

Second term English test (Partial)

Full name: _____

An email to book a hotel

Learn how to write an email to book a hotel to practise and improve your writing skills.

Before reading

Do the preparation task first. Then read the text and tips and do the exercises.

Preparation task

Match the definitions (a–f) with the vocabulary (1–6).

Vocabulary

1. to confirm
2. to reserve a room
3. to let someone know
4. an iron
5. a promotional code
6. an accessible room

Definition

- a. to book a room
- b. a room that is designed to be easy to use, for example if you use a wheelchair
- c. a special number or password that reduces the price or increases service levels
- d. to say something is definitely true or going to happen
- e. to tell someone
- f. a metal object used to make clothes flat and smooth

Reading text: An email to book a hotel

To: info@ascot-hotel.co.uk

From: David Mathews

Subject: Booking 2 nights next week

Dear Ascot Hotel,

I would like to reserve an accessible single room for two nights with breakfast on the 22 and 23 of April. Could I have a quiet room with a view if possible, please?

I will arrive at about 10 p.m. and I have an early meeting the next morning, so please could you leave an iron and ironing board in the room?

I have a promotional code (MH2219). Please can you confirm that it is £80 per night with breakfast included?

Please could you confirm the booking? Let me know if you need any further information.

Many thanks.

With kind regards,

David Mathews

Tips

1. When writing an email to a hotel, you can start with *Hello* or *Dear* (hotel name).
2. Say clearly the dates you want, the room type and whether you want breakfast or not.
3. Don't forget to mention any additional information or special requests.
4. Ask them to confirm your booking. Give them your phone number if you prefer to be contacted that way.

Tasks

Task 1

Are the sentences true or false?

Answer		
1. David is travelling alone.	True	False
2. The hotel price for David is lower than usual.	True	False
3. David wants to iron his business clothes before his meeting the next morning.	True	False
4. The hotel costs £80 for two nights including breakfast.	True	False
5. In your email, you should say exactly which dates you want to stay in the hotel.	True	False
6. It's best to make special requests when you arrive at the hotel.	True	False

Task 2

Put the words in order to make sentences.

1. a double room reserve I would like for four nights, please. to
2. if possible. room I would with a view like a
3. I leave don't need so I will very early breakfast.
4. a bath, please? I Could a room have with

5. to use a promotional code. would like I

6. you confirm the price? Please could

Task 3

Complete the sentences with words from the box.

to	will	appreciate
would	you	let

1. I would like reserve a double room.
2. Ilike a quiet room, please.
3. Iarrive at about 6 p.m.
4. Please can.....confirm the price?
5. I wouldit if you could confirm the booking.
6. Please me know if you need any further information.

Task 4 Reading

Glamping as a Business

If you are in the hospitality industry, you might think of investing in a glamping business. This new activity is becoming increasingly popular and profitable because it is an eco-friendly activity. Glamping usually consists of staying in a glamping pod. This accommodation is a more luxurious version of a tent that includes amenities such as electricity, heat, wifi, and running water. The pod's configuration is simple and usually only accommodates two people. Luckily, the cost to maintain this type of accommodation facility is not high. It usually includes cleaning costs, marketing, water, electricity, internet, and general maintenance. Customers on tight budgets will definitely look into staying in a glamping pod. Your services should cater to the local season. This means you might have a summer-friendly setup or offer a warm escape for a wintery destination.

Why should a person in the hospitality industry invest in glamping?

How many people can usually stay in a glamping accommodation?

What is the best season of the year to market glamping accommodations?

A SOCIAL EXPERIMENT IN ONEIDA, NEW YORK

In the nineteenth century there was a village called Oneida in New York State where a "family" of 300 members lived together in a large beautiful house where they shared everything. A man named John Humphrey Noyes, and a small group of people moved there in 1848. They wanted a place where they could live according to their particular beliefs in their efforts to create a more equal society. Today, this place is touristic and, like me, many visitors come because they had relatives among those 19th century dreamers. Others just want to see for themselves the building where this successful social group in American history lived. "I don't know of anywhere else where you can live in a historical place," said the director of the Oneida site. "It's very unusual." The present owners share the building with guests who stay in large comfortably furnished bedrooms with private baths. There are eight guest rooms in the hotel area, and each guest pays \$100 for a big bedroom, a simple breakfast and a private tour of the 10,300-square-meter building, which also contains 35 apartments. The library and the building's grounds are also open to guests, as well as several of the public rooms. The 170-year-old library, unchanged from the original construction, holds a rich collection of 19th century books and magazines, which learners used to study Latin, Greek, algebra and astronomy. This place is open for everybody and it's worth a visit

19. John Humphrey Noyes travelled to New York State

- A. to visit his family.
- B. to change his way of life.
- C. to know more about his country.

20. Nowadays Oneida is

- A. a hotel.
- B. a display.
- C. a school.

21. The writer visited the place because he

- A. had particular social beliefs.
- B. had family who had lived there.
- C. had interest in historical buildings.

22. If you want to see the building,

- A. you need to pay to have a guided visit.
- B. you can join a small group of people.
- C. you will have your own guide included.

23. All visitors to the Oneida historical site

- A. have access to most parts of the house.
- B. have to go to the 19th century library.
- C. are not allowed to see certain places.

24. The old library

- A. has changed a little.
- B. has remained the same.
- C. has been damaged.

25. People at Oneida studied

- A. languages.
- B. politics.
- C. anatomy.

Introduction to Hotel English, Part 1

If you're working in, or thinking of working in the hotel industry, it's important to know the differences between the many types of hotels that exist today. Just as hotel guests compare the facilities and amenities offered by each hotel, before choosing the best fit for their planned vacation or business trip, any potential hotel employee will want to find the work environment that appeals to them the most!

In the past, a hotel could be chosen simply by the number of stars next to its name, or the cost of a room. Nowadays, there are not only hotels to suit every budget, but also to satisfy the needs of all sorts of different clients. Hotel guests may be families vacationing with children, couples on their honeymoon, single businessmen and women needing extended stay accommodation, or large groups attending meetings, conferences and exhibitions.

Hotels have sprung up worldwide, that cater to the very specialized tastes of their guests. Some people want to stay in eco-friendly surroundings, some want to take their pets with them when they travel, some want to learn a skill, like cooking or painting, and others want to do nothing more than spend their days in bubbling spa water, eat 'healthy' food and lose some weight.

All hotels, regardless of price and style, share certain characteristics. At the lower end of the market, they offer travelers the basics: a simple room with a bed (or beds) to sleep in and use of a bathroom. At the upper end of the market on the other hand, guests may experience the ultimate in luxury and comfort: they stay in designer styled rooms and suites with custom made fixtures and furnishings, and enjoy superior facilities and services. Luxury hotels offer everything from indoor and outdoor swimming pools to gourmet restaurants and spa treatment and fitness centers. However, the height of luxury for many guests is that they are cared for by multiple members of hotel staff, whose job it is to make them feel pampered!

Hostels: Perhaps the most basic of hotel types is the hostel. Popular with backpackers and travelers on very limited budgets, hostels offer little more than a place to sleep. Accommodation is often in shared rooms with shared bathroom facilities and, if guests are lucky, there may be a kitchen of sorts, where food can be heated and drinks made. For students and young people more interested in the trip than in where they catch a few hours sleep, a hostel is often seen as a place to meet up with other like-minded travelers, and its lack of comfort is happily ignored.

Motels: A motel is a simple hotel, designed to accommodate motorists on long trips, who need to break their journey for a night before continuing on to a final destination. Motels originated in the United States, where they were first seen along empty stretches of the new Interstate Highways. The main feature of their design was the

way individual rooms were built facing parking areas and rooms could be entered without having to pass through a lobby, as you would in a hotel.

A typical motel room contains one or more beds, a TV, a small kitchen area with refrigerator and microwave, and a bathroom. Guests generally check-in at an on site reception office, pay in advance, and vacate their rooms when they are ready to continue their journey.

In recent years and in many countries, motels have developed an unfortunate reputation as places where rooms can be rented by the hour, and where guests are not of the most desirable type. However, many motel chains, both in the United States and in Europe, have concentrated on improving their image by renovating properties and adding amenities such as restaurants, coffee bars and swimming pools. Many motels close to popular holiday destinations can be as comfortable as some of the more centrally located hotels, making them a good option for both short and long stay visitors to the area.

Guests generally check in at a reception and vacate their room when they check out.

- A.** Organize the underline hotel expressions in alphabetical order and define them using your own words.
- B.** Write sentences in third person singular including previous expressions

Task 5 Listening

<https://www.esl-lab.com/easy/hotel-room-service/>

https://www.examenglish.com/A2/A2_listening_accommodation.htm

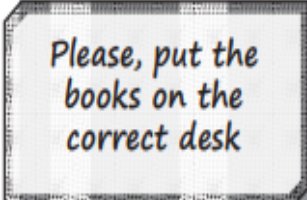
[https://es.educaplay.com/recursos-educativos/2197990-at the hotel.html](https://es.educaplay.com/recursos-educativos/2197990-at+the+hotel.html)

Task 6

Where can you see these announcements?

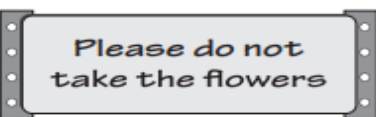
En las preguntas 6 - 10 marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

Ejemplo:

0. 

A. in a school
B. in a clothes shop
C. in a toy store

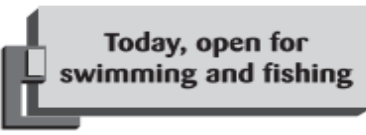
Respuesta: 0. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C

6. 

A. at a zoo
B. at a garden
C. at a beach

7. 

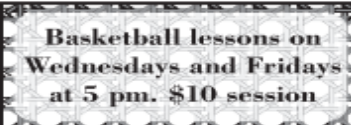
A. by a soccer field
B. in a cinema
C. at a playground

8. 

A. at a lake
B. in a pool
C. on a field

9. 

A. in a classroom
B. in a library
C. in a bookstore

10. 

A. in a sports center
B. in a bus station
C. in a shopping center

Ejemplo:

0. Some people feel this way when they see spiders because they don't like them.

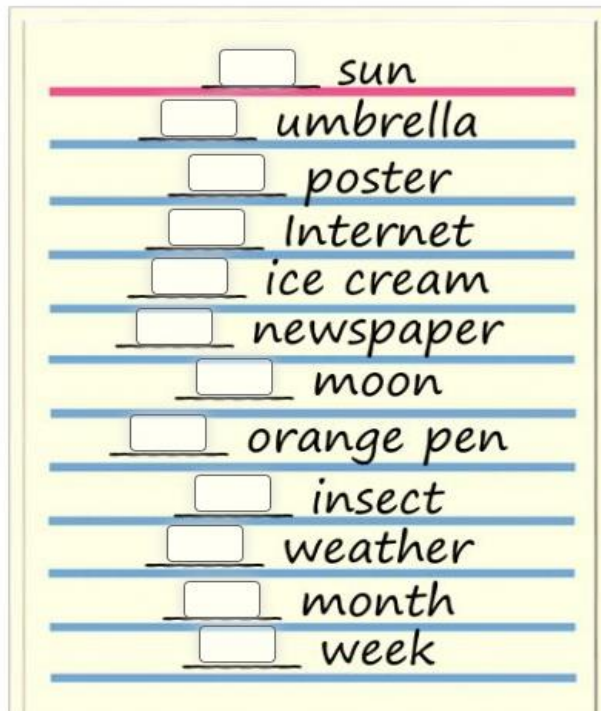
Respuesta:**0.****A****B****C****D****E****F****G****H**

1. People often cry when they feel like this.
2. If we feel like this, we want to eat something.
3. When we hate something, we sometimes feel like this.
4. Some people usually feel like this when it's hot, and need to drink something.
5. A person feels like this when they need to sleep after a long day.

A. afraid**B.** angry**C.** cold**D.** happy**E.** hungry**F.** sad**G.** thirsty**H.** tiredAc
Ve

Task 6 Writing

Write the article a-an-the.



Complete the conversation using yes/ no questions or Wh/ questions

1.- A: _____?

B: yes, I am going to travel very soon

2.- A: _____?

B: next summer, probably

3.- A: _____?

B: I am going to travel to Europe.

4.- A: _____?

B: with my sister and my friend Susan

5.- A: _____?

B: We are going to stay in Hostels. They are cheaper than Hotels.

6.- A: _____?

B: We are going to visit museums, art galleries, churches and famous landmarks.

7.- A: _____?

B: No, we are not going to rent a car. We are going to use public transportation

B: I hope so!

Write an email to book a hotel to practice and improve your writing skills. Include adverbs of frequency, Adverbs of direction, prepositions of place and time expressions.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Bibliography(Personal Questions)

