

# UNIT 3



## ROUTINES

### Looking ahead

*In this unit you will learn about typical routines both at home and at work. You will learn about ordering drinks in a bar or in a pub. You will compare holidays in different countries.*

### Vocabulary

- times of the day
- days of the week
- months of the year
- the seasons
- public holidays
- expressions with have and got

### Grammar

- the simple present tense.





*7 o'clock*



*7.15 a.m.*

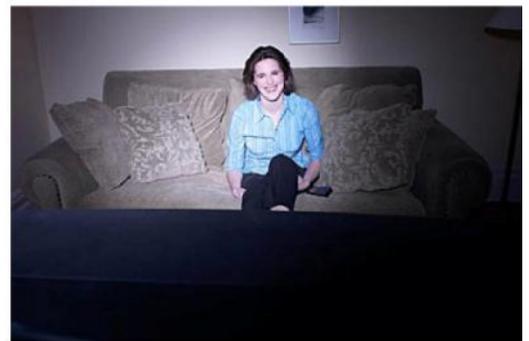
*7.45 a.m.*



*8.30 a.m.*



*midday*



*9 o'clock*



*11.00 p.m.*



## What time is it?

### Exercise 3.1

*What time is it in each picture?*

### Exercise 3.2

*Complete the following sentences:*

1. I wake up at.....
2. I eat breakfast at.....
3. I go to work at.....
4. I answer my e-mails at.....
5. I have lunch at.....
6. I watch T.V. at.....
7. I go to bed at.....

## WORKING WITH VOCABULARY

### Times of day

#### Exercise 3.3

*Look at the following times of day, which we can say in two ways:*

8.00	eight a.m.	or	eight o'clock (in the morning)
8.15	eight fifteen	or	(a) quarter past eight
8.30	eight thirty	or	half past eight
8.45	eight forty-five	or	(a) quarter to nine
8.55	eight fifty-five	or	five (minutes) to nine
9.05	nine-o-five	or	five (minutes) past nine
9.10	nine ten	or	ten (minutes) past nine
10.04	ten-o-four	or	four minutes past ten
10.12	ten twelve	or	twelve minutes past ten
7.00	seven p.m.	or	seven o'clock (in the evening)
11.00	eleven p.m.	or	eleven o'clock (at night)



Say these times:

<b>10.10</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>2.45</b>
<b>6.00</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>8.20</b>
<b>0.14</b>	<b>7.19</b>	

**Note 1**

**in the morning** or **a.m.** up to 12.00 noon  
(ante meridiem)

---

**in the afternoon** or **p.m.** from 12.00 noon until 5.00 or  
(post meridiem) 6.00 p.m.

---

**in the evening** from 5.00 or 6.00 p.m. until  
midnight (12.00 p.m.)

---

**at night** usually from 8.00 p.m. onwards

---

**at the weekend** Saturday and Sunday

What is the morning/afternoon in your country?

**Note 2**

The 24 hour clock is used at stations and airports:

- 10.30 p.m. is 22.30 (twenty-two thirty),
- 6.15 p.m. is 18.15 (eighteen fifteen).



# WORKING WITH SPEAKING

## Routine activities

### Exercise 3.4

- What time do you have breakfast/lunch?
- What time do you start work?
- What time do you finish work?

*Now complete a typical day for yourself and your partner:*

Activities	You Times	Your partner Times
get up		
start work		
have lunch		
finish work		
have your evening meal		
go to bed		

*Now tell the class about your partner, like this:*

- X gets up at \_\_\_\_\_.
- He/She starts work at \_\_\_\_\_.



# WORKING WITH LISTENING

## Steve and Pat's routines

### Exercise 3.5

*Listen to Steve and Pat describing their daily routines. As you listen complete their diaries. The first one is already partly completed.*

<b>1. Steve:</b>	8.30	Arrive at work. Plan the day
	9.00	
	10.00	Have a meeting
	11.00	Work in the storeroom
	1.00	
	2.00	
	5.00	

<b>2. Pat:</b>	8.30	
	9.00	Phone union office. Work in Foreign Exchange Department.
	10.00	
	12.30	
	2.00	
	5.00	



## What do you do at.....?

### Exercise 3.6

*Now practise daily routines at work. Decide who is Person A and who is Person B. Add activities for each time on the list. Don't show your partner!*

*Ask: What do you do at eight o'clock? etc.*

	Person A	Person B
8.00		
8.30		
10.00	have a meeting	
11.00		tour the factory
12.00	visit a branch office	
1.00		
2.00	work in the office	
3.00		go to headquarters
4.00	see a section leader	
5.00		write notes on meeting



# WORKING WITH VOCABULARY

## Days of the week

*Look at the days of the week:*

<b>Monday:</b>	work
<b>Tuesday:</b>	work
<b>Wednesday:</b>	work
<b>Thursday:</b>	work
<b>Friday:</b>	work
<b>Saturday:</b>	free! - weekend
<b>Sunday:</b>	free! - weekend

## Alison's weekly routine

### Exercise 3.7

*Listen and read: Alison is explaining her weekly routine:*

On **Monday** I usually go to Head Office in Oxford.

On **Tuesday** I'm in my own office. In the evening I go to the Sports Club.

On **Wednesday** I have a lot of meetings.

On **Thursday** I visit people in the town.

On **Friday** I'm back in my office again.

On **Saturday** I'm very busy: I go to the supermarket and I clean the house.

On **Sunday** I go to church and then I visit my family or friends.

## Your routine

### Exercise 3.8

*Which days do you do the following? At what time? Prepare two or three sentences. Here are some phrases to help you:*



- go to the supermarket
- go to work
- go home
- clean the house/car
- visit relatives/friends
- entertain relatives/friends
- go the cinema/theatre/sports centre
- work in the garden
- go to the café or restaurant
- go for a walk in the country(side)

*Add any other activities from your own routine.*

## WORKING WITH VOCABULARY

### Months and Seasons

#### Exercise 3.9.1

 <p><b>March</b> <b>April</b> <b>May</b></p>	 <p><b>September</b> <b>October</b> <b>November</b></p>
<p><b>June</b> <b>July</b> <b>August</b></p> 	<p><b>December</b> <b>January</b> <b>February</b></p> 



## Public holidays

### Exercise 3.9.2

In England and Wales, there are eight public holidays (also known as Bank Holidays) per year. (Scotland and Northern Ireland have some different holidays.)

- When are the public holidays in your country?
- When do they occur?

England and Wales	Your country
1st January: New Year's Day	
March or April: Good Friday	
March or April: Easter Monday	
The first Monday in May: May Day	
The last Monday in May: Spring Bank Holiday	
The last Monday in August: Summer Bank Holiday	
25th December: Christmas Day	
26th December: Boxing Day	



## Holidays in the United Kingdom

### Exercise 3.9.3

*Match up the following texts with these holidays:*

- A Christmas Day
- B May Day
- C Easter
- D Boxing Day

1. Children (and others!) receive chocolate eggs. An older tradition was to paint ordinary hard-boiled eggs which were sometimes hidden or rolled down a hill.



2. This day got its name because in the past it was the custom for rich people to put gifts or money into a box. The box was opened on this day and the contents distributed to the poor.

3. Families come together and give presents to each other. Many people have a traditional lunch and eat roast turkey, sausages and roast potatoes and have a special pudding made with dried fruit and spices.



4. This is the traditional day for workers to celebrate together. As in many other countries, trade unions march through the streets with banners, but these rallies are being replaced with other activities. In the U.K. the Bank Holiday is on the first Monday on the month, not the first day of the month.

*Work with a colleague. Ask the question:*

What special customs or traditions are connected with Public Holidays in your country?

*Now write five sentences describing these customs or traditions.*



# WORKING WITH LANGUAGE

## The present simple tense

### The final 's'

### Exercise 3.10

*Look at these examples of the present simple tense:*

I start work at half past eight

You start work at half past eight

We both start work at half past eight

Flavio starts work at nine

Michelle starts at nine

They start work at nine

Anya starts work at eight o'clock

She starts work at eight o'clock

Kam starts work at six o'clock

He starts work at six

*Fill in the gaps with starts or start*

1. Philippe \_\_\_\_\_ work at 6 o'clock.
2. Pablo \_\_\_\_\_ work at 5 am.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ work at 9 o'clock.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ work at 9 o'clock too.
5. We both \_\_\_\_\_ work at 9.00.
6. Carla \_\_\_\_\_ work at 2 in the afternoon.
7. Juan \_\_\_\_\_ work at 3 pm.
8. They both \_\_\_\_\_ work in the afternoon.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ work at 10 in the evening.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ work at 6 am.



# WORKING WITH LANGUAGE

## The present simple tense – regular verbs

*Look at these examples of regular verbs in the present simple form:*

Simple present form (all regular verbs):

I	work	every day
You	walk	to the office
He	works	in Helsinki
She	plays	tennis
The train	leaves	at nine o'clock
We	clean	the house on Saturday
You	visit	Head Office each week
They	play	football on Sunday

### Negative forms

To make the negative we use:

I, you, we, they	+	do + not + verb
he, she, it	+	does + not + verb

We usually use the short forms for these:

<b>don't</b>	+	verb
<b>doesn't</b>	+	verb

**e.g.** I don't work  
you don't work

he doesn't work  
she doesn't play  
it doesn't leave

we don't clean  
they don't play

### Examples:

☐ I work Monday to Friday; I don't work Saturday and Sunday.



- ❑ It rains a lot in Britain; it doesn't rain much in Spain.
- ❑ I don't go to the supermarket during the week; I go at the weekend.
- ❑ He doesn't clean the house (because his wife does all the housework).
- ❑ Carlo doesn't cook (because Flavio is a very good cook).

### **Use of the simple present**

In English the simple present tense is used:

1. For a state which exists now, or a fact which is generally true:
  - I like swimming.
  - CFDT is a French trade union.

It is also used to describe present states which may change:

- Where do you live? I live in London.
2. For present habits, or actions which are repeated regularly, and which are sometimes also indicated by the use of a frequency adverb such as normally, generally, usually, mostly, etc.:
    - I normally travel to work by train.
    - I usually come home at 6 o'clock.
  3. To describe a present event, something which is happening at the very moment of speaking. This use can often be seen in newspaper headlines:
    - Italy wins the World Cup!
  4. To express the future for fixed or planned events:
    - The train leaves at 18.43
    - The shop opens at 2 pm
  5. To express the future in 'if' clauses:
    - If it rains, we'll come home early.
    - If he rings, tell him I'll be back later.



## Negative forms

### Exercise 3.11

*Write or say the negative forms of the following.*

*Add the correct sentence if you can.*

#### **Example:**

Alison goes to the supermarket on Thursday evening

*Alison doesn't go to the supermarket on Thursday evening. She goes on Saturday.*

1. Alison goes to Head Office on Wednesday.
2. Alison goes to the Sports Club on Sunday.
3. Steve starts work at nine o'clock.
4. Carla starts work at half past eight.
5. Pablo starts work at nine o'clock.
6. Flavio comes from Germany.
7. Edna has one daughter.
8. Alison visits her family on Monday.
9. Pablo belongs to the union Unite.
10. Anya comes from Italy.

What **don't** you do?

**Anya says:** I don't drink coffee after 9 p.m. (because it keeps me awake).

I don't have lunch or eat cakes (because I want to be slim).

**Flavio says:** I don't drink alcohol before 6 p.m. (because it makes me sleepy).

I don't go to bed before midnight (because I like to watch TV or read).

What don't **you** do?

*Tell your group, and give a reason why.*



## WORKING WITH LISTENING

### Tom's routine

#### Exercise 3.12

*Listen to Tom talking about his routine and answer the following questions:*

1. Does he work part-time? Yes/No, he.....
2. Is each day the same? Yes/No.....
3. What time does he start work? He.....
4. What does he do first in the morning?
5. What does he do next?
6. How many miles does he travel in a day?
7. What does he do when he returns to the office?
8. What does he do at the weekend?



## WORKING WITH VOCABULARY

### Expressions with *have*

#### Exercise 3.13

*Study the following:*

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>have a meeting</i>  | I have a meeting every morning at 9.00.  |
| <i>have lunch</i>      | I have lunch every day at 12.30.   |
| <i>have a walk</i>     | We usually have a walk on Sunday afternoon.  |
| <i>have a drink</i>    | I usually have a drink when I come home from work  |
| <i>have a meal</i>     | Sometimes we have a meal in a restaurant.  |
| <i>have tea</i>        | We always have a cup of tea in the morning.  |
| <i>have (a) coffee</i> | Shall we have a coffee? Would you like (to have) a coffee?<br>I never have a cup of coffee at night. |



*How many sentences can you make from the table?*

I	always usually sometimes never	have	a meeting a meal a cup of coffee a drink a walk a swim	after work in the morning in the evening after 1.00 p.m. on Sunday on Saturday
---	---	------	---	---

## WORKING WITH WRITING

### Your usual day or week

#### Exercise 3.14

*Now write about your usual day or week.*

1. On Monday I usually start work at .....
2. I finish at .....
3. In the evening I .....
4. On Tuesday I .....
5. On Wednesday I .....
6. On Thursday I .....
7. On Friday I .....
8. At the weekend I .....



## WORKING WITH VOCABULARY

### Phrases with *get*

**Get** is a verb which we use very often, especially in phrases, for example:

to get something	Can I get you something? I'll get something for you.
to get a drink	Can I get you a drink?
to get up	I usually get up at 7.30 am.
to get off	It's best if you get off at the next stop.
get on	We'll get on the train at Bordeaux. They get on really well with their new neighbours.

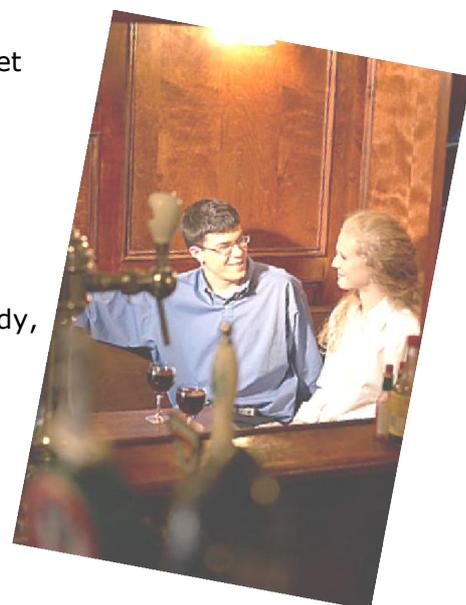
Do you know any others?

## WORKING WITH LISTENING

### In the bar - some trade unionists are having a drink.

#### Exercise 3.15

- Paul: Actually, it's my birthday today. Let me get everyone the next drink.
- Jim: Certainly not, we'll get something special for you. Happy birthday!
- Edna: Many happy returns of the day!
- Paul: Thanks very much.
- Jim: Paul, what would you like? A brandy, a whisky?
- Paul: Oh, a whisky, please.
- Jim: O.K. Edna, what about you?
- Edna: A glass of wine, please.
- Jim: Red or white?



Edna: Dry white, please.  
 Jim: I'll have a pint of bitter.  
*Jim gets the drinks:*  
 Jim: A whisky, a dry white wine and pint of bitter. Thanks.  
 Jim: Cheers! Happy birthday, Paul.  
 Edna: Happy birthday! All the best!  
 Paul: Thanks. Cheers!

## WORKING WITH SPEAKING

### Practise:

A: What would you like?  
 B: I'd like/I'll have.....  
 A: Here you are/There you go. Cheers!  
 B: Cheers!



- a pint (of beer)
- a half (half a pint of beer)
- a half of lager
- a glass of wine
- a brandy
- a whisky
- a shandy (beer and lemonade)
- an orange juice
- a lemonade
- a mineral water (sparkling/still)



### Note:

In the U.K. bars are usually referred to as pubs (public houses), many are open all day and all evening. Bar meals such as sausage and chips or sandwiches are very common. A group of friends or colleagues often buy drinks in rounds. One person buys the drinks, then another member



of the group and so on. People often say 'Cheers!' before they start to drink.

- What time do bars open and close in your country?
- What do people usually drink?
- Do people buy drinks in rounds in your country?
- Do people usually say anything like 'Cheers!' before they start to drink?

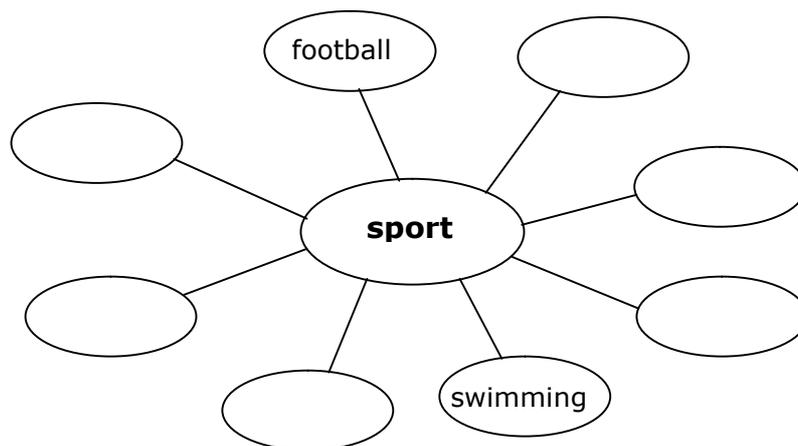
### Exercise 3.16

In the bar what topics do you talk about with your colleagues?

television	sport	holidays	music
work	food	money	hobbies
family matters	politics	films	union

*Work with a partner. Make up a mindmap for three of these topics.*

**For example:**



*Share your mind-maps with the whole group.*



# WORKING WITH READING

## Working hours in Britain

### Exercise 3.17

According to the Office of National Statistics (ONS) full time workers in the U.K. in 2006 averaged 39.5 hours a week, however, just over 20% of workers worked more than 45 hours a week. U.K. workers have less paid leave than workers in the EU (20 days per year compared to 25-30 days in the EU).

Many factory workers, bus and train drivers and supermarket staff work shifts: for example, night shift, afternoon or evening shift. Many people work flexi-time (flexible working hours, especially in banking, financial and business sectors.

The TUC (Trades Union Congress) named 22nd February, 2008 'Work your proper hours a day' and called on people who often work extra hours to mark this day by turning up for work on time, taking a proper lunch break and leaving at the correct time.

According to the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (a social policy research and development charity) 4 out of 5 mothers whose partner/husband works more than 48 hours a week want them to work fewer hours as long working hours are damaging family life.

**Note:** The TUC has 59 affiliated unions representing 6.5 million workers in the U.K.

Text made up with information from the following websites:

[www.cipd.co.uk/subjects/wrkgtime/general/ukworkhrs.htm](http://www.cipd.co.uk/subjects/wrkgtime/general/ukworkhrs.htm)

[www.worksmart.org.uk/workyourproperhoursday/index.php](http://www.worksmart.org.uk/workyourproperhoursday/index.php)

[www.tuc.org.uk/work\\_life/index.cfm?mins=4748&minors=474](http://www.tuc.org.uk/work_life/index.cfm?mins=4748&minors=474)

*Now try to answer the following questions:*

1. How many hours a week on average do full-time workers in Britain work?
2. What percentage work more than 45 hours a week?
3. How many days paid leave per year do EU workers have?
4. What date did the TUC name for their 'Work your proper hours day'?



*Now ask and answer these questions with a partner about your country:*

5. How many hours do you work per week?
6. How many hours per week do people normally work in your country?
7. How many days holiday do you have each year?
8. Give examples of flexi-time.
9. Give examples of shift working.
10. How do long working hours damage family life?



## Key words for Unit 3

Time	Days of the week	Months of the year
10.00 ten o'clock	Monday	January
10.15 (a) quarter past ten	Tuesday	February
10.30 half past ten	Wednesday	March
10.45 (a) quarter to eleven	Thursday	April
	Friday	May
	Saturday	June
	Sunday	July
		August
		September
		October
		November
		December

### Working hours

English	Your language
full-time	
part-time	
shift work	
flexi-time	

### Frequency adverbs

English	Your language
always	
usually	
sometimes	
never	



## Verbs

English	Your language
to be	
to have	
to get up	
to go to bed	
to start	
to finish	
to arrive	
to leave	
to come	
to go	
to work	
to visit	
to write	

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## Looking back

***Now that you have finished the unit, you should be able to:***

- tell the time and say the date in English
- talk about your daily and weekly routine
- describe other people's routine
- order drinks in a bar
- use the simple present tense (positive and negative forms)



# UNIT 4



## SPARE TIME

### Looking ahead

*In this unit you will learn about some typical spare time interests. You will learn to talk about your own spare time interests and you will learn to talk about what is on television.*

*You will also study the following:*

### Vocabulary

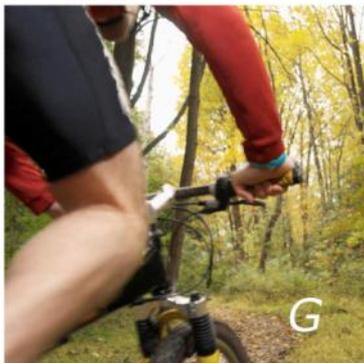
- the names of different spare time activities
- how often we do things
- how to talk about the weather

### Grammar

- sentences in the negative
- questions with when? and where?
- the past simple tense



## Hobbies and sports



## Leisure Activities

### Exercise 4.1.1

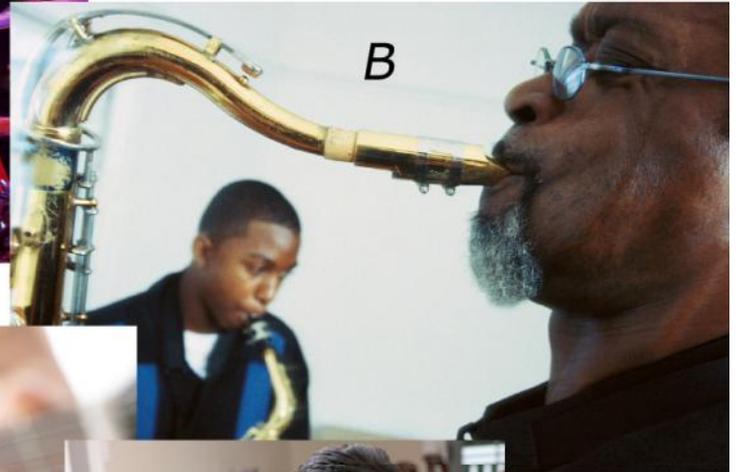
*Identify as many things as possible in these photos.*

Can you name the sports?



### Exercise 4.1.2

What can you identify in the following photos?



# WORKING WITH VOCABULARY

## How often?

### Exercise 4.2.1

*Study the phrases below:*

- every morning
- every afternoon
- every evening
- every day
- every other day
- every Tuesday
  
- once a week
- twice a week
- three times a week
  
- on Tuesdays and Thursdays
- once a month
- the first Saturday of every month
- four times a month
- often

### Exercise 4.2.2

*Look at some of the words for spare time activities or hobbies.*

Can you add some more?

walk	play the guitar
run	play the piano
cycle	play the saxophone
swim/go swimming	play tennis
play football	



**Examples:**

- Pedro plays football every Saturday.
- Livia plays tennis twice a week.
- Ana goes swimming every other day.
- Nestor plays the guitar at school.
- Pierre plays the saxophone every evening.

*Fill up the chart with activities that you do during the week.*

Day	Time	Activity
Monday	<b>Example:</b> 6.00 p.m.	football
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday		



*Using the information on the charts, work with a partner and ask:*

➤ What do you do in your spare time?

**e.g.** I play football every Monday

I go swimming every other day

*Now tell the whole group what activities you partner does each week:*

**e.g.** Per goes swimming every other day.

Jim plays football every Monday evening

## WORKING WITH LISTENING

### Spare time activities

#### Exercise 4.3

*Now listen to two trade unionists talking about their hobbies.*

*Fill in the missing words.*

**Alison:** What do you do in your (1) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Paul:** Well, I usually watch (2) \_\_\_\_\_. What about you?

**Alison:** I'm a member of a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ club.

**Paul:** Oh, what does that involve?

**Alison:** We meet every (4) \_\_\_\_\_ from 7-9 in order to practise and then we have matches on Fridays or Saturday.

**Paul:** Sounds (5) \_\_\_\_\_!

**Alison:** And we have social activities as well. We always have a New Year party and a summer party. And of course we usually stay on for a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ after the practice on Thursday.



# WORKING WITH SPEAKING

## What do you do in your spare time?

### Exercise 4.4

*Work with a partner:*

**A:** Ask: What do you do in your spare time?

**B:** Answer: Choose from the list:

- I'm a member of a sports club.
- I'm a member of an aerobics club.
- I belong to a tennis club.
- I watch television.
- I play football/tennis/basketball.

*Change partners. Now ask how often.*

**A:** What do you do in your spare time?

**B:** Choose from the list or add your own.

**A:** How often do you do it? / How often do you play?

**B:** We usually meet on Saturday afternoon.  
always play twice a week.  
once a month  
etc.

## Television in the UK

### Exercise 4.5

**I**n the UK television services are available on digital terrestrial, satellite, internet streaming and cable systems. Some channels are available as 'freeview' but others are only available if you pay a monthly subscription.

The BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) broadcasts eight public TV channels: BBC One, BBC Two, BBC Three, BBC Four, CBBC (for children), CBeebies (for children), BBC News 24 and BBC Parliament and all are available free-to-view. There is no commercial advertising on BBC broadcasts. Three commercial networks ITV, Channel 4 and Five are also available.



Some of these TV channels may, via satellite or by internet streaming, be available for you to watch in your country in addition to the BBC World News, CNN or the BBC Radio World Service which are all widely available outside the U.K. Watching and listening to English television for ten minutes each day will help you to learn English. Try different programmes, and see which you find easiest to understand and to enjoy. You maybe able to have English subtitles on some programmes and this can be a great help.

*Which of the following statements are true or false? For those that are false, give the correct statement.*

1. UK television services are only available via satellite.
2. There are eight public BBC television channels.
3. Three of the BBC channels are especially for children.
4. ITV is a commercial network.
5. BBC broadcasts carry commercial advertising.

*Work with a partner. Ask and answer these questions:*

- How many TV channels are there in your country?
- Do you have public TV channels?
- Do you record many television programmes to watch later?
- Name any TV channels or radio programmes you can receive in English.



Look at the Television Evening Programme Guide and tick the boxes showing examples of the different types of programmes.

Type of Programme	BBC One	BBC Two	ITV 1	Channel 4	Five
News					
Sport					
Drama					
Comedy					
Soap					
Documentary					
Quiz					
Cookery					

Work with a colleague. Ask these questions:

1. What type of programme do you like to watch?
2. Which programmes listed would you watch?
3. What is your favourite TV programme at home?





## Television evening programme guide



- 6.00 BBC News and Weather Summary
- 6.30 Regional News Magazine and Regional Weather
- 7.00 Children's Hospital – a documentary of day-to-day life in a children's hospital
- 7.30 East Enders - a soap
- 8.00 Match of the Day Live – Liverpool vs Auxerre
- 10.00 BBC News and Weather Summary



- 6.00 Egg Heads - Quiz
- 6.30 Great British Menu – cookery programme
- 7.00 Rick Stein's French – cookery programme
- 7.30 Women in black – documentary
- 8.00 Living the Dream – documentary about an English family moving to Spain and buying and running a bar
- 9.00 Heroes – action-packed USA Drama
- 10.00 The Graham Norton Show – a comedy programme





- 6.00 Regional News Magazine
  - 6.30 ITV 1 Evening News and Weather Summary
  - 7.00 Emmerdale – a soap
  - 7.30 Coronation Street – a soap
  - 8.00 The Bill – a police drama
  - 9.00 Midnight Man – crime drama
  - 10.00 ITV News at Ten
- 



- 6.00 The Simpsons – a cartoon comedy
  - 6.30 Hollyoaks - soap
  - 7.00 Channel 4 News
  - 8.00 A Place in the Sun – a documentary - a family look for a home in Spain
  - 9.00 Grand Designs live – documentary about buildings
  - 10.00 My name is Earl – a comedy programme
- 



- 6.00 Home and Away – a soap
- 6.30 Zoo days – a documentary
- 7.00 Five News followed by  
Rough Guide to off the Beaten Track - a documentary
- 8.00 I own Britain's best home – a documentary
- 9.00 You don't want to know – mystery drama
- 10.00 Grey's Anatomy - drama



# WORKING WITH SPEAKING

## Asking about likes and dislikes

### Exercise 4.6

#### *Example:*

- A:** Do you like jazz?  
**B:** Yes, I do. What about you?  
**A:** No, not very much, I'm afraid.  
**A:** Do you like listening to music?  
**B:** No, not very much. Do you?  
**A:** Yes, I like it very much.

#### *Practise with a partner:*

- Do you like jazz/rock music/opera?
  - Do you like going to the theatre/cinema?
  - Do you like playing tennis/football/etc.?
  - Do you like cycling/swimming/dancing?
- 
- Yes, I do.
  - Yes, I like it very much.
  - No, not (very) much, I'm afraid.
  - No, I don't.

#### *Change partners.*

*Now practise the following conversation with your new partner using the words from the list below:*

- A:** Do you like skiing?  
**B:** Yes, I do, but I prefer swimming.



fishing	ironing	reading
gardening	cooking	watching television
skiing	cycling	listening to music
sewing	dancing	gardening

Now report on what your partner likes and prefers, for example:

- Pierre likes skiing but prefers swimming.

## WORKING WITH LANGUAGE

### The '-ing' form of verbs

#### Exercise 4.7.1

This is a very important ending in English. It is formed by adding -ing to the basic form of the verb. In addition, it is important to remember the following:

- 1 If the basic form of the verb ends in **-t, -n, -m**, then this consonant is doubled before adding the **-ing**:  
get → getting    run → running    farm → farming
- 2 If the basic form ends in **-e**, this is deleted before adding the -ing:  
ride → riding    love → loving

Some uses

- a It is used with the verb **be** to form the progressive tenses:  
*We **were eating** our supper when the phone rang.*  
*He **is printing** the newsletter now.*
- b It is used with other verbs such as **like** to form **-ing** clauses:  
**I like swimming.**
- c It is used after prepositions:  
The employer insists **on seeing** her now.



play	playing
watch	watching
run	running
swim	swimming
ride	riding
write	writing

*Now write the verbs in brackets in the '-ing' form:*

1. I like (play) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.
2. Do you like (play) \_\_\_\_\_ any games?
3. Michelle likes (swim) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Diego likes (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ old films on television.
5. Eva's daughters like (ride) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Christian doesn't like (run) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Nadia likes (write) \_\_\_\_\_ letters.
8. Carla likes (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ videos.
9. Pablo likes (play) \_\_\_\_\_ football.
10. I don't like (write) \_\_\_\_\_ exercises.



## What's the weather like today?

### Exercise 4.7.2

It's sunny



It's hot



It's cold

It's freezing

It's foggy

It's snowing



It's raining

It's windy



It's cloudy

*Work with a partner and say what you like and don't like to do in different weather, for example:*

- I like running when it's cold
- I like watching T.V. when it's raining
- I don't like working when it's sunny!



## WORKING WITH WRITING

### Leisure time

#### Exercise 4.8

Use the following verbs to fill in the gaps. (They are not in the right order and you may have to change their form.)

<b>have</b>	<b>go</b>	<b>like</b>
<b>play</b>	<b>meet</b>	<b>belong</b>

Concha and Juan \_\_\_\_\_ to a sports club. Juan \_\_\_\_\_ swimming for thirty minutes in the morning. Concha \_\_\_\_\_ the 'keep fit' classes which are run in the afternoon. Sometimes Concha and Juan \_\_\_\_\_ their friends at the club in the evening and \_\_\_\_\_ a drink at the bar there. One of their friends \_\_\_\_\_ table tennis at the club.

## WORKING WITH LANGUAGE

### Present simple tense – negative

#### Exercise 4.9

Write the answers as in the examples:

- Do you like swimming? (walking)    No, I don't like swimming. I like walking.
- Does Maria play the piano? (guitar)    No, she doesn't play the piano, she plays the guitar.
- 1. Do you like cycling? (fishing)
- 2. Does Tom work in a factory? (office)
- 3. Does Margarita clean the house every Saturday? (Friday evening)



4. Does Anya visit her relatives every Sunday? (Saturday)
5. Do you listen to jazz every day? (nearly every day)
6. Do Flavio and Carla watch television every evening? (only at weekends)
7. Does Kam like watching old Westerns? (detective films)
8. Do you like watching football on television? (tennis)
9. Does Pablo play basketball? (football)
10. Do you like cooking? (gardening)

## WORKING WITH LANGUAGE

### wh- questions

#### Exercise 4.10

##### **Examples:**

- Where do you live?
- What do you like doing?
- When do you watch television?

Question word	Verb	Subject	Verb	Object
When	do	I	play	tennis?
Where	do	you	play	football?
Why	does	he/she	grow	roses?
What	do	we	like?	
What	do	we	eat?	
Why	do	they	drink	beer?



*Now form questions as in the examples:*

- ❑ Flavio plays tennis every Saturday. When.....?      When does Flavio play tennis?
  - ❑ He plays at the Leisure Centre. Where.....?      Where does he play?
1. Eva goes swimming every day. When.....?
  2. Pierre plays the saxophone every evening. When.....?
  3. Julia plays the guitar at school. Where.....?
  4. Henri works at the brewery. Where.....?
  5. Karin works in London. Where.....?
  6. Flavio and Lucille live in Italy. Where....?
  7. Pablo and his wife live in Spain. Where.....?
  8. Anton and Roger start work at nine o'clock. When....?
  9. Yolande starts work at 4.30 a.m. When.....?
  10. Alicia has a lot of meetings every Wednesday. When.....?

## WORKING WITH SPEAKING

### Steve's hobbies

#### Exercise 4.11

Steve and Jim are talking about Steve's hobbies.

*Complete Jim's questions.*

**Jim:** So you like gardening, Steve?

**Steve:** Yes, I really love it.

**Jim:** What \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ grow?

**Steve:** Roses, especially, but also lots of vegetables.

**Jim:** When \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ work in the garden?

**Steve:** In the afternoon, after work. I finish work early, of course. I also spend a lot of time in the garden at the weekend.

**Jim:** Have you any other hobbies?

**Steve:** Well, cycling. I like cycling.





**Jim:** When \_\_\_\_\_ cycle?

**Steve:** I cycle to work, of course. And sometimes we have cycling holidays.

**Jim:** Where \_\_\_\_\_ go?

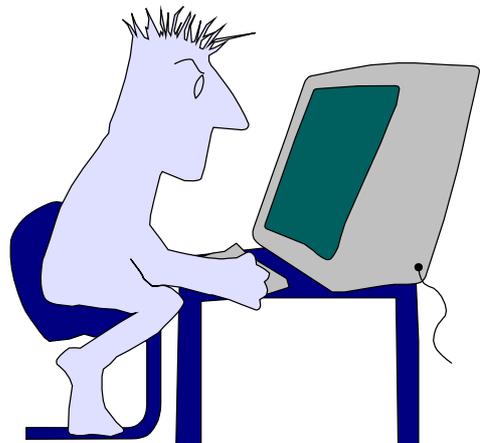
**Steve:** We go to the countryside. Yes, it's fun - and cheap!

## The internet

### Exercise 4.12

In March 2008, 46.8% of the population of Europe had access to the Internet, that is 374 million people (total population of Europe is about 800 million). Between 2000 and 2008 the number of Internet users in Europe has grown by 256.1%.

Germany has more than 16 million people with broadband (the high speed Internet access), France has 15.3 million broadband users and the U.K. has just under 14 million. Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria are showing an average of 9 to 10% growth in broadband usage with Ukraine at 15% and Croatia at 25%.



Statistics from [www.internetworldstats.com](http://www.internetworldstats.com) and [www.guardian.co.uk](http://www.guardian.co.uk)  
Broadband spreads globe (June 2007)



The Internet can be used for:

- e-information
- e-communication (e-mail)
- e-entertainment (music, films, games)
- e-commerce (shopping)
- e-money (banking)
- e-travel
- e-learning

*Write 10 statistical statements based on the above information, for example:*

- 374 million people in Europe had access to the internet in March 2008.

*Work with a partner.*

*Ask each other these questions*

1. Do you have access to a computer at work or at home?
2. Do you use the internet?
3. What do you use the Internet for: e-mail, commerce, learning, etc.?
4. Do you have a favourite website?
5. How long do you spend on the computer each day?
6. How long do you spend on the internet each day?

*Compare your answers with the other groups in the class.*

*Now write the answers to the following questions:*

1. How many people have access to a computer at work?
2. How many people have access to a computer at home?
3. How many people use the internet?
4. What do people use the internet for?
5. How long on average do people spend on the computer each day?
6. How long on average do people spend on the internet each day?



## Websites to help you improve your English

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If you have access to the internet you can continue to learn English on your own by using an English Language Learning website. There are many to choose from, for example:

<http://www.smic.be/smic5022/>

Belgian website with online exercises, printable handouts with key, lessons, etc.

<http://www.better-english.com/exerciselist.html>

Huge free website with a strong focus on business English.

<http://www.englishforum.com/00/interactive/>

Very good mixed-skills site; mainly for lower levels.

<http://worldofenglish.com/exercises.html>

Good-looking flash-type activities for the bored learner who likes playing.

<http://www.english-test.net/>

Very comprehensive, fantastic site; all exercise at 3 levels: elementary / intermediate / advanced.

<http://www.nonstopenglish.com/allexercises/>

Levels range from "beginner" to "professional" (7 levels) and translated into 10 European languages.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/>

Excellent interactive site with downloadable listening exercises; very good for vocabulary-building, listening (authentic radio broadcasts), pronunciation, and specialisms.

<http://www.learn-english-online.org/>

Easy exercises aimed at beginners, but elementary learners will find the useful, too; 49 lessons in 10 units.

<http://www.learn-english-today.com/>

Lots of vocabulary lists and standard exercises; easy to navigate.

<http://www.world-english.org/>

Large collection of all sorts of activities.

*[With thanks to Mark Husmann, who compiled this list].*

*Ask your language trainer for details of more English Language websites to visit. Go on the web yourself and if you find a good English language learning website tell your colleagues about it!*



# WORKING WITH LISTENING

## Announcements

### Exercise 4.13

*Listen to the announcements at a conference and complete the written messages:*

**a. ROOM CHANGE**

Meeting for EU Health and Safety Reps

Now in \_\_\_\_\_ (1st floor)

Not in \_\_\_\_\_

**b. MESSAGE**

To: \_\_\_\_\_

We have an \_\_\_\_\_ for you.

**c. FAREWELL DRINKS AND DINNER**

Now at \_\_\_\_\_

(Not at \_\_\_\_\_)

in \_\_\_\_\_



# WORKING WITH READING

## Spare time activities in the UK

### Exercise 4.14

Watching television, listening to the radio and using the computer/browsing the internet are spare time activities which are extremely popular in the U.K.

Sport also continues to be very popular – football, for instance, has a large following of people who watch it regularly live or on TV and there are many people themselves who play in a local team on a regular basis.

Running is growing in popularity and people of all ages are taking part in runs of varying lengths, sometimes for charity, sometimes just for the fun of participating in a large group event.

Another hobby in which more and more people are interested is genealogy (family history) with specialised programmes to watch on the television and monthly magazines to buy.

Going out to a restaurant for a meal or going down to the pub for a drink are both very popular activities while many young people enjoy 'clubbing' (dancing and drinking in nightclubs).

Gardening remains a firm favourite and the many well kept and beautiful gardens in the U.K. show just how dedicated a lot of people are to this hobby.

*Now try to answer the following questions:*

1. How many leisure activities are mentioned?
2. List these activities under the following headings. (Some activities can be listed under more than one heading):

- Physical activity
- Watching/listening activities
- Information gathering activities
- Socialising activities

*Now ask and answer these questions with a partner about your own country.*

3. What are the favourite spare time activities in your country?
4. Do you have any special hobbies?



# WORKING WITH LANGUAGE

## The past simple tense

### Exercise 4.15

*Study the following:*

An English course for European trade unionists, which took place in Newcastle, finished six months ago. After the course, Tom Smith invited Pablo Escobal to visit the town of Newcastle again.

Tom and his wife Mary invited Pablo to stay at their home in Newcastle. He accepted with pleasure. He travelled by train and boat and arrived in the evening.



Here we learn about something that happened in the past. The verbs are in the simple past form.

Present	Past
finish	finished
invite	invited
ask	asked
accept	accepted
travel	travelled
arrive	arrived



Regular verbs form the simple past tense as follows:

I	+ verb + -ed	yesterday
you		last week
he, she, it		last month
we		last year
you		six months ago
they		two days ago

**Examples:**

- The conference finished after lunch.
- Anya travelled home by plane.
- Flavio asked for information about future conferences

**to be:** Note the forms of the verb to be in the past:

I was here yesterday.  
 you were in London yesterday.  
 he, she was ill last week.  
 it was hot in the summer.  
 we were at a conference last month.  
 you were in Brussels last June.  
 they were at a conference in Paris last May.

**Exercise 4.16**

*Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple form:*

**Example:**

Pablo (accept) \_\_\_\_\_ Tom's invitation to visit him.

Pablo **accepted** Tom's invitation to visit him.

1. Pablo (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ at 6.00 p.m. yesterday evening.  
 He (be) \_\_\_\_\_ tired.
2. He (travel) \_\_\_\_\_ by train. He (enjoy) \_\_\_\_\_ the journey.



3. The conference (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ six months ago. It (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very successful.
4. The meeting (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ two hours ago. It (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very quick.
5. I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ Stockholm three years ago. My visit (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting.
6. My friends (invite) \_\_\_\_\_ me to stay at their house. They (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very generous.
7. Last year I (play) \_\_\_\_\_ football for my town. We (be) \_\_\_\_\_ the champion!
8. Yesterday we (listen) \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio in the car.
9. Last weekend she (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ the tennis at Wimbledon.
10. Pablo (return) \_\_\_\_\_ home on Saturday.

*Now study some more verbs. What happens in the simple past if the verb ends in -e, -l, or -y?*

Present	Past	Present	Past
agree	agreed	move	moved
attend	attended	worry	worried
carry	carried	marry	married
cycle	cycled	tour	toured
enjoy	enjoyed	travel	travelled
hurry	hurried	walk	walked
join	joined	watch	watched
like	liked	work	worked

### **Exercise 4.17**

*Now complete the sentences as before:*

1. Yesterday I (work) \_\_\_\_\_ late. I (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ until 9.00.p.m.
2. Last week we (play) \_\_\_\_\_ in an important football match.



3. Last Saturday we all (attend) \_\_\_\_\_ a health and safety meeting in Riga. It (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very useful.
4. Last year Gabriela and her family (travel) \_\_\_\_\_ to France for a holiday.
5. Yesterday morning Steve (be) \_\_\_\_\_ late. He (hurry) \_\_\_\_\_ to work, but he still (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ late.
6. Last May, Steve's cousin (marry) \_\_\_\_\_ an Italian. They now live in Italy. They (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ England last month.
7. We (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ a good film on television last night. It (be) \_\_\_\_\_ late when it (finish) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Ana's son (join) \_\_\_\_\_ a swimming club last year. In the summer he (enjoy) \_\_\_\_\_ swimming every day.
9. Yesterday Flavio (cycle) \_\_\_\_\_ to his friend's house. They (listen) \_\_\_\_\_ to jazz all evening.
10. Last autumn we (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ in the English Lake District.

**Pablo talks to Tom and Mary when he arrives at their home in Newcastle.**

**Exercise 4.18**

*Use the following verbs – in the past tense form – to fill in the gaps.*

**visit attend tour stay like enjoy**

After the course last year I \_\_\_\_\_  
Denmark. I \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting there.  
Then I \_\_\_\_\_ some factories. I  
\_\_\_\_\_ in Copenhagen. I  
\_\_\_\_\_ the city very much and  
\_\_\_\_\_ my visit.



**Exercise 4.19**

- *Now think about a visit or trip you made last year.*
- *Make notes to describe this using at least five different verbs in the past tense.*
- *Tell each other about this experience.*



## Key Words for Unit 4

*Pick out your own key words from Unit 4 and write them in the box below. Then look up the word in an English/English dictionary and write the meaning in English beside it. (You can also put in the box the word in your own language but you may find that it is not necessary).*

Key word	Meaning in English	Key word in your own language
<b>Example:</b> to travel	To make a journey	

**Note:** English/English dictionaries can be found on the Internet - for example:

[www.askoxford.com](http://www.askoxford.com)

<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

<http://www.alphadictionary.com/index.shtml>

<http://www.ldoceonline.com/>



# Looking back

***Now that you have finished the unit, you should be able to:***

- talk about your leisure activities
- ask other people about their leisure activities
- discuss what's on television
- discuss likes and dislikes
- use the simple present tense in the negative and make questions with when and where
- make some statements in the simple past tense



# UNIT 5



## FOOD AND DRINK

### Looking ahead

*In this unit you will learn about typical menus; you will learn how to talk about food, how to order in a restaurant; and you will write simple e-mails*

*You will also study:*

### Vocabulary

- names of food items
- names of prepared dishes

### Grammar

- countable and uncountable nouns
- more on the simple past tense
- how to talk about the future using 'going to'



## A Restaurant Menu

Look at the menu:

1. How many of these dishes do you know?
2. Can you add any other typically English dishes?



3. Name five or six items in English that you would find in a menu in your country:

Meat	Fish	Vegetables	Drinks



## WORKING WITH VOCABULARY



*Describe what you see in this picture. Where do you think it was taken?*

Tom takes Jim to the staff canteen. Here is what is on offer on the menu today:

Salad bar	Hot dishes	Desserts	Drinks
Cottage cheese	Soup of the day	Apple pie	Tea
Ham	Roast chicken	Ice cream	Coffee
Salmon quiche	Sausages	Yoghurt	Coca-cola
Green salad	Omelette	Fresh fruit	Apple juice
Tomato salad	Rice	• apple	Orange juice
Potato salad	New potatoes	• orange	Still mineral water
Rice salad	Chips	• banana	Sparkling mineral water
Pasta salad	Carrots	• pear	Milk
	Peas		



### Exercise 5.1 Food categories

List some of the food under the following headings, and add any others you can think of:



**meat**

---



**fish**

---



**vegetables**

---



**fruit**

---



**salad**

---



**dairy**

---



# WORKING WITH SPEAKING

## In the canteen

### Exercise 5.2

*Listen and read:*

- Tom:** Jim, what would you like?
- Jim:** Let me see. I'd like the fish pie, please.
- Tom:** Would you like any vegetables?
- Jim:** Potatoes and peas, please.
- Tom:** What about a dessert? Try the sticky toffee pudding. It's good here.
- Jim:** O.K. And some orange juice, please. What are you having?
- Tom:** I'll have the roast chicken. And the sticky toffee pudding as well.

## What would you like?

### Exercise 5.3

*Look at the canteen menu and ask and answer as in the example:*

- |  |
|--|
| <p><b>A:</b> What would you like?</p> <p><b>B:</b> I'd like roast chicken and chips. What about you?</p> |
|--|

- A:** I'd like ham and rice salad and ice cream. What would you like?
- B:** I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. What about you?
- A:** I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- B:** Can I have a salad, please?
- A:** Would you like a \_\_\_\_\_ salad or a \_\_\_\_\_ salad?
- B:** A \_\_\_\_\_ salad, please.



# WORKING WITH LANGUAGE

## Talking about food: Quantities

### Exercise 5.4.1

How many?	How much?
I'd like an apple, please. I'd like a banana, please. I'd like some apples, please. I'd like some oranges, please.	I'd like some butter, please. I'd like some cheese, please. I'd like some cream, please.
How many apples? Three, please. How many bananas? Two, please. How many oranges? Four, please.	How much butter? A little, please. How much cheese? Just a small piece, please. A nice big piece, please. How much cream? A little, please.

### Note

#### How many?

Nouns like **apples**, **bananas**, **oranges**, etc. are called **countable** nouns.



#### How much?

Nouns like **butter**, **cheese**, **cream**, etc. are called **uncountable** nouns.



*Put the following into the right box:*

eggs	yoghurt	chicken	ham
milk	coffee	apples	pears
potatoes	pasta	salad	apple juice
curry	steak	carrots	bread
tea	sugar	tomatoes	rice

How many?	How much?

*Now study the following:*

***How many?***

***How much?***

**Countable nouns**

**Uncountable nouns**

a kilo of potatoes

a kilo of flour

half a kilo of apples

500 grams of cheese

500 grams of cherries

100 grams of ham

a kilo of onions

50 grams of butter

In this way we can measure both uncountable as well as countable items.



## I'd like some.....

### Exercise 5.4.2

**A:** I'd like some apples, please.

**B:** Certainly, how many would you like?

**A:** Two/A kilo/500 grams, etc.

**A:** I'd like some cheddar cheese, please.

**B:** Certainly, how much would you like?

**A:** 100 grams, please.

**A:** I'd like some \_\_\_\_\_.

**B:** Certainly, how much/how many would you like? (*Choose the right one*).

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_, please.

## May I have a .....?

### Exercise 5.5

We can also measure countable and uncountable items with phrases like a slice of..., a piece of... , a packet of..., a can of..., a bag of...

*Choose food items from the box to match with the right phrase. Some phrases occur with more than one food item.*

cake	bread	cheese	sugar	tea	milk
------	-------	--------	-------	-----	------

flour	coffee	olive oil	Coke	beer	cream
-------	--------	-----------	------	------	-------

1. A can of \_\_\_\_\_, please.
2. I'd like a piece of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. May I have a jar of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A slice of \_\_\_\_\_, please.
5. I'd like a packet of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. May I have a loaf of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A bag of \_\_\_\_\_, please.



8. I'd like a bottle of \_\_\_\_\_, please
9. A slice of \_\_\_\_\_, please.
10. I'd like a carton of \_\_\_\_\_.

## WORKING WITH SPEAKING

### In the restaurant



### Would you like to see the menu?

#### Exercise 5.6

Later in the week, Tom and Alison take John to a restaurant.

*Read the following scenario:*

**Waiter:** Good evening, sir. Would you like to see the menu?  
(He gives everyone a menu.)

**Tom:** Thank you.  
(Everyone looks at the menu.)

**Waiter:** Would you like to order now, sir?  
(Everyone says what they would like.)

**Waiter:** What would you like to drink? Would you like to see the wine list?

**Alison:** Yes, please.  
(The waiter gives Alison the wine list. She looks at it, asks the others and orders.)



# WORKING WITH LISTENING

## In the restaurant

### Exercise 5.7

Now listen to Tom, Alison and John as they order. Use the phrases from the box to complete the conversation.

For you, Madam?	ice
biscuits to follow	And for dessert?
steak	one more slice?
Jacket potatoes and green salad, please.	cream cheese

**Waiter:** .....

**Alison:** Oh, melon, please, to start with and then the roast turkey.

**Waiter:** Any vegetables?

**Alison:** Roast potatoes, peas and carrots, please.

**Waiter:** .....

**Alison:** Fresh fruit salad, please.

**Waiter:** For you, sir?

**John:** Steak, please.

**Waiter:** Any vegetables?

**John:** .....

**Waiter:** Green salad. And for dessert?

**John:** .....cream, please.

**Waiter:** And for you, sir?

**Tom:** ..... again, please, with chips, carrots and peas. And cheese and .....

**Waiter:** Thank you, sir.



- Waiter:** Roast turkey for you, madam. ....?
- Alison** No, that's enough. And just one roast potato, thank you.
- Waiter:** Your steak, sir. Would you like some butter on your jacket potatoes, sir?
- John:** Yes, please. And some ..... as well, please.

## WORKING WITH WRITING

### Taking friends to a restaurant

#### Exercise 5.8.1

*Put the following into the right order.*

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. study the menu        | 1. k) order an aperitif |
| b. pay the bill          | 2.                      |
| c. ask to see the menu   | 3.                      |
| d. choose what to drink  | 4.                      |
| e. eat the dessert       | 5.                      |
| f. order the food        | 6.                      |
| g. drink coffee          | 7.                      |
| h. ask for the bill      | 8.                      |
| i. eat the main course   | 9.                      |
| j. eat the first course* | 10. .                   |
| k. order an aperitif     | 11.                     |

\*also called 'starter'



# WORKING WITH SPEAKING

## A scene in a restaurant

### Exercise 5.8.2



*Look at the restaurant picture. In groups, practise the scene in the restaurant. One person is the waiter, the others are the customers.*

*Before you begin, look at previous dialogues (in exercises 5.2, 5.3, 5.6) in this unit for useful phrases and vocabulary and make notes under headings for the different roles.*

*You can also use the Menu on Page 5-2 to help you.*



# WORKING WITH LANGUAGE

## The past simple tense

### Exercise 5.9

Here are some more verbs and their forms for the simple past tense. They are irregular verbs; that is they do not form the simple past just by adding -ed to the base infinitive.

*Study the following:*

Base infinitive	Past Simple	Base Infinitive	Past Simple
buy	bought	see	saw
come	came	spend	spent
eat	ate	swim	swam
get	got	think	thought
go	went	win	won
make	made	write	wrote

*Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets, as in the example:*

#### **Example**

Last Friday Pablo (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ a new stereo unit. He (spend) \_\_\_\_\_ all his money.

Last Friday Pablo **bought** a new stereo unit. He **spent** all his money.

1. Kam (make) \_\_\_\_\_ some mistakes in a report which he (write) \_\_\_\_\_. He (write) \_\_\_\_\_ it a second time.
2. Last year Steve Jones and his family (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to France for a cycling holiday. They (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ well and (see) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of interesting places.
3. Steve's daughter (write) \_\_\_\_\_ about her holiday at school and (win) \_\_\_\_\_ a prize for good work.
4. We (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to a Greek restaurant last night. We (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ some delicious food.
5. Yesterday we (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ some bread, cheese, ham and fruit to take on a picnic.



6. We (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach and (spend) \_\_\_\_\_ some time sunbathing.
7. Edna's son (swim) \_\_\_\_\_ in a school swimming competition. He (win) \_\_\_\_\_ two races.
8. Several trade unionists (come) \_\_\_\_\_ back to Bridgetown from Spain last month. Some British trade unionists (go) \_\_\_\_\_ back to Spain with them.
9. The British group (write) \_\_\_\_\_ a report and (make) \_\_\_\_\_ some recommendations for future cooperation. They (think) \_\_\_\_\_ that more colleagues should visit Spain.
10. The British group (make) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of new friends and (get) \_\_\_\_\_ new ideas.

## WORKING WITH WRITING

### My journey to work

#### Exercise 5.10

*Now study some more verbs and then use them to complete the sentences as in the example.*

Base infinitive	Past Simple	Base Infinitive	Past Simple
arrive	arrived	catch	caught
cycle	cycled	drive	drove
take	took	leave	left
walk	walked		

#### **Examples:**

- Luis says:** I \_\_\_\_\_ the house at 4.30 this morning. I \_\_\_\_\_ to work. I \_\_\_\_\_ at 5.00 a.m.

I *left* the house at 4.30 this morning. I *cycled* to work. I *arrived* at 5.00 a.m.



1. **Jack:** I \_\_\_\_\_ the house at 7.30. I \_\_\_\_\_ the bus and \_\_\_\_\_ at the town centre at 7.50. Then I \_\_\_\_\_ the train to the factory.
2. **Marie:** I \_\_\_\_\_ at 8.00 a.m. I \_\_\_\_\_ the bus at the end of the road and \_\_\_\_\_ at the office at 8.15. Then I \_\_\_\_\_ for a meeting in Dublin. I \_\_\_\_\_ a train at 9.00 a.m.

*Now write about your journey to work.*

## Favourite dishes

### Exercise 5.11

*Work with a partner. Ask the following questions:*

1. What type of restaurant do you like to go to, for example: Chinese, Indian, Mexican, Italian, Spanish, French, British, or your own nationality?
2. Give the name and the ingredients of your favourite dish.
3. What is the difference between the places below? What will each serve?



- café
- coffee shop
- canteen
- restaurant

- pub
- bar



- snack bar
- takeaway
- fish and chip shop



*After your discussion, write a brief definition of each.*

#### **For example:**

**Coffee shop:** A place where they serve different kinds of coffee, but usually other kinds of (non-alcoholic drinks) too, as well as cakes, biscuits, pastries or other snacks.



# WORKING WITH READING

## Food and drink in the UK

### Exercise 5.12

**I**n the 21st century people eat a healthier diet than in the past. The traditional British breakfast of fried bacon and eggs is not so common in homes today. Thirty years ago people bought much more sugar than now. Today most people prefer white meat (for example, chicken) to red meat (for example, beef). Nowadays the government is encouraging people to eat a « healthy diet »; that is, a diet with at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables each day. The Government is also advising people to restrict their 'fat intake' and to take more exercise on a daily basis.

Convenience food is now extremely popular and 'ready-to-cook meals' are easily available in the supermarkets. Over 60% of households have a microwave oven to cook such food and nearly 90% have a freezer. Many people also like eating in restaurants: both traditional restaurants and fast food restaurants. Popular fast-food restaurants are those which sell beef burgers or pizzas. Due to the spread of these other types of fast-food outlets the traditional British meal of fish and chips is not quite as popular as it used to be, but most towns, even small ones, usually still have at least one fish and chip shop, if not more.

Restaurants which serve foreign food are also very common, especially those serving Chinese, Indian or Italian food. If you want to eat British food, go to a pub. Many pubs serve meals, especially at lunchtime. These meals are often good value.

*Now try to answer the following questions:*

1. What is the government encouraging people to eat?.
2. What modern equipment do households have today?
3. What sort of food do fast-food restaurants sell?
4. Which types of foreign restaurants are common in the UK?
5. Why kind of food do they serve in a pub?

*Now work with a partner. Ask and answer these questions about your own country:*

6. What types of fast food outlets are there in your country?
7. Which types of ethnic restaurants are there in your country?
8. What sort of food, if any, is served in bars in your country?
9. Are there many restaurants in your country serving your typical national dishes?
10. Do you prefer eating at home or in a restaurant? Why?



## Talking about the future

### Exercise 5.13

You can use 'going to' to talk about the future:

1. To talk about a future plan
  - I'm going to have salad for lunch
  - He's going to fly to Spain next week
  - He's not going to take the train tomorrow
  - Who are you going to visit in India?
  - I'm going to visit my sister.
2. To talk about something that is just about to happen
  - Look at the black clouds – it's going to rain.
  - Hurry up, we're late – we're going to miss the train!

You use the present tense of the verb 'to be':

**am**

**is** + going + to + base infinitive of verb

**are**

### Positive

I'm	(I am)	going	to work
He's	(He is)	going	to work
She's	(She is)	going	to work
We're	(We are)	going	to work
You're	(You are)	going	to work
They're	(they are)	going	to work



## Negative

I'm not	going	to work
He's not	going	to work
She's not	going	to work
We aren't	going	to work
You aren't	going	to work
They aren't	going	to work

## Question

When am I	going	to watch TV?
When is he/she	going	to watch TV?
When are we/you/they	going	to watch TV?

## Exercise 5.14

*Write about the things that you are going to do/not going to do next week. There are words in the box below to help you.*

### Example:

- I'm going to watch TV.
- I'm not going to go to work.

watch	television, football, rugby, a film
go	to work, to play
listen	to music
go	shopping
drink	whisky, beer, wine, mineral water
eat	cake
visit	my friends
read	a book, a magazine, a newspaper



## Writing simple e-mails

### Exercise 5.15

*Write a short e-mail to a colleague using the diary entries to help you.*

*You can start e-mails to someone you know with:*

**Dear** + first name (e.g. Jane)

*and finish e-mails with:*

**Best wishes** or **Kind regards**

#### **Example:**

Monday	Health and Safety Meeting
Tuesday	
Wednesday ( <b>today</b> )	
Thursday	T.U. Branch Office 2.00 p.m.
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	

Dear Jane,

On Monday I attended the Health and Safety meeting at our factory.

How was your H&S Meeting this week?

Tomorrow I'm going to visit the TU Branch Office and I'm going to see John Brown at 2pm. I hope to see you there later on in the afternoon. Let me know if you're going to be free to meet for a coffee and a chat.

Best wishes,

Per.

*Now write your own e-mail using the information given in the diary below.*

Monday	
Tuesday	tour of factory
Wednesday ( <b>today</b> )	
Thursday	meeting with shop stewards 4.00 p.m.
Friday	meeting with management 8.00 a.m.
Saturday	
Sunday	



## Key words for Unit 5

How much?

How many?

a can of ...

a piece of ...

a jar of ...

a slice of ...

a packet of ...

a loaf of ...

a bag of ...

a bottle of ...

a carton of ...

### A quick reference to verbs in Units 1 – 5

- to be – simple present tense      Unit 1
- to have – simple present tense      Unit 2
- verbs in simple present tense      Unit 3
- verbs in simple past tense      Unit 4 and Unit 5
- talking about the future      Unit 5
- using 'going to'      Unit 5

### Some suggestions to help you to continue learning and improving your English

See also [Introductory unit: language learning strategies](#)

- Learn a new word every day
- Visit English Language Learning websites every few days and do some English exercises
- Browse the internet for subjects in English that you are interested in (e.g. [www.bbc.co.uk](http://www.bbc.co.uk) for written texts, News and programmes (of all sorts) in spoken English, and down loadable pod casts).
- Talk in English to English-speaking colleagues.
- Attend a local English Language class or English conversation group.
- Write e-mails in English to your EWC colleagues.
- Watch English television programmes (with subtitles in English if possible).



- ❑ Watch English films (with subtitles in English if possible).
  - ❑ Listen to English radio (e.g. BBC World Service).
  - ❑ Read English newspapers, magazines, books (fiction and non-fiction) (about the news of the day or subjects you are interested in).
  - ❑ Listen to songs in English (with the written texts if available – you may be able to find the texts on the internet).
  - ❑ Play computer games in English.
  - ❑ Try to increase your knowledge of English by listening, reading, writing or speaking English every day or every other day for at least 5 or 10 minutes if you can. Don't worry if you miss some days or weeks if you are really busy - just start again, you will soon remember what you knew before.
  - ❑ But whatever you do to help yourself learn English – ENJOY IT!
- 

## Looking back

***Now that you have finished the unit, you should be able to:***

- order what you want to eat in a canteen or restaurant
- talk about different kinds of food
- use more verbs in the past simple tense
- talk about the future using 'going to'
- write simple e-mails

