

8

Eat in or out?

Count and uncount nouns • *some* and *any* • *I like* and *I'd like*
How much? or *How many?* • Food and drink • Shopping in the High Street

STARTER



1 Look at the pictures. Which foods did you like as a young child? Which *didn't* you like? Were you a fussy eater? Tell the class.

2 Match the food and drink with the pictures.

T 8.1 Listen, then say the lists aloud as a class.

A	B
☐ tea	☐ bananas
☐ coffee	☐ apples
☐ wine	☐ strawberries
☐ cheese	☐ potatoes
☐ yoghurt	☐ carrots
☐ pasta	☐ peas
☐ ice-cream	☐ onions
☐ apple juice	☐ tomatoes
☐ bread	☐ eggs
☐ milk	☐ biscuits
☐ chocolate	☐ crisps
☐ broccoli	☐ chips

3 Which list, **A** or **B**, has plural nouns?

Complete these sentences with *is* or *are*.

Broccoli _____ good for you.

Tomatoes _____ good for you.

Apple juice _____ delicious.

Apples _____ delicious.

Can we count broccoli? Can we count tomatoes?

► Grammar Reference 8.1 p139



a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h



i



j



k



l



m



n



o



p



q



r



s



t



u



v



w



x

WHO'S A FUSSY EATER?

Count and uncount nouns – *some, any, a lot of* ...

1 **T 8.2** Duncan and Nick are students. Listen to their conversation.

- Who is the fussy eater?
- What didn't Duncan like when he was a kid? What did he like?
- Where do they go to eat?



2 **T 8.2** Listen again and complete the lines.

- 1 'Oh, good, we have some tomatoes.'
- 2 'I didn't like a _____ of things when I was a kid.'
- 3 'I didn't like _____ green vegetables.'
- 4 'Did you like _____ vegetables at all?'
- 5 'I liked _____ fruit, but not all.'
- 6 'I drank a _____ of apple juice.'
- 7 'I liked _____ the usual things kids like.'

GRAMMAR SPOT

Read the sentences. When do we use *some* and *any*?

There's some wine.	There are some tomatoes.
There isn't any beer.	There aren't any apples.
Is there any coffee?	Are there any bananas?

►► Grammar Reference 8.2 p139

I like ... and I'd like ...

3 **T 8.3** Duncan and Nick are in Romano's Italian restaurant. Read and listen to their conversation with the waitress.



- W** Good evening, guys. Are you ready to order?
D I think we are. What would you like, Nick?
N Pasta, of course. I love pasta. I'd like the spaghetti Bolognese.
D Same for me, please. I really like spaghetti.
W Great! And would you like the wine list?
D No, thanks. Just a glass of red for me. Would you like some wine, Nick?
N Yes, but I don't like red wine. I'd like a glass of dry white, if that's OK.
W That's fine.
N Oh, and can we have some water too, please?
W Of course. Would you like sparkling or still?
D Just some tap water, thanks.
W No problem.

4 Read the sentences. Are the sentences true (✓) or false (X)? Correct the false ones.

- 1 Duncan and Nick both order the same meal.
- 2 Duncan doesn't like spaghetti very much.
- 3 They would both like some red wine.
- 4 Nick only likes white wine.
- 5 They don't want any water.
- 6 Duncan would like some sparkling water.

5 Practise the conversation with a partner.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Which pair of sentences means *Do you want/I want ...?*

Do you like wine?	Would you like some wine?
I like apples.	I'd like some red wine.
- 2 We use *some*, not *any*, when we request and offer things.
Would you like **some** wine? Can we have **some** water?
- 3 We use *any*, not *some*, in other questions and negatives.
There aren't **any** tomatoes. Is there **any** pasta?

►► Grammar Reference 8.3 p139

PRACTICE

Would/Do you like ...?

1 Choose Would/Do you like ...? or I/I'd like ...

- Excuse me, are you ready to order?
Yes. *I like / I'd like* a steak, please.
- Would / Do* you like a sandwich?
No, thanks. I'm not hungry.
- Do / Would* you like Ella?
Yes. She's very nice.
- Do / Would* you like a cold drink?
Yes, please. Do you have any apple juice?
- Can I help you?
Yes. *I like / I'd like* some stamps, please.
- What sports do you do?
Well, *I'd like / I like* skiing very much.

T 8.4 Listen and check. Practise with a partner.

2 **T 8.5** Listen to some questions. What are the correct replies?

- ☐ I like French wine, especially red wine.
☐ We'd like a bottle of French red wine.
- ☐ Just cheese, please. I don't like ham.
☐ I'd like a cheese and ham sandwich.
- ☐ I'd like a book by Patricia Cornwell.
☐ I like books by Patricia Cornwell.
- ☐ I'd like a new computer.
☐ I like Apple Macs more than PCs.
- ☐ No, but I'd like a dog.
☐ I like dogs, but I don't like cats much.
- ☐ No, thanks. I don't like ice-cream.
☐ I'd like some ice-cream, please.

T 8.6 Listen and check. Practise with your partner.

a or some?

3 Write a, an, or some.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <u>a</u> banana | 7 _____ apple |
| 2 <u>some</u> fruit | 8 _____ toast |
| 3 _____ egg | 9 _____ sandwiches |
| 4 _____ bread | 10 _____ biscuits |
| 5 _____ milk | 11 _____ cup of coffee |
| 6 _____ meat | 12 _____ apple juice |

EATING IN

some/any, much/many

1 Duncan and Nick want to cook Cottage Pie for their girlfriends. Look at the recipe. What do they need?

They need onions, minced beef, ...

COTTAGE PIE

Ingredients

- 2 medium onions, chopped
- 500 g minced beef
- 10 ml oil
- 2 medium carrots, chopped
- 400 g tomatoes
- 1 tbsp thyme
- Salt and black pepper

Topping

- 4 large potatoes
- 50 g butter
- 100 g Cheddar cheese
- 15 ml milk



2 Work with a partner. Look at their kitchen worktop. What is there for the recipe? Use some/any and not much/not many.

There are some onions. There isn't much cheese. There aren't any carrots.

- 3 Complete Duncan and Nick's conversation with *some/any* and *much/many*.

N This recipe for Cottage Pie looks easy.
 D But I can't cook at all.
 N Don't worry. I really like cooking.
 Now, vegetables – do we have any onions?
 Are there _____ carrots or potatoes?
 D Well, there are _____ onions, but there
 aren't _____ carrots, and we don't
 have _____ potatoes. How _____ do we need?
 N Four big ones.
 D OK, put potatoes on your list.
 N And how _____ tomatoes are there?
 D Only two small ones. Put them on the list too.
 N How _____ milk is there?
 D There's a lot but there isn't _____ cheese or butter.
 N OK, cheese and butter. What about herbs? Do we
 have _____ thyme?
 D Yeah, that's fine. But don't forget the minced beef.
 How _____ do we need?
 N 500 grams. Now, is that everything?
 D Er – I think so. Do we have oil? Oh yeah,
 there's _____ left in the bottle.
 N OK, first shopping, then I'll give you a cooking
 lesson!
 D I'd like that. I hope the girls like Cottage Pie.
 N Everyone likes Cottage Pie!

T 8.7 Listen and check. Practise with your partner.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- We use *many* with count nouns in questions and negatives.
How **many** potatoes are there? There **aren't many** onions.
- We use *much* with uncount nouns in questions and negatives.
How **much** butter is there? There **isn't much** oil.
- In the positive we use *a lot of*.
There are **a lot of** tomatoes. There's **a lot of** milk.

►► Grammar Reference 8.4 p139

PRACTICE

much or many?

- Complete the questions using *much* or *many*.
 1 How much toast would you like?
 2 How _____ yoghurt do we have left?
 3 How _____ people were at the wedding?
 4 How _____ money do you have in your pocket?
 5 How _____ petrol is there in the car?
 6 How _____ children does your brother have?
 7 How _____ days is it until your birthday?
 8 How _____ time do you need for this exercise?
- Choose an answer for each question in exercise 1.
 a _____ Just 50p. e _____ Two more minutes.
 b _____ It's tomorrow! f _____ Two. A boy and a girl.
 c 1 Just one slice, please. g _____ About 150.
 d _____ Not a lot. Just one h _____ It's full.
 strawberry and one
 raspberry.

T 8.8 Listen and check. Practise with a partner.

Check it

- Underline the correct word.
 1 How many eggs / *butter* / *milk* do you need?
 2 We don't have much *biscuits* / *cheese* / *potatoes* left.
 3 I'm hungry. I'd like a *sandwich* / *bread* / *apple*.
 4 I'd like *a* / *some* / *any* fruit, please.
 5 I don't like *broccoli* / *an ice-cream* / *some ham*.
 6 Would you like some *tea* / *sandwich* / *vegetable*?
 7 How many *money* / *cousins* / *family* do you have?
 8 We have *no* / *much* / *many* homework today.

Speaking

- Work in small groups. Who can cook? Look at the picture of the Cottage Pie. How do you think it is made? You can use these verbs.

chop fry boil mix add

You chop the
onions and the ...

Check the recipe on p155.

Project

What are your favourite recipes? Choose one. Find out the ingredients you need and how you make it. Tell the other students.

►► WRITING Two emails p112

READING AND SPEAKING

Everybody likes a sandwich!

- 1 When did you last have a sandwich?
What was in it?
- 2 Read the text quickly. Find these names.

- Hillel the Elder
- John Montague
- Eliza Leslie
- Dagwood Bumstead

Who are the people? What is their connection to the sandwich?

- 3 Read the text again. Work with a partner to complete the lines with information from the text.

- 1 Hillel the Elder made his sandwich with nuts, apples and spices, and ...
- 2 'Trenchers' were the first ...
- 3 The Earl of Sandwich sometimes liked to ... at the same time.



The Earl of Sandwich

- 4 The Beef Steak Club chefs put ... two slices of bread.
 - 5 Eliza Leslie's recipe for ... was very popular in America.
 - 6 Sandwiches became popular worldwide because ...
 - 7 Dagwood Bumstead is ...
 - 8 The Dagwood sandwich is made with a ... of meat, cheese, and vegetables.
- 4 How many kinds of sandwich can you think of? Write them down.
Share ideas with the class.

The History of the Sandwich

1st Century BC

A famous rabbi, Hillel the Elder, made the first recorded sandwich. He mixed some nuts, apples, and spices with some wine, and put it between two matzohs (pieces of flat bread).

6th – 16th Century

People used bread as plates. They put meat and vegetables onto some bread and ate with their fingers. These were the first open sandwiches, and they called them 'trenchers'.

18th Century

The name 'sandwich' first appeared. An Englishman, John Montague (1718–1792), the Fourth Earl of *Sandwich, liked to eat and gamble at London's Beef Steak Club. Sometimes he stayed 24 hours at the gaming table. He was hungry, but he didn't want to stop gambling, so the chefs from the club put some beef between two pieces of bread, and he ate while he gambled. This new meal became very fashionable with other men in the club, and they called it the 'sandwich' after the Earl.

* Sandwich is a town in the South of England.

19th Century

An American writer, Eliza Leslie, introduced sandwiches to America. In 1837, she wrote a cookbook, 'Directions for Cookery'. In it she had a recipe for ham sandwiches: 'Cut some thin slices of bread and ham. Butter the bread and put the ham between two slices with some mustard. Eat for lunch or supper.' Americans loved them.

20th – 21st Century

Sandwiches became very popular indeed. They were easy to make and they were a wonderful, cheap, portable meal for workers and school children.



Did you know...?

The 'Dagwood' sandwich is the sandwich to top all sandwiches. It is enormous! Named after the American cartoon character Dagwood Bumstead, it is made with a great many layers of meat, cheese, tomatoes, egg, salad, and vegetables.



LISTENING



- 5 Believe it or not, there is a *World Sandwich Week*! In a survey, people were asked, *What's your favourite sandwich?*

T 8.9 Listen and complete the chart with words from the box.

bacon	beef	cheese	chips	fish fingers
ham	onions	sugar	tomatoes	peanut butter
mustard	mackerel	olives	basil	

What's your favourite sandwich?



Angus from the North

ham and mustard



Ulla from Denmark



Tom from London



Marianne in Italy



John in Turkey

- 6 What is your favourite sandwich? Discuss with the class.

What do you think?

- Which of the sandwiches in exercise 5 would you like to try?
- Do you eat sandwiches often? When?
- What are the most popular sandwiches in your country?

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Daily needs

1 Match the words from the shopping list with the pictures.

SHOPPING LIST

- n aspirin
- chocolate
- notebook
- scissors
- adaptor
- envelopes
- plasters
- sellotape
- toothpaste
- shampoo
- batteries
- screwdriver
- magazine
- newspaper



2 T 8.10 Listen to the words. Write them in the correct column.

• •	• •	• • •	• • •	• • •
aspirin				

T 8.10 Listen again, and repeat the words.

3 Of course you can buy all the things in the pictures in a supermarket, but which High Street shops can you buy them in?

newsagent's hardware shop chemist's stationer's

You can buy an adaptor in a hardware shop.



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Shopping in the High Street

- 1 **T 8.11** Listen and complete the conversations with the words in the boxes.

1 too many sort all enough

- A I'd like some batteries, please.
 B What sort do you want?
 A AA, please.
 B Would you like a packet of four or six?
 A Six is _____. Four is _____.
 B Anything else?
 A That's _____, thanks.

2 too big large else

- C Can I have some toothpaste, please?
 D Small or _____?
 C The large is _____. The small is fine.
 D Anything _____?
 C No, thanks. How much is that?

3 too much better only

- E I'm looking for a nice pen.
 F What about this one? It's £25.
 E No, that's _____. I don't want to spend that much.
 F Well, this one is £12.
 E That's _____. And I need some pencils as well.
 F There are ten pencils in this packet.
 E But I _____ want two!
 F I'm afraid I only have packets of ten. Sorry.

- 2 Work with a partner. Learn two of the conversations. Act them in front of the class.
 3 Have similar conversations using other things on the shopping list on p68.

Sounding polite

- 4 **T 8.12** Listen, and look at these lines of conversation in a café. Which sound more polite?

I'd like a coffee, please.	Can I have a sandwich?
I want a latte.	A cup of tea.
Give me some cake with that!	Could you bring me a smoothie?

- 5 Complete the conversation in a café.

- A Hi! What can I get you?
 B I'd like _____ a latte, please.
 A Sure. Have in or take away?
 B Have in.
 A And what size do you want? Small, medium, or large?
 B _____, please.
 A Would you like anything to eat? A croissant? Some toast?
 B _____ some toast, please?
 A No problem.
 B _____ some honey with the toast?
 A Sure. Take a seat and I'll bring it over.

- T 8.13** Listen and compare. Practise the conversation. Try to sound polite.

- 6 Have similar conversations in a café with different things to eat and drink.

