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Click on each link below for a review summary to help you complete the assignments and prepare for the quiz to demonstrate your mastery of the objectives.

Vocabulario: Hotel

Antes de llegar

- Hacer la reserva/reservación (*to make the reservation*)
- La habitación (sencilla/ doble/ triple) (*the single/ double/ triple room*)
- La duración de la estancia (*the length of stay*)
- El baño privado (*private bathroom*)
- La tarjeta de crédito (*credit card*)
- Venir antes de la hora de entrada (*to come before the check-in time, i.e. before the room is ready*)
- Hacer la maleta (*to pack a suitcase*)

Al llegar

- Alojarse (*to stay at a hotel*)
- Registrarse en el mostrador de recepción (*to check in at the reception desk*)
- La llave/tarjeta de acceso (*key/key card*)
- La contraseña del internet/wifi (*wifi password*)
- El botones (*bellhop/bellboy*)
- El huésped (*guest*)
- Subir/bajar el equipaje (*to bring the luggage upstairs/downstairs*)
- El ascensor (*elevator*)
- Las escaleras (*stairs*)

Amenidades y servicios

- El servicio de habitación (*room service*)
- Llamar a la recepción (*to call the reception desk*)
- El estacionamiento (*parking*)
- La piscina (*pool*)
- La contraseña de internet (*internet password*)
- El conserje (*concierge*)

Al irse

- La hora de salida (*check-out time*)
- Pedir (e>i) un taxi (*to call/ask for a taxi*)
- Pagar la cuenta (*to pay the bill*)

Pronombres de objetos indirectos y verbos como “gustar”

person	pronoun
1a sing.	me
2a sing.	te
3a sing.	le
1a plur.	nos
2a plur. (Spain only)	os
3a plur.	les

“Gustar” and similar verbs

- **Doler** (*to be painful to someone, to hurt*)
- **Encantar** (*to be enchanting to someone, to love/adore*)
- **Faltar** (*to be lacking or missing from someone, to need, to have left*)
- **Gustar** (*to be pleasing to someone, to like*)
- **Importar** (*to be important to someone, to care about*)
- **Molestar** (*to be irritating to someone, to bother*)

Pronombres de objeto indirecto y objeto directo usados juntos

When using indirect and direct object pronouns together in the same sentence, the indirect one goes first. The two pronouns must stay beside each other, and the usual object pronoun placement rules apply.

(Subject) + (no) + indirect object pronoun + direct object pronoun + verb etc.

Third-person object pronouns used together

An interesting thing happens when two third-person object pronouns are used together (e.g. “give it to them” or “receive them from her”): both the indirect and the direct object pronouns in the third person start with the letter “L”. For purely phonetic reasons (and not meaning to cause confusion with the reflexive pronoun!), the indirect object pronoun in those situations changes to “se”.

- ¿Los pasajes de avión para usted? ~~Le~~ **Se los** puse en este sobre. (*The plane tickets for you? I put them in this envelope for you.*)

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