



Week 11

Unit 4

Food and Restaurant

(114-101 English I)

Version: 1 : 2554

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WORLD CAFÉ

Outline

Vocabulary about...

food and
restaurant

Grammar about...

- There is/there are
- Article "the"
- Non-count nouns
and count nouns
- How much/how
many
- Some/any

Vocabulary

Today's Specials

A



Potato soup
Colombian Style



Fried squid
with spicy tomato sauce



S

Mixed green salad



Tomato onion salad

E

Brazilian steak



Grilled fish



Roast chicken



D

Ice cream



Apple pie



German chocolate cake



Vocabulary



B

Vocabulary



(n.) *an official suggestion
about the best thing to do*

R _____

Vocabulary



(n.) the liquid that comes from fruit and vegetables

J

Vocabulary



(v.) to cook food under or over a very strong heat

g _ _ _ _

Vocabulary



(n.) *products made from milk*

D _____

Vocabulary



(n.) the small hard seeds of food plants such as wheat, rice, etc.

G _ _ _ _ _

GRAMMAR

There is and there are with count and non-count nouns

Use there is with non-count nouns and singular count nouns.

Use there are with plural count nouns.

There's milk and an apple in the fridge.

There are oranges, too. But **there aren't** any vegetables.

Use there is with anything and nothing.

Is there anything to eat? (No, **there is** nothing.)

NOT ~~Are there~~ anything to eat?

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- More on non-count nouns
- Expressing quantities
- How much / how many
- Spelling rules

Remember:

- Count nouns name things you can count. They are singular or plural.
- Non-count nouns name things you cannot count. They are not singular or plural.
- Don't use a, an, or a number with non-count nouns.
rice NOT ~~a rice~~ NOT ~~rices~~

See page 122 for a more complete list of non-count nouns.

GRAMMAR

Definite article the

Use the definite article the to name something a second time.

A: It comes with a salad.

B: OK. I'll have **the salad**.

Also use the to talk about something specific.

A: Would you like an appetizer? (not specific; general)

B: Yes. **The fried clams** sound delicious. (specific; they're on the menu)

A: I'm in the mood for seafood. (not specific; general)

B: Then I recommend **the grilled shrimp**. (also specific; they're on the menu)

Remember:

The indefinite articles are
a and an.

a salad	an appetizer
a beverage	an entrée

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• Some and any

Non-count nouns: categories and verb agreement

Non-count nouns are common in the following categories:

abstract ideas: health, advice, help, luck, fun

sports and activities: tennis, swimming, golf, basketball

illnesses: cancer, AIDS, diabetes, dengue

academic subjects: English, chemistry, art, mathematics

foods: rice, milk, sugar, coffee, fat

All non-count nouns require a singular verb.

Fat **isn't** good for you.

Mathematics **is** my favorite subject.

A Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Coffee _____ (be) my favorite beverage. | 4 Influenza _____ (cause) pain and fever. |
| 2 Rice _____ (be) very good for you, even when you are sick. | 5 Darkness _____ (frighten) some people, but I don't know why. |
| 3 Mathematics _____ (create) problems for many students, but not for me! | 6 Medical advice _____ (help) people decide what to do about their health. |

B Complete the following sentences with a or an. If the noun is a non-count noun, write an X.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 He has _____ diabetes. | 5 There's _____ egg on the shelf. |
| 2 She would like to eat _____ banana. | 6 Does the restaurant serve _____ rice with the chicken? |
| 3 "_____ apple a day keeps the doctor away." | 7 He always gives _____ good advice. |
| 4 Would you like _____ appetizer? | 8 My family loves _____ music. |

Non-count nouns: expressing quantities

We can make many non-count nouns countable:

a slice of bread, **a loaf of** bread, **three pieces of** bread, **two kinds of** bread

The following phrases are used with non-count nouns in order to make them countable:

liquids: a glass of, two cups of, a liter of, six gallons of, a bottle of, a can of

solids: a cup of, a piece of, three slices of, a kilo of, a spoonful of

C On a separate sheet of paper, complete each statement with a countable quantity.

(Note: More than one phrase of quantity may be possible.)

liquids

- 1 This soup is so creamy. It has two ____ milk in it.
- 2 She must be very thirsty. This is her third ____ water.
- 3 My car has a big gas tank. It holds ____ gas.

solids

- 4 I ate ____ cheese and now I feel sick.
- 5 A club sandwich doesn't have two ____ bread.
It has three ____ bread.
- 6 I like my tea sweet. Please put in ____ sugar.

Questions with How much and How many

Ask questions with How much for non-count nouns. Ask questions with How many for count nouns.

How much rice is in the soup? Not much. Two cups.

How many eggs are in the fridge? Not many. Three.

D Complete each question with How much or How many.

1 _____ bread do we need?

5 _____ oil should I put in this salad?

2 _____ salt did you put in the beef stew?

6 _____ cheese is there in the fridge?

3 _____ hot pepper do you like?

7 _____ slices of bread do you want?

4 _____ spoonfuls of sugar do you want
in your tea?

8 _____ cups of coffee did you drink?

Words that can be count nouns or non-count nouns

Some nouns can be used as count or non-count nouns. The word is the same, but the meaning is different.

non-count use

Chicken is delicious.

Let's watch **TV**.

The sun provides **light**.

count use

I bought two **chickens**.

We have three **TVs** in our house.

It's too bright in here. Turn off one of the **lights**.

Some words can have a count sense or a non-count sense without any real difference in meaning.

I'm in the mood for **salad**. OR I'm in the mood for a **salad**.

I'd like **steak** for dinner. OR I'd like a **steak** for dinner.

Plural count nouns: spelling rules

Add **-s** to most nouns.

cup **cups**

appetizer **appetizers**

apple **apples**

If a noun ends in a consonant and **-y**, change the **y** to **i** and add **-es**.

cherry **cherries**

berry **berries**

BUT: Do not change the **y** when the letter before the **y** is a vowel.

boy **boys**

Add **-es** to nouns that end in **-ch**, **-o**, **-s**, **-sh**, **-x**, or **-z**.

lunch **lunches**

radish **radishes**

tomato **tomatoes**

box **boxes**

glass **glasses**

E Write the plural form of the following count nouns.

1 clam _____

4 olive _____

7 french fry _____

2 snack _____

5 spoonful _____

8 sandwich _____

3 cup _____

6 pear _____

9 vegetable _____

10 potato _____

Some and any

Use **some** and **any** to describe an indefinite number or amount.

There are **some** apples in the fridge. (Indefinite number: we don't know how many.)

Are there **any** oranges? (Indefinite number: no specific number being asked about.)

They are bringing us **some** coffee. (Indefinite amount: we don't know how much.)

Use **some** with non-count nouns and with plural count nouns in affirmative statements.

non-count noun plural count noun

We need **some** milk and **some** bananas.

Use **any** with non-count nouns and plural count nouns in negative statements.

non-count noun plural count noun

We don't want **any** cheese, and we don't need **any** apples.

Use **any** or **some** in questions with count and non-count nouns. There is no difference in meaning.

Do you need **any** cookies or butter? Do you need **some** cookies or butter?

A Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative. Follow the example.

There is some coffee in the kitchen. There isn't any coffee in the kitchen.

1 There are some onions on the table. _____

2 We have some cookies. _____

3 They need some onions for the soup. _____

4 She's buying some fruit at the market. _____

5 The Reeds want some eggs for breakfast. _____

6 I want some butter on my sandwich. _____

7 There is some chicken in the fridge. _____

8 They need some cheese for the pasta. _____

B Complete each sentence with some or any.

1 I don't want _____ more coffee, thank you.

5 The restaurant is making _____ pies for the party.

2 There isn't _____ salt in this soup.

6 It's too bad that there isn't _____ soup.

3 We don't see _____ sandwiches on the menu.

7 I don't see _____ menus on those tables.

4 They need _____ sugar for their tea.

8 There are _____ eggs for the omelette.

Quiz

1. “soup” is a kind of _____.

1. entrées
2. beverage
3. appetizer
4. dessert

2. Joan wants to buy products made of grains.
Which kinds of products will he buy?

1. cheese, corn oil, pie, cake
2. pasta, rice, noodles, bread
3. clams, olive oil, rice, noodles
4. bread, butter, pasta, rice

Quiz

3. Milk or yogurt is a kind of _____.

1. fruit
2. vegetables
3. dairy products
4. sweets

4. A: _____ there anything to eat in your fridge?

B: _____.

1. Are/ Yes, there are.
2. Are/ Yes, there is.
3. Is/ Yes, there are.
4. Is/ Yes, there is.

Quiz

5. Customer: Is there _____ children's menu?

Server: Yes, there is. Here you are.

Would you like to start with _____ appetizer?

Customer: Certainly.

1. the/a

2. the/an

3. a/a

4. a/an

Reference

- ◎ Saslow, J & Ascher, A (2011). *Top Notch: English for Today's World 1*. 2nd ed. USA: Pearson Education.
- ◎ Saslow, J & Ascher, A (2011). *Top Notch: English for Today's World 1 (Workbook)*. 2nd ed. USA: Pearson Education.