



جامعة تكريت

كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية

قسم اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة الأولى

مادة الأستماع والتحدث

الفصل السابع

(أنواع السكن، السؤال عن السكن)

Unit 7

How about a hostel?

Types of accommodation:

Guesthouse : بيت الضيوف a private house where you get your own room, breakfast is usually included and sometimes all meals are included too.

Campsite: مخيم/معسكر a tent with toilets and showers, sometimes there are shops.

Hostel: مسكن/مهجع large room with other guests sometimes called a dorm. There is a kitchen and there's a bar.

Hotel: فندق your own room and your own bathroom too. Breakfast is often included in the price and you can sometimes have other meals too.

Itinerary: جدول سير الرحلة/مسار الرحلة list of different places, times and dates for your travel.

Upgrade: ترقية/تحديث/ترفيه when you pay extra money to change flight class.

Depart: مغادرة/يغادر when you leave somewhere.

Cancel : ألغاء/يلغي when you tell somebody you do not want to do something that you organized earlier.

Booking number: رقم الحجز an airline or travel agency gives you this to identify your reservation.

Destination: وجهه the place that you arrive at.

Dollars=bucks دولار

Pounds=quid باوند

Noisy صاخب/مزعج

Quiet هادئ

Private خاص/شخصي

Luggage أمتعة

Expensive غالي الثمن

Convenient مريح/مناسب

Interesting ممتع

Possible محتمل

Speaking Strategy

1- Asking about accommodation السؤال عن السكن

Making a general enquiry	Asking for more detailed information	Saying 'no'	Showing interest
I'm looking for somewhere to stay	What's it like?	It's too expensive for me	Could I have a look at it?
Can you recommend somewhere central?	Can you tell me more about that?	I'm not keen on sharing a bedroom.	That sounds interesting
		It's too far from the center.	That sounds really good.
		I'm not keen on cooking my own breakfast.	That sounds great.

2- Showing people things

We use adverbs with adjectives to describe things :

Really→ I got a really big room , the pasta was really delicious

Very→ the book is very interesting, I am very happy.

Fairly→ the house is fairly new, the camera is fairly easy to carry in my pocket.

Quite→ His car is quite new, their house is quite small.

Pretty → my bedroom is pretty untidy, I am pretty sure we've met before.

3- Asking polite questions

Would it be....?

Is it possible to?

Could I?

Can I ...?

- Is it possible to travel a week later?
- Would it be possible to get a refund?
- Could I change my hotel booking too?
- Is it possible to leave the following day?
- Can I buy travel insurance?
- Would it be possible to organize transport to the hotel?
- Could I take an earlier flight?
- Can I get a special meal on the flight?

4- Giving reasons

When giving reasons , we should have a situation and a reason :

- I've hurt my leg (reason) so I can't do the cycling trip (situation)

I can't do the cycling trip(situation) because I've hurt my leg(reason).

- I can't come to the restaurant with you because I haven't got enough money.
- I can't go hiking because I haven't got the right shoes .
- I can't go on the boat trip because I get seasick very easily .
- I've got really bad sunburn so I can't come to the beach (I can't come to the beach because I've got really bad sunburn).
- I haven't got a driver's licence so I can't hire a car (I can't hire a car because I haven't got a driver's licence).