



HỌC ANH NGỮ TRÊN ĐÀI VOA

Để nghe bài học, xin [Bấm vào đây](#)

Đây là chương trình Anh ngữ Sinh Động New Dynamic English bài 106. Phạm Văn xin kính chào quý vị thính giả. Trong bài trước, ta nghe mẫu đàm thoại giữa ba người là Ông Epstein, và Bà Graham cả hai thuộc hãng Advanced Technologies và Ông Blake thuộc hãng International Robotics.

Trong phần này, quý vị nghe một câu hỏi, rồi nghe một mẫu đàm thoại trong đó có câu trả lời, sau đó quý vị trả lời và khi nghe câu trả lời đúng, quý vị lập lại. Discuss=thảo luận (verb), a discussion=một cuộc thảo luận. Proposal (n.)=bản đề nghị ; verb: to propose. In detail=khi chi tiết, tỉ mỉ.

They discussed the proposal in detail=đã thảo luận về đề nghị rất kĩ. Can we take you back to your hotel? Chúng tôi có thể đưa ông và khách sạn của ông không? How about one o'clock in my office? thì lúc một giờ, giờ này vẫn phòng của tôi có tiện không? [dùng how about trước một đề nghị, xem người nghe có đồng ý không]. That sounds fine=đúng.

Cut 1

Language Focus: Questions Based on FIB Dialog

Larry: Questions.

Listen to the question.

Eliz: When and where will Mr. Blake and Ms. Graham meet next?

(short pause)

Larry: Now listen to the dialog.

Graham: Mike and I will discuss your proposal in detail this afternoon.

And we look forward to seeing you tomorrow.

How about one o'clock in my office?

Blake: That sounds fine.

Eliz: When and where will Mr. Blake and Ms. Graham meet next?

(ding)

(pause for answer)

Eliz: They'll meet tomorrow at one o'clock in Ms. Graham's office.

(short pause)

Larry: Listen to the question.

Eliz: What will Mr. Blake do after lunch?

(short pause)

Larry: Now listen to the dialog.

Epstein: Can we take you back to your hotel?

Blake: No, thanks!

I think I'll go for a walk before I go back to the hotel.

Epstein: Well, see you tomorrow!

Blake: I'm looking forward to it!

Graham: Have a nice walk!

Blake: Thanks!

Eliz: What will Mr. Blake do after lunch?

(ding)

(pause for answer)

Eliz: He'll go for a walk.

(short pause)

MUSIC

Vietnamese Explanation

Trong phần Mách Giúp Văn Hoá. Culture Tips, Gary cho chúng ta cách cho tiền tip tiền thưởng, (tiền phục vụ) sau khi ăn ở nhà hàng bên Mỹ Tipping in American restaurants. To tip; to leave a tip=cho tiền phục vụ, tiền tip. To serve=tiếp, phục vụ; server=người phục vụ bàn, tiếp viên nhà hàng; waiters, waitresses. An hourly wage=lương giờ. Hour=giờ; hourly=(adj.) mỗi giờ. Xem cách thành lập tính từ bằng cách thêm y vào danh từ: day, daily (hàng ngày); week, weekly (hàng tuần); month; monthly (hàng tháng); year, yearly (hàng năm). The bill=the check=biên lai tính tiền ăn. Credit card=thẻ tín dụng, thẻ mua chịu. Most servers expect a tip of at least 15 percent of the cost of the meal=Phần lớn người phục vụ bàn mong đợi cho tiền tip ít nhất là 15 phần trăm tổng số chi phí bữa ăn. To serve=tiếp đãi; servers=người phục vụ, người phục vụ, waiters or waitresses.

Waiters and waitresses get most of their money from tipping=người phục vụ bàn nam và nữ kiếm được phần lớn tiền từ tiền tip. The restaurants may only pay them a small hourly wage=nhà hàng chỉ trả họ lương giờ rất nhỏ. Tipping customs=thói quen cho tiền tip. Service charge=tiền trả thêm vì dịch vụ ngoài giá món ăn [service charge coi như tiền tip như ở Âu châu, hay tiền tính thêm ở Mỹ cho các nhóm khách.] Ôn lại To leave a tip=cho tiền tip. International visitors=du khách quốc tế.

If you don't leave a tip, the manager might ask you if something was wrong with the service=nếu bạn không cho tiền tip, quản lý nhà hàng có thể hỏi bạn hay là vì việc tiếp đãi có gì làm bạn không hài lòng không.

They may even calculate the tip for you at different rules, for example, 15% and 20%=họ còn tính hỏi tiền tip cho bạn theo qui tắc khác, thí dụ như 15 và 20 phần trăm.

Cut 2

Culture Tips: Tipping in American Restaurants

Larry: Culture Tips

This Culture Tip is about tipping at American restaurants.

Eliz: Welcome to "Culture Tips" with Gary Engleton.

Gary: Hello everyone!

Eliz: Today's question is: "When I eat at a restaurant in the United States, do I have to leave a tip?"

Gary: Well, first you must understand that waiters and waitresses get most of their money from tipping.

Eliz: Really?

Gary: Yes, the restaurant may only pay them a small hourly wage. So most servers expect a tip of at least 15% of the cost of the meal.

Eliz: What if the service is bad? Should I leave a tip?

Gary: Of course, if the service is really terrible, you may want to give less than 15% and then never go to that restaurant again.

Eliz: What if I leave a small tip or don't tip at all?

Gary: Well, the restaurant host may come to you and ask if there was a problem with the service.

This can be very embarrassing.

Unfortunately, many travelers to the US do not understand American tipping customs.

Eliz: Why is that?

Gary: In Europe, the tip is included in the bill, and in Asia there is almost no tipping.

So American restaurants are trying to make tipping easier for international visitors.

Eliz: How are they doing that?

Gary: Some restaurants write information about tipping in several foreign languages.

And if you pay with a credit card, the credit card form usually has a line that says "Tip."

They may even calculate the tip for you at different rates, for example, 15% and 20%.

Eliz: In the US, is the tip ever included in the bill?

Gary: Sometimes. Some restaurants include a 15% service charge for large groups.

Eliz: Well, thanks again Gary for your helpful information.

Gary: My pleasure.

MUSIC

Vietnamese Explanation

Ôn i: Hourly wage=ng gi . Something's wrong with the service=có gì sai qu y, s xót trong vi c ti p đ i. Customers are expected to leave a tip=khách hàng nên cho ti n típ. Trong ph n t i quý v nghe m t câu r i tùy nghĩa bài h c mà tr i Đ úng hay Sai, True or False.

Cut 3

Language Focus: True/False

Larry: True or False.

Larry: Listen. Is this statement true or false?

Eliz: American waiters and waitresses get most of their money from tips.

(ding)

(pause for answer)

Eliz: True. The restaurant may only pay them a small hourly wage.

(pause)

Eliz: If you don't leave any tip, the manager might ask you if something was wrong with the service.

(ding)

(pause for answer)

Eliz: True. In American restaurants, customers are expected to leave a tip.

(pause)

MUSIC

Vietnamese Explanation

Trong ph n t i ta nghe đ n Mark ăn tr a v i cô June, m t thân ch (khách hàng) quan tr ng, an important client.

To respond=tr i. Thank you for responding so quickly=cám n ông đã tr i r t nhanh. To treat=đãi ai. To treat her to the theater=m i cô ta đi xem k ch.

Cut 4

Larry: Business Dialog

Mark is eating lunch with June, an important customer.

· a case of champagne m t thùng r u xâm banh. A case=thùng r u—th ng g m m i hai chai.

Can I at least leave the tip? Ít nh t là cho phép tôi cho ti n típ không?

OK. If you insist. Đ c, n u b n nh t đ nh mu n v y

And next time, I'd like to treat you. Và l n t i, tôi mu n tr ti n m i b n.
To treat=đãi, m i ai.
Treat her to the theater=m i cô ta đi xem k ch.

Eliz: Let's listen to today's Business Dialog.

Mark is eating lunch with June, an important client.

SFX: restaurant noise

Mark: ... and so we'll deliver twenty cases of champagne next Thursday.

June: That sounds good.

And thank you for responding so quickly.

Mark: It's my pleasure. We really appreciate your business.

June: Here... let me get the check.

Mark: No, you're my guest!

June: Can I at least leave the tip?

Mark: OK. If you insist.

June: I do.

And next time, I'd like to treat you.

Mark: All right.

When I see you next Thursday, you can buy me lunch.

June: Mark, thanks again for the meal.

Mark: You're very welcome, June.

MUSIC

Vietnamese Explanation

Trong ph n t i, ta nghe và l p l i nh ng câu dùng đ cảm n.

Cut 5

Focus on Functions: Thanking

Larry: Focus on Functions: Thanking

Eliz: Now let's focus on Thanking.

Larry: Listen and Repeat.

Listen to these expressions of appreciation. Repeat each one.

Eliz: Thank you for responding so quickly.

(pause for repeat)

Larry: It's my pleasure.

(pause for repeat)

Larry: We really appreciate your business

(pause for repeat)

Eliz: Thanks again for the meal.(pause for repeat)

Larry: You're very welcome.(pause for repeat)

MUSIC

Vietnamese Explanation

Trong phần tiếp Gary cho ta cách bày tỏ lòng biết ơn hay sự cảm kích. Thí dụ :
Thank you for inviting me=cám ơn bạn đã mời tôi. Thank you for the delicious meal=cám ơn bạn đã cho ăn một bữa ăn ngon. Thank you for the thoughtful gift=cám ơn bạn đã cho món quà nhiùu ý nghĩa. I appreciate your kindness=cäm ơn lòng quý hóa của bạn. Khi ai cảm ơn mình thì có thể trả lời I'mät trong nhäng câu nhä, You're welcome=You're very welcome=It's my pleasure=Dä, không có chi; dä, không dám. You can create good business relationship by remembering to say 'thank you.'=bạn sẽ tạo đäc liên hệ thäng mäi tốt đäp bằng cách ngä lời "cäm ơn." A little appreciation goes a long way=mät chút lòng cảm kích sẽ gây đäc thänh tình lâu dài.

Cut 6

Gary's Tips: Showing Appreciation

Larry: Gary's Tips.

UPBEAT MUSIC

Eliz: Now it's time for Gary's Tips with Gary Engleton!

Gary: Hello, Elizabeth! Today I'll be talking about how to show appreciation.

The easiest and most common way to express appreciation is to say "Thank you."

What do you think is the most common way to respond to "Thank you?"

Let's listen to Mr. Blake and Ms. Graham:

Blake: Well, thank you for the delicious meal.

Graham: You're very welcome.

Gary: That's right.

“You’re welcome” or “You’re very welcome” is the most common response.

Another way show to appreciation is to say “I appreciate...”something you’ve done.

For example, in today’s Business Dialog, June thanks Mark for his quick response.

And Mark says that he appreciates June’s business.

Let’s listen:

Mark: ... and so we’ll deliver twenty cases of champagne next Thursday.

June: That sounds good.

And thank you for responding so quickly.

Mark: It’s my pleasure. We really appreciate your business.

Gary: When June thanks Mark, he says, “It’s my pleasure.”

And then he thanks her for her business.

When someone thanks you for something, you can often respond by thanking them.(short pause)

Gary: You can also use “Thank you” to respond to an offer.

If someone asks if you would like something, you can say “Yes, thank you.”

Eliz: What if you want to refuse an offer?

Gary: Then you say “No, thank you” or “No, thanks.”

Let’s listen:

Epstein: Can we take you back to your hotel?

Blake: No, thanks!

Gary: You can create good business relationships by remembering to say “thank you.”

As they say, “A little appreciation goes a long way.”

And so...

Thank you for joining us today for Gary’s Tips.

Anh Ngữ sinh động - Bài số 106 : Mưu đàm thoại chuyên môn.

Tác Giả: VOA

Thứ Tư, 22 Tháng 4 Năm 2009 01:40

Eliz: Thanks, Gary! I really enjoyed today's show.

MUSIC

Eliz: Well, our time is up. Tune in again next time for Functioning in Business. See you then!

MUSIC

Vietnamese Explanation

Quý vị vừa học xong bài 106 trong Chương Trình Anh Ngữ Sinh Động, New Dynamic English. Phạm Văn xin kính chào quý vị thính giả và xin hẹn gặp lại trong bài học kế tiếp.