

English for Tourism 1



Ratana Watawatana

**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Udon Thani Rajabhat University
2017**

English for Tourism 1

Ratana Watawatana

M.Ed (Teaching English as a Foreign Language)

B.Ed. (English)

**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Udon Thani Rajabhat University**

2017

PREFACE

This textbook has been designed, developed, and used as a course book of English for Tourism 1 at Udon Thani Rajabhat University. It can be useful for whoever interested in tourism industry in Thailand. The objective is to provide readers opportunities to learn English vocabulary and expressions essential for communication with tourists. This book provides various situations associated with tourists where students and other readers can practice all 4 English skills; listening, speaking, reading and writing.

The book comprises 8 units with the emphasis on basic vocabulary and expressions needed the tourism industry in Thailand: The Wonderful Thailand, Our Tourists, Popular Places, Getting to Your Destination, A Nice Place to Stay, Beautiful Cultures and Traditions, Fascinating Festivals and Activities, Interesting Souvenirs.

All skills of English language including grammar and vocabulary are designed to help students communicate effectively in any situations associated with tourists.

Furthermore, as the author of this book, I would be grateful if teachers and readers using it let me know whether the book can help you or students form a solid foundation of English for tourism industry, or whether it needs improvement. Nevertheless, I would like to express my sincere thanks to Udon Thani Rajabhat University, all my family, friends, and colleagues for all their support to write the book.

Ratana Watawatana

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I hereby wish to acknowledge and express my gratitude to the writers and creators of these texts and recording used in this book. I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to those who encouraged and supported me in writing this book: my family, friends, colleagues, and Assistant Professor Dr. Songgot Parnchiangwong. I would also like to express my thanks to Prof. Dr. Jeffrey Nash who kindly assisted in editing the book, and in the recording of the supplementary tape; and to all the English teachers in the Business English Program and Language Center at Udon Thani Rajabhat University for their helpful advice and suggestions. Finally I hope this book will be useful to teachers and students of this course as well as to others who are interested in using English for Tourism.

CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	a
Acknowledgement	c
Contents	e
Contents of Pictures	f
Unit 1 The wonderful Thailand	1
Unit 2 Our Tourists	17
Unit 3 Popular Places	31
Unit 4 Getting to Your Destination	49
Unit 5 A Nice Place to Stay	63
Unit 6 Beautiful Cultures and Traditions	79
Unit 7 Fascinating Festivals and Activities	91
Unit 8 Interesting Souvenirs	105
References	119

CONTENTS OF PICTURES

	Page
PICTURE 1.1 James bond Island, Ao Phang-nga National Park	1
PICTURE 1.2 James bond Island, Ao Phang-nga National Park	3
PICTURE 2.1 Phuket Fantasy	17
PICTURE 2.2 Hotel on the beach	20
PICTURE 3.1 Map of Thailand	31
PICTURE 3.2 Mekong River	32
PICTURE 4.1 Bus (a kind of transportation)	50
PICTURE 5.1 A hotel pool	63
PICTURE 5.2 A twin bed room	66
PICTURE 5.3 A massage room	69
PICTURE 6.1 Buddhism Ceremony	79
PICTURE 6.2 Attending ceremony	84
PICTURE 7.1 Blessing ceremony	91
PICTURE 7.2 Songkran festival	97
PICTURE 8.1 Thai fabric clothes	106
PICTURE 8.2 Styles of Thai clothes	109

UNIT 1

THE WONDERFUL THAILAND

Thailand is a popular destination among foreign tourists around the world. Nevertheless, tourists may sometimes cause problems or have difficulties spending their time in our country according to different beliefs and cultures among people from different parts of the world. Therefore, it is important to provide as much information as possible for those tourists to learn about before or during their stay in the country. Most of the information might be about something that can help them understand Thai natural features, as well as people's characteristics, and other information essential for tourists to have a wonderful holiday or vacation here.



Picture 1.1: James Bond Island, Ao Phang-nga National Park

Source: Ratana Watawatana, 2015

1. READING

1.1 Read the passage about Thailand and then answer the questions.

About Thailand

Thailand is a country in Southeast Asia. It is a constitutional monarchy with very friendly people. They are famous for their hospitality, and epitomize the country “the land of smiles.” There are many beautiful places for tourists to see as well as many interesting activities for them to do. Thailand is administratively divided into four distinct areas; the mountainous North, the fertile Central Plains, the semi-arid plateau of the Northeast, and the many beautiful tropical beaches and offshore islands of the Southern peninsula. The current population of Thailand is about 69 million with the majority of about 80% ethnic Thais while the remainder consists of Chinese, Indian, Malay, Mon, Khmer, Burmese, and Lao decent. Most of the population is Buddhist. Besides, there are other geographic distinctions of population such as a muslim majority in the lower South, near the Malaysian border, and hill tribe ethnic groups in the mountainous North.

Source: <http://www.tourismthailand.org.th>

Questions

1. How many regions are there in Thailand?

2. What is the rough number of its population?

3. What is the main religion of the country?

4. Where do most Muslim live?

5. Which region can you most see the hill tribes?

6. What may cause difficulties to foreign tourists in Thailand?

7. How does Thailand derive the name 'land of smile'?

8. As in the text, what is the South famous for?

9. What is the Northeast like?

10. What is the topography of the North?

1.2 Read the extract about general impressions of Thai people given by an expatriate in Thailand and then answer the questions.



Picture 1.2: James Bond Island, Ao Phang-nga National Park

Source: Ratana Watawatana, 2015

General Impression of Thai People

“It is hard to make generalizations about 65 million Thai people. However, after few years of living in Thailand, I noticed a few things.

The Thai people that I met over the past four years have been quite friendly and helpful. They have been very generous in their dealings with me. As a people, they interact well with each other and are quite gregarious. They think about the benefit of their group more than people in my home country. I know that each individual has problems, but Thai people are less likely to express their troubles. I have found that younger people as well as people outside of the university avoid talking with western people. I think that they are shy and a bit afraid of us.

I don't think that Thai people are as punctual as some westerners. We make an appointment, and we try to arrive at the agreed upon time or even a little early while many Thais are often late. This was a bigger problem in Bangkok. Some joke that they use ‘Thai time’

I notice that when we buy things at a counter or from a vendor, Thais and westerners do not line up (queue) in the same way. Westerners form very straight lines behind the customer being served. Thai congregate as a group. You have to be careful when you turn away from a seller or you may accidentally bump into someone.

Many Thai people are not as careful when they drive as they should be. I am saddened by the number of road accidents that occur in the country. Driving is very dangerous during the holidays. I personally have known several people who have been seriously injured or killed in traffic crashes, mostly on motorcycles. Some of my students were very young when they died.”

Source: Prof. Dr. Jeffrey C. Nash

Questions

1. Does the writer think Thai people are nice to him?

2. How long has he been in Thailand?

3. Why does he think Thai people are shy?

4. In his opinion, do Thai people come to an appointment on time?

5. What does he think is different when buying things in Thailand?

6. What do you think he likes about Thai people?

7. What don't you think he likes about Thai people?

8. What is the difference between Thai people and the westerners when lining?

9. When isn't the suitable time to drive in Thailand in his view?

10. What made him sad about Thai people?

1.3 Work in groups of four. Read both texts again and discuss in group what you are proud of about Thailand and what you are

ashamed of as a Thai citizen. Find out the conclusion of each group and present it to the rest of the class.

2. LANGUAGE STUDY

2.1 We use the present simple to talk about facts (they stay the same for a long time) and habits (they happen again and again) .

Facts : Thailand is a country in Southeast Asia. It is a constitutional monarchy with very friendly people.

Habits: We make an appointment, and we try to arrive at the agreed upon time or even a little early.

Practice 1: Work in groups. Identify facts and habits from the two texts above.

Facts:

Habits: _____

Practice 2: Make 5 sentences on facts about your hometown or your local area.

Practice 3: Make 5 different sentences to tell about habits of people in your hometown or in Thailand.

2.2 When talking about something or some places, we usually describe a noun with an adjective.

There are many **beautiful** places..... .

They are **famous** for their hospitality.....

Practice 4: Work in groups. Identify 5 sentences of the adjective + noun form, and another 5 sentences of the noun + adjective form from the texts above.

adj. + noun: Thailand is a **wonderful** destination.

noun + adj: Driving is very dangerous

adj.+noun:

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

noun + adj.

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

3. LISTENING

3.1 Listen to the following dialog and tick (✓) the tourist attractions of Udon Thani that you hear. (Tapescript 1)

- Tourist:* Excuse me. I need some help.
- Tourist Officer:* Certainly, sir. What can I do for you?
- Tourist:* I would like to *tour* around the city to see some *interesting* places. Where do you suggest I go?
- Tourist Officer:* Well, what about *Nong Prajak Park*. It's a popular place for people to *relax* or exercise. For somewhere quieter, I recommend *Nong Sim* park, but if you're *interested* in shopping for low-priced local products, *UD Town* is the best.
- Tourist:* Anywhere else?
- Tourist Officer:* Yes. There is the *Pu-Ya Shrine*, an important shrine housing Chinese god and goddess statues. Visitors go there to wish for luck. Besides, I think you should go to pay *respect* to the statue of the *founder* of Udon Thani, *Prince Prajak Sillapakom* as well.

Tick the words you hear.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Centara | <input type="checkbox"/> Nong Prajak Park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UD Town | <input type="checkbox"/> Nong Bua Park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ban Nakha | <input type="checkbox"/> Nong Sim Park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prince Prajak Sillapakom | <input type="checkbox"/> Red Lotus Lake |

3.2 Listen to the following dialog again and fill in the missing words.

(Tapescript 2)

- Tourist:* Excuse me. I need some help.
- Tourist Officer:* Certainly, sir. What can I do for you?
- Tourist:* I would like to (1) _____ around the city to see some (2) _____ places. Where do you suggest I go?
- Tourist Officer:* Well, what about (3) _____. It's a popular place for people to (4) _____ or exercise. For somewhere quieter, I recommend (5) _____, but if you're (6) _____ in shopping for low-priced local (7) _____, I think UD Town is the best.
- Tourist:* Anywhere else?
- Tourist Officer:* Yes. There is the (8) _____, an important shrine housing Chinese god and goddess statues. Visitors go there to wish for their good luck. Besides, I think you should go to pay (9) _____ to the statue of the (10) _____ of Udon Thani, Prince Prajak Silapakom as well.

4. SPEAKING

4.1 Work in pairs. Take turn to practice saying the dialog above.

Tourist: _____

Tourist Officer: _____

4.2 Work in pairs. Complete each exchange between a tourist officer and a tourist at the T.A.T. office. Use the words given and then practice saying it.

watch nice experience typical

Tourist: By the way. What about somewhere outside the town?

Tourist Officer: Then I would suggest Nakha Village, where you can buy (1) _____ Northeastern fabrics, especially silk and Udon Thani's famous Mee Khid. You can (2) _____ some villagers weaving silk, cotton or Mee Khid silk there as well.

Tourist: Sounds great! I'd like to (3) _____ that. Thank you very much for the information.

Tourist Officer: You're welcome. Have a (4) _____ trip.

follow arrived idea
inappropriate wrap

Tourist Officer: Good morning, may I help you?

Tourist: Hi, I have just (1) _____ in Nongkai and want to visit some temples. Is it all right to wear shorts and a hat and get inside?

Tourist Officer: Sorry, ma'am. Getting inside any Buddhist temples in shorts and with a hat on is considered (2) _____ in Thai culture.

- Tourist: Then what should I do? Can I (3) _____
my big scarf around my waist like this?
- Tourist Officer: Yes. That's a good (4) _____. And you
just take off your hat before getting inside the
Buddhist monastery.
- Tourist: OK. I'll (5) _____ your advice. Bye.
- Tourist Officer: Have a good time, ma'am

4.3 Work in pairs. Substitute just one dialog above with your own words and then role play to class as a tourist and a tourist officer or a travel agent.

Tourist: _____

Travel agent: _____

Tourist: _____

Travel agent: _____

Tourist: _____

Travel agent: _____

4.4 Work in Pair. Take turn to offer help to tourists or guests by saying:

May I help you?

Can I help you?

What can I do for you?

**5.2 Write out 5 facts and 5 habits about yourself and present to class.
Then let your classmates decide whether they agree with you.**

Example:

You :I'm a very ugly girl.

Class: No, you are beautiful.

Facts about myself: _____

My habits: _____

5.3 Work in groups of four. Write a dialog between a travel agent and a guest,

6. VOCABULARY

- attractions (n.) an interesting or enjoyable place to go or thing to do
(สิ่งดึงดูด)
- Central Plains (n.) a large area of flat land in the central part of the
country (ที่ราบลุ่มภาคกลาง)
- destination (n.) a place to which somebody is going
(จุดหมายปลายทาง)
- hill tribe (n.) a group of people of the same race living on mountains
(ชาวเขา)
- population (n.) all the people who live in a particular area/country
(ประชากร)
- ethnic (adj.) connected with or belonging to a nation, race or people
that shares a cultural tradition (เกี่ยวกับชนเผ่า)
- travel agent (n.) a person whose job is to deal with tourists for a
company (เจ้าหน้าที่นำเที่ยว)
- peninsular (n.) an area of land surrounded by water but is joined to a
large piece of land (แหลม/คาบสมุทร)
- Buddhist monastery (n.) a building in which buddist monks live together
(โบสถ์/วัด)
- mountainous (adj.) having many mountains (เต็มไปด้วยภูเขา)

7. CONCLUSION

This unit provides students with an overview about Thailand. It offers new words and structures essential for all 4 skills of the English language via different types of exercises. This is beneficial for students to

practice listening, speaking, reading, writing, vocabulary and grammar patterns commonly used in any conversations associated with tourism in Thailand.



UNIT 2

TOURISM AND TOURISTS IN THAILAND

There are many tourists come to Thailand from different parts of the world to spend their holidays and vacations in different parts of the country according to their interests. We, as the hosts of the country, should know about characteristics of each type of tourism and tourists in our country so that we can provide appropriate advice and information for them. This will be beneficial for tourists to enjoy their stay in Thailand.



Picture 2.1: Phuket Fantasy

Source: Ratana Watawatana, 2015

1. READING

1.1 Read the passage about the main kinds of tourism in Thailand, and then discuss about each type in groups.

Just as different tourists have different interests, we can group them into various types of tourism, as follows: eco-tourism is holidays spent in nature while supporting the need to protect the natural environment, and leisure tourism is holidays that are relaxing and fun. Meanwhile, budget tourism is holidays that don't need much money, but adventure tourism is exciting and possibly dangerous holidays. For others who are interested in cultures, we group culture tourism as holidays for people interested in arts, traditions or customs. For sport people, we group sport tourism as holidays spent doing physical, competitive activities.

However, we still have business and convention tourism as short holidays after meetings or conferences are over. For the following type, it is not legal or even acceptable in Thai culture, but it is quite popular in black market which is known as sex tourism. It is holidays spent with the intention of buying sex eg. in go-go bars and massage parlors. For people who like to spend their vacations abroad, we group them to outbound tourism, holidays spent traveling to other countries. The last one is the kind of tourism popular nowadays since it can be called niche-market tourism. It is a special and even unusual type of holidays such as just for cooking or to improve one's health like a health-check holiday.

1.2 Read the text above again and match the definitions for each type of tourists.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. A leisure tourist | a. comes mainly to go with prostitutes. |
| _____ 2. A culture tourist | b. likes to relax after a meeting or |
| _____ 3. An eco-tourist | conference. |
| _____ 4. A sports tourist | c. likes to buy cheap package tours. |
| _____ 5. A sex tourist | d. is interested in sights and shopping. |
| _____ 6. A budget tourist | e. is interested in art, music and dance. |
| _____ 7. An adventure
tourist | f. likes to trek in the jungle and canoe on
the sea. |
| _____ 8. A health tourist | g. likes to stay at spa resorts, eat organic |
| _____ 9. A convention
tourist | food. |
| _____ 10. A city tourist | h. likes to go to mountains and be in
nature. |
| | i. likes to spend time at beaches and
pools. |
| | j. likes to play golf and tennis, go
windsurfing. |

Adapted from: With a Smile 1, pp. 10, 16

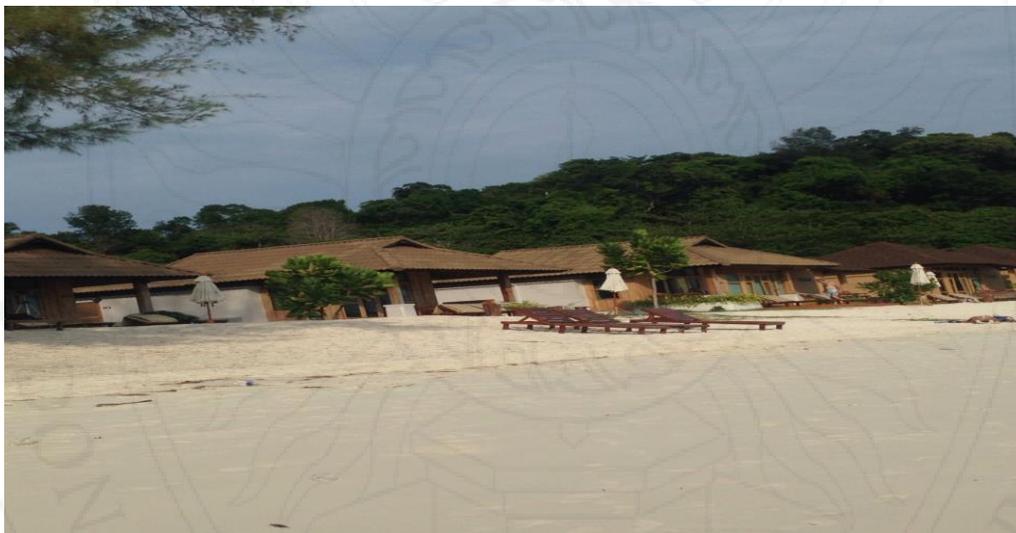
1.3 Discuss the following questions in small groups.

1. What do you think attracts foreign tourists to Thailand?
2. What do you think are the popular tourist destinations in your local area/ Thailand?
3. What jobs are tourism-related?

4. Do you think it is good or bad to have several millions of foreign tourists in our country? Why?
5. What would you like to promote as tourist attractions in your region or local area?

2. LISTENING

Listen to the dialogues between a hotel clerk and a tourist and then practice saying them.



Picture 2.2: Hotel on the beach

Source: Ratana Watawatana, 2016

2.1 At a small hotel

Hotel receptionist: Good morning. May I help you?

Tourist: I'd like some information about the North.
Where can I get it?

Hotel receptionist: At the T.A.T, sir.

I'm sorry we don't have any brochures left here.

Tourist: That's all right. And where can I book a seat on a plane and also a room in a hotel?

Hotel receptionist: At a travel agency, sir.

There is one at the corner over there.

Tourist: I see. Thank you. Goodbye.

Hotel receptionist: You're welcome. Goodbye.

2.2 At a travel agency

Travel agent: Good morning. May I help you?

Tourist: Yes, please. I'm going to have a one-week holiday and I'd like to buy a package tour to Chiang Mai. Can I do that here?

Travel agent: Certainly, sir. What kind of hotel would you like to stay?

Tourist: A tourist class hotel, please.

Travel agent: And how would you like to travel?

By plane or by air-conditioned bus?

Tourist: How long is the journey by bus?

Travel agent: About 6 hours.

Tourist: In that case I'd prefer to go by air.

Travel agent: All right, sir. Just a moment, please.

Here's your ticket and hotel voucher. Have a good trip.

Tourist: Thank you. Goodbye.

Vocabulary

a package tour	a holiday or tour organized by a company for a fixed price that includes the cost of travel, hotels, etc.
a journey	a distance covered in travelling, usually by land from one place to another, often far away. It may indicate a long or a short distance travelled regularly, too.
a travel agent	a person whose job is making arrangements for people wishing to travel, e.g. buying tickets, making hotel reservations, etc
a travel agency	a firm or office of travel agents

3. USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND STRUCTURE

3.1 When you offer help to tourists or guests, you say:

<p>May I help you?</p> <p>Can I help you?</p> <p>What can I do for you?</p>

3.2 You should end your conversation with a person going somewhere for pleasure by saying:

Have a	good	trip.
	nice	journey.
	wonderful	holiday.
	etc.	weekend.
		time.
		etc.

Example:

A: I'm going to have a holiday in Rayong next week. See you.

B: See you. Have a good time.

4. SPEAKING PRACTICE

4.1 Complete each exchange with the words given and then practice saying it.

4.1.1

packages holiday facilities visitors

Tourist: I would like to take a health-check
_____ in Thailand.

Tourist Officer: Well, sir. There are several _____
available for _____ at either the Bangkok
General Hospital or Bumrungrad Hospital, both
world-class medical _____ in Bangkok.

4.1.2

medical brochure specialists relaxing

Tourist: What is offered in each package?

Tourist Officer: The three-hour executive option (ROHA 30)
involves an overall _____ check, while a
seven-hour version (ROHA 1) is more involved,
including consultations with various _____.
More details are in this _____, sir.

Tourist: Thank you.

Tourist Officer: Besides having a health-check, there is an added bonus of proximity to Thailand's _____ beaches or to mountains.

Tourist: Wow! Sounds great.

4.2 Read some brochures about attractions in Thailand and then substitute some places, activities or words in 4.1 with your own ones. Then practise saying them.

Example:

Tourist: I'd like to go on an adventure holiday in the North. Where should I go and what activities do you suggest I do?

Tourist Officer: Well, I suggest.....

Source: <http://www.tourismthailand.org/photogallery.php>

4.3 Match each question in column A with its response in column

B.

Tourist

Tourist Officer

A

B

- | | | |
|---|-------|---|
| 1. I am an eco-tourist and I'd like to spend my two-week vacation in Chiang Mai. Is that possible? | _____ | a. In that case, I suggest Koh Chang where you can go swimming, sunbathing and spend a day visiting Baan Kwan Chang, an elephant camp on the island. |
| 2. I'd like to get to know Northeastern culture. Where do you suggest I go? | _____ | b. Certainly, sir. There are a lot you can do in Thailand. You can go to Krabi for rock climbing while Umphang in Tak is reputed for its world class rafting. |
| 3. I'd like to relax somewhere by the seaside where I can do both beach activities and see elephants in natural settings. | _____ | c. Certainly, sir. You can take your pick of any of these activities: bicycle tours to appreciate the local lifestyle or |
| 4. I'll be in Udon Thani for three days. Could you suggest some interesting places to visit? | _____ | |
| 5. I'd like to do some adventurous sports. Could you suggest some? | _____ | |

natural wilderness and historical ruins, elephant safaris, trekking, walking tour or wildlife viewing. All are on offer.

_____ d. I think you should go to Ban Chiang, a World Heritage Site, Phu Phrabat historical Park, renowned for interesting rock formations, Nakha, a village noted for cotton and silk clothes as well as other products, and Phu Foilom, a hill with beautiful views.

_____ e. I suggest you go to the Silk and Phuk Siao festival at the field in front of Khonkaen Provincial Hall. You can see the Phuk Siao ceremony, a silk weaving demonstration, contests of making ceremonial pedestals, or Bai Sri, stores selling local goods and many other things.

5. WRITING

Pair work or group work.

Search the internet for information on the topic ‘Adventures & Activities’ at

<http://www.tourismthailand.org>. Then choose one type of tourism (eg. eco-tourism or culture tourism) and write a short dialogue between a tourist and a tourist officer. After that do the roleplay.

6. VOCABULARY

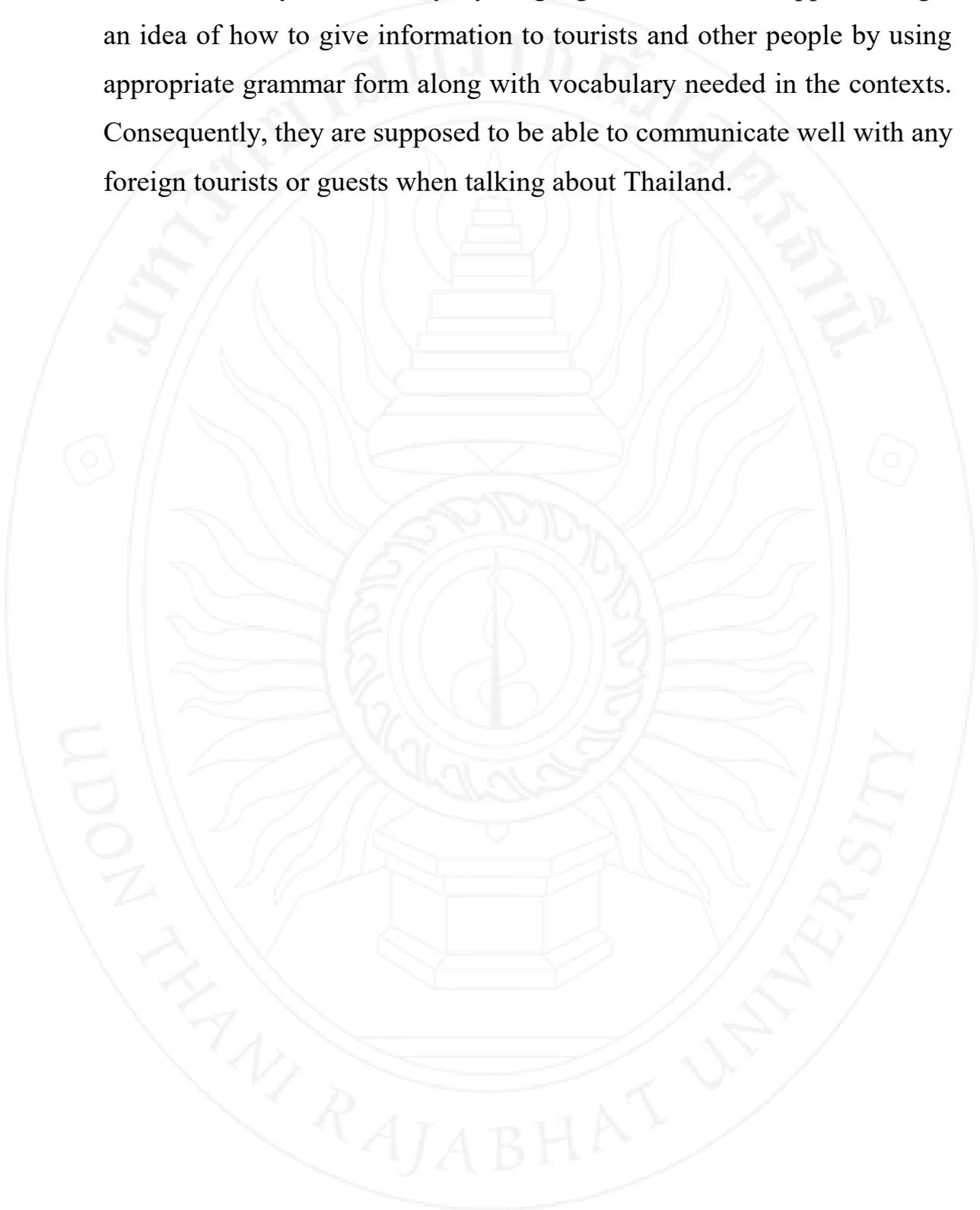
- ceremony (n.) formal act or series of formal acts performed on a religious or public occasion (พิธีการ)
- city pillar shrine (n.) a shrine containing a stone column used for the establishment of the city and regarded as holy (ศาลหลักเมือง)
- demonstration (n.) an act of showing or explaining to sb how to do sth or how sth works (การสาธิต)
- detrimental (adj.) harmful (เป็นอันตราย)
- eco-tourism (n.) business of providing and arranging holidays and services for tourists interested in relationship between living things and their surroundings (การท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ)
- explore (v.) to travel into or through somewhere new for you in order to learn about it (สำรวจ)
- founder (n.) person who founds or establishes something (ผู้สร้าง, ผู้ก่อตั้ง)
- hike (v.) to go for a long walk especially in a national park for pleasure or exercise (เดินไกล เช่น การเดินป่า)
- jungle (n.) area of land covered with a thick growth of trees and tangled plants (ป่าชัฏ)
- medical check (n.) thorough physical examination (การตรวจสุขภาพ)
- provincial hall (n.) a building housing the provincial government (ศาลากลาง)
- scuba dive (v) to dive under water with breathing apparatus called scuba (ดำน้ำลึกโดยสวมหน้ากากและถังออกซิเจน)

statue (n.)	figure of a person, an animal, etc. in wood, stone, bronze, etc, usually life-size or larger (รูปปั้น)
snorkel (n.)	a tube that allows a swimmer to breath in air while one's face is under water (หน้ากากสวมดำน้ำตื้นมีท่อสำหรับหายใจ)
snorkel (v.)	to swim with a snorkel (ดำน้ำตื้นสวมหน้ากากที่มีท่อสำหรับหายใจ)
sunbathe (v.)	to lie in the sun in order to get a suntan (อาบแดด)
trek (n.)	a long hard journey, esp. on foot (การเดินทางแบบผจญภัย)
trek (v.)	to go on a long hard journey, esp. on foot
worship (v.)	to show reverence, respect or love to a god (นับถือบูชา)
handicraft (n.)	a skilled activity in which something is made in a traditional way with the hands or an object made by such an activity
cottage industry	a small business run from home (อุตสาหกรรมครัวเรือน)

7. CONCLUSION

This unit provides students with an overview of tourism industry in Thailand. It offers different kinds of exercises covering all 4 skills of English with the emphasis on vocabulary and expressions about types of tourism and tourists in Thailand. In this unit, students have opportunities to practice listening, speaking, reading, and writing about words and expressions essential for communication with people associated in

tourism industry and in everyday language. Students are supposed to get an idea of how to give information to tourists and other people by using appropriate grammar form along with vocabulary needed in the contexts. Consequently, they are supposed to be able to communicate well with any foreign tourists or guests when talking about Thailand.





UNIT 3

POPULAR PLACES

Before you study the vocabulary and expressions used in various situations associated with tourists in Thailand, have a look at some essential information about Thailand first. Then answer the questions.

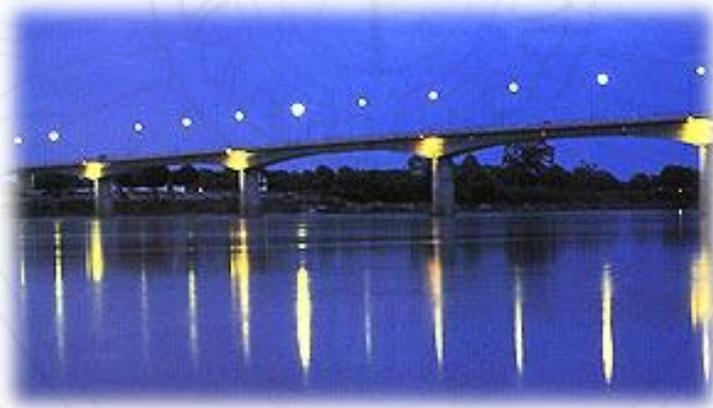


Picture 3.1: Map of Thailand

Source: Map of Thailand, 2017

1. What are the countries surrounding Thailand?

2. How many countries does the Mekong River flow through? What are they?



Picture 3.2: Mekong River

Source: <http://www.tourismthailand.org>, 2017

A. Words or phrases used to describe places.

1. Regions

<u>(n.)</u>	<u>(adj. + n.)</u>
the North	the northern part / region
the Northeast	the northeastern part / region
the East	the eastern part / region
-	the central part / region
the South	the southern part / region
the West	the western part / region

Example: Udon Thani is in the Northeast of Thailand.

Udon Thani is in the northeastern region of Thailand.

2. Types of places

<u>in English</u>	<u>in Thai</u>
village	mooban
sub-district	tambon
district (countryside)	amphoe
town	amphoe
city	muang
province	changwat
island	ko

3. Scenery and landscape.

- a. The land is flat. There are many orchards.



A

- b. There are beautiful beaches with coconut palms.



B

- c. The land is hilly. (There are many hills).



- d. The land is mountainous. (There are many mountains). There are many forests and waterfalls.

Note: *** *There are many beaches in Phuket. = Phuket has many beaches.*

B. Exercise: Describe the following places to tourists.

Example: Udon Thani is a province in the northeastern region/ part of Thailand. It is mostly flat with some hills. There are many rice fields and sugarcane plantations.

1. Loei

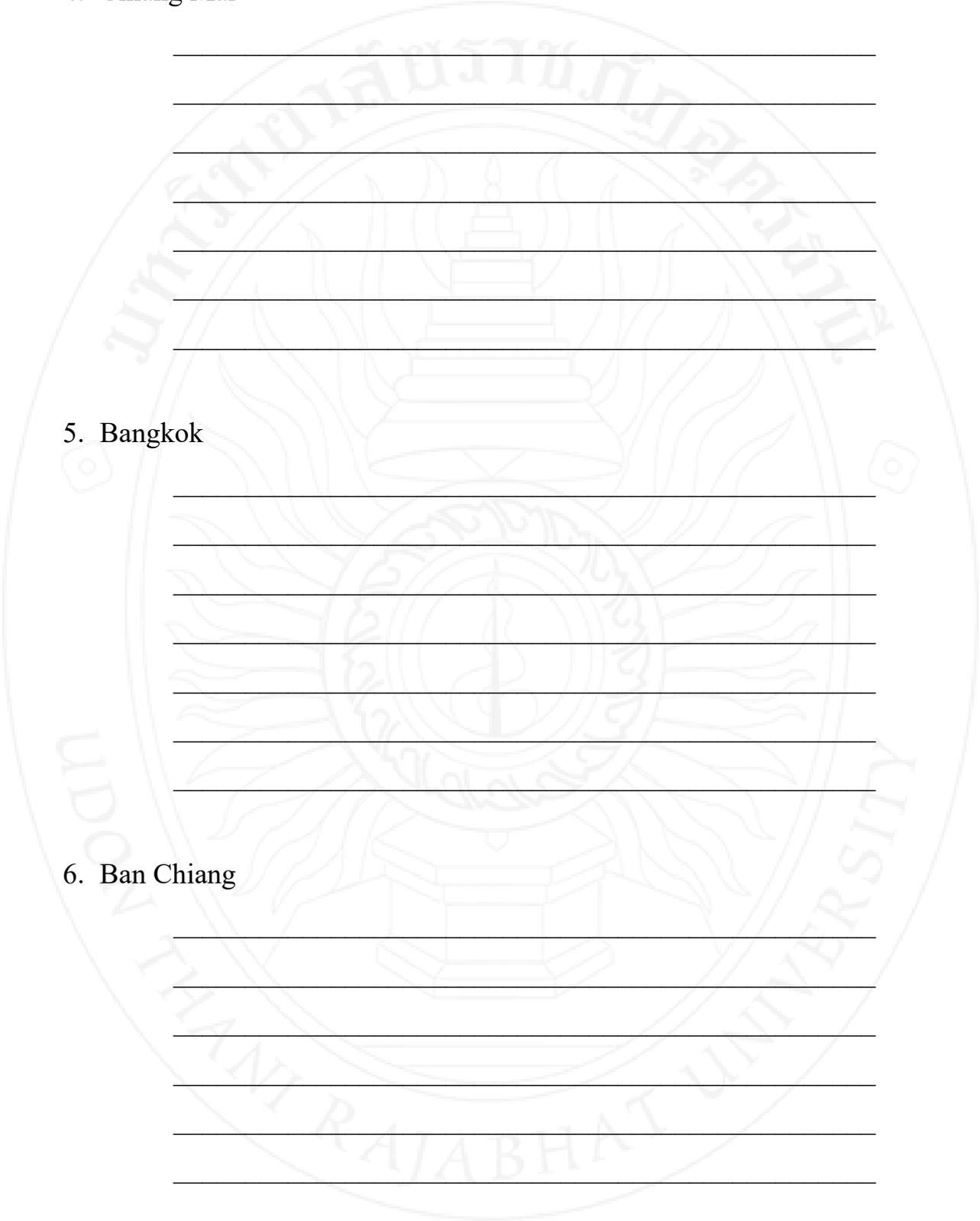
2. Rayong

3. Phuket

4. Chiang Mai

5. Bangkok

6. Ban Chiang



1. READING

Read the passage then answer the questions.

The **Northern Thai Region** is comprised of 17 Changwats (provinces); Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Kamphaeng Phet, Lampang, Lamphun, Mae Hong Son, Nakhon Sawan, Nan, Phayao, Phetchabun, Phichit, Phitsanulok, Phrae, Sukhothai, Tak, Uthai Thani and Uttaradit. It occupies an approximate area of 170,000 square kilometers, or the equivalent of 106 million rais, bordering on Laos and Myanmar. The North is the home of Thailand's earliest civilization and is renowned for the beauty of its scenery and women, and its hospitality, as well as the many archaeological sites and places of cultural interest, such as the Ancient City of Sukhothai, which was the first capital of Thailand 700 years ago; Buddha Relics at Wat Doi Suthep in Chiang Mai, a highly revered place for northerners; Phra Buddha Chinarat, believed to be the most beautiful Buddha statue in Thailand, at Wat Phra Si Ratana-Mahathat in Phitsanulok. The largest dam of Thailand, and the world's seventh largest, Bhumibol Dam, is also in the North, in Tak. In addition, the northern region is the home of Thailand's many colorful hilltribes, such as the Lahu of Tak and the Yao, Akha, Karen, Hmong, and Lisu tribes of the Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai mountainous regions. The North is also noted for its rich cultural traditions, and many tourists from all over Thailand go to Chiang Mai for the annual Songkran Festival, and to Sukhothai for Loi Krathong. The North is accessible by an excellent network of highways in the region itself and interregion highways. Trains run from Bangkok to Chiang Mai and there are flights operated by the

Thai Airways International Ltd. (Domestic) from Bangkok to Phitsanulok, Phrae, Nan, Lampang, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Tak, Mae Sot and Mae Hong Son. Nowadays, many of the low-cost airlines also fly to Chiang Mai and other destinations in the North.

Adapted from: [http:// www.tourismthailand.org](http://www.tourismthailand.org)

1. What is the northern region of Thailand famous for?

2. What are the tourist attractions in Chiang Mai?

3. According to the article, how does Songkran Festival affect Chiang Mai?

4. What hilltribes might a tourist meet?

5. How can tourists travel to Chiang Mai from Bangkok?

2. LISTENING

Listen to the dialogue and fill in the missing words.

Tourist Officer: Good afternoon. May I _____?

Tourist: Good afternoon. I've _____ that the South of Thailand is really _____. Could you please give me _____ about where we should go?

Tourist Officer: Well, the most _____ place on the coast of the Gulf of Thailand is _____ in Surat Thani. And the most popular place in the _____ is Phuket, though it was damaged by the recent tsunami disaster. You can do all kinds of beach activities in both places.

Tourist: What about somewhere more peaceful? I mean somewhere which is not very crowded.

Tourist Officer: There is Krabi where you can go climbing cliffs as well as other activities, or you can go to Phang-nga, Trang or Satun, where there are many beautiful beaches and are much more peaceful. You can sunbathe, swim, snorkel, and scuba dive all day there. Those places were affected by the tsunami as well, but they are still at the top of the list of places to go to in the South.

Tourist: Wow! That sounds great. I think I'll go to Krabi since I like rock climbing and most beach activities. Thank you for your advice.

Tourist Officer: You're welcome. Have a good trip, sir.

3. USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

3.1 When we talk about a location of a place, we normally use the phrase 'is located in' + n. or 'is situated in' + n or is + preposition + n.

- | | | | |
|----|---------|----------------|-----------------------|
| a. | Pattaya | is located in | the East of Thailand. |
| | | is situated in | |
| | | is in | |

b. Pattaya | is on | the coast of the Gulf of Thailand.

Nong Khai | is along | the border with Laos.
the Mekong River.

c. Udon | shares | a border | with Nong Khai to the north.

Thani | | borders | with Nong Khai to the north and
Sakonakhon to the east.

3.2 Talking about asking for and giving some advice.

a. Tourists might ask for suggestions by saying:

Where	do	you	suggest	go?
What	would	we		see?
How				do?
When				eat?
				travel?

b. We can suggest tourists do something by saying:

I	suggest	you	go to	the South.
			visit	Chiang Mai.
			eat	Thai food.
			etc.	

4. SPEAKING PRACTICE

4.1 Complete each exchange with the words given and then practice saying it.

4.1.1

scenery rafting surroundings famous

Tourist: We're interested in natural _____ and cottage industries in the North. Where should we go?

Tourist Officer: Well, Chiang Mai is _____ for beautiful _____ and handicrafts. You can go hiking, _____ and trekking there too.

4.1.2

located sea-side town East beach activities

Tourist: Where is Pattaya _____ ?

Tourist Officer: It's in Chonburi, which is in the _____ of Thailand.

It's a popular _____ where tourists can do

many kinds of _____ and enjoy the
nightlife for a couple of days.

4.1.3 *crowded takes far weekend*

Tourist: How _____ is it from Bangkok to Pattaya?

Tourist Officer: It's about 80 kilometers and _____ only an
hour by car from Bangkok. By the way, it's
rather _____ on the _____.

4.1.4 *fishing many experience suggest*

Tourist: I want to enjoy a homestay near the sea where
there aren't _____ people. Could you
_____ somewhere?

Tourist Officer: All right, if you go further east, you will get to
Ban Phay, a _____ village, in Rayong
province. You can homestay and
_____ fishermen's way of life there.

4.1.5 *noted arrived traditional lifestyle*

Tourist: We've just _____ in Bangkok and want
to spend 3 days here to visit some interesting
places. Where do you suggest we go?

Tourist Officer: Well, I suggest the Temple of the Emerald
Buddha, or Wat Phra Kaew, which is

_____ for its beautiful traditional Thai architecture, the nearby Grand Palace to appreciate Thai culture and architecture, The Floating Market to see Thai _____, Wat Arun, or the Temple of Dawn, a prominent landmark on the Chao Phraya River, and Wat Pho, the temple renowned for the biggest reclining Buddha statue as well as its school of _____ Thai massage.

Tourist: That sounds great! Thank you very much for the information.

Tourist Officer: You're welcome. Have a nice trip.

4.2 Use the exercises in 4.1 as your models and substitute some places and words or phrases with your own ones.

Example:

Tourist: I'd like to spend my one-week vacation in the South of Thailand. Where do you suggest I go?

Tourist Officer: Well, I suggest you go to Hua Hin in Prachuap Khirikhan which has beautiful sandy beaches with a nice crystal blue sea.

4.3 Match each question in column A with its response in column B.

The tourist

The tourist officer

Column A

Column B

1. Excuse me, where is the Rocket festival celebrated? _____
2. I'd like to visit some interesting historical places in the Northeast. Where do you suggest I go? _____
3. I've heard that there are many interesting attractions in the East. Where should I go? _____
4. I'm going to visit Udon Thani for two days. What do you suggest I see? _____
5. I'd like to spend two days in Bangkok. What are the main attractions to visit? _____
- a. Well, if you want to experience a homestay in a local Thai fishing village, you should go to Rayong, where you can also enjoy the many beautiful beaches in a popular island, Samed. But if your are interested in beach activities, you could visit Bang Saen, Pattaya and Ko Laan or Laan island in Chonburi. You should go to Koh Chang in Trat, too, if you'd like to see some elephants at work as well as beautiful natural features.
- b. It's celebrated in many provinces in I-saan or the Northeast of Thailand but the most popular place for that is Yasotorn.
- c. I'd suggest Ban Chiang a World Heritage site, Phu Prabat Historical Park which is famous for interesting rock formations and the local legend of Usa-Baros, and Nakha, a village reputed for beautiful silk, Mee Khit silk and cotton and ready-made clothes made from those materials.
- d. I would suggest Wat Phra Kaeo or the Temple of the Emerald Buddha in English, the Grand palace, Wat Arun or the Temple of Dawn, Wat Pho, some floating markets and the nightlife on Khao San Road. You can see Thai architecture, Thai culture, Thai life-style and etc. there.
- e. I think you should go to Korat or Nakhon Ratchasima, Surin and Buriram since they are famous for their historical places.

5. WRITING

Pair work or group work.

Read brochures on a province in Thailand and then write your own dialogue between a tourist and a tourist officer. Use the exercises you have learnt on the previous pages as your models and do the roleplay.

6. VOCABULARY

appreciate (v.)	to be thankful or grateful for (เห็นคุณค่า, ซาบซึ้ง, ยกย่อง)
architecture (n.)	art and science of designing and constructing buildings (สถาปัตยกรรม)
cottage industry (n.)	a small business in which the work is done by people in their homes (อุตสาหกรรมครัวเรือน)
diversity (n.)	variety (ความหลากหลาย)
ethnic (adj.)	connected with or typical of a particular race or religion (เกี่ยวกับชาติพันธุ์)
fertile (adj.)	(of land or soil) rich in nutrients (อุดมสมบูรณ์)
handicraft (n.)	an object made in a traditional way with the hands (หัตถกรรม)
migratory crossroads (n.)	place where people of various races meet while moving from one place or country to another (เส้นทางผ่านของการย้ายถิ่นฐาน)
mountainous (adj.)	having many mountains (เต็มไปด้วยภูเขา)
offshore island (n.)	island that is not far from the land (เกาะไม่ไกลฝั่งมากนัก)
peninsula (n.)	area of land almost surrounded by water or projecting far into the sea (คาบสมุทร, แหลม)

plateau (n.)	large area of fairly level land high above sea-level (ที่ราบสูง)
reclining Buddha statue (n.)	the Buddha statue in a horizontal position พระพุทธรูปปางไสยาสน์ (พระนอน)
region (n.)	administrative division of a country (ภูมิภาค)
religion (n.)	particular system of faith and worship based on a belief (ศาสนา)
semi-arid (adj.)	quite dry (of land or climate) (กึ่งแห้งแล้ง)
suggest (v.)	put an idea, etc into sb's mind (แนะนำ)
topography (n.)	features of a place or district (ลักษณะภูมิประเทศ)
traditional (adj.)	according to or being tradition (ตามจารีตประเพณี)

7. CONCLUSION

This unit provides students with an overview of tourism industry in Thailand. It offers different kinds of exercises covering all 4 skills of English with the emphasis on vocabulary and expressions about popular places for tourists to enjoy. In this unit, students have opportunities to practice listening, speaking, reading, and writing about words and expressions essential for communication with people associated in tourism industry and in everyday language. Students are supposed to get an idea of how to give information to tourists and other people by using appropriate grammar form along with vocabulary needed in the contexts. Consequently, they are supposed to be able to communicate well with any foreign tourists or guests when talking about Thailand.



UNIT 4

GETTING TO YOUR DESTINATION

Thailand is a modern country. It has several kinds of transportation to offer to tourists; plane, ship, boat, ferry and ground transportation like bus, van, car, train, and even a special type symbolizing Thailand, Tuk-tuk. Subway and sky train are popular among people in the capital city since these types have not available in other cities. However, the government has some plans to build more in major tourist cities in the very near future. Nevertheless, providing information for tourists going through out the country is important.



Picture 4.1: Bus (a kind of transportation)

Source: <https://int.search.myway.com/search/Ajimage.jhtm>

1. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Getting Around Bangkok

Taxis: Metered taxis are available in Bangkok. Make sure the driver turns on the meter, especially if you are starting from the airport. Make sure you have change, as taxi drivers often don't! Drivers change shifts at about 3.30-4.00 p.m., and may not accept you unless your destination is convenient. Passengers must pay tolls in the case of using an expressway.

If taxis do not have meters, fares must be agreed upon before starting. The amount will vary depending on the distance, traffic, weather (if it is raining the fare will rise) and the negotiating skills of the hirer. Average fares in Bangkok are between 50 – 200 baht.

Tuk-Tuks: Three-wheeled semi-open air vehicles taking two passengers (three or four at a squeeze). Tuk-tuks offer an 'interesting' ride! Best for shorter trips during off-peak hours. Settle the fare before proceeding. It should cost less than the price of a comparable journey by metered taxi. In wet weather, riding in a tuk-tuk is dangerous and should be avoided.

Buses: Bangkok has an extensive bus service with routes serving every part of the city. There are both air-conditioned and non-air-conditioned

vehicles, which provide an extremely cheap, but crowded way of getting around town.

River Taxis: Taxis that are even more unusual, though equally convenient, are the river taxis that go on the Chao Phraya river. Some are just cross river ferries, but others stop at the many landing stages on both banks and cover a route that goes up as far as the northern suburb of Nonthaburi.

Rental Cars: The Bangkok Yellow Pages lists local and international automobile rental companies. Self-driven and chauffeur-driven automobiles are widely available. Car hire companies also operate in Pattaya, Hat Yai, Phuket, Chiang Mai and other big cities. Those possessing valid International Driver Licenses may prefer to hire automobiles.

Adapted from: [http:// www.tourismthailand.org](http://www.tourismthailand.org)

1. What types of transportation are available in Bangkok?

2. Where can a tourist hire a car?

3. Are taxi fares charged at a fixed rate? Why or why not?

4. What means of traveling is cheap but rather dangerous?

5. When do tourists take a river taxi?

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

<i>throughout</i>	<i>transportation</i>	<i>operates</i>
<i>available</i>	<i>convenient</i>	

Travel within Thailand

Thai Airways International (TAI) _____ a wide domestic network with daily flights linking virtually all major towns with Bangkok. Ground _____ is extremely comprehensive and comparatively inexpensive. There are _____ rail connections with the North, Northeast and South, while air conditioned coach and non-air-conditioned bus services operate from Bangkok to all towns _____ the country. Rental cars are also readily _____.

Adapted from: [http:// www.tourismthailand.org](http://www.tourismthailand.org)

2. LISTENING

Listen to the dialogue between a tourist and a tourist officer and fill in the missing words.

Tourist: Excuse me. I'd like to _____ a holiday in Chiang Mai next week. What is the best _____ to get there?

Tourist Officer: Well, sir. I think it depends on what you want. If you'd like to see the _____ on the way, you should go by train or bus. If you really _____ to get there faster, you should travel by _____ since it takes only an hour.

Tourist: And how long is it by train or bus?

Tourist Officer: About twelve to fifteen hours, depending on

the _____ of transportation you choose. It takes _____ time by air-conditioned bus.

Tourist: I think I'll go by train and then _____ back by bus so that I can see different views on two different _____.

Tourist Officer: That's a good idea. By the way, I suggest you _____ a seat on either a train or a bus because it is close to the Songkran festival and a lot of people usually _____ to Chiang Mai to see it every year. If you reserve a _____ late, you might not get a seat.

Tourist: Thank you for the information. I'll take your _____.

Tourist Officer: You're welcome. Have a good holiday.

3. USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

When you need advice on something or to do something, you can ask and respond as follows:

Questions:	What	is the best	way	get there?
	Which		thing	to buy?
	place			visit?

Answer A: You should | travel by plane.

I	recommend	you	buy some fruit.
	suggest		visit Wat Phra Kaeo.

Answer B:

By plane.

Some fruit.

Wat Phra Kaeo.

Answer C: OK. I'll | take | your advice.

follow

4. SPEAKING PRACTICE

4.1 Complete each exchange with the words given and then practice saying it.

4.1.1 *should best views recommend*

Tourist: Which is the _____ way to get to Chiang Mai?

Tourist Officer: I _____ you take a plane.

Tourist: But I want to see the _____ on the way.

Tourist Officer: Then you _____ take an air-conditioned bus or a train.

4.1.2 *local transfer convenient rent*

Tourist: I'd like to go to Banchiang Museum. Which is the best way to get there?

Tourist Officer: Well, I recommend you _____ a car and drive there yourself. That would be more _____ since you don't have to _____ to other types of transportation as _____ people do when they go by bus.

4.1.3 *take transfer advice go*

Tourist: But I can't drive in Thailand.

Tourist Officer: Then you should _____ by bus and then _____ to a pick-up bus at the junction to Banchiang.

Tourist: OK. I'll _____ your _____.

4.1.4 pier hire capacity island

Tourist: Where can I _____ a boat to visit Pattaya's offshore islands.

Tourist Officer: At the _____ at South Pattaya, or on the beach.

Tourist: How much is the rental fee?

Tourist Officer: From 1,000 – 5,000 baht, depending on the _____ you intend to visit as well as the size and type of boat.

Tourist: What's a large boat's _____?

Tourist Officer: 20 – 80 passengers.

Tourist: What about a speed boat?

Tourist Officer: 10 – 15 passengers, Sir.

4.1.5 take go tell excuse

Tourist: _____ me. Could you please _____ me what pick-up buses _____ to the Central Plaza?

Tourist Officer: You can _____ a bus number 12, 15, 17 or 44.

4.2 Substitute some places or words in 4.1 with your own ones and then practice saying them.

Example:

Tourist: Which is the best way to get to Phuket?

Tourist Officer: By plane.

Tourist: But it's quite expensive. Could you suggest another way?

Tourist Officer: Well, you can go by bus, or take a train to Surat Thani first and then transfer to a bus to Phuket.

4.3 Match each question in column A with its response in column B.

The tourist

The tourist officer

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I'd like to see how ordinary Thai people live. | _____ a. Well, there are many travel agencies in Udon Thani where you can do that. I suggest you go to the Altinet Travel which is over there. |
| 2. How can I make a reservation for a flight to Bangkok? | _____ b. About 40 baht. |
| 3. I'd like to see the views and meet people while traveling; so how do you suggest I go from Bangkok to Sarat Thani? | _____ c. Then you should take a boat trip along the Chao Praya River. You can charter a boat if you like. |
| 4. What is the air fare to Bangkok? | |
| 5. How much does it cost to travel by train to Khonkaen? | |

By this way you can see people along the river banks.

_____ d . In that case, I suggest you take a train.

_____ e. It depends on the airline you choose. It varies from 2,200 to 3,900 baht.

5. WRITING

Pair work or group work.

Find information on transportation to a province you are interested in. Then write your own dialogue between a tourist and tourist officer talking about where and how to go as well as how long the journey takes and how much it costs. After that do the role play.

6. VOCABULARY

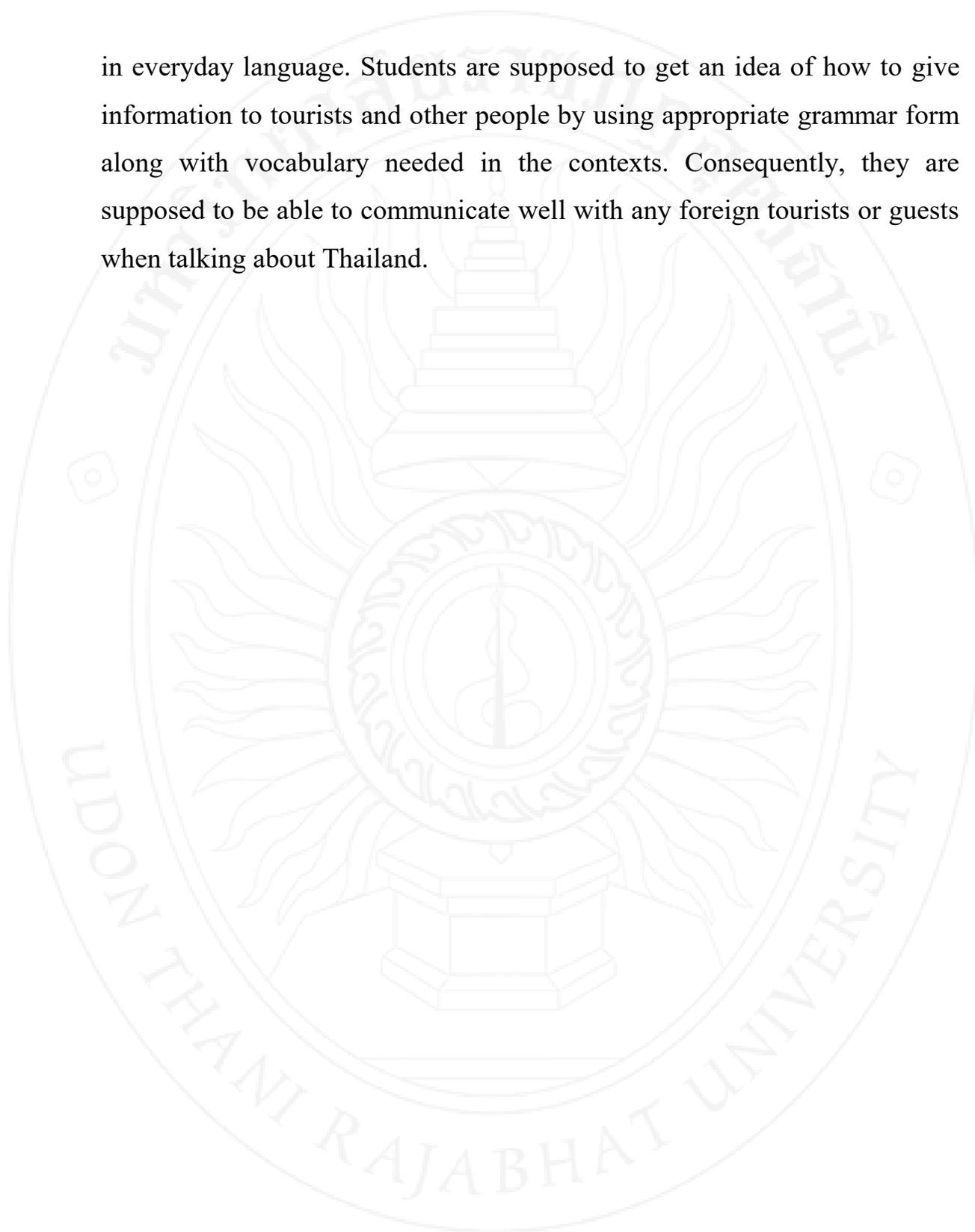
advice (n.)	opinion given about what to do or how to behave (คำแนะนำ)
air-conditioned bus (n.)	a bus with a system for cooling the air inside (รถโดยสารปรับอากาศ)
charter (v.)	hire a vehicle for a particular, purpose or group of people (เช่าเหมาลำ, เช่าเหมาทั้งคัน)
fare (n.)	money charged for a journey by bus, train,

	taxi, etc. (ค่าโดยสาร)
flight (n.)	a journey made by air (เที่ยวบิน)
ordinary (adj.)	normal, usual (ธรรมดา)
pick-up bus (n.)	a pick-up truck adapted to carry passengers (รถสองแถว)
reserve (v.)	to order or set aside (seats, books, etc.) for use by a particular person at a future time. (จอง)
route (n.)	way taken or planned to get from one place to another (ทาง, เส้นทาง)
seat (n.)	a place one reserves to sit in a vehicle or in a theatre, etc. (ที่นั่ง)
transportation (n.)	taking something or somebody from one place to another in a vehicle (การขนส่ง)
transfer (v.)	to change to another route, means of transportation etc. during a journey (ต่อรถ, ย้ายไปขึ้นรถอื่น)
vary (v.)	to be different in size, price, etc. (แตกต่างกัน, แปรผัน)

7. CONCLUSION

This unit provides students with an overview of tourism industry in Thailand. It offers different kinds of exercises covering all 4 skills of English with the emphasis on vocabulary and expressions about transportation to travel in Thailand. In this unit, students have opportunities to practice listening, speaking, reading, and writing about words and expressions essential for communication with people associated in tourism industry and

in everyday language. Students are supposed to get an idea of how to give information to tourists and other people by using appropriate grammar form along with vocabulary needed in the contexts. Consequently, they are supposed to be able to communicate well with any foreign tourists or guests when talking about Thailand.





UNIT 5

Where to stay



Picture 5.1: A Hotel pool

Source: Ratana Watawatana, 2013

1. READING

There is a wide variety of accommodation available in Thailand. They vary from low-priced bungalows to extremely luxurious hotels. Tourists can have a pick of where they want to stay especially in major tourist cities. Nevertheless, we also have interesting places to stay wherever tourists go throughout the country. Most of accommodation in Thailand are notable for their friendly and excellent services regardless the size and the location of them.

A. Read the passages and answer the questions.

Very many accommodations are available throughout Thailand, ranging from 5-star luxury hotels to simple bungalows. The price and type of lodging on offer depend on the location, with Bangkok and major tourist cities having some of the best and most luxuries but at reasonable prices hotels in the world, while modest and cheap rooms are more common in provincial areas. Regardless, all types of accommodations in Thailand are known for being clean, efficient, and friendly, with world-class service and unbeatable hospitality that comes naturally for all Thais being an integral part of the culture.

Luxury Hotels

Luxury hotels in the cities of Thailand meet international standards and are renowned for their outstanding service and hospitality. Expect to be treated like a king, living in elegantly furnished rooms with modern amenities, excellent recreational facilities and an extensive choice of the best dining outlets in town right at hand. Compared with similar establishments in the West, these hotels provide much better value for your money. Examples: The Oriental, Hyatt Erawan, Hotel Plaza Athenee, Peninsula Bangkok

Resort Hotels

Similar to the luxury hotels, the resort hotels are unsurpassed in style, comfort, and value in comparison with their counterparts worldwide. Additionally, they offer amazing, scenic views of their surroundings, whether they are of the azure blue waters of the South or the rolling hills and forests of the North. Most were specifically designed to be unique and

heavenly, blending harmoniously with their environment, and offering a wide variety of entertainment and superb cuisine, with services provided by charming staff. Experience it for yourself at The Regent in Chiang Mai or the Sofitel in Hua Hin.

Guesthouses/ Beach Bungalows

Booming from the backpacker phenomenon of the 1970's, guesthouses offer superb value and charming memories for budget travelers. In Bangkok, these establishments are predominantly located on or near Khao San Road. In other major tourist cities and seaside towns, guesthouses and beach bungalows offer clean rooms and friendly service for a relatively cheap price, some as low as 100-400 baht per night. Some may even have air-conditioned rooms and private bathrooms. Though the facilities may be basic, the quality of service has reputedly remained good. Beach bungalows can be very simple and cheap, but also very luxurious, and expensive.

Provincial Hotels

Mainly found in provincial areas throughout Thailand and not often frequented by foreign visitors, they are generally small to medium-sized containing standard rooms with a choice of either air-conditioning or a fan. They generally offer only basic facilities, and may not have a Western-style bathroom, and often lack eating facilities. Though cheap and clean, they may be the only option available, especially in the remoter parts of Central and Northeastern Thailand.

Adapted from: [http:// www.tourismthailand.org](http://www.tourismthailand.org)

1. How many types of accommodations are available in Thailand?
-
-

2. What are they renowned for?

3. Name all types of accommodations mentioned in the text.

4. Where is the best type more likely to be situated?

5. Which type might attract budget tourists?



Picture 5.2: A twin bed room

Source: Ratanawa Watawatana, 2016

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

<i>special</i>	<i>substantial</i>	<i>advance</i>
<i>facilities</i>	<i>promotions</i>	

Whether calling to book in _____ or walking into a hotel, it is always a good idea to ask about their _____ or _____ rates. During the low season, especially outside Bangkok, many lodging _____ do offer special rates which could lead to _____ savings.

C. Match each type of hotel room with its definition.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. A single room | a. is a room with one large bed for two people. |
| _____ 2. A double room | b. is a room with two single beds for two people. |
| _____ 3. A twin room | c. is a set of two or more rooms including a bedroom and a sitting room. |
| _____ 4. A suite | d. is a room occupied by one person. |

D. Let's study how hotels in Thailand generally classified. Then describe a hotel to tourists.



Picture 5.2: A massage room

Source: Ratanawa Watawatana, 2016

2. LISTENING

Listen to the dialogue between a tourist and a tourist officer and then fill in the missing words.

Tourist: Excuse me. We're going to _____ our vacation in Samui and would like to know what _____ there are on the island.

Tourist Officer: There are _____ types of accommodations ranging from luxury hotels to simple bungalows.

Tourist: Do they all have a _____ bathroom?

Tourist Officer: Most of them do, sir. Just some low-priced

- _____ don't.
- Tourist:* What about air-conditioning?
- Tourist Officer:* Well, at hotels and resorts, all rooms have air-conditioning but not all bungalows do.
- Tourist:* Is there any _____ check-in time?
- Tourist Officer:* Usually before 6 p.m. if you have a booking, but if you don't, there is no specific check-in time.
However, you must _____ by noon on the day of your departure.
- Tourist:* And one more thing. Is it _____ to book in advance?
- Tourist Officer:* I suggest you do, sir. Just to be on the safe side because it is _____ season now.
- Tourist:* Thank you for all your _____. We're really looking forward to this _____.
- Tourist Officer:* You're very welcome. Have a _____ holiday.

3. USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

3.1 Normally we answer questions in short when we talk to people.

Example:

- Tourist:* Do all hotels have air-conditioning?
- Tourist Officer:* Most of them do, Sir.
= Most of the hotels have air-conditioning, Sir.
Some do, Sir.

= Some hotels have air-conditioning, Sir.

Some don't, Sir.

= Some hotels don't have air-conditioning, Sir.

Question: _____ ?

Most	of them	do.
Some		don't.
A few		are.
etc.		aren't.
Most		can.
Some		can't.
A few		etc.
Many		
etc.		

3.2 We sometimes ask short questions while talking, too, especially when we don't want to repeat the same parts of the sentence.

Example 1:

Tourist Officer: Some bungalows have air-conditioning.

Tourist: What/ How about a private bathroom?

= Do the bungalows have a private bathroom?

Tourist Officer: They do.

= Some bungalows have a private bathroom.

Example 2:

Tourist: I'm interested in staying by the sea.

Tourist Officer: What/ How about in the mountains?

= Are you interested in staying in the mountains?

Tourist: Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

= Yes, I am interested in staying in the mountains.

/No, I'm not interested in staying in the mountains.

A: _____.

B: What about _____ ?

How about _____ ?

you?

by bus?

4. SPEAKING PRACTICE

4.1 Complete each exchange with the words given and then practice saying it.

4.1.1

spend bungalows hotels accommodations

Tourist: We're going to _____ the weekend in

Rayong. Are there good _____ available there?

Tourist Officer: Certainly, sir. There are many kinds of accommodations ranging from luxury _____ to cheap _____.

4.1.2

depends think night air-conditioning

Tourist: How much is a bungalow?

Tourist Officer: It _____. If you choose one with _____, it might cost 600 – 700 baht per _____.

Tourist: What about one with a fan?

Tourist Officer: That is 200 – 300 baht, I _____.

4.1.3

hotel basic expensive comfortable

Tourist: What facilities does it have?

Tourist Officer: Just _____ facilities, sir. If you need a _____ place to stay, I suggest a tourist class _____.

Tourist: What facilities are there?

Tourist Officer: Well, there're usually restaurant, bar, swimming

pool and air-conditioned rooms.

Tourist: Are they _____?

Tourist Officer: About 800 – 1,000 baht per night, sir.

4.1.4

suggest what prefer recommend

Tourist: _____ hotel in Udon Thani do you
_____ I stay?

Tourist Officer: Would you _____ a four-star or a three-star
hotel?

Tourist: A three-star, please.

Tourist Officer: Then I _____ the Banchiang Hotel, sir.

4.1.5

home simple experience fishermen

Tourist: Where do you suggest I stay in Trang?

Tourist Officer: I suggest you stay in a _____ bungalow or
_____ stay so that you can _____ the way
of life of the local people as well as that of
_____.

4.2 Substitute some places or words in 4.1 with your own. Then practice saying them.

Example:

Tourist: Where in Loei do you suggest I stay?

Tourist Officer: Do you want to stay in town or in the mountains, madam?

Tourist: I think I prefer the mountains.

4.3 Match each question in column A with its response in column B.

The tourist

Column A

The tourist officer

Column B

- | | | |
|--|-------|---|
| 1. What types of accommodations are available there? | _____ | a. By noon on the day of your departure. |
| 2. Are all rooms air-conditioned? | _____ | b. They range from luxury hotels to simple bungalows. |
| 3. Do they provide a deposit box in each room? | _____ | c. 500 – 700 baht per night for a single room and 900 – 1,200 baht per night for a double or a twin room. |
| 4. What is the room rate? | _____ | d. I think so, sir. |
| 5. What is the usual checkout time? | _____ | e. Certainly, madam. |

5. WRITING

Pair work or group work.

Read brochures on accommodations in Thailand and then write your own dialogue between a tourist and a tourist officer. Then do the roleplay. Use the exercises you have learnt in Exercise 4 as your models.

6. VOCABULARY

accommodation (n.)	a place for sb to live or stay at (ที่พัก)
available (adj.)	that you can get, buy, use, etc. (ที่หาได้)
budget tourist (n.)	a tourist who wants or has to spend a little money (นักท่องเที่ยวแบบประหยัด)
classify (v.)	arrange systematically in classes or groups (จัดจำพวก, แยกประเภท)
efficient (adj.)	able to work well without making mistakes or wasting time and energy (มีประสิทธิภาพ)
facility (n.)	equipment to do things easier or to make something possible (สิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก)
hospitality (n.)	looking after guests and being friendly and welcoming towards them (การต้อนรับ)
integral (adj.)	necessary for completeness (สำคัญ ครบถ้วน)
lodging (n.)	temporary accommodation (ที่พักชั่วคราว)
occupy (v.)	live in or have possession of a room, house etc (อยู่, ครอบครอง)

prefer (v.)	choose sth rather than sth else; like sth better (ชอบมากกว่า)
provide (v.)	make sth available for sb to use by giving, lending or supplying it (ตระเตรียม, หาให้)

7. CONCLUSION

This unit provides students with an overview of tourism industry in Thailand. It offers different kinds of exercises covering all 4 skills of English with the emphasis on vocabulary and expressions about places to stay while travelling in the country. In this unit, students have opportunities to practice listening, speaking, reading, and writing about words and expressions essential for communication with people associated in tourism industry and in everyday language. Students are supposed to get an idea of how to give information to tourists and other people by using appropriate grammar form along with vocabulary needed in the contexts. Consequently, they are supposed to be able to communicate well with any foreign tourists or guests when talking about Thailand.



UNIT 6

BEAUTIFUL CULTURES AND TRADITIONS

Thailand is a country with a long history. Thai people are very proud of their cultures and traditions handed down from their ancestors. This will go on from generation to generation since the cultures and traditions are one of the virtues referring to the integrity of Thais since the beginning of our nation.



Picture 6.1: Buddhism Ceremony

Source: Ratana Watawatana, 2013

1. READING

1.1 Read the text about Thai culture and then answer the questions.

Religion and monarchy are the corner-stones of Thai culture while Thai art, principally sculpture and architecture is divided into a number of historical styles from Mon and Khmer (6th – 13th C) to Ratanakosin (19th C to present).

Thai cuisine is hot and spicy, seasoned with heaps of garlic and chillies and a characteristic mix of lime juice, lemon grass and fresh coriander. Normally, Thai food is served with a variety of condiments and dipping sauces. By the way, there is an incredible variety of fruit available in Thailand, either fresh or juiced and rice whisky is favourite local tipple.

Classical Thai music has similarities to Chinese, Japanese, Indian and Indonesian music, with the traditional Thai orchestra composed of woodwind, string and percussion instruments. Moreover there are several forms of classical dance in Thailand, especially the masked dance drama called Khon which is performed with elaborate costumes and masks on the plots adapted from an Indian epic, Ramayana.

Adapted from: http://www.lonelyplanet.com/destinations/south_east_asia/thailand/culture.htm

1. What are the foundations of Thai culture?

2. What historical styles of Thai art do you know? (Name at least 5)

3. What are some common ingredients of Thai food?

4. What are some Thai performing arts you know?

5. What is the Thai performing art influenced by Indian culture?

4.2 Complete the text with the words given.

<i>respect</i>	<i>society</i>	<i>custom</i>	<i>trait</i>
<i>occasions</i>	<i>ignore</i>	<i>attention</i>	

Thai people greet each other by doing 'Wai', a traditional Thai _____ passed from generation to generation.

The Wai is practiced on various _____, being used as a greeting, or to show _____ or to signify a tone of apology or gratitude.

The culture of Wai is regarded as a _____ of Thai heritage admired and acknowledged by many countries since it is gentle and signifies virtuous meanings. Even so, a lot of young people today tend to _____ this traditional form of salutation. If they do turn to pay greater _____ to it, this uniquely Thai gesture of greeting will surely remain to be observed and valued in Thai _____ forever.

Adapted from: Kinnaree, p. 30, Volume 20 No. 12 Dec. 03

2. LISTENING

Listen to the dialogue and then fill in the missing words.

Tourist: Excuse me. I am wondering why Thai people put the palms of their _____ together and modestly bow their heads when they first _____ each day.

Tourist Officer: It's called '_____'. Thai people do that to greet each other.

Tourist: Sometimes I see them doing a Wai while talking, too.

Tourist Officer: Well, the Wai is done on various _____, being used as a greeting to a _____ person, to show respect to sacred Buddhist _____ and structures and to signify an _____ or gratitude by a younger person to an older one. However, the gesture is _____ at different levels depending on the purpose.

Tourist: Wow, what an interesting custom! By the way, I'd like to experience more Thai _____. Where do you suggest I go?

Tourist Officer: What about the _____ Market in Ratchaburi and the Rose Garden in Nakhonpathom. You can see how _____ Thais live at the Floating Market and learn more about Thai _____ in the cultural show at The Rose Garden, Suan Sampraan in Thai.

Tourist: Sounds _____! Thank you for the information. I'll take your advice.

Tourist Officer: You're very welcome. Have a good trip.

3. USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

When we show our sudden feeling, you begin the sentence with:

1. What the + adjective + Mass noun

What the	interesting	culture!
	wonderful	food!

2. What + article + adj. + countable noun

What	a	beautiful	girl!
		boring	story!
		wonderful	day!
	an	interesting	custom!
		important	legend!
		unbelievable	



Picture 6.3: Attending ceremony

Source: Ratana Watawatana, 2015

4. SPEAKING PRACTICE

4.1 Complete each exchange with the words given and then practice saying it.

4.1.1

classical Theatre watch arts

Tourist: I'd like to see some _____ Thai dance and drama. Where should I go?

Tourist Office: You should _____ Khon, the masked dance drama or Thai puppetry and other performing _____ at the National _____ in Bangkok.

4.1.2

folk festivals hospitable considered

Tourist: What culture is interesting in the Northeast?

Tourist Officer: There are many _____ and many kinds of _____ dances like Serng Kratib and Ramplern as well as music from Thai instruments like Ponglang, and Khaen. Besides, the people in this region are _____ to be the most _____.

4.1.3

living life family homestay

Tourist: What's the best way to experience the Thai way of _____ ?

Tourist Officer: What about _____ with a local
_____?

Tourist: You mean _____?

Tourist Officer: That's right.

4.1.4 live built called miniature

Tourist: What's the _____ temple on a post?

Tourist Officer: It's _____ a spirit house.

Tourist: What's it for?

Tourist Officer: It's _____ for a guardian spirit to _____ in.

4.1.5 guardian believe make depend

Tourist: Why is that?

Tourist Officer: Many Thai people _____ that their lives and well-being _____ on spirits, especially the _____ spirit. So they set up a spirit house and _____ food offerings to ask for blessing and protection from the spirit.

4.2 Substitute some words or places in Exercise 4.1 and practice saying them with your partner.

Example:

Tourist: What's the most famous cultural event or activity

in Khonkaen?

Tourist Officer: The Phuksieo ceremony and silk weaving.

4.3 Match each question in column A with its response in column B.

The tourist

The tourist officer

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Why do people start doing things at a specific time? | a. Proper clothes – no shorts, tanktops or singlets. |
| 2. What should I wear when visiting a temple? | b. Well, it isn't a must. However, people should return a Wai. |
| 3. If someone Wais you, do you have to return the Wai? | c. No, you should never do that. In Thailand, the head is considered the most important part of the body. However, an old person can touch a young child's head to show affection. |
| 4. Can I touch my Thai friend on his head? | d. They do things at an auspicious time, such as a certain hour or day, which many people believe to be a factor in success. |
| 5. I was told to be very careful about using my feet in Thailand. What does it mean? | e. There are some restrictions you should know. For example, one should not pass things on the floor with a foot; furthermore, one must not put one's foot up on a chair or a desk or point it at people or things. It's considered impolite. |

5. WRITING

Pair work or group work.

Write your own dialogue between a tourist and a tourist officer talking about different aspects of Thai culture. Then do the role play.

6. VOCABULARY

acknowledge (v.)	accept or recognize (sth) (ยอมรับ, รับรอง)
affection (n.)	feeling of fondness; love (ความรัก)
auspicious (adj.)	favorable, showing signs of future success (เป็นมงคล, ได้ฤกษ์)
condiment (n.)	seasoning (eg salt or peper) used to give more flavour and relish to food (เครื่องปรุงอาหารประจำโต๊ะ)
consider (v.)	be of the opinion (เห็นว่า, ถือเสี่ยวว่า)
coriander (n.)	plant whose leaves and dried seeds are used in cooking (ผักชี)
corner-stone (n.)	foundation (พื้นฐาน)
costume (n.)	garment or style of dress (เสื้อผ้า, เครื่องแต่งกาย)
cuisine (n.)	(style of) cooking, food (การครัว, อาหาร)
dipping sauce (n.)	sauce for dipping food in (น้ำจิ้ม)
drink (n.)	often meant to be an alcoholic drink (ดื่มสุรา)
elaborate (adj.)	very detailed and complicated (ละเอียด, ประณีต)
heaps of (n.)	plenty (มาก, จำนวนมาก)
in perpetuity (n.)	forever (ตลอดไป)
lemon grass (n.)	plant with long small leaves used in cooking (ตะไคร้)

heritage (n.)	things such as works of art, cultural achievements and folklore that have been passed on from earlier generations (มรดกตกทอด)
ignore (v.)	take no notice of sb/sth (ละเลย, เพิกเฉย)
incredible (adj.)	amazing or fantastic; difficult to believe to be true (เหลือเชื่อ, น่าทึ่ง)
influence (v.)	have an effect on sb/sth (มีอิทธิพล, มีผลกระทบต่อ)
ingredient (n.)	any of the foods that are combined to make a particular dish (ส่วนผสม, ส่วนประกอบ)
offerings (n.)	things offered as a gift or contribution (เครื่องเซ่นไหว้)
perform (v.)	do; act (ทำ, แสดง)
principally (adv.)	for the most part; chiefly (เป็นส่วนใหญ่)
puppetry (n.)	art of making and handling puppets (หุ่นกระบอก)
restriction (n.)	putting a limit on sb/sth or something not allowed (ข้อจำกัด)
religious (adj.)	of religion (เกี่ยวกับศาสนา)
rice whisky (n.)	whisky made from rice (เหล้าขาว)
sculpture (n.)	a work or works made by carving wood or stone, clay, etc (รูปปั้น, รูปสลัก, รูปแกะ)
season (v.)	flavour (food) with salt, pepper, etc (ปรุงรส)
signify (v.)	mean; indicate (หมายความว่า, แสดง)
tipple (n.)	alcoholic drink (สุรา)
trait (n.)	distinguishing characteristic (ลักษณะ)
virtuous (adj.)	having or showing moral virtue (คุณความดี)

7. CONCLUSION

This unit provides students with an overview of tourism industry in Thailand. It offers different kinds of exercises covering all 4 skills of English with the emphasis on vocabulary and expressions about traditions and cultures in Thailand. In this unit, students have opportunities to practice listening, speaking, reading, and writing about words and expressions essential for communication with people associated in tourism industry and in everyday language. Students are supposed to get an idea of how to give information to tourists and other people by using appropriate grammar form along with vocabulary needed in the contexts. Consequently, they are supposed to be able to communicate well with any foreign tourists or guests when talking about Thailand.

UNIT 7

FASCINATING FESTIVALS AND ACTIVITIES

One of the attractions that most attract tourists to Thailand is our festivals and activities that we have long been well-known to tourists for decades. Various fascinating festivals and activities are held every month in different parts of Thailand where tourists can take their choice to join in each event. All the festivals and wonderful activities offered to tourists show Thais' integrity and virtues. During each time of the festivals, Thai people express their love, and bonding among family, friends and community by spending their time having activities and have fun together.



Picture 7.1: Blessing ceremony

Source: Asadang Suwannapakdee, 2017

1. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Songkran Festival is the festival to celebrate Thai New Year since an ancient time. The festival represents the day of caring, love and binding among family, community and region. The members of the family have a chance to stay together and show their gratitude towards the elders. The young calls upon the elders and pour water over their hands asking for blessing. In addition, the activities are created to construct unity in the community, such as making merit, giving food to monks, laying sand stupas, and splashing water at one another for joy.

The streets of Bangkok cool down during the Songkran festival, when watery battles happen around the capital to fight off the tropical April heat. It's a festivity typical of the Thais, where the mission is to soak others with buckets of cool, clear water; time for everyone to soak up the spirit of sanuk, or good humoured fun, to the full. Arm yourself with the proper water cannon before hitting the streets, since the very wet battles take place virtually everywhere in the city from April 12 to 15. But the most enjoyable celebration usually goes on around Sanaam Luang, near the Grand Palace. Those in the know will splash unprepared passers-by with volleys of water and smear them with white powder called din sor pong. As the wet warfare escalates in intensity, so certainly does the fun. North of Sanaam Luang is Khao San Road, a 200-metre stretch where the party swings at its dizziest.

Thousands gather to spray water, sing, dance, eat, drink, and immerse themselves in every possible manifestation of sanuk.

Adapted from: <http://www.tourismthailand.org> and from: Sawasdee, p. 28

1. What is Songkran's significance to Thai people?

2. What is it reputed for?

3. What do people do on Songkran in the early morning?

4. Which is the most popular place to enjoy Songkran in Bangkok?

5. How do the young show respect to their elders on Songkran day and what do the elders do in return?

B. Read the following text and fill in the missing words.

<i>phenomenon</i>	<i>legend</i>	<i>water</i>	<i>worship</i>
<i>various</i>	<i>cultural</i>	<i>experience</i>	

Come and _____ a real amazing phenomenon waiting for you to see in Nong Khai Province. Every year, on the night marking the end of the Buddhist Lent, _____ sizes of fireballs fly; above the _____ surface of the Mekong River.

Come and enjoy the _____ of the Naga Fireball Festival or Bang Fai Phaya Nak (Naga) Light and Sound Presentation. Watch the

Illuminated Boat Procession in _____ of the Phaya Nak. Experience the art and _____ show, the boat race near Phon Phisai and the Naga worship dance. Watch the Bang Fai Phaya Nak _____ over the Mekong in Nong Khai.

Adapted from:

<http://www.thailandgrandfestival.com/festival.asp?festID=245>

2. LISTENING

Listen to the dialogue between the tourist and tourist officer. Then fill in the missing words or phrases.

Tourist: Excuse me. Could you please give us a few ideas about what _____ we should see in Thailand?

Tourist Officer: Certainly, madam. How long will you be in Thailand?

Tourist: About two months.

Tourist Officer: Then I suggest you start with the _____ festival which starts on April 13. Normally, it lasts 3 days, from April 13-15 every year. But if you go to _____, you can spend the whole week joining in the _____ festival because they celebrate Songkran for a week there.

Tourist: What do people do during Songkran?

Tourist Officer: They make _____ in the morning by offering food and alms to _____. Then they join people splashing each other with water thrown from

_____ and shot by water cannon.

Tourist: What about in May?

Tourist Officer: Well, we have the Royal Ploughing Ceremony on May 11th, this year. In the King's presence, rice _____ are blessed and distributed as _____, and a ceremonial plough breaks the ground. You can view the scene at the Royal Ceremonial Ground outside the Grand Palace in Bangkok.

Tourist: Sounds interesting.

Tourist Officer: In the northeastern provinces, you can _____ the Rocket Festival or Boon Bungfai in Thai. In the past, people launched rockets into the air in the _____ that it would remind the god that rain was needed down below. Now rocket-launching is more for _____ and good luck.

Tourist: Where do you recommend I go for that?

Tourist Officer: The best rocket festival is in _____.

Tourist: Anything else?

Tourist Officer: The last one this month is Visakha Bucha Day which falls on May 22nd this year.

Tourist: What's its _____?

Tourist Officer: It's a Buddhist festival and public holiday where candlelight processions take place on the night of the _____ at temples everywhere to commemorate the birth, enlightenment and death of the Buddha.

Tourist: Thank you for _____ your help. We'll try to join in

every _____ you mentioned.

Tourist Officer: You're welcome, madam. I hope you have a wonderful vacation.



Picture 7.2: Songkran festival

Source: Ratana Watawatana, 2017

3. USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

When you suggest somewhere which is famous or popular for something or some festivals, you can say:

The major event is in _____

Chiang Mai.

Bangkok.

The major destination is _____

Yasothon.

Example:

Tourist: I've heard about Loy Krathong Festival. Where do
You suggest I join in?

Tourist Officer: The major event is in Sukhothai, sir.

4. SPEAKING PRACTICE

4.1 Complete each exchange with the words given and then practice saying it.

4.1.1 *banks* *tradition* *communities* *traditional*

Tourist: What is Loy Krathong?

Tourist Officer: It's a _____ coming from _____ beliefs
common to _____ living along the
_____ of a river.

4.1.2 *moon* *held* *air* *tide*

Tourist: When is it _____?

Tourist Officer: Normally on the full _____ night of the twelfth
lunar month, when the _____ is high and
the _____ is cool.

4.1.3 *goddess* *ask for* *float* *revere*

Tourist: Why do they _____ their banana-leaf boats on the river?

Tourist Officer: To worship and _____ forgiveness from the _____ of the water, to float away bad luck of the year and to _____ the Buddha's *footprint*.

4.1.4

hold *fertility* *rite* *fun*

Tourist: Why do local folks in the Northeast _____ the rocket festival?

Tourist Officer: Besides for _____, it is also a _____ for rain and _____.

believed *interested* *festival* *Chinese*

Tourist: I'm _____ in the vegetarian festival.

Tourist Officer: Well, Phuket is well-known for this _____. It's _____ to be a tradition brought to Thailand by _____ immigrants.

4.2 Substitute some words or places in Exercise 4 with your own ones and then practice saying them with your partner.

4.3 Match each question in column A with its response in column B.

The tourist**The tourist officer****Column A****Column B**

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>1. What's the meaning of the vegetarian festival?</p> <p>2. What's the significance of Buddhist Lent?</p> <p>3. I'll go to Nakhon Phanom to join in the famous festival there. I wonder what it's called and why it's held.</p> <p>4. What kind of flower is well known in Chaiyaphum?</p> <p>5. What festival is celebrated to mark the end of the Buddhist Lent?</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>a. It's the Illuminated Boat Procession Festival. It's organised to pay respects to Phra Mae Kongkha, believed to provide water to farming people.</p> <p>b. It's believed to be the time to purify the soul and mind by refraining from meat consumption.</p> <p>c. It's the Krajiw flower. The Krajiw Flower Festival is celebrated at the time this kind of flower is blossoming.</p> <p>d. The Wax Castle Festival in Sakon Nakhon which is held on the day after the fifteenth full moon night of the eleventh lunar month. It can also be called The End of Buddhist Lent Festival.</p> <p>e. It marks the beginning of the rainy season when Thai youths enter the monkhood to show gratitude to their parents.</p> |
|---|--|---|

5. WRITING

Pair work or group work.

Search the internet for information on festivals in Thailand and write down your own dialogue between a tourist and a tourist officer. Then do the roleplay.

6. VOCABULARY

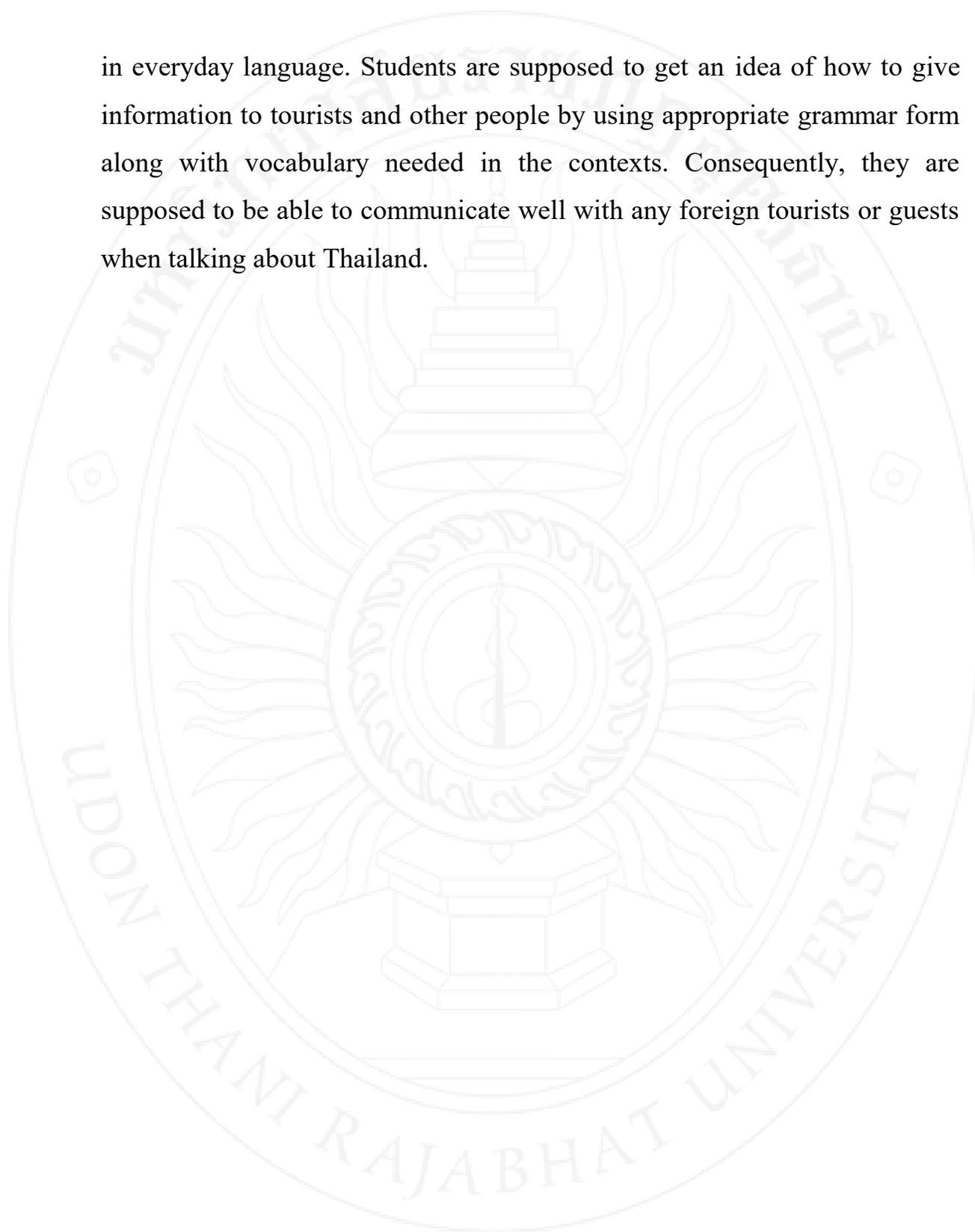
avoid (v.)	to keep oneself away from sb/sth (หลีกเลี่ยง)
belief (n.)	to feeling that sth/sb is real and true (ความเชื่อ)
bless (v.)	to grant health, happiness and success to sb/sth (ให้พร, ทำให้เป็นสุข)
commemorate (v.)	to keep (a great person, event, etc) in peoples' memories (ฉลองวันที่ระลึก, ทำให้เป็นที่ระลึก)
distribute (v.)	to separate sth into parts and give a share to each person or thing (แจกจ่าย, แบ่งสรร)
enlightenment (n.)	state of being enlightened (การตรัสรู้)
fertility (n.)	state or condition of being fertile (ความอุดมสมบูรณ์)
festival (n.)	(day or time of) religious or national celebration (เทศกาล)
gratitude (n.)	being grateful; thankfulness (ความกตัญญู)
illuminate (v.)	to decorate (sth) with bright light for a special occasion (ประดับประดาด้วยไฟ, ตามไฟ)
launch (v.)	to put sth into motion, send on its way, especially into the air (ปล่อยไป)
renowned (adj.)	famous, celebrated (มีชื่อเสียง)

legend (n.)	story handed down from the past, esp one that may not be true (ตำนาน)
phenomenon (n.)	an unusual fact or occurrence, esp in nature or society (ปรากฏการณ์)
procession (n.)	number of people, vehicles, etc moving along in an orderly way, esp as part of ceremony (ขบวนแห่)
refrain (v.)	to keep oneself from doing sth (ละเว้น)
reputed (adj.)	generally said or considered to be sb/sth (มีชื่อเสียง, ได้รับความนิยม)
significance (n.)	importance (ความสำคัญ)
smear (v.)	to spread a sticky substance on sb/sth (ทา, ละเลง)
splash (v.)	to make sth/sb wet with water (สาดน้ำ)
virtually (adv.)	almost (เกือบจะ)
wax (n.)	any of various soft sticky or oily substances that melt easily, usually made by bees (beeswax) (ขี้ผึ้ง)

7. CONCLUSION

This unit provides students with an overview of tourism industry in Thailand. It offers different kinds of exercises covering all 4 skills of English with the emphasis on vocabulary and expressions about festival and activities in Thailand. In this unit, students have opportunities to practice listening, speaking, reading, and writing about words and expressions essential for communication with people associated in tourism industry and

in everyday language. Students are supposed to get an idea of how to give information to tourists and other people by using appropriate grammar form along with vocabulary needed in the contexts. Consequently, they are supposed to be able to communicate well with any foreign tourists or guests when talking about Thailand.





UNIT 8

INTERESTING SOUVENIRS

There is a variety of souvenirs in Thailand that tourists can pick for each of their beloved ones ranging from a very low-priced thing to an extremely gorgeous present with the highest price. Tourists can make a choice of types, colors, sizes, material and even prices. Souvenir shops can be seen everywhere offering clothes, big or small basketry, silver ware, silver jewelry, miniature dolls, and any other handicrafts. Tourists can find some easily in all parts of the country. Giving information about Thai handicrafts will be beneficial for them.



Picture 8.1: Thai fabric clothes

Source: RatanawaWatawatana, 2017

1. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Thailand is a shopper's paradise with products that can neither be found nor matched anywhere else, from luxurious fabrics and exquisite jewelry to intricate handicrafts, because of the skill of the Thai craftsmen and women who create for every visitor something very special. Entire villages all over Thailand often specialize and make a living from just one traditional product, usually handicrafts, so the buyer can be sure of buying good quality and a truly original piece of work.

With products, as well as markets becoming more sophisticated, Thailand not only produces traditional handicrafts in all regions of the country, but also a superb choice of luxury products--especially silk, gems and jewelry and tailor made clothing, along with top Thai and international designer fashions and other brand-name goods.

Adapted from: <http://www.tourismthailand.org>

1. What types of products are on sale in Thailand?

2. How do tourists from all over the world like Thai products?

3. According to the text, what do tourists know about shopping in Thailand?

4. Where are traditional handicrafts from?

5. How can we help sustain our Thai craftmanship?

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

<i>jewellery</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>stores</i>	<i>fun</i>	<i>leaving</i>
<i>shopping</i>	<i>bargaining</i>	<i>refund</i>	<i>street</i>	<i>rents</i>

Fixed prices are the norm in department stores and a _____ of shops in Bangkok, but at most other places _____ is acceptable and expected. Generally, shopping in Thailand is easy, _____ and very rewarding, but the following advice is useful especially when making gem and _____ purchases:

- Shop around to compare prices – this is especially important with gems and jewellery.
- Obtain a receipt for goods bought and check if it is correct before _____ the shop.
- Never let a tout or new found friend take you shopping. _____ give commission to these people, and the cost is reflected in the price you pay.
- Reputable shops will give a written agreement to a full _____ on any goods returned within 90 days. If a shop refuses to do this, go elsewhere.
- Shops in hotel arcades pay high _____ and accordingly prices tend to be higher than at _____ shops. On the other hand, hotel arcades are very convenient if you have little time for shopping.

Adapted from: http://www.asiatravel.com/thailand_info/intro.html#thing



Picture 8.2: Styles of Thai clothe

Source: RatanawaWatawatana, 2017

2. LISTENING

Listen to the dialogue and fill in the missing words.

Tourist Officer: Good afternoon. May I help you?

Tourist: Yes, please. I'm going to _____ next week and would like to buy some _____ for my friends. What do you recommend?

Tourist Officer: Well, Rayong is a beautiful _____ province. There are many interesting places to visit including Ban Phe, a _____ fishing village. So there's a wide variety of marine produce, as well as souvenirs and _____ fashioned from shells of different colors and sizes.

Tourist: What about something which is more _____ of Thailand?

Tourist Officer: Then I suggest lacquerware and painted umbrellas, _____ from the North; silk and pottery from the Northeast and nielloware and _____ cloth from the South.

Tourist: Where can I buy them?

Tourist Officer: The shell mobiles and other souvenirs made from shells can be found at shops and _____ along the beach. But for others, especially handicrafts from _____ regions of Thailand, I suggest you go to Narayana Phand, the government sponsored shop. It has a _____ of handicrafts from every part of the country.

Tourist: Where is Narayana Phand located?

Tourist Officer: In Bangkok, diagonally _____ the World Trade Center on Ratchadamri Road.

Tourist: OK. I think I'll go to Rayong first.

Then I'll go to Narayana Phand for other souvenirs. Thanks for all the _____.

Tourist Officer: You're welcome. Have a good time in Rayong.

3. USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

When you need some advice, you might ask as follows:

a.	What Where Which	do you recommend?
----	------------------------	-------------------

You can begin your answer to the kind of question as follows.

b.	I think	silk	is	the best.
		pottery		interesting.
		key rings with miniature Khit cushions	are	

c.	I	suggest	silk.
		recommend	pottery.
			key rings with miniature Khit purses.

Example:

Tourist: I want to buy some souvenirs which are typical of the North. What do you recommend?

Tourist Officer: I think wood carvings and paper umbrellas are the best.

4. SPEAKING PRACTICE

4.1 Complete each exchange with the words given and then practice saying it.

4.1.1

<i>batik</i>	<i>buffalo</i>	<i>typical</i>	<i>skin</i>
--------------	----------------	----------------	-------------

Tourist: What are the _____ souvenirs from the South?

Tourist Officer: I recommend shadow-puppets, nielloware, _____ clothes and shell products.

Tourist: What are shadow puppets made from?

Tourist Officer: Dried _____.

4.1.2

village place style think

Tourist: Which is the best _____ to buy wood carvings?

Tourist Officer: Ban Tawai, a _____ in Haangdong district in Chiang Mai province, is among the first places people _____ of when looking for wood carvings and Lanna-_____ furniture.

4.1.3

come made most painted

Tourist: Where does _____ pottery in Udon Thani _____ from?

Tourist Officer: It is _____ in Ban Kam-O and then _____ in Ban Chiang.

4.1.4

object applied mixture intricate

Tourist: What is nielloware?

Tourist Officer: It is a silver or gold _____ engraved with an _____ Thai design _____ with black paint made from a _____ of silver, copper, lead and phosphorus.

4.1.5

<i>country</i>	<i>stones</i>	<i>teak</i>	<i>wood</i>
----------------	---------------	-------------	-------------

Tourist: What kind of _____ is used in the wood-carved figures?

Tourist Officer: Most of them are made of _____.

Tourist: And what sorts of precious stones are found in Thailand?

Tourist Officer: There are many natural _____ on sale such as diamond, ruby, emerald, topaz, garnet, sapphire, moonstone, zircon and cat's eye. However, the two major precious stones found in our _____ are rubies and sapphires.

4.2 Match each question in column A with its response in column B.

The tourist

The tourist officer

Column A

Column B

1. What is the best place to buy silk in Udon Thani? _____ a. You should wash it with mild soap and rinse it in *tepid* water and finally let it drip dry in the shade.
2. I'd like to buy some souvenirs that are typical of the central region. Can you suggest something? _____ b. I suggest Ban Nakha which is about 16 kilometres north of the city. It has a lot of cotton and silk clothes in many colours and designs. And the prices are reasonable for their quality.
3. What's the right way to wash Thai silk to keep it in good condition for a long time? _____ c. Well, bargaining is quite common in Asia. So you can bargain for a lower price in a small shop, a market or at a stall. You may get as much as twenty to thirty percent off. However, don't try that at a big shop where prices are fixed.
4. Should I ask for a discount when I buy things in Thailand? _____ d. Wood-carvings, lacquerware, paper umbrellas, silverware, silver jewelry, ceramics, hand-woven cotton clothes and others are very attractive there.
5. What handicrafts are famous in the North? _____ e. Well, I recommend gems and jewelry, bronzeware, cutlery, porcelain, silk flowers, miniature dolls, and ready-made clothes.

Note: tepid = not very warm

5. WRITING

Pair work or group work.

Read brochures on souvenirs in Thailand and then write your own dialogue between a tourist and a tourist officer. Then do the roleplay.

6. VOCABULARY

basketry (n.)	articles woven in the style of a basket (การจักสาน)
bronzeware (n.)	articles such as jewelry made of bronze which is an alloy of copper and tin (เครื่องทองสัมฤทธิ์)
gem (n.)	a precious stone or jewel, esp when cut and polished (เพชรพลอยของมีค่า)
handicrafts (n.)	work that is made by hand with artistic skill (หัตถกรรม)
intricate (adj.)	made up of many small parts put together in a complex way (ซับซ้อน, ประณีต)
jewelry (n.)	ornaments made of a valuable metal and sometimes set with jewels (เครื่องประดับ, เครื่องเพชรพลอย)
lacquerware (n.)	articles made of wood and varnished with lacquer, a kind of paint (เครื่องเขิน)
miniature (n.)	a very small copy or model of sth (รูปย่อสิ่งของขนาดเล็กขนาดย่อ)
miniature doll (n.)	a very small doll portraying various activities of Thai life, especially in the country (ตุ๊กตาชาววัง)
mixture (n.)	combination of two or more substances (ของผสม, ยาน้ำผสม)
nielloware (n.)	silver or gold objects engraved with an intricate Thai design applied with a black mixture of silver, copper, lead and phosphorus (เครื่องถม)

shadow puppet (n.)	a small figure made of dried buffalo skin used in the shadow puppet show in the South, Talung (ตัวหนังตะลุง)
sophisticated (adj.)	refined; worldly (ประณีตมีระดับ)
souvenir (n.)	thing taken, bought or received as a gift and kept to remind one of a person, a place or an event (ของที่ระลึก)
stall (n.)	a table, stand or small open-fronted shop from which things are sold in the market, on the sidewalk, etc (ร้านแผงลอย)
teak (n.)	strong hard wood of a tall evergreen Asian tree (ไม้สัก)
trinket (n.)	a small ornament, piece of jewelry, etc of little value (ของเบ็ดเตล็ด)
typical (adj.)	characteristic of a particular person or thing (ตามแบบอย่าง, ตามแบบชนิด)
wood carving (n.)	carved wood in the shape of an animal, bird, person etc (ไม้แกะสลัก)

7. CONCLUSION

This unit provides students with an overview of tourism industry in Thailand. It offers different kinds of exercises covering all 4 skills of English with the emphasis on vocabulary and expressions about souvenirs that worth buying for tourists. In this unit, students have opportunities to practice listening, speaking, reading, and writing about words and expressions essential for communication with people associated in tourism industry and in everyday language. Students are supposed to get an idea of how to give information to tourists and other people by using appropriate grammar form along with vocabulary needed in the contexts. Consequently, they are

supposed to be able to communicate well with any foreign tourists or guests when talking about Thailand.





Reference

Thai

- ปรารมภ์รัตน์ โชติกเสถียร. (2544). การออกเสียงสระและเสียงพยัญชนะในภาษาอังกฤษ.
กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนักพิมพ์แห่งจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย.
- ปาริตา สุขประเสริฐ (ผู้แปล). (2555). กลไกภาษาศาสตร์. กรุงเทพฯ : มูลินนิธิเด็ก.
- พิณทิพย์ ทวยเจริญ. (2539). การพูดภาษาอังกฤษตามหลักภาษาศาสตร์. กรุงเทพฯ :
พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 2. สำนักพิมพ์มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์.
- วีไลวรรณ ขนิษฐานนท์. (2533). ภาษาและภาษาศาสตร์. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 5. กรุงเทพฯ :
สำนักพิมพ์มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์.
- อมร ทวีศักดิ์. (2542). สัทศาสตร์. กรุงเทพฯ : สถาบันวิจัยภาษาและวัฒนธรรมเพื่อพัฒนาชนบท
มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล.
- อมรา ประสิทธิ์รัฐสินธุ์. (2542). ทฤษฎีไวยากรณ์. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 2. กรุงเทพฯ : โรงพิมพ์แห่ง
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย.
- อุดม วัชรธรรมลิขิตดี. (2545). ภาษาศาสตร์เหมาะสมเบื้องต้น. กรุงเทพฯ : สำนักพิมพ์ต้นธรรม.
- (2547). ภาษาศาสตร์เบื้องต้น. กรุงเทพฯ : พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 18. สำนักพิมพ์รามคำแหง
มหาวิทยาลัยรามคำแหง.

English

- Bhushan, Vidya and Sachdeva, D.R. (1995). **An Introduction to Sociology**. India : Kitab Mahal.
- Bloch, Bernard and Trager, George L. (1942). **Outline of Linguistic Analysis**. Baltimore : Linguistic Society of America.
- Boey, Lim Kiet. (1975). **An Introduction to Linguistics for the Language Teacher**. Singapore : Singapore University Press.
- Chomsky, Noam. (1972). **Language and Mind**. New York : Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc.,
- (2002). **Syntactic Structure**. Second edition with an introduction by David W. Lightfoot. New York : Mouton de Gruyter.
- De Saussure, Ferdinand. (1981). **Course in General Linguistics**. Fourth Impression. Great Britain. Richard Clay (The Press).
- Hancock, Mark. (2003). **English pronunciation in use**. United Kingdom : Cambridge University Press.
- Francis, W. Nelson. (1958). **The Structure of American English**. New York : The Ronald Press.
- Hornby, A.S., Gatenby E.V. and Wakefield. L. (1952). **The Advanced Learner's Dictionary Of Current English**. London : Oxford University Press.

- Jensen, John T. (1990). **Morphology: Word structure in generative grammar**. Amsterdam/Philadelphia : John Benjamins Publishing.
- Jones, Daniel. (1949). **The Phoneme: Its Nature and Use**. Cambridge : W. Heffer & Sons.
- Lass, Roger. (1993). **Phonology: An introduction to basic concepts**. Reprint. Great Britain : Cambridge University Press.
- Mayer, Lyle V. (1996). **Fundamentals of Voice & Articulation**. Eleventh edition. The United State of America : University of Denver. The McGraw Hill Companies.
- Matthews, P.H. (1993). **Morphology**. Second edition. Great Britain : the Press syndicate of the University of Cambridge.
- Nelson, Francis W. (1958). **The Structure of American English**. New York : The Ronald Press.
- Pike, Kenneth L. (1971). **Phonetics**. The United states of America : The University of Michigan Press.
- Sapir, Adward. (1921). **Language**. New York : Harcourt, Brace and Company. Sturtevant, H. Edgar. (1947). **An Introduction to Linguistic Science**. New Haven : Yale University Press.
- Thomas, David. (1993). **An Invitation to Grammar**. Revised Edition. Thailand. Mahidol University and Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- Tiffany, William R., And Carrell, James. (1987). **Phonetics : theory and application**. Second edition. New York : McGraw-Hill Book.
- Wardhaugh, Ronald. (1972). **Introduction to Linguistics**. USA : University of Michican.
- Yule, George. (1996). **The study of language**. The second edition. Cambridge : University Press.