

Read the text and match the paragraphs with their titles.

- 1. Service Families' Accommodation**
- 2. Moving to a new posting**
- 3. Council House Purchase - Housing Act 1985 - Right to Buy**
- 4. Single Living Accommodation**

Housing and job moves

The Regular Army provides subsidised accommodation for its servicemen and women.

The following information is a guide to entitlements. If you are a serviceman or woman, full information is available in ArmyNET.

a) Accommodation for:

- single servicemen and women
- those with a family who choose not to have their family with them at their posting

Multi-occupancy barracks-type rooms are still used by recruits during initial training. For other soldiers, the Army is in the process of moving to single occupancy en-suite rooms. Until that process is complete, rooms for 2 and 4 people are available.

b) Accommodation for:

- married or in civil partnerships
- widowed, divorced or separated with dependant children

The accommodation is usually close to, or within 10 miles of, their duty station. Most are fully furnished, though tenants may use their own furniture if they wish. Existing householders may decide to continue living in their own home.

Operační program Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost

Název projektu: Inovace magisterského studijního programu Fakulty ekonomiky a managementu

Registrační číslo projektu: CZ.1.07/2.2.00/28.0326

PROJEKT JE SPOLUFINANCOVÁN EVROPSKÝM SOCIÁLNÍM FONDEM A STÁTNÍM ROZPOČTEM ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY.

c) When a serviceman or woman is assigned to a new posting, the Army meets the costs of moving personal possessions, within certain limits. These limits are available to service personnel in ArmyNET.

d) We will supply service details to Army personnel, former Army personnel, ex-spouses or Housing Agencies proving that during a specific period you were a tenant of crown property, the rent for which would have been deducted from your salary. This will enable discount under the Housing Act 1985. Enquiries should be sent to:

APC MS Support - Disclosures 1
MP 520,
Kentigern House,
65 Brown Street,
Glasgow G2 8EX

Tel: 0845 600 9663

Fax: 0141 224 3172

Email: apc-sp-parldiscl-dis1-mailbox@mod.uk

Correct answers:

1B, 2C, 3D, 4A

Housing in Britain

Almost half of all British families own the houses in which they live. In order to buy a house a family does not need all the money. There are a lot of special banks which offer **mortgages**, with the help of which it is possible to borrow up to 90% of the value of the house. Of course, not everyone wishes to buy a house and **renting** is very common too. One fifth are rented from public housing authorities (council houses). About 20% families live in flats, which they can either own or rent from the **landlord** or **landlady**. and become tenants). The natural building material in many parts of Britain is **brick**. The most expensive type of home is the **detached house**. It has land all around, privacy from neighbours, and is ideal for keen gardeners. The **semi-detached house** shares a central wall with another house. These two types of houses are typical for the **suburbs** of big towns. **Terraced houses** share walls on both sides and they are built in a row. They are joined one to another to form a street. **Tower blocks of flats** are from five to twenty floors high and we can find them mainly in large cities. They are the least popular kind of living in Britain. A lot of people prefer to live in the country. Some of them have country houses (**cottages or bungalows**).

1. Study the green words and make sure you understand them.

2. Fill in the gaps:

RENT, BELL, HEATING , LIFT, RECONSTRUCTION , STEPS , CONDITION , VIEW , BELONGS , GATE, CLIMB

1. I opened the _____, walked up the _____ and rang the _____.

2. We had to _____ six flights of stairs to get to her flat because the _____ wasn't working.
3. I've got a great _____ from my balcony.
4. Do you own the flat or do you _____ it?
5. I'm living in the house now, but it actually _____ to my brother. He bought it two years ago but it was a very bad _____ then and he had to spend a lot of money on _____.
6. It costs a lot of money to heat a house when you live in a cold climate. Central _____ is usually quite expensive.

Typical British house

English people like to live in a house of their own which is set in a small garden and has two floors. It is usually designed for a family of four or five people. On the ground floor there is a hall, a small but comfortable living room with a settee area, a fireplace and a dining recess, a kitchen and a pantry. The kitchen is usually at the back of the house and it faces the back garden or a yard. On the first floor there are small bedrooms, a bathroom and a lavatory. In front of the house there is a small garden with flower beds and a regularly cut English lawn. The English like gardening, in the back garden they plant some vegetables and fruit trees, and there is usually a small sitting area, where they can eat or have parties on nice days.

The living room has a bay window, round the fire-place there is a settee or a sofa, several armchairs and a small table (coffee table), near to it there is a shelf unit with a stereo, a TV set, DVD/video player, bookshelves, sometimes a china cabinet or a cupboard. On the floor there is a carpet, from the ceiling hangs a chandelier or a simple ceiling light. There is a standard lamp next to the settee area. On the window there are curtains or hangings and blinds. This room is the central place in the house where the family usually meets.

The kitchen furniture includes the kitchen cupboards, sink, stove and fridge-freezer, sometimes also a dishwasher. There is also a table with chairs and the floor in the kitchen is usually tiled.

The big room upstairs is the parents' bedroom. It has a double bed, built-in wardrobes, dressing table with a mirror on the wall and a stool in front of the table. The smaller rooms are bedrooms for children and spare rooms for guests of the family. All the rooms are decorated with paintings, pictures, posters or photos on the walls and with green plants in flower pots on window sills.

There is usually a space below the roof which can be called a loft space or an attick.

3. Study the green words and make sure you understand them.

Household chores

Keeping a flat or a house is not easy. It includes making beds, vacuuming, dusting, wiping floors or watering plants. All the members of the family should share the care of the house or flat. There should be no division of male and female chores. Certainly, both man and woman have certain roles in the family, e.g. a woman should raise small children, do the washing, ironing and do some tidying, a man should be able to repair some household equipment. But both of them can prepare meals, do the washing up, look after their children, do shopping, spend and save money and organize their leisure time.

4. Study the green words and make sure you understand them.

5. Discuss with your partner:

How is it in your family if you are married?

If not, how are you going to organize the household chores in your future family?

<http://www.army.mod.uk/welfare-support/23201.aspx>

Accommodation

While travelling either **on business** or during holidays you need to stay somewhere over the night. The place where you stay depends on your preferences, but also on the amount of money you are willing to spend.

In Britain the **hotels** are graded with stars from one-star to five-star (the best and the most expensive are the five-star ones). You can have a **single room, a double room** (for two people with one large bed) or **a twin room** (for two people with two single beds). The rooms are usually **en suite** (with a bathroom and toilet). As the part of your **accommodation** you can have **full board** (breakfast, lunch and dinner) or **half board** (breakfast and dinner). You can stay also in **Bed and Breakfast** (B&B) which are sometimes called Guest Houses. Here you pay just for the room and breakfast. Students usually stay in **youth hostels** which are quite cheap because the rooms have **bunk beds** and are for about four people and more. When the weather is fine you could stay at the **camp site** either in a **caravan** or in **tent**. But you need a good sleeping bag in this case.

Study the green words and make sure you understand them.

Study the following vocabulary:

HOTELS

When you arrive

Have you got any rooms free?

Have you got any accommodation?

What kind of room would you like?

Can I have ...

I would like ...

- a room with a bath.
- a room with a shower.
- a single room.
- a double room.

For how long?

For one night.

For two days.

Till Saturday.

Když přijedete

Máte volné pokoje?

Máte ubytování?

Jaký pokoj byste si přál?

Mohu dostat ...

Chtěl bych ...

- pokoj s koupelnou.
- pokoj se sprchou
- jednolůžkový pokoj.
- dvoulůžkový pokoj.

Na jak dlouho?

Na jednu noc

Na dva dny.

Do soboty.

Till tomorrow.

Do you want full board/half board?

How much is it?

How much does it cost?

Is that with breakfast?

Do you have any special services?

Could you wake me up at ...?

When you leave

I'm leaving today.

By what time do I have to check out?

May I settle my account?

Can you arrange a taxi for me?

residence – sídlo:

a hotel - hotel

a villa, family house - rodinný dům

a bungalow - přízemní rodinný domek

a block of flats - panelák

a castle - hrad

a chateau - zámek

terraced house - řadové domky

a tenement house - nájemní dům

a cottage - chalupa

a hostel - internát, noclehárna

a chalet - turistická chata

family house - rodinný domek

a yard - dvůr

a fence - plot

a gate - brána, branka

a driveway - příjezdní cesta

a terrace - terasa

a veranda - veranda

a passage - chodba

a staircase - schodiště

a banister - zábradlí

a mat - rohožka

furnishings - vybavení

a pantry - spižárna

an attic - podkrovní světnička

a utility room - domácí dílna

a basement - suterén

a cellar - sklep

a loft - půda

Do zítřka.

Chcete plnou penzi/polopenzi?

Kolik to stojí?

Kolik to stojí?

Je to se snídaní?

Poskytujete zvláštní služby?

Můžete mě vzbudit v ...?

Když odjíždíte

Dnes odjíždím

V kolik hodin se musím odhlásit?

Mohu zaplatit účet?

Můžete mi zařídit taxi?

a dormer - vikýř
a garden shed - kůlna na zahradě
a garage - garáž

bedroom - ložnice

single bedroom - ložnice pro jednoho
a double bed - dvojitá postel
a mattress - matrace
a sheet - prostěradlo
a blanket - vlněná přikrývka
a quilt - prošívaná přikrývka
a pillow - polštář
a pillow case - povlak
a bedside table - noční stolek
a dressing table - toaletní stolek
a chest of drawers - prádelník
a wardrobe - šatník
built-in wardrobe - vestavěný šatník
a carpet runner - běhoun
bedside rugs - předložky u postelí

bathroom - koupelna

a washbasin - umyvadlo
a bidet - bidet
a bath tub - vana
a shower - sprcha
a mirror - zrcadlo
a mirror cabinet - skříňka se zrcadlem
a soap dish - miska na mydlo
a towel rail - věšák na ručníky
a linen basket - koš na špinavé prádlo
a medicine chest - lékárnička
a water heater - ohřívač vody
a toilet - záchod
a tiled floor - dlaždičková podlaha
to turn on the tap - otevřít kohoutek
to turn the tap off - zavřít kohoutek
to fill the tub with water - napustit vanu vodou
to let the water out - vypustit vodu

kitchen - kuchyně

a kitchenette - kuchyňka
a kitchen dresser - kredenc
a shelf unit - skříňky s policemi
a sink unit - pracovní deska s dřezem
shelves on the wall - police na stěně
a kitchen wall clock - kuchyňské nástěnné hodiny
a bench - lavice
a stool - stolička

<http://pavel.lasakovi.com/znalosti/jazykove/bydleni-anglicka-slovicka/>