Accommodation

1. **Task 1. VERBS - Rearrange the words in bold and write them in the grid on the right. The first letter of each word has been underlined. When you have finished, you will find another word which means 'to make a building like new again' in the shaded vertical strip.**

1. I really think we should **rocedeta** the kitchen. What colour do you think would be best?									
2. We need to **tern** a flat in the middle of town, but I think they're quite expensive.									
3. The landlord is going to **netexd** the lease on our flat.									
4. The council want to **medoshli** our apartment block as they think it's dangerous.									
5. I think the landlord is going to **ticve** us soon; he's says we make too much noise.									
6. We plan to **seale** our spare offices to an American company.									
7. The flat is to **tle** at £1,000 per month.									
8. They've bought a new house and are going to **meov ni** next week.									

2. **Task 2. NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES**

A. **Read the descriptions 1 - 14 and decide which type of accommodation is being described in each one. Use your dictionary to look up the meanings of the adjectives in bold.**

detached house • semi-detached house • house • mansion • palace • castle • bungalow • cottage • caravan • prison cell • hospital ward • barracks • houseboat • flat

1. It's quite an old house, and the walls are **paper-thin**, so we can hear everything the neighbours on both sides are doing.

2. There are three of us in here and it's really **claustrophobic**, especially as we can't open the window and the door is locked all the time. Oh well, only another 7 years to go!

3. The patients on either side of me are really nice, which is good because otherwise this place is really **depressing**. I hope I get well soon.

4. Towers and turrets, bastions and battlements. Mist on the moat and dragons under the drawbridge. This place is **awe-inspiring**.

5. It's a bit **cramped**, but the great advantage is that, when we get fed up with one place, we just attach it to the back of the car and move on.

6. It's lovely out here in the countryside and we try to spend as much time here as possible. It's quite a little house, but very **cosy**, of course.

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7. It's a very large, **spacious** house with a long drive, beautiful gardens and a view over the golf course. There are fifteen bedrooms, although we don't use them all of course!	8. Although we live in the city, our house stands alone in its own garden. This means that we don't get any noise from the neighbours on either side.
9. Our next-door neighbour likes to play loud music at night, so we moved the bedroom to the other side of the house where there aren't any neighbours directly next door.	10. I'm not sure who lives there now, but at one time it was the residence of King George III. It's very **grandiose**; 120 bedrooms and almost 600 hectares of land.
11. My grandparents bought it last year. Its main advantage is that it only has one floor, so they don't have to worry about climbing any stairs.	12. It's moored on the River Thames near London. It's very peaceful, apart from the noise from the ducks and geese.
13. The block where we live is next to the underground station. It's smaller than our old house, of course, but we have a great view from the 8th floor.	14. There are fifteen of us in here, but the sergeant-major makes sure we keep it tidy. If we don't, we get extra guard-duty!

B. The box below contains a list of words giving the names of different rooms and other parts of a house or flat. These words have all been joined together, and to make it more difficult for you, they have all been written backwards! Can you separate them into individual words?

roolftsrifroolfdnuorglaireanoisiveletyenmihcfoorynoclabecarretnedragsriatscittamoordebm
oorhtabrallecllahnehctikmoorgninidmoorgnivil ← **Start here, and read backwards.**

Did you know?
There are some differences between British English and American English when we talk about accommodation. These are:

British English:		American English:
Ground floor	=	First floor
First floor	=	Second floor
Garden	=	Yard
Terraced house	=	Townhouse
Detached house	=	One-family house
Flat	=	Apartment
Bungalow	=	Ranch house
Caravan	=	Trailer

In American English, the *living room* is sometimes called the *den*.

In Cambridge exams like the FCE and the CAE, American English is acceptable, provided you use it consistently.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. **Task 3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS**
Look at the following sentences and decide whether the explanations which follow them are TRUE or FALSE.

1. The hotel is a real **home from home**.
The hotel is not very comfortable. TRUE / FALSE

2. He lay down on the sofa, opened a bottle of beer and **made himself at home**.
He behaved differently from the way he did in his own house. TRUE / FALSE

3. His new job is **nothing to write home about**.
His new job is not very exciting or special. TRUE / FALSE

4. The pub serves **homely** food.
The food in the pub is not very good. TRUE / FALSE

5. I had to tell her a few **home truths**.
I had to tell her some unpleasant facts about her. TRUE / FALSE

6. Cheer up, we're in the **home straight** now!
We've been working on a long project and have almost finished it. TRUE / FALSE

7. James lives in **cardboard city**.
James lives in a very comfortable house. TRUE / FALSE

8. The staff in the hotel were very **accommodating**.
The staff in the hotel were very helpful. TRUE / FALSE

9. Caron is my **flat-mate**.
Caron lives in the flat next door to mine. TRUE / FALSE

10. It's been a long, hard project, but we're almost **home and dry**.
The project is almost successfully finished. TRUE / FALSE

11. We need to **drive the hammer home** as soon as possible.
We need to start working as soon as possible. TRUE / FALSE

12. I took a job working as a **home help**.
I took a job helping people to move from one home to another. TRUE / FALSE

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Travel and Holidays

1. **Task 1. VERBS.**
   A. The sentences below describe the different stages of a holiday. Unfortunately, they are in the wrong order. Rearrange them so that they are in the correct order. The first one has been done for you. Use your dictionary to help you find the meaning of the words in bold.

( ) A few weeks later I went to the airport and checked in for my flight.
(1) I picked up some holiday brochures from the travel agency.
( ) I spent the next two weeks sunbathing on the beach and sightseeing in the local area.
( ) Three hours later, we landed.
( ) I picked the holiday I wanted.
( ) I left the airport and two hours later arrived at my hotel, where I checked in.
( ) I found my seat and fastened my safety belt.
( ) The flight took off at 10 o'clock.
( ) I then booked my holiday.
( ) It was with a great deal of reluctance that I eventually checked out of the hotel and returned home.
( ) All the passengers disembarked.
( ) I did some shopping in the duty free and then boarded my flight.
( ) I browsed through the brochures.

2. **Task 2. NOUNS**
   A. Types of holiday. Look at the types of holiday on the left, and match them with the places you think you might stay in on the right. Most have more than one answer.

Type of holiday	Places
1. a package holiday	A. a tent
2. a camping holiday	B. a hotel
3. a cruise	C. a resort
4. a skiing holiday	D. a youth hostel
5. a safari	E. a caravan
6. a walking holiday	F. a guesthouse
7. a sailing holiday	G. a boat's / ship's cabin
8. a caravanning holiday	H. a villa / chalet
9. a sightseeing holiday	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. Look at the sentences below, and fill in the gaps with an appropriate word from the box.

self-catering • single • tour operator • bed and breakfast (B & B) • shoulder bag • passport • travel agency • tour • foreign currency • voyage • excursion • family • trip • journey • full-board • en-suite • terrace • insurance • double • aisle • half-board • boarding card (USA = boarding pass) • reservation • twin • balcony • cheques • all-inclusive • suitcase

1. We're planning a(n) _____ to the seaside at the weekend.
2. The _____ from Southampton to New York by ship took about five days.
3. The best way to see London is by taking a guided _____.
4. Last year they went on a train _____ across China.
5. James is going on a business _____ to Singapore next week.
6. We went to the _____ on the High Street to book our holiday, but they were informed by the _____ that there were no more places left.
7. (At the airport check-in desk) Would you like a seat by the window or one by the _____?
8. Here's your ticket and _____. You're in 33B. It's a no smoking seat.
9. I've just made a list of the things I need to take on holiday with me. First of all I need my _____ so that I can enter the country. I must get _____ in case I have an accident or lose something important. I have to go to the bank to get some _____ and _____. Oh, and of course I need my _____ to carry my clothes and other things. I'll also take a _____ so that I can carry my camera, some books and other bits and pieces.
10. Quattro Vientos Holiday Club offers a variety of accommodation options. If you want a bedroom and something to eat in the morning, they have _____ accommodation. If you prefer to have breakfast and dinner, you can stay on a _____ basis. If you want breakfast, lunch and dinner, you can stay on a _____ basis. They also have rooms with cooking facilities if you want to prepare your own food and stay on a _____ basis. Alternatively, if you want all your meals and drinks included, you can stay on an _____ basis.
11. _____ rooms in the hotel have just one small bed. _____ rooms have two small beds. _____ rooms have one large bed. _____ rooms have one large bed and two small beds. Most of the rooms are _____, with their own private bath or shower. All rooms have a _____ or a _____ with a view of the sea. Telephone 01645 98109 to make a _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS
Match the sentences on the left with a suitable reply on the right. Use your dictionary to check the meanings of the expressions in bold.

HE SAID:	SHE REPLIED:
1. Where shall we stay?	A. Really? I prefer to go somewhere a bit quieter, **off the beaten track**.
2. Can you recommend a good guest house in this area?	B. Wow! I didn't realise you were such a **globetrotter**!
3. Last year I went to Australia, Canada, Brazil, Argentina and China.	C. Poor you! You spent a whole day **on the road**.
4. How are we going to get home? We haven't got enough money for a taxi.	D. Let's **stop** at the first hotel we find.
5. Last year, we went to one of those resorts where everything - food and drink - is free.	E. I would hate to **live out of a suitcase** like that.
6. You don't have much luggage with you.	F. Why don't we **thumb a lift**?
7. On my first visit to Indonesia, I found everything so different from England.	G. It sounds great. I've never been on an **all-inclusive holiday.**
8. We left London at 7 o'clock in the morning and didn't arrive in Inverness until 8 in the evening!	H. Yes, there's a nice **B & B** around the corner.
9. I love going to busy, lively resorts for my holiday.	I. I know. I prefer to **travel light**.
10. I spend most of my life travelling, moving from one hotel to the other.	J. I experienced similar **culture shock** when I went to Vietnam.

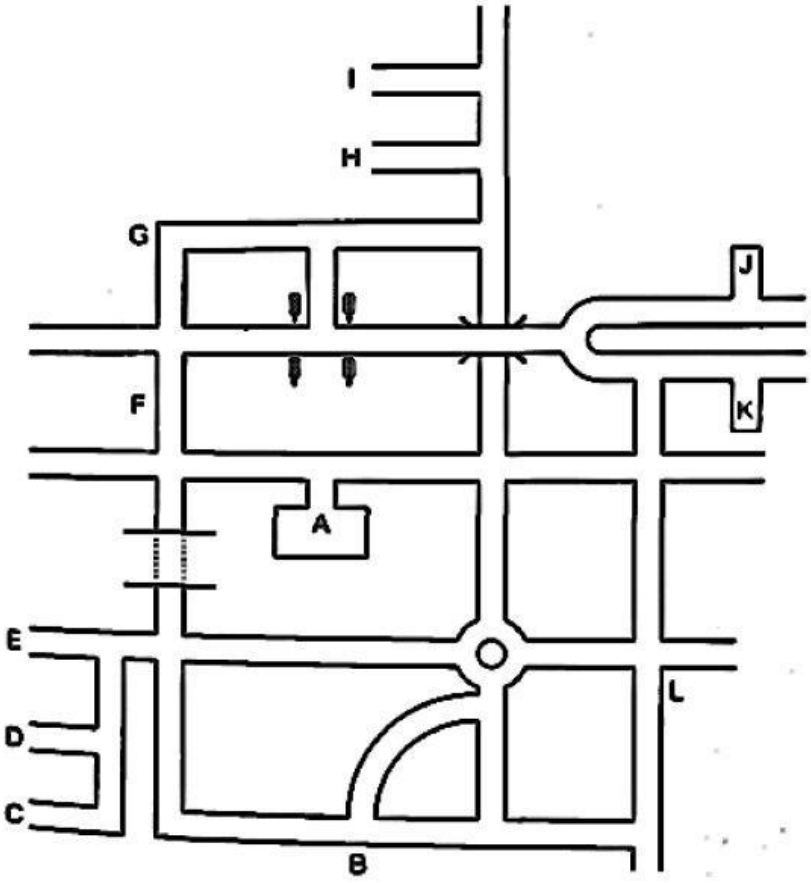
Directions

1. Follow directions on the map opposite and see where you end up. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. You are at the station, which is shown by the letter **A** on the map. Leave the station and turn left. Turn left at the crossroads, go through the tunnel, and take the first road on your right. It's at the end of the road. __**E**__

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. You are starting at the station. Can you see it on the map? It's shown by the letter **'A'**. Leave the station and turn left. Take the first road on your right. It's on the left. You can't miss it. _____
2. From here, continue walking to the crossroads. At the crossroads, go **straight across** and continue walking. It's on the left. _____
3. Go back the way you **came**, and at the crossroads, turn left. Continue straight ahead, past the traffic lights and over the bridge. Go right at the fork and keep walking until you find the cul-de-sac. It's at the end of the cul-de-sac. _____
4. Leave the cul-de-sac and turn **left**. Take the first road on your left and, at the second crossroads, turn right. Keep going until you find a roundabout. Turn left at the roundabout and then **immediately right**. Follow the road round to your left. It's at the end of this road. _____
5. Go back the way you came until you get to the roundabout. At the roundabout, turn left and keep walking until you find the second road on your left. Go down this road and take the second road on your right. **It's straight ahead at the end of the road.** _____
6. Go back the way you came until you get to the T-junction. At the T-junction, turn right and then immediately **left**. Go through the tunnel and, at the second crossroads, turn right. Go straight ahead and take the first road on your left. At the end of this road, turn right. Keep going until you get to the next T-junction and turn left again. You'll find it at the end of the second road on your left. _____



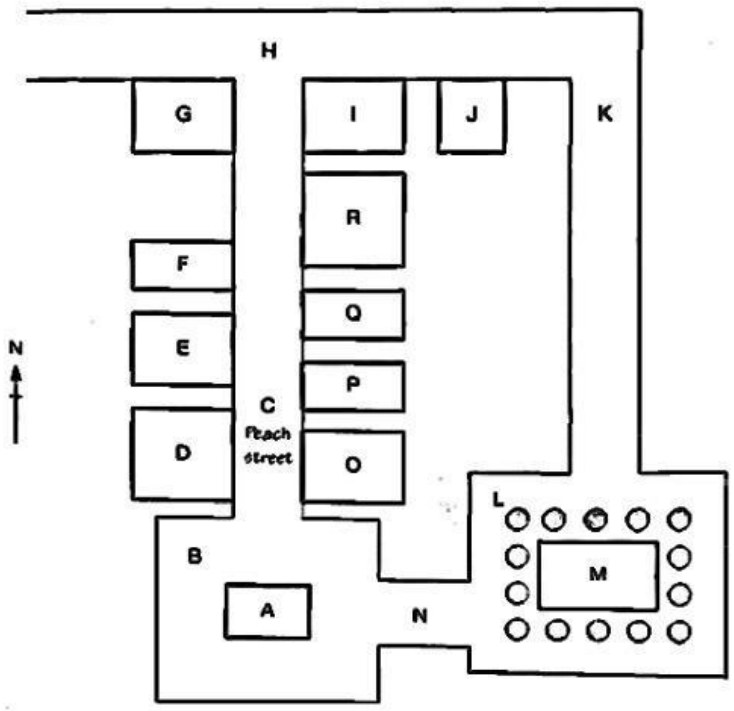
LIVEWORKSHEETS

Location

Unit 3

1. **Where's the English school? Work it out by reading these sentences and writing the names of the places on the map. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

0. Peach Street runs from the underground station to Thatcher Avenue.
1. Thatcher Avenue is at right angles to Peach Street.
2. The hospital is **opposite** the fast food restaurant.
3. "Mr Greasy's" fast food restaurant is halfway between "Supersave Supermarket" and "Club Latino".
4. The florist is next to "Mr Greasy's".
5. Visitors to Pogle Park have somewhere to buy ice cream and cold drinks.
6. "Supersave" Supermarket is on the left side of Peach Street.
7. "Club Latino" is on the corner of Peach Street and Thatcher Avenue.
8. The library is beside "Harridge's" department store.
9. The police station is across the road diagonally from the fast food restaurant, to the north of the hospital.
10. Searle Street runs parallel to Peach Street.
11. Pogle Park is at the end of Searle Street.
12. The underground station is in the middle of Walton Square.
13. Walton Square is at the south end of Peach Street.
14. The sports shop is to the east of the police station.
15. Gruchy Lane connects Walton Square with Pogle Park.
16. "Harridge's" department store is on the right side of Peach Street near Walton Square.
17. "Nibbles" café is surrounded by a small wood.
18. "Club Latino" is not on the same side of the road as "Harridge's".



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Travel and holidays 1

1. **Complete the text with appropriate words or expressions from the box. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

sightseeing • check out • currency • cheques • boarding card • lands • cabin crew • takes off • departure lounge • board • gate • book • tickets • check in • safety belt • suitcase • sunbathing • passport • duty free • customs • brochures

Going on holiday is great fun, and it's so easy! First of all, go to the **0 travel agent's** and collect some 1 _____. Pick the holiday you want and go back to the travel agent's to 2 _____ it. You'll receive your 3 _____ a week or so before you depart.

Make sure that you have a valid 4 _____, some foreign 5 _____, some traveller's 6 _____, and some insurance. Pack your 7 _____ and then you're ready to go!

Go to the airport and 8 _____. The person at the desk will take your luggage and give you a 9 _____. This shows your seat allocation. You then go through a security check and wait in the 10 _____.

If you like, you can browse around the 11 _____ shop. When your flight is called, go to the appropriate 12 _____ for your flight and 13 _____ your plane. The 14 _____ will help you find your seat. Don't forget to fasten your 15 _____ before the plane 16 _____.

When you get to your destination and the plane 17 _____, you disembark and pass through 18 _____, where you will have to show your passport. Collect your luggage and leave the airport.

If you're on a package tour, there will probably be a coach to take you to your hotel. From then on, you can take things easy, 19 _____on the beach and 20 _____.

At the end of your holiday, you will need to 21 _____ out of the hotel — make sure you return the key and settle any outstanding bills.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Travel and holidays 2

Unit 3

1. Complete these sentences with the appropriate word or expression from A, B, C or D. There is an example at the beginning (0).

1. If I had enough money, I would like to go on a round-the-world _____.
   A) travel B) trip C) excursion D) sightseeing
2. Make sure the train has stopped completely before you _____.
   A) get down B) get off C) get away D) get into
3. I enjoyed my holiday, but I couldn't _____ the heat.
   A) put up with B) put down C) put up D) put away
4. We couldn't _____ our minds where to go for our holiday, so we stayed at home!
   A) make out B) make do C) make up D) make over
5. When I go on holiday, I like to _____.
   A) take it simple B) take it easy C) take it relaxing D) take it relaxed
6. Last year, we went on a two-week _____ around the Mediterranean.
   A) cruising B) cruiser C) cruise D) crew
7. The accommodation on my last holiday was a bit _____.
   A) basic B) base C) basically D) bass
8. Don't forget to make a _____ for a room at least two weeks in advance.
   A) reserve B) reserving C) reservation D) reserved
9. The _____ from London to Athens takes about three hours.
   A) flying B) fly C) flight D) flies
10. We can't stay at the hotel because there aren't any _____ rooms.
    A) vacant B) vacancy C) vacate D) vacancies
11. I _____ some brochures from the travel agent's.
    A) picked off B) picked up C) picked on D) picked out
12. It takes twenty hours for the ship to get from England to Spain, so it might be a good idea to book a _____ on board.
    A) resort B) cabin C) chalet D) hostel

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Travel and holidays 3

Unit 3

1. **Match the different types of holiday in the box with the appropriate description 1-9 below. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

all-inclusive holiday • skiing holiday • safari • cruise • adventure holiday • package holiday • sightseeing holiday • camping holiday • sailing holiday • hiking holiday

0. We had a great time. I went white-water rafting, bungee jumping, gliding, and I even learned how to parachute! _____**Adventure holiday**___

1. This is a very popular kind of holiday. Basically, you pay for your flight, hotel accommodation, and airport transfers before you leave, and then all you need to worry about when you get to your chosen destination are your day-to-day expenses. _____
2. We found a sheltered spot in the corner of the site and started to set up our tent. Unfortunately, we discovered that we had left the pegs at home! _____
3. Our cabin was very cramped, but we didn't mind too much as we spent most of our time on the deck, taking advantage of the ship's restaurants, bars, and other facilities. _____
4. We had a beautiful chalet at the foot of the slopes, and it was only a fifteen-minute cable car journey to the top of the piste. _____
5. At dusk, we came to a watering hole where the animals had gathered to drink. The guide told us to stay in the jeep for our own safety, and also to prevent us from frightening off the animals. _____
6. The youth hostel was basic but clean, as everybody had to take off their boots before going inside. Of course, after a long day marching over muddy fields, these were absolutely filthy. _____
7. We put on some warm clothes and a life jacket and got onto the yacht. Unfortunately, we didn't get any further than the harbour as there was no wind! _____
8. We spent a week in London and tried to see as much of it as possible: Buckingham Palace, the Tower of London, Trafalgar Square—you name it, we saw it. I must have taken hundreds of pictures. _____
9. We paid £850 for the holiday. That price included flights, transfers, accommodation at a resort, entertainment, and all our food and drinks. _____

In the Exam...

In the Writing Paper, you may be asked to describe a holiday you have had, a holiday you are planning, or the type of holiday you would like to go on. You should try to include information such as the country, the kind of accommodation, the things you did or would do, and, if relevant, who you went with.

You may also have to write a letter, for example, to a tour operator to ask for information about a holiday, to a friend giving them information about a holiday you would recommend, or to a hotel or tour operator to complain about a bad holiday you had.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Accommodation 1

Unit 3

1. **Match the words below with their description. Then look at the adjectives in bold and put them into the appropriate section of the table depending on whether these words have a positive connotation (P) or a negative connotation (N). There is an example at the beginning (0).**

caravan • country • cottage • detached house • villa • bungalow • terraced house • castle • ~~tent~~ • flat • mansion

0. Old ones were made of canvas and were very basic. Ours is made of nylon and can sleep three people. It's surprisingly **cosy** and very easy to set up. However, it can get a bit **damp** if it rains. __Tent__
1. It's very impressive, isn't it? All those towers, turrets and ramparts. I would imagine that the rooms are very **spacious**, but I don't think anybody lives there anymore. There are probably no facilities, like electricity or running water, and it's probably very **draughty**. _____
2. It looks quite small, with probably just two or three rooms on each floor. They're probably a bit **cramped**, too. I'm not sure I'd like to live so close to my neighbours—you could hear everything that was going on on either side. _____
3. This is my idea of a typical modern family home: a living room, dining room and kitchen on the ground floor, three or four bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, a garage and a small garden. It's not very **pretentious**, which is why I like it. _____
4. Who lives in a house like this? Probably somebody very rich. It's huge, isn't it? With those large windows, it's probably very **bright** and **airy** inside. And there's a long, tree-lined drive so that you can park your Rolls-Royce collection. _____
5. I think it looks a bit **depressing**. I don't like high-rise accommodation. I imagine that the rooms are a bit **seedy** and **squalid**. It's not at all **homely**. I feel sorry for the people living there. _____
6. It's very pretty, with the garden and the flowers. It's probably a bit **basic** inside, and it might get a bit **claustrophobic** in the winter. A farmer might live here, or maybe someone who has retired. _____
7. Look at that patio and the fountain! And there's a balcony too. It's probably somebody's holiday home. I imagine that inside it's very **roomy**, with lots of mod cons—air conditioning, a home entertainment system, and so on—and lots of cool white marble on the floor. _____
8. It's quite small, but probably very **practical** for an elderly person who has problems getting up the stairs. It looks like there might be a small room in the attic, or it might just be storage space. _____
9. It must be very **pokey** inside. It's OK for a holiday, but I'm surprised anybody could actually live here. I suppose the advantage is that if you get bored living in one place, you could just move, together with your home, somewhere else. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

___ cosy	___ pretentious	___ homely	___ pokey
___ damp	___ bright	___ basic	___ seedy
___ spacious	___ airy	___ claustrophobic	
___ draughty	___ depressing	___ roomy	
___ cramped	___ squalid	___ practical	

Accommodation 2

1. **Cover up the plan of the house at the bottom of this page, then read the description below. When you have done that, cover up the description and try to write the name of each feature onto the plan.**

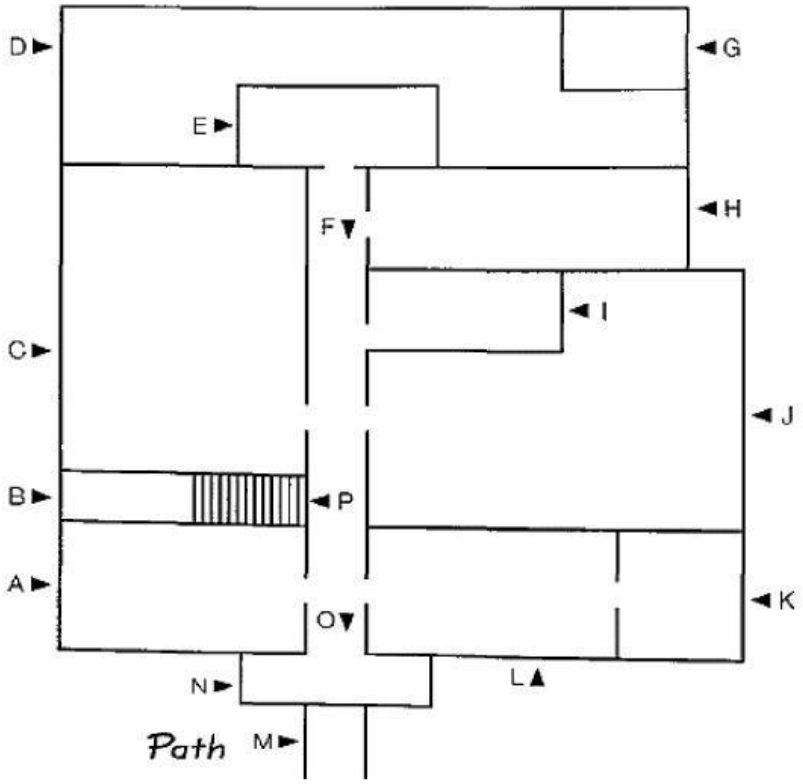
I live in a bungalow on the outskirts of the city. There's a small, tree-lined path leading to the porch. As you go through the front door, you enter the hall. The first door on the right leads to the kitchen-diner, and beyond that there's a small utility room where I keep the washing machine and fridge-freezer.

The first door on the left leads to my study, where you'll find my desk and computer. Next to this room, there are some stairs leading down to the cellar, which I use for storage. After the stairs, also on the left, there's another door which goes through to the living room.

Directly opposite this room is my bedroom, and next to this there's a bathroom. The next room along is a small bedsit, with a bed and basic cooking facilities, which is being used by a student.

At the end of the hall, there's another door which opens out onto a small terrace and the garden, which has a few flowerbeds and a tiny lawn. There's a shed at the end of the garden where I keep my bicycle and gardening tools.

LIVEWORKSHEETS



2. Rearrange the mixed-up letters in bold in the following sentences to form an appropriate word.

0. If you can't afford to buy a flat, you will have to **tren** one. __rent__
1. Our landlord told us that if we didn't pay him immediately, he would **ticve** us.
   _____
2. The local council are going to **medoshli** our apartment block as they claim it's dangerous.
   _____
3. We wanted to buy a house, so we applied to the bank for a **tromggae**. _____
4. I think we should **rocedeta** the living room. What colour shall we paint it? _____
5. As we have some spare offices, perhaps we could **seale** them to another company.
   _____

In the Exam...

In the Speaking Test, you may be asked to describe your home or your "dream" home, or you may be asked to describe a photograph of a house or other building. In addition to giving a brief description of the building, you should try to say what you think of it, who might live there, and so on.

In the Writing Paper, you might also be asked to describe a house in a letter or a report. In addition to describing the different rooms using a variety of adjectives, you may also need to explain where the rooms are in relation to each other.

Notice how the description of the house in Part A is organised 'spatially' (it begins at the front of the house and moves to the back of the house). Try to do this if you are asked to talk or write about a room or a building.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Movement, sport

Unit 3

1. **Look at these verbs of movement. Which are fast (f) and which are slow(s)?**

run • walk • dash • rush • stroll • stride • creep • sprint • crawl • wander

2. **Who or What moves in this way? Complete the table with the verbs above. Some subjects match more than one verb.**

An athlete		traffic	
a tourist		a burglar	
a baby		someone late for work	

3. **Use one of the verbs above in the correct form to complete these sentences. There may be more than one correct answer.**

1. Andrew **crept** into the house, trying not to wake the rest of the family.
2. She saw the bus in the distance and _____ to the bus stop.
3. _____ is a good form of exercise for anyone of any age.
4. The athlete _____ to the finishing line and broke all records.
5. Paul was a fast walker, and he was soon _____ ahead of me.
6. We _____ through the park, admiring the flowers.
7. He only had ten minutes to catch the bus, so he _____ into the house, grabbed his coat and _____ out again.

4. **IDIOMS- Look at these sentences which contain idioms with *run*. Try to answer these questions without using your dictionary.**

1. Do you ever eat breakfast **on the run**, or do you prefer to sit down and eat at a table?
2. Did you ever **run wild** as a child? Did your parents try to stop you?
3. Do feelings **run high** in your family when your national team is playing in a big international sports match? Do you shout and jump up and down?
4. Do you **run yourself into the ground** when you're studying for an exam? Do you get very tired?
5. Have you spent a morning **running round in circles** recently? Did you have a lot to do? Did you achieve anything?
6. Is there a particular talent which **runs in your family**? For example, are several people in your family artistic or musical?

LIVEWORKSHEETS