
Chapter 1. Hotel

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General

The purpose of the Hotel Module (HTL) is to provide you with the linguistic skills you need to be able to stay in a hotel and enjoy its services.

Before starting the? Hotel Module, you should have at least completed the Money Module. The Hotel Module may, of course, be done at any later point in the course.

Specific

When you have finished this module you should be able to:

1. Ask to reserve a room. Specify whether it will be a single or double, with or without air conditioning, with or without heat.
2. Ask about room rates.
3. Understand questions about whether you want a television in your room, whether you need valuables stored, whether you want a guide.
4. Find out whether Western or Chinese food is served in the hotel restaurant.
5. Find out what hours meals are served in the hotel dining room.
6. Ask your room attendant for additional blankets or pillows.
7. Ask to have clothes laundered or cleaned.
8. Ask for tourist guidebooks.
9. Ask for the bill and settle your account.

Objectives

Unit 1

Part 1

Reference List

Notes after part 1

lǚguǎn; This word is used to refer to small inns and hotel. However, it is not used in the names of hotels.

A: **Nǐ zhù lǚguan ma?**

Do you stay in an hotel?

B: Shì, wǒ zhùzài Běijīng Fàndiàn.

Yes, I stay in the Běijīng hotel.

qǔchulai: This is a compound verb meaning “to fetch”, “to get”, “to pick up”.

xiūxi xiuxi: You've seen one syllable verbs reduplicated, like kànkàn and dēngyidēng. Here you see a two syllable verb reduplicated. The effect is the same. It makes the action more tentative, casual. “Rest a little bit”.

Peking

A conversation between an American businessman, Mr. White (Huáitè) and the guide meeting him at Peking's Capital Airport:

After clearing customs:

At the room

Notes after part 1 dialogue

It is the policy in the PRC that most visitors be accompanied by a bilingual guide throughout most of their trip. The traveler is met, either by a local party representative, or by some other person responsible for his safety and travel arrangements.

Part 2

Reference List

Notes after Part 2

yàoshi; “If”. The word yàoshi is what is called a movable before or after the subject, but in any case before the verb in the sentence. This is also true of word like zuotian, míngnian.

Yàoshi tā bú qù, yě bǔ qù, wǒmen yě bú qù.

If he doesn't go, we won't go either.

Nǐ yàoshi jīntian wǎnshang niàn shū, wǒmen míngtiān wǎnshang qù kàn diànyǐng.

If you study tonight, we'll go to a movie tomorrow night.

Jīntian tā méi chī zǎodìan.

He didn't eat breakfast today.

Wǒ míngtiān bù lái shàng kè.

I'm not coming to class tomorrow.

diànlíng: “Electric bell”. This word can refer to a buzzer or a bell.

è: “To be hungry”. In the sentence, **Nín è le ba.**, the state verb **è** occurs with the marker **le** for new situations. The result is a phrase meaning “you’ve become hungry, I suppose” or “you’re hungry now, I suppose.” The verb indicates what the state is and the marker **le** indicates that the state is new.

Peking

Part 3

Reference List

Notes after Part 3

tì: This is a prepositional verb meaning “for”, in the sense of “in place of”.

Lǐ Xiānsheng jīntiān tì Wáng Xiānsheng jiāo shū.

Mr **Lǐ** is teaching class for Mr. **Wáng** today.

Shànghǎi xiànzài yíding hǎn rè le ba!: Notice that three adverbs precede the verb in this sentence: **xianzài**, **yíding**, **hǎn**. The verb in this sentence, **rè** “to be hot”, is a state verb. The marker **le** indicates a new situation, a change of state; “It has become hot”.

fēiji piào: In the Money Module you saw the word **piào** used to mean “bill” or “note”. Here it means “ticket”.

Peking

A conversation between an American and her guide.

Part 4

Reference List

Notes after Part 4

kāishuǐ: This can mean “boiling water” or “boiled water”. **Liǎng kāishuǐ** means “boiled water which has been cooled”.

Wǒ bù xiǎng dào cānfǎng qù chī fàn le: the marker **le** used in this indicates a new situation. The speaker has changed her mind. Usually she takes her meals in the dining room, but today she doesn’t want to leave her room.

shuǐxǐ: This verb means “to wash, to launder”. But it is only used in a situation where it contrasts with **gānxǐ** “to dry clean”. Usually the one syllable verb **xǐ**, “to wash”, is used.

Peking

A conversation between Miss Smith and the hotel attendant she has just rung for from her room.

Unit Vocabulary List

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|--|
| àn | 按 | to press |
| ānpai | 安排 | to arrange for |
| biǎo (yìzhāng) | 表 | form, application |
| bīngkuài(r) (yíge) | 冰块 | ice cube |
| càidānzi (yìzhāng) | 菜单子 | menu |
| chī | 吃 | to eat |
| dǎoyóu | 导游 | tourist guide |
| dǎsuan | 打算 | to plan to |
| děng yīhuǐr | 等一会儿 | in a while |
| diànlíng | 电铃 | a buzzer, an electric bell |
| dìng | 订 | to reserve |
| è | 饿 | to be hungry |
| fángjiān | 房间 | room |
| fēijī | 飞机 | airplane |
| gānxǐ | 干洗 | to dry clean |
| gàosu | 告诉 | to tell |
| jiào | 叫 | to call, to summon |
| jiāogěi | 交给 | to give to |
| kāishuǐ | 开水 | boiled water (for drinking) |
| lèi | 累 | to be tired |
| lěngfēng | 冷风 | air conditioning |
| liáng | 凉 | to be cool |
| lóucèng fúwùtái | 楼层 | the service desk for the floor |
| lǚguǎn | 旅馆 | hotel, inn |
| ná... lái | 拿。。。来 | to bring to |
| piào (yìzhāng) | 票 | ticket |
| qǔchulai | 取出来 | to claim (luggage), to pick (something) up, to get (something) |
| rè | 热 | to be hot |

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| shuǐxǐ | 水洗 | to wash, to launder |
| sòngdao | 送到 | to send to, to deliver to |
| tì | 替 | for, in place of |
| tián | 填 | to fill out |
| wǎnfàn | 晚饭 | dinner, supper |
| xǐ | 洗 | to wash |
| xīcān | 西餐 | western food |
| xíngli | 行李 | baggage, luggage, suitcases |
| xiūxi | 休息 | to take a rest, to relax |
| yàoshi | 要是 | if |
| yàoshi | 钥匙 | key |
| yídìng | 一定 | certainly, definitely |
| yīfu | 衣服 | clothes |
| yǒu shí | 有时 | to have business |
| zǎodiǎn | 早点 | breakfast (Peking) |
| Zhōngcān | 中餐 | Chinese food |
| zhōngfàn | 中饭 | lunch |
| Zhōngguo Lǚxíngshè | 中国旅行社 | China Travel Agency |

Unit 2

Part 1

Reference List

Notes after Part 1

kōng: The adjectival verb **kōng**, “to be vacant, empty” is used here to modify the noun, **fángjiān**, “room”.

dānrénde / **shuāngrénde**: The marker **de** in each of these phrases indicates that they are modifying something. The modified word (**fángjiān**) is omitted, however.

-jiān: This is the counter for “rooms”.

nuǎnqì: Literally this word means “warm air”. **Yǒu nuǎnqì de fángjiān** is “a room which has heat”.

jiào: This is the prepositional verb “to cause” (someone to do or be something). In the sentences below, **gāoxìng** is the adjectival verb “to be nappy”, **shēngqì** is the adjectival verb “to be mad”.

Tā jiào wǒ bú gāoxìng.

He made me unhappy.

Tā jiào wǒ shēngqì.

He made me angry.

Tā jiào wǒ zuò zhèjiàn shì.

He had me do this.

-de shíhòu: When this follows any verb, verb phrase or sentence, the expressions means “when something was done”.

Niàn dàxuéde shíhòu, wǒ zhùzài yíge péngyou jiā.

When I was in college, I lived at a friend’s house.

cǎisè: This word refers to colors in general and is used to meaning “colored” or “colorful”. **Yánse** is used to refer specifically to one color at a time.

Back at the desk after seeing the room.

Taipei

A conversation between Mr. Phillips and a desk attendant in a small Taipei Hotel.

Part 2

Reference List

Notes on Part 2

kèrén: Literally this word means “guests” but its translation changes depending on the context. In a hotel situation, it means “(paying) guests”. In a shopping situation, it means “customer”.

shěngde: This may translated as “to avoid”, “lest”, or “so that (something) won’t have to happen”. Here are some examples.

Wǒ xiān qù kànyìkàn nèige fángzi, shěngde nǐ qù le.

I’ll first go and look at the house, so that you won’t have to go.

Nǐ wàngle mǎi niúǎi. Wǒ tì nǐ qù mǎi yíping, shěngde nǐ zài qù le.

You forgot to buy milk. I’ll go buy a bottle for you, so that you won’t have to go again.

Wǒ jīntian hǎo le. Wǒ kényì zìjǐ qù le, shěngde nǐ máfan.

I'm better today. I can go myself, and save you the trouble.

bǎnlai bǎnqu: The verb “to move(something)” is **bān**. The verbs **lái** and **qù** may follow it to indicate the direction in which something is moved. As directional endings, **lái** and **qù** are toneless.

zhào: This is a prepositional verb meaning “according to”.

Zhào tāde yìsī zuò.

Do it according to his idea.

Zhào tā shuō, zhèige shìqing hěn rongyi.

According to what he says, this matter is very easy.

Taipei

A conversation between an American man and a desk attendant in Taipei.

Notes after part 3

jiù shì: When the adverb **jiù** is used with the verb **shì**, it emphasizes what follow. In this usage, **jiù** has been translated as “precisely”, “exactly”, “just”.

zài: This is the word for “again” when talking about future actions.[You is the word for again” when talking about past actions.]

Qǐng nǐ zài lái.

Please come again.

Bié zài shuō ba.

Don't say that again.

In the sentence ...**wǒ zài gěi nǐ nǎ yige**, the conversational translation “I'll get you another” masks the true functions of **zài** in the sentence. A more literal translation might be “I'll again get you one.”

yóulǎn shǒucè: “tourist guidebook”. **Yóulǎn** is the verb “to go sightseeing”. **Shǒucè** is the noun “handbook”.

bìchúli / chōutíli: The word for “closet” is **bìchú**. The word for “drawer” is **chōuti**. The syllable **-li** means “inside”. It may be added to a noun in a locational phrase to allow that noun to function as a place word and to indicate the precise location “inside”. When used as a locational ending, **--li** is toneless. You'll find more about locational endings in Unit 2 of the Transportation Module.

gěi... dǎ diànhuà: The word for “phone call” is **diànhuà**. The phrase “to make a phone call” is **dǎ diànhuà**. To say that a phone call is made to someone in particular, use the prepositional verb **gěi** followed by the name, then the phrase **dǎ diànhuà**.

Nǐ gěi shéi dǎ diànhuà?

Who are you calling?

Wǒ zuotian gěi mǔqīn dǎ diànhuà le.

I called mother yesterday.

Taipei

A conversation between an American woman and the hotel attendant taking her to her room.

Part 4

Reference List

Notes on Part 4

suàn zhàng: Suàn is the verb “to calculate”. Zhàng is the word for “accounts” or “debts”.

guò: This is the verb “to pass”, either physically, as in **Guòle lùkǒu, wàng yòu zǒu.** “After you've passed the intersection, go to the right.”, or temporally, as in **Guò jítian, zài shuō ba.** “Wait a few days, then talk about it.”

Taipei

A conversation between an American and a desk clerk in a hotel in Taiwan.

Vocabulary

| | | |
|--------------|------|-------------------------------------|
| àn | 按 | according to |
| àn guījù | 按规定 | according to the regulations |
| bānlái bānqù | 搬来搬去 | to move back and forth |
| bǎoguǎn | 保管 | to safeguard, to put in safekeeping |
| bìchú | 壁橱 | closet, wall chest |
| bìchúli | 壁橱里 | in the closet |
| biéde | 别的 | other |
| cǎisè | 彩色 | color, colored |
| chōuti | 抽屉 | drawer |
| chōutīli | 抽屉里 | in the drawer |
| chuáng | 床 | bed |
| dǎ diànhuà | 打电话 | to make a phone call |
| dānrénfáng | 单人房 | single room |
| děng | 等 | to wait, to wait for |
| dēngjì | 登记 | to register (at a hotel, etc.) |

| | | |
|---------------|------|---|
| -de shíhòu | 的时候 | when |
| diànhuàbù | 电话不 | telephone directory |
| duō | 多 | more (to be much, to be many) |
| fángqián | 房钱 | room rental fee |
| fàngzai | 放在 | to put (at, in, on) |
| fúwùshēng | 服务生 | attendant |
| guīju | 规矩 | regulation |
| guīzhòng | 贵重 | to be valuable |
| guò | 过 | to pass |
| háishi | 还是 | still |
| jiào | 叫 | to have someone do something, to tell someone to do something |
| -jiān | -间 | (counter for rooms) |
| jiù shì | 就是 | (used for emphasis), this IS |
| kèrén | 客人 | customer |
| kōng | 空 | to be empty, to be vacant |
| lěng | 冷 | to be cold |
| líkai | 离开 | to leave, to depart |
| méi wèntí | 没问题 | there's no problem |
| nuǎnqì | 暖气 | central heating |
| shěngde | 省得 | lest, to avoid |
| shìqíng | 事情 | business matter, thing |
| shuāngrénfáng | 双人房 | double room |
| sòngshàngqu | 送上去 | to send up |
| suàn | 算 | to calculate, to figure |
| suàn zhàng | 算帐 | to settle an account |
| tǎnzi | 毯子 | blanket |
| wèntí | 问题 | question, problem |
| yào | 要 | to want, to take |
| yào | 要 | to be necessary |
| yóulan shǒucè | 游览手册 | sightseeing handbook, tourist guide |
| zài | 再 | again (used for future actions) |
| zhàngfáng | 账房 | cashier (in a hotel) |
| zhǎo | 赵 | to find |

| | | |
|---------|----|--------------|
| zhào | 照 | according to |
| zhěntou | 枕头 | pillow |

Things in a Hotel Room

| | | |
|--------------------|----------|-------------------|
| bíchú | 壁橱 | closet |
| cèsuǒ | 厕所 | toilet |
| chōuti | 抽屉 | drawer |
| chuáng | 床 | bed |
| chuángdānzi | 床单子 | sheets |
| chuānghu | 窗户 | window |
| chuānghu liánzi | 窗 | window shades |
| diànhuà | 电话 | telephone |
| diànhuàbù | 电话簿 | telephone book |
| féizào | 肥皂 | soap |
| jìngzi | 镜子 | mirror |
| lěngqìjī | 冷气机 | air conditioner |
| nuǎnqì | 暖气 | heat |
| tǎnzi | 毯子 | blanket |
| wèishēngjǐ | 为生计 | toilet paper |
| (xǐzǎo) dà mào jīn | (洗澡) 大毛巾 | towels |
| xǐzǎofáng | 洗澡房 | bathroom (Taipei) |
| yàoshi | 钥匙 | key |
| yǐzi | 椅子 | chair |
| zhōng | 钟 | clock |
| zhuōzi | 桌子 | table |

Module HTL Vocabulary

| | | |
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| àn | 按 | according to |
| àn guījù | 按規矩 | according to the regulations |
| bānlái bānqù | 搬来搬去 | to move back and forth |
| bǎoguǎn | 保管 | to safeguard, to put in safekeeping |
| bíchú | 壁橱 | closet, wall chest |

| | | |
|---------------|------|---|
| bìchúli | 壁橱里 | in the closet |
| biéde | 别的 | other |
| cǎisè | 彩色 | color, colored |
| chōuti | 抽屉 | drawer |
| chōutīli | 抽屉里 | in the drawer |
| chuáng | 床 | bed |
| dà diànhuà | 打电话 | to make a phone call |
| dānrénfáng | 单人房 | single room |
| děng | 等 | to wait, to wait for |
| dēngjì | 登记 | to register (at a hotel, etc.) |
| -de shíhou | -的时候 | when |
| diànhuàbù | 电话簿 | telephone directory |
| duō | 多 | more (to be much, to be many) |
| fángqián | 房前 | room rental fee |
| fàngzai | 放在 | to put (at, in, on) |
| fúwùshēng | 服务生 | attendant |
| guīju | 规矩 | regulation |
| guīzhòng | 规中 | to be valuable |
| guò | 过 | to pass |
| háishi | 还是 | still |
| jiào | 叫 | to have someone do something, to tell someone to do something |
| -jiān | -间 | (counter for rooms) |
| jiù shì | 就是 | (used for emphasis), this IS |
| kèren | 客人 | customer |
| kōng | 空 | to be empty, to be vacant |
| lěng | 冷 | to be cold |
| líkai | 离开 | to leave, to depart |
| méi wèntí | 没问题 | there's no problem |
| nuǎnqì | 暖气 | central heating |
| shěngde | 省得 | lest, to avoid |
| shìqing | 事情 | business matter, thing |
| shuāngrénfáng | 双人房 | double room |
| sòngshàngqu | 送上去 | to send up |

| | | |
|---------------|------|-------------------------------------|
| suàn | 算 | to calculate, to figure |
| suàn zhàng | 算帐 | to settle an account |
| tǎnzi | 毯子 | blanket |
| wèntí | 问题 | question, problem |
| yào | 要 | to want, to take |
| yào | 要 | to be necessary |
| yóulan shǒucè | 游览手册 | sightseeing handbook, tourist guide |
| zài | 再 | again (used for future actions) |
| zhàngfáng | 账房 | cashier (in a hotel) |
| zhǎo | 找 | to find |
| zhào | 照 | according to |
| zhěntou | 枕头 | pillow |