

Unit 7 Accommodation



Listening for information

- Listen to the dialogue between Naomi and an accommodation agent and try to understand it without looking at the words in your book.
- Now you can look at the Key Words while the teacher explains them.

At an accommodation agency at Heathrow airport

A. Naomi hasn't booked a hotel in London. So she goes to an accommodation agency at Heathrow airport.

Clerk: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

Naomi: Good afternoon. I'm looking for some accommodation, please.

C: Yes, and may I have your name, please?

N: My name is Naomi Abe.

C: Could you spell it out for me, please?

N: A-B-E.

C: What kind of accommodation would you like?

N: A single room with bathroom, please.

C: And how much would you like to pay?

N: Well, how much will it be?

C: Will £50 be all right?

N: Yes, that'll be all right.

C: How many nights would you like to stay?

N: Five nights, please.

C: Just a moment then, please.

Key Words

accommodation (US: accommodations) *a place for someone to stay*

be looking for *be trying to find*

spell (out) *show how a word is spelled by saying the letters separately in order*

single room *a room large enough for one person to sleep in*

double room *a room large enough for two people to sleep in*

that'll *contraction of that will*

£ /páund/ *the standard unit of money in Britain, which is divided into 100 pence*

Just a moment *wait a short period of time*

◎ Role-playing

B. Naomi has booked a hotel now. It's in central London. She wants to know how to get there.

Naomi: What's the fastest way to get to central London from here?

Clerk: Take the Heathrow Express. Just follow signs for Trains to reach Heathrow Central station. From there, take a Heathrow Express service to London Paddington. Journey time is 15 minutes. Paddington Station is at the heart of London's West End and has excellent connections to the rest of the city. Your hotel is near there.

N: Oh, good! Thank you very much.

Key Words

book reserve; arrange to use a hotel room or have a ticket at a particular time

Using the language

◎ Asking for the best way to do things

Superlative

What's the **fastest** way to + verb

What's the **best** way to + verb

What's the **cheapest** way to + verb

E.g. What's the **fastest** way to lose weight? What's the **best** way to learn English? What's the **cheapest** way to eat in London?

Grammar Spot

<u>adjective</u>	-	<u>comparative adjective</u>	-	<u>superlative adjective</u>
fast		faster		fastest
good		better		best
cheap		cheaper		cheapest

Exercise 1

Put the adjectives into the comparative or superlative form.

1. Where is the (near) bus stop?
2. I hope this exam is (easy) than the one I did yesterday.
3. This watch is (cheap) than that one.
4. What's the (cheap) way to go to Paris?

◎ Role-playing



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At the hotel

Receptionist: Good afternoon. Welcome to the Grand QQ Hotel. Can I help you?

Naomi: Good afternoon. I have a reservation here under the name of Abe.

R: Could you spell that out for me, please?

N: Certainly. A-B-E.

R: Ms Abe. Yes, room 425. Would you like to register? Just fill in this form, please.

N: Thank you.

R: And may I see your passport, please? Thank you. And how will you be paying?

N: Is Visa OK?

R: That'll be fine.

N: Can I get dinner here this evening?

R: Yes, we do serve dinner in the Roof Garden.

N: Good. And what time is breakfast?

R: Breakfast is from 7:00 to 9:00 in the ground-floor restaurant. If you need anything, just dial 0 on your room phone. Also, there is internet available in the lobby 24 hours a day. And here's your key. Room 425. I'll just get a porter to take your luggage up.

Key Words

receptionist	<i>someone employed to receive and assist guests</i>
reservation	<i>booking</i>
register	<i>put your name on a list</i>
serve	<i>bring food to the table</i>
available	<i>can be used</i>

◎ Role-playing**Grammar Spot****The emphatic do**

'do' is often used as an auxiliary verb to add emphasis to the main verb, that is, to show that we feel strongly about what we are saying.

E.g. We **do** serve dinner. You **do** look nice today! **Do** sit down!

Grammar Reference**(English Verb Patterns)****Causative verbs**

'Get' can be used to express the idea that "X" causes "Y" to do something. 'Ask', 'tell', 'have' can also be used as causative verbs.

FORM:

X gets/ asks/ tells/ wants Y to do something. ↔ **X has Y do something**

E.g. I'll **get** the waiter **to bring** you the menu.

I'll **have** the waiter **bring** you the menu.

Note that 'have' is much more common in American English; 'get' is common in spoken British English.

Exercise 2 : Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. Naomi asked the waiter her some tea. (bring)
2. I had my brother my suitcase. (carry)
3. The receptionist will get a porter my luggage. (carry)
4. Naomi told the housekeeper her room. (clean)
5. Naomi had the housekeeper her room. (clean)
6. His parents want him abroad. (go)

Key Words

housekeeper someone who does the cleaning in a hotel

abroad to foreign countries

◎ **Let's review the numbers.**

1. Listen and repeat

1,000 2,000 3,000 5,000 10,000 11,000
20,000 30,000 40,000 50,000 80,000 100,000

2. Say the number your teacher write on the whiteboard.

3. Write the numbers you hear.

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