

ACTIVE ENGLISH 2

Easy to use and comprehensive, Active English 2 is a discourse-based grammar book that gives student a true understanding of the English language and how it works.

Active English 2 enables students at the intermediate level to communicate with ease and clarity as they develop a natural sense of how, when, and why English speakers use grammatical structure as they do.

Learning is made easy with clear chapter organization, concise charts and level appropriate explanations. Structures are presented with authentic examples and communicative exercises; so students experience and practise language as it occurs in real life.

The units follow the same structure below,

- Reading
- Grammar
- Vocabulary
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- Speaking
- Writing
- Translation
- Self Evaluation

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READING

HOLIDAY FAQs & COMPLAINTS

Q1: Our holiday was a disaster and did not meet the brochure description – what can we do? In June this year we went on holiday to Ibiza with our two children. The holiday was awful. We made a lot of complaints during our holiday and when we returned.

A1: We advise you to write immediately to the tour operator's Head Office. You can ask them to compensate for the disappointment you and your family suffered by having an unsatisfactory holiday.



Q2: I paid a deposit for a holiday. The company no longer exists. How can I get my deposit back?

A2: Normally ABTA (The Travel Association) will meet claims.

Q3: They told me I've won a free holiday, do you think it is possible?

A3: We just suggest that you reject the 'free' holiday.

Q4: My tour operator is asking for a supplement charge. What can I do?

A4: Check the terms of your contract carefully.

Q5: We paid a 100 Euro deposit to go to New York, can we change the dates without losing our deposit?

A5: The insurance company isn't allowed to pay out the sum you're claiming.

A- Complete the sentences with the suitable word or phrase.

1- Could I a room for next Thursday?

- a) pay b) call c) put d) book

2- Could I have a / an at 7 a.m. please?

- a) good price b) book c) early morning call d) dinner

3- Could I my bill please?

- a) pay b) buy c) sell d) order

4- Is dinner ?

- a) invited b) included c) inviting d) include

5- Could you the tea I had to my bill please?

- a) book b) call c) add d) order

6- Could you me a taxi to take me to the airport?

- a) call b) ride c) drive d) fly



GRAMMAR

■ The most common positive and negative replies:

(+) positive replies/accepting:

Yes, sure.
Yes, certainly.
Yes, of course.
No, not at all.
No, that's all right.
Yes, help yourself.
Yes, no problem.
I don't mind.

(-) negative replies/refusing:

Sorry, but I can't, because ...
Unfortunately I can't, ...
I'm afraid not.
I'm afraid I can't.
I wish I could but, ...
I'm sorry but, ...
Yes, I would.



A- Answer with a suitable 'positive' and 'negative' reply.

1- A: Could you do me a favour?

B: *Yes, of course.* (+)

B: *Sorry, I can't, I'm very busy.* (-)

2- A: Can you wait a moment please?

B: _____ . (+)

B: _____ . (-)

3- A: Would you answer the door?

B: _____ . (+)

B: _____ . (-)

4- A: Will you switch on the light please?

B: _____ . (+)

B: _____ . (-)

5- A: Would you mind waiting?

B: _____ . (+)

B: _____ . (-)

6- A: Do you mind if I turn off the heat?

B: _____ . (+)

B: _____ . (-)

B- Read the situations and write questions beginning with 'Can ...?' or 'Could ...?'.

1- You're carrying many things. You can't open the door yourself. There's a man next to the door.

You say to him: _____ ?

2- You phone your friend Sue but someone else answers. Sue isn't there. You want to leave a message for her.

You say: _____ ?

3- You are a tourist. You want to go to the station but you don't know where it is. You ask a policeman.

You say: _____ ?

4- You are at a shoe shop. You see a pair you like and you want to try them on.

You say to the shop assistant: _____ ?

C- Read the situations and write questions beginning with 'Would you mind ...?' or 'Do you mind ...?'.

1- You want to borrow your friend's camera. What do you say to him?

_____ ?

2- You are at a friend's home and you want to use her phone. What do you say?
 _____ ?

3- You've done your English homework. Before you give it to your teacher, you want your mother to check it. What do you ask her?
 _____ ?

4- The teenagers in the next room are playing music. It's very loud. You want them to turn it down. What do you say to them?
 _____ ?

D- What would you say in these situations?

1- Ally has come to see you in your office. You offer her something to drink.

YOU: _____ ?

ALLY: No, thank you. I'm leaving now.



2- You need help to switch on your new computer. You ask Jack.

YOU: Jack, I don't know how to switch this on. _____ ?

JACK: Sure, it's easy. All you have to do is push this button.

3- You're on a bus. The young man next to you has finished reading his newspaper. You want to have a look at it. You ask him.

YOU: Excuse me, _____ ?

MAN: No, not at all. I've already finished it.



4- You're on a train. You're sitting but an elderly woman is standing. You offer her your seat.

YOU: _____ ?

WOMAN: Oh! Thank you so much. That's very kind of you.

E- Complete the dialogues as indicated.

1- Aliye wants you to lend her your dictionary. You agree.

ALIYE: Could _____ ?

YOU: _____ .

2- Your brother Emre wants you to do his homework. You refuse.

EMRE: Would _____ ?

YOU: _____ .



3- Your neighbour wants you to turn down your radio. You agree.

NEIGHBOUR: Could _____ ?

YOU: _____ .

4- Your friend Jale wants you to look after her pet for the weekend. You refuse.

JALE: Would _____ ?

YOU: _____ .



F- Match the phrases [A] with [B].

[A]

- 1- Could you tell me _____
- 2- Would you mind changing _____
- 3- Would you look at _____
- 4- Can you give me _____
- 5- Will you turn on _____

[B]

- a) the radio for me, please?
- b) places with me?
- c) the menu, please?
- d) the door for me, please?
- e) where the bank is, please?

G- Give suitable answers to each of these sentences as fast as you can. If possible try to do this exercise with a friend.

- 1- A: Could I borrow a pen for a minute?
B: _____
- 2- A: Could you send a letter for me?
B: _____
- 3- A: Have you got a suitcase you could lend me?
B: _____
- 4- A: Would you mind speaking louder, please?
B: _____
- 5- A: How about going to a football match this Saturday evening?
B: _____
- 6- A: Do you mind if I invite my boyfriend to your birthday party?
B: _____
- 7- A: Can you tell him to pick up the boys from school this evening?
B: _____
- 8- A: Would you mind if I went home early? I'm really tired.
B: _____



TALKING ABOUT PERMISSION

- We use '**Can('t)**' or '**be (not) allowed to**' when we talk about things that are already **permitted** or **forbidden - not permitted**.

*You **can't** smoke in this room. → You **aren't allowed to** smoke in this room.*

There is a law or a rule.







- We also use '**Let**' for events which are **permitted** and '**not let**' for events which are **not permitted-forbidden**.

*They **let** their children stay up late at weekends. → They **allow** their children to stay up late at weekends.*

*They **don't let** pets in the garden. → Pets are **forbidden**.*

H- Explain what these notices mean. Use the prompts given below.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| NO SWIMMING |  | You _____ here. |
| DO NOT FEED THE ANIMALS | | You _____ here. |
| YOU MAY TELEPHONE FROM HERE | | You _____ here. |
| NO SMOKING | | You _____ here. |
| PARK FREE |  | You _____ here. |
| DO NOT WALK ON THE GRASS | | You _____. |
| SILENCE! |  | You _____ loudly. |
| DO NOT PICK THE FLOWERS | | People _____. |
| KEEP OFF THE GRASS | | You _____. |
| FREE PARK FOR CUSTOMERS | | They _____. |
| NO CYCLING |  | You _____. |
| CHILDREN WELCOME | | People _____. |
| CREDIT CARDS NOT ACCEPTED | | They _____. |
| SMOKERS MUST OCCUPY THE REAR SEATS | | They _____. |

are allowed to / aren't allowed to / don't let / let / can
pick the flowers / walk on the grass / smoke at the back seats /
bring children in/ park their car free / pay by credit card / cycle in the park

I- Rewrite the sentences with the words given in the brackets.

1- (be allowed to)

You **can** drive a car in Britain when you are seventeen.

You are allowed to drive a car in Britain when you are seventeen.

2- (can't)

You **aren't allowed to** sit there.

_____.

3- (not allowed to)

You **can't** take photographs in this military area.



_____.

GRAMMAR

4- (can)

You **are allowed to** feed the pigeons in front of the mosque.



5- (let)

They **allow** students to wear T-shirts.



6- (don't let)

We **are not allowed to** eat fast food.

They _____ us eat fast food.

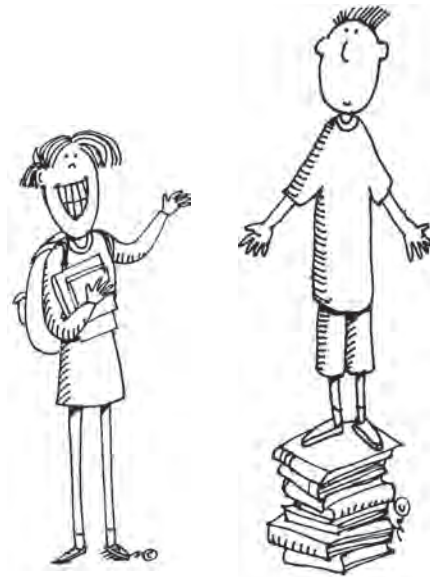
J- Here is a list of some things that are 'permitted' and 'forbidden' in school. Make sentences using 'allowed to' or 'not allowed to'.

Forbidden

Permitted

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1- wear T-shirts | 5- choose their seat |
| 2- miss games | 6- ask questions |
| 3- cut lessons | 7- talk in class |
| 4- eat sweets | 8- take extra music lessons |

- 1- _____.
- 2- _____.
- 3- _____.
- 4- _____.
- 5- _____.
- 6- _____.
- 7- _____.
- 8- _____.



FUTURE TENSES: 'WILL' & 'BE GOING TO'

■ We use both **'will'** and **'be going to'** for making **decisions** and talk about what we **intend** to do, but there is a small difference:

will

■ We use **'will'** when we decide to do something at the time of speaking. We have not decided it before.

A: *Oh my dear! I've split the tea on my blouse.*

B: *Don't worry. I'll clean it for you.* → It's an idea that came up at that moment.

going to

■ We use **'going to'** when we have already decided to do something.

Greg: *Why are you phoning all of your friends?*

Rennatta: *I've decided to have a party. I'm going to invite all my friends.*

→ She had already decided to invite all her friends before she spoke to Greg.



- We also use both **'will'** and **'going to'** in **predictions** about the future, but there is a difference:

will

- We use **'will'** to talk about what we think or believe will happen in the future.

*This boat doesn't look very safe. I think it'll **sink** in that heavy sea.*

going to

- We use **'going to'** to talk about something in the future which we can see as a result of something in the present.

*Look at that boat! It's **going to** sink.*

- We use **'will'** in **offers, refusals, requests, invitations, promises, orders** or **threats**.

requests and **invitations**: asking somebody to do something → **Will you ...? / Shall we ...?**

Will you please be quiet? I'm trying to concentrate.

offers: offering to do something

*The bags look heavy. I'll **help** you.*

refusals: We use **'won't'** to say that somebody refuses to do something.

*I tried to give him some advice, but he **won't listen**. → he refuses to listen*

promises: promising to do something

*I **won't tell** anyone. I promise.*

orders and **threats**: giving orders and making threats

*Please pick these books up or I'll **throw** them away!*

- We also use **'shall'** to ask for **advice**, make **offers** and **suggestions**.

asking for advice *What **shall** I do?*

making an offer *Shall I help you?*

making a suggestion *Shall we go out for dinner?*



- We often use **'will'** with:

verbs: think / believe / be sure / be afraid of / hope / wonder / expect, etc.

adverbs: perhaps / probably, etc.

*I'm **sure** you'll pass your exams.*

*There's too much traffic. He'll **probably** be late.*

K- Complete the sentences using 'will' or 'going to'.

1- **A:** Why are you turning on the radio?

B: I _____ the news. (listen to)

2- **A:** Oh dear, I've just noticed that I haven't taken my wallet.

B: Well, don't worry. I _____ you some money. (lend)

3- **A:** I've got a terrible toothache.

B: Have you? Wait there. I _____ you a painkiller. (get)



4- **A:** Why are you filling that bucket with water?

B: I _____ my car. (wash)



5- **A:** I've decided to paint my bedroom.

B: Oh, really? What colour _____ you _____ it? (paint)

6- **A:** Would you like tea or coffee?

B: Oh, thank you. I' _____ coffee, please. (have)



7- **A:** Someone told me that you're moving from Ankara.

B: That's right. I _____ in Istanbul. (live)

8- I don't feel very well. I think I _____ . (faint)

9- **A:** It's my brother's birthday this Sunday. I've decided to buy him Roberto Carlos' strip.

B: Oh, but he doesn't like him any more.

A: Really? Then I _____ him some money to buy whatever he wants. (give)



10- Look at those cars! They _____ ! (crash)

L- Complete the dialogues using 'will ('ll)' or 'going to'.

1- *It's a nice day. You've decided to sit in the garden. Before going outside, you tell your mother.*

You: The weather's too nice to stay indoors. I _____ in the garden. (sit)

Mother: That's a good idea. I think I' _____ you. (join)

2- *George is worried because he lost some important papers.*

You: Don't worry about the papers. I'm sure you _____ them. (find)

George: I hope so.

3- *There was a job advertisement in the newspaper recently. At first you were interested but then you decided not to apply.*

Your friend: Have you decided what to do about that job advertisement?

You: Yes, I _____ for it. (not apply)

4- *You and your friend Terry come home very late. Your parents are asleep. Terry is very noisy.*

You: Shhh! Don't make so much noise. You _____ everybody up. (wake)



M- Match 'your request' with 'your friend's reply'.

YOUR REQUEST

- 1- Will you please telephone me this evening? _____
- 2- Will you please wait a moment? _____
- 3- Will you please lend me your dictionary? _____
- 4- Will you please tell me the truth? _____
- 5- Will you please lend me some money? _____
- 6- Will you please help me with my luggage? _____

YOUR FRIEND'S REPLY

- a) Yes, of course I will. What time?
- b) Yes, of course I will. Is it heavy?
- c) Yes, but I can't wait long.
- d) No, I won't. You just waste money.
- e) Well, I will when I've finished it.
- f) I always tell you the truth.

N- Complete the sentences with 'will' + verb.

get look meet like be

- 1- Why don't you try on this skirt? I'm sure it' _____ nice on you.
- 2- I want you to meet my boyfriend one day. I think you' _____ him.
- 3- It's raining. Don't forget your umbrella or you' _____ wet.
- 4- He invited me for dinner. He' _____ offended if I don't go.
- 5- Bye bye. I hope we' _____ again soon.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS & PRESENT SIMPLE

■ We use the '**present continuous**' to talk about something that is happening at or around the moment of speaking. The action is not finished.

*Are you **studying** now?*

*The water **is boiling**. Can you make the coffee?*

■ We use '**present simple**' to talk about things in general or things that happen repeatedly.

*Do you **work** on weekends?*

*Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius.*

■ We use the '**present continuous**' for **temporary** situations.

*I'm **staying** in my cousin's flat at the moment.*

■ We use '**present simple**' for **permanent** situations.

*My grandparents **live** in Samsun. They have lived there all their life.*

**O- Circle the correct form.**

- 1- It **is raining** / **rains** a lot in spring and autumn.
- 2- I **go** / **am going** to bed now. Goodnight.
- 3- They usually **are waking** / **wake** up early in the mornings.
- 4- **A:** Where's mum?
B: She **is cooking** / **cooks** in the kitchen.
- 5- The river Menderes **is flowing** / **flows** into the Aegean Sea.

P- Put the verbs in the correct form, 'present continuous' or 'present simple'.

- 1- Let's go for a walk. It _____ now. (not rain)
- 2- My grandfather is very good at speaking foreign languages. He _____ three languages very well. (speak)
- 3- Hurry up, boys! The coach _____ for us. (wait)
- 4- **A:** _____ you _____ the television? (watch)
B: No, you can turn it off.
- 5- The farmers usually _____ vegetables (grow) but this year they _____ cattle. (feed)

Q- Complete the sentences using the verbs given once in 'present continuous' and once in the 'simple present' form.

- 1- **A:** What are you doing?
B: I _____ the soup. I'm afraid it _____ a bit salty. (taste)
- 2- We _____ of having a holiday this year. _____ you _____ June will be fine? (think)
- 3- **A:** Why _____ you _____ that packet? Why don't you open it? (feel)
B: I'm trying to guess what's in it. It _____ like something to wear. (feel)
- 4- **A:** Where is Willy? I _____ some bad reports about him these days.
B: What _____ you _____ ? (hear)
A: Never mind. I was joking.
- 5- **A:** _____ you _____ Cindy and Tim on your invitation list for the party?
B: Of course. The list _____ everybody. (include)

R- Complete the conversations using 'Present Continuous' or 'Simple Present' tenses.

- 1- **Teacher:** Where _____ you _____ from? (come)
Greta: I'm Spanish. I was born in Madrid, but my family and I _____ in Barcelona. (live)
Teacher: And what _____ you _____ ? (do) I _____ (mean) what's your job? _____ you _____ (do) anything at present?
Greta: Well, actually I _____ (teach) although I _____ (not work) at the moment. But I _____ (look) for a job. I _____ (not like) doing nothing. But I _____ (not see) much chance of getting a job at present.
Teacher: Well, good luck. I _____ (wish) you every success.
- 2- **Wendy:** Oh, hello Bob. Is Susan there?
Bob: Well, she _____ (cut) the grass.
Wendy: Oh my God! In the rain? It _____ (rain) hard here.
Bob: Hmm. It _____ (just begin) to rain here too. It _____ (always rain) when you _____ (not want) it to!
Wendy: Oh, I _____ (agree), yes.
Bob: I _____ (think) I _____ (hear) Susan



now. Yes, she _____ (just come) in. Hold on.
Susan, Wendy _____ (want) a word with you.

Susan : Hello. Hi!

Wendy: Susan, is that you? What's happened to the line?

Susan: Yes, it's me. I _____ (listen). Nice to hear from you.

Wendy: Oh, that's better. _____ you and Bob _____ (do) anything this evening?

Susan: Nothing much. Why?

Wendy: Well, my mother _____ (stay) with us – you _____ (know) she _____ (always stay) in May. So David _____ (try) to get tickets for 'West Side Story'. They _____ (perform) it at our local theatre this week. We all _____ (enjoy) musicals. Do you and Bob want to come?

ALWAYS

■ We can use 'always' with the **present continuous** to mean 'too often'; more often than normal. We can also use words like 'forever' and 'continually' instead of **always**.

He's always making stupid jokes.

S- Complete the sentences using 'always + -ing'.

1- **A:** I'm afraid I've lost my key again.

B: Oh no, not again! You *are always losing* your key.

2- **A:** The washing machine broke down again.

B: That machine is useless. It _____.

3- **A:** Be careful! You've made the same mistake again.

B: Oh stupid me! I _____.

4- **A:** Look! I've left the keys in the door again.

B: Typical! You _____.



T- Complete the sentences using 'always' and the 'present continuous'.

1- My kids are very untidy. They _____ their clothes and books on the floor. (leave)

2- He's a nuisance. He _____ about something. (complain)

3- You _____ my things without asking me. (take)

4- Grandma's memory is getting bad these days. She _____ things. (forget)

5- Uncle Sam is very lucky. He _____ prizes from lottery. (win)

6- I don't understand why the boss doesn't fire her. She _____ late to work. (come)

7- I _____ for you when we go out. Why don't you pay at least once? (pay)

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

- **Reflexive pronouns** are:

singular: **myself / yourself / himself / herself / itself**

plural: **ourselves / yourselves / themselves**



- We use **reflexive pronouns** when the **subject** and **object** of a clause are the **same**.

*I burnt **myself** while cooking the dinner.*

*Ali hurt **himself** while riding his bicycle.*

*Ann was talking **to herself**.*

- We sometimes use **reflexive pronouns** to emphasize the **subject**.

*I didn't call for a mechanic. **I** repaired the engine **myself**.* (not someone else)

- We can also use a **reflexive pronoun** after a preposition.

*I am very angry **with myself**.* (= I am not angry with someone else.)



- **by myself / by yourself, etc.** can mean **alone** or **without help**.

*She went to Ankara **by herself**.* (= She went to Ankara **alone**.)



- We can use **each other** instead of **ourselves / yourselves / themselves**.

*My children can take care of **themselves**.*

*My children can take care of **each other**.*

U- Fill in with the correct Reflexive Pronoun.

- 1- Sheila cut _____ while she was cooking dinner.
- 2- As soon as he arrived at the party, John introduced _____ to all of the guests.
- 3- My parents bought _____ a new TV set for the living room.
- 4- There's some tea in the teapot! Help _____ !
- 5- You both look really happy! Did you enjoy _____ at the party?
- 6- Helen and I hurt _____ while we were trying to repair our bicycles.
- 7- Nobody taught me how to use a computer. I learned it by _____.

V- Make suitable sentences matching (A) with (B).

A

- 1- Don't worry about them! They can help _____
- 2- Mary was at home all alone. She was talking to _____
- 3- We had a great time at the concert. We really enjoyed _____
- 4- Don't run so fast, boys! You'll hurt _____
- 5- I was making coffee when I burnt _____
- 6- It was Peter's birthday, so he decided to buy a present for _____
- 7- Don't play with the matches, Carol! You'll burn _____

B

- a) yourselves
- b) ourselves
- c) himself
- d) herself
- e) yourself
- f) themselves
- g) myself

W- Complete the sentences with 'themselves / ourselves / yourselves' or 'each other'.

- 1- How long have you and your girlfriend known _____ ?
- 2- If you work too hard, you can make _____ ill.
- 3- My penfriend and I write to _____ every week.
- 4- Selfish people only care about _____ .
- 5- We all enjoyed _____ at the party.

X- Complete the sentences using 'by + a reflexive pronoun'.

- 1- **A:** Who repaired the bicycle for you?
B: Nobody. I repaired it _____ .
- 2- **A:** Who did she go the cinema with?
B: Nobody. She went _____ .
- 3- **A:** How long is your grandmother living alone?
B: She's living _____ since her husband died.
- 4- **A:** Who helped you to move the furniture?
B: No one. I moved it all _____ .
- 5- It seems like they need help; they can't manage _____ .

**Y- Complete each sentence using a reflexive pronoun with a suitable verb.**

blame burn cut enjoy express hurt put

- 1- Mary **cut herself** while peeling the potatoes.
- 2- Kate fell off the tree but luckily she didn't _____ .
- 3- It isn't your fault, you shouldn't _____ .
- 4- Try to understand how I feel. Just _____ in my position.
- 5- We had a great time. We really _____ .
- 6- Don't play with those matches! You'll _____ .
- 7- He's not good at speaking. He can't _____ well.

Z- Choose the correct answer.

- 1- Can you help _____, please?
a) ours b) ourselves c) our d) us
- 2- I wonder where Lauren is. She isn't answering _____ mobile phone.
a) her b) she c) herself d) hers
- 3- While he was looking at _____ in the mirror, he saw someone standing behind him.
a) him b) his c) himself d) he
- 4- Don't take that book, Paul! It isn't _____ !
a) your b) yourself c) you d) yours
- 5- Vivian and Teo were standing very close and they were whispering something to _____ .
a) each other b) their c) them d) they
- 6- Diana wanted to give her brother a book for _____ birthday.
a) him b) her c) himself d) his
- 7- It's your fault. It isn't _____ .
a) me b) I c) mine d) me



VOCABULARY

Means of Transport

■ **Vehicle** is the general word for all types of road transport like **bus, train, plane, taxi, etc.**

A- Choose a suitable 'vehicle' for the blanks.

Alice: How did you get here, Martha?

Martha: I came by _____.

Alice: And the others?

Martha: Jill and Sam came by _____.

Alice: And Ted?

Martha: He missed the _____, so he had to take a _____.



B- Choose the correct verb which suits the vehicle.

1- You mustn't **ride** / **drive** a motorbike without a helmet.

2- The driver told me to **get in** / **get on** the taxi.

3- The pilot couldn't **drive** / **fly** the plane in the bad weather.

4- What time is it arriving? Would you mind having a look at the train **schedule** / **timetable**?

5- I was late, so I had to **take** / **catch** a taxi.

C- Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

full platform journey bus stop punctual

1- Our train is going to leave from _____ 8.

2- I waited at the _____ for fifteen minutes but no bus arrived.

3- I couldn't get on the bus because it was _____ up.

4- Buses are not very _____. They usually don't come on time.

5- The flight was fine but we had a boring _____ from the airport to our hotel.

D- Use these words in a sentence.

Types of Hotel Accommodation

■ **a single room:** for one person with a single bed

■ **a double room:** for two people with one large double bed

■ **a twin room:** for two people with two single beds

■ **full board:** includes breakfast, lunch and dinner

■ **half board:** includes breakfast and dinner

■ **B & B:** just the room and breakfast

■ **all mod cons:** 'mod cons' means 'modern conveniences' – things like a telephone, washing machine, dishwasher etc.



E- Put these sentences in a logical order.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1- I paid my bill. | a- _____. |
| 2- I checked in at reception. | b- _____. |
| 3- I left the hotel. | c- _____. |
| 4- I went up to my room. | d- _____. |
| 5- I spent the night in the hotel. | e- _____. |
| 6- I had an early morning call at 7. | f- _____. |
| 7- I booked a room at the hotel. | g- _____. |
| 8- I went out for dinner to a restaurant. | h- _____. |
| 9- I arrived at the hotel. | i- _____. |
| 10- I got up and had a shower. | j- _____. |
| 11- I had breakfast. | k- _____. |
| 12- I tipped the porter who carried my luggage upstairs. | l- _____. |

PHRASAL VERBS: make / put

- **make out:** to pretend like that you are something
*He **makes out** like he's a qualified doctor.*
- **make up for:** to reduce the bad effect of something, to compensate for
*He gave her some flowers to **make up for** his bad behaviour.*
- **put down:** to write something down
*He **put down** his complaints in his report.*
- **put out:** to make a flame or light stop burning
*He **put** his cigarette **out** before going inside.*
- **put off:** to delay something until a later date, to postpone
*The meeting has been **put off** until next week.*



F- Fill in the correct phrasal verb. Be careful with the tense.

- 1- The rain will ruin the picnic. Let's _____ till next week.
- 2- He _____ that he was ill so he didn't have to go to school.
- 3- She tried to _____ her mistakes.
- 4- The volunteers must _____ their names and telephone numbers immediately.
- 5- They hardly could _____ the fire.

G- Match the phrasal verbs with their synonyms.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|----------------|
| 1- pretend | _____ | a- put down |
| 2- extinguish | _____ | b- make out |
| 3- postpone | _____ | c- put off |
| 4- compensate | _____ | d- make up for |
| 5- write | _____ | e- put out |



READING



Types of Accommodation

There are many types of accommodation, like villas, hostels, hospitality exchanges, camping sites, caravan parks, hotels, bed and breakfasts and guest houses, vacation rentals and exotic hotels.

Hotels are usually graded with stars from one-star to five-star. Five-star hotels are the best and most expensive. You can also stay in a bed & breakfast (B & B); these are also called 'guest houses'. You pay only for a bedroom and breakfast in this kind of accommodation.

A hospitality exchange or home stay is an organization that connects travellers with local residents in the cities they're visiting. If travellers can connect with the right people at the right time, they can get room and sometimes board in the place they're visiting for free or at a deep discount.

Home stays have advantages and disadvantages. The most obvious advantage is that accommodation costs are much lower than at hotels or even youth hostels.

The disadvantage is that there are usually strict limits on the length of stay and what you can do in the home. And sometimes there can be unbearable situations between the host and guest.

A- Answer the questions.

1- How many types of accommodation can you put down?

2- Which is the most popular type of accommodation?

3- How are hotels graded?

4- Which hotels are the best and most expensive?

5- What is the other name for guest houses?

6- What do you pay for when you stay in a B & B?

7- What is a hospitality exchange?

8- How can travellers get room for free or at a deep discount?

9- What are the advantages of home stays?

10- What are the disadvantages?



B- Find the complement of each word in the text.

- 1- Guest _____ 2- Caravan _____ 3- Vacation _____
 4- Exotic _____ 5- Five-star _____ 6- Hospitality _____
 7- Home _____ 8- Bed & _____

C- Fill in the correct words.

- 1- Hotels are usually _____ with stars from one-star to five-star.
 2- You only pay for a bedroom and breakfast when you stay in a _____.
 3- A hospitality exchange or home stay is an _____.
 4- In a home stay, _____ costs are much lower than the others.
 5- There are usually _____ limits on the length of stay and what you can do in home stays.

D- Put the sentences into the correct order.

- a) You can also stay in a bed & breakfast (B & B), where you only pay for a bedroom and breakfast in this kind of an accommodation. ()
 b) Hotels are the most popular ones. ()
 c) There are two ways to solve the accommodation problem: booking in advance or finding a place on the day. ()
 d) There are many types of accommodation. ()
 e) Finding accommodation can be one of the most frustrating aspects of planning your travels. ()

SPEAKING

Do you mind if ...?
 Do you mind ...?
 Would you mind if ...?
 Would mind ...?
 Could you ...?
 Could you do me a favour?
 Can you ...?



Yes, I'd love to. I'm afraid not.
 Yes, certainly. I'm afraid I can't ...
 Yes, sure.
 Yes, of course.
 No, not at all, etc.
 No, of course not.
 Unfortunately I can't.

You want to have a holiday so you go to a travel agency. Ask questions about:

- The place : _____ ?
 Accommodation: _____ ?
 Transportaion: _____ ?
 Facilities: _____ ?
 Making a reservation: _____ ?



WRITING

A COMPLAINT LETTER

- We **start** with a **formal / polite greeting**:

Dear Sir / Madam,

- In the **first paragraph** we **state** our **complaint** using expressions like:

I am writing to complain about ...

- In the **other paragraphs** we **write** our **complaints in detail**; giving examples and reasons:

Firstly / To start with / First of all / Secondly / Plus / In addition

- In the **last paragraph**, we **ask for** some kind of **compensation** or **refund**:

I would be grateful if you could ...

- We **end** the letter with a **polite remark**:

I'm looking forward to hearing from you.



Complete the complaint letter using the suitable phrases.

Date / /

Name in which booking was made:

Hotel Name:

Resort:

Departure Date:

Booking Reference Number:

.....,

..... *the above holiday from which I have just returned with my family. It was most disappointing.*

..... *the facilities were not like described in the brochure.*

..... *I immediately contacted your representative at the resort, but he was unable to resolve the matter. He apologised and told me to complain when I got home.*

..... *compensate us for the problems we met and for the distress and disappointment we suffered as a result.*

.....

Yours

.....

TRANSLATION

1- The plane is about to take off.

- a) Uçak kalkıyor.
- b) Uçak kalkacak.
- c) Uçak kalkmak üzere.
- d) Uçak kalktı.



2- Marco and his brother are allowed to go to discos at weekends.

- a) Marco ile erkek kardeşi hafta sonları diskoya giderler.
- b) Marco ile erkek kardeşi hafta sonları diskoya gidebilirler.
- c) Marco ile erkek kardeşi hafta sonları diskoya gitmeye izinliler.
- d) Marco ve erkek kardeşi hafta sonları diskoya izinliler.

3- Emre anahtarları hep kapıda unutuyor.

- a) Emre's always forgetting the keys on the door.
- b) Emre always forgets the keys on the door.
- c) Emre is forgetting the keys on the door always.
- d) Emre forgets always the keys on the door.

4- Bana bir iyilik yapar mısın?

- a) Would you mind giving me a help?
- b) Would you give me a favour?
- c) Could you do me a favour?
- d) Could you do a favour?

SELF EVALUATION



Now,

- I can make a transportation or an accommodation reservation by myself.
- I can make requests or complaints about anything.