



CORSO "Operatore/trice turistico/a addetto/a alla valorizzazione delle risorse

LINGUA INGLESE: ELEMENTI DI BASE

LINGUA INGLESE PER IL TURISMO

a Match the words and pictures.

- 1 an actor¹
- 2 a builder /'bɪldə/
- 7 a doctor
- 4 an engineer
- 5 a footballer
- 3 a hairdresser /'heədresə/
- 6 a housewife
- 13 a journalist /'dʒɜːnəlɪst/
- 8 a lawyer /'lɔːə/
- 11 a (bank) manager
- 10 a musician /mjuːzɪʃn/
- 12 a nurse /nɜːs/
- 11 a pilot /'paɪlət/
- 15 a police officer²
- 13 a politician /pɒlɪ'tɪʃn/
- 9 a receptionist
- 14 a secretary /'sekrətəri/
- 16 a shop assistant
- 17 a student /'stjuːdnt/
- 18 a waiter³

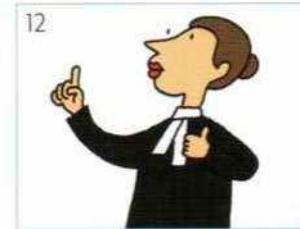
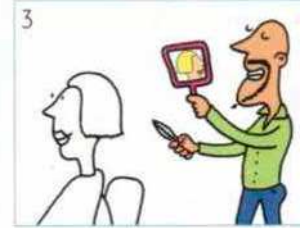
- 1 for women you can use actor or actress
 2 people often say policeman / policewoman
 3 for women you can use waiter or waitress

b Which words don't have the stress on the first syllable? Practise saying them.

c Cover the jobs. In pairs, ask and answer with the pictures.

What does he do? He's an actor.

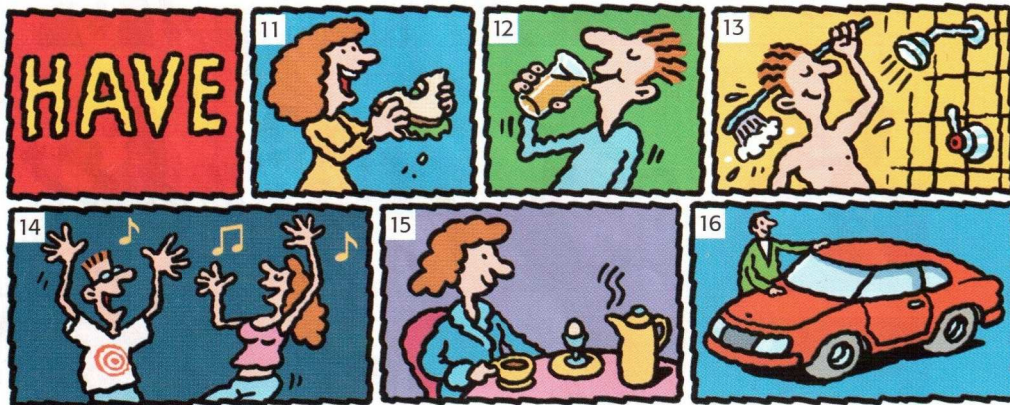
↩ p.20



Go, have, get

a Match the verbs and pictures.

- away (for the weekend)
- by bus
- for a walk
- home (by bus / car)
- out (on Friday night)
- 1 shopping
- to a restaurant /'restrɒnt/
- to bed (late)
- to church / to mosque /mɒsk/
- to the beach



- 15 breakfast / lunch / dinner
- a car
- a drink
- a good time
- a sandwich
- a shower

- a newspaper (= buy)
- a taxi / bus / train (= take)
- an e-mail / letter (= receive)
- dressed
- home (= arrive)
- to a restaurant (= arrive)
- 23 up



b What's the difference between *go home* and *get home*?

c Cover the expressions and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

◀ p.56



CD1 - 27

1

Listen A tourist arrives at a hotel in Italy. He is looking for a room for a couple of nights. Read his conversation with a receptionist and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.

Receptionist: Buongiorno. Posso aiutarla?

Man: Good afternoon. Do you have any vacancies? I'm looking for a room for a couple of nights.

Receptionist: It would be for tonight and tomorrow night, wouldn't it? And would you like a single or double room?

Man: A single please.

Receptionist: OK. Let me check. Yes... there's a single room left on the first floor. It's a bright room, on the seafront.

Man: On the seafront? Oh, no. It must be too noisy. Haven't you got a quieter room?

Receptionist: We've another room on the third floor overlooking our outdoor swimming pool.

Man: That would be fine, provided it isn't next to the lift.

Receptionist: I'm afraid it is.

Man: In that case, I'm not interested in it. There are people always taking the lift at all times and making noise.

Receptionist: I'm really sorry, but we haven't got any other room left... Just a moment. There's a booking cancellation for room 208. It's a single room on the second floor. It overlooks our back garden. Would it be OK?

Man: Fantastic. How much is it for two nights?

Receptionist: It's € 75 a night, breakfast included.

Man: OK. I'll have it.

Receptionist: Fine. Can you fill in this form, please?



- 1 The man is looking for a single room.
- 2 There are no vacancies in the hotel.
- 3 The hotel is located by the sea.
- 4 The man doesn't want a room on the first floor.
- 5 He thinks the room overlooking the pool is too noisy.
- 6 He doesn't want a room near the lift.

T F

T F

T F

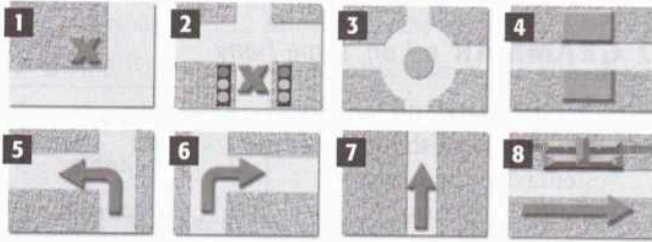
T F

T F

T F

1 VOCABULARY directions

Complete the words and phrases.



- 1 on the corner
 2 at the t_____ l_____
 3 a r_____
 4 o_____
 5 turn l_____
- 6 turn r_____
 7 go s_____
 o_____
 8 go p_____ the
 station

2 ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS

Complete the dialogue with these words.

exactly Excuse near say first
 tell way Where's

- A 1 Excuse me. 2 _____ Barton Street, please?
 B Sorry, I don't know.
 A Excuse me. Is Barton Street 3 _____ here?
 C Barton Street? I know the name, but I don't know
 4 _____ where it is. Sorry.
 A Excuse me. Can you 5 _____ me the
 6 _____ to Barton Street?
 D Yes. Turn right at the traffic lights. Then it's the
 7 _____ on the left.
 A Sorry, could you 8 _____ that again?

3 SOCIAL ENGLISH

Match the phrases.

- 1 Let's ask that man. a I'm only joking.
 2 You were right. b He probably knows the way.
 3 Excuse me. We're lost. c It was the second on the left.
 4 Don't be angry. d Could you help us?

4 READING

a Read the information about getting around London.

Getting around London

By underground

The London Underground, usually called 'the tube', is **enormous** and can take you everywhere quickly. However, it is hot and uncomfortable in the summer, and can be **confusing** for tourists, who often get on the wrong train. It can also be very **crowded** in the 'rush hour' (7.00–9.00 in the morning and 5.00–7.00 in the evening).

By bus

The buses give you a good view of the sights, especially if you travel upstairs, but if the traffic is bad, your journey can take a long time. Special tickets, called travelcards, can be used on both buses and the underground and are quite **economical**.



By taxi or car

Taxis are **excellent**, but very expensive. Never take a car into central London – it's nearly impossible to park, and you also have to pay a congestion charge (currently £5) every time you drive into the centre.

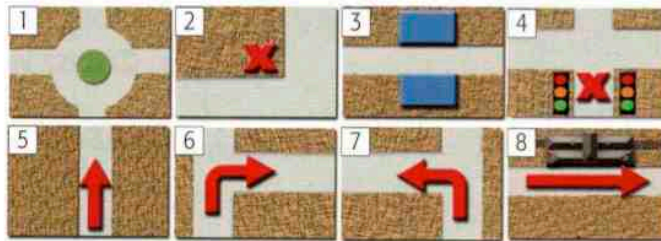
b Answer the questions.

- 1 What's another name for the London Underground?
 - 2 When is the underground usually very busy?
 - 3 Where is a good place to sit to see the sights?
 - 4 Where can you use travelcards?
 - 5 What's the problem with taking a taxi?
 - 6 How much do you have to pay if you take your car into the centre of London?
- c Match the **highlighted** adjectives to their meanings.
- very big enormous full of people _____
 very good _____ difficult to _____
 quite cheap _____ understand _____

VOCABULARY directions

a Match the words and pictures.

- on the corner
 at the traffic lights
 a roundabout
 opposite



- turn left
 turn right
 go straight on
 go past (the station)

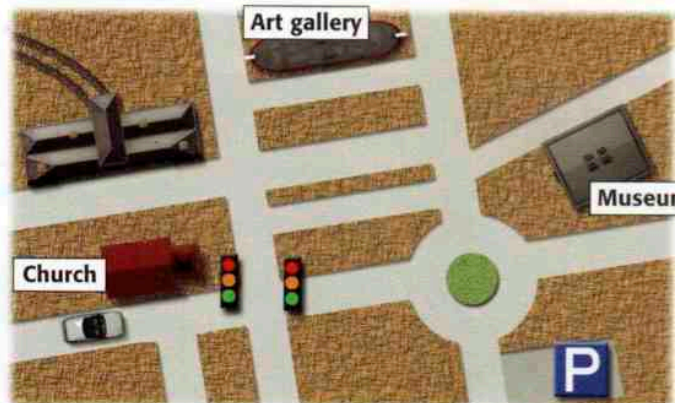
b In pairs, cover the words and test your partner.

ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS

a **6.16** Allie and Mark are trying to find the restaurant. Cover the dialogue and listen. Can you mark King Street on the map?

YOU SAY YOU HEAR

- | | |
|--|--|
| Excuse me. Where's King Street, please? | 1 Sorry, I _____ know. |
| Excuse me. Is King Street near here? | 2 King Street? It's _____ here but I don't know exactly _____. Sorry. |
| Thank you.
Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to King Street? | 3 Yes. Go _____ on. Go past the church, and then turn _____ at the traffic lights. And then I think it's the _____ on the right.
Yes, go... |
| Sorry, could you say that again, please?
Thank you. | |



b Listen again. Complete the YOU HEAR phrases.

- c **6.17** Listen and repeat the YOU SAY phrases. Copy the rhythm.
- d In pairs, roleplay asking for and giving directions. A ask for the art gallery and the car park, B ask for the museum and the station. Start where Allie's car is.

Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the art gallery?

Yes, go...

SOCIAL ENGLISH

a **6.18** Listen and complete the sentences.

- 1 Allie I'm sure she said the _____ on the right.
 2 Mark I don't think he knows. He's a _____.
 3 Allie Can you see anywhere to _____?
 4 Mark Do you think you can park in that _____?
 5 Allie Are you saying I _____ park?

b Do they enjoy their dinner?

c Who says the USEFUL PHRASES, Mark or Allie? Listen again and check. How do you say them in your language?

USEFUL PHRASES

- Let's ask that man there.
 Excuse me! We're lost.
 You see. I was right. (opposite = *wrong*)
 Here it is.
 I'm only joking.



Common adjectives

1 Colours and common adjectives

a What colour is it? Match the words and colours.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> black | <input type="checkbox"/> orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> blue | <input type="checkbox"/> pink |
| <input type="checkbox"/> brown /braʊn/ | <input type="checkbox"/> red |
| <input type="checkbox"/> green | <input type="checkbox"/> white |
| <input type="checkbox"/> grey /greɪ/ | <input type="checkbox"/> yellow /'jeləʊ/ |



b Match the words and pictures 1–13.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> bad | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> beautiful /'bjʊ:tɪfl/ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> big | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dangerous | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dirty /'dɜ:tɪ/ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> easy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> empty | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> expensive | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fast /fɑ:st/ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> high | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> old | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rich | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> wet | _____ |



c Match these adjectives with their opposites in b.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|------|------------|-------|
| cheap | clean | difficult | dry | full /fʊl/ | good |
| low /ləʊ/ | new | poor | safe | slow | small |
| | | | | ugly | |

d Test your partner.

What's the opposite of cheap? Expensive. What's the...?

⊞ p.28

2 Appearance, quite / very

a Match the words and pictures.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | dark |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fat | thin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> long | short (hair) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> old | young /jʌŋ/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tall | short |

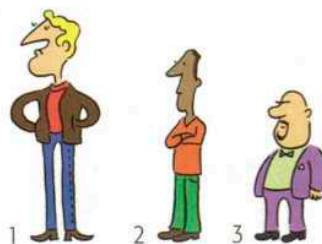


b Cover the adjectives and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

c How tall are they? Complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------|
| quite tall | very tall | not very tall |
|------------|-----------|---------------|

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1 He's 2.00 m. | He's _____. |
| 2 He's 1.80 m. | He's _____. |
| 3 He's 1.65 m. | He's _____. |



⊞ p.29

a Match the verbs and pictures.

- cook
- do
- drink
- drive
- eat
- 9 go
- have
- 8 like
- listen /'lɪsən/
- 1 live /lɪv/
- play
- 7 read
- 13 smoke
- speak
- study
- 10 watch
- wear /weə/
- work

b Cover the verbs.
Test yourself or a partner.

🔍 p.16



1 in a flat



2 in an office



3 children



4 economics



5 German



6 a VW



7 a newspaper



8 animals



9 to the cinema



10 television



11 to the radio



12 the guitar



13 a cigarette



14 exercise



15 tennis



16 a sandwich for lunch



17 coffee



18 fast food



19 dinner



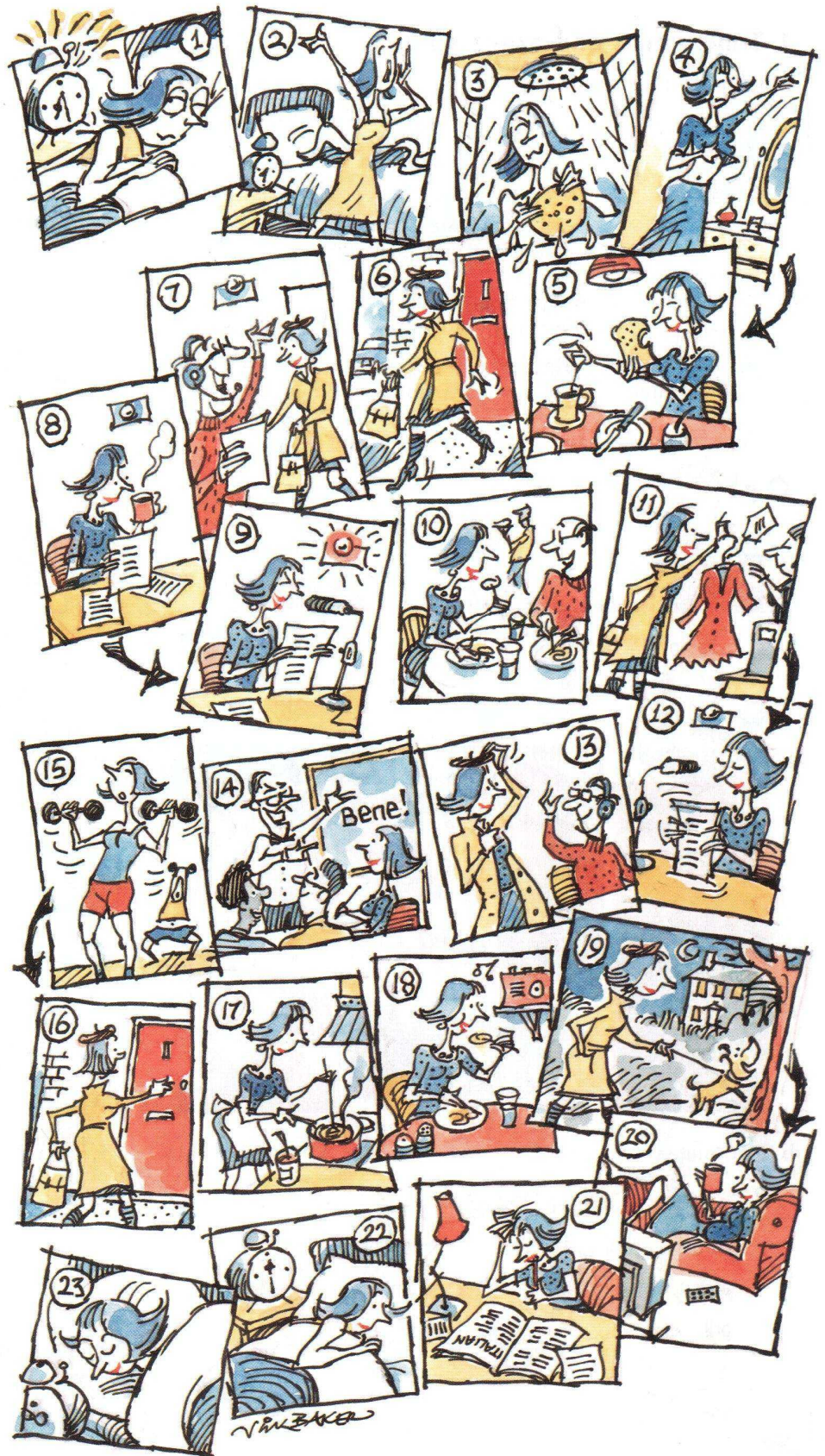
20 housework / homework



21 glasses

a Match the verbs and pictures.

- do her Italian homework
- finish work / school
- 4 get dressed /drest/
- get home
- get to work / school
- 2 get up
- go home
- go shopping
- go to bed
- go to her Italian class
- go to the gym /dʒɪm/
- 6 go to work / school
- have a coffee
- 3 have a shower / a bath
- 5 have breakfast /'brekfəst/
- have dinner
- have lunch
- make the dinner
- sleep (for seven hours)
- start work / school
- take (the dog for a walk)
- 1 wake up (early / late)
- watch TV

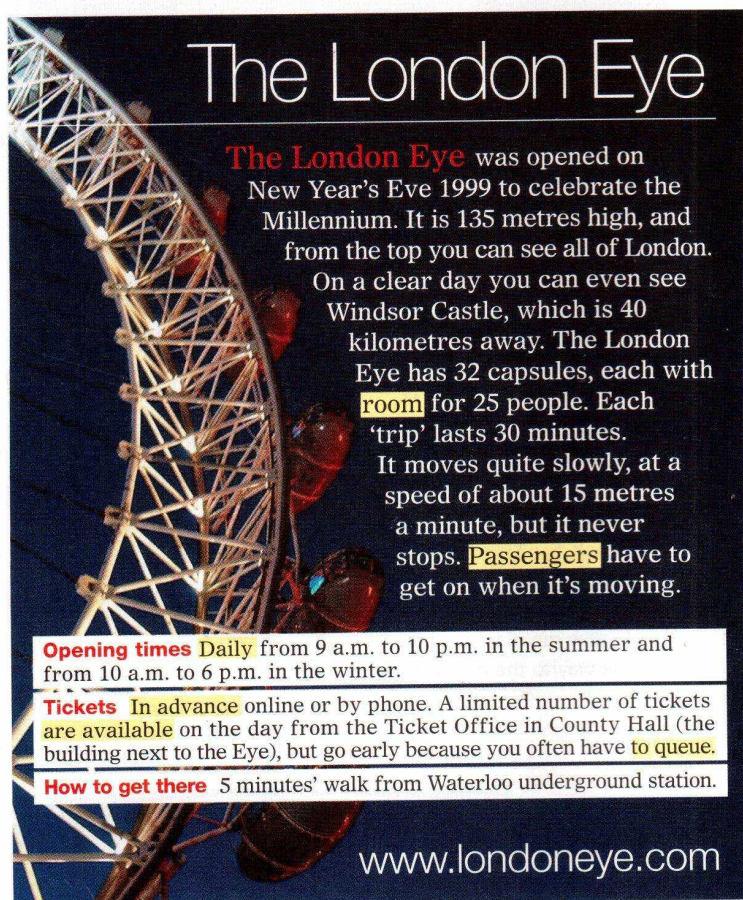


b Cover the verbs. In pairs, use the pictures to describe Vicky's day.

➡ p.30

a Quickly read the guidebook extract about the London Eye and answer the questions.

- 1 How high is the London Eye? _____
- 2 How far can you see on a clear day? _____
- 3 How many capsules are there? _____
- 4 How many passengers are there in each capsule? _____
- 5 How long is the trip? _____
- 6 How fast does it move? _____
- 7 What time does it open / close? In the summer _____
In the winter _____
- 8 Can you get tickets on the day you want to go? _____
- 9 Where is the ticket office? _____
- 10 Which underground station is near the London Eye? _____



The London Eye

The London Eye was opened on New Year's Eve 1999 to celebrate the Millennium. It is 135 metres high, and from the top you can see all of London. On a clear day you can even see Windsor Castle, which is 40 kilometres away. The London Eye has 32 capsules, each with **room** for 25 people. Each 'trip' lasts 30 minutes. It moves quite slowly, at a speed of about 15 metres a minute, but it never stops. **Passengers** have to get on when it's moving.

Opening times Daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. in the summer and from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the winter.

Tickets In advance online or by phone. A limited number of tickets are available on the day from the Ticket Office in County Hall (the building next to the Eye), but go early because you often have to **queue**.

How to get there 5 minutes' walk from Waterloo underground station.

www.londoneye.com

b Match the **highlighted** words and expressions with their meanings.

- | | |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 1 _____ | before you go |
| 2 _____ | you can buy them |
| 3 _____ | every day |
| 4 _____ | to wait in a line |
| 5 _____ | space (for people or things) |
| 6 _____ | people who are travelling |

c Would you like to go on the London Eye? Why (not)?

3 VOCABULARY places in a city

a Is there a building in your town with a very good view? Where is it? What's its name?

b  **p.152 Vocabulary Bank** *Town and city.*

4 SPEAKING

In pairs, answer these questions.


Your town


Tourist information

- 1 Do you live in a village, town, or city?
- 2 Do many tourists visit? When do they come?
- 3 Are there any important tourist areas near where you live?
- 4 Where you live, is there...? Write the name.
 - an interesting museum _____
 - a famous street _____
 - a beautiful square _____
 - a famous bridge _____
 - a good art gallery _____
 - an old castle _____
 - an important church or mosque _____
 - a good department store _____
 - a good, cheap hotel _____
 - a street market _____
- 5 What are the top three tourist attractions in your town?

5 PRONUNCIATION city names

Place names in the UK and Ireland are sometimes difficult for visitors to pronounce and understand, e.g. *Leicester* /'lestə/.

a **6.14**  Listen. What are the eight cities?

b Listen again and repeat the city names. Which city names have an /ə/ sound? 

c Practise saying the city names.

d  **p.157 Sound Bank.** Look at the spellings for /ə/.

6 **6.15** SONG *Waterloo Sunset*

3A adjectives

It's a **big** house.
They're **pretty** flowers.

- Adjectives go before a noun. **NOT** It's a house-big.
- Adjectives don't change before a plural noun. **NOT** They're prettys flowers.

3B telling the time

What's the time?



It's seven o'clock.



It's half past nine.



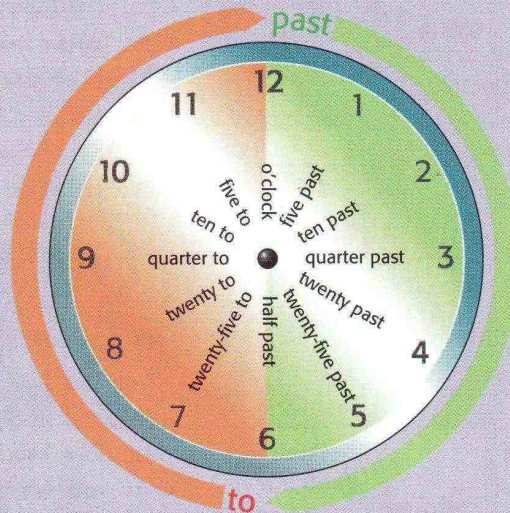
It's quarter to two.



It's twenty-five past one.



It's twenty to four.



- Use *It's* + time to say what time it is.
- You can ask *What's the time?* or *What time is it?*
- Use *at* + time to say when you do something.
A *What time do you get up?*
B *I get up at half past seven.*

⚠ You can also say the time like this.
1.25 = *It's one twenty-five.*

3C adverbs of frequency

I **always** have toast for breakfast.
Do you **usually** go to work by bus?
She doesn't **often** go to bed late.
They're **sometimes** late.
She **hardly ever** watches TV.
He is **never** stressed.

- Use adverbs of frequency to answer the question *How often...?*
- Adverbs of frequency go before all verbs (except *be*).

⚠ Use a verb with *never* and *hardly ever*.
He never smokes. **NOT** *He doesn't never smoke.*

3D prepositions of time

in

the morning
the afternoon
the evening
December
the summer
1998

on

Monday (morning)
the 12th of July
my birthday

at

three o'clock
midday / midnight
lunchtime
night
the weekend
Christmas / Easter / New Year

- Use *in* for parts of the day, months, seasons, and years.
- Use *on* for days and dates.
- Use *at* for times of the day, *night*, *the weekend*, and festivals.

3A

a Underline the adjectives in these sentences.

- She's a beautiful actress.
- Hi. I'm Carla. Nice to meet you.
 - Do you like Japanese food?
 - It's an international school.
 - They're a typical British family.
 - My father makes fantastic pasta.
 - Do you work with other people?
 - I'm a professional footballer.
 - We're good friends.

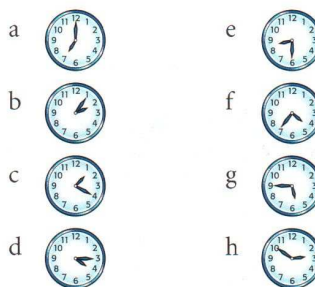
b Are the **highlighted** phrases right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong phrases.

- She has **hair red** . She has red hair.
- Do you like **fast cars** ? _____
 - They're **French girls** . _____
 - I have **a family big** . _____
 - He's **an English actor** . _____
 - They're **news boots** . _____
 - It's **a flat expensive** . _____

3B

What's the time? Match the times with the clocks.

- It's quarter to six. g
- It's five past two.
 - It's quarter past four.
 - It's ten to three.
 - It's twenty-five to five.
 - It's seven o'clock.
 - It's twenty past one.
 - It's half past eight.



3C

a Complete the sentences with an adverb of frequency.

never always hardly ever sometimes usually

- They never drive – they don't have a car.
- I _____ drink champagne – only at Christmas.
 - She _____ eats meat. She's a vegetarian.
 - He doesn't have a watch so he's _____ late.
 - We _____ get up at 7.30, except at weekends.
 - I don't do a lot of exercise but I _____ go swimming.

b Order the words to make sentences.

- always she at six up gets She always gets up at six.
- for late always I am class
 - meet ever hardly we
 - what work you usually time do finish ?
 - morning in the hungry I am never
 - often I read don't the newspaper
 - restaurants sometimes expensive to go we
 - wine good usually very is this

3D

a Complete with *in*, *on*, or *at*.

- on July 9th
- _____ 6.30
 - _____ the evening
 - _____ the weekend
 - _____ the 1st of January
 - _____ the winter
 - _____ 2005
 - _____ lunchtime
 - _____ September
 - _____ night
 - _____ Thursday morning
 - _____ Easter
 - _____ Saturday

b Complete with *in*, *on*, or *at* and a time expression.

five o'clock July 4th Christmas Sundays
the summer midnight the afternoon nine o'clock

In the UK people usually start work at nine o'clock .

- On December 31st many people drink champagne _____.
- In the USA they celebrate Independence Day _____.
- Many people all over the world give presents _____.
- In Italy it's usually very hot _____.
- In many countries shops are closed _____.
- In Spain many people have a siesta _____.
- Traditionally, British people have a cup of tea _____.

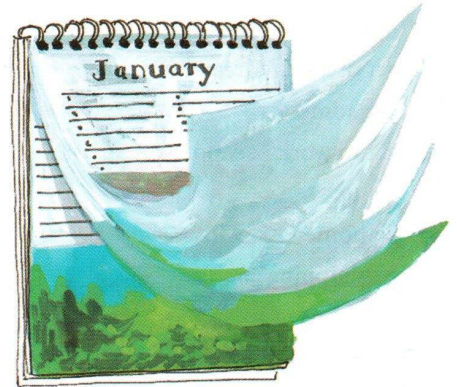
Times and dates

1 Time words and expressions

a Complete the expressions.

How often do you see your friends?

MTWThFSS	every <i>day</i> /'evri/
week 1, week 2, etc.	every w _____
Jan, Feb, March, etc.	every m _____
2001, 2002, 2003, etc.	every y _____
only on Mondays	once a _____ /wans/
on Mondays and Wednesdays	twice a _____
on Mondays and Wednesdays and Fridays	three times a _____
in January, April, July, and October	four times a _____



b Cover the right-hand column. Test yourself.

◀ p.33

2 The date

a Match the words and pictures.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> spring | <input type="checkbox"/> Easter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> summer | <input type="checkbox"/> Christmas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> autumn /'ɔ:təm/ | <input type="checkbox"/> New Year |
| <input type="checkbox"/> winter | |



b Complete the months. Remember to use CAPITAL letters!

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <u> </u> anuary /'dʒænjuəri/ | <u> </u> uly /dʒu'laɪ/ |
| <u> </u> ebuary /'februəri/ | <u> </u> ugust /'ɔ:gəst/ |
| <u> </u> arch | <u> </u> eptember /sep'tembə/ |
| <u> </u> ril /'eɪprɪl/ | <u> </u> ctober /ɒk'teɪbə/ |
| <u> </u> ay | <u> </u> ovember /nəʊ'vembə/ |
| <u> </u> une | <u> </u> ecember /dɪ'sembə/ |

c Complete the numbers and words.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 1st _____ | first /fɜ:st/ |
| 2nd _____ | _____ /'sekənd/ |
| _____ | third /θɜ:d/ |
| 4th _____ | _____ |
| _____ | fifth /fɪfθ/ |
| 6th _____ | _____ |
| 7th _____ | _____ |
| _____ | eighth |
| _____ | ninth |
| 10th _____ | _____ |
| 11th _____ | _____ |
| _____ | twelfth /twelfθ/ |
| 13th _____ | _____ |
| 14th _____ | _____ |
| _____ | twentieth /'twentiəθ/ |
| 21st _____ | _____ |
| _____ | twenty-second |
| 23rd _____ | _____ |
| _____ | twenty-fourth |
| 30th _____ | _____ /'θɜ:tɪəθ/ |
| _____ | thirty-first |

All other ordinal numbers = number + *th*,
e.g. fifteenth, sixteenth.

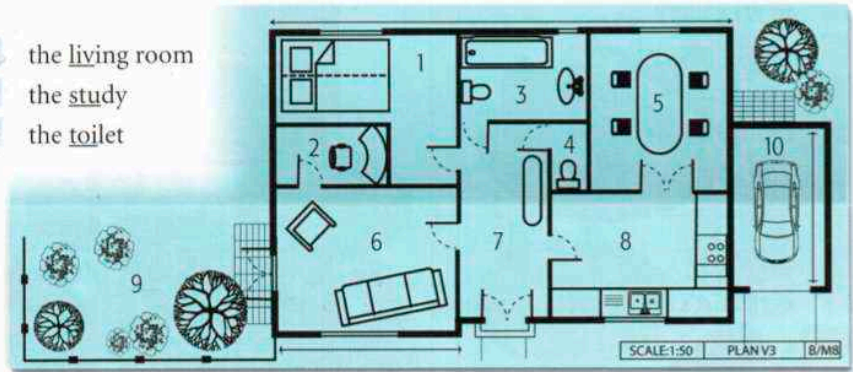
d Look at the example. What's the date today?
12/3 = *the twelfth of March* OR *March the twelfth*

◀ p.34

1 Rooms

Match the words and pictures.

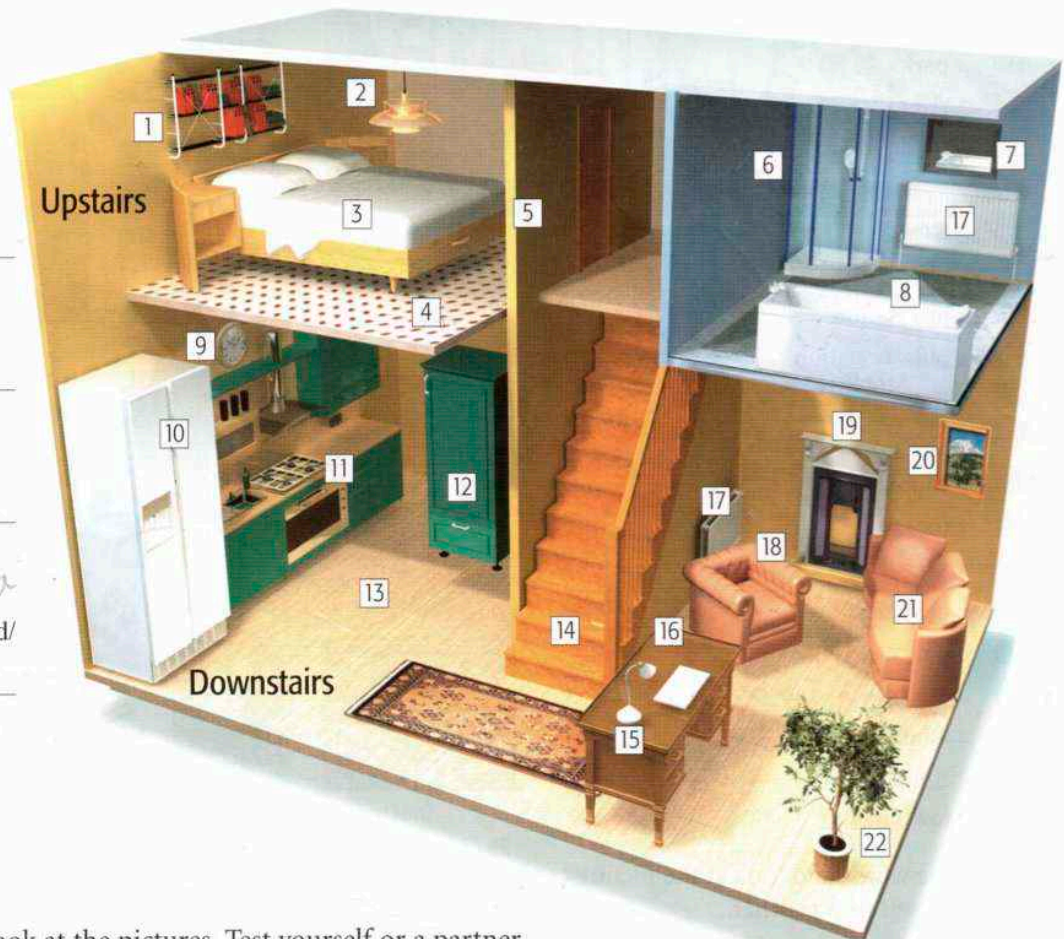
- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | the <u>bathroom</u> /'bɑ:θru:m/ | <input type="checkbox"/> the <u>living room</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | the <u>bedroom</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> the <u>study</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | the <u>dining room</u> /'daɪnɪŋ/ | <input type="checkbox"/> the <u>toilet</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | the <u>garage</u> /'gærɑ:ʒ/ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | the <u>garden</u> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | the <u>hall</u> /hɔ:l/ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | the <u>kitchen</u> /'kɪtʃɪn/ | |



2 Furniture and decoration

a Match the words and pictures.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | an <u>armchair</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a <u>desk</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a <u>fireplace</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a <u>lamp</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a <u>picture</u> /'pɪktʃə/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a <u>plant</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a <u>sofa</u> /'səʊfə/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a <u>bath</u> /bɑ:θ/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a <u>mirror</u> /'mɪrə/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a <u>shower</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a <u>bed</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a <u>light</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I | <u>shelves</u> (a shelf) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a <u>clock</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a <u>cooker</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a <u>cupboard</u> /'kʌbəd/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a <u>fridge</u> /frɪdʒ/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>carpet</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>central heating</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>floor</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>stairs</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a <u>wall</u> /wɔ:l/ |



b Cover the words and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

c What things do you have in your house / flat?

⬅ p.64

Match the words and pictures.



Breakfast



Lunch/dinner



Desserts/snacks

Breakfast

- bread /bred/
- 8 butter
- cereal /'siəriəl/
- cheese
- 2 coffee
- 12 eggs
- jam /dʒæm/
- (orange) juice /dʒu:s/
- milk
- 6 sugar /'fʊgə/
- tea
- toast

Lunch / dinner

- fish
- ketchup
- 23 meat (steak and chicken)
- (olive) oil
- pasta
- 19 rice
- a salad /'sæləd/

Vegetables /'vedʒtəblz/

- carrots /'kærəts/
- chips (French fries)
- a lettuce /'letɪs/
- mushrooms
- an onion /'ʌnjən/
- peas /pi:z/
- potatoes /pə'teɪtəʊz/
- 21 tomatoes /tə'mɑ:təʊz/

Desserts / snacks /dɪ'zɜ:ts/

- 37 biscuits /'bɪskɪts/
- cake
- chocolate /'tʃɒklət/
- crisps
- fruit salad
- ice cream
- sandwiches
- sweets

Fruit /fru:t/

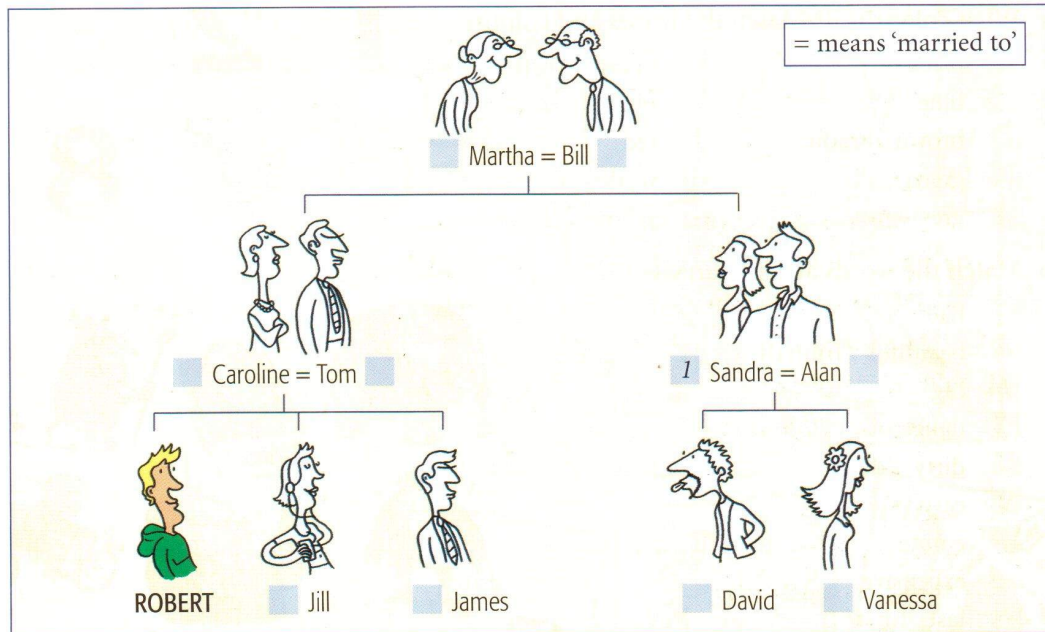
- 29 apples
- 28 bananas
- grapes
- oranges
- a pineapple

Cover the words and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

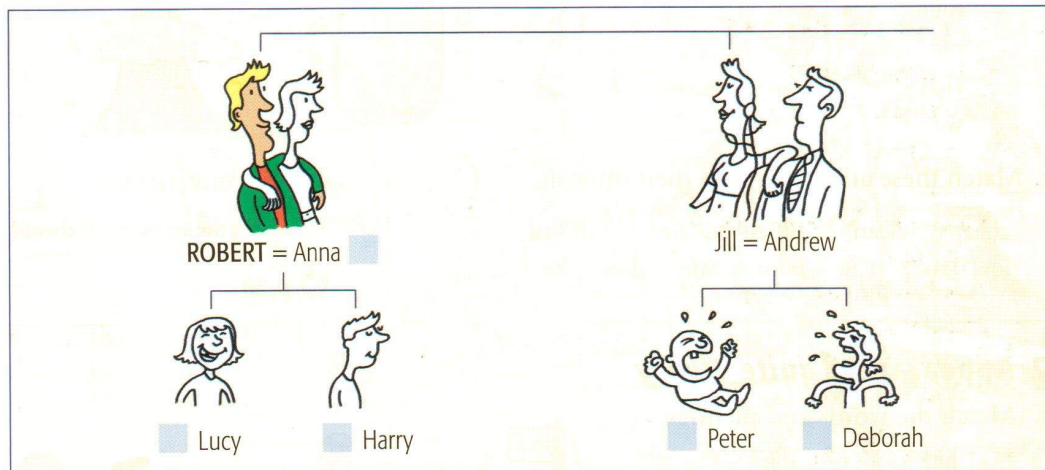
p.76

a Look at the two family trees. Number the people in relation to Robert.

- 1 aunt /ɑ:nt/
- 2 brother /'brʌðə/
- 3 cousin /'kʌzn/
- 4 father /'fɑ:ðə/
- 5 grandfather
- 6 grandmother
- 7 mother /'mʌðə/
- 8 sister
- 9 uncle /'ʌŋkl/



- 10 daughter /'dɔ:tə/
- 11 nephew /'nefju:/
- 12 niece /ni:s/
- 13 son /sʌn/
- 14 wife



b Cover the words. In pairs, ask and answer.

Who's Martha?

She's Robert's grandmother.

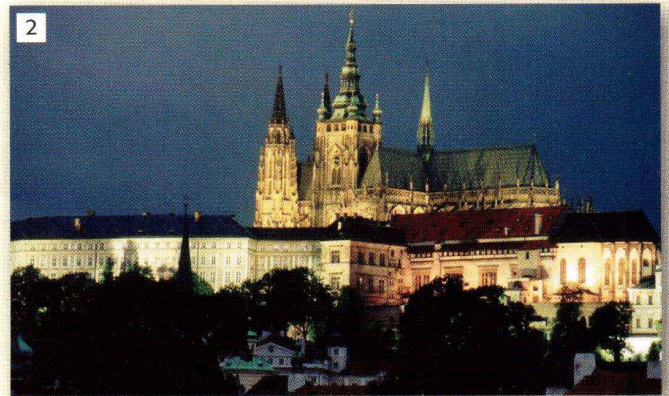
c Complete with *children, grandparents, parents*. How do you pronounce them?

- 1 my father and my mother → my _____ /'peərənts/
- 2 my grandfather and my grandmother → my _____
- 3 my son and my daughter → my _____

⚠ My wife's mother = my mother-in-law
My husband's sister = my sister-in-law, etc.

➡ p.23

a Look at the two postcards. Do you know which city it is?



b Quickly read Melanie's postcard. Which postcard is it?

Dear Kim,

Hope you're OK. We ____ (have) a great holiday here!
 We ____ (arrive) four days ago, and we ____ (stay) in
 a small hotel in the old town. Yesterday morning we
 ____ (go) to see the castle, and in the afternoon we
 ____ (visit) a beer factory.

At the moment we ____ (sit) in a café in the main
 square. It's really beautiful. There ____ (be) a
 wonderful old clock - you can see it in the picture.

My favourite area is Mala Strana. It's the old part
 of Prague and it's fantastic. There ____ (be) a lot of
 nice restaurants, and we usually ____ (go) for a walk
 there in the evening and then ____ (have) dinner.
 You'd really like it.

See you next week!

Love,
 Melanie

PS Matthew sends his love.



Kim Williams
8 Freeman Place
Clifton
Bristol BS4 6MR
England

c Read the postcard again. Put the verbs in the correct form (present simple, present continuous, or past simple).

WRITE a postcard to another student. Imagine you're on holiday in another town or city. Give this information.

- Are you having a good time?
- When did you arrive?
- Where are you staying?
- What did you do yesterday?
- Where are you at the moment?
- What are you doing?
- Say something about the town / city.
- Say what you usually do in the evening.

Check your postcard for mistakes.

VOCABULARY verb phrases

a Match the verbs and phrases.

ask	call	check out	pay	sign	need
1 _____ of a hotel	4 _____ your name				
2 _____ for the bill	5 _____ help with your luggage				
3 _____ by credit card	6 _____ a taxi (for somebody)				



b In pairs, test your partner.

CHECKING OUT

a 8.15 Mark is leaving the hotel. Cover the dialogue and listen. What does he ask for? What two things doesn't he need?

YOU HEAR YOU SAY

Good morning, sir.	Good morning. Can I have my bill, please? I'm checking out.
¹ Which room _____ it?	Room 425.
² _____ you have anything from the minibar last night?	Yes, a mineral water.
Here you are.	
³ How _____ you like to pay?	American Express.
⁴ Thank you. OK. _____ you sign here, please? Thank you.	
⁵ _____ you like me to call a taxi for you?	No, thanks.
⁶ _____ you need any help with your luggage?	No, I'm fine, thanks.
Have a good trip, Mr Ryder.	Thank you.
Goodbye.	Goodbye.



b Listen again. Complete the YOU HEAR phrases.

c 8.16 Listen and repeat the YOU SAY phrases. Copy the rhythm.

d In pairs, roleplay the dialogue.

SOCIAL ENGLISH

a 8.17 Listen. Circle the correct answer.

- Allie says the traffic is **terrible** / **horrible**.
- Mark gets a **taxi** / **train** to the airport.
- Allie is going to meet Mark at the **station** / **airport**.
- Mark's flight leaves in **30** / **40** minutes.
- Allie's boss said she **can** / **can't** go to the conference.

b What do you think is going to happen to Mark and Allie in the future?

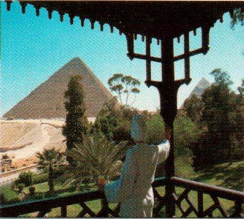
c Who says the USEFUL PHRASES, Mark or Allie? Listen again and check. How do you say them in your language?



USEFUL PHRASES

*I'll call a taxi.	Could you call me a taxi, please?
Well, thanks for everything.	Sorry I'm late.
*I'll meet you (at the airport).	Have a safe trip!
Where can we meet?	*I'll = I will (future)

a Read about the three hotels. Which one would you most like to go to?



Mena House Oberoi Hotel, Giza, Egypt

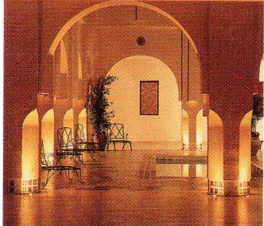
This hotel is where Egyptian kings stayed! It is a luxury hotel with the best view of the pyramids, and is the only hotel in Egypt with a golf course. Double rooms from €249.
www.oberoihotels.com

Hotel Danieli, Venice, Italy



This hotel has 91 beautiful rooms. The best rooms are in the old part (ask for Dandolo's palace) and there's a wonderful roof terrace with views over the lagoon. Double rooms from €349.
danieli.hotelinvenice.com

THE RESIDENCE, TUNIS, TUNISIA



This amazing hotel has a sea water spa and beautiful gardens. Famous guests include Sting and Catherine Deneuve. Double rooms from €211.
www.theresidence-tunis.com

b Read Sylvie's e-mail. Which hotel is she writing to?

From Sylvie Vartan sylvievartan@hotmail.com
To
Subject Reservation for November

Dear Sir / ¹ *Madam*

I would like to make a ² _____ for a single ³ _____ for three ⁴ _____, 24, 25, and 26 November.
 I would like a room with a ⁵ _____ of the gardens, if possible. Could you send me some ⁶ _____ about the spa treatments?
⁷ _____ confirm the reservation.
⁸ _____

Sylvie Vartan

c Complete the e-mail with these words.

Madam information Please nights
 reservation room Yours view

d Complete the chart.

	Informal e-mails (to a friend)	Formal e-mails (to a hotel)
Beginning	Hi / Hello / Dear (<i>Antonio</i>)	_____ (<i>Sir / Madam / Mr. Smith</i>)
End	Hope to hear from you soon. All the best / Love	Please _____ (<i>the reservation</i>).
Name	First name only	First name and _____

WRITE an e-mail to one of the hotels to make a reservation for you and your partner, family, etc.

Say...

- what room(s) you would like (single, double, how many).
- when you want to go (number of nights and dates).

Ask...

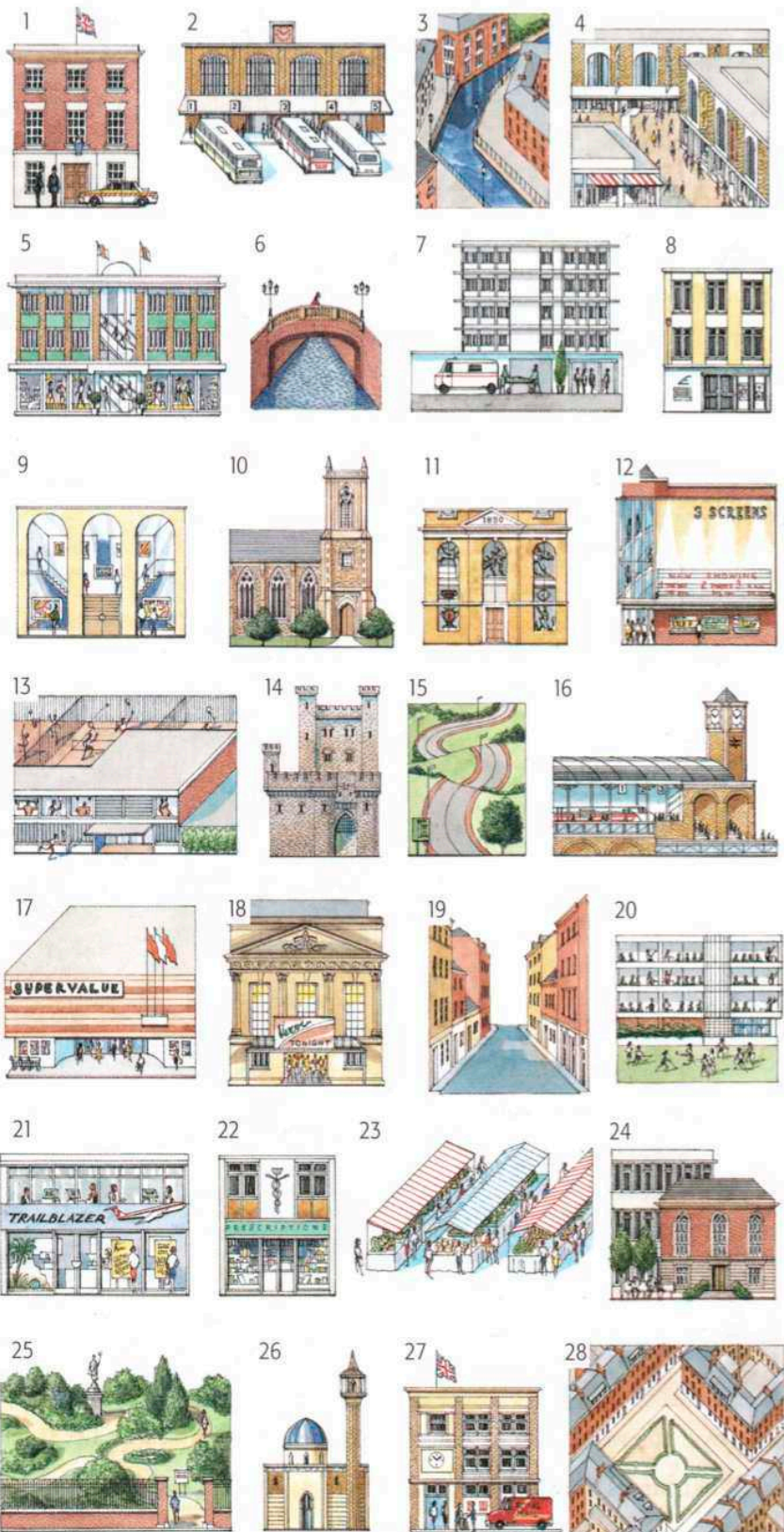
- for a room with a view and information about something.
- the hotel to confirm the reservation.

Check your e-mail for mistakes.

Town and city

a Match the words and pictures.

- an art gallery
 - a castle /'kɑ:sl/
 - a cinema /'sɪnəmə/
 - a museum /'mju:ziəm/
 - a theatre /'θiətə/
-
- a bank
 - a chemist's / pharmacy /'kemɪsts/
 - a department store
 - a market
 - a shopping centre /'sentə/
 - a supermarket
-
- a bridge /brɪdʒ/
 - a park
 - a river /'rɪvə/
 - a road
 - a square /skweə/
 - a street
-
- a bus station
 - a railway station
 - a travel agent's
-
- a church
 - a mosque
-
- a hospital
 - a police station
 - a post office
 - a school
 - a sports centre
 - a town hall



b Cover the words and look at the pictures.
Test yourself or a partner.

◀ p.71