



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA IZOBRAŽEVANJE,
ZNANOST, KULTURO IN ŠPORT



ANGLEŠČINA SKOZI ŽELODEC

interno gradivo



Gradivo pripravila: Andreja Gorjanc

V Ljubljani, januar 2013

IZVAJANJE PROGRAMOV SPLOŠNEGA NEFORMALNEGA IZOBRAŽEVANJA ODRASLIH

Št. operacije: 3311-11-059015 z dne 7. 3. 2012

Operacijo delno financira Evropska unija iz ESS (85%) ter Ministrstvo za izobraževanje, znanost, kulturo in šport iz proračuna RS (15%). Operacija se izvaja v okviru operativnega programa razvoja človeških virov za obdobje 2007-2013, razvojne prioritete Razvoj človeških virov in vseživljenjskega učenja; prednostne usmeritve.

Izboljšanje usposobljenosti posameznika za delo in življenje v družbi temelječi na znanju.



GETTING ACQUAINTED

First impressions count a lot. You never get a second chance. In this day and age mastering the art of introductions across multiple channels and media is one of the great business skills.

Whatever your style, background, personality, profession or purpose, it is sure that a little practice can lead to great results. We are going to look at different ways of introducing yourself.

The English language contains many phrases of politeness.

Read the following dialogues.

A May I introduce myself? I'm James Anderson.

B Nice to meet you, I'm Heinz Hauser.

A Hello, Elizabeth. How are you?

B Fine, thank you, Jean. How are you?

A Have you met Michelle Dupois?

B I don't think I have. How do you do?

A Mr Yoshida, I'd like to present you to John Smith.

B How do you do? Pleased to meet you.

A Good morning, Mrs McCarthy. How are you keeping?

B I'm very well, thank you.

»Work with your partner. Introduce yourself and get acquainted.

Find out

- their name
- where they come from

To remember !

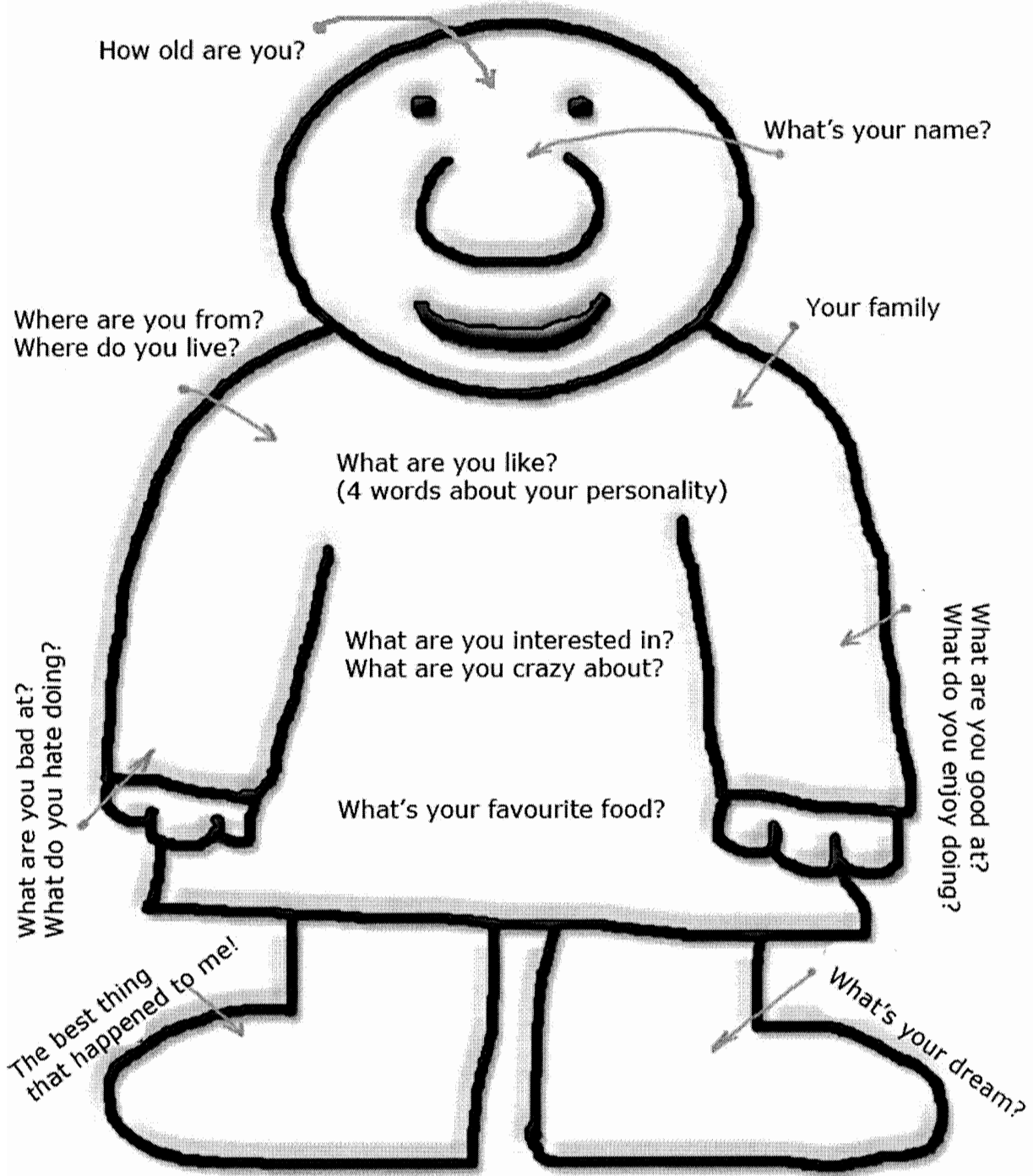
THE WORD “present” is preferable on formal occasions to the word “introduce.” The correct formal introduction is:

“Mrs. Jones, may I present Mr. Smith?”

or,

“Mr. Distinguished, may I present Mr. Young?”

Who Am I?



RESTAURANTS

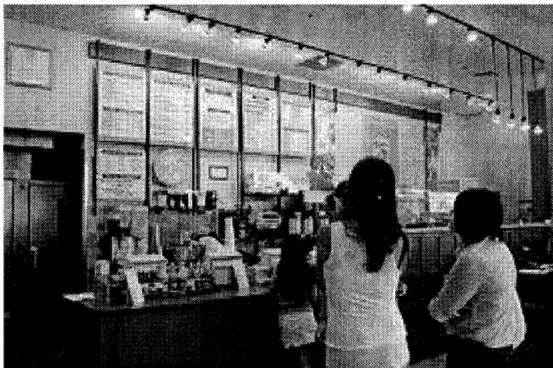
Fast food

Fast food restaurants emphasize speed of service. Operations range from small-scale street vendors with carts to mega-corporations like McDonald's. Also known as a QSR or Quick Serve Restaurant.



Fast casual

Fast casual restaurants usually do not offer full table service, but may offer non-disposable plates and cutlery. The quality of food and prices tend to be higher than those of a conventional fast food restaurant but may be lower than casual dining.



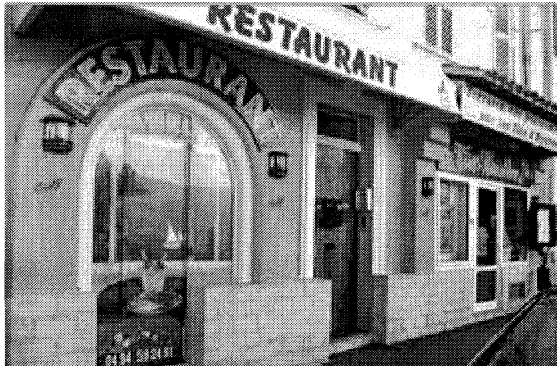
Casual dining

A casual dining restaurant is a restaurant that serves moderately-priced food in a casual atmosphere. Casual dining restaurants typically provide table service. Casual dining comprises a market segment between fast food establishments and fine dining restaurants. Casual dining restaurants usually have a full bar with separate bar staff, a larger beer menu and a limited wine menu. They are frequently, but not necessarily, part of a wider chain, particularly in the United States.



Family style

Family style restaurants are a type of casual dining restaurants where food is often served on platters and the diners serve themselves. ^[1]Typically, alcoholic beverages are not sold at family-style casual dining restaurants.



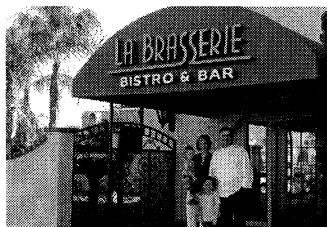
Fine dining



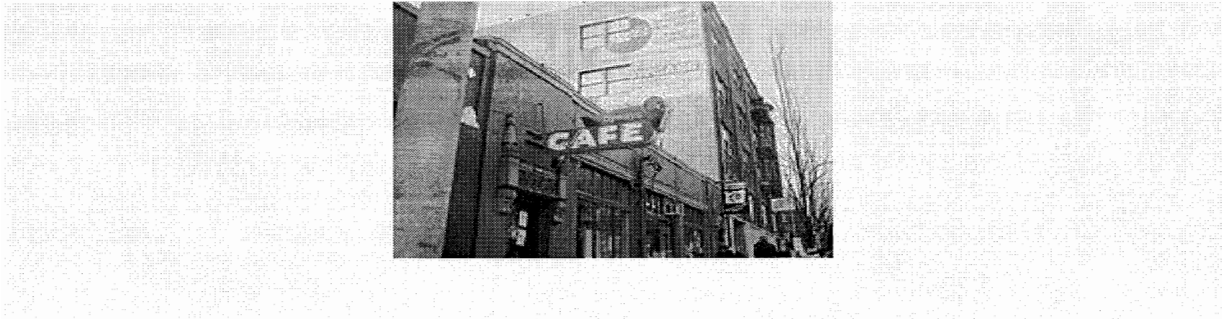
Fine dining restaurants are full service restaurants with specific dedicated meal courses. Décor of such restaurants feature higher-quality materials, with an eye towards the "atmosphere" desired by the restaurateur, than restaurants featuring lower-quality materials. The wait staff is usually highly trained and often wears more formal attire. Fine-dining restaurants are almost always small businesses and are generally either single-location operations or have just a few locations. Food portions are visually appealing. Fine dining restaurants have certain rules of dining which visitors are generally expected to follow.

Brasserie and Bistro

A brasserie has evolved from the original French brew-pub to a type of restaurant serving moderately priced hearty meals - French-inspired "comfort foods" - in an unpretentious setting; bistros usually have more refined decor, fewer tables, finer foods and higher prices. When used in English, the term *bistro* usually indicates a continental menu.



Café



Cafés are informal restaurants offering a range of hot meals and made-to-order sandwiches. Coffee shops, while similar to cafés, are not restaurants due to the fact that they primarily serve and derive the majority of their revenue from hot drinks. Many cafés are open for breakfast and serve full hot breakfasts. In some areas cafés offer outdoor seating.

Cafeteria

A cafeteria is a restaurant serving ready-cooked food arranged behind a food-serving counter. There is little or no table service. Typically, a patron takes a tray and pushes it along a track in front of the counter. Depending on the establishment, servings may be ordered from attendants, selected as ready-made portions already on plates, or self-serve their own portions. Cafeterias are common in hospitals, corporations and educational institutions.



Pub

Mainly in the UK and other countries influenced by British culture, a pub (short for public house) is a bar that sometimes serves simple food fare. Traditionally, pubs were primarily drinking establishments with food in a secondary position, whereas many modern pubs rely on food as well, to the point where gastropubs are often essentially fine-dining establishments, known for their high-quality pub food and high prices. A typical pub has a large selection of beers and ales on tap.



» Imagine you are going to open a restaurant. Give a short presentation of your plans.

Decide on these things:

- type of a restaurant
- name
- location
- menu
- opening hours

NUMBERS

- a hundred, a thousand etc. are less formal than one hundred etc.

Do you know how to spell ordinal numbers? Write these in words.

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 12th 16th 20th 21st 30th 100th 1000th

Dates

Writing dates: 30 March 1995; 10 June 1980

Saying dates: the thirtieth of March/ March the thirtieth, nineteen ninety-five

the tenth of June/June the tenth, nineteen eighty

Telephone numbers and room numbers are usually said one number at a time.

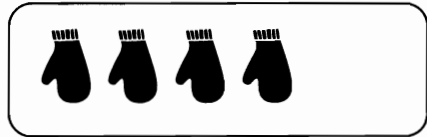
3174522: three one seven four five two two (or ... double two)

»Write the following words:

- your telephone number
- your date of birth

NUMBERS 0-20
practice exercises

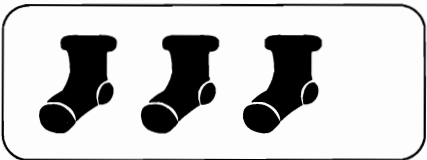
-Exercise 1-
Count and copy



four











- zero
- one
- two
- three
- ~~four~~
- five
- six
- seven
- eight
- nine
- ten

-Exercise 2-
Match

19	→	twenty
15		eleven
13	↘	nineteen
12		twelve
11		eighteen
20		thirteen
18		fifteen

DRAW
two CIRCLES

DRAW
eight CIRCLES

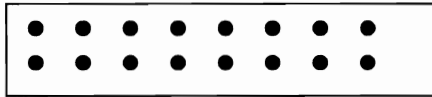
-Exercise 3-
Circle



eleven
twelve

15

five
fifteen



sixteen
seventeen

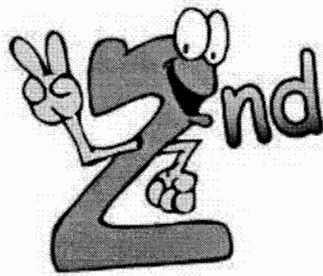
20

twelve
twenty

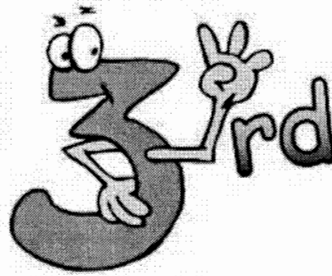
Ordinal Numbers



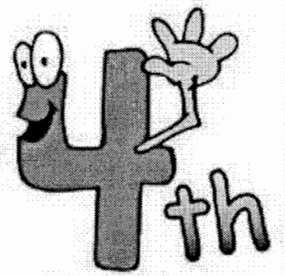
first



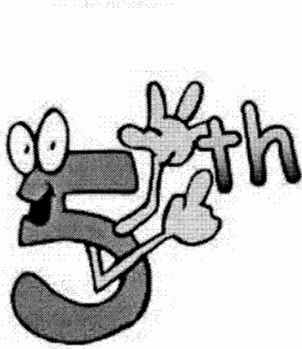
second



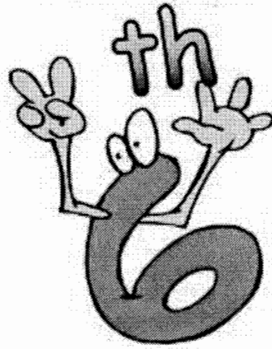
third



fourth



fifth



sixth



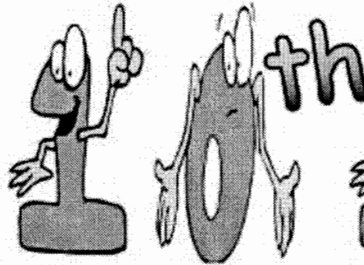
seventh



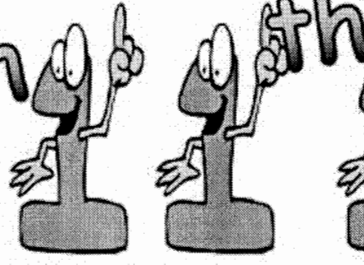
eighth



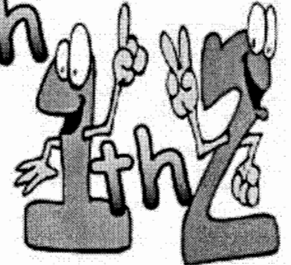
ninth



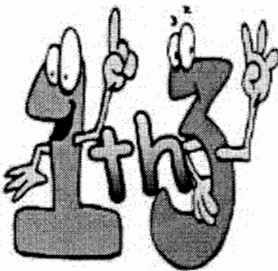
tenth



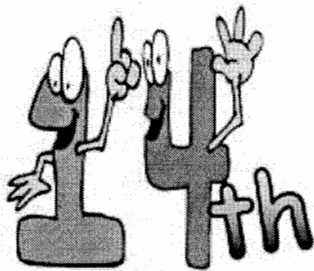
eleventh



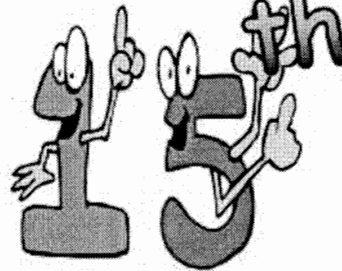
twelfth



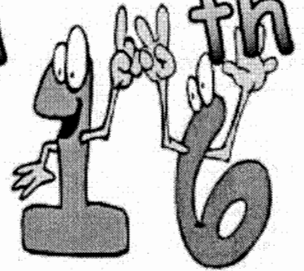
thirteenth



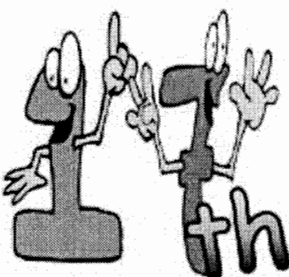
fourteenth



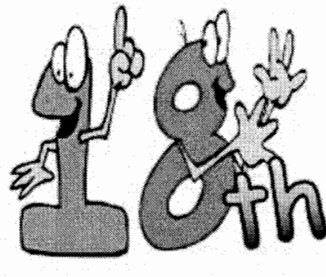
fifteenth



sixteenth



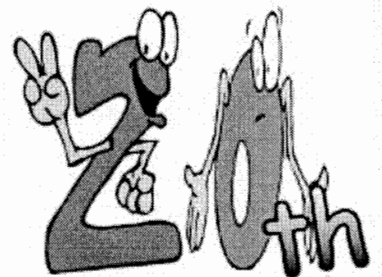
seventeenth



eighteenth

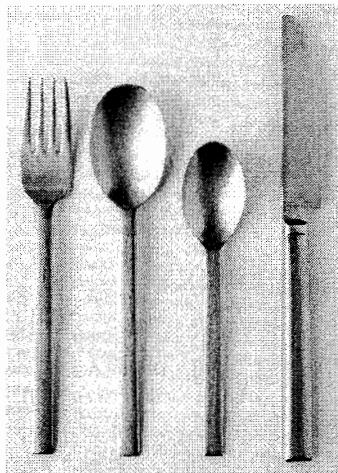


nineteenth

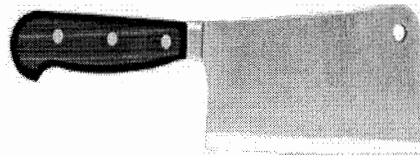


twentieth

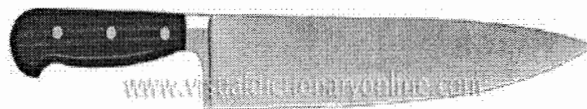
IN THE KITCHEN



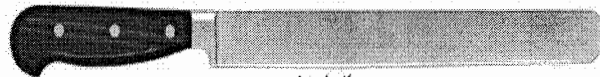
fork spoon teaspoon knife



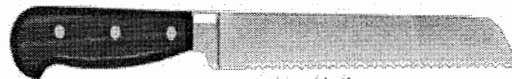
cleaver



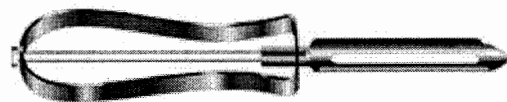
cook's knife



carving knife

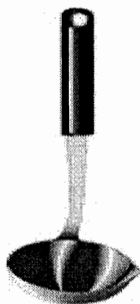


+ bread knife



+ peeler

+ ladle



turner



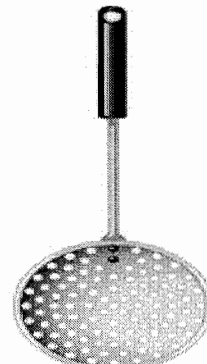
+ draining spoon



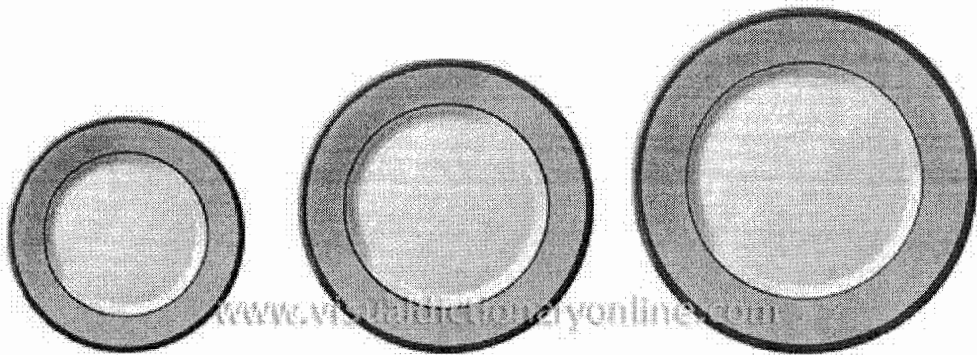
potato masher



spatula



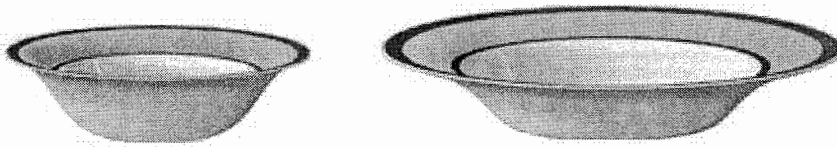
skimmer



bread and butter plate

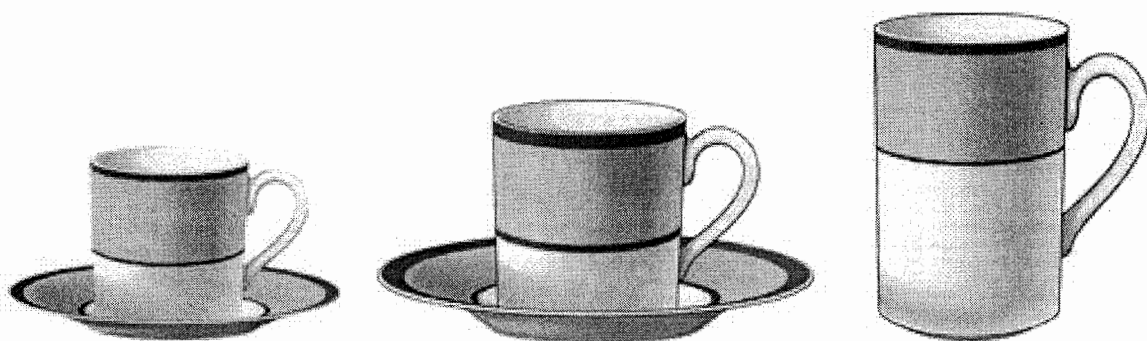
+ salad plate

dinner plate



soup bowl

rim soup bowl



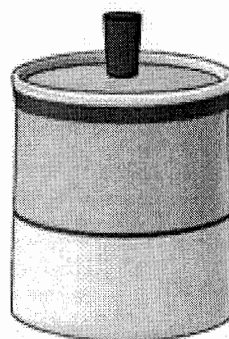
+ demitasse

+ cup

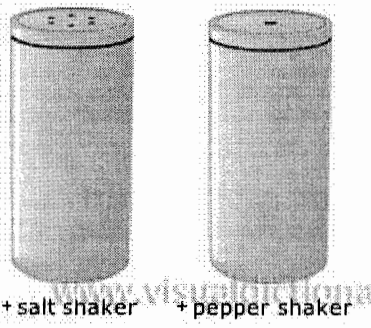
+ coffee mug



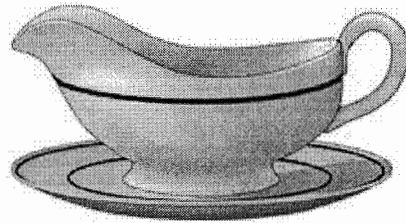
+ creamer



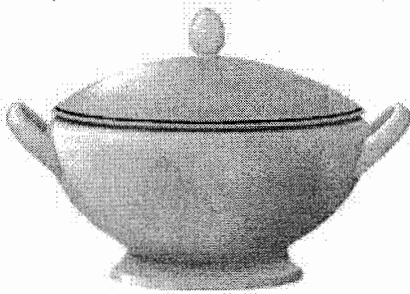
+ sugar bowl



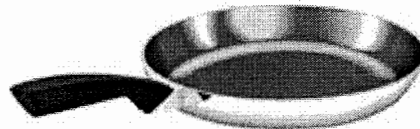
+ salt shaker + pepper shaker



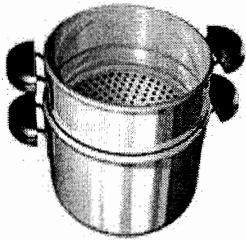
gravy boat



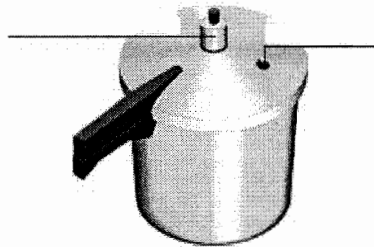
soup tureen



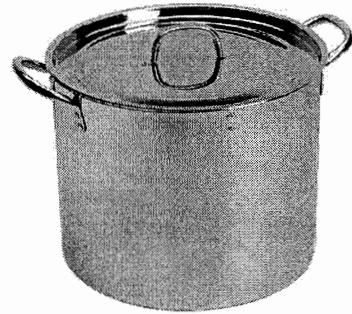
frying pan



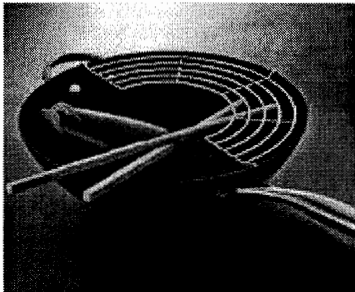
steamer



pressure cooker



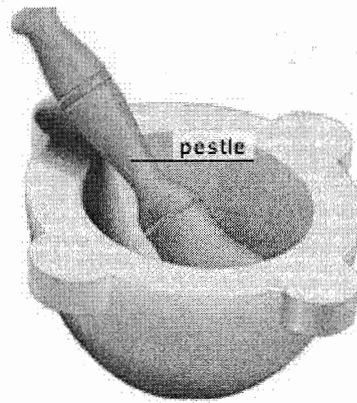
pot



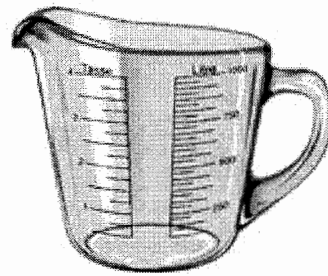
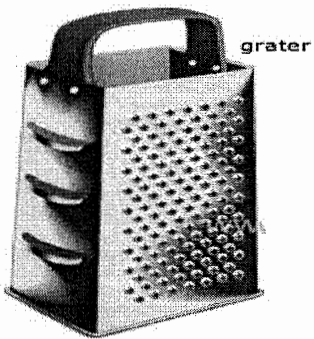
wok



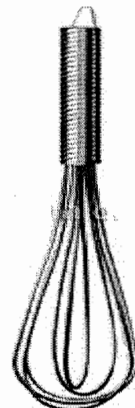
cutting board



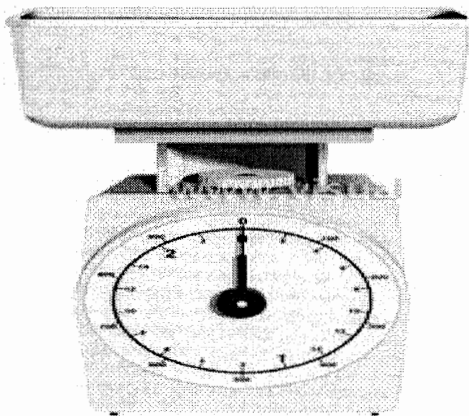
mortar



measuring cup



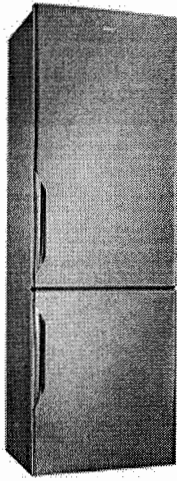
+ whisk



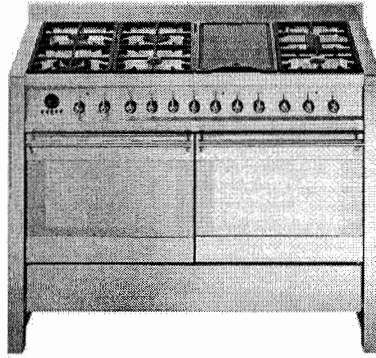
+ kitchen scale



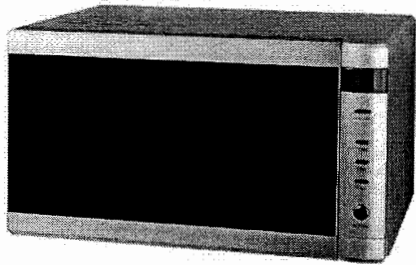
rolling pin



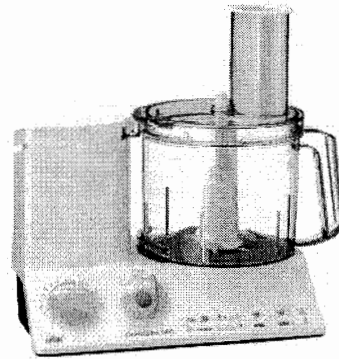
fridge



cooker



microvawe oven



food processor

THE PRINCIPAL WAYS OF COOKING

- **cook:** prepare food for eating by using heat.
Cook the sauce for 15 minutes.
- **bake:** cook something in an oven.
Bake the cake for 45 minutes.
- **boil:** cook something in boiling water.
Boil the rice for about 15 minutes.
- **fry:** cook something in hot fat or oil.
Fry the potatoes for 10 minutes.
- **grill:** cook something on a metal frame with bars across it, above strong direct heat.
Grill the meat for 20 minutes.
- **roast:** cook something in an oven or over a fire, on a spit.
Roast the chicken over an open fire.
- **simmer:** cook something slowly by boiling it gently.
Allow the soup to simmer for half an hour.
- **steam:** cook something in steam.
Steam the vegetables lightly.
- **microwave:** cook something in a microwave oven.
Microwave the meat for 7 minutes.

UNIT 2

On a restaurant table or tray

To start you off

1 Look at the pictures of a place setting for dinner and of a breakfast tray. Can you name the items? Check your answers on page 15.



Place setting for dinner

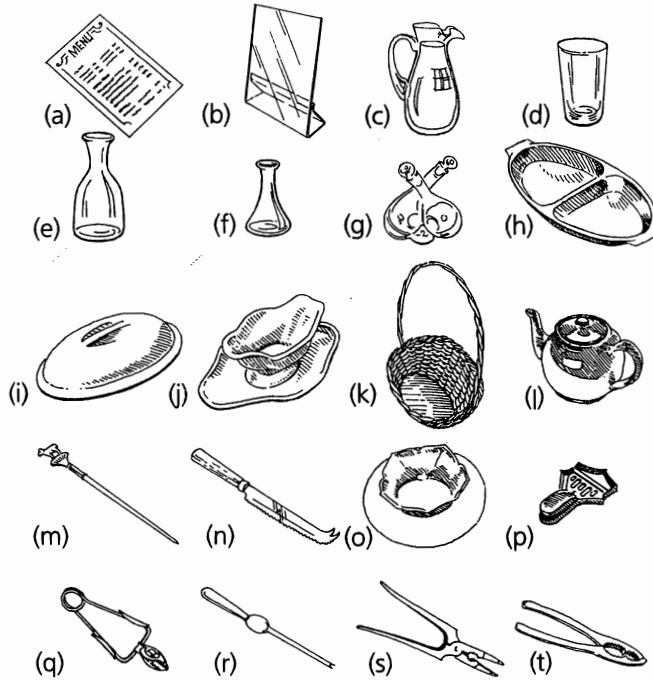


Tray setting for breakfast

2 Explain how to lay (a) a place setting for dinner and (b) a breakfast tray, using expressions like these:

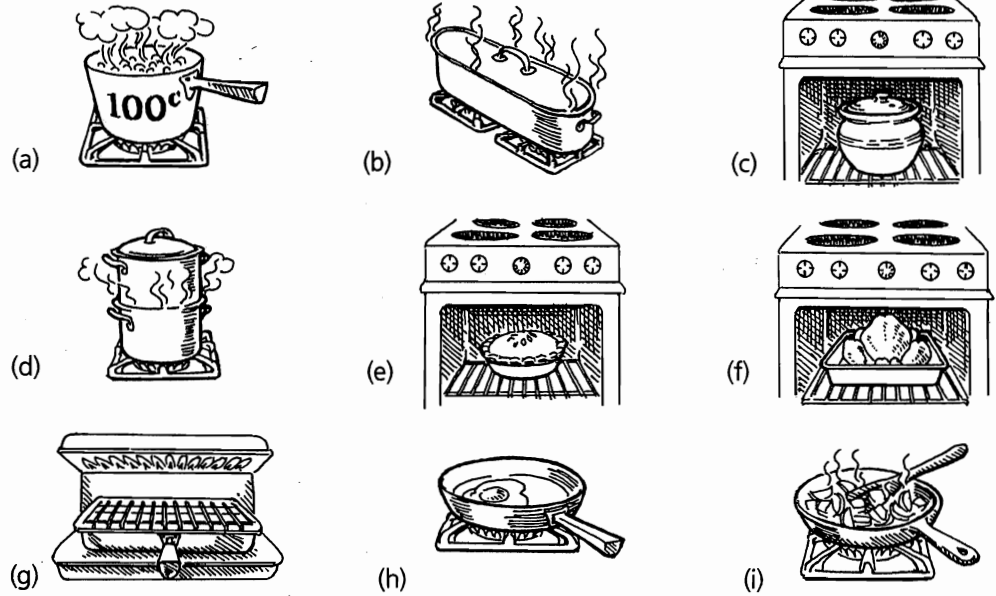
First, Then Next, After that,	put	...	on ... in the middle on the left on the right
--	-----	-----	--

3 Here are some more items which may be on a restaurant table or a breakfast tray. Match the names with the pictures. For example: (a) is a menu card.



a fruit basket	a sauce boat	a tumbler
a cheese knife	a menu (card)	a (serving) dish
nut crackers (<i>plural</i>)	a menu holder	a lid
snail tongs (<i>plural</i>)	a tea pot	a lemon press
a water jug	a carafe	oil and vinegar (cruet)
a (flower) vase	a finger bowl	a lobster pick
		lobster crackers (<i>plural</i>)
		a skewer

3 Methods of cooking: find the correct name to go with each definition. For example: (a) = (ii).



Method of cooking

- (a) in water or another liquid at 100°C
- (b) in water or another liquid at a little less than 100°C
- (c) in water or another liquid at 100°C, slowly and for a long time (e.g. beef)
- (d) in steam
- (e) in the oven, with very little or no fat (e.g. bread)
- (f) in the oven, with fat (e.g. meat)
- (g) under (or over) direct heat (e.g. steak)
- (h) in fat or oil
- (i) in a little fat, for a short time

Name

- (i) to bake
- (ii) to boil
- (iii) to fry
- (iv) to grill (Am.E = broil)
- (v) to poach
- (vi) to roast
- (vii) to sauté
- (viii) to steam
- (ix) to stew

4 Name:

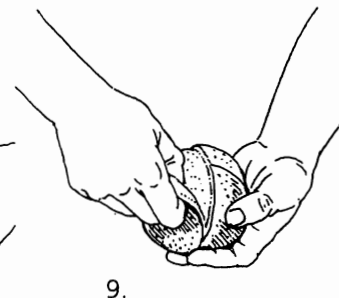
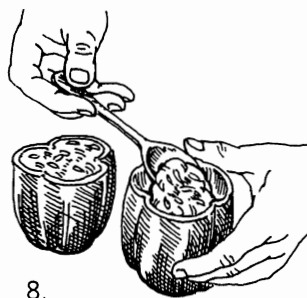
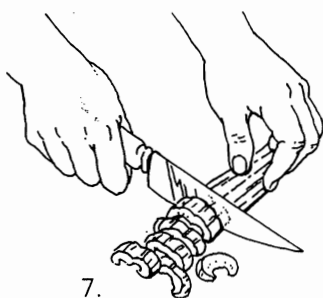
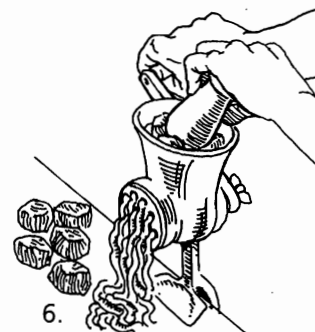
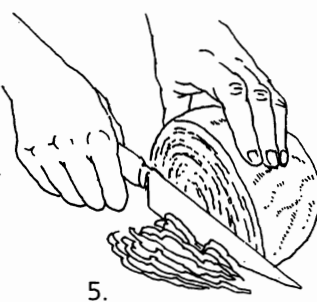
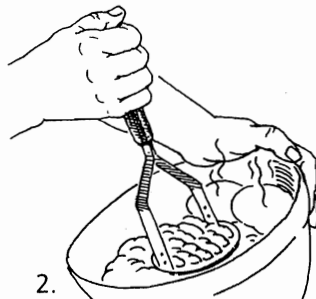
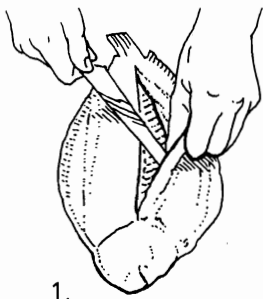
- (a) foods or dishes which are: cold – hot* – raw – cooked – spicy – salty – sour – rich light
- (b) soups which are: thick – clear – creamy

*Note: The word *hot* can also mean *very spicy, full of pepper*, etc. For example: *Would you like a hot curry or a mild one?*

How many more ingredients of each type can you name? (You will find lists of ingredients in Appendix 3, on pages 154–173.)

2 Which verb goes with which picture?

to chop – to fillet – to grate – to mash – to mince – to shred – to slice –
to stuff – to peel



4. FOOD AND DRINK

4.1. Vocabulary. Names of food

Meat	Poultry	Fish	Seafood	Dairy products	Confectionery
beef veal lamb mutton pork bacon (fat/lean) liver kidney tongue ham hamburger sausage (s) beefsteak; chop cutlet	chicken chicken broth duck egg egg in its shell hard / soft - boiled egg scrambled egg (s) bacon and eggs to shell an egg white /yolk [jouk] of an egg goose (<i>pl</i> geese) omlet (te) pheasant turkey (s)	cod plaice herring sardine trout salmon carp eel pike stuffed fish tinned fish	prawn/shrimp crab lobster crayfish oyster caviar(e)	butter cheese cheese sandwich cheeseburger cream sour cream curds/cottage cheese yoghurt milk skimmed milk whole milk sour milk	chocolate bar of chocolate ice-cream jam honey marmalade sweet biscuit cake doughnut pie cornflakes tart
Vegetables	Fruit	Berries	Nuts	Herbs and spices	Cereals
aubergine tomato cabbage cauliflower spinach cucumber carrot garlic onion lettuce radish potatoes pulses beans peas	apple apricot banana lemon orange melon peach pear pineapple plum cherry pomegranate tangerine grapefruit watermelon	cranberry currant black / red / white currant; gooseberry grapes raisin raspberry strawberry bilberry wild strawberry	almond peanut walnut hazelnut	parsley thyme dill mint cinnamon ginger nutmeg pepper mustard vinegar horse radish basil	corn wheat rice buckwheat cereal grain

4.2. Indicating likes and dislikes

You can use the following expressions to indicate your likes and dislikes:

My *favourite* food is fish.

I (*really*) like apples but I *don't* like bananas.

I *don't* like bananas *very much*.

I *don't* like tomatoes.

I *don't* like tomatoes *at all!*

I *hate* onions.

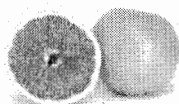
What is your favourite food?

Do you like grapefruit?

Yes, I do, but I prefer pears to grapefruit.

Don't you like bananas?

Do you *really* hate onions?



What food do you like?

Why do you like watermelons?



We like different kinds of food because of some nutrients or taste. We can use such questions to find out the taste of a product or food:

How does it (your salad) taste like?

Do you like the taste of it (this cake)?



Would you like to taste it (this pie)?

To describe the taste we can use:

Sweet, salty, bitter, sour, hot / spicy, bland, mild, tasty, tasteless, greasy: too much oil / fat, overcooked / overdone, undercooked / underdone, done to a turn, just perfect, not overdone, delicious, artificial additives.

Food always has nutrients: minerals, proteins, vitamins, fats, carbohydrates, fibre, starch.

NOTE! A Noun can be *countable* or *uncountable*. Compare:

<p>Countable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I eat a banana every day. • I like bananas. <p>Banana is a <i>countable</i> noun. A countable noun can be singular (banana) or plural (bananas). Countable nouns are things we can count. So we can say 'one banana', 'two bananas' etc.</p>  <p>Examples of nouns usually countable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There's a beach near here. • Ann was singing a song. • Have you got a ten-pound note? • It wasn't your fault. It was an accident. • There are no batteries in the radio. • We haven't got enough cups. 	<p>Uncountable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I eat rice every day. • I like rice. <p>Rice is an <i>uncountable</i> noun. An uncountable noun has only one form (rice). Uncountable nouns are things we cannot count. We cannot say 'one rice', 'two rices' etc.</p>  <p>Examples of nouns usually uncountable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There's sand in my shoes. • Ann was listening to (some) music. • Have you got any money? • It wasn't your fault. It was bad luck. • There is no electricity in this house. • We haven't got enough water.
--	---

<p>You can use a/an with singular countable nouns: a beach a student an umbrella</p> <p>You cannot use singular countable nouns alone (without a/the/my etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I want a banana. (<i>not</i> 'I want banana') • There's been an accident. (<i>not</i> 'There's been accident') <p>You can use plural countable nouns alone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I like bananas. (= bananas in general) • Accidents can be prevented. <p>See also Unit 74.</p>	<p>You cannot normally use a/an with uncountable nouns. We do not say 'a sand' or 'a music'. But you can often use a...of:</p> <p>a bowl of rice a drop of water a piece of music a game of tennis etc.</p> <p>You can use uncountable nouns alone (without the/my/some etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I eat rice every day. • There's blood on your shirt. • Can you hear music? <p>See also Unit 74.</p>
---	---

<p>You can use some and any with plural countable nouns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We sang some songs. • Did you buy any apples? <p>We use many and few with plural countable nouns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We didn't take many photographs. • I have a few jobs to do. 	<p>You can use some and any with uncountable nouns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We listened to some music. • Did you buy any apple juice? <p>We use much and little with uncountable nouns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We didn't do much shopping. • I have a little work to do.
--	---

PRACTICE 1. Tell your likes and dislikes. Complete the table below:

Type of food	My favourite ... is	I like ...	I don't like ...	I hate ...
Meat and poultry				
Fish and seafood				
Dairy products				
Confectionary				
Fruit and vegetables				
Berries and nuts				

PRACTICE 2.

a) Find the pairs of antonyms.

1 ripe 2 sweet 3 raw 4 fresh 5 slimming 6 spicy 7 tender
 8 stale 9 fattening 10 sour 11 mild 12 cooked 13 unripe 14 tough

b) Complete the sentences using some of the adjectives given above.

- I can not eat this cake - it's too.....and I'm on a diet.
- The curry burns my mouth, it is so.....
- Could you pass me the sugar, please, I'll put some in this lemon juice, it's too.....
- This steak is so I can't even chew it!
- I can't cut this bread, it's so.....
- These apples are green and not very....., I suppose.
- This fish is almost....., you have to cook it for fifteen minutes more.

4.3. Vocabulary. Names of drinks

Drinks		Beverages (alcohol)	Hot drinks
Still	Fizzy		
juice still mineral water milk-shake	sparkling mineral water soda water Coca-Cola (coke) lemonade	Beer cider wine cocktail champagne whisky vodka tequila	coffee (black, with milk) to make coffee to grind coffee tea hot chocolate cocoa

We usually say:

A cup of tea, coffee, cocoa, hot chocolate
 A glass of juice, mineral water, soda water, coke, lemonade, beer, wine, whisky, champagne
 A mug of tea, beer

For example:

My *favourite* drink is orange juice.



I (*really*) like coffee but I *don't* like tea.

I don't like tea *very much*.



I don't like vodka.

I don't like beer *at all!*

I *hate* milk.

What is your favourite drink?

Do you like beer?

Yes, I do, but I prefer apple juice to beer.



Don't you like milk?

Do you *really* hate vodka?

What cocktails do you like?



Why do you like champagne?

PRACTICE 3. Move around the classroom and ask about your friends' favourite drinks. Complete the table below:

Favourite drink? Why?	Student's 1	Student's 2	Student's 3	Student's 4

4.4. Do you like and would you like:

Would is the same in all persons. We use *would like* in offers and requests:

I *would like* a drink.

My friend *would like* a cup of tea and a sandwich.

Would you like anything to eat?

Yes, please. I'd like some fish. I am hungry.

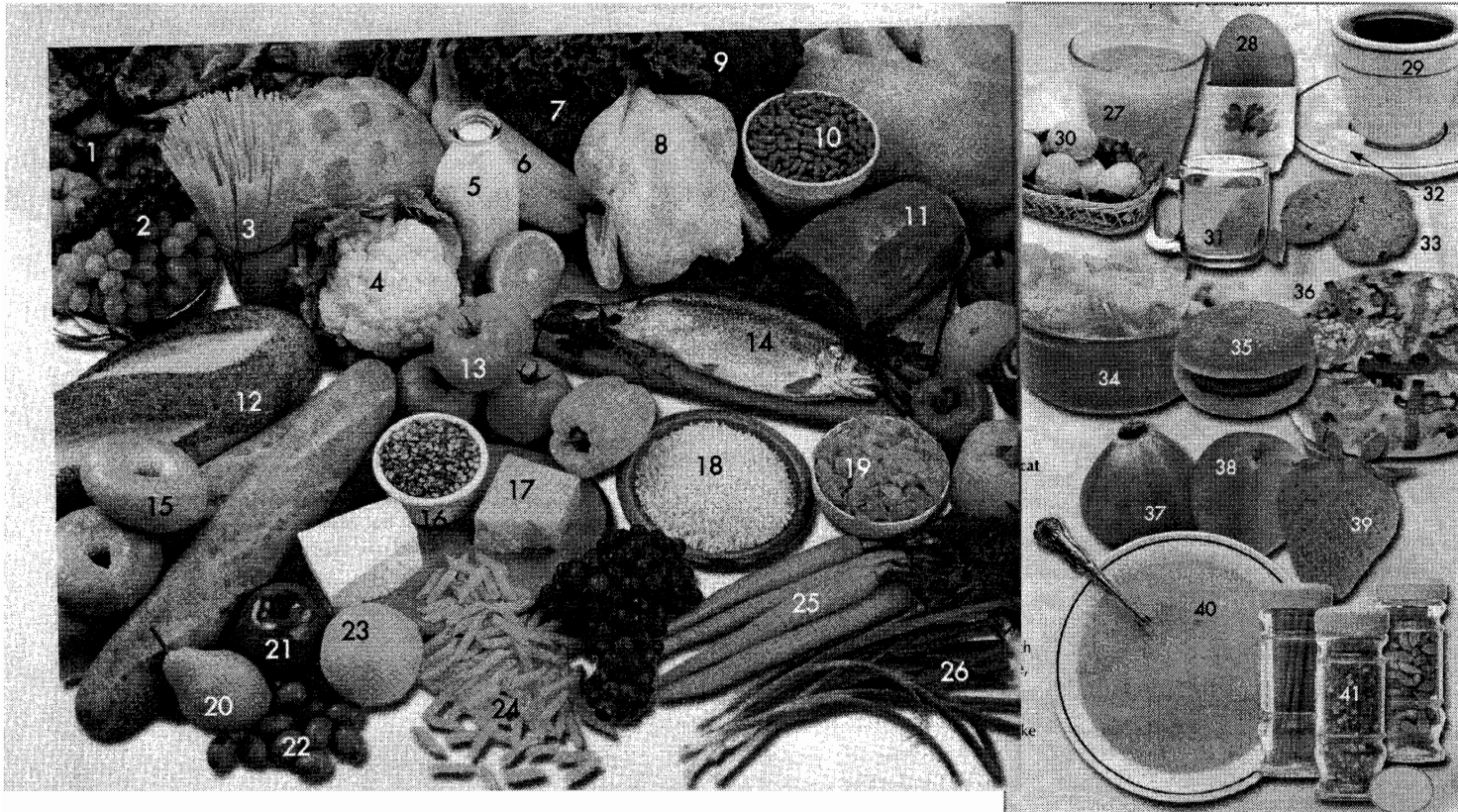
Would you like anything to drink?

No, thank you. I am not thirsty.

PRACTICE 4. Choose the correct sentence.

- 1) A Do you like a drink?/ Would you like a drink?
B Yes, please. Some Coke, please.
- 2) A Can I help you?
B Yes. I like a packet of cigarettes./ Yes. I'd like a packet of cigarettes, please.

**VOCABULARY:
FOOD**



Listen to these dialogues:

A)

Waitress: Can I take your order?
Les: Yes - I'd like a double cheeseburger with large fries, a side salad and an apple pie, please.
Ron: But Les, what about your diet?
Les: Oh, yes, I forgot! Can I have a Diet Coke too, please?

B)

Waiter: Good evening, sir. May I take your order?
Tim: yes, please, I'll have the vegetable soup to start with.
Waiter: And for the main course?
Tim: I'm not sure. What's today special?
Waiter: It's grilled fish with carrots.
Tim: That sounds nice. I'll have that, please.
Waiter: Would you like anything to drink?
Tim: A large glass of mineral water, please.
Waiter: Thank you

Answer these questions:

1. What food and drinks are mentioned in the dialogues?
2. What phrases are used to ask for food and drink?
3. What phrases are used to offer food and drink?
4. What phrases are used to decide what food or drink to order?

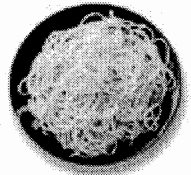
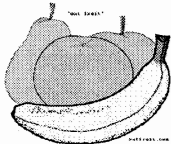
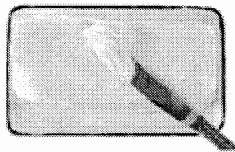
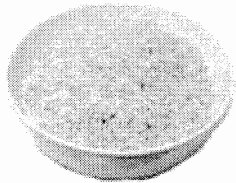
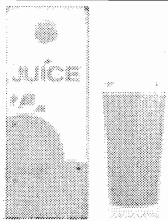
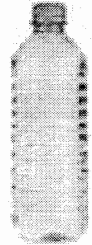
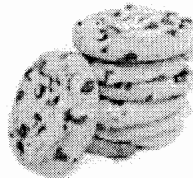
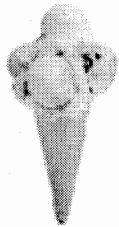
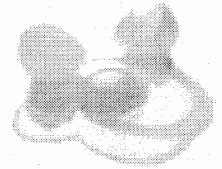
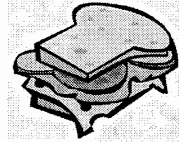
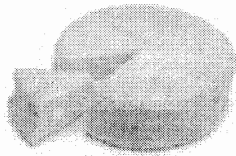
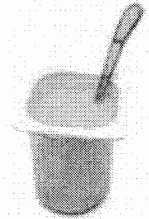
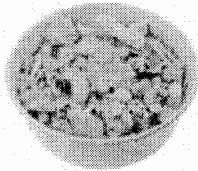
Now make similar dialogues with your companion using the vocabulary given and the phrases from the dialogues

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| an apple... | cornflakes... | a peach... | bagels... | crisps/chips... |
| bananas... | a boiled egg... | peppers... | beans... | fish... |
| pizza... | biscuits... | grapes... | rice... | bread... |
| lentils... | soup... | bread rolls... | lettuce... | spaghetti... |
| brócoli... | meat... | spices... | a burger... | milk... |
| spring onions... | carrots... | olives... | a strawberry... | cauliflower... |
| an onion... | sugar... | cheese... | an orange... | tea... |
| chicken... | orange juice... | tomatoes... | coffee... | pasta... |

Food

Label the pictures


butter egg yogurt cheese ice-cream bread sandwich
rice cereal pasta milk cookies jam tea
fruit popcorn pepper juice coffee water



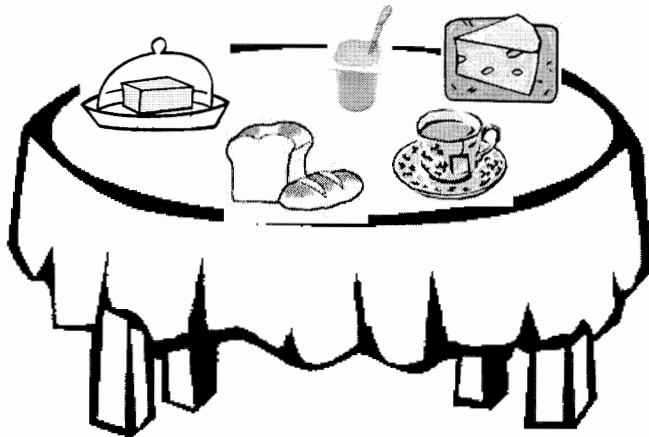
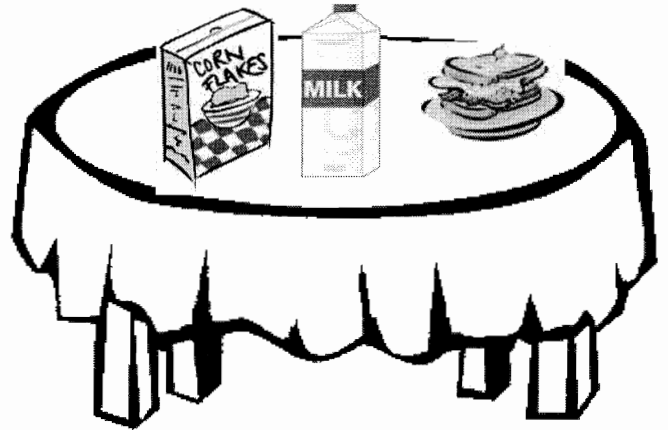
02) Write the names according to the categories:

FOOD	DRINK	GOOD FOR YOU ☺	BAD FOR YOU ☹


03) Complete the text according to the picture:




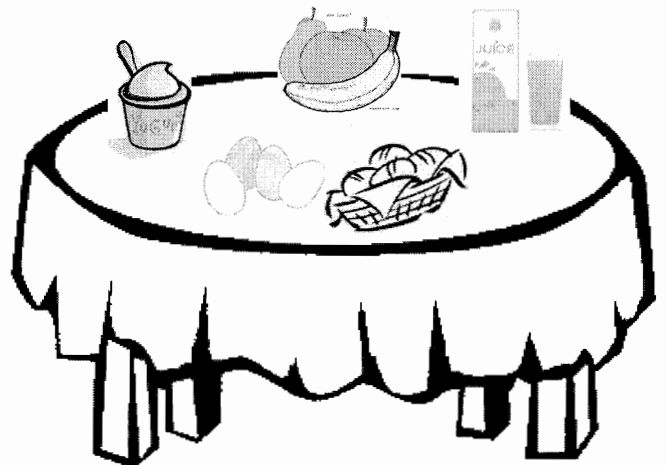
I have
and a
for breakfast.
I drink



My friend has
.....,
and for
breakfast.
She drinks



My friend has
.....,
and for
breakfast.
She drinks

TALKING FOOD – TASTES OF FOOD

Fill in the missing words to describe food in each of the following cases.

medium greasy tender stodgy off sour spicy crunchy rare

bitter ripe crisp and juicy

1. I'd like my rump steak very _____, please – don't cook it for more than a few minutes.
2. And I'll have my steak _____, please – not too well done, just a few minutes on each side.
3. The apricots were a bit hard yesterday, but now they are just right – perfectly _____ for making marmalade.
4. Bring to the boil, reduce heat, cover and simmer until beef is _____.
5. Medieval cooking used to be very hard to digest. It was very _____.
6. Add a lump of sugar, please. This coffee really needs a little more sugar. It tastes so _____.
7. I really like _____ – the hotter the better. Just add some more chilli powder and pepper.
8. Your chips had too much oil on them. They were too _____.
9. There is nothing quite like biting into a _____ apple.
10. Sorry, I don't like this – it's like eating a lemon. It tastes so _____.
11. Sorry about the noise – but there is nothing quite like fresh, _____ lettuce on a sandwich.
12. The milk went _____. It's been standing in the sun all day.

Interview about Restaurants

1. Do you like to eat out?

2. What's your favorite restaurant? Where is it?

3. Why do you like that restaurant?

4. How often do you go there?

5. Who do you usually go with?

6. What's your favorite item on the menu?

7. What's the atmosphere like?

8. What's the service like?

9. What recipes can you cook?

10. Do you prefer cooking for yourself or going to a restaurant?

Space

Surveys on Eating

Survey on Breakfast

- (1) Did you have breakfast this morning?
- (2) What do you usually have for breakfast?
- (3) Who do you eat breakfast with?

Survey on Lunch

- (1) Where do you usually have lunch?
- (2) What do you typically have for lunch?
- (3) Who do you eat lunch with?

Survey on Dinners

- (1) Where do you usually have dinner?
- (2) What time do you usually eat dinner?
- (3) What did you have for dinner yesterday?

Survey on Fast-food

- (1) Do you go to fast-food restaurants often?
- (2) What is your favorite fast-food restaurant?
- (3) Do you prefer fast-food or your mom's cooking?

Survey on Restaurants

- (1) How often do you eat at restaurants?
- (2) What is your favorite restaurant?
- (3) Do you usually leave a tip?

Survey on Ordering Food

- (1) How often do you order food at your home?
- (2) Do you ever order pizza?
- (3) Do you ever order Chinese food?

Survey on Favorite Food

- (1) What is your favorite food?
- (2) How often do you eat it?
- (3) What is your least favorite food?

Survey on Cooking

- (1) Who cooks in your family?
- (2) Who is a better cook your mom or your dad?
- (3) What do you know how to cook well?

Survey on Spicy Food

- (1) Do you enjoy spicy food?
- (2) What is the hottest food you've eaten?
- (3) Have you ever had food that was so hot you couldn't eat it?

Add three things into every group:

meat: _____

poultry: _____

fish: _____

seafood: _____

dairy products: _____

confectionery: _____

vegetables: _____

fruit: _____

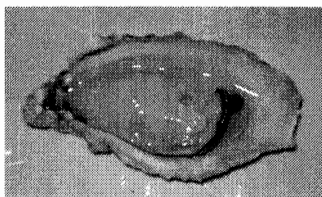
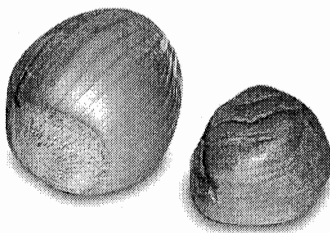
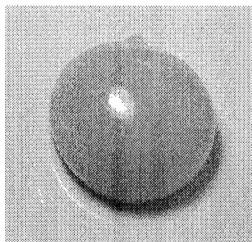
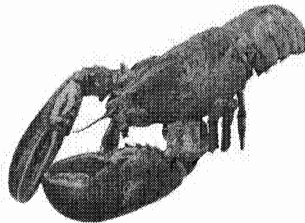
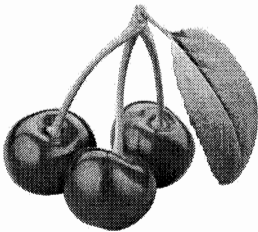
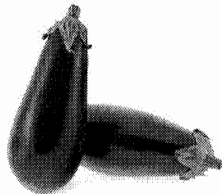
berries: _____

nuts: _____

herbs and spices: _____

cereals: _____

Name the things defined in photos.















53 Eating out

A Places where you can eat

- café:** you can have a cup of tea/coffee and a **snack** there (= something small to eat like a sandwich or a cake). They sometimes serve meals there too.
- restaurant:** you go there for a full meal; more expensive than a café.
- bar/pub:** bars and pubs serve alcohol and **soft drinks** (= non-alcoholic drinks like fruit juice and lemonade); you can usually have a meal or a snack there too.
- sandwich bar:** a place that serves lots of different kinds of sandwiches. People usually buy sandwiches and take them to eat in a different place, at work or in the park.
- fast food restaurant:** you can get a quick hot meal there, for example burger and chips.
- self-service restaurant/café:** you take what you want, pay for it and carry it to your table.

B In a restaurant



STARTERS	MAIN COURSE	DESSERT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tomato soup 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roast beef, green peas, carrots and roast potatoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ice-cream 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chicken salad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strawberries and cream 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orange juice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steak, mashed potatoes and mixed vegetables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruit salad 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish, chips and beans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chocolate gateau 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheese, ham or plain omelette 	

C Ordering food

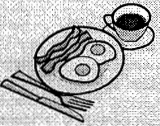
- WAITER: Are you ready to order?
- CUSTOMER: Yes, I'd like tomato soup and steak, please.
- WAITER: Would you like the steak with chips or new potatoes? And how would you like your steak – rare, medium or well-done?
- CUSTOMER: Well-done, please. And with chips.
- WAITER: And what would you like to drink?
- (later)
- WAITER: Is everything all right?
- CUSTOMER: Thank you, it's very nice.

EATING OUT



1. Imagine you are an owner of a restaurant and invent your own menu.
You may use some of the ideas from the box below.

MENU



STARTERS

.....

.....

.....

MAIN COURSE

.....

.....

.....

SIDE DISHES

.....

.....

.....

DESSERTS

.....

.....

.....

DRINKS

.....

.....

- GREEN SALAD APPLE PIE CHICKEN FISH COLA
- MINERAL WATER TOMATO SOUP LASAGNE RICE
- LAMB STEAK TEA ICE CREAM GARLIC BREAD
- WINE PRAWNS COLD MEAT

Talking about restaurant problems



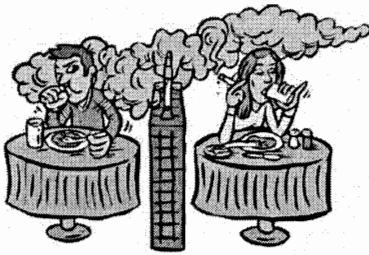
1 What does he want ?



2 How does he feel? Why?



3 What's annoying her?



4 What's annoying him ?



5 Why is he shocked ?



6 Why is he surprised?



7 What's that on my glass ?



8 What's she thinking ?



9 What happened ?

Label the pictures with the following vocabulary. Then answer the questions

lipstick, glass, angry, man, bill, laughing, overcharge, service, expensive, teen, eating, restaurant, menu, spilling, mess, coffee, pizza, fly, soup, cigarette, smoke, shocking, coughing

Restaurants and Food

Restaurant Cloze

Fill in the blanks with words from the box:

appetizer	chef	fancy	smoking
bar	cook	fast-food	soup
breakfast	dessert	lunch	tip
brunch	dinner	non-smoking	waiter
buffet	dishwasher	salad	

People Who Work in a Restaurant:

The person who serves your food is called a _____. The person who cooks your food is called a _____ if it is a cheap restaurant or a _____ if it is an expensive restaurant. A _____ is somebody who washes dishes. If the food and service is good, people usually leave a _____.

Meals and the Time of Day:

Most people eat _____ after they wake up. Around noon people have their midday meal, or _____. And _____ is the meal that people eat in the evening. However, sometimes, especially on Sunday, people like to sleep in, so instead of having breakfast, they eat a meal between breakfast and lunch called _____.

Parts of a Meal:

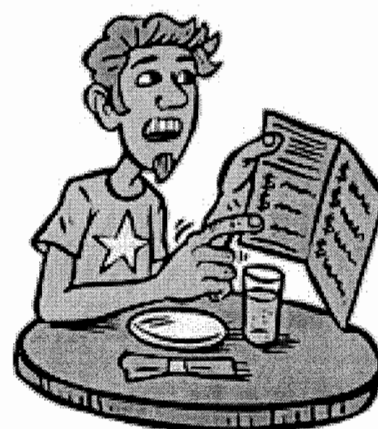
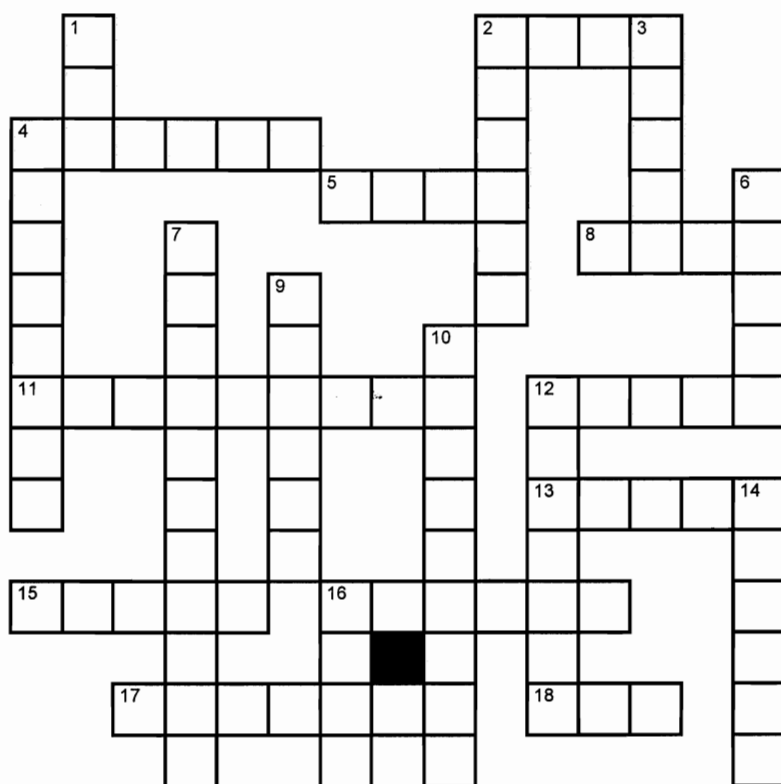
At lunch or dinner sometimes people order a snack before the meal called an _____. A _____ or a _____ is often served alongside the main meal. After dinner, people sometimes treat themselves to _____.

Types of Restaurants:

It's nice to eat at a _____ restaurant, but that can be expensive. Sometimes, if you are short on time or short on money, you might go to a _____ restaurant because the food is cheaper and served faster. Some restaurants have a _____, which means you take a plate up to a table loaded with food and you can put as much food as you want on your plate. Other restaurants have a _____ where you can get an alcoholic drink while you are waiting for your table. Most restaurants these days have a _____ and a _____ section.



Restaurants and Food



Down

- 1 A place where people can sit around and drink alcoholic beverages in a restaurant. (3)
- 2 A drink that many people have with dessert. (6)
- 3 Something you use to cut meat. (5)
- 4 Another word for a drink. (8)
- 6 The noon meal. (5)
- 7 Something you might need to get into a busy restaurant. (11)
- 9 Someone who serves you food. (6)
- 10 The morning meal. (9)
- 12 Something, usually sweet, that you eat after dinner. (7)
- 14 The evening meal (6)
- 16 The total amount that you have to pay for a meal. (4)

Across

- 2 Someone who makes food in a cheap restaurant. (4)
- 4 A meal between breakfast and lunch. (6)
- 5 Someone who makes food in an expensive restaurant. (4)
- 8 This describes what you can eat at a restaurant. (4)
- 11 Something you eat before the main meal. (9)
- 12 If everybody pays for their own food then you go _____. (5)
- 13 A side dish with lettuce and other vegetables. (5)
- 15 What the cook places your food on. (5)
- 16 A meal where you help yourself from a table with a variety of dishes. (6)
- 17 Long, stringy food. (7)
- 18 Something you give your waiter if the service is good. (3)

4.2.3 Menu

a) Imagine that you and your friend are at a restaurant. Look at the menu and choose your food and drink. Make a dialogue with the waiter.

APPETIZERS

Grilled Shrimp

A half dozen jumbo shrimp sauteed with butter, garlic and lemon. Comes with our great tasting garlic bread. \$4.95

Hot Wings

Eight delicious chicken wings prepared any way you like. Get 'em mild or hot. Don't say we didn't warn you! Served with our amazing Blue cheese dressing \$4.95

Chicken Strips

Five chicken tenders battered, breaded and fried to a light, crispy golden brown. Served with our great tasting honey mustard sauce. \$4.95

Mozzarella Cheese Sticks

Seven breaded sticks of mozzarella served with fresh homemade marinara sauce. \$4.95

Stuffed Jalepeno Peppers

A half dozen delicious jalepenos stuffed with cream cheese and served with our fabulous ranch dressing. These guys are hot! \$4.95

Fried Mushrooms

A generous portion of batter and fried mushrooms. Served with our homemade ranch dressing. \$4.95

HOMEMADE SOUPS

Ask your server for our delicious homemade soups, prepared fresh daily. Cup \$1.95 Bowl \$2.95

SALADS

Choice of dressing: ranch, thousand, blue cheese, orange French, Italian, honey mustard, oil and vinegar, fat free raspberry vinaigrette and our spectacular homemade Greek dressing.

Tossed or Greek Salad

Small \$3.25 Med. \$4.95 Large \$6.95

Caesar Salad \$6.95

Add grilled or blackened chicken \$2.95

Add grilled shrimp to the salad for \$3.95

Grilled, Blackened or Fried Chicken Salad

Five grilled, blackened or fried chicken strips on top of a hearty portion of romaine, leaf and iceberg lettuce. \$6.95
Make it Greek for only \$1.00 extra

Caesar Grilled or Blackened Salmon Salad

Fresh, crisp romaine lettuce tossed in Caesar dressing and topped with parmesan cheese croutons, cucumbers, red onion and olives...your choice of either grilled or blackened salmon filet. You'll love it! \$10.95

ENTREES

All entrees are served with your choice of two sides or one side and one salad. Choose from a baked potato, French fries, mashed potatoes, coleslaw, potato salad, apple sauce, cottage cheese, and a Greek or tossed salad.

Want a load baked potato? Add cheddar, chives and bacon for only \$1.00 extra!

BBQ Ribs

Our famous, slow roasted BBQ Pork Ribs. So tender and juicy they'll slide right off the bone and melt in your mouth. Smothered with our savory homemade BBQ sauce. Half Rack \$8.95 Full Rack \$13.95

Chicken Vasso

A grilled chicken breast topped with sauteed mushrooms, crisp bacon, aged cheddar and a side of our honey mustard for dipping.

Calabash Chicken Strips

One of our most popular items for a very good reason...because they are absolutely delicious! These breaded deep fried chicken tenders are sure to please. You will not be disappointed. \$7.95

Chopped Sirlion

A very generous portion of our delicious hamburger steak cooked and smothered with grilled onions and then topped with our

Guaranteed to satisfy! \$9.95

savory beef gravy. \$7.95
with grilled mushrooms \$8.95

Cornerstone Ultimate Platter

(Half Rack of Ribs, BBQ Chicken Breast and Seared Jumbo Shrimp)

What else can we do to tempt you? For the most discriminating appetite! \$16.95

CHARBROILED STEAKS

Daily Cut USDA Choice 12 oz. Sirloin

A lean, center-cut choice sirloin, seasoned and grilled to perfection. \$10.95

Daily Cut USDA Choice 12 oz. Ribeye

A delicious, tender aged Ribeye steak. Succulent and full of flavor. \$12.95

Daily Cut USDA Choice 12 oz. New York Strip.

A lean, aged New York Strip. No Complaints here! \$12.95

Daily Cut USDA Choice Wrapped 9 oz. Filet Mignon

Cuts like butter! The most tender steak you can get. Guaranteed to melt in your mouth! (Medium well or well done fillets will be butterfly cut and will not have bacon unless otherwise stated) \$14.95

add 1/2 dozen jumbo shrimp to any steak for \$3.95 (with entree only)

RARE: cool, red center MED RARE: warm, red center MED: warm, pink center MED

WELL: hot, slighty pink center WELL DONE: hot, fully cooked no pink

SEAFOOD

The finest seafood, delivered and prepared daily. All seafood served with hushpuppies as well as your choice of either one side and a salad or two sides.

Fresh Atlantic Salmon

Grilled or blackened with a delicate blend of fresh herbs and spices. Cooked medium well unless otherwise specified. \$11.95

Fried Jumbo Shrimp

eight jumbo shrimp, battered and fried to a deep golden brown. Served with tartar and cocktail sauces. Delicious! \$9.95

Flounder and Shrimp Combo

A generous portion of our incredible fried flounder and jumbo shrimp. Served with tartar and cocktail sauces. \$12.95

Scallops

Our fresh battered and fried scallops. These will knock your socks off. Served with tartar and cocktail sauces. Can be grilled or blackened upon request. \$10.95

Fried Filet of Flounder

A generous portion of fried flounder served with tartar and cocktail sauces. You'll enjoy this catch! \$9.95

Catfish

Grilled, blackened or fried catfish served with tartar and cocktail sauces. \$9.95

Oysters

A hearty helping of fried oysters...Served with tartar and cocktail sauces. Enough to calm that craving. \$10.95

Seafood Platter

Want to satisfy your appetite? Your choice of any three kinds of fried seafood. Choose from flounder, jumbo shrimp, oysters, scallops or catfish. Served with tartar and cocktail sauces. Try this! \$14.95

Want any seafood item broiled? add just \$1.00
ask your server about our fresh catches of the day!

PASTA

All pastas are served with salad and garlic bread

Spaghetti with Homemade Meat Sauce or Marinara

Spaghetti with Homemade meatballs
Comes with three delicious homemade

Your choice of either our wholesome homemade meat sauce or our spicy/sweet vegetable marinara. A generous portion at a generous price. \$6.95

Spaghetti with Mushrooms

A generous portion of pasta, topped with sauteed mushrooms, and your choice of either our wholesome meat sauce or our spicy/sweet vegetable marinara. \$7.95

Homemade Lasagna

Layers of lasagna noodles, topped with ricotta, mozzarella, provolone, and parmesan cheeses. Your choice of either our hearty meat or delicious vegetable lasagna. \$7.95

Fettuccine Alfredo

A generous portion of pasta, topped with our delicious creamy Alfredo sauce. \$7.95

meatballs just like Mom used to make. Your choice of either our wholesome meat sauce or our spicy/sweet vegetable marinara. \$7.95

Chicken Parmigiana

A delicious chicken breast fried and then topped with fresh provolone and marinara sauce. Served with a side of pasta and our spicy/sweet marinara sauce. Very filling. \$9.95

Cheese Manicotti

Two manicottis filled with a blend of ricotta, parmesan, and mozzarella cheeses. Topped with our zesty marinara sauce and provolone cheese. \$7.25

Salmon Alfredo

Our signature grilled or blackened salmon filet with fettuccine pasta and creamy Alfredo sauce. Delightful! \$11.95

Add sauteed garlic mushrooms for \$1.00 (with entree only)

Add grilled or blackened chicken for \$2.95 (with entree only)

Add 1/2 dozen sauteed garlic/lemon jumbo shrimp for \$3.95 (with entree only)

Add 1/2 dozen garlic/lemon scallops for \$4.95 (with entree only)

**CHARBROILED BURGERS,
SANDWICHES AND SUBS**

Served with a pickle spear and your choice of French fries, coleslaw, potato salad or chips. except with the gyro platter (see below)

Hamburger

With lettuce, tomato, onion and mayonnaise. The most basic burger you can get. \$4.95

Swiss Cheese and Mushroom Burger

Want to tempt your taste buds? Sauteed mushrooms and Swiss cheese makes for a delicious burger. Topped with lettuce, tomato, onion and mayonnaise. \$5.95

Open Face Ribeye Sandwich

A delicious 7 oz. Ribeye cooked to your taste on top of a lightly toasted bun. Topped with lettuce, tomato, onion and mayonnaise. Not your regular steak sandwich! A Corner Stone original. \$7.95

Gyro Sandwich

Toasted pita rolled with your choice of grilled lamb, chicken or vegetarian style. Comes with lettuce, tomato, onion, and a side of tzatziki sauce. \$5.75

Cheddar Burger

A thick juicy burger topped with American cheese, lettuce, tomato, onion and mayonnaise. \$5.25
add bacon for only \$1.00

Club Sandwich

A triple-decker sandwich stacked three tiers high with turkey, ham, bacon, cheddar cheese, lettuce, tomato and mayonnaise. It's a whopper! \$6.95

Philly Steak and Cheese or Chicken Philly

Grilled onions, green peppers, mushrooms, melted provolone and mayo with your choice of steak or chicken on a hot hoggie bun. Great for Northerners who miss home. Don't believe us? \$6.95

Gyro Platter

Your choice of either grilled lamb OR chicken on top of a toasted pita cut into four pieces. Served with a Greek salad on the side. \$5.95

KIDDY CORNER

12 years old and under PLEASE

Kiddy Chicken Strips

Three of our delicious chicken strips. Served with a side of honey mustard. Comes with French fries as well. \$3.95

Spaghetti with Meat Sauce

Served with garlic bread. \$3.25

Hamburger

Served with French fries and a pickle. \$3.25

add cheese for .50 cents

Grilled Cheese

Served with French fries and a pickle \$2.50

BEVERAGES

Coffee or Tea

\$1.20

Hot Tea

\$1.35

Hot Chocolate

Topped with whipped cream. \$1.35

Soft Drinks

Pepsi, Diet Pepsi, Dr. Pepper, 7-UP, Mountain Dew, Hawaiian Punch, Root Beer and Country Time Lemonade \$1.35

Juice

(apple, grapefruit and orange)

Small \$1.35 Large \$1.95

ask your server to see our beer and wine lists

Good service is acknowledged by leaving a MINIMUM of 15% of your total bill. Parties of 7 or more will have a gratuity of 15% added to their check...remember, you can always leave more if your service was excellent or request to have a higher % added to your bill.

- What kind of restaurant would serve such food?
- What kind of restaurants are there in the area where you live?
- If you owned a restaurant, what would you offer?


b) Use the internet and find three different restaurants.

Report about:

- the kind of the restaurants (international, Chinese, ...),
- the restaurants' locations,
- their menus.

c) Choose one of the menus and present it to other students.

Useful link:

 [Restaurant menus](#)

4.2.1 Making requests

Look at the way the people in the restaurants ask for things:

- Can you bring us a bottle of water please?
- Could you change mine?
- Could we possibly order, please?
- Do you think you could bring us the wine list, ...?

Now ask similar questions using the verbs in brackets.

- a) You don't know the telephone number of a caller. (give)
- b) You didn't hear the customer's surname. (repeat)
- c) You don't know how to spell the name of a town. (spell)
- d) You want to know if there are any vegetarians in the group. (tell)
- e) You are not sure what time a guest is arriving. (confirm)
- f) You want to check how many people there are in a group. (tell)

4.2.2 At the restaurant

Complete the waiter's half of the dialogue, using the prompts in brackets. Then act out the dialogue in pairs.

WAITER: (Evening)
CUSTOMER: Good evening.
WAITER: (Four?)
CUSTOMER: Yes, please.
WAITER: (Aperitif?)
CUSTOMER: No, thanks.
WAITER: (Menu?)
CUSTOMER: Thanks.

WAITER: (Order?)
CUSTOMER: Well, I'm not quite sure what to have.
WAITER: (The pork?)
CUSTOMER: All right. I'll have that.
WAITER: (To start?)
CUSTOMER: Carrot soup, please.
WAITER: (Wine?)
CUSTOMER: Yes. A bottle of house white, please.

WAITER: (All right?)
CUSTOMER: Yes, thanks. It's delicious.
WAITER: (Dessert?)
CUSTOMER: Chestnut gâteau for me, I think.
WAITER: (Coffee?)
CUSTOMER: Yes, thanks. That would be nice.

Role-play Prompts:

Specials of the Day and Customer Complaints

Specials of the day:

<p><i>Starry Night Cafe</i> Rich Blends of Coffee</p>	<p>Special: Pumpkin pie and whip cream. Price: \$2:00</p>
<p>GENERAL KAO'S Chinese Takeout</p>	<p>Special: Spring rolls</p>
<p>DANTE'S DELI Sandwiches from Paradise</p>	<p>Special: Smoked salmon and cream cheese on a bagel. Price: \$4.50</p>
<p>The Sicilian The Taste of Old Italy</p>	<p>Special: Four cheese ravioli. Price: \$7.50</p>
<p>The Flying Kimono The best Sushi outside of Japan</p>	<p>Special: Eel rolls Price: \$2.50</p>
<p>ABOMENOS PIZZA</p>	<p>Special: Mexican pizza made with chili peppers, avocado, and hot pepperoni. Price: (s) \$11:00 (l)\$16:00</p>
<p>The Bull's Ring Grilled Texan Steaks</p>	<p>Special: Roast chicken with potatoes. Price: \$12.50</p>
<p>TBI Monday Over-priced food mixed with the lousy service.</p>	<p>Special: Hot chicken wings. Price: 12 wings for \$5.00.</p>
<p>When you are eating, complain that your food is cold.</p>	<p>When you are eating, complain that the restaurant is too hot.</p>
<p>When you are eating, complain that the food is too salty.</p>	<p>When you are eating, complain that the restaurant is too cold.</p>
<p>When you are eating, complain that the food is burnt.</p>	<p>When you are eating, complain that the restaurant is too noisy.</p>
<p>When you are eating, complain that the food is not cooked.</p>	<p>When you are eating, complain that the restaurant is too smoky.</p>

UNIT 14

Breakfast

To start you off

1 As you know, breakfast menus are very different in different countries. Which of the items below would be usual for breakfast in the following countries?

- (a) France, Spain, Portugal or Italy
- (b) The United States
- (c) Britain
- (d) Scandinavia or Holland
- (e) Other countries whose nationals often visit your region

Beverages

Orange Juice
Coffee
Tea
Cold milk
Iced Water
Hot Chocolate

Bread, etc.

Bread
Toast
Croissants or rolls
Danish pastries
Waffles or pancakes

Cereals

Muesli
Cornflakes, etc.
Porridge

Accompaniments

Jam
Marmalade
Honey
Maple Syrup

Fruit

Fresh half grapefruit
Stewed prunes
Chilled melon

Protein foods

Eggs (boiled, scrambled,
poached or fried)
Cheese
Cold meat and sausage
Grilled or fried bacon or
sausages
Grilled or fried kippers

DINING ETIQUETTE

1. When do you take a seat?

Never take your seat before being invited to do so by your host.

2. When does the meal begin?

The meal begins when the host or hostess unfolds his or her napkin. This is your signal to do the same.

3. Where do you put your napkin?

The napkin rests on the lap till the end of the meal.

4. What's the right way "to leave" the table, what do you do with the napkin?

If you excuse yourself from the table, loosely fold the napkin and place it to the left or right of your plate. Never place your napkin on your chair.

5. When do you start eating?

Wait until all are served at your table before beginning to eat. When your host or hostess picks up their fork to eat, then you may eat.

6. How is the food served, which side?

At formal dinners, the food is served from the left and the dishes are removed from the right.

7. Which silverware do you take first?

Start with the knife, fork, or spoon that is farthest from your plate.

8. How do you hold knife and fork?

Hold a knife in the right hand and fork in the left hand.

9. How do you hold a glass?

Hold the glass by its stem.

10. Main rules while eating.

Do not talk with food in your mouth. Always use serving utensils to serve yourself, not your personal silverware.

Don't blow on your food to cool it off. Do not play with your food or utensils.

Do not hold food on the fork or spoon while talking.

Do not wave your silverware in the air or point with it.

It is never acceptable to ask a person why they have not eaten all the food.

Do not request food other than which is being served.

11. What are the rules when you don't want to drink wine?

Never turn a wine glass upside down to decline wine. Otherwise, hold your hand over the wine glass to signal that you don't want any wine.

12. Where do you place your hands during the meal?

You may rest only your forearms on the table.

Don't rest your elbows on the table while you dine. Never stretch your arms at the table. It signifies boredom.

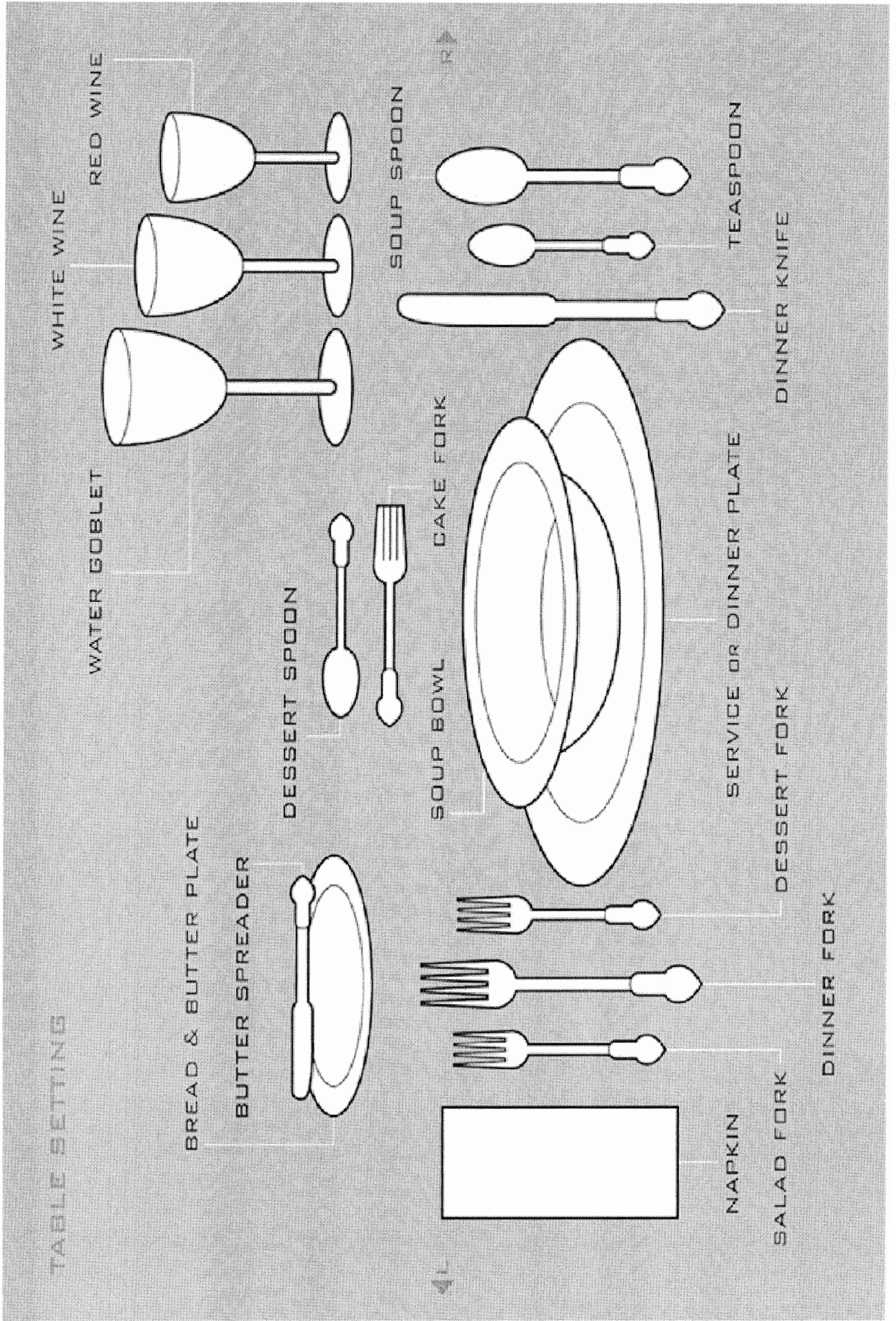
13. Responding to an invitation.

Always respond to an invitation within a week of receiving it.

Be punctual – never more than 10 minutes late.

If you wish to bring a guest as your partner, you should always check with the host first.

Table setting



Restaurant Role Cards

Work in pairs. Each student takes one card.

You are the customer:

You asked for a rare steak and now wish to ask the waiter for a well-done steak. Also ask for your friend's wine order to be changed from red to white.

You are the waiter:

Say that changing the steak order is OK but that there is no more white wine left. Ask if the customer would like to order a different drink instead.

You are the customer:

You think one of the forks is a little dirty so would like the waiter to take it back to get a new one. Also ask why the order for starters is so slow to arrive.

You are the waiter:

Say sorry for the dirty fork and explain that there is a new person working in the kitchen and the orders are a little slow this evening.

You are the customer:

You waited fifteen minutes for your bill to arrive and then there was a charge for a vegetarian pizza which nobody at your table had. Demand an explanation.

You are the manager:

Apologise for the delay in giving the bill to that table and for the mistake on the bill. Offer everyone a free drink.

You are the customer:

Tell the waiter that everything was excellent and you especially liked the steak sauce. Would it be possible to speak to the chef and get the recipe for it?

You are the waiter:

Thank the customer for the compliment, but say that unfortunately the chef can't give the recipes for any dish to the customers as it is a secret recipe.

You are the customer:

Ask for a table for nine people and ask if it's possible to have a birthday cake and candles for one of the people in your group.

You are the waiter:

Ask if the group has reserved a table. If not, put them on the small table near the bathroom. The restaurant does NOT give birthday parties or cakes!

You are the customer:

Make a reservation for tonight at 9 o'clock for 6 people. Two of your friends smoke.

You are the manager:

You are full tonight at 9 o'clock but there is a table free an hour earlier. What section does the customer want - smoking or non-smoking.

Role-play Prompt Cards: Restaurant Menus B

The Flying Kimono

The best Sushi outside of Japan

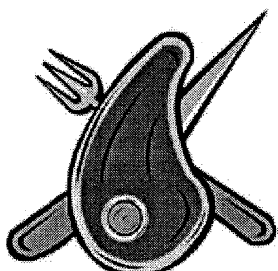
Food	Drink
Tuna Roll\$2.00	Tea Free
Salmon Roll\$2.00	Cola \$1.00
California Roll\$3.00	
Mixed Sushi\$6.00	
Miso Soup\$1.00	
Extra Ginger and Wasabi\$0.50	



The Bull's Ring

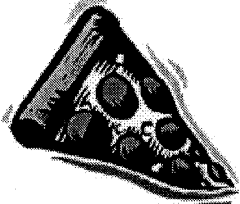
Grilled Texan Steaks

Food	Drink
Grilled Steak \$12.50	Coffee\$1.00
BBQ Ribs\$11.50	Beer \$1.25
Steak Teriyaki \$12.50	Juice \$1.50
Fajitas \$11.50	Cola\$1.00



ABOMENOS PIZZA

Food	Drink
Hawaiian Pizza (s) \$10.00 (l) \$15.00	Coffee\$1.00
Pepperoni Pizza (s) \$10.00 (l) \$15.00	Milk \$1.25
Supreme Pizza (s) \$12.00 (l) \$17.00	Juice \$1.50
Kimchi Pizza (s) \$9.00 (l) \$14.00	Cola\$1.00



FBI Monday

Over-priced food mixed with the lousy service.

Food	Drink
Lousy Burger \$18.00	Coffee\$1.00
Cold Grilled Steak\$45.00	Beer \$1.25
Soggy Spaghetti\$35.00	Juice \$1.50
Stale Nachos \$20.00	Cola\$1.00



5.2 TRADITIONAL SLOVENIAN CUISINE

a) Read about food in different Slovenian regions and answer the questions which follow.

It is very hard to say that Slovenia has a uniform, distinct cuisine. Due to its historical and regional diversity, the culinary dishes vary from region to region. There are seven regions in Slovenia; Koroška (south-eastern Carinthia), Primorska (coastal province), Dolenjska (Lower Carniola), Notranjska (Inner Carniola), Gorenjska (Upper Carniola), Prekmurje (The Pannonian region east of the Mura river) and Štajerska (Lower Styria).

Slovenian cuisine is simple and plain but at the same time it can be "heavy" and high in calories. Some dishes could be hard to digest, since they are based on pork, animal fat (zaseka, ocvirki, and bacon), beans, butter, potatoes, eggs and cream. It is important to know that traditional Slovenian cuisine exclusively used products produced in the country and the use of imported products was very rare.

Koroška

Some famous dishes from this region are Mavžlji (meatballs) served with sauerkraut and pickled grated turnip, Žganci with honey and Fruit Žlinkrofi (adapted from Italian ravioli - stuffed pasta) served with fruit compote.

Primorska and Notranjska

Meat based soups used to be served only on Sundays or holidays. Jota is a popular soup, made of sauerkraut (kislo zelje), cooked beans, potatoes, smoked pork, ribs or sausage. It is usually served with homemade bread. Pašta Fižol, pasta with beans, Primorska Mineštrone and Bakalca, which is served with Idrija Žlinkrofi are also much loved dishes. The most famous dish, even nowadays is Pršut, Primorski Prosciutto, which is served with olives, bread and red wine called Teran. Since Primorska is a seaside region, there are also traditional seafood dishes, like Brodet (fish soup) served with polenta and Black Cuttlefish Risotto. Pinca, Gubanica Cake and Kobarid Štruklji are all deliciously baked desserts.

Dolenjska and Bela Krajina

This region of Slovenia is famous for its Potato Polenta, which is served with gravies, grilled or roasted meat and vegetables (this sometimes took the place of bread), Bela Krajina Špehovka (Savoury Rolled Cake with Bacon Filling), Matevž (Cured Pork with Mashed Beans), Fižolov Štrukelj (Dolenjska Bean Roll) and Dumplings in Cabbage Leaves.

Gorenjska

Prežganka (Browned Soup with Eggs and Chervill) and Šara (Vegetable Hot-Pot), which is served with Cviček, a light rose or new red wine, are both popular soups of the region. Kranjske Klobase (Carniolan Sausages), Zaseka (minced Bacon), Krvavice (Blood Sausages) and Baked Sauerkraut can all be served with Žganci (Corn Mush), Cmoki (Steamed Leavened Dumplings), Gorenjska Dumplings with Cottage Cheese. Vodnik Flat Cake, Shrovetide Doughnuts and Brittle Flancati or Drobjanci are traditional pastries that are sprinkled with icing sugar whilst still hot.

Bled, which is part of the Gorenjska region, is known for its "krem šnite", also called Blejske krem rezine and for its Blejske Grmade, which can be found in almost every restaurant, hotel or pastry shop in town.

Štajerska and Prekmurje

Traditional meals "na žlico" ("on the spoon") are Štajerska Sour Soup, Potato Soup with Milk, Bograč, Štajerska Bržole (Styrian Prime Rib), Štajerska Bean Goulash, Bujta Repa (Pork with Pickled Grated Turnips) and Kulinji. On Sundays, a traditional family meal is Turkey with Mlinci or Baked Smoked Ham in Pastry with Horseradish Jelly, which are served with both red and white wines from this region, e.g. Modri Pinot and Laski rizling, Šipon, Chardonnay. This region has many popular deserts, Štajerski Baked Štruklji, Prekmurska Gibanica Pie, Prekmurski Krapci and Potica, Walnut Potica, Bizeljsko Buckwheat Potica, Poppy Seed Potica and Farmer's Bread Potica.

Some foods just cannot be classified into one region, like Ričet, Ješpren (barley soup), Obara and Ajmoht, which are all "na žlico" meals. Jabolčni Zavitek (Apple strudel), Sirov Zavitek (strudel with cottage cheese filling and raisins), Palačinke (pancakes) and Carski praženec, which is served with Cezana (mashed apples), are desserts that can be found all over the country.

- How many regions are there in Slovenia?
- How can you describe Slovenian cuisine?
- Describe traditional dishes from different regions of Slovenia.
- What is the speciality of your region?
- Which Slovene dishes are not regional?

- b) Look back at the text and choose some traditional dishes from different Slovenian regions. You may use the internet, cooking guides, magazines or books to help you. Describe the dishes you have chosen to the foreigner in terms of ingredients and cooking methods.

Example: Prekmurska gibanica

It's a kind of pie made of cottage cheese, apples, poppy seeds and nuts.

You may find additional information at:

@ Slovenian cuisine

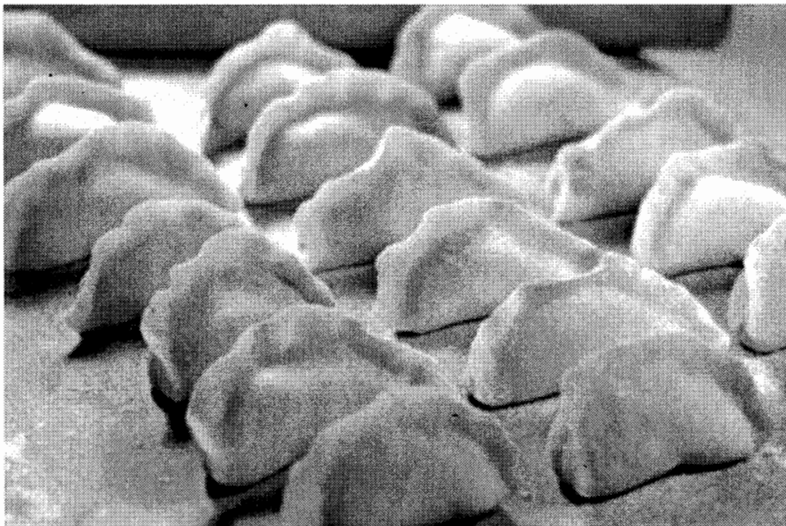
Idrija Žlikrofi Filled Pasta

serves 4 to 6

for the pasta:

- 500 g flour
- salt
- 3 eggs
- for the filling:
- 400 g potato
- 2 eggs
- 1 onion
- 70 g lard
- sprig of parsley, salt and pepper
- 2 Carniolan sausages

Sift the flour into a pastry dish, add salt and the beaten eggs, and knead. Poach the Carniolan sausages and chop them finely, then add them to the potato, boiled and mashed, one egg, the onion and the parsley. Season the filling and mix. Divide the pasta dough into two portions and roll into two sheets. Brush one sheet with egg wash and place mounds of filling on it before covering with the other sheet. Cut out circles with the filling in the centre, and press the edges of the pasta dough together with the fingers. Cook in boiling water for about 20 minutes. Serve with breadcrumbs sautéed in butter.

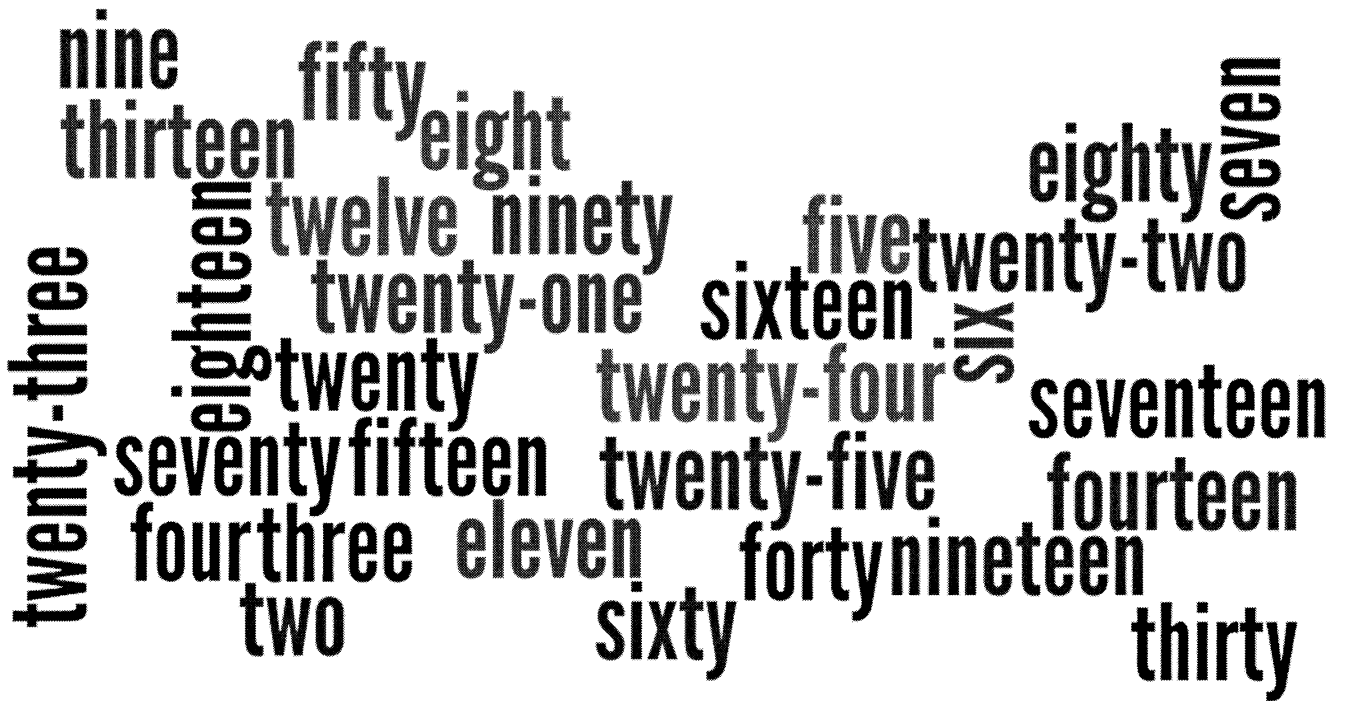


Picture: 27: Filled pasta

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01-19

Find the numbers and write them in the correct place.

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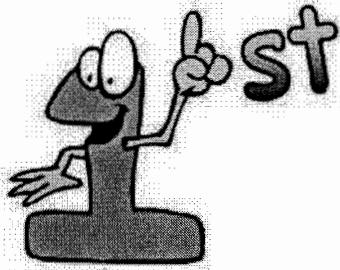
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25. _____

20-25

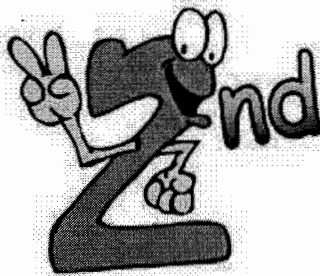
30. _____
40. _____
50. _____
60. _____
70. _____
80. _____
90. _____

30-90

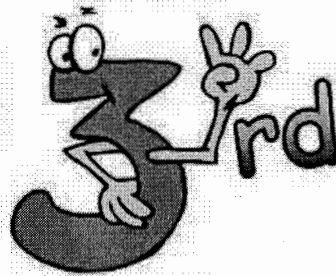
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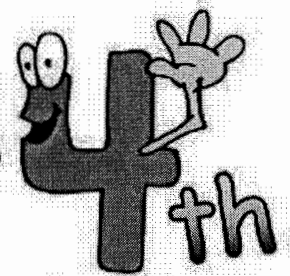
first



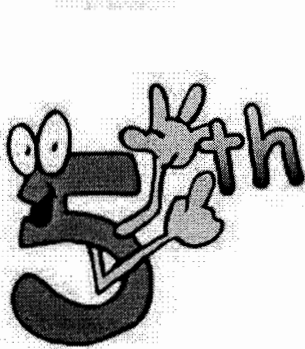
second



third



fourth



fifth



sixth



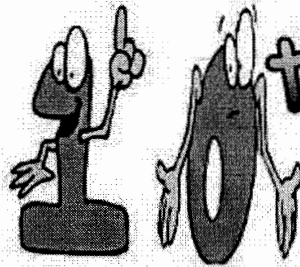
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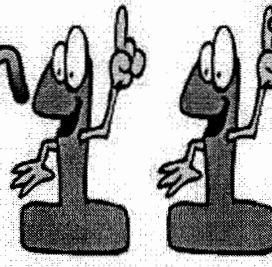
eighth



ninth



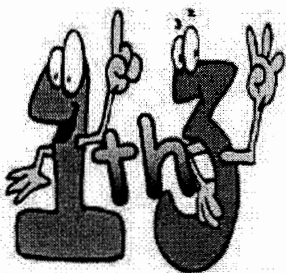
tenth



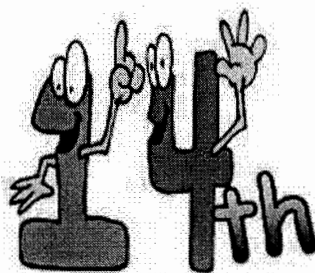
eleventh



twelfth



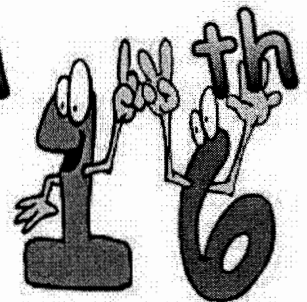
thirteenth



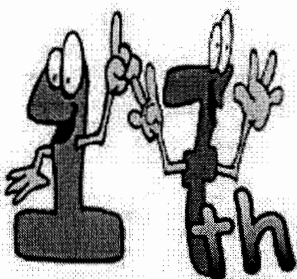
fourteenth



fifteenth



sixteenth



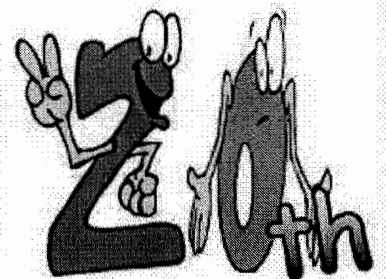
seventeenth



eighteenth



nineteenth



twentieth

Present Simple

Affirmative	
I	agree
he / she / it	agrees
you / we / they	agree

Negative		
I	don't	agree
he / she / it	doesn't	
you / we / they	don't	

Question		
do	I	agree?
does	he / she / it	
do	you / we / they	

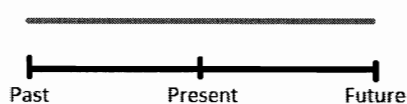
We use the present simple to talk about:

- Habits or regular activities and situations. *I play tennis every day.*
- Facts or things that are generally or always true. *Water boils at 100°C.*
- A future, timetabled event. *Her train arrives at 11.30.*

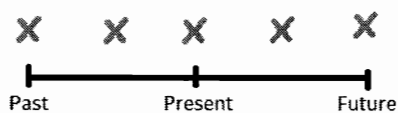
Formula:

Person + verb 1 st column
Person + don't/doesn't + verb 1 st column
Do/does + Person + verb 1 st column

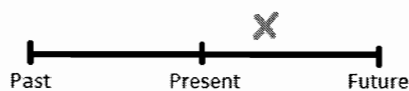
Use in Time:



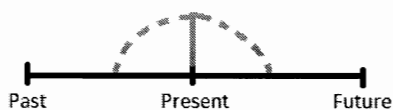
- The world is in the Universe.
 - The sun rises in the East.
 - Mark likes apples.
- } Always true



- I go to class from Monday to Friday.
- The train leaves at 8 in the morning.



- Now we are in class.
- I know the answers.
- I need help.



- The train leaves at 8 this evening (Timetable)

Write the negative and the question:

1. I smoke cigarettes
2. He sings in a rock band
3. I eat dinner at 8 o'clock
4. It always rains in spring
5. She speaks Spanish and French
6. They often go to the theatre
7. Antonio plays tennis
8. Emanuela does the ironing every day
9. The train arrives at 8.30p.m.
10. We watch TV in the evening

Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete each sentence. Be careful about the third person form.

11. 1. Madrid (be) _____ the capital of Spain.
12. 2. Othello (be) _____ a play by Shakespeare.
13. 3. The river Thames (flow) _____ through London.
14. 4. The World Cup (have) _____ many visitors.
15. 5. People in Peru (speak) _____ Spanish.
16. 6. A nurse (work) _____ in a hospital.
17. 7. The earth (travel) _____ around the sun once every 365 days.
18. 8. It (cost) _____ a lot of money to buy a bottle of champagne.
19. 9. Please hurry - we (be) _____ so late!
20. 10. It's very late, I (be) _____ so sorry!

Use the answers to form the questions using the present simple. The first one has been done as an example.

1. Julia likes pop music.
What does Julia like/type of music does Julia like ?
2. Maria comes from Germany.
Where _____
3. They play in the garden.
Where _____
4. Brian rides his bike.
What _____

5. I go to the cinema on Sundays.

When _____

6. We go to the beach because it is warm there.

Why _____

7. Joseph repairs his computer.

What _____

8. Jake drives his motorbike carefully.

How _____

9. Robert runs with his dog every day.

How often _____

10. Graham goes to Spain for his vacation.

Where _____

Dialogue: The meeting

James: Hi Alice. How are you today?

Alice: Hi James. I'm fine, and you?

James: Great, thank you. Remember, the meeting is at 3 o'clock.

Alice: Excuse me, which meeting?

James: Which meeting?! The meeting with the boss!

Alice: Are you sure there is a meeting today?

James: Alice, Alice, every month there is a meeting with the boss. This month that meeting is this afternoon.

Alice: Calm down. OK, there's a meeting this afternoon. What time is it?

James: Alice, this is important. The meeting is at three o'clock sharp!

Alice: Thank you James... By the way, what time is it now?

James: It's quarter past eleven.

Alice: It's time for lunch!

James: Lunch, now? Lunch time is at twelve.

Alice: Well, I'm hungry now.

James: You're funny Alice. This is an office.

Alice: I'm hungry ... it's just a snack ...

I usually get up at a quarter past seven - that's seven fifteen in the morning. I have breakfast at eight o'clock and then take the bus to work at half past eight. I usually arrive at work at a quarter to nine. Sometimes, the bus is late and I arrive at about nine. My morning is usually pretty busy and I like taking a coffee break at twenty to eleven if possible. I then work to lunchtime at noon. In the afternoon, I usually have another break at three fifteen. I usually finish work at a quarter to five and arrive home around six in the evening. At night, I usually go to bed at eleven o'clock.

10:30 AM

12:15 PM

9:45 PM

4:25 PM

2:25 PM

11:35 AM

6:10 PM

2:28 AM

Countable and uncountable nouns

- 1 Complete the table with the words from the box.

apple banana ~~bread~~ cake cheese egg
fruit meat pasta rice sandwich sausage
tea tomato vegetable water

Countable	Uncountable
<i>apple</i>	<i>bread</i>

- 2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

some is are a

- _____ there any milk?
- _____ there any apples?
- Would you like _____ banana?
- Would you like _____ tea?

- 3 Circle the correct sentence.

- Is there any milk?
a) Yes, there is.
b) Yes, there are.
- a) Would you like a water?
b) Would you like some water?
- a) There isn't any bananas.
b) There aren't any bananas.
- a) Can I have some rice?
b) Can I have some rices?
- Are there any apples?
a) No, there isn't. b) No, there aren't.
- a) Would you like a sandwich?
b) Would you like some sandwich?
- a) I don't want any breads.
b) I don't want any bread.

- 4 Circle the odd word out.

- bread – milk – apple
- tea – carrot – cake
- banana – fruit – orange
- sandwich – meat – bread
- rice – cheese – egg
- vegetable – pasta – sausage

Countable and uncountable nouns

- 1 Complete the table with the words from the box.

apple banana ~~bread~~ cake cheese egg
fruit meat pasta rice sandwich sausage
tea tomato vegetable water

Countable	Uncountable
<i>apple</i>	<i>bread</i>

- 2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

some is are a

- _____ there any milk?
- _____ there any apples?
- Would you like _____ banana?
- Would you like _____ tea?

- 3 Circle the correct sentence.

- Is there any milk?
a) Yes, there is.
b) Yes, there are.
- a) Would you like a water?
b) Would you like some water?
- a) There isn't any bananas.
b) There aren't any bananas.
- a) Can I have some rice?
b) Can I have some rices?
- Are there any apples?
a) No, there isn't. b) No, there aren't.
- a) Would you like a sandwich?
b) Would you like some sandwich?
- a) I don't want any breads.
b) I don't want any bread.

- 4 Circle the odd word out.

- bread – milk – apple
- tea – carrot – cake
- banana – fruit – orange
- sandwich – meat – bread
- rice – cheese – egg
- vegetable – pasta – sausage

83.1 Write much or many.

- 1 Did you buy much food?
- 2 There aren't hotels in this town.
- 3 We haven't got petrol. We need to stop and get some.
- 4 Were there people on the train?
- 5 Did students fail the exam?
- 6 Paula hasn't got money.
- 7 I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat
- 8 I don't know where Gary lives these days. I haven't seen him for years.

Write How much or How many.

- 9 people are coming to the party?
- 10 milk do you want in your coffee?
- 11 bread did you buy?
- 12 players are there in a football team?

83.2 Complete the sentences. Use much or many with these words:

~~books~~ countries luggage people time times

- 1 I don't read very much. I haven't got many books.
- 2 Hurry up! We haven't got
- 3 Do you travel a lot? Have you been to ?
- 4 Tina hasn't lived here very long, so she doesn't know
- 5 'Have you got?' 'No, only this bag.'
- 6 I know Tokyo well. I've been there

83.3 Complete the sentences. Use a lot of + these words:

accidents ~~books~~ fun interesting things traffic

- 1 I like reading. I have a lot of books.
- 2 We enjoyed our visit to the museum. We saw
- 3 This road is very dangerous. There are
- 4 We enjoyed our holiday. We had
- 5 It took me a long time to drive here. There was

83.4 In some of these sentences much is not natural. Change the sentences or write OK.

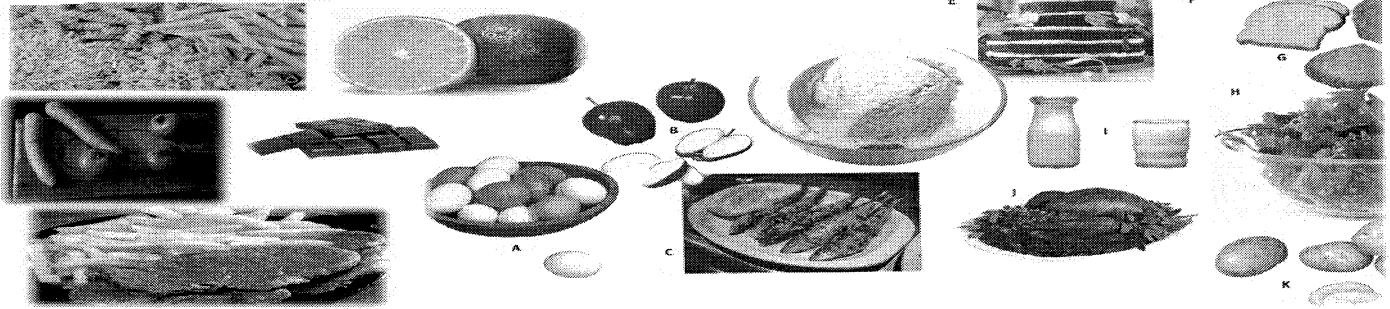
- 1 Do you drink much coffee? OK
- 2 I drink much tea. a lot of tea
- 3 It was a cold winter. We had much snow.
- 4 There wasn't much snow last winter.
- 5 It costs much money to travel around the world.
- 6 We had a cheap holiday. It didn't cost much.
- 7 Do you know much about computers?
- 8 'Have you got any luggage?' 'Yes, much.'

83.5 Write sentences about these people. Use much and a lot.

- 1 Jim loves films. (go to the cinema) He goes to the cinema a lot.
- 2 Nicole thinks TV is boring. (watch TV) She doesn't watch TV much.
- 3 Tina is a good tennis player. (play tennis) She
- 4 Martin doesn't like driving. (use his car) He
- 5 Paul spends most of the time at home. (go out)
- 6 Sue has been all over the world. (travel)

Lesson: 7A "Miracle Diets?"

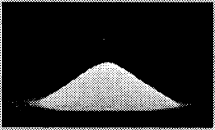




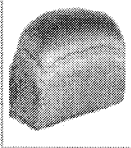
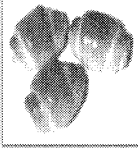


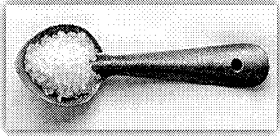

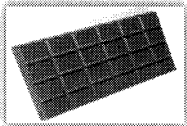

Countable and Uncountable Words




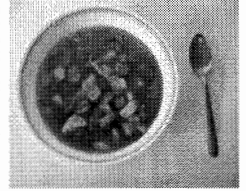
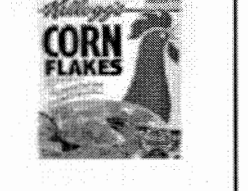

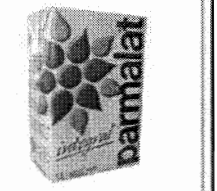
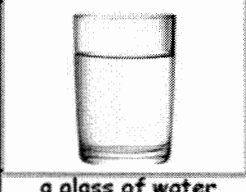

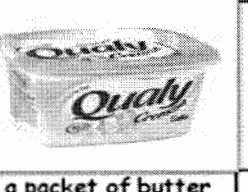
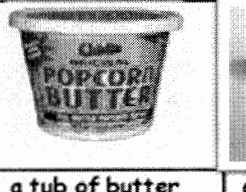
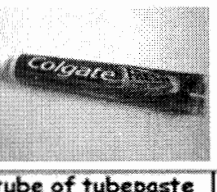
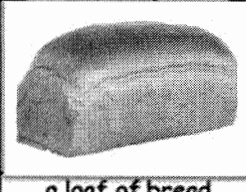

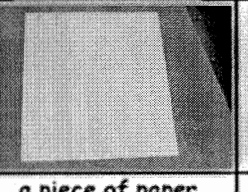

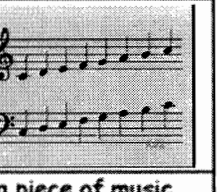
**Lettuce Pasta Carrot Tomato Steak Potato Egg Chocolate Ice cream Fish
Chicken Orange Lemon Apple Bread Banana Cheese Cake Milk**

Countable:	Uncountable:
------------	--------------

Making Uncountable things Countable:

<p>Is SUGAR countable or uncountable?</p>   	<p>Is BREAD countable or uncountable ?</p>    
<p>Is SALT countable or uncountable?</p>   	<p>Is CHOCOLATE countable or uncountable?</p>   

Containers for Uncountable nouns

				
a bottle of wine	a bowl of soup	a box of cereal	a tin of Coke	a carton of milk
				
a glass of water	a jar of jam	a packet of butter	a tub of butter	a tube of tubepaste
				
a loaf of bread	a roll of bread	a piece of paper	a cup of tea	a piece of music

1. What is there near the newspaper?

There is _____.

2. What is there next to the bottle on the table?

There _____.

3. What's there next to the glasses on the table?

_____.

4. What's there in the bowl?

_____.

5. What's there next to the oranges?

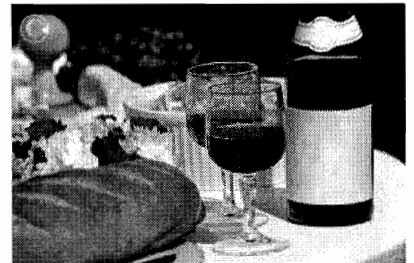
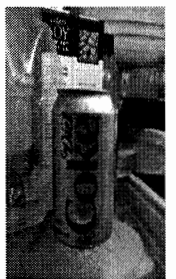
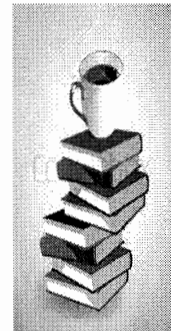
_____.

6. What's there on the books?

_____.

7. What's there in the fridge?

_____.



Complete the gaps using **SOME, ANY, A, or AN**:

- a) I don't have _____ orange juice here in the fridge. Would you like _____ glass of water instead?
- b) I really need _____ chocolate today. I didn't eat _____ yesterday.
- c) Would you like _____ more sugar in your coffee?
- d) To make a cake, you need _____ carton of milk.
- e) There is _____ egg in the basket and _____ milk in the carton. What else do we need for a cake?
- f) Are you on a diet? So, you can't eat _____ pasta.
- g) What vegetables are there? _____ carrot, _____ tomato, and _____ potato.
- h) At the restaurant: "I'm afraid to say, sir, but there isn't _____ for a salad."
- i) It's sunny today. Would you like _____ ice cream?

Miracle Diets!

You're on a diet : make a list of foods you **CAN** eat and a list of foods you **CANNOT** eat:

What can you eat when you're on a diet?	What can't you eat when you're on a diet?
---	---

Useful language

In the ... diet

You can eat ... Eat lots of ...

You can eat some ...

You can't eat any ...

Don't eat any ...

The results are amazing/incredible. You can lose 10 kilos in a week.

Can I eat any ...?

A



SARAH

Sarah goes to work every day. She is always there from 8.30 until 4.30.

It is 11 o'clock now. Sarah **is** at work.

At 11 o'clock yesterday, she **was** at work.

At 11 o'clock tomorrow, she **will be** at work.

will + infinitive (will be / will win / will come etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	will ('ll) will not (won't)	be win eat come etc.
----------------------------	--	---

will	I/we/you/they he/she/it	be? win? eat? come? etc.
-------------	----------------------------	---

'll = will: I'll (I will) / you'll / she'll etc.

won't = will not: I won't (= I will not) / you won't / she won't etc.

B

We use **will** for the *future* (tomorrow / next week etc.):

- Sue travels a lot. Today she is in Madrid. Tomorrow she'll **be** in Rome. Next week she'll **be** in Tokyo.
- You can call me this evening. I'll **be** at home.
- Leave the old bread in the garden. The birds **will eat** it.
- We'll probably **go** out this evening.
- Will** you **be** at home this evening?
- I **won't be** here tomorrow. (= I will not be here)
- Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You **won't sleep**.

We often say **I think ... will ...** :

- I **think** Kelly **will pass** the exam.
- I **don't think** it **will rain** this afternoon.
- Do you think** the exam **will be** difficult?

C

We do *not* use **will** for things we have already arranged or decided to do (→ Units 25–26):

- We're **going** to the cinema on Saturday. Do you want to come with us? (*not* We will go)
- I'm **not working** tomorrow. (*not* I won't work)
- Are you going to do** the exam? (*not* Will you do)

D

shall

You can say **I shall** (= I will) and **we shall** (= we will):

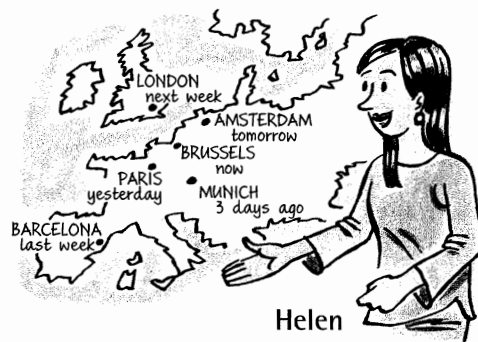
- I **shall be** late tomorrow. *or* I **will ('ll) be** late tomorrow.
- I think **we shall win**. *or* I think **we will (we'll) win**.

But *do not* use **shall** with **you/they/he/she/it**:

- Tom will** be late. (*not* Tom shall be)

7.1 Helen is travelling in Europe. Complete the sentences with she was, she's or she'll be.

- 1 Yesterday she was in Paris.
- 2 Tomorrow in Amsterdam.
- 3 Last week in Barcelona.
- 4 Next week in London.
- 5 At the moment in Brussels.
- 6 Three days ago in Munich.
- 7 At the end of her trip very tired.



every day. She is always
at 4.30.

Sarah **is** at work.

Monday, she **was** at work.

Tomorrow, she **will be** at work.

7.2 Where will you be? Write sentences about yourself. Use:

I'll be ... or I'll probably be ... or I don't know where I'll be.

- 1 (at 10 o'clock tomorrow) I'll probably be on the beach.
- 2 (one hour from now)
- 3 (at midnight tonight)
- 4 (at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon)
- 5 (two years from now)

you/they she/it	be?
	win?
	eat?
	come? etc

7.3 Put in will ('ll) or won't.

- 1 Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You won't sleep.
- 2 'Are you ready yet?' 'Not yet. I be ready in five minutes.'
- 3 I'm going away for a few days. I'm leaving tonight, so I be at home tomorrow.
- 4 It rain, so you don't need to take an umbrella.
- 5 A: I don't feel very well this evening.
B: Well, go to bed early and you feel better in the morning.
- 6 It's Bill's birthday next Monday. He be 25.
- 7 I'm sorry I was late this morning. It happen again.

7.4 Write sentences with I think ... or I don't think

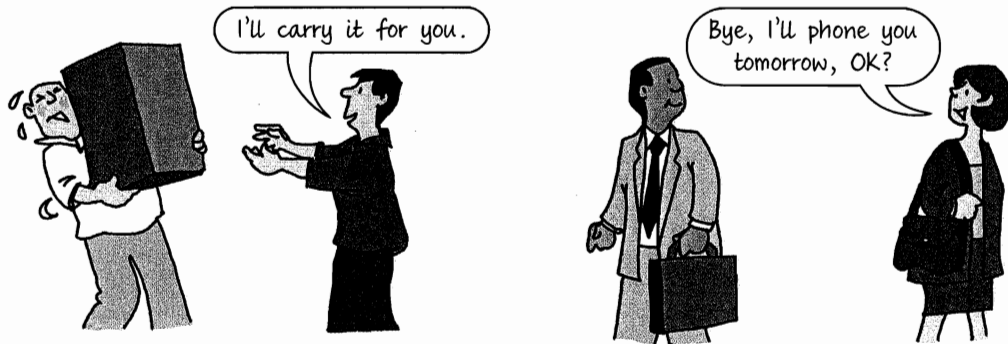
- 1 (Kelly will pass the exam) I think Kelly will pass the exam.
- 2 (Kelly won't pass the exam) I don't think Kelly will pass the exam.
- 3 (we'll win the game) I
- 4 (I won't be here tomorrow)
- 5 (Sue will like her present)
- 6 (they won't get married)
- 7 (you won't enjoy the film)

7.5 Which is right? (Study Unit 25 before you do this exercise.)

- 1 We'll go / We're going to the theatre tonight. We've got tickets. (We're going is right)
- 2 'What will you do / are you doing tomorrow evening?' 'Nothing. I'm free.'
- 3 They'll go / They're going away tomorrow morning. Their train is at 8.40.
- 4 I'm sure your aunt will lend / is lending us some money. She's very rich.
- 5 'Why are you putting on your coat?' 'I'll go / I'm going out.'
- 6 Do you think Claire will phone / is phoning us tonight?
- 7 Steve can't meet us on Saturday. He'll work / He's working.
- 8 Will you / Shall you be at home tomorrow evening?
- 9 A: What are your plans for the weekend?
B: Some friends will come / are coming to stay with us.

o (→ Units 25–26):
with us? (not We will go)

A



You can use **I'll ... (I will)** when you offer something or decide to do something:

- 'My bag is very heavy.' **I'll carry** it for you.'
- I'll phone** you tomorrow, OK?' 'OK, bye.'

We often say **I think I'll ... / I don't think I'll ...** when we decide to do something:

- I'm tired. **I think I'll go** to bed early tonight.
- It's a nice day. **I think I'll sit** outside.
- It's raining. **I don't think I'll go** out.

Do *not* use the present simple (**I go / I phone** etc.) in sentences like these:

- I'll phone** you tomorrow, OK? (*not* I phone you)
- I think **I'll go** to bed early. (*not* I go to bed)

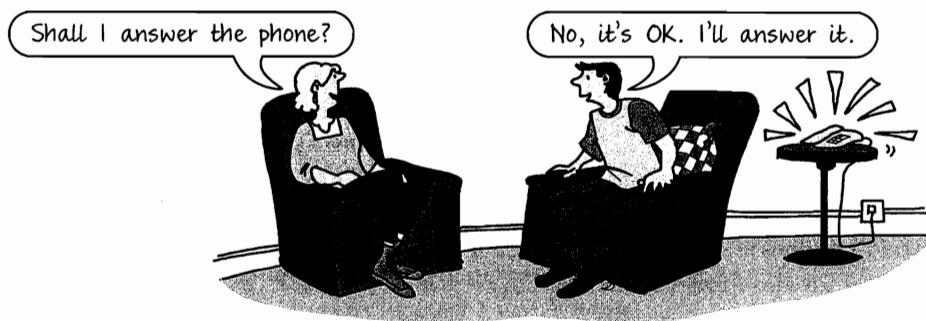
B

Do *not* use **I'll ...** for something you decided before. (→ Units 25–26):

- I'm working** tomorrow. (*not* I'll work)
- There's a good film on TV tonight. **I'm going to watch** it. (*not* I'll watch)
- What **are you doing** at the weekend? (*not* What will you do)

C

Shall I ... ? Shall we ... ?



Shall I / Shall we ... ? = Do you think this is a good thing to do? Do you think this is a good idea?

- It's very warm in this room. **Shall I open** the window?
- 'Shall I phone** you this evening?' 'Yes, please.'
- I'm going to a party tonight. What **shall I wear**?
- It's a nice day. **Shall we go** for a walk?
- Where **shall we go** for our holidays this year?
- 'Let's go out this evening.' 'OK, what time **shall we meet**?'

What are you doing tomorrow? → Unit 25 I'm going to ... → Unit 26 will/shall 1 → Unit 27
Let's → Units 35, 53

28.1 Complete the sentences. Use I'll (I will) + these verbs:

~~carry~~ do eat send show sit stay

- 1 My bag is very heavy.
- 2 Enjoy your holiday.
- 3 I don't want this banana.
- 4 Do you want a chair?
- 5 Did you phone Jenny?
- 6 Are you coming with me?
- 7 How do you use this camera?

- I'll carry it for you.
 Thank you. you a postcard.
 Well, I'm hungry. it.
 No, it's OK. on the floor.
 Oh no, I forgot. it now.
 No, I don't think so. here.
 Give it to me and you.

28.2 Complete the sentences. Use I think I'll ... or I don't think I'll ... + these verbs:

buy buy ~~go~~ have play

- 1 It's cold today. I don't think I'll go out.
- 2 I'm hungry. I something to eat.
- 3 I feel very tired. tennis.
- 4 I like this hat. it.
- 5 This camera is too expensive. it.

28.3 Which is right?

- 1 ~~I phone~~ / I'll phone you tomorrow, OK? (I'll phone is right)
- 2 I haven't done the shopping yet. I do / I'll do it later.
- 3 I like sport. I watch / I'll watch a lot of sport on TV.
- 4 I need some exercise. I think I go / I'll go for a walk.
- 5 Gerry is going to buy / will buy a new car. He told me last week.
- 6 'This letter is for Rose.' 'OK. I give / I'll give / I'm going to give it to her.'
- 7 A: Are you doing / Will you do anything this evening?
 B: Yes, I'm going / I'll go out with some friends.
- 8 I can't go out with you tomorrow night. I work / I'm working / I'll work.

28.4 Write sentences with Shall I ... ? Choose from the two boxes.



make turn off
~~open~~ turn on

some sandwiches the television
the light ~~the window~~



- 1 It's very warm in this room.
- 2 This programme isn't very good.
- 3 I'm hungry.
- 4 It's dark in this room.

Shall I open the window?

28.5 Write sentences with Shall we ... ? Choose from the two boxes.



what where
~~what time~~ who

buy invite
go ~~meet~~



- 1 Let's go out tonight.
- 2 Let's have a holiday.
- 3 Let's spend some money.
- 4 Let's have a party.

OK, what time shall we meet?
 OK,
 OK,
 OK,

Would you like ... ? I'd like ...

A **Would you like ... ? = Do you want ... ?**

We use **Would you like ... ?** to offer things:

- A: **Would you like** some coffee?
B: No, thank you.
- A: **Would you like** a chocolate?
B: Yes, please.
- A: What **would you like**, tea or coffee?
B: Tea, please.



We use **Would you like to ... ?** to invite somebody:

- Would you like to go** for a walk?
- A: **Would you like to have** dinner with us on Sunday?
B: Yes, **I'd love to.** (= I would love to have dinner with you)
- What **would you like to do** this evening?

B **I'd like ...** is a polite way to say 'I want'. **I'd like = I would like:**

- I'm thirsty. **I'd like** a drink.
- (in a tourist office) **I'd like** some information about hotels, please.
- I'm feeling tired. **I'd like to stay** at home this evening.

C **Would you like ... ? and Do you like ... ?**

Would you like ... ? / I'd like ...



Would you like some tea? = Do you want some tea?

- A: **Would you like** to go to the cinema tonight?
(= do you want to go *tonight*?)
B: Yes, I'd love to.
- I'd like** an orange, please.
(= can I have an orange?)
- What **would you like** to do next weekend?

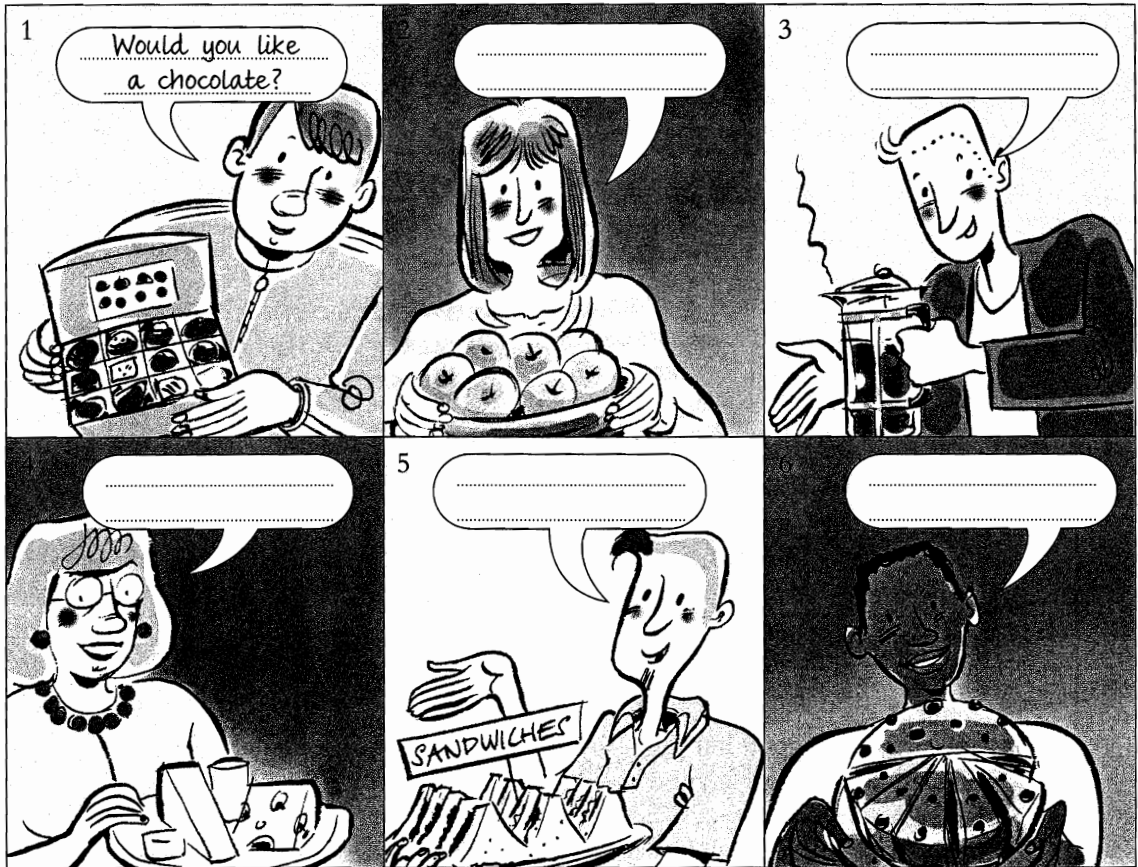
Do you like ... ? / I like ...



Do you like tea? = Do you think tea is nice?

- A: **Do you like** going to the cinema?
(in general)
B: Yes, I go to the cinema a lot.
- I like** oranges. (in general)
- What **do you like** to do at weekends?

34.1 What are the people in the pictures saying? Use *Would you like ... ?*



34.2 What do you say to Sue in these situations? Use *Would you like to ... ?*

- 1 You want to go to the cinema tonight. Perhaps Sue will go with you. (go)
You say: Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?
- 2 You want to play tennis tomorrow. Perhaps Sue will play too. (play)
You say: _____
- 3 You have an extra ticket for a concert next week. Perhaps Sue will come. (come)
You say: _____
- 4 It's raining and Sue is going out. She hasn't got an umbrella, but you have one. (borrow)
You say: _____

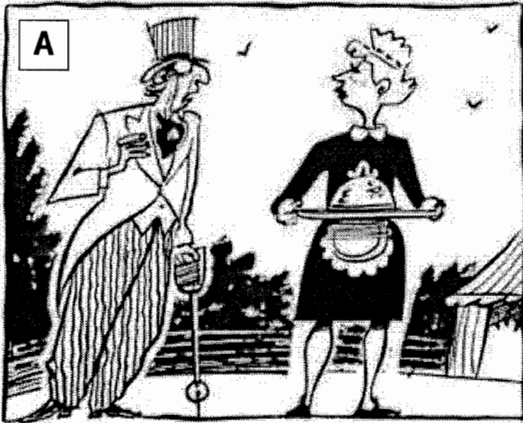
34.3 Which is right?

- 1 ~~'Do you like / Would you like~~ a chocolate?' 'Yes, please.' (Would you like is right)
- 2 ~~'Do you like / Would you like~~ bananas?' 'Yes, I love them.'
- 3 ~~'Do you like / Would you like~~ an ice-cream?' 'No, thank you.'
- 4 ~~'What do you like / would you like~~ to drink?' 'A glass of water, please.'
- 5 ~~'Do you like / Would you like~~ to go out for a walk?' 'Not now. Perhaps later.'
- 6 I like / I'd like tomatoes, but I don't eat them very often.
- 7 What time do you like / would you like to have dinner this evening?
- 8 ~~'Do you like / Would you like~~ something to eat?' 'No, thanks. I'm not hungry.'
- 9 ~~'Do you like / Would you like~~ your new job?' 'Yes, I'm enjoying it.'
- 10 I'm tired. I like / I'd like to go to sleep now.
- 11 I like / I'd like a sandwich, please.' 'Sure. What kind of sandwich?'
- 12 'What kind of music do you like / would you like?' 'All kinds.'

eighteen

Conversations

1 Match the conversations to the pictures.



- 1 A An ice-cream, please.
 B Chocolate or strawberry?
 A Chocolate.
 B Anything else?
 A Er ... no.
 B There you go.

- 2 c I'd like an ice-cream, please.
 d Would you like chocolate or strawberry?
 c I'd like chocolate, please.
 d Would you like anything else?
 c No, thank you.
 d Here you are, sir.

2 Continue the conversation for this picture.



c *I'd like an ice-cream, please.*

B *Chocolate or strawberry.*

C

B

C

B

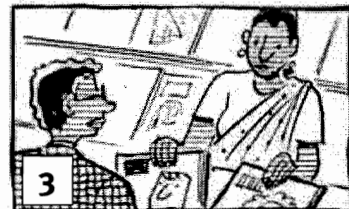
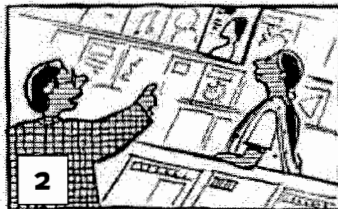
Short answers

Give short answers.

- Is this your seat? *Yes, it is.*
- 1 Has she got a dictionary?
- 2 Would he like some coffee?
- 3 Do you know the answer?
- 4 Is that your pen?
- 5 Have they got any diet cola?
- 6 Does she work on Sundays?

this, that

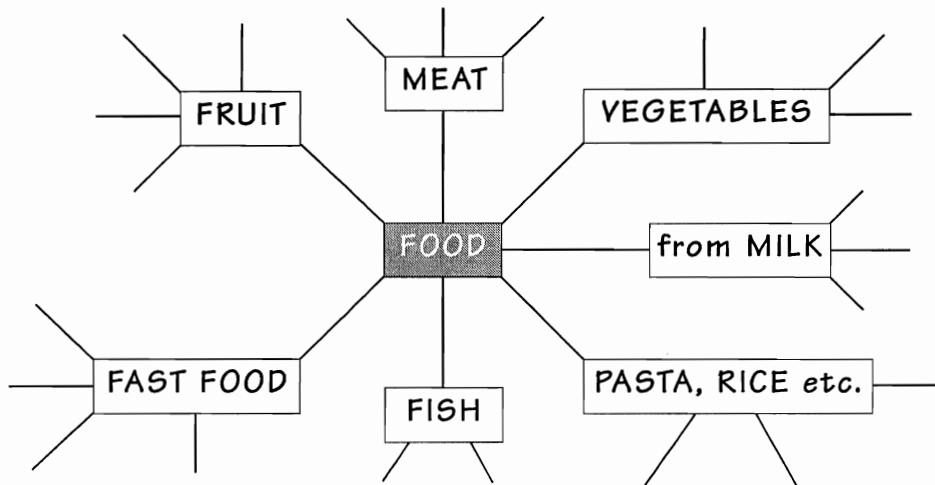
Put *this* or *that* in the spaces.



- 1 I'd like one, please.
- 2 I'd like one, please.
- 3 Would you like one or one?

Food

Add words to the word map.



26 Passive: Present Simple and Past Simple

1 We form the Present Simple passive like this:

am/is/are + PAST PARTICIPLE		
Glass	is	made from sand.

POSITIVE & NEGATIVE

*This programme **is shown** on TV every Thursday.*

*These computers **aren't produced** any more.*

QUESTIONS

*When **is breakfast served** in this hotel?*

(For information on the forms of regular past participles, see Table D on page 95, and for irregular past participles, see Table E on page 96.)

2 We form the Past Simple passive like this:

was/were + PAST PARTICIPLE		
Anna	was	born in Germany.

POSITIVE & NEGATIVE

*'Romeo and Juliet' **was written** by Shakespeare.*

*The goods **weren't delivered** yesterday.*

QUESTIONS

*When **was your camera stolen**?*

3 Look at these sentences:

ACTIVE:	They sell	OBJECT	cold drinks	here.
PASSIVE:	SUBJECT	Cold drinks	are sold here.	

Notice that the object in the active sentence (**cold drinks**) is the same as the subject in the passive sentence. We use the passive when it is not important who does the action, or when we don't know who does it:
These cars are made in Japan. (We don't need to say ... ~~by Japanese workers.~~)
This castle was built in the twelfth century. (We don't know who built it.)

4 Now look at these examples:

(i) *Alfred Hitchcock was a great film maker. He directed this film in 1956.*

(ii) *This is a wonderful film. It was directed by Alfred Hitchcock.*

In (ii) we use the passive because we have been talking about something (**the film**), and not the person who did it (**Hitchcock**). We use **by** to say who does, or did, the action:

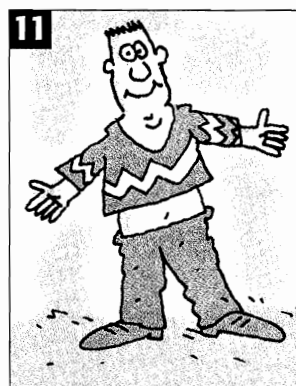
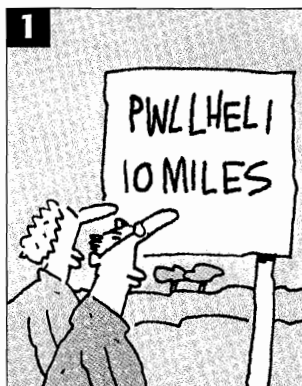
This film was directed by Hitchcock.

Practice

A Complete these sentences with the Present Simple passive form of the verbs in brackets ().

- 0 English is spoken (speak) in many countries.
- 1 The post _____ (deliver) at about 7 o'clock every morning.
- 2 Dinner _____ (serve) in the hotel at 8.30 p.m.
- 3 The building _____ (not/use) any more.
- 4 The Olympic Games _____ (hold) every 4 years.
- 5 How _____ (your name/spell) ?
- 6 What kinds of things _____ (sell) in that market?
- 7 My salary _____ (pay) every month.
- 8 These computers _____ (make) in Japan.
- 9 The rubbish _____ (take) away three times a week.
- 10 The name of the person who committed the crime _____ (not know) .
- 11 This programme _____ (show) three times a week.
- 12 His travel expenses _____ (pay) by his company.

a Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with present or past passive.



1 How is it pronounced? (pronounce)

2 It's a very old film. It _____
_____ in 1942. (made)

3 Nowadays all bags _____
at airports. (check)

4 This _____ by Picasso.
(paint)

5 All the instructions _____
in Japanese! (write)

6 This door _____ at night.
It's the emergency exit. (not lock)

7 A man _____ by a shark
yesterday. (bite)

8 When _____ the house _____? (sell)

9 This dress _____ by Marilyn
Monroe. (wear)

10 The Pyramids _____ nearly
5,000 years ago. (build)

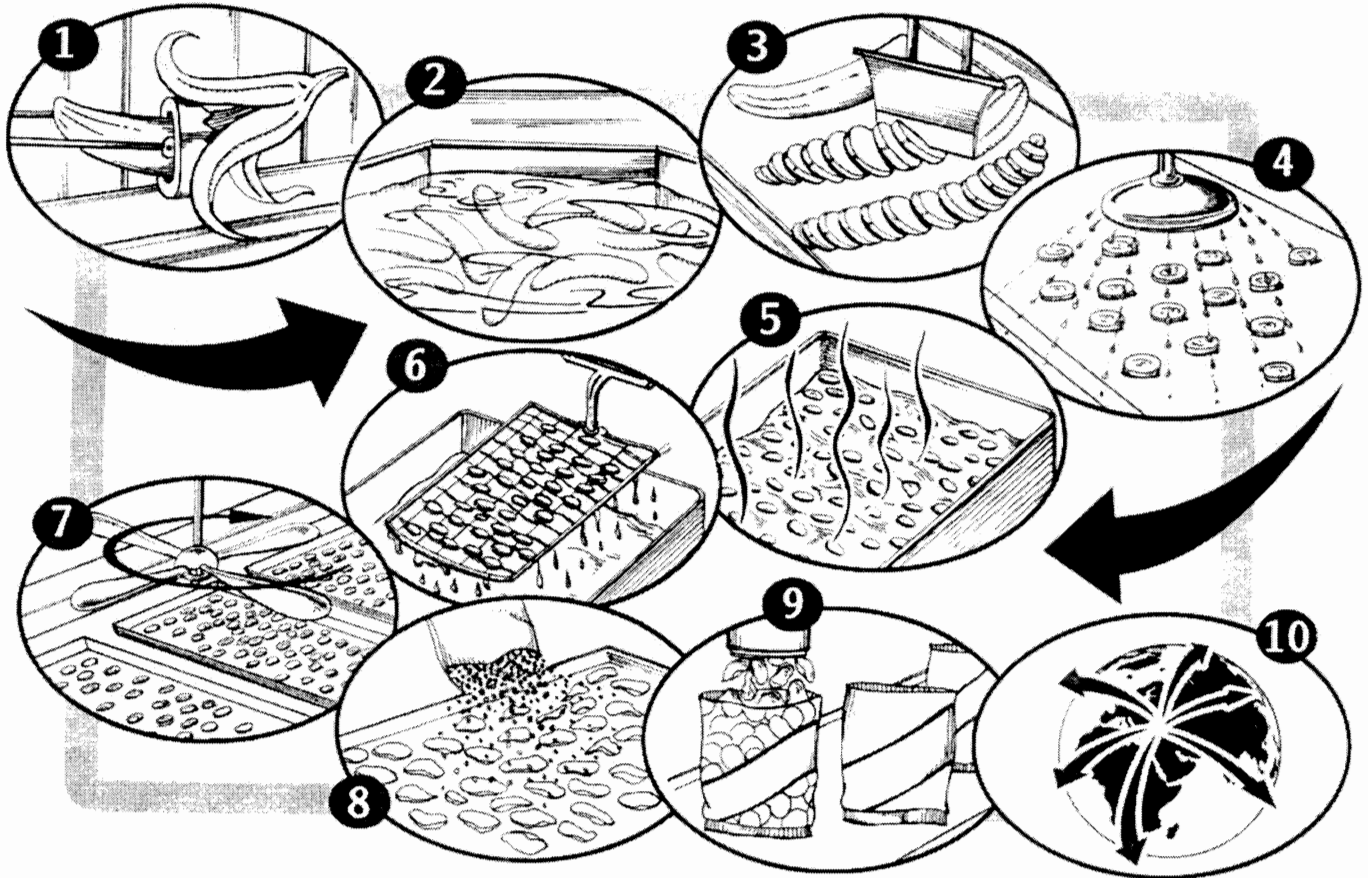
11 I _____ it for my birthday.
(give)

12 I forgot to turn my lights on and we
_____ by the police. (stop)

b Test your memory. Cover the sentences. Look at the pictures. Can you remember the sentences?

PASSIVE VOICE - 1

Flow chart shown below describes the process of making Banana Chips. Study them properly and fill in the gaps using the proper form of verbs given into brackets.



(add, distribute, fry, leave, make, peel, put, remove, rinse, sell, slice, soak)

The flowchart shows how banana chips _____. First the bananas _____ by a special machine and then they _____ in water. Next the clean bananas _____ into a chipping machine where they _____ into thin chips. After they _____. Once they are dry, the banana chips _____ in hot oil in large deep fat fryers. The cooked banana chips _____ from the fryers using a special sieve which allow all of the oil to drain off. The banana chips _____ (then) to cool. When they have reached the right temperature, spices _____ for extra taste. Finally, the banana chips are packaged ready to _____ around the world and _____.

Exercise 1. vocabulary. fill the blanks with the right words. If you don't know the word in English, write it in your native language.

Mary: Hi John! What are you doing?

John: Hi Mary, I'm preparing _____ for ten friends!

Mary: Oh my god... that's a lot of work you have. What are you cooking?

John: Well, to begin with, as _____ I prepared _____.

Mary: I love that! I also like carrot ones. And then?

John: For _____, my guests will try _____.

Mary: Mmmmh! Great! Especially with a lot of tomatoes and in the Italian way! Are you baking something sweet as well?

John: Yes! I prepared several dishes for _____: _____ and _____.

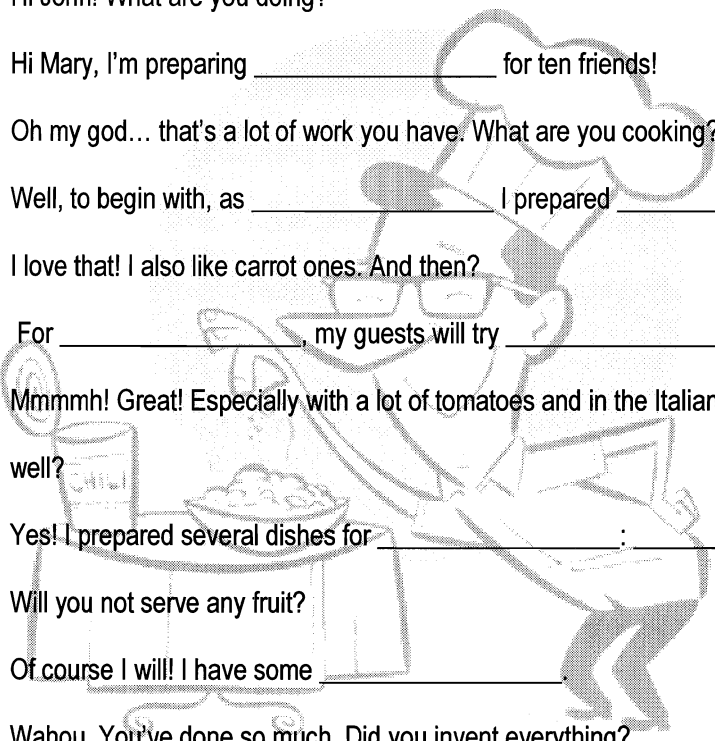
Mary: Will you not serve any fruit?

John: Of course I will! I have some _____.

Mary: Wahou. You've done so much. Did you invent everything?

John: No, I took it from my _____.

Mary: I'm very impressed.



Exercise 2. vocabulary. Complete the dialogue with the missing words. The first letter of the word is written.

Customer: Hello, I have a r _____ for two.

Waiter: Please, follow me.

Customer: Could you bring us the m _____?

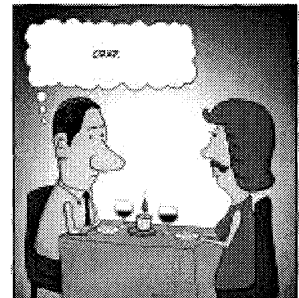
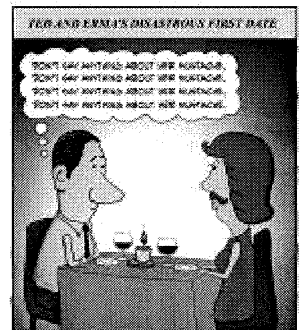
Waiter: Of course, here it is. Would you like some a _____?

Customer: We will take a bottle of h _____ wine.

Waiter: Would you like red or white?

Customer: We'll try the red one.

(...)



Customer: We finished our d _____. Could you bring us the b _____ please?

Waiter: Here it is.
 Customer: Is V _____ included?
 Waiter: Yes it is.
 Customer: Here you are, keep the change as s _____.

Exercise 3. Complete the text with the comparative or superlative forms (nicer than, the nicest). Don't forget the "than" when it's a comparative and the "the" when it's a superlative.

Americans are among **(energetic)** _____ and mobile people. They are always rushing from one appointment to another. As a result, they are **(less, ready)** _____ some families to take time and prepare



elaborate meals. Italians are normally **(relax)** _____ Americans when it comes to food. Slow food is known to be **(healthy)** _____. In many American homes it is rare for the whole family to sit down at dinner together. Clubs and commitments force them to have a quick meal rather than a sit-down meal. When they have the chance to eat at home, it is often the working

housewife who prepares meals. Some people say that American wives are **(bad)** _____ cooks in the world. They say that Italian wives are **(good)** _____ cooks than American ones. Anyway, today, people need food which can be eaten **(quick)** _____. This great transformation occurred after World War II. Many women wanted to be **(independent)** _____ and find work full-time jobs. Therefore, they spent less time at home preparing food. It was necessary to make their life **(easy)** _____ at home in the preparation of the family dinner. The TV dinner was invented. Frozen meals were **(fast)** _____ solution: They could be put into an oven and prepared within minutes. They were conveniently carried into the living room and consumed alone in front of a TV set. Then, people wanted **(fast)** _____ and _____ food. From fast dinners at home the next step was ever **(quick)** _____: eating on the road. With the development of the highways, America saw the beginning of fast-food chains. McDonald's was the first to open and is still **(popular)** _____. Today dozens of fast-food chains can be found along every highway: **(small)** _____ to **(big)** _____. Fast-food chains are also found in shopping centres in America. Taco Bell, Pizza Hut, Roy Roger's, Burger King and Wendy's are just a few example. Fast food is **(unhealthy)** _____ food there is. However, it is now part of American culture. They offer chicken, donuts, tacos and pizza, all quickly produced in **(big)** _____ quantities. These establishments have influenced the health and diet of the American people who are getting **(fat)** _____ and _____.

Exercise 4. Reading. True or False? Write the sentence from the text to support your answer.

	True	False
<p>1. When TV became popular in America, families started eating together at the dinner table.</p> <p><i>Text:</i></p> <hr/> <hr/>		
<p>2. The growth of fast food chains was encouraged by the expansion of the highways.</p> <p><i>Text:</i></p> <hr/> <hr/>		
<p>3. Fast food hasn't influenced the way of life of American people.</p> <p><i>Text:</i></p> <hr/> <hr/>		
<p>4. Everything changed after the Gulf war.</p> <p><i>Text:</i></p> <hr/> <hr/>		
<p>5. There are less people going to Mc Donald's than in other fast-food chain.</p> <p><i>Text:</i></p> <hr/> <hr/>		
<p>6. In a way, TV dinner is the result of women going back to work.</p> <p><i>Text:</i></p> <hr/> <hr/>		



"Top chef" – Radio programme

Host: Welcome to our programme "Top chef" Who is there?

Caller: Hi, my name is Farah and I need help. I need to make a special cake for my niece. It's her birthday!

Host: That's great! Let's talk about the ingredients first. Is there any milk in your fridge?

Caller: Mmm... Let me see. Yes, there is.

Host: How much milk is there?

Caller: A litre.

Host: Ok. Do you have eggs? You'll need three eggs.

Caller: Yes. I have half a dozen.

Host: What about butter? Is there some butter?

Caller: Yes. How much do I need? I have only 200 gr.

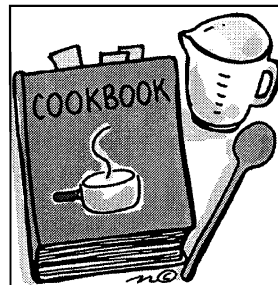
Host: Ok! You need 200gr of butter. And is there flour?

Caller: Well... I have all-purpose flour.

Host: Ok. So you can make a special cake for your niece. will tell you the ingredients:

INGREDIENTS:

- 4 cups of all-purpose flour.
- 200 gr. of butter
- 2 cups of sugar
- 3 eggs
- 2 cups of milk
- Two spoonful of vanilla extract



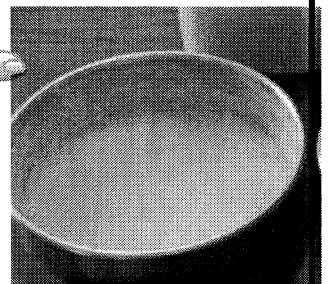
Americans call COOKBOOK a book with recipes. British people call it COOKERY BOOK.

Now, will tell you the cooking instructions.

COOKING INSTRUCTIONS:

- Preheat the oven.
- Butter a cake tin.
- Add butter in a bowl
- Add sugar gradually and beat sugar and butter together.
- Add eggs, one at a time. Mix for two minutes.
- *Then add the milk and flour. Beat everything together.*
- *Add the vainilla extract and mix.*
- *Pour the mixture into the cake tin.*
- Bake for 40 minutes and until the tops are golden and a knife comes out clean.
- (Optional) Spread Dulce de Leche over the cold cake.

This is a Cake Tin for British people, but a Cake pan for Americans.



Host: Thanks for calling us Farah! Do you think you can do the cake for your niece's birthday?

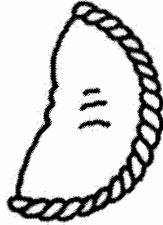
Caller: Yes, I can do it! Thank you very much!

Host: You are welcome! That was "Top Chef" We meet again next Monday!

STUDENT B:

Can you cook Empanadas? In your house there are:

- 1 kg of Bread
- 500g. of Butter
- 5 Sausages
- Olives
- 5 Carrots
- 7 Onions
- ½ kg of Lettuce
- A box of Cereals



- ½ a kilo of Sugar
- 300g of Cheese
- 1 and ½ kilo of Meat
- Biscuits
- 1kg of chicken
- Some Croissants
- Peaches
- Strawberries



- A litre of Yoghurt.
- Six Apples
- Two Bananas
- A bottle of Water



ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB

Choose either an adjective or an adverb from the words in italics.

1. This brand of wine really tastes *good/well*.
2. Are you constantly worried about the food you eat – if it *fresh/freshly* and *healthy/healthily*?
3. Do you always eat *healthy/healthily*?
4. Do your healthy eating habits make you feel *good/well* about yourself?
5. Do you feel incredibly guilty if you eat something *unhealthily/unhealthy*?
6. The roast beef smells *wonderful/wonderfully*, but the wine tastes a bit *sweet/sweetly*.
But everything is *nicely/nice* prepared and served.
7. Different brands of bottled water are *wide/widely* available at our shopping centres.
8. Aren't these cookies *attractive/attractively* packaged?

VIRI:

- **English Vocabulary in Use**; Michael McCarthy, Felicity O'Dell; Cambridge University Press 1994
- **Essential Grammar in Use**, third edition; Raymond Murphy; Cambridge University Press 2007
- **New English File, Pre-intermediate, Teacher's Book**; Clive Oxenden, Christina Latham-Koenig, Paul Selingson; Oxford University Press
- <http://college-englishmag.com>
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- www.eslflow.com
- [http://www.impletum.zavod-irc.si/docs/Skriti dokumenti/English for catering and tourism-Lesnicar.pdf](http://www.impletum.zavod-irc.si/docs/Skriti_dokumenti/English_for_catering_and_tourism-Lesnicar.pdf)
- <http://busyteacher.org/>



ANGLEŠČINA SKOZI ŽELODEC

vaje - dodatek k internemu gradivu



Gradivo pripravila: Kristina Brumat Milanovski

V Ljubljani, januar 2013

IZVAJANJE PROGRAMOV SPLOŠNEGA NEFORMALNEGA IZOBRAŽEVANJA ODRASLIH

Št. operacije: 3311-11-059015 z dne 7. 3. 2012

Operacijo delno financira Evropska unija iz ESS (85%) ter Ministrstvo za izobraževanje, znanost, kulturo in šport iz proračuna RS (15%). Operacija se izvaja v okviru operativnega programa razvoja človeških virov za obdobje 2007-2013, razvojne prioritete Razvoj človeških virov in vseživljenjskega učenja; prednostne usmeritve.

Izboljšanje usposobljenosti posameznika za delo in življenje v družbi temelječi na znanju.



WHAT'S YOUR NAME?

1. Predstavite se kot je prikazano v primeru.

- Hello,
- My name's John Green.
- I'm from London.
- I'm English.
- I'm twenty-five.

2. Preberite opise. Napišite, kaj so njihovi poklici. Napišite povedi o sebi.

1. Mary _____
2. John _____
3. Emma _____
4. Ian _____
5. Anna _____

- A) My name is Mary. I'm from Milan and I'm Italian. I'm a receptionist in a hotel in London. My boyfriend is British. His Name is John and he is a jazz musician.
- B) My name is Ian. I'm from France. I'm a reporter for an international magazine. My wife's name is Emma and she is from Barcelona. She's a nurse.
- C) I'm Ann. I'm a doctor in London, but I'm from Manchester. My parents are teachers at the university here.

3. Preberite prvi del pogovora.

Jane: Hi, Kim, how are you¹?

Kim: Fine thanks, how are you?

Jane: I'm OK. Who is this?

Kim: This is Tom.

Jane: How old is he?

Kim: He's thirty.

¹ Na vprašanje 'How are you?' pogosto odgovorimo z besedno zvezo 'Fine, thanks, how are you?'

Če želimo biti formalni potem vprašamo s 'How do you do?', sledi odgovor v isti obliki 'How do you do?'

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4. Vstavite povedi (1-5) v drugi del pogovora.

Jane: What's his job?

Kim: _____

Jane: An actor? What's his surname?

Kim: _____

Jane: Is he from Hollywood?

Kim: _____

Jane: He's very good-looking. What's his phone number?

Kim: _____

Jane: Is he your boyfriend?

Kim: _____

1. He's an actor.	2. That's a secret!	3. Crystal.
4. No, he isn't. He's from New York.		5. Yes, he is.

5. Pravilno (True-T) ali Napačno (False-F). Odključajte pravilen stolpec.

	T	F
1. Tom isn't a pilot.		
2. He is from New York.		
3. He isn't thirty-three.		
4. He's from Hollywood.		
5. His surname is Crystal.		
6. His phone number is a secret.		

6. Povežite vprašanja in odgovore.

1. Where do you live?	a) Green.
2. What's your telephone number?	b) 10 Downing Street.
3. What's your address?	c) I live in Trzin.
4. What colour is your bike?	d) 01 764-873.
5. How old is she?	e) Fine, thanks. How are you?
6. What's his job?	f) Venice in Italy.
7. How are you?	g) He's a pilot.
8. Where are you from?	h) She's thirteen years old.
9. Who's this?	i) Tom Cruise.

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7. Napišite besede v ustreznem vrstnem redu.

1. are you old how?
2. you a doctor are?
3. his what's name?
4. her what's job?
5. are children how your?
6. address his what's?

8. Povežite vprašanja s kratkimi odgovori.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Is he English? | a) No, she isn't. |
| 2. Is his first name Alan? | b) Yes, they are. |
| 3. Are you a student? | c) No, it isn't. |
| 4. Are they friends? | d) Yes, I am. |
| 5. Is she from Rome? | e) Yes, he is. |

9. Napišite kratke odgovore. Podajte svoje podatke v celih stavkih.

1. Are you from France?
2. Are you married?
3. Are you Vesna?
4. Is your surname Kovač?
5. Are you twenty-six?
6. Are you a student?
7. Is your phone number 01 234-5674?

10. Zanicajte povedi in napišite pravilne odgovore.

1. He's from Koper. (Nova Gorica). No, he isn't. He's from Nova Gorica.
2. She's from Germany. (France). _____
3. He's a hairdresser. (Shop assistant). _____
4. They are Spanish. (British). _____
5. She's thirty-three. (thirty-five). _____
6. He's single. (married). _____

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**11. Izpolnite vizitko z ustrežno besedo.
(married, surname, address, age, job, first name, phone number)**

1. _____ CRYSTAL
2. _____ TOM
3. _____ ACTOR
4. _____ 30
5. _____ 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK
6. _____ (212) 978-5645
7. _____ NO

12. S pomočjo vizitke izpolnite spodnje povedi.

_____ Crystal is an _____ and he's _____. His address is 5th Avenue, New York, and his _____ is (212) 978-5645. He isn't _____.

13. Napišite vizitko s svojimi podatki.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

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6.

7.

14. S pomočjo vizitke napišite povedi o sebi.

Past Simple 'Be' Make the past simple with 'be' - it could be positive, negative or question.

1) (I / be / at the cinema last night).

2) (the children / be / naughty)?

3) (we / be / in a cafe when you called)?

4) (I / be / late)?

5) (she / be / a teacher when she was young).

6) (where / we / be)?

7) (you / be / okay)?

8) (we / be / too tired).

9) (how / the party / be)?

10) (they / be / late for the interview).

11) (you / be / in the garden).

12) (what / his name / be)?

13) (it / not / be / cold).

14) (she / be / beautiful)?

15) (she / not / be my wife at the time).

16) (he / be / hungry).

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17) (why / you / be / late)?

18) (you / not / be / early).

19) (they not / be / in love).

20) (we / not / be / in China).

PRETEKLIK GLAGOLA BITI-PAST TENSE OF THE VERB 'TO BE'

Ta glagol je izjema, ker ga **ne zanikamo s pomožnim glagolom "didn't"**, pač pa z nikalnico **'not/n't'**, ki jo dodamo temu glagolu v pretekliku. Pri vprašalnih povedih prav tako ne uporabimo pomožnega glagola "did", temveč **samo zamenjamo vrstni red osebka in povedka**, tako da **"was/were" postavimo pred osebek**:

I/He/She/It was ill. Bolna je bila	She wasn't ill. Ni bila bolna.	Was she ill? Ali je bila bolna?
You were sick. Slabo ti je bilo.	You weren't sick. Ni ti bilo slabo.	Were you sick? Ali ti je bilo slabo?
We/They were sad. Žalostni so bili.	They weren't sad. Niso bili žalostni.	Were they sad? Ali so bili žalostni?

1. Fill in was or were. / Dopolnite z *was ali were*.

When I was very young...

When I _____ a little girl, life _____ good. My mother _____ young and beautiful. She _____ full of joy. My father _____ big and strong. I _____ his darling. Everything _____ big, our house, our car, cakes. I _____ the only child in the family. People _____ kind and friendly. My room _____ full of toys. I _____ never miserable, never lonely. I _____ a very happy child.

2. What were you like as a small child? Write down the answers. / Kakšni ste bili kot majhni otroci? Pisno odgovorite na vprašanja.

- When were you born?
- Where were you born?
- What colour was your hair?
- What colour were your eyes?
- Were you a big baby or a small baby?

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- Were you a happy baby?
- What was your first word?

3. Put the following sentences in the Past Tense. / Postavite spodnje povedi v preteklik.

- What day is it?
- Your friends aren't at the cinema.
- Why is Tom late?
- What is for lunch?
- We are at school in the evening.
- What time is it?

4. Write down the questions and the answers. / Napišite vprašanja in odgovore.

- Where/you/last night? I/at the cinema.
- Tina/with you? No, she./ She /not very well.
- The film/good? No, it/boring.
- How long/it? It/about an hour and a half.

PREPOSITIONS-PREDLOGI

Ker ni trdnih pravil za uporabo predlogov, se jih je najbolje naučiti skupaj z ustreznim primerom.

- **In** uporabljamo pri navedbi lege, kadar imamo v mislih tridimenzionalen prostor:

A library **in** the school – knjižnica v šoli.

In Paris – v Parizu.

In the tree – na drevesu.

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- **On** izraža lego na površini ali liniji:

On the table – na mizi.

On the wall – na steni.

On the river – na reki.

- **At** izraža lokacijo:

At school

At the bus stop

At the airport

- **Beside, next to, by, near, under, behind, between, in front of,** nakazujejo položaje, ki so dlje od referenčne točke:
Sit **beside** someone – sedeti **poleg** nekoga.
Next to the post office – **zraven** poštnega urada.
By the canal – **ob** kanalu.
Near the town centre – **blizu** mestnega središča.
Under the box – **pod** škatlo.
Behind the door – **za** vrati.
Between Jan and Tim – **med** Janom in Timom.
In front of the chair – **pred** stolom.

1. Kje so? Vpišite pravilne predloge v prazna mesta.

- The cat is _____ the table. (na)
- Look! Dracula is _____ the girl. (za)
- Where's my cassette, Jessica? It's _____ your chair. (pod)
- There is a mirror _____ the wall. (na)
- The key is _____ the book and the comb. (med) (**comb**-glavnik)
- The table is _____ the sofa. (pred)
- Where's my bag? It's _____ the wardrobe. (v) (**wardrobe**-garderobna omara)
- The clock is _____ the pictures. (zraven) (**clock**-stenska ura)

Časovni predlogi

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IN: *in the evening, in the morning, in April, in spring, in 2012, in the 21st century...*

AT: *at night, at midday, at midnight, at seven o'clock, at the weekend, at the same time...*

ON: *on Monday, on the 14th of September, on Saturday evening...*

1. Med spodaj napisanimi besedami poiščite:

- Pet izrazov, ki določajo čas
- Tri obroke
- Dve stvari, ki jih počneš vsak dan

Afternoon- <i>popoldan</i>	Breakfast- <i>zajtrk</i>	Dinner- <i>večerja</i>	Evening- <i>večer,</i> <i>drevi</i>	Get up
Go to bed	Go to work/school	Lunch- <i>kosilo</i>	Midday- <i>poldan</i>	Morning – <i>jutro,</i> <i>dopoldan</i>
Night- <i>večer,</i> <i>noč</i>	Finish	Weekend	work	

2. Dopolnite povedi z ustrezno besedo iz razpredelnice.

- You have _____ in the morning.
- You have _____ in the evening.
- You _____ at night.
- People _____ work at five o'clock in the afternoon.
- Many people don't work at the _____.
- You have _____ at midday or in the afternoon.
- You get up in the _____.
- People start _____ at half past eight in the _____.

Exercises:

Use each of the above given examples of prepositions of time in a sentence.

It is dark in the evening.

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REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA IZOBRAŽEVANJE,
ZNANOST, KULTURO IN ŠPORT



Naložba v vašo prihodnost
OPERACIJO DELNO FINANCIRA EVROPSKA UNIJA
Evropski socialni sklad

Complete the questionnaire individually.

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EATING HABITS QUESTIONNAIRE

- 1 How much time do you spend in a normal week preparing meals?
 - a 1 hour or less
 - b 2–4 hours
 - c 4–6 hours
 - d more than 6 hours
- 2 How much time do you spend eating in a normal week?
 - a less than 7 hours
 - b between 8 and 10 hours
 - c between 10 and 12 hours
 - d more than 12 hours
- 3 How many meals do you eat in a normal day?
 - a two or less
 - b three
 - c four
 - d more than four

- 4 Which of these do you eat more than four times a week (tick each one)?
 - a tinned foods
 - b frozen foods
 - c fresh meat
 - d fresh vegetables
 - e fresh fruit
 - f cakes and/or biscuits
 - g fast food (e.g. MacDonald's hamburgers, etc.)
 - h sweets and/or chocolate
 - i nibbles (e.g. crisps, salted peanuts, snacks, etc.)
 - j fresh fish
 - k bread
 - l cheese
 - m eggs
 - n nuts
 - o pulses (e.g. lentils, dried beans, etc.)

Now put a cross (X) by the three that you think you eat most of in a week.

- 5 How often do you eat in restaurants?
 - a less than once a week
 - b 1–3 times a week
 - c 4–6 times a week
 - d more than 6 times a week
- 6 Who normally does the cooking for you at home?
 - a I cook for myself.
 - b my partner
 - c my mother
 - d a servant

Now compare your questionnaires within your group.

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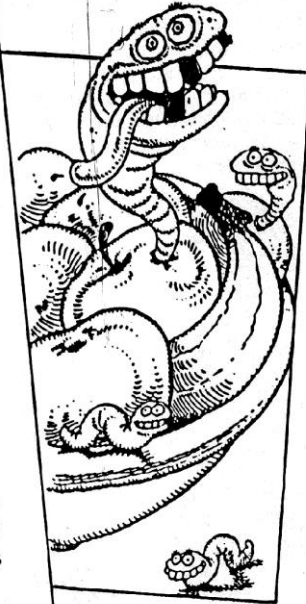
1.8 Keeping food fresh

Words in context Read the following passage and do the exercises.

Food which is left open to the air will go bad unless something is done to keep it fresh. Some foods go bad very quickly. Milk and other milk products will go sour in a few hours. Raw meat will go off in about a day. Bread, cake and other similar foods will go stale in a couple of days. Even many fruits and vegetables will go rotten in less than a week. It has always been important, therefore, to find ways of preserving food in order to keep it fresh and delicious.

Some methods of preserving food are very old. For example, food was dried, smoked or salted thousands of years ago. But it was in the early nineteenth century that many of the methods that we use today were invented.

In 1810 a Frenchman, Nicholas Appert, discovered a way of keeping food fresh by putting it in bottles and glass jars. The bottled food was heated and no air was allowed to get in. In 1834, Peter Durand, an Englishman, invented the process of canning. He managed to preserve food in air-free metal tins (or cans). Finally, in 1851, an American called John Gorrie invented the refrigerator, so that food could be kept cold or frozen. Together, these three men and their inventions (bottled, tinned, and frozen food) have had an enormous effect on what we eat and the way food is bought and sold today.



Exercise 1

Complete the paragraph with words taken from the passage. Use only one word in each blank space.

There are many different ways of preventing food from going (1) _____. Some of them are (2) _____ of years old. Several important methods were invented in the (3) _____ century. First, a Frenchman discovered a way to keep food (4) _____ in glass (5) _____. A few years later an Englishman invented canning, in which food is preserved in air-free (6) _____ tins. Finally, John Gorrie invented the (7) _____. In the refrigerator, milk will take much longer to go (8) _____ and meat will take several days to go (9) _____. And (10) _____ food, which has been kept in the freezer compartment, may not go bad for years.

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1.7 Eating

Words in context

Read the following passage and do the exercises.

Before John and Susie Barker went to visit their grandmother, their mother told them that their grandmother thought children should have good table manners. So she wrote out this list of instructions.



- 1 When you are eating you should hold your knife firmly in one hand and your fork firmly in the other. Cut with the knife. Push the food onto your fork with your knife. Put the food into your mouth with your fork, never with your knife.
- 2 Do not put your arms and elbows on the table while you are eating.
- 3 Chew your food very slowly. Keep your mouth closed while you are chewing. Never speak while you have food in your mouth.
- 4 Do not put too much food in your mouth.
- 5 Drink slowly from your glass or cup. When drinking from a teacup, you should lift the cup with one hand and lift the saucer underneath with the other. Always drink silently, even if you are drinking from a large mug of tea or coffee.
- 6 When you are drinking soup move the spoon away from you in your bowl.
- 7 While you are eating, your napkin should be resting on your lap. When you have finished eating, wipe your mouth with your napkin and place it neatly on the table. Push your knife and fork together on the plate. Do not put them on the tablecloth.
- 8 When you are drinking through a straw do not suck violently and make a loud noise when you reach the end of your drink.
- 9 Never lick your knife. You might cut your tongue. And never lick your plate!

Exercise 1

Look at these pictures and write down the number of the rule that has been broken.

- a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
d) _____
e) _____



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Read the recipes, look up the unknown words and then retell them to the group in your own words.

Shepherd's Pie

Shepherd's Pie is a very popular English dish. It originated in the north of England, but is now eaten all over the country.

- 1 Slice the onions, carrots, and mushrooms.
 - 2 Fry them in a pan with the minced beef for about 8 – 10 minutes, stirring all the time.
 - 3 Add the flour and stir for one more minute.
 - 4 Add the beef stock and some salt and pepper and stir again until the mixture becomes thicker.
 - 5 Transfer to a casserole dish and put into the oven at 190°C (Gas mark 5) for 25 minutes.
 - 6 Meanwhile, cook the peeled potatoes in boiling salted water for 20 minutes.
 - 7 Then drain and mash together with the butter and milk.
 - 8 Put the potato on top of the mince mixture, grate the cheese and put it on top.
 - 9 Return the dish to the oven at 200°C (Gas Mark 6) for 15 minutes.
- Serve hot with a green vegetable.

Apple Cake

- 1 Peel and chop the apples.
 - 2 Mix together the apples, raisins, sultanas, milk, and sugar.
 - 3 Mix together the flour and butter (softened) in another bowl.
 - 4 Add the fruit mixture and the egg and mix very well.
 - 5 Put into a buttered 20-centimetre square cake tin. Put a little white sugar on the top.
 - 6 Cook in the oven at 170°C (Gas Mark 3) for 1 hour 45 minutes.
- Serve hot or cold with fresh cream.

Write down your own recipes according to the instructions below.

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A

Recipe 1 TEMPURA

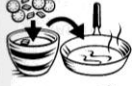
Ingredients

For the batter: flour, eggs, water, salt and pepper

Vegetables: aubergine, carrot, courgette,

green pepper

A frying pan



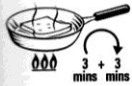
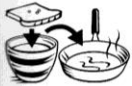
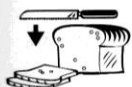
Recipe 2 FRENCH TOAST

Ingredients

Egg mixture: eggs, milk and salt

White bread, jam or syrup

A frying pan





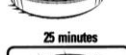
B

Recipe 1 PINEAPPLE DESSERT

Ingredients

Pineapple, sugar, flour, butter, eggs

An oven dish



Recipe 2 GRAPE BRULÉ

Ingredients

Grapes, sugar, double cream

A deep oven dish



IZVAJANJE PROGRAMOV SPLOŠNEGA NEFORMALNEGA IZOBRAŽEVANJA ODRASLIH

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Izboljšanje usposobljenosti posameznika za delo in življenje v družbi temelječi na znanju.



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA IZOBRAŽEVANJE,
ZNANOST, KULTURO IN ŠPORT



Naložba v vašo prihodnost
OPERACIJO DELNO FINANCIRA EVROPSKA UNIJA
Evropski socialni sklad

IZVAJANJE PROGRAMOV SPLOŠNEGA NEFORMALNEGA IZOBRAŽEVANJA ODRASLIH


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a Complete the form with your information.



Sydney School of English

Student registration form

First name

Surname

Mr / Mrs / Ms

Nationality

Marital status
 Married
 Single
 Divorced
 Separated

Home address

E-mail address

Phone number

home

work

mobile

Passport / Identity card number

Signature

Date

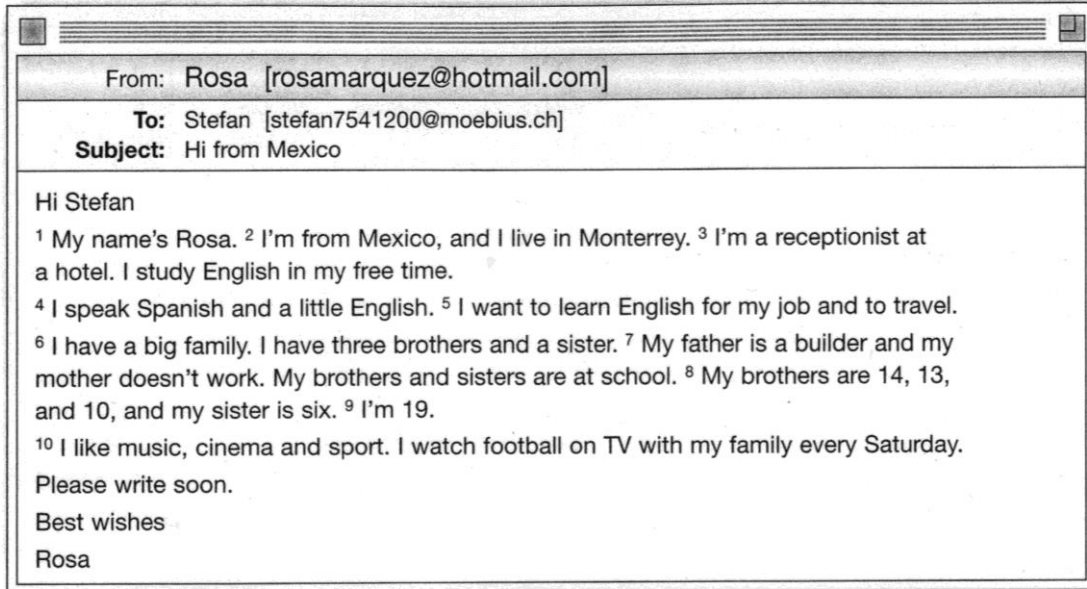
c Write this text again with capital letters where necessary.

*my name's marta. i'm from rio
in brazil, and i speak portuguese.
my teacher is american. his
name's gerry. my english classes
are on tuesdays and thursdays.*

WRITE a similar text about you.

b In English these words start with a CAPITAL letter.

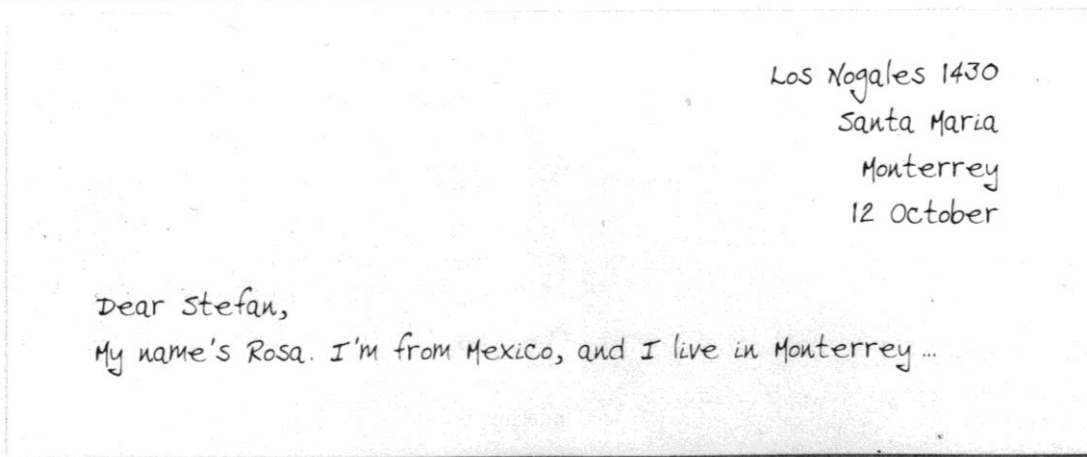
names and surnames	<i>Mark Ryder</i>
countries, nationalities, and languages	<i>France, French</i>
towns and cities	<i>Rome</i>
days of the week	<i>Monday</i>
the first word in a sentence	<i>Her father is from Milan.</i>
the pronoun I	<i>She's French and I'm Italian.</i>



a Read the e-mail. Match Rosa's information with these questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Do you have a big family? | <input type="checkbox"/> | What are your interests? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| How old are you? | <input type="checkbox"/> | Why do you want to learn English? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| What languages do you speak? | <input type="checkbox"/> | What do the people in your family do? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| What's your name? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Where are you from? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| What do you do? | <input type="checkbox"/> | How old are your brothers and sisters? | <input type="checkbox"/> |

b Look at the letter. How is a letter different from an e-mail?



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IN A CAFÉ



Put the dialogue in the correct order.

- Good morning!
- No thanks.
- I'd like some coffee, please!
- It's just right.
- Yes, please.
- Hey, this coffee is too cold!
- 95 cents, please. Have a nice day
- Thank you.
- Good-bye.
- Do you want milk in your coffee?
- Would you like some more coffee?
- Good morning!
- What would you like?

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- How much is it?
- Here is some hot coffee.
- I'm sorry.
- How is it now?

IN A RESTAURANT



Put the dialogue in the correct order.

- Here's one, by the window.
- I'm really hungry.
- And something to drink?
- The chicken with rice is delicious.
- Yes, two orders of chicken with rice.
- Thank you for the dinner.
- Yes, me too.
- What do you recommend?

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- Would you like some bread?
- Are you ready to order?
- A bottle of red wine, please.
- We'd like a table for two, non-smoking.
- Yes, please.
- Do you take credit cards?
- May we have the check, please?
- Would you like some dessert?
- No, thank you.
- Yes, Visa, Master card and American Express.
- It was my pleasure.

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT



- Yes, I'm here to see the apartment.

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- Here's the kitchen.
- I can fix that.
- The refrigerator is broken.
- There's no shower?
- No, only a bath tub.
- The rent is 600 dollars per month.
- The sink is leaking.
- Hello, may I help you?
- It's very small.
- That's too expensive. Good-bye.
- How many bedrooms are there?
- This is the living room.
- Oh, I can fix it.
- The window is also broken.
- Just this one.
- How much does the apartment cost?
- Wait! What about 500?

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Means of transport:

- train, plane, tram, bicycle, underground, ferry, car, boat, bus, scooter, taxi.
- **Stations:** train station, bus station/stop, airport, port.
- Glagoli, ki se uporabljajo pri prevoznih sredstvih:
 - **Drive:** a car, a bus, a tram...
 - **Ride:** a bicycle, a motorbike...
 - **Take/get on/get off:** a train, a plane, a ferry, a tram, the underground...
- Cross out the word that doesn't match the rest./ Izločite besedo, ki se ne ujema z ostalimi.
 - Train, bus stop, station, airport
 - Ride, bike, tram
 - Car, bicycle, tram, drive
 - Underground, ferry, train, airport

Which of the below shown means of transport do we use to go to a certain destination? Write sentences.

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Example: I go to work by bike. I take a taxi to get to the airport.

ASKING FOR/GIVING DIRECTIONS

A: Excuse me.

- Can/Could you tell me the way to ..., please?
- Where is ...?
- I'm looking for ...
- How do I get to...?

B: It's

- In...
- Opposite (near, next to, between, in front of, behind) the ...
- Down the street, on your left.

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- On the left/on the right.
- On the corner of ...
- Go straight on.
- Go past ...
- Turn left/right
- Cross the street/road
- Go to the traffic lights and turn left/right.
- Turn left / right into
- Take the first (second, third) left/right.
- Go straight on until you come to...

A: Thank you very much.

B: It's O.K.



1. Places in town

Baker's-pekarna
Chemist's-lekarna
Library-knjižnica
Car park- parkirišče

Post office-pošta

Pub-gostilna
Butcher's-mesnica

Bank-banka
Cinema-kino
Market-tržnica
Greengrocer's- sadje in zelenjava
Railway station-železniška postaja
Swimming pool-bazen
Stationer's-papirnica

Bookshop-knjigarna
Florist's-cvetličarna
Newsagent's-trafika
Phone box-telefonska govornica
Restaurant-restavracija
Fishmonger's-ribarnica

- You can buy stamps in a _____.
- You can park your car in a _____.
- You can borrow a book from a _____.
- You can make a phone call from a _____.
- You can take a train from a _____.
- You can go swimming in a _____.

IZVAJANJE PROGRAMOV SPLOŠNEGA NEFORMALNEGA IZOBRAŽEVANJA ODRASLIH

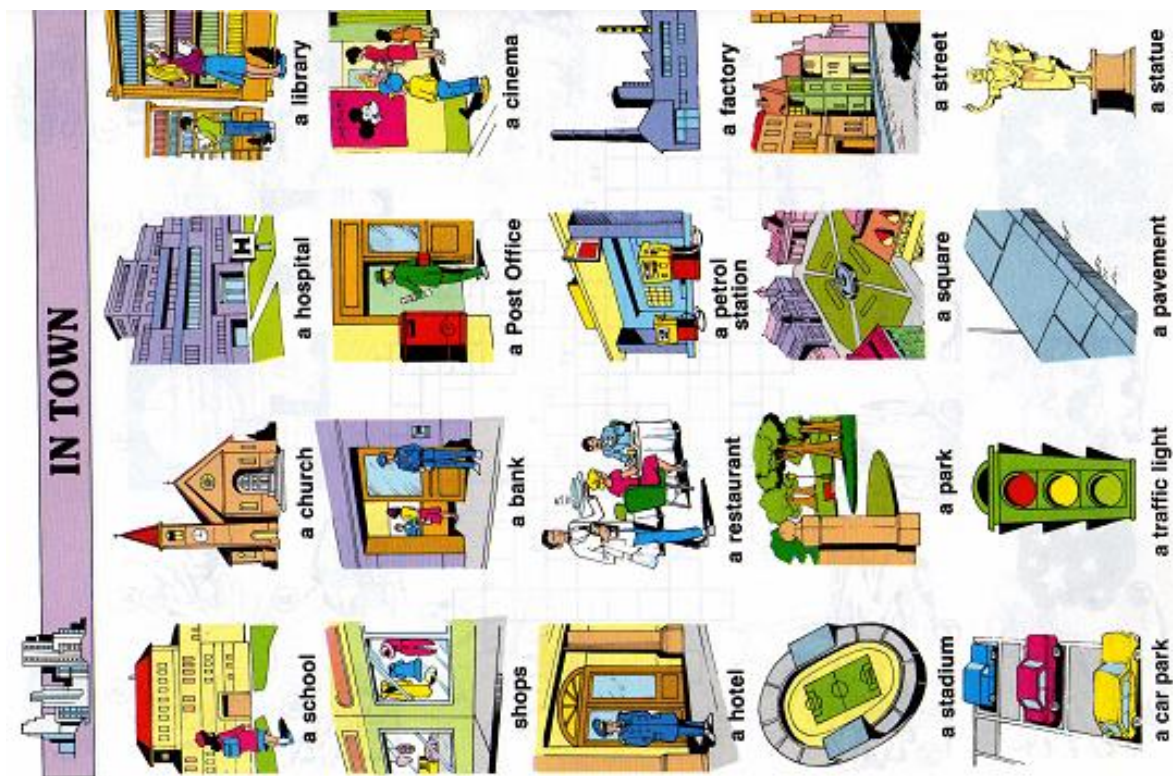
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- You can buy bread at a _____.



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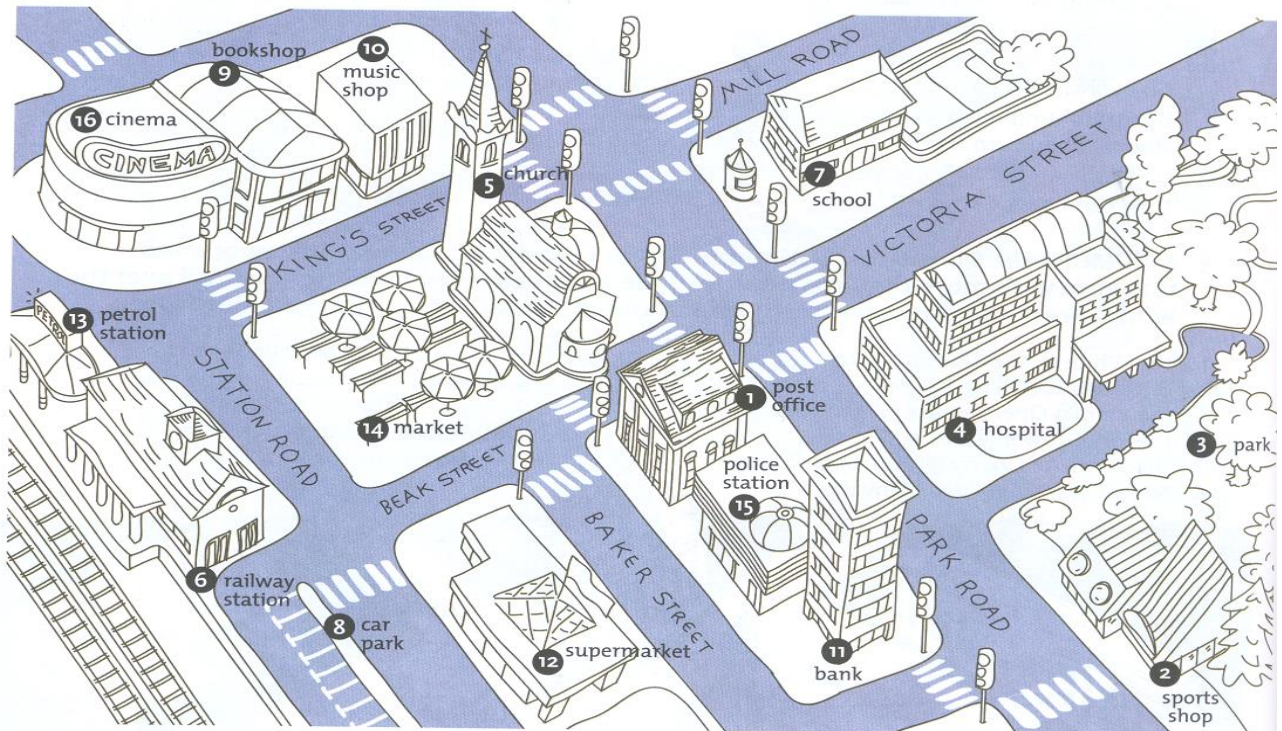
Give directions:

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Cues:

- A. from the church (5) to the bank (11)
- B. from the car park (8) to the post office (1)
- C. from the petrol station (13) to the hospital (4)
- D. from the music shop (10) to the sports shop (2)
- E. from the school (7) to the supermarket (12)
- F. from the park (3) to the cinema (16)
- G. from the railway station (6) to the police station (15)
- H. from the bookshop (9) to the market (14)

Describe the town as it is today: use sentences There is/are...

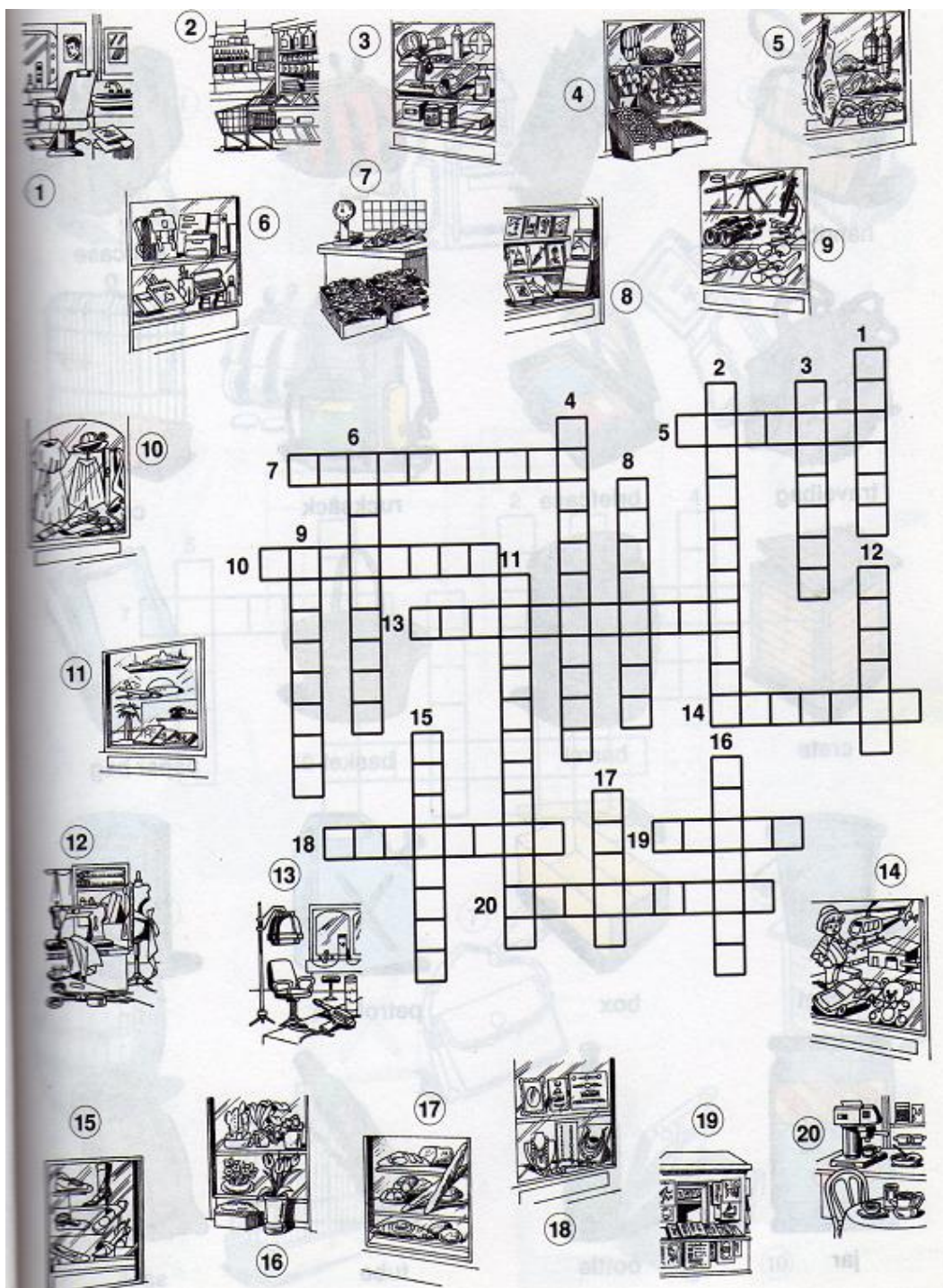
Now imagine it as it was 50 years ago: use sentences There w

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Naložba v vašo prihodnost
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Evropski socialni sklad

The river of life

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I've lived in Oxford since _____

I've worked at the travel agent's for _____

I've played basketball for _____

I've known Mark for _____

I've owned a mountain bike since _____

SUZY

She lives in Oxford.

She works at the travel agent's.

She plays basketball.

She's got a good friend called Mark.

She owns a mountain bike.

Your river of life

I live in _____

I work/study at _____

I play _____

I've got a good friend called _____

I own _____

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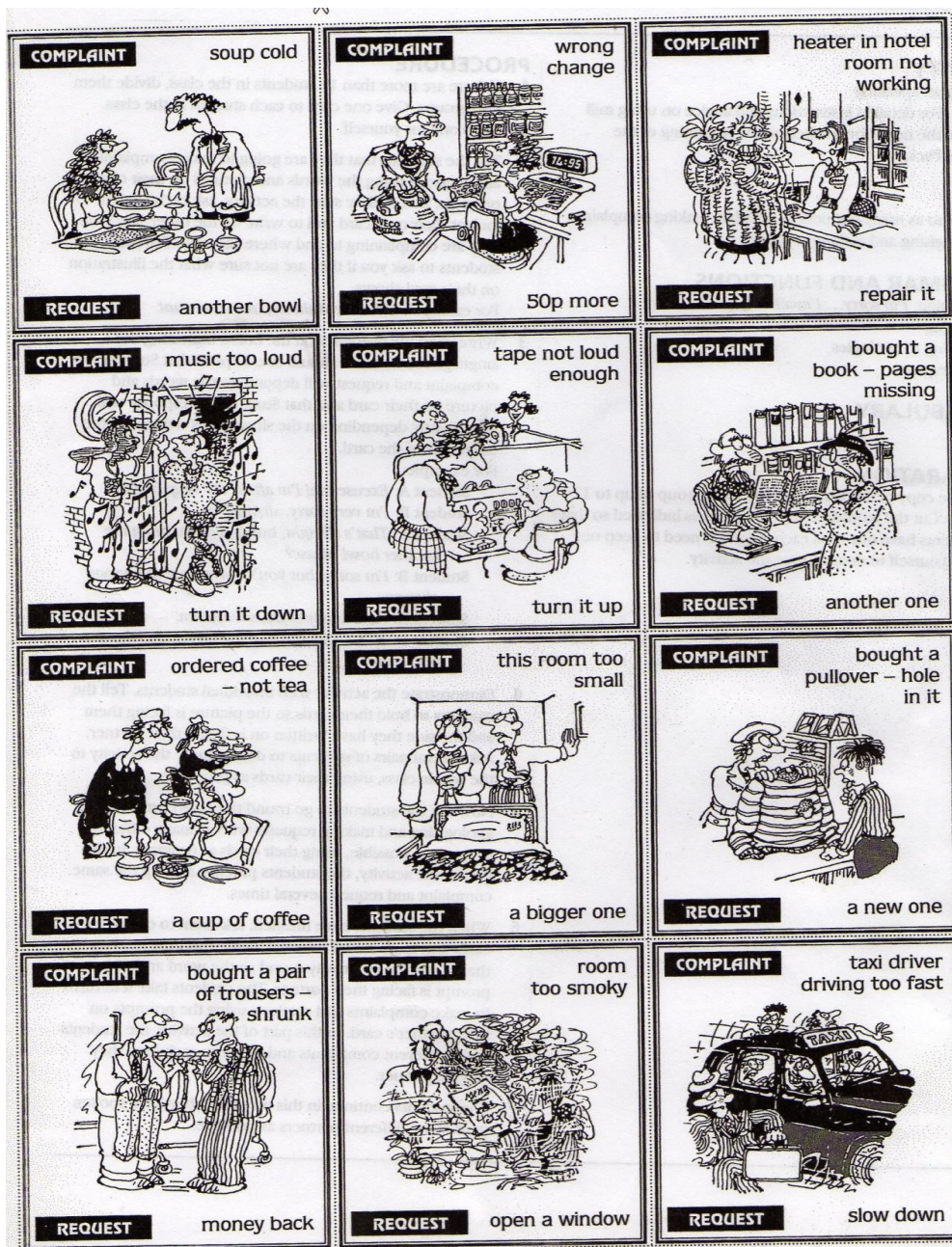
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One of those days



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Conversation 1

Rrrrrring.

R: Hello.

C: Hello. Is Steve _____?

R: I'm sorry. He's not _____ right now.

C: What _____ will he be back?

R: _____ five thirty.

C: This afternoon?

R: Yes. _____ I ask who's calling?

C: _____ his friend, Greg.

R: Okay. I'll tell him you _____.

C: Thanks.

Conversation 2

Rrrrrring.

R: Tyler _____.

C: Is this Naomi?

R: No, _____ is her sister, Nancy.

C: You sure sound like Naomi.

R: Oh. Can I _____ a message?

C: Sure. Please tell her that Andy called.

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R: Okay. I'll _____ her the message.

C: Thanks.

R: Bye.

Accepting a call

... (company). Good morning.
... (company). Good afternoon.
... (company). How can I help you?
... is speaking on another line.
... isn't in (yet).
... is away on business.
... is on holiday (this week).
... is out for lunch.
I'm afraid, ... is not available at the moment.
... will be back any minute.

hold **through** **take** **have** **leave** **reply**
engaged **speak to** **back** **dialled** **try**
Maybe

I'm afraid you have _____ the wrong number.
Who would you like to _____?
Hold the line, I'll put you _____.
I'm sorry, but the line is _____.
There's no _____.
If you _____ the line, I'll try again.
Could you _____ again later / tomorrow?
Can I _____ a message?
Would you like to _____ a message for Tom Smith?
If you give me your phone number, he will call you _____.
Could I _____ your name, please?
Could I help you? / _____ I can help you?

Having a conversation

... here. / ... speaking. / This is ...
This is ... (company), ... (name) speaking.
Sorry, I must have _____ the wrong number.
Could I _____ Tom Smith, please?

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Am I _____ to Ms Marple?
Could you put me _____ to the marketing department, please?
I'm _____ about our last order.
Could you please tell ... I phoned?
Could you _____ Ms Ling a message, please?
Could you _____ her to call me back?
Do you know when he will be _____?
Will ... be in the office tomorrow?
I'll _____ again later / tomorrow.
_____ you could help me?

Solving understanding problems

louder

repeat
bad get

slowly

spell

hardly

My English isn't very _____.
The line is _____.
I can _____ hear you.
I didn't _____ that.
Could you speak more _____, please?
Could you speak _____, please?
Could you _____ that, please?
Could you _____ that, please?
Sorry? / Pardon?

IZVAJANJE PROGRAMOV SPLOŠNEGA NEFORMALNEGA IZOBRAŽEVANJA ODRASLIH

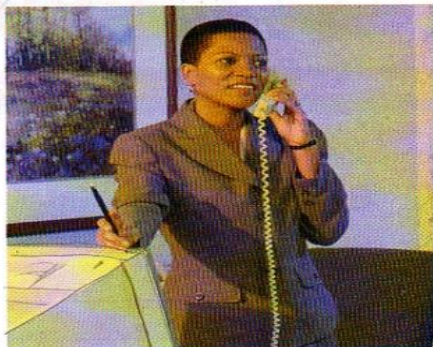
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On the phone



Complete the conversations with phrases from the box.

I'll give it	to hold	I'm phoning	line's busy	Speaking
leave a message	speak to	we'll get back to you	This is	
phone back later	take a message	I'm afraid	have extension	
putting you through	take your call	at her desk		

- A Hello. Could I _____ Sam Jackson, please?
B _____ Mr Jackson's in a meeting. It won't be over until 3.00. Can I _____ ?
A Yes, please. Could you ask him to phone me? I think he's got my number, but _____ to you again just in case. It's 743 219186.
- A Can I _____ 2173, please?
B The _____ at the moment. Would you like _____ ?
A Yes, please.
(Five seconds later.)
B I'm _____ now.
A Thank you.
- A Could I speak to Alison Short?
B I'm afraid she isn't _____ at the moment. Do you want to hold?
A No, don't worry. I'll _____.
- A Can I speak to Terence Cameron, please?
B _____.
A Ah, Mr Cameron! _____ Holly Lucas. _____ about a letter I got this morning.
- A Hello. This is Incom International. There's no one here to _____ at the moment. Please _____ and _____ as soon as we can.

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REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA IZOBRAŽEVANJE,
ZNANOST, KULTURO IN ŠPORT



Naložba v vašo prihodnost
OPERACIJO DELNO FINANCIRA EVROPSKA UNIJA
Evropski socialni sklad

IZVAJANJE PROGRAMOV SPLOŠNEGA NEFORMALNEGA IZOBRAŽEVANJA ODRASLIH

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Exercise on Prepositions – Place

→ _____ the picture, I can see a woman.

The woman is sitting _____ a table.

She is sitting _____ a chair.

There is another chair _____ the woman.

Her feet are _____ the table

The woman is holding a cup _____ her hands.

_____ the table are a laptop, a paper, a calculator, an appointment calendar, two pens and a muffin.

The woman is looking _____ her laptop.

The woman's bag is _____ the table.



→ _____ the picture, there are four people.

A couple is sitting _____ the table.

They are sitting _____ chairs.

The drinks are _____ the table.

One woman is standing _____ the table.

_____ her is a man who is barbecuing.



→ _____ the picture, there are three kids.

The girl is standing _____ the two boys.

The boy with the green shirt is _____ the right.

He has a gameboy _____ his hands.

The kids are looking _____ his gameboy.



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1. Write down sentences in the Present Simple Tense.

- a. (John / hate waiting for the bus)
- b. (Lucy and Jill / want to go out tonight)
- c. (I / usually stay at home on Fridays)
- d. (he / love driving fast cars)
- e. (they / often have parties)
- f. (My cousin / take a piano lesson every Monday)
- g. (I and my sister / like watching French films)
- h. (you / go to bed very early)
- i. (I / always eat breakfast)
- j. (Our family members / often arrive late)
- k. (his uncle / live in Beijing)

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2. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the correct form of the Present Simple Tense.

- a) My neighbours often _____ (watch) TV.
- b) I _____ (hate) mushrooms.
- c) My schoolfriend _____ (visit) her grandmother every Christmas.
- d) His children _____ (use) the Internet every evening.
- e) You often _____ (go) swimming.

3. Write down sentences in the Present Simple Tense.

- l. (My cousin / like sleeping in the bus)
- m. (Lucy / want to go out tonight)
- n. (He / usually stay at home on Fridays)
- o. (They / love driving fast cars)
- p. (Our neighbours / often have parties)
- q. (John and Liz / take a piano lesson every Monday)
- r. (He and my sister / like watching French films)
- s. (I / go to bed very early)
- t. (You / always eat breakfast)
- u. (Our family friends / often arrive late)

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v. (His aunties / live in Beijing)

4. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the correct form of the Present Simple Tense.

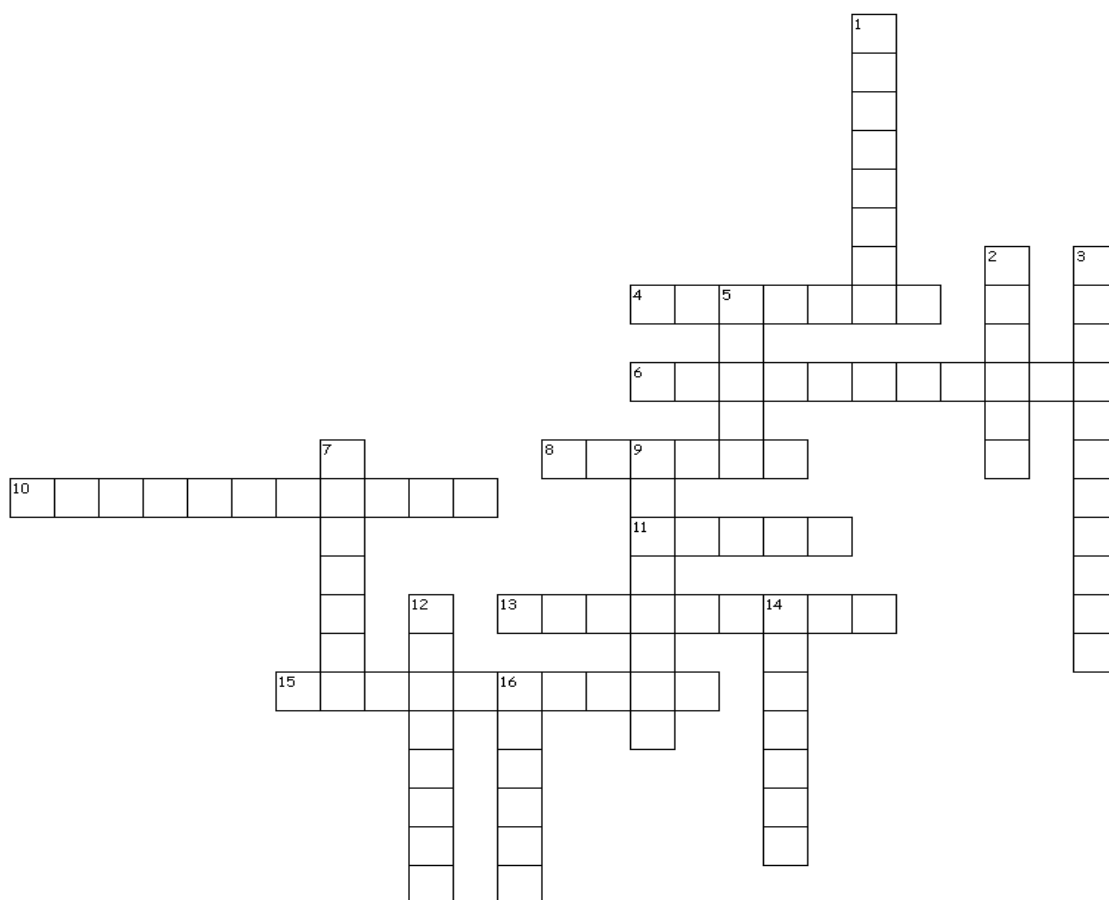
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Across

4. If you have a tooth problem, you go to a
6. A ... comes to help if there is a fire.
8. He works on a field and with domestic animals.
10. To translate from one language to another at a conference you need a
11. To fly an aeroplane you need a
13. She organises manager's appointments.
15. He builds the walls of a house.

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Down

1. She takes orders in restaurants.
2. If you are sick, you go to a
3. You need a new haircut, so you go to a
5. She works in hospital: gives medicines, measures temperature...
7. A ... works in school with children.
9. A ... tells a story live on TV news.
12. Your car is fixed by a.... .
14. She is a star in the new film, so she is an
16. A ... works at court.

(HOW) MUCH/ (HOW) MANY

- evenings
- websites
- sugar
- women
- cheese
- children
- time
- mice
- information

Decide whether you have to use much or many.

1. There is too water in the bath tub.
2. How brothers and sisters has Anne got?
3. I don't receive letters nowadays.
4. How rice do you eat per week?
5. I put too salt in the soup.
6. How people were at the party?
7. It doesn't make sense.

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8. There wasn't traffic on the motorway.
9. My grandfather does not have hair, anymore.
10. How plates do we need?

A LITTLE/ A FEW

- rice
- bicycles
- trees
- boys
- money
- dogs
- time
- sugar
- cups

Decide whether you have to use *a little* or *a few*.

1. There will be rain this week.
2. friends are coming over tonight.
3. I need sleep.
4. Could you buy bottles of water for me?
5. My parents give me pocket money every week.
6. All we need is luck.
7. I would like to eat biscuits now.
8. There is still bread left.
9. My friend knows English poems.

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10. There are birthdays to celebrate this month.

➤ **Use of much / many**

In everyday English, we normally use *much* / *many* only in questions and negative clauses.

How much money do you have?
Carla does not have **many** friends.

In positive clauses with *so*, *as* or *too*, we also use *much* / *many*.

Carla has **so many** friends.
She has **as many** friends as Sue.
Kevin has **too much** money.

In all other positive clauses, however, we prefer expressions like *a lot of* / *lots of*.

Carla has **a lot of / lots of** friends.
Kevin has **a lot of / lots of** money.

SOME AND ANY

- There are **some** chairs in the sitting room.

Any uporabljamo v vprašalnih in nikalnih povedih pred samostalnikom v množini.

- There aren't **any** curtains in the bathroom.
- Are there **any** cupboards in the kitchen?

1. Fill in with SOME or ANY. / Dopolnite povedi s 'some' ali 'any'.

- There aren't _____ bookcases in the dining room.
- They have _____ curtains in the sitting room.
- There are _____ flowers on the table.
- They haven't got _____ lamps in the kitchen.
- Are there _____ carpets in the house?
- They've got a table and _____ chairs in the study.
- There aren't _____ armchairs in the bedroom.
- There are _____ books on the shelf.
- Are there _____ plants in the sitting room?

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- They've got _____ videos in the cupboard.

Compounds: Form compounds with some-, any-, no- in combination with -body, -thing, -where. Then use them in sentences.

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Short adjectives:

POSITIVE COMPARATIVE SUPERLATIVE

	-er	<u>the</u> -est
clean	clean er	clean est
new	newer	newest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
dirty	dirty er	dirty est
easy	easy er	easy est
happy	happier	happiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
late	late er	late est
nice	nice r	nice st

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fat	fatter	fattest
thin	thinner	thinnest
big	bigger	biggest

Long adjectives:

difficult	less/more difficult	the least/most difficult
exciting	less/more exciting	the least/most exciting

Irregular adjectives:

good	better	the best	
bad	worse	the worst	
much	more	the most	uncountable nouns
many	more	the most	countable nouns
little	less	the least	

Exercise: Write sentences with **as.....as** and **more/less..... than**.

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In each group, *four* of the adjectives cannot go with the noun. Which ones?

FOOD

Adjectives around the word FOOD:

- junk
- fast
- delicious
- tasteless
- fresh
- plain
- tasteful
- disgusting
- ~~disgusted~~
- vegetarian
- frozen
- rich
- home-grown
- wealthy
- starving

A How was your lunch?

B Ugh! It was awful. The pizza was _____. We were really _____, but we still couldn't eat it!

A Mmm! These tomatoes are really _____. Did you grow them yourselves?

B Yes, we did. All our vegetables are _____.

Describe different kinds of food with as many adjectives as possible. Then make comparisons.

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WHAT IS HAPPENING? Describe the pictures using Present Continuous.



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Add the ending -s- if necessary



1. I (go) to school every day.
2. You (read) a lot of books.
3. He (drink) milk in the morning.

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4. We (listen) to music every evening.
5. They (speak) about their day in the evening.
6. She (sing) at her music lesson every Wednesday.
7. It (sleep) at the door.
8. I and my friend (go) to the cinema a lot.
9. A cat and a dog (play) together.
10. A dog (eat) its food.
11. A cat (like) mice.
12. Two cats (like) mice.
13. One cat and one rabbit (live) in the same room.
14. Three friends (go) to the forest every autumn.
15. A real friend (help) you if you need it.
16. My friend always (help) me if I need it.
17. Their dog (have) a lot of toys.
18. Our cat (have) a lot of toys too.
19. Mary (have) a sister and a brother.
20. Fred (live) in that house.
21. Mary and Fred (live) in that house.
22. My mother (work) five days a week.
23. My father (work) at school.
24. My mother and father (work) very much.
25. My parents (love) me a lot.

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26. My granny (love) me a lot too.
27. My grandparents (love) me and my sister.
28. The animals (drink) water.
29. The child (play) in the morning.
30. Children (play) in the morning.
31. The children (play) in the morning.
32. The child and his mother (help) each other.
33. The mother and her child (help) each other.
34. The mother and her children (help) one another.
35. Our teacher (help) us.
36. The doctors (help) us.
37. The policeman (help) us.
38. The women (buy) a lot of things.
39. The mice (eat) cheese.
40. That man (eat) cheese.
41. The snowmen (melt) in spring.
42. Tim (go) to school every weekday.

Me and My Family

Hello. I am going to tell you all a bit about myself, my family and my friends. My name ___ Pedro, I ___ 28 years old and I ___ in Valencia. I currently ___ at a school in the centre of Valencia and I ___ Mathematics.

I ___ Valencia. It's a very beautiful place and the climate is one of the best in Spain. I ___ a lot of friends here and my girlfriend ___ just outside the city.

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I really ____ my job because I ____ being a teacher. I usually ____ at about 7.30 am and then ____ some breakfast. Most days I ____ a shower but it ____ if I ____ on time or not! I ____ to work at 8.15 am and my first class ____ at 8.30 am.

I ____ lunch at 1.30 pm and I usually ____ a sandwich or two. I ____ work at 4.30 pm. After I ____ work I usually ____ to the gym or ____ for a run in the park. Sometimes I ____ too tired to exercise and I ____ straight back to bed for a nap.

In the evenings I usually ____ for my classes or ____ and meet my friends. My favourite bar ____ in the centre of Valencia and there is always someone who I ____ in there. I also try and ____ some housework every evening so that the flat isn't too dirty! I then ____ to bed at around 11.30pm. From time to time I ____ out late and ____ dancing in a club.

My girlfriend is an artist and she ____ just outside of Valencia. She ____ to move to Barcelona or even to New York to try and expose more of her work. At the weekends we usually ____ to the countryside to ____ paella or to the beach. We also like mountain biking and I ____ to do it as much as possible. I also really ____ watching football on television and in bars. I ____ to watch Valencia every now and then.

My parents ____ in Northern Spain. They really ____ the culture and the people there. They are retired and really enjoy life. My brother ____ in Amsterdam and he ____ in a Shipyard. He ____ a lot of friends there and we ____ him often.

I ____ (not)to leave Valencia but I might have to do it soon because of my girlfriend. Barcelona is a great city and I ____ it very much. But I ____ Valencia. It ____ my home.

IZVAJANJE PROGRAMOV SPLOŠNEGA NEFORMALNEGA IZOBRAŽEVANJA ODRASLIH

Št. operacije: 3311-11-059015 z dne 7. 3. 2012

Operacijo delno financira Evropska unija iz ESS (85%) ter Ministrstvo za izobraževanje, znanost, kulturo in šport iz proračuna RS (15%). Operacija se izvaja v okviru operativnega programa razvoja človeških virov za obdobje 2007-2013, razvojne prioritete Razvoj človeških virov in vseživljenjskega učenja; prednostne usmeritve.

Izboljšanje usposobljenosti posameznika za delo in življenje v družbi temelječi na znanju.



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA IZOBRAŽEVANJE,
ZNANOST, KULTURO IN ŠPORT



Naložba v vašo prihodnost
OPERACIJO DELNO FINANCIRA EVROPSKA UNIJA
Evropski socialni sklad

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