

Objectives

Grammar: Expressions of quantity, articles

Vocabulary: A piece of cake

Everyday English: Can you come for dinner?

Reading: Recipes for success

Listening: At the shops





- 1.** Are the foods in the photo healthy or unhealthy?
- 2.** Which ones do/don't you like?
- 3.** What is the connection between the photo and the unit title "Food for Thought"?



1. What did you eat and drink yesterday? Make a list!

2. Was that healthy?

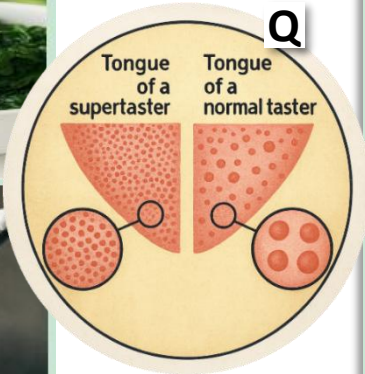
Language focus | Expressions of quantity

1. What do you think a supertaster is? Read about Abbie O'Sullivan and answer the questions.

- 1. What's her job?
- 2. Why is she good at it?
- 3. What is difficult for her to eat and drink?

2. Look at the nouns in the boxes on the right and find them in photos A-R.

vegetables	sweets	spinach	chocolate
spices	chillies	sugar	coffee
peas	olives	broccoli	water
taste buds	sprouts	milk	red wine
a glass of white wine		baby food	



work!"

Abbie Johnson – supertaster

Abbie eats a lot of baby food at work, but she never has any for lunch. She's a baby food taster, so eating baby food is her job. Abbie is a 'supertaster', someone with more taste buds on her tongue than most people. Babies and small children have three times as many taste buds as adults – most of us lose a lot of them as we grow older. That's why children often don't like things with very strong flavours, and it's usually adults who love olives and hot spicy curries. Abbie can taste things like babies do, so she helps her baby food company to make the food just right for them. When Abbie's not at work, being a supertaster can be a problem. It's not easy for her to eat or drink things with very strong flavours. That includes alcohol, too!

3. Read and complete the interview with Abbie with nouns from 2.

- 1. I: How much baby food do you eat in a day?
A: Quite a lot! About 500 spoonfuls. But they're small spoons!
- 2. I: How many taste buds do you have?
A: A lot! About 10–15,000 – the same as most babies.
- 3. I: At home, do you eat **a lot of** _____?
A: Yes, I love peas! But I only eat a little _____ and _____, and I can only eat **a few** _____.
- 4. I: Do you drink **any** _____?
A: No, I drink tea and **lots of** _____ to clean my taste buds.
- 5. I: And do you drink **much** _____?
A: I can only drink a **little** milk – it tastes like cream to me!
- 6. I: Did you eat **many** _____ as a child?
A: No. I don't like many sweet things, but I enjoy **a little** _____ if there isn't **much** _____ in it.
- 7. I: Do you use **any** hot _____ in your cooking?
A: No, I don't, and obviously, I don't eat any _____ – they're too hot for a lot of people!
- 8. I: And do you drink **any** alcohol?
A: Yes, I drink **some**. I don't drink **any** red _____, but I have a _____ wine sometimes. But definitely **no** beer! Bleurgh!

LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. Look at the expressions of quantity in **A**, **B**, and **C**. Which group goes with plural countable nouns? Which goes with uncountable nouns? Which goes with both?

A	B	C
How much ... ? not much a little	How many ... ? not many a few	some/any not any/no a lot of/lots of

2. *Much* and *many* are not usually used in positive (+) statements. Correct these sentences in two different ways.

There **are many** books in my bag. ✗
There's **much** homework tonight. ✗

3. Which of these sentences is a request?

Do we have **any** orange juice?
Can I have **some** orange juice?

Talking about you

4. Write things that you eat and drink (or you don't eat or drink) under the headings.

I eat/drink

- a lot of / lots of ...
- a few ... sometimes

I don't eat/drink

- any / many
- much / a lot of ...

5. Discuss the following questions.

- Do you think any of you are supertasters?
- Supertasters aren't often healthier than other people.
- Would you like to be a supertaster? Why/Why not?

Practice I Discussing grammar

1. Complete the following sentences.

some / any

1. Have they got _____ bananas?
2. She always takes _____ sugar with her coffee.
3. Can I borrow _____ money?
4. Are there _____ magazines here?
5. Can I have _____ cake, please?

much / many

6. Have you got _____ homework tonight?
7. We don't have _____ brown bread!
8. Did _____ students failed the exam?
9. Were there _____ people on the bus?
10. How _____ time have you got?

a little / a few / a lot of

11. I have _____ close friends. Two or three.
12. Daddy has _____ work to do, Emy. Go and play!
13. 'Would you like some ice-cream?' 'Just _____ please.'
14. She'll be ready in _____ minutes.
15. He speaks good Polish, but only _____ French.

Something/someone/somewhere

2. Complete the lines with the correct word.

Some any every no + thing one/body where

1. Sue is very secretive! She never tells _____.
2. Can I have _____ more? I'm still hungry.
3. There is _____ at the door. Can you please go and see who it is?
4. We slept here because we didn't have _____ else to sleep after the flood.
5. This is a very insecure country! _____ is safe!
6. Why are you now looking underneath the bed? Have you lost _____?
7. Can you please bring me _____ to clean this mess?
8. I haven't drunk _____ today! I'm deadly thirsty.
9. Would you like _____ to eat while we wait for the rest?

3. Listen to the sentences. There is one word missing in each one.

Say the complete sentence.



4.3

Do you know ... famous?

Do you know **anyone** famous?

The secret to a long life

1. Do you know anybody who lived to be a great age? How old were they? Why do you think they lived so long?

2. Read and listen to the text. Answer the questions.  4.4

- 1. How long did the grandfather live?
- 2. Where did he live?
- 3. What kind of shop did he have?
- 4. How many children did he have?
- 5. Why did everybody love him?
- 6. When did he stop work?
- 7. What was his secret to a long life?

LANGUAGE FOCUS - ARTICLES

- 1. Find examples of the definite article (*the*) and the indefinite article (*a/an*) in the text.
- 2. What do you notice about these phrases?

... came **by bus**
... went to **have lunch**
... before going **to bed**
- 3. Read the rules in Grammar Reference. Find some examples of these rules in the text.

Go to page 15-19 for grammar reference.

My grandfather’s shop

My grandfather lived until he was **101** years old. He was a shopkeeper. He had a fish and chip shop in an old village near a big, industrial town in the North of England. He had a son and a daughter. The daughter is my mother. The family lived above the shop.

In those days, fish and chips was the most popular dish in the whole country. My grandfather made the best fish and chips in the area. People came to the village by bus especially to get them.

Everybody loved my grandfather because he was such a happy and contented man. He worked hard, but once a week he closed the shop and went to have lunch (not fish and chips!) with friends in the local pub. He didn’t retire until he was 78 years old. He said that the secret to a long life was a glass of whisky before going to bed and lots of fish and chips.



Practice I Reading aloud

1. Fill in the lines about the grandfather with *the*, *a/an*, or *no article*.

1. My grandfather was ____ shopkeeper.
2. He lived in ____ North of England.
3. He had a fish and chip shop in ____ old village.
4. His family lived above ____ shop.
5. He made ____ best fish and chips in the area.
6. Some people came by ____ bus to the shop.
7. He closed the shop once ____ week.
8. He went to have ____ lunch with friends.
9. He liked to have ____ little whisky before bed.

Now listen and check. Read the lines aloud.  4.5

2. Complete the sentences with *a/an*, *the*, or *no article*.

1. A special award was given to ____ novelist Stephen King.
2. I didn't even know your sister was into art until you told me that she owns ____ Picasso.
3. I don't go out to ____ work. I work at ____ home.
4. I'm ____ marketing advice at ROCCON Ltd.
5. I'm ____ student. I'm studying to be ____ engineer.
6. Monica always has ____ fish and chips for ____ dinner.
7. What computer do you have? It's ____ Mac.
8. When Henry VIII was young, he knew ____ Anne Boleyn, and ____ history of England changed forever.

Good to check!

3. Find one mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. He's doctor, so he has breakfast at 6.45 a.m.
2. I don't eat pizza because I don't like spicy things
3. I'm reading one interesting book at the moment.
4. Lena's sisters go to a college by the bus.
5. My cousins rented the nice flat in the city.
6. The friendship is more important than success.
7. We live in middle of village, near the station.
8. 'Where are the students?' 'They're in a classroom.'

Recipe for success

1. Look at the photos in the texts.

- What do you call these foods in your country?
- Do you like them? Do you not? Why?
- If you like them, how often do you eat them? When?
- Which are your favourite ones?

2. Read the title and introduction. What was the accident for each of these foods?

3. Answer the questions about each/one article.

- What are they called in the US and in the UK?
- Who invented them? When and where?
- How did the accident happen?
- Who were the first people to try the result?
- What did they think of them?
- When did the food become a big success?
- Did the person make a lot of money from them? Why/Why not? Which company is successful as a result of it?
- How many are sold each year in the US?

DELICIOUS ACCIDENTS!

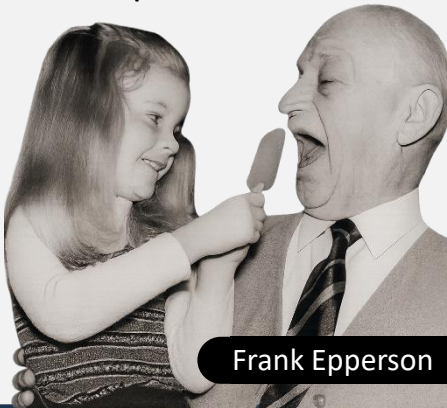
SOME OF THE MOST POPULAR FOODS WE EAT ARE ONLY WITH US BECAUSE OF A HAPPY ACCIDENT. SO WHAT'S THE UNEXPECTED STORY BEHIND THE CREATION OF ICE LOLLIES, CRISPS, AND CHOCOLATE CHIP COOKIES?

Ice Lollies

In the UK, they're 'ice lollies' but the original US name for them is 'popsicles'. And the wonderful truth is that this children's treat was actually invented by a child! It was a cold winter's afternoon in 1905. Eleven-year-old Frank Epperson was playing with friends on the front porch of his house in San Francisco, and made drinks for them by mixing flavoured powder with water. It got really cold, so the boys went inside. Frank left a glass of the drink outside, with the mixing stick standing in it. It was a bitterly cold night. In the morning, when Frank went out, he found the drink frozen in the glass, with the stick still inside it. He ran hot water over the glass, and pulled the frozen drink out with the stick. It looked good,



so he licked it with his tongue... it was good! He made more for his friends, and they liked them too. Frank called them 'Epsicles', but it wasn't until 17 years later, when Frank was making them for his own children, that he wondered if he could sell them. His children called them 'Popsicles', and when he began selling them in a nearby park, they were hugely popular. They were soon selling in their thousands. Two years later, in 1924, Frank got a patent for his Popsicles. He later sold the patent because he needed money. That was a mistake — the Popsicle company now sells two billion ice lollies a year in the US.



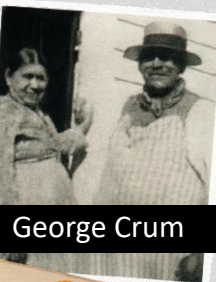
Frank Epperson

Crisps

They're called 'crisps' in the UK and 'potato chips' in the US, and you can find them everywhere. But there weren't any crisps around in 1853 when George Crum worked as a chef in Saratoga Springs, New York State. 'French-fried potatoes' were popular in restaurants, but they weren't like today's French fries. They were circles of potato, sliced and fried in oil, and you ate them with a fork. One day, a customer in George's restaurant thought his French-fried potatoes were sliced too thickly, and sent them back to the kitchen. George made some nice thin ones, but the customer sent those back too and asked for even thinner ones. George decided to teach the fussy customer a lesson. He cut some very thin slices of potato, which became hard and crisp when he fried them – impossible to eat with a fork. He waited for an angry complaint, but ... the customer loved them!



He ordered more, and other Customers also asked for them. George called them 'Saratoga Chips', and when he opened his own restaurant a few years later, one of the main attractions was a bowl of crisps on every table. George never got a patent for his potato crisps — but others saw the opportunity to make a lot of money. In 1926, someone had the idea of putting crisps into wax paper bags, and they sold as 'bag of crisps'. The first big successful brand of crisps was Lays, started by Hermann Lay in Nashville in 1932. Today, Lays sells over 1.5 billion dollars worth of crisps every year in the US.



George Crum

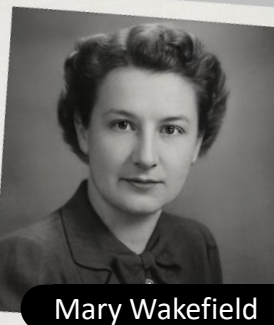


Chocolate Chip Cookies

What Americans call 'cookies' are usually called 'biscuits' in the UK, but even the British say 'chocolate chip cookie'. It's the most famous cookie, and it was first made by accident. In the 1930s, Mary Wakefield ran a hotel called 'The Toll House Inn' in Massachusetts, US. She was a great cook, and her guests loved her cookies. One day, she was making chocolate cookies when she discovered she didn't have any baking chocolate. She had some ordinary Nestlé's chocolate, so she used that instead. She broke it into small pieces, and mixed it into the cookie dough as usual – the chocolate always melted in the oven to produce dark brown cookies. But the Nestlé's chocolate didn't melt enough – there were pieces of it in the cookies when they came out of the oven.



Mary tried one of the cookies and ... it was delicious! Her guest agreed, and Mary's 'Toll House Crunch Cookies' became a popular treat. After Mary published the recipe in a local newspaper, Nestlé's noticed something strange — there was a huge increase in sales of their chocolate bars, but only in Massachusetts! They realised that Mary's recipe was the reason, and so they produced small chocolate chips. Mary got paid for all their chocolate bars. Mary's shop continued in return! Nestlé later made bags of chocolate chips for people to bake with, and so the chocolate chip cookie became a favourite in America (3.5 billion are sold there every year), and around the world.



Mary Wakefield

4. Which of the stories is your favourite?

5. Read the sentences below and fill them in with *a/an, the, no article, some or any*.

1. Frank left a drink outside with ____ stick in it. In ____ morning, ____ drink was frozen with ____ stick in the middle of it. It was ____ ice lolly!



2. A customer in ____ George's restaurant ordered ____ French fries. He sent ____ fries back and asked for ____ thinner ones.



3. Mary wanted to make ____ chocolate cookies, but she didn't have ____ baking chocolate. ____ chocolate she used didn't melt, and ____ result was ____ chocolate chip cookies.



6. Think of when something went wrong when you were cooking at home or eating in a restaurant. What happened? Explain.



1. Match the amounts in **A** with the things in **B**. How many phrases can you make?

A	B
	cake
	milk
	socks
a bag	chewing gum
a bottle	ham
a box	tissues
a bunch	bananas
a can	crisps
a loaf	jeans
a packet	paper
a pair	Coke
a piece	matches
a slice	bread
	tuna
	sweets
	flowers
	wine
	beer



Listen and check. 4.6

2. How much are some of the things in 1 in your country?
You can check on <https://www.numbeo.com/cost-of-living/>

At the shops

3. Listen to six conversations now. Where is each conversation taking place?

- a delicatessen
- an off-licence
- a café
- a newsagent's
- a chemist's
- a clothes shop

4. Listen again and complete the chart for each place. 4.7

What the customer wants to buy	How much they pay
1. <i>The Times newspaper, a box of ...</i>	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

5. Where did the people say these lines? What are they talking about?

A bottle of wine costs about £10, I think.

5. Where did the people say these lines?

What are they talking about?

1. Have you got any in blue?
2. I'll try the brown pair on, then.
3. To have here, or take away?
4. It looks good.
5. Do you want a bottle or packet?
6. Have you got any ID?
7. It'll go well with this lovely white loaf.

Audioscript 4.7.

1.

C: Can I have a copy of The Times, please.

S: That's one pound sixty, please.

C: And ... can I have a box of matches, too, please? And I'll take a packet of this chewing gum.

S: Sure. That's £2.90 altogether, then.

2.

C: Excuse me, how much are these shorts?

S: Those are £19.99 a pair.

C: Have you got any in blue?

S: No, sorry, they only come in black and brown.

C: OK. I'll try the brown pair on, then.

3.

C: Can I get two lattes and a bottle of sparkling water, please.

S: To have here, or take away?

C: To have here.

S: What size lattes?

C: Regular. And three slices of that chocolate cake, too, please. It looks good.

S: It is! So, that's £16.10, please.

4.

C: Could I have some paracetamol, please?

S: Do you want a bottle or a packet?

C: Er, two packets, please. And a box of tissues.

S: OK. That's £2.98, then.

5.

C: Four cans of beer and three packets of crisps, please.

S: How old are you?

C: 18.

S: You don't look 18. Have you got any ID?

C: Not on me, no.

S: Then I can't sell you the beer.

C: OK, I'll take the crisps then and four cans of Coke.

S: Right. £5.30, please.

6.

C: Four slices of ham, please.

S: Certainly, madam. There you go. Anything else?

C: Er, a piece of that blue cheese, please? Is it Roquefort?

S: No, it's Stilton. Very nice though. It'll go well with this lovely white loaf.

C: OK, I'll take one.

S: Lovely. That'll be £14.20 altogether.

1. Who are the people in the picture? What are they doing?
What are they eating and drinking?



2. Match a question in **A** with a reply in **B**.

A

- 1. Mm! This soup's lovely! Would you mind giving me the recipe?
- 2. Could you pass the salt, please?
- 3. Anyone for seconds?
- 4. Can I have some water, please?
- 5. Has everyone got room for dessert?
- 6. Would anyone like some more ice cream?
- 7. How would you like your coffee?
- 8. Can I get you some more wine?

B

- a. Not at all. I found it online – I'll email you a link to it.
- b. Well, I have! It looks fantastic! Did you make it yourself?
- c. Yes, please! I'd love another spoonful of the strawberry.
- d. Just a drop, please. I'm driving.
- e. Sure. Do you want still or sparkling?
- f. Yes, of course. Do you want the pepper, too?
- g. Black with no sugar, please. Do you have any decaf?
- h. No, thanks. It's delicious, but I couldn't eat another thing.

Listen and check. What is the next line? 🎧 4.8

3. Complete the requests (1-9) with *Can/Could I ...?* or *Can/Could you ...?*
Then, practise the conversations.

- 1. _____ have some apple juice, please?
- 2. _____ tell me where the toilets are?
- 3. _____ see the menu?
- 4. _____ use your phone to make a call, please?
- 5. _____ lend me an umbrella, please?
- 6. _____ take me to the station?
- 7. _____ help me with this homework, please?
- 8. _____ give me a lift to the airport?
- 9. _____ explain that again, please?

Can I have some juice, please?

Sorry, we...

Sure. Would you like ...?

4. Make requests from 3 more polite. Use *Could I/you possibly ...?* and *Would you mind + -ing?* Then listen and compare. 🎧 4.10

Style and synonyms

1. Complete the sentences with the adjectives and adverbs in the correct place.



Hi Joseph!

Greetings from France! We're having a nice time in the Alps, near Mont Blanc. We're not skiing, obviously, we're hiking. The mountains are nice at this time of year. There are lots of nice wild flowers.

Hope you enjoy getting a postcard! We had lunch in this nice restaurant today, and we wanted to send this postcard because the picture on it is so nice. The weather is nice, so the view really was nice!

The food was really nice too - Liam had steak and said the French fries were nice - worth climbing a mountain for! My 'Grandmother's roast chicken' was nice, but the chocolate 'Dôme' with spiced caramel sauce was truly nice! Sorry - I'm obviously hungry again after an afternoon hiking!

See you soon,

Love,

Ruby and Liam

2. Ruby uses nice 11 times. Complete these sentences with other adjectives from below. There is more than one possibility. Use each adjective at least once.

**clear and sunny | delicious | beautiful | out of this world | lovely | spectacular
good | excellent | fabulous | amazing | wonderful**

1. We're having a/an _____ time in the Alps, near Mont Blanc.
2. The mountains are _____ at this time of year.
3. There are lots of _____ wild flowers.
4. We had lunch in this _____ restaurant today.

5. We wanted to send this postcard because the picture on it is so _____.
6. The weather was _____, so the view really was _____!
7. The food was really _____, too.
8. Lucas said the French fries were _____.
9. My 'Grandmother's roast chicken' was _____.
10. The chocolate 'Dôme' with spiced caramel sauce was truly _____.

3. Optional. Read the postcard aloud, using a variety of adjectives.

4. Think of a holiday place you visited where they had beautiful postcards. Write a postcard from there. Use the adjective nice only once.

You can write about:

- the journey itself
- the weather during your stay
- the accommodation
- the food and snacks
- some things you did yesterday and earlier today
- some things you are going to do later today and tomorrow

Countable and Uncountable nouns

1. It is important to understand the difference between countable and uncountable nouns.

Countable nouns		Uncountable nouns	
a bottle	a pen	water	sand
an iPhone	an egg	Information	music
a coin		money	

We can say *three cups, two girls, ten pounds*. We can count them.
We cannot say *two waters, three musics, one money*. We cannot count them.

2. Countable nouns can be singular or plural.

This **mug** is full.
These **mugs** are dirty!

Uncountable nouns can only be singular.

The **water** is cold.
The **weather** was great.

much and many

1. We use *much* with uncount nouns in questions and negatives.

How **much money** did he have when he died?
There isn't **much juice** left.

2. We use *many* with count nouns in questions and negatives.

How **many people** were at the party?
I didn't take **many photos** on holiday.

some and any

1. *Some* is used in positive sentences.

I'd like **some** milk.

2. *Any* is used in questions and negatives.

There's hardly **any** sugar left.
Have you got **any** brothers and sisters?
We don't have **any** washing-up liquid.
I didn't buy **any** fruit, I'm sorry!

3. We use *some* in questions that are requests or offers.

Can I have **some** more bread?
Would you like **some** tea?

4. The rules are the same for *someone, anything, anybody, somewhere, etc.*

I've got **something** for you.
Hello? Is **anybody** here?
There isn't **anywhere** to go in my city.

A few and a little

1. We use *a few* with countable nouns.

There are **a few** cookies left, but not many.

2. We use *a little* with uncountable nouns.

I only have **a little** time.

a lot/lots of

1. We use *a lot / lots of* with both count and uncount nouns.

There is **a lot of** sugar.
I've got **lots of** job offers.

2. *A lot / lots of* can be used in questions and negatives.

Are there **lots of** visitors in this museum?
There isn't **a lot of** butter, but there's enough.



1. The indefinite article *a* or *an* is used with singular, countable nouns to refer to a thing or an idea for the first time.

We have **a gym** and **a pool** in the hotel.
There's a **market** near the city centre.

2. The definite article *the* is used with singular and plural, countable and uncountable nouns when both the speaker and the listener know the thing or idea already.

We have **a** cat and **a** dog. **The** cat is black, but **the** dog is just all brownish.
I'm going to **the** supermarket. Do you want anything? (We both know which supermarket.)

Indefinite article

The indefinite article is used:

1. with professions.

I'm **a** philosopher.
She's **an** engineer.

2. with some expressions of quantity.

a pair of a little a couple a few

3. with some expressions of frequency.

once a week three times a day

4. in exclamations with *what + a countable noun*.

What a hot day!
What a pity!

Definite article

The definite article is used:

1. before seas, rivers, hotels, pubs, theatres, museums, and newspapers.

the United States The Pacific Ocean The Times The violin
the British Museum the Rhone

2. if there is only one of something.

the sun the Queen the government

3. with superlative adjectives.

She's **the richest** woman in the world.
The more, the better.

No article

There is no article:

1. before plural and uncountable nouns when talking about things in general.

I like sweet potatoes.
Yogurt is good for you.

2. before countries, towns, streets, languages, magazines, meals, airports, stations, and mountains.

I travelled to Uruguay.
We went to Mount Everest last summer.

3. with some expressions of frequency.

at home at/to school/university by car in/to bed by bus
by train at/to work by plane on foot

She goes to work **by bus**.
I was **at home** yesterday evening.

4. in exclamations with *what + a countable noun*.

What beautiful **sweater**! **What** loud **music**!

Note: In the phrase go home, there is no article and no preposition.
I went **home** early. NOT ~~I went to home~~.

