noun
đây	here	verb
giùm	to help	verb
tiền	money	noun
có... không?	Do you have (something)? Is there...? Are there...?	expression
ở đâu	where	phrase
cho	to give, to grant, to bring	verb
có thể	can	adverb
xin	ask, please	verb
đổi	to change, to exchange, to convert	noun
ATM (ây-ti-em)	ATM	noun
loại	type, kind	noun
nhỏ	small	adjective
hơn	more than, better	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Khách sạn này ở gần Ga Hà Nội. "This hotel is near Ha Noi Station."</p>	<p>Chúng tôi cần có tiền lẻ để mua vé xe buýt. "We need small change to buy bus tickets."</p>
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<p>Tôi là Lan.</p> <p>"I am Lan."</p>	<p>Ngân hàng đóng cửa lúc 4 giờ chiều.</p> <p>"The bank closes at 4 p.m."</p>
<p>Ở đây không được hút thuốc.</p> <p>"No smoking allowed here."</p>	<p>Nhà tôi cách đây 1 km.</p> <p>"My house is 1 km from here."</p>
<p>Mời bạn ngồi xuống đây.</p> <p>"Please sit here."</p>	<p>Làm ơn đóng cửa sổ giùm.</p> <p>"Please close the window."</p>
<p>Người đàn ông nhận tiền.</p> <p>"The man receives money."</p>	<p>Tôi không có nhiều tiền.</p> <p>"I don't have much money."</p>
<p>Ở Việt Nam có tuyết không?</p> <p>"Does it snow in Vietnam?"</p>	<p>Anh có xe máy không?</p> <p>"Do you have a motorbike?"</p>
<p>Bưu điện ở đâu?</p> <p>"Where is the post-office?"</p>	<p>Anh ta cho tôi chiếc cặp.</p> <p>"He gave me a bag."</p>
<p>Xin lỗi, bạn có thể giúp tôi được không?</p> <p>"Excuse me, can you help me?"</p>	<p>Tôi có thể giúp bạn được không?</p> <p>"May I help you?"</p>
<p>Tem có thể mua ở bưu điện.</p> <p>"Stamps can be bought at the post office."</p>	<p>Quả táo này có thể ăn được.</p> <p>"This apple is edible."</p>
<p>Anh có thể dùng In-tơ-nét qua mạng WiFi.</p> <p>"You can use Internet through WiFi."</p>	<p>Xin mở cái cửa này ra.</p> <p>"Please open this door."</p>
<p>Xin (hãy) đưa cho tôi quyển sách đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that book."</p>	<p>Đứa bé đã chuyển trường.</p> <p>"The child changed schools."</p>

<p>Rút tiền bằng ATM rất tiện lợi.</p> <p>"Withdrawing money from the ATM is very convenient."</p>	<p>Bạn dùng giày loại gì?</p> <p>"What type of shoes do you have?"</p>
<p>Căn phòng này quá nhỏ.</p> <p>"This room is too small."</p>	<p>Hôm nay tôi đi bộ nhiều hơn hôm qua.</p> <p>"Today I walked more than yesterday."</p>

GRAMMAR

Exchanging money in Vietnam is quite convenient. You can exchange money at airports, special money exchange kiosks and banks, or withdraw money from an ATM. Rates applied when withdrawing money from an ATM are likely to be higher. As a general rule, try to find one of the countless exchange offices. So first things first: let's find a location that will exchange money.

In Vietnamese, "Is there an ATM near here?" is *Có a tê em (ATM) nào gần đây không?*

a tê em is how the letters A, T and M are pronounced in Vietnamese. The English pronunciation for ATM also works fine.

Now, to ask for a bank, we can just replace the word for ATM with the word for bank. "Is there a bank near here?" is *Có ngân hàng nào gần đây không?*

ngân hàng means "bank" in English

Let's ask for an exchange office now. It is very similar: You just need to know the word and then insert it in the sentence.

phòng đổi ngoại tệ

Insert *phòng đổi ngoại tệ* in the previous sentence.

Có phòng đổi ngoại tệ nào gần đây không?

For times when there is neither a bank nor an ATM, you can ask, "Where can I exchange currency?" In Vietnamese, this is ***Tôi có thể đổi tiền ở đâu?***

The first word, *Tôi*, means "I"

Then we have *có thể*, which in English is "can, be able, possible"

Then there's *đổi*, "change" or "exchange"

Next we have *tiền*, meaning "money" or "currency"

Finally we have the word *ở đâu* which means "where"

All together, we have *Tôi có thể đổi tiền ở đâu?* Literally, this means "Where can I change money?"

Exchanging currency is fairly easy—you need to fill out some forms, and then present the amount you want exchanged. One useful phrase is "Smaller denominations, please." It's usually helpful to have smaller amounts of currency on you for paying for the bus fare, taxi fare, and so on.

In Vietnamese, "Smaller denominations please" is ***Cho tôi loại tiền nhỏ hơn.***

The first word, *Cho*, means "give"

Next we have *tôi*, which means "I"

Then, you have *loại*, "type"

Tiền, as you already know, is "money"

The next word *nhỏ* means "small" or "little"

And last of all is *hơn*, which is used for making comparisons, and means "more." So, *Nhỏ hơn* is "smaller"

All together, we have *Cho tôi loại tiền nhỏ hơn.*

In English, this means, "Give me smaller types of money" or in other words "Smaller denominations please."

Finally, you can also use the phrase "Break this, please" to indicate you would like smaller units of currency. In Vietnamese, this is ***Xin đổi tiền lẻ giúp tôi.***

The first word *xin* means "please."

Then we have *đổi*, which you already know, is "change"

Next is *tiền lẻ* meaning "the change, little sum of money"

The last two words *giúp tôi* means "help me" or "for me"

Here's the sentence again: *Xin đổi tiền lẻ giúp tôi*

Ask this when you have a big bill that you want to break.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

ATM is *máy rút tiền* which means "money withdrawing machine." Some Vietnamese people will not be familiar with "ATM," so if you get no reaction with *Có ATM (a-tê-em) gần đây không?* try *Có máy rút tiền gần đây không?*

You may be asked back: "of which bank" because some people think you have Vietnamese bank ATM cards, they might not know of international cash cards or credit cards. So if you hear something like *ngân hàng nào* ("which bank?") just answer "any bank": *ngân hàng nào cũng được*. Literally this means "Whichever bank is okay."

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #41

Buying Phone Cards in Vietnam

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

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VIETNAMESE

1. Có bán thẻ điện thoại không?
2. Cho tôi một thẻ ba mươi nghìn.
3. Cho tôi một thẻ năm mươi nghìn.

ENGLISH

1. Do you have phonecards?
2. A 30,000 dong telephone card please.
3. A 50K telephone card please.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
một trăm nghìn	100K	noun
có... không?	Do you have (something)? Is there...? Are there...?	expression
điện thoại	phone, cell phone	noun
một trăm năm mươi nghìn	150K	
ba mươi	thirty (30)	
năm mươi nghìn	50K	
ngàn (nghìn)	a thousand (1,000)	
thẻ	card	noun

cho	to give, to grant, to bring	verb
bán	to sell	verb
một	one (1), a	noun
tôi	I; me	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ở Việt Nam có tuyết không?</p> <p>"Does it snow in Vietnam?"</p>	<p>Anh có xe máy không?</p> <p>"Do you have a motorbike?"</p>
<p>Đây là một cái điện thoại.</p> <p>"It's a cell phone."</p>	<p>Tôi cần cái danh bạ điện thoại.</p> <p>"I need the phone book."</p>
<p>Tháng 11 (mười một) có 30 (ba mươi) ngày.</p> <p>"There are 30 (thirty) days in November."</p>	<p>Mười ngàn đồng một cái bánh mì.</p> <p>"One bread costs 10,000 dong."</p>
<p>Một trăm ngàn (nghìn) người đã có mặt trong buổi mít tinh.</p> <p>"One hundred thousand people attended the meeting."</p>	<p>Xin xuất trình thẻ khi vào cổng.</p> <p>"Please show your card when you enter the gate."</p>
<p>Anh ta cho tôi chiếc cặp.</p> <p>"He gave me a bag."</p>	<p>Ở đây có bán sữa.</p> <p>"They sell milk here."</p>
<p>Tôi có một món quà cho bạn.</p> <p>"I have a present for you."</p>	<p>Bà ấy là một diễn viên nổi tiếng.</p> <p>"She is a famous actress."</p>
<p>Tôi là Lan.</p> <p>"I am Lan."</p>	

GRAMMAR

While most people wouldn't or couldn't step outside without their cell phones, when visiting another country, sometimes it's a little too far for your local carrier. You can of course use your cell phone when you get to Vietnam, but you have to pay very expensive charges. So if you feel like saving your money, the good old ways work like a charm.

Public phones in Vietnam take phonecards. You can buy 30,000 dong, 50,000 dong, 100,000 dong and 150,000 dong telephone cards, and in this lesson we'll work on asking for them. You can purchase these Phonecards at street kiosks, convenience stores, book stores and post offices, etc...

Before asking for a card, you'll want to know whether the shop you're at even carries them. In Vietnamese, "Do you have Phonecards?" is: ***Có bán thẻ điện thoại công cộng không?***

The first word and the last word *có - không* mean "do or don't" and are a pair used to ask a yes or no question.

Then we have *bán* which means "to sell."

Next we have *thẻ*, which means "card"

After this comes *điện thoại*, the word for "phone"

And finally *công cộng*, which means "public"

All together, we have *Có bán thẻ điện thoại công cộng không?* Literally this means, "do you sell public phone cards?"

The answer to this will be "yes" (*Có*) or "no" (*Không*). If they do have the cards, you'll want to ask for one of the denominations we talked about.

Let's start with a 30,000 dong card.

In Vietnamese, "A 30,000 dong telephone card please." is: ***Cho tôi một thẻ ba mươi nghìn.***

The first word, *Cho*, means "give"

Then you have *tôi* ("I").

Next we have *một* "one."

Next we have *thẻ*, and you already know it means "card"

And then we have *Ba mươi nghìn*, meaning "30,000."

Here's the entire sentence: *Cho tôi một thẻ ba mươi nghìn*. This means, "A 30,000 dong telephone card please."

For a 50,000 dong card, you just have to change the value this way: Instead of *Ba mươi nghìn*, say *năm mươi nghìn*

So, "A 50,000 dong telephone card please" would be: *Cho tôi một thẻ năm mươi nghìn*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

Many retail shops in Vietnam offer phone services. Shops will allow you to use their landline for a small charge. Every small shop (book store, souvenir store, grocery store) offers this service.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #42

Your Ticket to a Culturally Rich Stay in Vietnam

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

42

VIETNAMESE

1. Xin cho một vé.
2. Xin cho năm vé.
3. Cho tôi vé cho ba người.

ENGLISH

1. One ticket, please.
2. Five tickets, please.
3. Give me tickets for 3 people.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
cho	for	preposition
người	person, people, human	noun
cho	to give, to grant, to bring	verb
vé	ticket	noun
một	one (1), a	noun
hai	two (2)	noun
xin	ask, please	verb
bao nhiêu	how many, how much, how	phrase
tất cả	all, entire, whole	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Xin (hãy) đưa cho tôi quyển sách đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that book."</p>	<p>Đây là một căn nhà cho thuê.</p> <p>"This is a house for rent."</p>
<p>Tôi có một món quà cho bạn.</p> <p>"I have a present for you."</p>	<p>Tôi trả lại tiền cho cô ấy.</p> <p>"I give her back the money."</p>
<p>Giám đốc đưa danh thiếp cho các vị khách.</p> <p>"The manager gives his name card to the guests."</p>	<p>Chúng tôi đang tính chi phí cho chuyến đi.</p> <p>"We are calculating the fee for the trip."</p>
<p>Tất cả mọi người đều vui vẻ.</p> <p>"Everybody is happy."</p>	<p>Ở Việt Nam người ta thường mua rau ở chợ.</p> <p>"In Vietnam, people often buy vegetable at the market."</p>
<p>Nhiều người đang xếp hàng mua vé.</p> <p>"Many people are queuing for tickets."</p>	<p>Hàng trăm người đang xếp hàng mua vé.</p> <p>"Hundreds of people are queuing for tickets."</p>
<p>Có nhiều người ở trong phòng.</p> <p>"There are many people in the room."</p>	<p>Anh ta cho tôi chiếc cặp.</p> <p>"He gave me a bag."</p>
<p>Nhiều người đang xếp hàng mua vé.</p> <p>"Many people are queuing for tickets."</p>	<p>Tôi có một món quà cho bạn.</p> <p>"I have a present for you."</p>
<p>Bà ấy là một diễn viên nổi tiếng.</p> <p>"She is a famous actress."</p>	<p>Hai năm trước tôi đã đến Việt Nam.</p> <p>"I went to Vietnam two years ago."</p>
<p>Xin mở cái cửa này ra.</p> <p>"Please open this door."</p>	<p>Xin (hãy) đưa cho tôi quyển sách đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that book."</p>

Chúng tôi phải trả bao nhiêu?

"How much do we have to pay?"

Tất cả mọi người đều vui vẻ.

"Everybody is happy."

GRAMMAR

There is so much to do and see in Vietnam, and there are times when access to some must-see places requires an admission ticket. So in this lesson, we're going to work on getting you through the gate, as we'll look at buying tickets.

In Vietnamese, ticket is *vé*.

In Vietnamese, "one ticket, please" is ***Xin cho một vé***.

The first word *xin* means "please"

Next, we have *cho*, which in Vietnamese is "to give."

The next word *một* simply means "one"

So all together, we have *Xin cho một vé*. Literally, this means, "One ticket please."

We'll work on getting tickets for the rest of the party now.

Let's recap numbers from one to ten.

"one" - *một*

"two" - *hai*

"three" - *ba*

"four" - *bốn*

"five" - *năm*

"six" - *sáu*

"seven" - *bảy*

"eight" - *tám*

"nine" - *chín*

"ten" - *mười*

If you want to buy 5 tickets, you can say ***Xin cho năm vé***. "5 tickets, please."

Another way to buy tickets is by saying the number of people in your party. In Vietnamese to count "person," we say *người*, which is also "person, people or human"

So to get tickets for 3 people just say ***Cho tôi vé cho ba người***.

The first *cho* means "give" and the second *cho* means "for" or "to"

This literally means "Give me tickets for 3 people."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Sometimes if you purchase several tickets you can get a discount. Here is how to ask for a discount:

Mua nhiều có được giảm giá không?

"Can I get a discount for multiple purchase?"

Mua = "purchase, buy"

Nhiều = "multiple," "many," "much"

Có - không? Used for yes-no questions

Được = "can get"

Giảm giá = "discount"

For student discount, you can say:

Học sinh có được giảm giá không?

"Can I get a student discount?" (Do students get discount?)

Học sinh = "student"

Quick tip 2

In Vietnam at train stations or cinema, water-puppet theaters there are ticket windows that only serve foreigners. If you see a sign saying "Foreigners only" or "Tourists" go there for faster service. "Tourist" or "Foreigners Only" ticket windows usually offer English service, but buying tickets in English isn't recommended. You don't want to miss a chance to practice Vietnamese, right?

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #43

Do you have an English information guide?

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

43

VIETNAMESE

1. Có hướng dẫn thông tin tiếng Anh không ạ?
2. Có hướng dẫn thông tin tiếng Pháp không ạ?
3. Có hướng dẫn thông tin tiếng Nhật không ạ?

ENGLISH

1. Do you have an English information guide?
2. Do you have a French information guide?
3. Do you have a Japanese information guide?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
thông tin	information	noun
ạ	word used at the end of the sentence, for polite form	
có... không?	Do you have (something)? Is there...? Are there...?	expression
tiếng Pháp	French language	noun
hướng dẫn	guide	verb, noun
tiếng Anh	English language	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Đây là một thông tin bí mật.</p> <p>"This is secret information."</p>	<p>Tôi ngồi ở đây được không?</p> <p>"May I sit here?"</p>
<p>Ở Việt Nam có tuyết không?</p> <p>"Does it snow in Vietnam?"</p>	<p>Anh có xe máy không?</p> <p>"Do you have a motorbike?"</p>
<p>Tôi nói tiếng Pháp.</p> <p>"I speak French."</p>	<p>Hướng dẫn rất hữu ích cho người sử dụng.</p> <p>"Guidance is very useful to the users."</p>
<p>Người phụ nữ đang hướng dẫn cậu bé rửa tay.</p> <p>"The woman is guiding the boy to wash his hands."</p>	<p>Tiếng Anh rất thông dụng trên thế giới.</p> <p>"English is very popular in the world."</p>
<p>Anh ấy nói được tiếng Anh.</p> <p>"He can speak English."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll introduce you to a crucial phrase for you travelers who are interested in learning more about the tourist attractions you're going to visit. Learning about the history and the cultural significance of places you visit can be just as rewarding as seeing them. So now we'll cover "Do you have an English information guide?"

In Vietnamese, "Do you have an English information guide?" is ***Có hướng dẫn thông tin tiếng Anh không ạ?***

The word pair *có - không* makes the sentence a "yes-no question."

Next we have *hướng dẫn*, which means "guide" or "guidance"

This is followed by *thông tin*, which means "information"

Then you have *tiếng Anh*, which means "English language"

The last word, *ạ*, is a word that is to be put at the end of a sentence to make it more polite.

All together, we have *Có hướng dẫn thông tin tiếng Anh không ạ?* This sentence refers to a pamphlet at the entrance of the museum.

To ask for a guide in a different language, we can just replace the word for "English" with the word for any other language and it works just fine. Let's try "French" in Vietnamese.

"Do you have a French information guide?" is ***Có hướng dẫn thông tin tiếng Pháp không ạ?***
The only thing that changes is the language you are looking for. In this case it's *tiếng Pháp*.

Let's try now with a Japanese guide! It's not so unlikely to find an information guide in Japanese because Vietnam is very popular among Japanese tourists all year round. Japanese here will be:

tiếng Nhật

"Do you have a Japanese information guide?" is ***Có hướng dẫn thông tin tiếng Nhật không ạ?***

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

When asking a yes/no question (like *Có hướng dẫn thông tin tiếng Anh không ạ?* or "Do you have an English information guide") Vietnamese learners often make the mistake of raising their pitch at the last syllable. Try to ask the question just as it is asked in this lessons's audio, and do your best not to change the pitch of any words.

Quick tip 2

Here are some other languages you might need to ask about!

"German": *tiếng Đức*

"French": *tiếng Pháp*

"Spanish": *tiếng Tây Ban Nha*

"Italian": *tiếng Ý*

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #44

Essential Vietnamese for Renting a Phone

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

44

VIETNAMESE

1. Tôi muốn thuê một cái di động.

ENGLISH

1. I would like to rent a cell phone.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
muốn	to want	adjective
một	one (1), a	noun
thuê	to rent	verb
hai	two (2)	noun
tôi	I; me	noun
ba	three (3)	noun
di động	portable, mobile, short form of mobile phone	adjective, noun
cái	denoting a unit of thing for counting	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Tôi muốn gặp mẹ tôi. "I want to see my mother."	Tôi có một món quà cho bạn. "I have a present for you."
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<p>Bà ấy là một diễn viên nổi tiếng.</p> <p>"She is a famous actress."</p>	<p>Đây là một căn nhà cho thuê.</p> <p>"This is a house for rent."</p>
<p>Hai năm trước tôi đã đến Việt Nam.</p> <p>"I went to Vietnam two years ago."</p>	<p>Tôi là Lan.</p> <p>"I am Lan."</p>
<p>Tôi đã đến Việt Nam 3 lần.</p> <p>"I have been to Vietnam three times."</p>	<p>Tôi có thể mượn di động của bạn được không?</p> <p>"May I borrow your mobile phone?"</p>
<p>Đây là một cái điện thoại di động.</p> <p>"This is a mobile phone."</p>	<p>Tôi muốn mua một cái bản đồ Hà Nội.</p> <p>"I want to buy a map of Ha Noi."</p>
<p>Tôi cần cái danh bạ điện thoại.</p> <p>"I need the phone book."</p>	<p>Mười ngàn đồng một cái bánh mì.</p> <p>"One bread costs 10,000 dong."</p>

GRAMMAR

This Survival Phrases lesson will teach you how to rent a cell phone, an indispensable tool for the modern-day traveler. In Vietnam you can rent a phone at S-Phone, a company that has branches all over Vietnam, or at many other private phone shops. There are many reasons to pick up a cell phone, and with the number of public phones decreasing, renting a cell phone is becoming an essential part of one's travels.

In Vietnamese "I would like to rent a cell phone." is ***Tôi muốn thuê một cái di động.***

The first two words *Tôi muốn* mean "I want"

Next, we have *thuê*, which in Vietnamese is "to rent."

một means "one" as you might remember from previous lessons.

The next word *cái*, is a counter for things, machines, small objects and many others.

The last word *di động* means "portable, mobile" and is short for *điện thoại di động*—which is "mobile phone" in Vietnamese.

Tôi muốn thuê một cái di động. Literally, this means, "I would like to rent a portable (phone)."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

There may be instances when you need to rent more than one phone. In this case, you would add the number of phones you want:

"I would like to rent 2 phones." is *Tôi muốn thuê hai cái di động.*

"I would like to rent 3 phones." is *Tôi muốn thuê ba cái di động.*

Quick tip 2

If you own a SIM card capable phone, take it to Vietnam. You can purchase a new Vietnamese SIM card after arriving, and don't need to buy/rent a new phone.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #45

Simple Steps to Eating Unknown Vietnamese Foods Gracefully

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

45

VIETNAMESE

1. Món này ăn thế nào?
2. Có cho thêm gì không ạ?

ENGLISH

1. How do you eat this?
2. Do you add something to this?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
ăn	to eat	verb
cho thêm	to add more	phrase
cái gì	something, anything (in yes/ no question), what	phrase
cay	spicy	adjective
thế nào	"how"	adverb
có... không?	Do you have (something)? Is there...? Are there...?	expression
cái này	this	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Quả táo này có thể ăn được. "This apple is edible."	Người Việt Nam thường ăn cơm. "Vietnamese people often eat rice."
Tôi muốn cho thêm muối vào bát phở. "I want to add more salt to my bowl of Pho."	Bạn đang tìm cái gì? "What are you looking for?"
Tôi không ăn đồ ăn cay. "I don't eat spicy food."	Nước chấm hơi cay. "The dipping sauce is a little bit spicy."
Dạo này bạn thế nào? "How are you doing these days?"	Từ này đọc thế nào? "How do you read this?"
Thời tiết ở Hà Nội thế nào? "What's the weather like in Hanoi?"	Mở cái cửa này thế nào? "How can I open this door, please?"
Ở Việt Nam có tuyết không? "Does it snow in Vietnam?"	Anh có xe máy không? "Do you have a motorbike?"
Đừng chạm vào cái này. "Don't touch this."	Cái bánh này ngon. "This cake is delicious."

Cái bút này là của Lan.

"This is Lan's pen."

GRAMMAR

In Vietnam there are many delicious dishes! We've already covered how to order them, but now it's time to learn how to eat them! That is not always so obvious. In this lesson, we'll learn how to ask, "How do you eat this?"

In Vietnamese, "How do you eat this?" is ***Món này ăn thế nào?***

The first word, *món này*, means "this dish"

Then we have *ăn*, which means "eat"

Then you have *thế nào*, which means "how"

Literally this means "How do you eat this?" While most Vietnamese dishes are quite straightforward, some dishes such as fresh spring rolls may be a little bit complicated.

Use this question when in doubt: *Món này ăn thế nào?*

There are other instances when you may need to add some sauce, or a certain spice to your Vietnamese dish.

In this case you can ask "Do you add something to this?" which in Vietnamese is ***Có cho thêm gì không ạ?***

The pair *có - không* is used to ask a yes or no question

And *cho thêm* means "add"

Next we have *gì*, which means "what," or "something/anything"

The last word is *ạ*, a particle we put at the end of a sentence to make it more polite.

All together, it becomes *Có cho thêm gì không ạ?*

"Do you add something to this?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Here are some phrases that may come in handy for everyone out there adverse to spicy things.

"Is this spicy?" in Vietnamese is *món này có cay không?* The only word you might not know is *cay*, which is "hot, spicy."

The answer depends on the taste of the person with whom you're talking to, but most

Vietnamese dishes are not very hot. But if you're in the middle of the country, then be careful. They have the hottest food there.

Quick tip 2

When eating Vietnamese food, you usually add spice to your own dish and can adjust it to your taste. This is a kind of art. It takes a while to learn how to put lime, vinegar, salt, black pepper, red hot pepper and other spices into your dish to make it taste the best. Have you heard of the expression "little drops of heaven"? That's what you can find here in Vietnam.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #46

Survival for Vegetarians in Vietnam

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

46

VIETNAMESE

1. Tôi ăn chay.
2. Tôi không ăn thịt.
3. Tôi không ăn cá.

ENGLISH

1. I am a vegetarian.
2. I don't eat meat.
3. I don't eat fish.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
thịt	meat	noun
cá	fish	noun
ăn	to eat	verb
không	no, not, nothing, without (flat tone)	noun
chay	vegan food	verb
tôi	I; me	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Bữa ăn của người Việt Nam thường có thịt và rau.</p> <p>"Vietnamese meals often have meat and vegetables."</p>	<p>Tôi thích ăn cá.</p> <p>"I like eating fish."</p>
<p>Quả táo này có thể ăn được.</p> <p>"This apple is edible."</p>	<p>Người Việt Nam thường ăn cơm.</p> <p>"Vietnamese people often eat rice."</p>
<p>Tôi không hút thuốc.</p> <p>"I don't smoke."</p>	<p>Tôi là Lan.</p> <p>"I am Lan."</p>

GRAMMAR

This lesson is not only for all of the vegetarians out there, but it's also for anyone with an aversion to a particular food! There are many reasons a person won't eat a particular food, and there may be times when communicating this is necessary. In this lesson, we'll go over some phrases to make sure you don't get any unwanted surprises on your plate.

In Vietnamese, "I am a vegetarian" is ***Tôi ăn chay.***

The first word *Tôi* means "I."

Then we have *ăn*, which as you know, means "eat"

Then we have *chay*, which means, "foods without meat."

To recap here, we have *Tôi ăn chay*. This means, "I am a vegetarian."

Another way you can communicate that you don't eat a particular food is by saying just that!

In Vietnamese, "I don't eat meat" is ***Tôi không ăn thịt.***

The first word, *Tôi* means, "I" as we have just learned.

Next, we have *không*, which in English is "no" or "don't." So *không ăn* means "don't eat"

Last we have *thịt*, which means, "meat."

All together, we have *Tôi không ăn thịt*. Literally, this means, "I don't eat meat."

We can use this sentence pattern for other kinds of food by simply changing just one word! So let's look at some other possibilities. Let's try "fish" which in Vietnamese is *cá*

Now let's try the phrase with this word. "I don't eat fish" in Vietnamese is ***Tôi không ăn cá***.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip

Vegan food in Vietnam has long been associated with Buddhism. All of the major monastic denominations in Vietnam are not allowed to eat meat or fish, so vegan restaurants are common in Vietnam. Nowadays they even have vegan food (tofu, vegetables) cut into the shapes of meat or fish!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #47

Using Vietnamese to Get Medical Help

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

47

VIETNAMESE

1. Xin đưa tôi đi bác sĩ.
2. Tôi cần bác sĩ.

ENGLISH

1. Please take me to the doctor.
2. I need a doctor.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
đưa	to take	noun
cần	to need	verb
tiệm bán thuốc	pharmacy	noun
bác sĩ	doctor	noun
xin	ask, please	verb
tôi	I; me	noun
đi	to go, to come	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Xin đưa tôi đến bệnh viện. "Please take me to the hospital."	Tôi cần cái danh bạ điện thoại. "I need the phone book."
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<p>Có tiệm bán thuốc nào ở gần đây không?</p> <p>"Is there a pharmacy near here?"</p>	<p>Hãy mời bác sĩ đến ngay.</p> <p>"Please send for the doctor right now."</p>
<p>Xin mở cái cửa này ra.</p> <p>"Please open this door."</p>	<p>Xin (hãy) đưa cho tôi quyển sách đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that book."</p>
<p>Tôi là Lan.</p> <p>"I am Lan."</p>	<p>Hôm nay tôi không đi học.</p> <p>"I didn't go to school today."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to some phrases you will find useful in case you need medical assistance. When traveling, sometimes the body takes a little time to adjust, and the immune system is no different. In this lesson, we'll go over some phrases that will help get you to a location where you can get medical assistance. We'll start with the phrase "Please take me to the doctor."

In Vietnamese, "Please take me to the doctor" is ***Xin đưa tôi đi bác sĩ!***

First, we have *xin*, which is "please" in English as you can remember.

Next we have *đưa*, or "to take,"

After this is *tôi*, which means "I"

Then we have *đi*, which means "to."

After this is *bác sĩ*, which means, "doctor"

All together, we have *Xin đưa tôi đi bác sĩ!* We translate it as "Please take me to the doctor."

If you would like someone to take you to visit a doctor, you can use the following phrase. "I need a doctor," which is: ***Tôi cần bác sĩ.***

Tôi, means "I"

Next we have *cần*, or "need"

After this is *bác sĩ*, which means, "doctor"

All together, we have *Tôi cần bác sĩ*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

"Please call an ambulance." is *Xin gọi xe cấp cứu*. *Xin gọi* means "please call," and *xe cấp cứu* means "ambulance."

If someone asks you *Xin gọi xe cấp cứu*, you should do so by calling 115. At time of writing, an ambulance service cost 35K (35,000) for a home visit, and 50K (50,000 dong) for delivery to a hospital. As you are not the citizen of the city, sometimes you may be charged an extra cost of 200K for these services.

Quick tip 2

Doctors and pharmacist in Vietnam, especially young people, tend to know medicine names in English or French, so perhaps you can get what you want by writing it down. Make sure you confirm what's written on the cover of medicine boxes and user guide (even domestic drugs have English or French guides).

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #48

Medicine in Vietnam

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

48

VIETNAMESE

1. Xin cho thuốc cảm cúm.
2. Tôi bị đau đầu.
3. Tôi bị đau bụng.

ENGLISH

1. Cold medicine please.
2. I have a headache.
3. I have a stomachache.

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
mạnh	strong	adjective
nhất	most, best	adjective
cúm	a flu	noun
cho	to give, to grant, to bring	verb
cảm	a cold	noun
thuốc	medicine, tobacco	noun
loại	type, kind	noun
xin	ask, please	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Gió thổi mạnh.</p> <p>"The wind blows strongly."</p>	<p>Sài Gòn là thành phố lớn nhất ở miền Nam của Việt Nam.</p> <p>"Saigon is the biggest city in the southern part of Vietnam."</p>
<p>Hôm qua cô ấy bị cúm.</p> <p>"She had a flu yesterday."</p>	<p>Anh ta cho tôi chiếc cặp.</p> <p>"He gave me a bag."</p>
<p>Tôi bị cảm.</p> <p>"I have a cold."</p>	<p>Anh ấy đang mua thuốc lá.</p> <p>"He is buying cigarettes."</p>
<p>Anh ấy đang uống thuốc.</p> <p>"He is taking his medicine."</p>	<p>Bạn dùng giày loại gì?</p> <p>"What type of shoes do you have?"</p>
<p>Xin mở cái cửa này ra.</p> <p>"Please open this door."</p>	<p>Xin (hãy) đưa cho tôi quyển sách đó.</p> <p>"Please give me that book."</p>

GRAMMAR

Once you are in the pharmacy, you will need to explain how you feel in order to let the pharmacist give you the right medicines. In this lesson, we'll work on explaining symptoms so you can get the proper treatment and any medicine you may need.

Let's try to make a list of all the possible things you might need.

In Vietnamese, "cold medicine" is *thuốc cảm cúm*.

"Cold medicine, please." in Vietnamese is ***Xin cho thuốc cảm cúm***.

The first word *Xin* means "Please."

Then you have *cho*, which means "give"

thuốc cảm cúm means "cold medicine"

Altogether that's *Xin cho thuốc cảm cúm.*

Let's see how to explain your symptoms.

In Vietnamese, "I have a headache" is ***Tôi bị đau đầu.***

The first word is *tôi*, which means "I."

Next we have *bị* which means, "to have"

After this we have, *đau đầu*, which means, "headache."

All together, we have *Tôi bị đau đầu.* Literally, this means, "I have a headache."

If it's your stomach that's hurting, you can say ***Tôi bị đau bụng.*** This is a very straightforward sentence. All we do is put in *bụng* which means "stomach"

The rest remains the same.

Tôi bị đau bụng.

This sentence is easy to use for other aches too, just change the word *bụng* with other body parts.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Here's a list of over-the-counter medicine for various problems:

Aspirin: *Kháng sinh aspirin.*

Ibuprofen: *I-bu-pro-phen*

Laxative: *Thuốc xổ laxative*

Sore throat medicine: *Thuốc đau họng*

Antacid: *Thuốc dạ dày antacid*

Don't forget to consult a doctor or pharmacist before taking any of these!

Quick tip 2

Most Vietnamese hospitals are over-crowded and under-developed. Vietnamese who are able to choose don't go to a domestic hospitals. International hospitals have private rooms, state-of-the-art technology and capable doctors.

The most well known hospitals in Hanoi and HCMC are:

Hanoi: L'Hôpital Français De Hanoi®, The Viet Nam International Hospital, <http://hfh.com.vn/>

HCMC: FV Hospital, <http://www.fvhospital.com/en/>

Quick tip 3

You may want the strongest one they have. "The strongest you have please." is *Xin cho loại mạnh nhất* in Vietnamese. *Loại mạnh nhất* simply means "the strongest type."

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #49

Vietnamese for Getting Help in Vietnam

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

49

VIETNAMESE

1. Cứu tôi với!
2. Cứu!
3. Gọi công an!

ENGLISH

1. Help me!
2. Help!
3. Call the police!

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
cứu	to help, to save	noun
với	with	noun
gọi	to call	noun
công an	police	noun
tôi	I; me	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Người đàn ông đi tới cứu nạn nhân.</p> <p>"The man came to help the victim."</p>	<p>Đợi tôi với.</p> <p>"Please wait for me."</p>
<p>Nếu cần hãy gọi tôi.</p> <p>"Call me if it's necessary."</p>	<p>Nếu bạn không biết đường, hãy hỏi công an.</p> <p>"If you do not know the way, ask the police."</p>
<p>Tôi là Lan.</p> <p>"I am Lan."</p>	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to some phrases that we hope you won't have to use. While physical violence is not prevalent, when traveling to Vietnam you should always be careful. In addition, this phrase is not limited to threatening situations, but you can also use it if you or someone around you is in need of immediate assistance. In this lesson, we'll learn how to call for help.

Even if everyone wishes nothing bad or dangerous happens while on holiday in Vietnam, it's better if you know some important useful phrases to use in case of emergency.

In Vietnamese, "Help me!" is ***Cứu tôi với!***

The first word *cứu* means "help."

This is followed by *tôi*, which in Vietnamese is "me."

Now the last word is *với* that means "with" as in "help me with." But in this case *cứu với* is like a set phrase.

So all together we have *Cứu tôi với*. Literally, this means, "Help me."

If you need to call the police, shout, ***Gọi công an!*** Literally, this means, "Call the police!"

The first word, *gọi* means "call,"

while the second word is *Công an*, which literally means "public security," or "police"

The phone number for the police in Vietnam is 113. You can easily call it from a public phone or a cell phone. Make sure that in an emergency you know how to ask for a public phone.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

This is how to report what has happened to you.

Tôi bị cướp: "I have been robbed." (mugged).

Tôi bị tai nạn: "I have been in a car (motorcycle, bicycle...) accident."

Tôi cần phiên dịch: "I need an interpreter."

Quick tip 2

The word *Công an* comes from the Chinese. The first part *công* comes from the Chinese "*gōng*" and means "public." This is followed by *an*, which is another word of Chinese origin and means "safety, security." *Công* and *an* together literally mean "public security," or "police." In Chinese, the federal police are called the same thing.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #50

Avoid Getting Caught in the Rain with Weather Vocabulary

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

50

VIETNAMESE

1. Thời tiết ngày mai sẽ thế nào?
2. Ngày mai sẽ mưa.
3. Ngày mai nóng.
4. Thời tiết hôm nay sẽ thế nào?

ENGLISH

1. What will the weather be tomorrow?
2. Tomorrow it will rain.
3. Tomorrow will be hot.
4. What will the weather be today?

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
thời tiết	weather	noun
hôm nay	today	noun
ngày mai	tomorrow	noun
sẽ	will	verb
mưa	rainy	noun
nóng	hot	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Thời tiết ở Hà Nội thế nào?</p> <p>"What's the weather like in Hanoi?"</p>	<p>Hôm nay tôi đi bộ nhiều hơn hôm qua.</p> <p>"Today I walked more than yesterday."</p>
<p>Ngày mai tôi sẽ đi Đà Nẵng.</p> <p>"Tomorrow I will go to Da Nang."</p>	<p>Ngày mai tôi sẽ đi Đà Nẵng.</p> <p>"Tomorrow I will go to Da Nang."</p>
<p>Hôm nay trời mưa.</p> <p>"It's rainy today."</p>	<p>Mặt trời đang nung nấu sa mạc nóng bức.</p> <p>"The sun is heating the hot desert."</p>
<p>Hà Nội rất nóng vào mùa hè.</p> <p>"Hanoi is very hot in the summer."</p>	<p>Dạo này bạn thế nào?</p> <p>"How are you doing these days?"</p>
<p>Từ này đọc thế nào?</p> <p>"How do you read this?"</p>	<p>Thời tiết ở Hà Nội thế nào?</p> <p>"What's the weather like in Hanoi?"</p>
<p>Mở cái cửa này thế nào?</p> <p>"How can I open this door, please?"</p>	

GRAMMAR

Whether or not the weather will cooperate is an important question on which many plans are made and canceled. In this lesson, we'll cover a phrase that will help you finalize your plans if they depend on the weather.

In Vietnamese, "What will the weather be like tomorrow?" is ***Thời tiết ngày mai sẽ thế nào?***

The first two words *thời tiết* mean "weather." *thời* falls gradually and *tiết* is rising.

Then you have *ngày mai*, which means, "tomorrow." *ngày* falls gradually, and *mai* is flat
sẽ means "will; going to be" and it's a broken rising tone.

and *thế nào* means "how"

Altogether, that's: *Thời tiết ngày mai sẽ thế nào?*

Let's go over some possible answers

In Vietnamese, "Tomorrow it will rain" is ***Ngày mai sẽ mưa.***

mưa means "rain"

"Tomorrow will be hot" is: ***Ngày mai nóng.***

You may also want to know what the weather will be like today. In Vietnamese, it is: ***Thời tiết hôm nay sẽ thế nào?***

As you can see, the only thing that changes here is "today," which is *hôm nay*, and both words are flat.

So altogether, we have: *Thời tiết hôm nay sẽ thế nào?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick tip 1

Umbrella: To bring or not to bring

When traveling in rainy season, bringing a small folding umbrella if you walk and a raincoat if you ride a bicycle or scooter. Stuff like this can be purchased at a supermarket. When it's too hot and suddenly it rains, it's easy to catch a cold, so be careful.

Quick tip 2

Hanoi in the rain: "misty water-colored memories"

To tell the truth, I personally prefer living in Saigon since people here are much more open-minded, but my American expat friend in Hanoi says he likes Hanoi better: there's always something mysterious and interesting hiding somewhere for you to discover in Hanoi while in Saigon it's easy to get bored.

But I have to say that it's more peaceful and softer in Hanoi. You can even enjoy it in the rain since that's when Hanoi shows its own ancient face. Everything is so quiet, misty and enigmatic. So even when it rains here, don't hesitate to go out. Go to the Hoan Kiem Lake or Tay (West) Lake, visit some temples. I suggest Phủ Tây Hồ Temple. You'll see the real old Hanoi there.

Don't worry about the bad points of Hanoi. You're a visitor; people are nicer to you.



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LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #1 National Holidays

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

1

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm ngày lễ quốc gia quan trọng nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. Tết Nguyên Đán
3. 2. Ngày Quốc Khánh
4. 3. Ngày Giải phóng Miền Nam
5. 4. Ngày giỗ tổ Hùng Vương
6. 5. Tết Dương lịch

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most important public holidays in Vietnam?
2. 1. Lunar New Year
3. 2. Independence Day
4. 3. Liberation Day
5. 4. Hung Kings' Commemoration Day
6. 5. Western New Year

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
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Tết Nguyên Đán	"Lunar New Year"	noun phrase
ngày Quốc Khánh	"Independence Day"	noun phrase
ngày Giải phóng Miền Nam	"Southern Liberation Day"	noun phrase
ngày giỗ tổ Hùng Vương	"Hung Kings Commemoration Day"	noun phrase
Tết Dương lịch	"Western New Year"	noun phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Người Việt Nam thường ăn bánh chưng trong dịp Tết Nguyên Đán.</p> <p>"During the Lunar New Year, Vietnamese people often eat Chung cake."</p>	<p>Vào ngày Quốc Khánh, cờ tổ quốc được treo trên khắp các đường phố.</p> <p>"On Independence Day, flags are hung in almost every street."</p>
<p>Ngày Giải phóng Miền Nam là ngày kỉ niệm đất nước Việt Nam được thống nhất.</p> <p>"Liberation Day is the day to celebrate the reunification of Vietnam."</p>	<p>Trong ngày giỗ tổ Hùng Vương, người Việt Nam dâng bánh lên các vua Hùng.</p> <p>"On Hung Kings Commemoration Day, Vietnamese people offer cakes to the Hung Kings."</p>
<p>Trong ngày Tết Dương lịch, người Việt Nam thường sum họp gia đình.</p> <p>"During Western New Year holiday, Vietnamese people often have family reunion."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Lunar New Year

Lunar New Year is also considered to be the first day of spring and is the most important holiday in Vietnam.

2. Independence Day

Independence Day is celebrated on September 2nd.

3. Liberation Day

Liberation Day marks the end of the Vietnam War.

4. Hung Kings' Commemoration Day

Hung Kings' Commemoration Day pays respect to the kings who founded Vietnam.

5. Western New Year

Western New Year is celebrated with parties and fireworks and is the new year according to the Western calendar.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #2 Foods

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

2

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm món ăn quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. bánh xèo
3. 2. phở
4. 3. bánh mì
5. 4. nem cuốn
6. 5. nem chua

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular foods in Vietnam?
2. 1. Vietnamese coconut pancake
3. 2. Vietnamese noodles
4. 3. bread
5. 4. summer roll
6. 5. fermented pork roll

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
-------------------	----------------	--------------

phở	"Vietnamese noodles"	noun
nem chua	"fermented pork roll"	noun
nem cuốn	summer roll	noun
bánh xèo	"Vietnamese pancake"	noun
bánh mì	"bread"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Phở là món ăn nổi tiếng nhất của ẩm thực Việt Nam.</p> <p>"Pho is the most well-known dish in Vietnamese cuisine."</p>	<p>Nem chua Thanh Hoá rất nổi tiếng.</p> <p>"The fermented pork roll made in Thanh Hoa province is very famous."</p>
<p>Có, tôi đặc biệt thích nem chua.</p> <p>"Yes, I especially love fermented pork roll."</p>	<p>Nem cuốn được gói bằng bánh tráng.</p> <p>"Summer rolls are wrapped with rice papers."</p>
<p>Nước cốt dừa làm cho bánh xèo thơm ngon.</p> <p>"Coconut milk makes coconut pancakes taste great."</p>	<p>Có, tôi đặc biệt thích bánh xèo.</p> <p>"Yes, I especially love Vietnamese coconut pancake."</p>

Bánh mì Việt Nam được làm từ bột gạo pha với bột mì.

"Vietnamese bread is made from rice flour and wheat flour."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Vietnamese coconut pancake

Vietnamese coconut pancakes are savory pancakes made with pork, seafood and vegetables.

2. Vietnamese noodles

Pho is a Vietnamese noodle soup made with rice noodles.

3. Bread

Banh mi is a type of bread that is shaped like a torpedo.

4. Summer roll

A summer roll is pork, shrimp and herbs wrapped in rice paper and served at room temperature.

5. Fermented pork roll

A fermented pork roll is wrapped in guava leaves.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #3 Drinks

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

3

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm đồ uống quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. bia hơi
3. 2. Cô ca
4. 3. nước dừa
5. 4. nước mía
6. 5. trà đá

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular beverages in Vietnam?
2. 1. fresh beer
3. 2. Coca-Cola
4. 3. coconut water
5. 4. sugarcane juice
6. 5. iced tea

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
-------------------	----------------	--------------

nước dừa	"coconut water"	noun
trà đá	"iced tea"	noun
Cô-ca	"Coca-Cola"	noun
nước mía	"sugarcane juice"	noun
bia hơi	"fresh beer"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Có thể mua nước dừa đựng trong trái dừa tươi.</p> <p>"Coconut water is sold inside a fresh coconut fruit."</p>	<p>Dân công sở thường uống trà đá lúc giải lao.</p> <p>"Officers often drink iced tea during the break time."</p>
<p>Cô ca được bán ở dạng chai thủy tinh và dạng lon.</p> <p>"Coca-Cola is sold in cans and glass bottles."</p>	<p>Nước mía được ép ngay trước mặt khách hàng.</p> <p>"Sugarcane juice is made instantly before the customer's eyes."</p>
<p>Các quán ăn bình dân thường có bia hơi.</p> <p>"Fresh beer is brewed each day for local bars."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Fresh beer

Fresh beer is brewed each day for local bars.

2. Coca-Cola

Coca Cola is a popular beverage in Vietnam, just like it is worldwide.

3. Coconut water

Coconut water is very healthy and refreshing in hot weather.

4. Sugarcane juice

Sugarcane juice is squeezed from the sugarcane plant and served over ice.

5. Iced tea

Tra da is an inexpensive but flavorless form of iced tea.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #4 Home Cooking

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

4

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm món ăn tại gia quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. thịt kho
3. 2. cá kho
4. 3. dưa muối
5. 4. canh chua
6. 5. rau muống luộc

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular home cooked meals in Vietnam?
2. 1. stewed pork
3. 2. stewed fish
4. 3. pickled cabbage
5. 4. sour soup
6. 5. boiled water spinach

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
------------	---------	-------

thịt kho	"stewed pork"	noun
cá kho	stewed fish	noun
dưa muối	"pickled cabbage"	noun
canh chua	"sour soup"	noun
rau muống luộc	"boiled water morning glory"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Thịt kho có vị mặn và ngọt.</p> <p>"Stewed pork has a sweet and salty taste."</p>	<p>Cá kho ăn với cơm rất ngon.</p> <p>"Stewed fish is good to be eaten with rice."</p>
<p>Dưa muối được làm từ rau cải lên men.</p> <p>"Pickled cabbage is made of cabbages that are fermented."</p>	<p>Canh chua rất hợp với những ngày trời nóng.</p> <p>"Sour soup is very good on hot days."</p>
<p>Người miền Bắc rất thích rau muống luộc.</p> <p>"People from the North really like boiled water spinach."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Stewed pork

Stewed pork is braised pork sometimes served with hard boiled eggs.

2. Stewed fish

Stewed fish is braised fish that is often cooked in a clay pot.

3. Pickled cabbage

Pickled cabbage and other pickled vegetables such as mustard greens and eggplant are popular side dishes in Vietnam.

4. Sour soup

Sour soup is made with fish, pineapple, tomatoes, and bean sprouts.

5. Boiled water spinach

Boiled water spinach is a very common, simple dish.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #5 Snacks

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

5

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm món ăn vặt phổ biến nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. bánh gạo
3. 2. bò khô
4. 3. bắp rang bơ
5. 4. kẹo dừa
6. 5. đậu phộng

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular snacks in Vietnam?
2. 1. Rice cracker
3. 2. Beef jerky
4. 3. Popcorn with butter
5. 4. Coconut candy
6. 5. Peanut

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
-------------------	----------------	--------------

bánh gạo	"rice cracker"	noun
bò khô	"beef jerky"	noun
bắp rang bơ	"popcorn with butter"	noun
kẹo dừa	"coconut candy"	noun
đậu phộng	"peanut"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Bánh gạo thường có vị mặn.</p> <p>"Rice crackers are flavored with salt."</p>	<p>Bò khô thường dai và cay.</p> <p>"Beef jerky is chewy and spicy."</p>
<p>Các rạp chiếu bóng thường bán bắp rang bơ.</p> <p>"The cinema theaters often sell popcorn with butter."</p>	<p>Kẹo dừa Bến Tre rất ngon.</p> <p>"Coconut candy made in Ben Tre province is delicious."</p>
<p>Kẹo dừa là đặc sản của tỉnh Bến Tre.</p> <p>"Coconut candy is the specialty of Ben Tre Province."</p>	<p>Đậu phộng rang có thể dùng để nhấm rượu.</p> <p>"Roasted peanuts can be eaten while drinking."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Rice cracker

Rice crackers are often made with sesame seeds.

2. Beef jerky

Beef jerky is flavored with chilies and lemongrass.

3. Popcorn with butter

Vietnamese popcorn with butter can be sweet or salty.

4. Coconut candy

There are over one hundred coconut candy manufacturers in Vietnam.

5. Peanut

Roasted peanuts are eaten as a snack and as a garnish on top of soups and rice dishes.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #6 Fruits

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

6

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm loại hoa quả quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. quả ổi
3. 2. quả vải
4. 3. quả sầu riêng
5. 4. quả mít
6. 5. quả chôm chôm

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular fruits in Vietnam?
2. 1. Guava
3. 2. Lychee
4. 3. Durian
5. 4. Jackfruit
6. 5. Rambutan

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
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quả sầu riêng	"durian"	noun
quả chôm chôm	"rambutan"	noun
quả vải	"lychee"	noun
quả mít	"jackfruit"	noun
quả ổi	"guava"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Với một số người, mùi của quả sầu riêng không dễ chịu.</p> <p>"The smell of durian is disgusting to some people."</p>	<p>Quả chôm chôm khi chín thường có màu đỏ.</p> <p>"Rambutan often turns red when it is ripe."</p>
<p>Quả chôm chôm rất ngon.</p> <p>"Rambutan is very delicious."</p>	<p>Quả vải thường chín vào tầm tháng 7 hằng năm.</p> <p>"Lychee often becomes ripe in July."</p>
<p>Quả mít có nhiều gai.</p> <p>"Jackfruit has a rough skin."</p>	<p>Quả ổi ở tỉnh Hải Dương ngon nổi tiếng.</p> <p>"Hai Duong Province is famous for guava."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Guava

Although the guava is native to South America, Central America, and Mexico, it has been naturalized to Southeast Asia and now is widely grown and cultivated in Vietnam.

2. Lychee

Lychee is very popular in the southern and central parts of Vietnam.

3. Durian

Durian is known as the King of Fruits in Southeast Asia.

4. Jackfruit

Jackfruit is cultivated widely throughout Vietnam and other parts of Southeast Asia.

5. Rambutan

Rambutan is native to Vietnam and other countries in Southeast Asia.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #7 Vegetables

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

7

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm loại rau quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. rau muống
3. 2. rau mùng tơi
4. 3. rau cải
5. 4. súp lơ
6. 5. quả cà

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular vegetables in Vietnam?
2. 1. water spinach
3. 2. climbing spinach
4. 3. cabbage
5. 4. broccoli
6. 5. eggplant

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
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rau muống	"water morning glory"	noun
rau mùng tơi	"climbing spinach"	noun
rau cải	"cabbage"	noun
súp lơ	"broccoli"	noun
quả cà	"egg-plant"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Rau muống có thể được luộc hoặc xào với tỏi.</p> <p>"Water spinach can be boiled or fried with garlic."</p>	<p>Rau mùng tơi có nhiều nhớt.</p> <p>"Climbing spinach is viscous."</p>
<p>Người Việt Nam thường ăn cải bắp luộc.</p> <p>"Vietnamese people often eat boiled cabbage."</p>	<p>Súp lơ được trồng ở các vùng lạnh.</p> <p>"Broccoli is grown in cold areas."</p>
<p>Quả cà khi được muối có vị rất ngon.</p> <p>"Eggplant tastes good when it is pickled."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Water spinach

In Vietnam, water spinach is often served with noodles or used as a garnish.

2. Climbing spinach

In Vietnam, climbing spinach is often used in soup along with crab meat, jute, and luffa.

3. Cabbage

A common recipe in Vietnam is cabbage salad, which is served with fish sauce and chili paste, among other ingredients.

4. Broccoli

Broccoli is a common staple of stir-fries in Vietnam and other countries in Southeast Asia.

5. Eggplant

Some varieties of eggplant are eaten both dried and raw in Vietnam.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #8 Food Souvenirs

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

8

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm loại quà quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. bánh gai
3. 2. rượu nếp
4. 3. giò lụa
5. 4. rượu cần
6. 5. kẹo dừa

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular food souvenirs in Vietnam?
2. 1. cake made from gai leaf
3. 2. glutinous rice wine
4. 3. pork roll
5. 4. tube wine
6. 5. coconut candy

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
-------------------	----------------	--------------

giò lụa	"pork roll"	noun
kẹo dừa	"coconut candy"	noun
rượu nếp	"glutinous rice wine"	noun
rượu cần	"tube wine"	noun
bánh gai	"cake" (made from gai leaf)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Giò lụa thường được chấm với nước mắm.</p> <p>"Pork roll is often served with fish sauce."</p>	<p>Kẹo dừa Bến Tre rất ngon.</p> <p>"Coconut candy made in Ben Tre province is delicious."</p>
<p>Kẹo dừa là đặc sản của tỉnh Bến Tre.</p> <p>"Coconut candy is the specialty of Ben Tre Province."</p>	<p>Lúa Mối là hãng rượu nếp nổi tiếng.</p> <p>"Lua Moi is a well-known glutinous rice wine brand."</p>
<p>Rượu cần là đặc sản của tỉnh Hoà Bình.</p> <p>"Tube wine is Hoa Binh province's specialty."</p>	<p>Bánh gai Nam Định ngon nổi tiếng.</p> <p>"Gai cake made in Nam Dinh province is famous."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Cake made from gai leaf

Gai cake is often served during New Year festivals as an offering to ancestors.

2. Glutinous rice wine

Glutinous rice wine is a common alcoholic beverage served mainly in northern Vietnam, although it is also available in some markets in Ho Chi Minh City.

3. Pork roll

Vietnamese people who immigrated to the U.S. sometimes use tin foil as a replacement for the banana leaves that are usually used to wrap the pork roll in, because banana leaves are difficult to find.

4. Tube wine

Usually several people drink tube wine from the same jug, using separate bamboo tubes as straws.

5. Coconut candy

There are more than 100 coconut candy manufacturers located in Vietnam's Ben Tre Province.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #9 Pop and Traditional culture

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

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VIETNAMESE

1. Năm loại văn hóa đại chúng hoặc văn hóa truyền thống quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. Karaoke
3. 2. Thư pháp
4. 3. Múa rối nước
5. 4. Hát xẩm
6. 5. Hát quan họ

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular pop or traditional culture in Vietnam?
2. 1. Karaoke
3. 2. Calligraphy
4. 3. Water Puppetry
5. 4. Xam singing
6. 5. Quan ho singing

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
múa rối nước	"water puppetry"	noun
hát quan họ	"Quan ho singing"	noun
thư pháp	"calligraphy"	noun
hát xẩm	"Xam singing"	noun
karaoke	"karaoke"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Trong nghệ thuật múa rối nước, các nghệ nhân điều khiển những con rối nhảy múa trên mặt nước.</p> <p>"In water puppetry art, the artists make the puppets dance on the water."</p>	<p>Quan họ có nguồn gốc từ tỉnh Bắc Ninh.</p> <p>"Quan ho singing originated in Bac Ninh province."</p>
<p>Học thư pháp phải rất kiên nhẫn.</p> <p>"To learn calligraphy, one must be patient."</p>	<p>Hát xẩm thường do những người nghệ sĩ mù biểu diễn.</p> <p>"Xam singing is often performed by blind artists."</p>
<p>Hát Karaoke ở Việt Nam tính theo giờ chứ không tính theo số người.</p> <p>"Karaoke in Vietnam is charged by the hour, not by person."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Karaoke

Karaoke is a very popular pastime in Vietnam.

2. Calligraphy

Traditionally, the Vietnamese went to the village calligraphy expert around the Lunar New Year to commission a wall hanging of poetry, folk sayings, or words that were important to them.

3. Water Puppetry

Water puppetry in Vietnam dates all the way back to the 10th century.

4. Xam singing

Xam singing is now considered to be an endangered art form in Vietnam.

5. Quan ho singing

In 2009, UNESCO recognized *quan ho* singing as Vietnam's Intangible Cultural Heritage.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #10 Animals

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

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VIETNAMESE

1. Năm loài động vật quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. voi
3. 2. ngựa
4. 3. lợn
5. 4. sếu đầu đỏ
6. 5. trâu

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular animals in Vietnam?
2. 1. elephant
3. 2. horse
4. 3. pig
5. 4. red-headed crane
6. 5. buffalo

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
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con voi	"elephant"	noun
con ngựa	"horse"	noun
con lợn	"pig"	noun
sếu đầu đỏ	"red-headed crane"	noun
con trâu	"buffalo"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Chú voi con đang nghịch đất trong sở thú.</p> <p>"The baby elephant is playing with dirt in a zoo."</p>	<p>Khách du lịch có thể cưỡi voi ở tỉnh Đắk Lắk.</p> <p>"Tourists can ride elephants in Dac Lac Province."</p>
<p>Con ngựa đang chạy trên cánh đồng.</p> <p>"The horse is running in the field."</p>	<p>Ở Sa Pa, người ta vẫn dùng ngựa để chở đồ.</p> <p>"In Sa Pa, people still use horses for carrying things."</p>
<p>Những con lợn đang nghỉ dưới nắng.</p> <p>"The pigs are resting in the sun."</p>	<p>Lợn được nuôi để lấy thịt.</p> <p>"Pigs are raised for their meat."</p>
<p>Sếu đầu đỏ thường tập trung ở vùng Tây Nam Việt Nam.</p> <p>"Red-headed cranes often flock to the southwest of Vietnam."</p>	<p>Những con trâu đang chơi húc nhau.</p> <p>"The buffalos are playfully sparring with each other."</p>
<p>Thành phố Đồ Sơn có hội chọi trâu lớn vào mùa xuân.</p> <p>"Do Son city has a big buffalo fighting contest in the spring."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Elephant

Historically, ethnic minorities in Vietnam revered elephants, which were also commonly found in the Royal Courts.

2. Horse

In Ha Giang Province alone, there are about 50,000 horses used daily for riding and pack purposes.

3. Pig

The Vietnamese pot-bellied pig is indigenous to only Vietnam and Thailand.

4. Red-headed crane

Vietnam's red-headed crane is considered to be a threatened species.

5. Buffalo

In some parts of the country, the Vietnamese ride water buffalo.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #11 Plants

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

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VIETNAMESE

1. Năm loại cây trồng quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. cây lúa
3. 2. cây bông
4. 3. cây lạc
5. 4. cây cao su
6. 5. cây tre

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular plants in Vietnam?
2. 1. Rice
3. 2. Cotton
4. 3. Peanut
5. 4. Rubber Tree
6. 5. Bamboo

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
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cây lúa	"rice"	noun
cây bông	"cotton"	noun
cây lạc	"peanut"	noun
cây cao su	"rubber tree"	noun
cây tre	"bamboo"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Vùng Đồng bằng Sông Cửu Long trồng nhiều lúa nhất cả nước.</p> <p>"Mekong Delta is the biggest rice growing area in the country."</p>	<p>Việt Nam sử dụng bông cho ngành công nghiệp dệt.</p> <p>"Vietnam uses cotton in its textile industry."</p>
<p>Ở Việt Nam người ta luộc củ lạc tươi để ăn.</p> <p>"In Vietnam, people boil fresh peanuts to eat."</p>	<p>Cây cao su thường được trồng ở cao nguyên.</p> <p>"Rubber trees are mostly grown in highland areas."</p>
<p>Các tỉnh miền Bắc Việt Nam thường được bao bọc bởi cây tre.</p> <p>"The Northern villages of Vietnam are often surrounded by bamboo trees."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Rice

Rice production is an important part of the economy in Vietnam.

2. Cotton

Although cotton is grown throughout Vietnam, the northwestern part of the country is the leading producer of the crop.

3. Peanut

A popular dish in Vietnam is peanuts simmered with sweet glutinous rice.

4. Rubber Tree

The Vietnamese government planted more rubber trees to revitalize the industry in recent decades.

5. Bamboo

The bamboo tree is a major component of more than one Vietnamese myth.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #12 Geographical Features

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

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VIETNAMESE

1. Năm dạng địa hình quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. Cao nguyên Đồng Văn
3. 2. Đồng bằng sông Hồng
4. 3. Đồng bằng sông Cửu Long
5. 4. Quần đảo Trường Sa
6. 5. Vịnh Hạ Long

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular geographical features in Vietnam?
2. 1. Dong Van highland
3. 2. Red River Delta
4. 3. Mekong River Delta
5. 4. Spratly Islands
6. 5. Ha Long Bay

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
-------------------	----------------	--------------

cao nguyên Đồng Văn	"Dong Van highland"	noun
đồng bằng sông Hồng	"Red River Delta"	noun
đồng bằng sông Cửu Long	"Mekong River Delta"	noun
quần đảo Trường Sa	"Spratly Islands"	noun
vịnh Hạ Long	"Ha Long bay"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Khoảng 80 phần trăm cao nguyên Đồng Văn được bao phủ bởi đá vôi.</p> <p>"About 80 percent of Dong Van highland is covered with limestone."</p>	<p>Thủ đô Hà Nội nằm ở vùng Đồng bằng Sông Hồng.</p> <p>"Hanoi capital is in the Red River Delta."</p>
<p>Đồng bằng sông Cửu Long rất giàu nông sản.</p> <p>"Mekong River Delta is rich in agricultural products."</p>	<p>Quần đảo Trường Sa có nhiều dải san hô.</p> <p>"The Spratly Islands have a lot of coral reefs."</p>
<p>Vịnh Hạ Long là một trong những thắng cảnh đẹp nhất của cả nước.</p> <p>"Ha Long Bay is one of the top attractions of the country."</p>	<p>Vịnh Hạ Long đẹp nhờ hàng ngàn núi đá vôi trên mặt biển.</p> <p>"Thousands of limestone outcrops on the sea are the reason for the beauty of Ha Long Bay."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Dong Van highland

Dong Van highland is one of the two global geological parks in Southeast Asia. This is also a

diverse community of nearly 18 ethnic groups.

2. Red River Delta

Red River Delta is the plain which is formed by the Red River.

3. Mekong River Delta

Mekong River Delta is also known as Cuu Long River Delta.

4. Spratly Island

Spratly Island is located in Khanh Hoa province.

5. Ha Long Bay

Ha Long Bay is located in the northeast of Vietnam.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #13 Cities

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

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VIETNAMESE

1. Năm thành phố quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. Hà Nội
3. 2. Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh
4. 3. Hải Phòng
5. 4. Đà Nẵng
6. 5. Biên Hoà

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most best-known cities in Vietnam?
2. 1. Ha Noi
3. 2. Ho Chi Minh City
4. 3. Hai Phong
5. 4. Da Nang
6. 5. Bien Hoa

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
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thành phố Hồ Chí Minh	"Ho Chi Minh city"	noun
Hải Phòng	"Hai Phong"	noun
Đà Nẵng	"Da Nang"	noun
Biên Hoà	"Bien Hoa"	noun
Hà Nội	"Hanoi" - capital of Vietnam	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh có hai mùa mỗi năm, đó là mùa khô và mùa mưa.</p> <p>"Ho Chi Minh City has two seasons in a year, a dry season and a rainy season."</p>	<p>Thành phố Hải Phòng có sân bay nội địa tên là Cát Bi.</p> <p>"Hai Phong city has a domestic airport called Cat Bi."</p>
<p>Thành phố Đà Nẵng nằm bên bờ sông Hàn.</p> <p>"Da Nang city lies along the Han River."</p>	<p>Có rất nhiều công ty nước ngoài đầu tư vào thành phố Biên Hoà.</p> <p>"There are a lot of foreign companies invested in Bien Hoa city."</p>
<p>Hà Nội đẹp nhờ có nhiều hồ trong thành phố.</p> <p>"Ha Noi is beautiful with many ponds inside the city."</p>	<p>Ở Hà Nội, một năm có bốn mùa.</p> <p>"In Hanoi, there are four seasons in a year."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Ha Noi

Ha Noi is the capital of Vietnam.

2. Ho Chi Minh

Ho Chi Minh City is biggest city in the south of Vietnam.

3. Hai Phong

Hai Phong is a sea port city in the Northeast.

4. Da Nang

Da Nang is the commercial center of the Middle region of Vietnam.

5. Bien Hoa

Bien Hoa is the municipal city of Dong Nai province.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #14 Sports

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

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VIETNAMESE

1. Năm môn thể thao quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. bóng đá
3. 2. Vovinam
4. 3. cầu lông
5. 4. cờ vua
6. 5. bơi

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular sports in Vietnam?
2. 1. Soccer
3. 2. Vovinam, a Vietnamese martial art
4. 3. Badminton
5. 4. Chess
6. 5. Swimming

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
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bóng đá	"soccer"	noun
vovinam	"Vovinam" - a Vietnamese martial art	noun
cầu lông	"badminton"	noun
cờ vua	"chess"	noun
bơi	"swimming"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Các đội đang chơi bóng đá.</p> <p>"The teams are playing soccer."</p>	<p>Những thanh niên thường chơi bóng đá vào cuối tuần.</p> <p>"Young people often play soccer on the weekend."</p>
<p>Vovinam là môn huấn luyện cả về thể chất và tinh thần.</p> <p>"Vovinam is the training of both the body and the mind."</p>	<p>Đôi khi người ta dùng những vỉa hè rộng để chơi cầu lông.</p> <p>"Sometimes people use the wide pavement for playing badminton."</p>
<p>Lê Quang Liêm là một cầu thủ cờ vua nổi tiếng.</p> <p>"Le Quang Liem is a famous chess player."</p>	<p>Vào mùa hè, rất nhiều người đi bơi.</p> <p>"During the summer, many people go swimming."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Soccer

Soccer is probably the most popular sport in Vietnam.

2. Vovinam, a Vietnamese martial

art

There are two forms of traditional Vietnamese martial arts, one of which is similar to Chinese martial arts and the other of which is similar to Malay martial arts.

3. Badminton

The Vietnam Open is an international badminton tournament held annually since 1996.

4. Chess

The winner of the annual Vietnam Chess Championship goes on to compete internationally.

5. Swimming

Swimming is one of the most important skills for Vietnamese children to learn because there are more waterways than roads in Vietnam.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #15 Recreational Activities

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

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VIETNAMESE

1. Năm hoạt động giải trí quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. chương trình ti-vi
3. 2. phim
4. 3. pic-nic
5. 4. đi ăn ngoài
6. 5. đi dạo

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular recreational activities in Vietnam?
2. 1. TV programs
3. 2. movie
4. 3. picnic
5. 4. eating out
6. 5. go sightseeing

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
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chương trình ti-vi	"TV program"	noun
phim	"movie"	noun
pic-nic	"picnic"	noun
đi ăn ngoài	"to eat out"	verb phrase
đi dạo	"to go for a walk"	verb phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ngày nay ngày càng có nhiều chương trình ti-vi giải trí.</p> <p>"There are more and more entertainment TV programs nowadays."</p>	<p>Phim Việt Nam thu hút nhiều khán giả trong những năm gần đây.</p> <p>"Vietnamese movies attract big audiences in recent years."</p>
<p>Người ta thường đi pic-nic vào các kì nghỉ.</p> <p>"People often go on picnics during the holidays."</p>	<p>Cuối tuần các gia đình thường đi ăn ngoài.</p> <p>"Families often eat out on the weekends."</p>
<p>Đi dạo phố ở Hà Nội vào buổi đêm rất thú vị.</p> <p>"It's very interesting going sightseeing in Hanoi at night."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. TV programs

Vietnam Television is the country's government-run national television broadcaster.

2. Movie

Muoi is the first rated film in Vietnam that has a ban on anyone under the age of 16 from viewing it.

3. Picnic

The Vietnamese enjoy taking a picnic lunch to eat outdoors.

4. Eating out

Eating out can take the form of street food or sit-down restaurants.

5. Go sightseeing

There are numerous sightseeing destinations throughout Vietnam.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #16 Tourist Attractions

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

16

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm điểm du lịch hấp dẫn nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. Chùa Một Cột
3. 2. Văn Miếu
4. 3. Hồ Hoàn Kiếm
5. 4. Lăng Hồ Chí Minh
6. 5. Vịnh Hạ Long

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular tourist attractions in Vietnam?
2. 1. One Pillar Pagoda
3. 2. Temple of Literature
4. 3. Hoan Kiem lake
5. 4. Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum
6. 5. Ha Long Bay

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
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hồ Hoàn Kiếm	"Hoan Kiem lake"	noun
vịnh Hạ Long	"Ha Long bay"	noun
Văn Miếu	"Temple of Literature"	noun
lăng Hồ Chí Minh	"Ho Chi Minh mausoleum"	noun
chùa Một Cột	"One Pillar pagoda"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Rất nhiều người tập thể dục buổi sáng ở Hồ Hoàn Kiếm.</p> <p>"A lot of people do morning exercise at Hoan Kiem lake."</p>	<p>Vịnh Hạ Long là một trong những thắng cảnh đẹp nhất của cả nước.</p> <p>"Ha Long Bay is one of the top attractions of the country."</p>
<p>Vịnh Hạ Long đẹp nhờ hàng ngàn núi đá vôi trên mặt biển.</p> <p>"Thousands of limestone outcrops on the sea are the reason for the beauty of Ha Long Bay."</p>	<p>Văn Miếu được chọn làm biểu tượng của thủ đô Hà Nội.</p> <p>"Văn Mieu was chosen to be the icon of Ha Noi."</p>
<p>Lăng Hồ Chí Minh nằm ở gần Hồ Tây.</p> <p>"Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum is located near the West Lake."</p>	<p>Chùa Một Cột là một trong những biểu tượng của Phật giáo Việt Nam.</p> <p>"One Pillar Pagoda is one of the icons of Vietnamese Buddhism."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. One Pillar Pagoda

Chua Mot Cot is the wooden pagoda built since the Ly Dynasty (11th century). The pagoda

was put on a single stone pillar to resemble the shape of a lotus flower.

2. Temple of Literature

Van Mieu is the Confucian temple that devoted to the sages of Confucianism.

3. Hoan Kiem lake

Hoan Kiem lake, or Sword lake, is one of the famous historical sites of Ha Noi capital. It shows the best representation of public life in Ha Noi capital.

4. Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum

The Mausoleum is where the embalmed body of Ho Chi Minh, former president of Vietnam, is held.

5. Ha Long Bay

Ha Long Bay, located in Quang Ninh Province, is one of the UNESCO World Heritage sites. Its beauty is made of thousands of limestone islets on the sea.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #17 Common things in Vietnamese homes

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

17

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm đồ gia dụng quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. giường
3. 2. sập
4. 3. phích nước
5. 4. bộ đồ pha trà
6. 5. tủ lạnh

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular common things of the homes in Vietnam?
2. 1. Large wooden bed
3. 2. Bed
4. 3. Vacuum flask
5. 4. Tea set
6. 5. Refrigerator

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
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phích nước	"vacuum flask"	noun
tủ lạnh	"refrigerator"	noun
giường	"bed"	noun
bộ đồ pha trà	"tea set"	noun phrase
sập	"large wooden bed"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Người ta thường dùng phích nước để đựng nước nóng.</p> <p>"Vacuum flasks are often used for containing hot water."</p>	<p>Người dân ở thành phố thường trữ đồ trong tủ lạnh cho cả tuần.</p> <p>"People in the city store food in the refrigerator for a whole week."</p>
<p>Người hầu gái dọn giường trong một phòng khách sạn.</p> <p>"The maid makes the bed in a hotel room."</p>	<p>Đôi vợ chồng mới cưới thường mua giường mới.</p> <p>"A new bed is often bought for couples when they get married."</p>
<p>Bộ đồ pha trà thường được để sẵn để tiếp khách.</p> <p>"A tea set is often ready to greet the guests in Vietnamese homes."</p>	<p>Cái sập thường có màu nâu.</p> <p>"The large wooden bed is often painted brown."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Large wooden bed

The large wooden bed is often not for sleeping but for sitting and talking with family members or with guests.

2. Bed

This word for bed refers to the kind that you sleep in.

3. Vacuum flask

A vacuum flask is a common cooking appliance in Vietnam.

4. Tea set

The family tea set is an important centerpiece of hospitality in Vietnam.

5. Refrigerator

The refrigerator has become a common way to keep food cold and preserve it in many parts of the world.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #18 Places to live

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

18

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm loại nơi ở quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. căn nhà
3. 2. căn hộ
4. 3. nhà sàn
5. 4. nhà tập thể
6. 5. biệt thự

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular places to live in Vietnam?
2. 1. House
3. 2. Apartment
4. 3. Stilt house
5. 4. Tenement
6. 5. Villa

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
-------------------	----------------	--------------

căn nhà	"house"	noun
căn hộ	"apartment"	noun
nhà sàn	"stilt house"	noun
nhà tập thể	"tenement"	noun
biệt thự	"villa"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ở vùng nông thôn, căn nhà thường tách biệt với nhà vệ sinh và nhà tắm.</p> <p>"In rural areas, the houses are often separated from the toilet and the bathroom."</p>	<p>Thuê căn hộ ở Việt Nam khá rẻ.</p> <p>"It is quite cheap to rent an apartment in Vietnam."</p>
<p>Có nhiều nhà sàn ở tỉnh Hoà Bình.</p> <p>"There are many stilt houses in Hoa Binh province."</p>	<p>Một số công ty cung cấp nhà tập thể cho công nhân.</p> <p>"Some companies provide tenement houses for their workers."</p>
<p>Có nhiều biệt thự kiểu Pháp ở Đà Lạt.</p> <p>"There are a lot of French style villas in Da Lat."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. House

There are many different styles of houses in Vietnam, from the more modern structures to traditional houses that are little more than huts located in jungle or rural areas.

2.

Apartment

An apartment has become a staple of city living in Vietnam.

3. Stilt house

A stilt house is one that is raised up on stilts; the first floor is sometimes used for feeding cattle.

4. Tenement

A tenement home is sometimes provided to workers.

5. Villa

A villa is a modern, upscale home in Vietnam.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #19 Traditional Clothing

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

19

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm loại trang phục truyền thống quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. áo dài
3. 2. áo bà ba
4. 3. yếm
5. 4. áo tứ thân
6. 5. áo mớ ba mớ bảy

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular items of traditional clothing in Vietnam?
2. 1. Vietnamese Long Dress
3. 2. Vietnamese Silk Pajamas
4. 3. Vietnamese Bodice
5. 4. 4-part Dress
6. 5. 3-part or 7-part dress

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
-------------------	----------------	--------------

áo dài	"Vietnamese long dress"	noun
áo bà ba	"Vietnamese silk pajamas"	noun
yếm	"Vietnamese bodice"	noun
áo tứ thân	"4-part dress"	noun
áo mở ba mở bảy	"3-part or 7-part dress"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Học sinh trung học thường mặc áo dài vào ngày thứ Hai.</p> <p>"High school students often wear long Vietnamese dresses on Mondays."</p>	<p>Áo bà ba không có cổ áo.</p> <p>"Vietnamese silk pyjamas have no collars."</p>
<p>Yếm là đồ lót truyền thống của phụ nữ Việt Nam.</p> <p>"The yem is an ancient undergarment of Vietnamese women."</p>	<p>Áo tứ thân từng là trang phục hàng ngày của phụ nữ miền Bắc.</p> <p>"The 4-part dress used to be the daily costume of women in the North."</p>
<p>Những người nữ hát quan họ thường mặc áo mở ba mở bảy.</p> <p>"Quan ho female singers often wear 3-part or 7-part dresses to perform."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Vietnamese Long Dress

Ao dai (Vietnamese long dress) has a tight-fitting silk tunic and the trousers.

2. Vietnamese Silk Pajama

Ao ba ba (Vietnamese silk pajama) is a long-sleeved silk shirt with the buttons in the front.

3. Vietnamese Bodice

Yem (Vietnamese Bodice) is a diamond-shaped piece of cloth to cover a woman's chest. It has strings to tie at the neck and back.

4. 4-part Dress

Ao tu than (4-part dress) is peasant's clothing. It has an outer tunic, a long dress, a bodice and a belt.

5. 3-part or 7-part dress

Ao mo ba mo bay (3-part or 7-part dress) is colorful dress that has three parts or seven parts.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #20 Medicines

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

20

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm loại thuốc và tá dược được sử dụng phổ biến nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. Panadol
3. 2. Aspirin
4. 3. Paracetamol
5. 4. Berberin
6. 5. Amoxicillin

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most commonly used medicine and drugs in Vietnam?
2. 1. Panadol
3. 2. Aspirin
4. 3. Paracetamol, or acetaminophen
5. 4. Berberin
6. 5. Amoxicillin

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
-------------------	----------------	--------------

Panadol	"Panadol"	noun
Aspirin	"Aspirin"	noun
Paracetamol	"Paracetamol", or "acetaminophen"	noun
Berberin	"Berberin"	noun
Amoxicillin	"Amoxicillin"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Panadol giúp giảm đau và căng thẳng.</p> <p>"Panadol helps to relieve pain and discomfort."</p>	<p>Aspirin giúp giảm các chứng đau nhẹ và hạ sốt.</p> <p>"Aspirin helps to relieve minor aches and reduces fever."</p>
<p>Paracetamol là thuốc giảm đau và hạ sốt.</p> <p>"Paracetamol is a pain reliever and fever reducing medicine."</p>	<p>Berberin là thuốc chữa đau bụng.</p> <p>"Berberin is a medicine used to cure the stomach."</p>
<p>Amoxicillin dùng để điều trị các chứng nhiễm khuẩn.</p> <p>"Amoxicillin is used for treating bacterial infections."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Panadol

Panadol is one of the leading pain relievers on the market in 85 countries, including Vietnam.

2. Aspirin

Aspirin is a pain reliever sold in numerous countries all over the world.

3. Paracetamol, or acetaminophen

Paracetamol is often used to relieve headaches.

4. Berberin

Berberin is a traditional Vietnamese medicine made from the root, the bark or the stems of trees.

5. Amoxicillin

Amoxicillin is one of the most common antibiotics used all over the world.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #21 Natural Disasters

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

21

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm thảm họa tự nhiên phổ biến nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. lũ lụt
3. 2. bão nhiệt đới
4. 3. sạt lở đất
5. 4. gió nóng
6. 5. cơn lốc xoáy

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most common natural disasters in Vietnam?
2. 1. Flood
3. 2. Tropical Cyclone
4. 3. Landslide
5. 4. Heat wave
6. 5. Tornado

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
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lũ lụt	"flood"	noun
bão nhiệt đới	"tropical cyclone"	noun
sạt lở đất	"landslide"	noun phrase
gió nóng	"heat wave"	noun
cơn lốc xoáy	"tornado"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Chiếc xe jeep đang ngược dòng nước lũ.</p> <p>"The jeep is pushing through the flood."</p>	<p>Miền Trung Việt Nam thường bị lũ lụt.</p> <p>"The middle part of Vietnam often has floods."</p>
<p>Bão nhiệt đới có thể tàn phá đồng lúa nghiêm trọng.</p> <p>"Tropical cyclones may destroy rice fields."</p>	<p>Sạt lở đất đôi khi xảy ra ở vùng Tây Bắc Việt Nam.</p> <p>"Landslides sometimes occur in the Northwest part of Vietnam."</p>
<p>Tỉnh Quảng Bình thường bị gió nóng vào mùa hè.</p> <p>"Quang Binh Province is often subject to heat waves in the summer."</p>	<p>Cơn lốc xoáy đôi khi xảy ra vào tháng Tư hoặc tháng Năm ở miền Bắc Việt Nam.</p> <p>"Tornadoes sometimes occur in April or May in the North of Vietnam."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Flood

Hundreds of people die in floods each year in Vietnam.

2. Tropical Cyclone

Vietnam is very prone to being pummeled by tropical cyclones.

3. Landslide

A landslide can wipe out villages, destroy roads, and take lives.

4. Heat wave

A heat wave in Vietnam can increase the threat of forest fires.

5. Tornado

The Central Vietnam Tornado in 1997 killed four people.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #22 Transportation

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

22

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm loại phương tiện giao thông được sử dụng phổ biến nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. xe ôm
3. 2. xe buýt nội thành
4. 3. xe máy
5. 4. tắc xi
6. 5. Tàu Bắc Nam

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular frequently used modes of transportation in Vietnam?
2. 1. Motor-taxi
3. 2. City Bus
4. 3. motorbike
5. 4. taxi
6. 5. North-South Railway

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
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xe ôm	"motor-taxi"	noun
xe buýt nội thành	"city bus"	noun phrase
xe máy	"motorbike"	noun
tắc xi	"taxi"	noun
tàu Bắc-Nam	"North-South Railway"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Những người lái xe ôm thường đợi khách ở các ngã tư.</p> <p>"Motor-taxi drivers often wait for customers at the intersections."</p>	<p>Sinh viên có vé tháng xe buýt nội thành.</p> <p>"Students have a monthly ticket for City Bus services."</p>
<p>Đường phố Việt Nam đầy xe máy.</p> <p>"The streets in Vietnam are full of motorbikes."</p>	<p>Mai Linh là một công ty taxi uy tín ở Việt Nam.</p> <p>"Mai Linh is an honorable taxi company in Vietnam."</p>

Đi tàu Bắc Nam từ Hà Nội vào Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh rất rẻ.

"It's cheap to go from Ha Noi to Ho Chi Minh city by the North-South Railway."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Motor-taxi

In Vietnam, a motor-taxi is a form of public transportation in which a driver provides transportation for one person on his motorcycle.

2. City Bus

The city bus is one of the cheapest and easiest ways to get around Vietnam's large cities.

3. Motorbike

The motorbike is one of the most common forms of transportation in Vietnam.

4. Taxi

It is important to only take a licensed taxi with a licensed meter in Vietnam.

5. North-South Railway

The North-South Railway is a slower way to travel between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City that's perfect for sightseeing along the way.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #23 Shops and Services

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

23

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm cửa hàng và dịch vụ quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. Siêu thị Big C
3. 2. Siêu thị Metro
4. 3. Saigon Co-op Mart
5. 4. Hapro Mart
6. 5. CitiMart

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular shops and services in Vietnam?
2. 1. Big C Supercenter
3. 2. Metro Supermarket
4. 3. Saigon Co-op Mart
5. 4. Hapro Mart
6. 5. CitiMart

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
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siêu thị Big C	"Big C supermarket"	noun
siêu thị Metro	"Metro supermarket"	noun
Sài Gòn Co-op Mart	"Saigon Co-op Mart"	noun
Hapro Mart	"Hapro Mart"	noun
CitiMart	"Citi Mart"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Siêu thị Big C có ở rất nhiều thành phố ở Việt Nam.</p> <p>"Big C Supercenter is located in many cities in Vietnam."</p>	<p>Siêu thị Metro có giá cạnh tranh nhờ bán buôn.</p> <p>"Metro Supermarket provides competitive prices by wholesaling."</p>
<p>Saigon Co-op Mart phổ biến ở thành phố Hồ Chí Minh.</p> <p>"Saigon Co-op Mart is popular in Ho Chi Minh City."</p>	<p>Hapro Mart phổ biến ở Hà Nội.</p> <p>"Hapro Mart is popular in Hanoi."</p>
<p>CitiMart có khu giải trí ngay trong khu vực mua sắm.</p> <p>"CitiMart has an entertainment area inside its shopping center."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Big C Supercenter

Big C Supercenter is a hypermarket that provides a wide range of products, from food to clothes, family supplies and office supplies, etc.

2. Metro

Supermarket

Metro Supermarket is one of the biggest hypermarkets in Vietnam. It often uses the products of local suppliers to lower the price of the products.

3. Saigon Co-Op Mart

Saigon Co-Op Mart is one of the earliest companies in retailing stores in Vietnam. From Ho Chi Minh City, it has expanded the branches in many big cities of Vietnam.

4. Hapro Mart

Hapro Mart is the supermarket chain by Ha Noi Supermarket Company. It has shops in every districts of Ha Noi, and has branches in some cities in the north of Vietnam.

5. CityMart

CityMart is the supermarket chain that has around twenty-eight branches in the country.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #24 Chain Stores

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

24

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm chuỗi bán hàng quen thuộc nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. cửa hàng điện thoại
3. 2. Made in Vietnam
4. 3. Gà rán Kentucky
5. 4. Pizza Pepperonis
6. 5. Phở 24

ENGLISH

1. What are the five most popular chain stores in Vietnam?
2. 1. Mobile store
3. 2. Made in Vietnam
4. 3. KFC, Kentucky Fried Chicken
5. 4. Pizza Pepperonis
6. 5. Noodles 24

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
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cửa hàng điện thoại	"mobile store"	noun
Made in Vietnam	"Made in Vietnam"	noun phrase
Gà rán Kentucky	"KFC, Kentucky Fried Chicken"	noun phrase
Pizza Pepperonis	"Pizza Pepperonis"	noun phrase
Phở 24	"Noodles 24"	noun phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Có thể mua thẻ sim điện thoại ở các cửa hàng điện thoại.</p> <p>"People can buy sim cards for phones at mobile stores."</p>	<p>Made in Vietnam' là một chuỗi cửa hàng quần áo nổi tiếng.</p> <p>"Made in Vietnam' is a famous clothing chain store."</p>
<p>Gà rán Kentucky có dịch vụ giao hàng tận nhà.</p> <p>"KFC Vietnam offers home delivery service."</p>	<p>Ở hiệu Pizza Pepperonis có tiệc pizza trọn gói.</p> <p>"A pizza buffet is available at Pizza Pepperonis."</p>
<p>Ở các quán Phở 24, có thể ăn phở gà hoặc phở bò.</p> <p>"At Noodles 24 shops, you can eat Vietnamese noodles with chicken or beef."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Mobile store

Mobile store sells mobile phones of different brands.

2. Made in

Vietnam

Made in Vietnam is a popular clothing store in Vietnam.

3. KFC (Kentucky Fried Chicken)

KFC (Kentucky Fried Chicken) is one of the most popular fast food chain stores in Vietnam. It has chicken, burgers, snacks and desserts.

4. Pizza Pepperonis

Pizza Pepperonis is a chain store that serves pizza and pasta. It has branches in big cities, for example, Ha Noi, Ho Chi Minh City and Da Nang.

5. Noodles 24

Pho 24 is the first chain store that sells Vietnamese Noodles. It has many branches in Vietnam and abroad.

LESSON NOTES

Culture Class: Essential Vietnamese Vocabulary S1 #25 Writers

CONTENTS

- 2 Vietnamese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Cultural Insight

25

VIETNAMESE

1. Năm nhà văn nổi tiếng nhất ở Việt Nam là gì?
2. 1. Nguyễn Trãi
3. 2. Nguyễn Du
4. 3. Hồ Xuân Hương
5. 4. Nguyễn Ngọc Tư
6. 5. Xuân Diệu

ENGLISH

1. Who are the five most popular writers in Vietnam?
2. 1. Nguyen Trai
3. 2. Nguyen Du
4. 3. Ho Xuan Huong
5. 4. Nguyen Ngoc Tu
6. 5. Xuan Dieu

VOCABULARY

Vietnamese	English	Class
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Nguyễn Trãi	"Nguyen Trai"	noun
Nguyễn Du	"Nguyen Du"	noun
Hồ Xuân Hương	"Ho Xuan Huong"	noun
Nguyễn Ngọc Tư	"Nguyen Ngoc Tu"	noun
Xuân Diệu	"Xuan Dieu"	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Nguyễn Trãi là một trong những nhà thơ nổi tiếng nhất của Việt Nam.</p> <p>"Nguyen Trai is one of the most famous writers of Vietnam."</p>	<p>Nguyễn Du cảm thông sâu sắc với những người nghèo khổ.</p> <p>"Nguyen Du has great sympathy for poor people."</p>
<p>Thơ của Hồ Xuân Hương thể hiện những tâm tư của người phụ nữ.</p> <p>"Ho Xuan Huong's poems express the deep feelings of women."</p>	<p>Nguyễn Ngọc Tư là nhà văn hiện đại được nhiều giải thưởng danh giá.</p> <p>"Nguyen Ngoc Tu is a modern writer who has won many awards."</p>
<p>Xuân Diệu nổi tiếng với các bài thơ tình.</p> <p>"Xuan Dieu is famous for his love poems."</p>	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

1. Nguyen Trai

Nguyễn Trãi was a poet and advisor for Le Loi, one of Vietnam's most loved kings.

2. Nguyen Du

Nguyen Du was known for writing his poetry using the ancient Vietnamese script.

3. Ho Xuan Huong

Ho Xuan Huong was known for creating witty poems.

4. Nguyen Ngoc Tu

Nguyễn Ngọc Tú's most famous work is her short story "Endless Fields."

5. Xuan Dieu

Xuân Diêu is a poet who has written about 450 poems.