

## **At the Hotel. Готель. Замоклення номеру. Зручності.**

### **The Present Perfect Tense. Теперішній доконаний час.**

#### **At the Hotel**

#### **Topical Words**

#### **Словник - мінімум**

receptionist – адміністратор у готелі  
hotel clerk – службовець готелю  
to book a room – зарезервувати кімнату  
porter – швейцар  
to check in – реєструватися  
to check out – виписуватися з готелю  
to vacate the room – звільнити номер  
single/ double room – номер на одного/ на двох  
chambermaid, maid – покоївка  
reservation – резервування (номеру)  
to confirm – підтверджувати  
a letter of confirmation – лист-підтвердження  
to fill in the form – заповнити форму  
vacant room – вільний номер  
the hotel is full – вільних місць немає  
to sign – підписувати  
to get the bill ready – підготувати рахунок  
suite – номер люкс  
bellboy – коридорний  
key – ключ  
lobby – вестибюль

#### **TEXT. Read these dialogues and act them out.**

Receptionist: Southern Star Hotel. Good morning!

Thomas: Hello! My name is Thomas Miller.

Receptionist: Yes. Can I help you?

Thomas: Last week I booked a room from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 8<sup>th</sup> of November, and you confirmed the reservation by fax.

Receptionist: Oh, yes. Mr. Miller. I remember.

Thomas: I'd like to book a single room, for a colleague, for the 6<sup>th</sup> of November.

Receptionist: Let me see. Oh, I'm very sorry, Mr. Miller, but the hotel is full on the 6<sup>th</sup> of November because of the conference, you see.

Thomas: Oh, what a pity.

Receptionist: You could try other hotels in the city.

Thomas: Yes, I'll do that. Thank you for your help. Goodbye!

Receptionist: We look forward to seeing you on the 5<sup>th</sup> of November, Mr. Miller. Goodbye!

“Hello. Can I help you?”

“Hello. We need a double room for three nights.”

“Yes, we have two double rooms, on the 11<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> floor, facing the yard. Which would you prefer?”

“It’s all the same with me. Maybe, my wife would like to choose. What do you think, darling?”

“11<sup>th</sup> sounds okay with me, if you don’t mind.”

“Sure. Then let it be on the 11<sup>th</sup> floor.”

“All right. Will you, please, fill out these forms?”

“Certainly.”

“How long are you going to stay here?”

“About a week or so.”

“Fine. The bellboy will show you to your room. Here are the keys. Don’t worry about the suitcases. Leave them in the lobby. The porter will help with luggage.”

“I’m leaving tomorrow. Get my bill ready, please.”

“Certainly. It will be ready in due time.”

“And when must I vacate the room?”

“It must be vacated before the lunch time.”

“All right. And call me up at 8 in the morning, I’d like my early morning tea and a newspaper, please.”

“Certainly, sir.”

**Ex. 1. Fill in the blanks with the missing remarks.**

1. Have you got any vacant rooms?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How much is it?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Well, the price is reasonable, I think.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What should I do with this form?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Get my bill ready. I’m leaving in two hours.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Can I have breakfast in my room?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. My name is Oleh Marchenko. I believe you have a room for me.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Is there a shower?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Ex.2. Answer the receptionist’s questions.**

1. Will this room suit you, sir?

2. Will you have lunch just now, madam, or would you like to have a rest first?

3. May I ask you, sir, how many days you are planning to stay with us?

4. Would you like your meals served in your room or would you rather come to the restaurant?

5. Have you rung, sir? Anything wrong?

6. I’m afraid we’re packed full. Will a room without a shower and telephone be all right

## Граматичний матеріал

Теперішній доконаний час вживається, коли йдеться про події, що відбулися нещодавно, або якщо час у минулому, коли вони мали місце, не зазначено. Стверджувальна форма теперішнього доконаного часу утворюється додаванням допоміжного дієслова **have/has** до дієслова-присудка у третій формі (для неправильних дієслів) або із закінченням **-ed** (для правильних дієслів):

**I have worked (I have gone)**

You have worked (You have gone)

He **has** worked (He **has** gone)

She **has** worked (She **has** gone)

It **has** worked (It **has** gone)

We have worked (We have gone)

They have worked (They have gone)

Обставини часу, характерні для теперішнього доконаного часу: **just** (щойно), **already** (вже), **ever** (коли-небудь), **never** (ніколи), **recently** (нещодавно, останнім часом), **lately** (нещодавно, останнім часом), **yet** (ще), **since** (з того часу як), **for** (протягом), **today** (сьогодні), **this week** (цього тижня), **so far** (поки що).

Обставини часу в реченні, як правило, стоять між допоміжним дієсловом та дієсловом-присудком (**just, already, ever, never, ...**) або в кінці (**today, yet, so far, this week ...**).

**Yet** вживається тільки в заперечних та питальних реченнях Наприклад:

I have **already** been there.

She has **never** seen this film.

We haven't met her **today**.

He hasn't finished his work **yet**.

### Ex.1. Supply the Present Perfect Tense form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I (visit) this restaurant many times.
2. We never (be) in this café before.
3. The waiter (bring) the menu already.
4. They (buy) a new computer.
5. We (return) from the journey just.
6. I (see) my boss today.
7. You (spend) a lot of money this month.

Заперечна форма теперішнього доконаного часу утворюється додаванням допоміжного дієслова **to have** та заперечної частки **not** до дієслова-присудка.

We **haven't read** this book yet.

She **hasn't corrected** all mistakes.

### Ex.2. Make the sentences negative.

1. She has found a wallet on the road.
2. We have tidied our country house.
3. The weather has changed.

4. I'm afraid I have lost my car keys.
5. The waiter has brought the steak.
6. I have caught a big fish.

Питальна форма теперішнього доконаного часу утворюється таким чином: допоміжне дієслово **have/has** ставиться на початку речення перед підметом, а дієслово-присудок не змінює своєї форми.

**Have they had supper?** – Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

**Has he ever travelled** by plane? – Yes, he has./ No, he hasn't.

**Ex.3. Make the sentences interrogative.**

1. We have been to the theatre.
2. I have painted the walls in my bedroom.
3. Richard has turned on the radio.
4. They have explained this rule to me.
5. Amy and Ron have gone to play tennis.
6. Molly has made a cup of tea.
7. His parents have gone to the market.