



Primary 6 English

Term 3

TOPIC 1/2: Hotels

Learning Outcome: The learner shows ability to use appropriate language related to hotels in oral and written forms and behaves appropriately when in hotels/ restaurants or related places.

Teaching activities

- (i) Constructing meaningful sentences using vocabulary and appropriate structures.
- (ii) Acting out dialogues on hotels.
- (iii) Writing advertisements.
- (iv) Asking and answering questions related to hotels.
- (v) Writing menus according to their localities.



Waiter Customers



Waitress



Chef



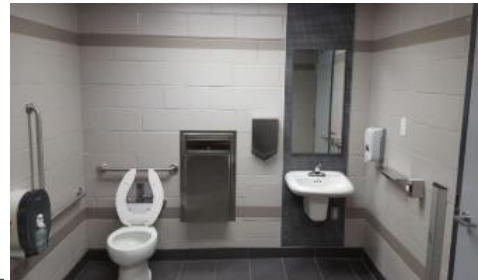
Food counter



Meal



Cutlery



Washroom/Restroom



Dessert



Salads



Serviette/Napkin



Toothpicks



Reception



Swimming pool



Conference room

Hotel Vocabulary

1. **Waiter** – a man who serves food and drinks in a restaurant.
2. **Waitress** – a woman who serves food and drinks in a restaurant.
3. **Chef** – the main cook in a hotel or restaurant.
4. **Menu** – a list of food and drinks available to order.
5. **Receipt** – a paper showing what you paid for.
6. **Counter** – a long flat surface where food or drinks are served.
7. **Table** – furniture where guests sit to eat meals.
8. **Meal** – food eaten at one time (breakfast, lunch, dinner).
9. **Breakfast** – the first meal of the day.
10. **Lunch** – the meal eaten in the middle of the day.
11. **Supper/Dinner** – the evening meal.
12. **Bill** – the paper showing how much you must pay.
13. **Cutlery** – knives, forks, and spoons used for eating.
14. **Customer** – a person who buys food or stays at the hotel.
15. **Dessert** – sweet food eaten after the main meal (cake, pudding).
16. **Soup** – liquid food often served hot.
17. **Sauce** – liquid or semi-liquid food added to meals for flavour.
18. **Salad** – a mix of vegetables, sometimes with fruit or meat.

19. **Pudding** – a sweet dessert, often soft and creamy.
20. **Jelly** – a sweet, wobbly dessert.
21. **Fruit** – natural food like apples, bananas, or oranges.
22. **Reception** – the front desk where guests check in or out.
23. **Serviette/Napkin** – cloth or paper used to wipe your mouth or hands while eating.
24. **Sauna** – a hot room used for relaxation.
25. **Gym** – a place in the hotel for exercise.
26. **Lounge** – a comfortable room where guests relax.
27. **Conference room** – a room for meetings.
28. **Shower** – a place to wash with running water.
29. **Balcony** – an outdoor platform attached to a hotel room.
30. **Washrooms/Restrooms** – toilets and sinks for guests.
31. **Air conditioner** – a machine that cools the air.
32. **Fan** – a machine that moves air to keep cool.
33. **Book** – to reserve a room in advance.
34. **Check in** – to register at the hotel when you arrive.
35. **Check out** – to leave the hotel and pay your bill.
36. **Serve** – to bring food or drinks to customers.
37. **Order** – to ask for food or drinks.
38. **Restaurant** – a place in the hotel where meals are served.
39. **Pub** – a place where drinks (especially alcohol) are served.
40. **Dining-room** – a room where guests eat meals.
41. **Toothpick** – a small stick used to clean teeth after eating.
42. **Swimming pool** – a large pool of water for swimming.
43. **Booking** – a reservation for a room or service.
44. **Table mat** – a small mat placed under plates on the table.
45. **Table manners** – polite behaviour while eating.
46. **Bar** – a place in the hotel where drinks are served.

Exercise 1: Read the story and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

A Night at Sunshine Hotel

Mary and her family went to Sunshine Hotel to **check in** for the weekend. At the **reception**, a friendly **waiter** helped them book a room with a **balcony** overlooking the swimming pool.

That evening, they went to the **restaurant** for **dinner**. The **chef** prepared soup, salad, and a sweet **dessert**. The **waitress** served them politely, bringing cutlery, **serviettes**, and a **table mat**.

After the meal, the family relaxed in the hotel **lounge**. The next morning, they enjoyed **breakfast** before going to the **gym** and **sauna**. On Sunday, they went to the **conference room** for a family meeting. Finally, they **checked out**, paying the **bill** at the counter.

Dr. Bbosa Science

Questions

1. What is the title of the story?
2. Where did Mary and her family go?
3. Who helped them at the reception?
4. What did their room have?
5. Where did they eat dinner?
6. Who prepared the food?
7. What did the waitress bring to the table?
8. Where did the family relax after dinner?
9. What did they do the next morning?
10. What room did they use for a meeting?
11. What did they do before leaving the hotel?
12. Who wrote the story?

Exercise 2: Read the dialogue and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

Guest and Receptionist

Guest: Good evening, I'd like to **book** a room.

Receptionist: Certainly. Would you like a room with a **balcony**?

Guest: Yes, please. Does the hotel have a **swimming pool**?

Receptionist: Yes, and also a **gym** and **sauna**.

Guest: Wonderful. What time is **supper** served in the **dining-room**?

Receptionist: Supper is served at 7 p.m. You can also order from the **menu**.

Guest: Great. I will **check in** now.

Receptionist: Please sign here and collect your **receipt**.

Guest: Thank you. I look forward to my stay.

Dr. Aida Namitala

Questions

1. What is the title of the dialogue?
2. Who wanted to book a room?
3. What did the receptionist offer with the room?
4. What facilities did the hotel have?
5. What meal did the guest ask about?
6. Where is supper served?
7. What can the guest order from?
8. What time is supper served?
9. What did the guest decide to do?
10. What paper did the receptionist give?
11. How did the guest feel about the stay?
12. Who wrote the dialogue

Exercise 3: Read the poem and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

The Hotel Stay

A **waiter** smiles, a **chef** prepares,
A **menu** shows the food he shares.
A **table** set with mats so neat,
A **customer** enjoys the treat.

A **lounge** to rest, a **gym** to train,
A **sauna** warms away the pain.
A **balcony** with views so cool,
A **swimming pool** for fun at school.

At **reception**, guests all say,

“We’ll **check in** now, enjoy our stay.”

Dr. Aida Namitala

Questions

1. What is the title of the poem
2. Who smiles in the poem?
3. Who prepares the food?
4. What shows the food choices?
5. What is set neatly on the table?
6. Who enjoys the treat?
7. Where can guests rest?
8. What warms away pain?
9. What gives cool views?
10. What is fun at the hotel?
11. Where do guests check in?
12. Who wrote the poem?

Exercise 3: Read the advertisement and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

Welcome to Paradise Hotel

Paradise Hotel offers comfort and luxury!

- Spacious rooms with **air conditioners**, **fans**, and private **balconies**.
- Delicious **meals** served in our **restaurant**, with tasty **desserts**, **soups**, and **salads**.
- Relax in the **lounge**, exercise in the **gym**, or refresh in the **swimming pool**.
- Professional staff, excellent **table manners**, and friendly service at the **bar** and **pub**.
Book now and enjoy the best hospitality—**check in today!**

Management

Questions

1. What is the name of the hotel?
2. What do the rooms have?
3. Where are meals served?
4. Name two foods mentioned.
5. Where can guests relax?
6. Where can guests exercise?
7. What water facility is available?
8. Who serves guests at the bar?
9. What does the advert encourage people to do?
10. What word describes the hotel's service?

When to Use "May I..."

- **Polite requests:** *May I borrow your book?* (Shows respect and courtesy.)
- **Formal situations:** *May I speak to the principal?* (Appropriate in schools, workplaces, or official settings.)
- **Offering help politely:** *May I assist you with your bags?* (Sounds more respectful than "Can I help you?")
- **Signs and announcements:** *Guests may use the swimming pool until 9 p.m.* (Formal permission statements.)
- **It is more polite than "Can I.....?"**

Quick Comparison

Phrase	Use	Tone
Can I...	Asking if something is possible or casual permission	Informal
May I...	Asking for permission politely and formally	Respectful, formal

Exercise 4: Use the following words (**Menu, conference rooms, lounge, order, serve, swimming pool, bar**) to make requests at a hotel using "May I....."

Main uses of ... may ...

1. To express possibility

- It may rain later.
- She may be at the library right now. (*Shows that something is possible but not certain.*)

2. To give permission (formal)

- *You may go now.*
- *Students may travel for free.* (Often used in rules, signs, or formal speech.)

3. To refuse permission (formal)

- *You may not enter this room.*
- *Students may not wear jeans.* (Stronger and more formal than “can’t.”)

Quick Comparison

Modal	Meaning	Tone
May	Possibility, permission, polite request	Formal, respectful
Can	Ability, casual permission	Informal
Might	Possibility (slightly less certain than <i>may</i>)	Neutral

Exercise 5: Use “...may...” and the following words to make full sentences at the hotel: - **Diner, dessert, shower, fruits, reception.**

How to Use: *No Sooner...than*

1. Basic meaning:

- It emphasizes that the second action happened right after the first.
- Example: *They had no sooner arrived than they started arguing.* (As soon as they arrived, they began to argue.)

2. Typical structure:

- **No sooner + auxiliary verb + subject + past perfect verb + than + main clause**
- Example: *No sooner had we finished dinner than the lights went out.*

3. Inversion rule (when *no sooner* starts the sentence):

- The auxiliary verb comes before the subject.
- Example: *No sooner had she entered the room than everyone clapped.* (Not: *No sooner she had entered...*)

4. Formal style:

- This structure is common in formal writing, storytelling, or exams.
- In everyday speech, people often use “*as soon as*” instead.
- Example: *As soon as we finished dinner, the lights went out.*

✦ Comparison

Expression	Example	Tone
No sooner...than	<i>No sooner had I sat down than the phone rang.</i>	Formal, literary
As soon as	<i>As soon as I sat down, the phone rang.</i>	Neutral, everyday
Hardly/Scarcely...when	<i>Hardly had I sat down when the phone rang.</i>	Formal, similar to <i>no sooner</i>

Exercise 6: Combine the following pairs of sentences using: **no sooner than...**

1. The guests checked into the hotel. They ordered room service.
2. The receptionist handed over the keys. The guests rushed to their rooms.
3. The bellboy carried the luggage upstairs. The phone rang at the front desk.
4. The manager welcomed the tourists. A complaint was reported.
5. The chef prepared breakfast. The dining hall filled with guests.
6. The hotel announced a discount. Customers started booking rooms.
7. The cleaner finished tidying the suite. Another guest arrived.
8. The waiter served the drinks. The guests asked for the bill.
9. The hotel opened its new swimming pool. Children jumped in happily.
10. The tourists checked out. The staff began preparing the rooms again.

How to Use “Could you...?”

1. **Polite requests**
 - *Could you pass me the salt, please?*
 - *Could you help me with my homework?*
2. **Asking for assistance**
 - *Could you show me the way to the hotel?*
 - *Could you explain this exercise again?*
3. **Professional or formal settings**
 - *Could you send me the report by tomorrow?*
 - *Could you arrange a meeting with the manager?*
4. **Offering options politely**
 - *Could you tell me which room is available?*

- *Could you suggest a good restaurant nearby?*

Quick Comparison

Phrase	Example	Tone
Can you...?	<i>Can you open the window?</i>	Casual, everyday
Could you...?	<i>Could you open the window, please?</i>	Polite, respectful
Would you mind...?	<i>Would you mind opening the window?</i>	Very polite, formal

Exercise 7: Make five request at a hotel using “**Could you**?”

Thank You

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