

Talk a Lot

Hotel

Features of Non-Literal English – Part 1

1. NICKNAMES

A nickname is a name for somebody (or something) that is different to the actual name, being usually either a shortened version, or a reference to appearance or character.

Example:

[Your friend Thomas phones you. You say:]

“Hi, Tommo!” [The nickname is based on the person’s given name]

[Your obese friend John phones you. You say:]

“Hi, Big John!” [The nickname is based on the physical characteristics of the person]

[Your friend who is into technology phones you. You say:]

“Hi Brains!” [The nickname is based on a personality trait, or the hobbies or interests of the person]

When:

When you want to emphasise that you are close enough to somebody to be able to adapt their name in an informal way. Also when you want to show that you belong to a particular group because everybody uses the same nicknames, while people outside the group don’t know the nicknames.

2. EXAGGERATION

An exaggeration is a statement that something is better than, worse than, more than, etc. when compared to the truth, which is more mundane.

Example:

“My feet are killing me!” [This is an idiom that means you feel tired and want to sit down. Your feet hurt, perhaps because you have been standing up for a long period of time. Your feet are not *literally* killing you!]

When:

When you want your speech to be more imaginative and interesting than normal speech. Perhaps you want people to notice you or you want to make a point in a strong way, or you are doing it to get a laugh, by making your listener imagine a humorous image.

3. IDIOMS

An idiom is a phrase that has a fixed meaning which cannot usually be understood by studying the literal meaning of each word in the phrase.

Example:

“Does dad really think Paul is having an affair with Mandy?”

“No, of course not. He was only *pulling your leg*.” [He was only *joking*, rather than physically pulling somebody’s leg.]

When:

In everyday speech, and in most sentences – unfortunately for learners of English! English idioms get so ingrained in the consciousness and speech patterns of the average native speaker, from before birth, that to them it feels far more *natural* to use idioms than literal language. Plus, idiomatic phrases are far more expressive, colourful, inventive, creative, and *fun* than their literal counterparts.

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4. DISCOURSE MARKERS

A discourse marker is a short word, phrase, or sound that acts as a slight pause in speech, when the speaker needs time to think of what to say next, but doesn't want to give up their turn to speak.

Example:

"How do you feel about leaving college next week?"

"I think it's, *like*, gonna be, *you know, like, uh...* really good." [The words in italics have no meaning. They act as a form of punctuation in the sentence.]

When:

When you want to pause while talking to think of the next word, or where to go next with the conversation, but not let anybody else start talking. If you do this a lot, it may turn into a habit and you will use speech markers like punctuation in a written sentence, e.g. *like* = a comma [,]. Young people often use discourse markers. They are a sign of the speaker's lack of confidence in the value of what they are saying, because by pausing regularly they are able to closely monitor the reaction of their listener(s) and perhaps amend what they say in light of this feedback.

Also known as: *speech markers*.

5. PHRASAL VERBS

A phrasal verb is a verb phrase that consists of a verb plus preposition or adverb (or both), which has a meaning that may not be obvious from knowing the dictionary meaning of each individual word in the phrase.

Example:

"Things are *looking up!*" [My life is generally improving.]

When:

In spoken English phrasal verbs are more common because they are less formal than longer single verbs. Like idioms, we learn phrasal verbs from before birth; the simple one-syllable verbs that are used in phrasal verbs (with a preposition or adverb, or both) are familiar to young children and easy to remember. The prepositions and adverbs (in, out, up, down, on, off, back, etc.) bring a vibrant sense of action and movement to our speech, making it more interesting than if we used only standard verbs. With over 7,000 phrasal verbs in English, phrasal verbs create many shades of meaning, making English a rich and expressive language. It also allows us to quickly invent new verbs (e.g. the recent slang expression "Bog off!" which means "Go away!") without having to find verbs from Latin or other foreign languages, or inventing new verbs from scratch.

6. SAYINGS / PROVERBS

A saying or proverb is a well known phrase or sentence that includes wisdom from literature or folklore, and as such is generally accepted to be trustworthy, having been proved wise time after time by succeeding generations.

Example:

"Do you think it'll rain tomorrow?"

"Look out of the window. *Red sky at night, shepherd's delight.*" [Because there is a red sunset at the moment, according to the saying the weather will be fine tomorrow.]

When:

When you want to add weight to your opinions by citing received opinion that is generally considered, by the majority of people, to be wise and trustworthy.

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7. SIMILES

A simile is a statement with “like” or “as” that compares somebody or something to something else, especially when it cannot be literally true.

Example:

“Why do you want to get a divorce?”

“Because *you are like a weight around my neck*. I can’t stay with you!” [Literally means: “I feel trapped by you; you are putting too much pressure on me...”]

When:

When you want to emphasise something, and make the other person think about the meaning of what you’re saying in a different, non-obvious way. When you want to appear poetic or romantic, e.g. “Your teeth are like stars!” (You can make a classic English joke if you continue with “They come out at night!”)

8. SWEARING

Swearing is an activity that uses swear words – words or phrases that are considered by most people to be impolite or offensive – and which may be taboo (forbidden on grounds of taste or offense) in certain contexts.

Example:

“My revision was a bloody waste of time.” [The swear word “bloody” acts as an intensifier, to emphasise the noun phrase that follows: “waste of time”. The speaker’s aim is to express their displeasure at having wasted their time – more strongly than it would have been expressed without using “bloody”.

When:

When you want to emphasise a noun (e.g. “A bloody car reversed and hit my bike!”) or an adjective (e.g. “That film was bloody brilliant!”). Or, to insult somebody, e.g. “You are a total arse.” (“arse” is slang for “bottom”). Or, to refer to taboo parts of the body (e.g. “knob” = “penis”), and bodily functions (“shit” = “excrement”). Or, when you want to shock somebody. However, if you use swear words a lot, people around you might become immune to them, and their power to shock will be greatly reduced. If everybody used swear words all the time, they wouldn’t be swear words at all, but normal everyday words and nobody would be offended by them. Their infrequency is what keeps them forbidden.

9. UNDERSTATEMENT

Understatement is a technique in spoken English that the speaker uses to deliberately downplay something by saying that it is/was less great or less important than it actually is/was. Understatement is the opposite of exaggeration.

Example:

[At work your boss spends twenty minutes shouting at the whole team, and then storms out of the office, slamming the door behind them. You are all stunned. Somebody says:]

“Well that was nice!”

[Everybody laughs, because the nervous tension that was built up is released.]

When:

When you want to draw attention to the absurdity or over-seriousness of something or somebody, by reducing its or their significance.

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20 Common English Idioms

1. to wine and dine sby	to take sby for a romantic meal	2. to cost an arm and a leg	to be very expensive
3. to welcome sby with open arms	to greet sby warmly	4. at [time] sharp	at this time precisely
5. to paint the town red	to celebrate by going to pubs/clubs	6. to be absolutely stuffed	to feel very full after eating
7. "There's no place like home!"	"I like to travel, but home is best!"	8. "The customer is always right."	"Good customer service is vital."
9. to be taken for a ride	to be exploited for money	10. to wait for an eternity	to wait for a long time
11. to be open twenty-four seven	to be open 24 hours per day	12. to take care of sth	to fix a problem
13. to have a lot on your plate	to be very busy	14. "It's a small world, isn't it?"	"I'm surprised to meet you here."
15. to phone in sick	to call to say you're too unwell to work	16. to bend over backwards for sby	to try very hard to help sby
17. to be starving	to be very hungry	18. to receive the VIP treatment	to get very good service
19. to be full of praise	to give lots of compliments	20. to be as sick as a dog	to vomit many times

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English Idioms – Matching Game

Match each sentence below with one of the idioms from this unit. Change forms where necessary:



Hi! Graham! Barbara! What a surprise! _____
Make me a sandwich – I _____!
The petrol station _____.
I _____ last night. I shouldn't've had that eighth pint...!
My boyfriend took me out last night and _____ me.
Oh, it was a lovely trip. We really _____. All the staff were brilliant.
I can't help you in the bar – I _____ today.
The owner charged twice the usual price and poor Bob _____.
When we arrived at the hotel we were _____.
I'll meet you in reception _____ six o'clock _____. Don't be late!
Alison and Mark _____ for the hotel staff.
These new trainers _____.
Tell the receptionist about your lost key – she'll _____ for you.
I like going on holiday, but _____, is there?
I _____ the Lewises, but they were still dissatisfied.
Kat _____ yesterday, so we were short-staffed in the restaurant.
We went out for Carol's birthday and _____.
We _____ for our lunch to arrive.
But you have to give me a refund! Don't forget, _____!
After that large pizza I _____.

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Hotel – English Idioms Activities

Meaning and Context

1. Check for new vocabulary. Are there any idioms that you know already? Explain each meaning and give an example sentence or situation in which you could use it. Find the meaning of the rest by using a dictionary, then match the meaning cards with the idiom cards.
2. Do any of the idioms exist in your first language? Translate each idiom.
3. Divide the idioms into four categories: **facilities**, **guests**, **staff**, and **food and drink**.
4. Take some cards. Describe the idiom on a card without saying it.
5. How many idioms can you remember when they are all turned over?

Practice Activities

Choose a random idiom (or one that particularly interests you) and...

1. think of a time or situation in your life when you... a) could have said this idiom (past), and b) might say this idiom (future).
2. say the name of a person you know who would be the most likely to say this. In what kind of situation?
3. others guess while you act it out without speaking, although you can make sounds!
4. others guess while you draw a picture to represent both forms – idiomatic and literal.
5. analyse the words. Is it at all possible to guess the meaning from the words – or completely impossible? Research the origin and background of this idiom.
6. replace the idiom in a sentence with the literal (boring) meaning. Compare the sentences. Which sounds better? Why?
7. think of another idiom or saying that has the same or a similar meaning.
8. tell a story or devise a dialogue/role play by linking one idiom to the next.

Topic Questions

Choose the correct idiom, and make a sentence about... a) yourself, b) a friend:

1. that describes feeling the consequences of over-indulgence, e.g. after a night out.
2. that you could use when talking about staff who tried extra hard to please you.
3. that suggests a romantic meal, perhaps on Valentine's Day.
4. that you could use to complain about not getting what you want *when* you want it.
5. that an irritable guest might use when speaking to a manager.
6. that you could say when you've eaten enough.
7. that you might see on a sign at an all-night supermarket.
8. that could be used when you meet a friend unexpectedly.
9. that is used by people who prefer to be in a familiar environment.
10. that you could use to tell people to be punctual.
11. that you could use to describe a hen night, stag night, or pub crawl.
12. that shows that you have lost money because of somebody's dishonest actions.

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20 Common English Phrasal Verbs

1. book in ---	formally arrive	2. wait on ---	serve food and drink
3. splash out ---	spend a lot of money	4. eat out ---	have a meal in a restaurant
5. lug around ---	carry sth heavy from place to place	6. tidy up ---	make a place more organised
7. skive off ---	avoid work or duties	8. sign up ---	make a commitment to do sth
9. chill out ---	relax	10. throw up ---	vomit
11. pencil in ---	make a provisional booking	12. pig out ---	eat a lot in a short time
13. turf out ---	force sby to leave	14. gulp down ---	eat or drink sth quickly
15. set up ---	prepare, make ready; organise	16. fork out ---	pay for sth unwillingly
17. rip off ---	exploit for money	18. work out ---	calculate; do exercise
19. look after ---	be responsible for	20. check out ---	formally leave after a stay

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English Phrasal Verbs – Matching Game

Match each sentence below with one of the phrasal verbs from this unit. Change forms where necessary:

We've _____ you _____ for the last week in May. Let me know when you want to make a firm [definite] booking.
The lads were _____ of the nightclub for causing some aggro.
After we'd _____, I realised that I'd left my watch in the hotel fitness suite!
After we _____, Harold took our cases up to our room.
Polly was _____ all night due to a bad case of food poisoning.
The bar assistant _____ the bill quickly and gave it to the punters.
I came to this hotel just to _____ and unwind.
I _____ my dinner quickly because I was already late for my shift.
I don't like _____ customers who can't decide what to order.
We'll have to _____ the laptop and digital projector in the conference room.
On holiday we _____ almost every night.
We've _____ for two excursions so far.
I have _____ a lot of money on this stay – and I intend to get value for money!
We _____ on a week in a hotel in the south of France.
We totally _____ last night on ice cream and cake!
Don't _____ the room too much – the maid will do it.
We were _____, because the boat trip should've only cost about eight pounds each, not twenty.
Adam was _____ – having a fag [cigarette] round the corner, where the bar manager couldn't see him.
We can _____ any valuables you may have, if you just take them to the reception.
I don't want to _____ these suitcases all day!

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Hotel – English Phrasal Verbs Activities

This is a handy table that you could use to make a quick quiz for students after they have learned the meanings, e.g. “Which phrasal verb is related to suitcases?” Or, “Which action could a guest do at a restaurant?” Or, guess the preposition linking phrasal verb and place, or item, e.g. “We booked in [at] our hotel.” Or, encourage students to make sentences (positive, negative, and question forms) by linking content words together using function words, e.g. “The **hotel worker** was **gulping down** his **lunch** in the **staff canteen**.” They could also add a time phrase at the end, e.g. “...in the morning.” etc.

#	subject (person)	p/verb*	item e.g.	place e.g.
1.	I, you, he, she, it, we, they, etc.	book in	with our order number	at our hotel / at the airport
2.		wait on	a customer / a guest	in a restaurant
3.		splash out	a luxury holiday	at the travel agent's
4.		eat out	a meal	at a restaurant
5.		lug around	a heavy suitcase	from the car to the lobby
6.		tidy up	a messy room	upstairs / on the third floor
7.		skive off	work or school	at home / in the park
8.		sign up	for a conference	at reception / online
9.		chill out	with friends	on the beach
10.		throw up	in the sink	at my parents' house
11.	a person or thing, e.g. the hotel worker, a guest, Tom the bouncer, a newlywed couple, my brother, our plans, etc	pencil in	a date / a meeting	in the diary
12.		pig out	on pizza and crisps	in the living room / upstairs
13.		turf out	of a nightclub	through the door
14.		gulp down	their lunch / a drink	in the staff canteen
15.		set up	the digital projector	in the conference room
16.		fork out	for my train fare	at the ticket office
17.		rip off	for the meeting	at the conference centre
18.		work out	the night's takings	at the bar
19.		look after	our valuables	in the safe
20.		check out	of their hotel	at the reception desk

* Choose any verb form, e.g. Present Perfect Continuous, Third Conditional, Future Perfect, etc.

Topic Questions

Choose the correct phrasal verb, and make a sentence about... a) yourself, b) a friend:

- making an expensive purchase.
- telling somebody to make their room less messy.
- going to a restaurant or fast food place.
- taking the day off work without permission.
- eating a lot in a short space of time.
- taking some heavy suitcases, bags, or items from one place to another.
- charging customers double the normal price for items in the minibar.
- making a room ready for a conference.
- paying my son's bills when I would rather he got a job and paid them himself.
- getting thrown out of a nightclub.
- what happens when I first arrive at a hotel, bed and breakfast, or guest house.
- lying by the pool while the sun kisses my skin and I sip a strawberry smoothie.

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20 Common English Slang Words and Phrases

1. a punter	(n.) a customer in a service industry	2. a skiver	(n.) a lazy person
3. a dump	(n.) a shabby, unpleasant building	4. aggro	(n. un.) trouble; verbal abuse; potential violence
5. "Time, gentlemen, please!"	(phr.) "The bar will close soon."	6. a no-show	(n.) a booked client who doesn't arrive
7. a full English	(n.) cooked breakfast with bacon, eggs, etc.	8. a pig-sty	(n.) an untidy room
9. a travel bore	(n.) sby who tells tedious stories about their trips	10. a watering hole	(n.) a place where you can eat and drink
11. "Grub's up!"	(phr.) "Your food is ready!"	12. to chillax	(v.) to spend time relaxing
13. the boss	(n.) the manager	14. awesome	(adj.) great, wonderful
15. a jumped-up little _____	(n.) a proud, arrogant person	16. bangers and mash	(n. un.) a meal of sausages and mashed potatoes
17. kids eat free	(phr.) there is no charge for children's meals	18. argy bargy	(n. un.) fighting
19. a salad dodger	(n.) a fat person	20. bloody	(int.) very, really

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English Slang Words and Phrases – Matching Game

Match each sentence below with one of the slang words and phrases from this unit.
Change forms where necessary:



My brother's a total _____ . He only seems to eat burgers and kebabs!
The hotel we stayed in was a real _____ . I would never go back there.
What are the best _____ in your town?
How many _____ have we got booked in for next week?
This restaurant is, like, totally _____ , dude! [mate / friend]
I can't wait for my _____ tomorrow morning!
There was a load [a lot] of _____ outside the nightclub last night.
There were some lads in the bar giving the barman a bit of _____ .
When I tried to pay, that _____ waiter refused to accept my credit card!
" _____ " "OK – great! I'm famished!" [very hungry]
Geoff's a real _____ . He's never around when you need him!
_____ – before 6pm. [On a notice in a restaurant / café]
Yeah, you know, I've been _____ on the beach all morning.
" _____ " "OK, it's last orders. What do you fancy? Another pint?"
I want to see your _____ – straight away!
Their room was an absolute _____ !
The _____ taxi's late! We're going to miss our flight!
I got stuck next to this _____ on the train. He never stopped yakking on (talking continuously) about Peru.
Mr and Mrs Byford were _____ , I'm afraid. Should I give them a call?
I fancy _____ for tea tonight, mum. What about you?

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Hotel – English Slang Words and Phrases Activities

Meaning and Context

1. Are there any words/phrases that you know already? Explain each meaning and give an example sentence or situation in which you might hear it. Find the meaning of the rest by using a dictionary, then match the meaning cards with the slang cards.
2. Who would you be speaking to when you use these words and phrases? Are there any words or phrases that you wouldn't use with certain people? Explain why not.
3. Do any of the slang words and phrases exist in your first language? Translate them.
4. Divide the slang into four categories: **facilities**, **guests**, **staff**, and **food and drink**.
5. Take some cards. Describe the slang word or phrase on a card without saying it.
6. How many slang words/phrases can you remember when they are all turned over?

Practice Activities

Choose a random slang word or phrase (or one that particularly interests you) and...

1. think of a time or situation in your life when you... a) could have used this slang (past), and b) might use this slang (future).
2. say the name of a person you know who would be the most likely to say this. In what kind of situation?
3. others guess while you act it out without speaking, although you can make sounds!
4. others guess while you draw a picture to represent both forms – slang and dictionary.
5. analyse the word(s). Is it at all possible to guess the meaning from the words – or completely impossible? Research the origin and background of this slang word/phrase.
6. replace the slang word or phrase in a sentence with the literal (boring) meaning. Compare the sentences. Which sounds better? Why?
7. think of another slang word or phrase that has the same or a similar meaning.
8. tell a story or devise a dialogue/role play by linking one slang word/phrase to the next.

Topic Questions

Choose the correct slang word/phrase, and make a sentence about... a) yourself, b) a friend:

1. that you might use with a close colleague, but not with an important client.
2. that you could use to talk about a person who wasn't working as hard as you.
3. that you might hear in an English pub at around quarter to eleven at night.
4. that you might hear in a *greasy spoon*¹ café to indicate that your meal is ready.
5. that you could use as a classic example of Great British cuisine.
6. that somebody might call you if they thought you were *getting too big for your boots*, or *too full of yourself*².
7. that is a person who you might want to avoid sitting next to on a long-haul flight.

¹ a cheap, low-quality café or restaurant

² both phrases are idioms that mean "overly self-important"

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Focus on Non-Literal Speech

Answers

English Idioms – Matching Game

1. My boyfriend took me out last night and **wined and dined** me.
2. These new trainers **cost an arm and a leg**.
3. When we arrived at the hotel we were **welcomed with open arms**.
4. I'll meet you in reception **at six o'clock sharp**. Don't be late!
5. We went out for Carol's birthday and **painted the town red**.
6. After that large pizza I **was absolutely stuffed**.
7. I like going on holiday, but **there's no place like home**, is there?
8. But you have to give me a refund! Don't forget, **the customer is always right!**
9. The owner charged twice the usual price and poor Bob **was taken for a ride**.
10. We **waited for an eternity** for our lunch to arrive.
11. The petrol station **is open twenty-four seven**.
12. Tell the receptionist about your lost key – she'll **take care of it** for you.
13. I can't help you in the bar – I **have a lot on my plate** today.
14. Hi! Graham! Barbara! What a surprise! **It's a small world, isn't it?**
15. Kat **phoned in sick** yesterday, so we were short-staffed in the restaurant.
16. I **bent over backwards** for the Lewises, but they were still dissatisfied.
17. Make me a sandwich – I'm **starving!**
18. Oh, it was a lovely trip. We really **received the VIP treatment**. All the staff were brilliant.
19. Alison and Mark **were full of praise** for the hotel staff.
20. I **was as sick as a dog** last night. I shouldn't've had that eighth pint...!

English Idioms – Topic Questions

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. To be as sick as a dog. | 7. To be open twenty-four seven. |
| 2. To bend over backwards for sby. | 8. "It's a small world, isn't it?" |
| 3. To wine and dine sby. | 9. "There's no place like home!" |
| 4. To wait for an eternity. | 10. At [time] sharp. |
| 5. "The customer is always right." | 11. To paint the town red. |
| 6. To be absolutely stuffed. | 12. To be taken for a ride. |

English Phrasal Verbs – Pronunciation and Linking

Phrasal Verb:	What happens:	IPA Spelling:	Phrasal Verb:	What happens:	IPA Spelling:
1. book in	L: (cv) changes to (vc)	/'bʊ:kɪn/	11. pencil in	L: (cv) changes to (vc)	/'pen.səlɪn/
2. wait on	L: (cv) changes to (vc)	/'weɪtɒn/	12. pig out	L: (cv) changes to (vc)	/'pi:ɡaʊt/
3. splash out	L: (cv) changes to (vc)	/'splæʃaʊt/	13. turf out	L: (cv) changes to (vc)	/'tɜ:ftaʊt/
4. eat out	L: (cv) changes to (vc)	/'i:təʊt/	14. gulp down	A: (cc) remains (cc)*	/'gʌwp'daʊn/
5. lug around	L: (cv) changes to (vc)	/'lʌ.gə'raʊnd/	15. set up	L: (cv) changes to (vc)	/'se:tʌp/
6. tidy up	I: (vv) changes to (vc)	/'taɪ.dɪ'jʌp/	16. fork out	L: (cv) changes to (vc)	/'fɔ:kəʊt/
7. skive off	L: (cv) changes to (vc)	/'skaɪvɒf/	17. rip off	L: (cv) changes to (vc)	/'rɪ'pɒf/
8. sign up	L: (cv) changes to (vc)	/'saɪ'nʌp/	18. work out	L: (cv) changes to (vc)	/'wɜ:kəʊt/
9. chill out	L: (cv) changes to (vc)	/'tʃɪ'ləʊt/	19. look after	L: (cv) changes to (vc)	/'lʊ:kɑ:ftə/
10. throw up	I: (vv) changes to (vc)	/'θrəʊwʌp/	20. check out	L: (cv) changes to (vc)	/'tʃe:kəʊt/

Features of Connected Speech: L = Linking I = Intrusion A = Assimilation

Connecting sounds: (cc) = consonant sound to consonant sound (cv) = consonant sound to vowel sound
(vc) = vowel sound to consonant sound (vv) = vowel sound to vowel sound.

* The word connection remains (cc), but assimilation is used to change the /l/ sound in "gulp" to /w/ which is easier to say with /p/ than /l/ was, because the tongue is no longer involved.

English Phrasal Verbs – Matching Game

1. After we **booked in**, Harold took our cases up to our room.
2. I don't like **waiting on** customers who can't decide what to order.
3. We **splashed out** on a week in a hotel in the south of France.

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Focus on Non-Literal Speech

- On holiday we **ate out** almost every night.
- I don't want to **lug around** these suitcases all day!
- Don't **tidy up** the room too much – the maid will do it.
- Adam was **skiving off** – having a fag [cigarette] round the corner, where the bar manager couldn't see him.
- We've **signed up** for two excursions so far.
- I came to this hotel just to **chill out** and unwind.
- Polly was **throwing up** all night due to a bad case of food poisoning.
- We've **pencilled you in** for the last week in May. Let me know when you want to make a firm [definite] booking.
- We totally **pigged out** last night on ice cream and cake!
- The lads were **turfed out** of the nightclub for causing some aggro.
- I **gulled down** my dinner quickly because I was already late for my shift.
- We'll have to **set up** the laptop and digital projector in the conference room.
- I have **forked out** a lot of money on this stay – and I intend to get value for money!
- We were **ripped off**, because the boat trip should've only cost about eight pounds each, not twenty.
- The bar assistant **worked out** the bill quickly and gave it to the punters.
- We can **look after** any valuables you may have, if you just take them to the reception.
- After we'd **checked out**, I realised that I'd left my watch in the hotel fitness suite!

English Phrasal Verbs – Topic Questions

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. splash out | 7. rip off |
| 2. tidy up | 8. set up |
| 3. eat out | 9. fork out |
| 4. skive off | 10. turf out |
| 5. pig out | 11. book in |
| 6. lug around | 12. chill out |

English Slang Words and Phrases – Matching Game

- How many **punters** have we got booked in for next week?
- Geoff's a real **skiver**. He's never around when you need him!
- The hotel we stayed in was a real **dump**. I would never go back there.
- There were some lads in the bar giving the barman a bit of **aggro**.
- "**Time, gentlemen, please!**" "OK, it's last orders. What do you fancy? Another pint?"
- Mr and Mrs Byford were **no-shows**, I'm afraid. Should I give them a call?
- I can't wait for my **full English** tomorrow morning!
- Their room was an absolute **pig-sty!**
- I got stuck next to this **travel bore** on the train. He never stopped yakking on (talking continuously) about Peru.
- What are the best **watering holes** in your town?
- "**Grub's up!**" "OK – great! I'm famished!" [very hungry]
- Yeah, you know, I've been **chillaxing** on the beach all morning.
- I want to see your **boss** – straight away!
- This restaurant is, like, totally **awesome**, dude! [mate / friend]
- When I tried to pay, that **jumped-up little waiter** refused to accept my credit card!
- I fancy **bangers and mash** for tea tonight, mum. What about you?
- Kids eat free** – before 6pm. [On a notice in a restaurant / café]
- There was a load [a lot] of **argy bargy** outside the nightclub last night.
- My brother's a total **salad dodger**. He only seems to eat burgers and kebabs!
- The **bloody** taxi's late! We're going to miss our flight!

English Slang Words and Phrases – Topic Questions

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. bloody | 5. bangers and mash or a full English |
| 2. a skiver | 6. a jumped-up little _____ |
| 3. "Time, gentlemen, please!" | 7. a travel bore |
| 4. "Grub's up!" | |