

Unit 5

Words to Learn

Food and Drink

- apple /'æpl/ manzana
banana /bə'nɑ:nə/ plátano
bread /bred/ pan
cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/ col, repollo
cake /keɪk/ tarta, pastel
carrot /'kærət/ zanahoria
cheese /tʃi:z/ queso
chicken /'tʃɪkm/ pollo
chips /tʃɪps/ patatas fritas
chocolate /'tʃɔ:klat/ chocolate
cucumber /'kjuklambə/ pepino
egg /eg/ huevo
fish /fiʃ/ pescado; pez / peces
fizzy drink /'fizi 'drɪŋk/ bebida con gas, refresco
fruit salad /fru:t 'sæləd/ macedonia
ham /hæm/ jamón
ice cream /aɪs 'kri:m/ helado
juice /dʒu:s/ zumo
lettuce /'letis/ lechuga
meat /mi:t/ (de) carne
milk /mɪlk/ leche
mushroom /'maʃrʊm/ champiñón
olive /'ɒliv/ aceituna
onion /'ʌn jən/ cebolla
orange /'ɔ:rindʒ/ naranja
potato /pə'teɪtəʊ/ patata
rice /raɪs/ arroz
salad /'sæləd/ ensalada
sandwich /'sænwɪtʃ/ sándwich
sauce /sɔ:s/ salsa
soup /su:p/ sopa
spaghetti /spə'geti/ espagueti/s
strawberry /'strɔ:bəri/ fresa
sugar /'ʃugə/ azúcar
tea /ti:/ té
tomato /tə'ma:təʊ/ tomate

Feelings

- angry /'æŋgri/ enfadado/a
bored /bɔ:d/ aburrido/a
excited /ɪk'saitɪd/ emocionado/a, ilusionado/a
frightened /'fraɪtnɪd/ asustado/a
happy /'hæpi/ feliz, contento/a
hungry /'hʌŋgrɪ/ hambriento/a (be ~: tener hambre)
sad /sæd/ triste
surprised /sə'praɪzd/ sorprendido/a
thirsty /'θɜ:sti/ sediento/a (be ~: tener sed)
tired /'taɪəd/ cansado/a

1 Choose the food that doesn't belong. Write the answers in your notebook.

1. milk • juice • meat sauce • fizzy drink
2. strawberry • sugar • banana • apple
3. fruit salad • cucumber • lettuce • cabbage
4. chocolate • cake • ice cream • fish
5. chips • chicken • potato • rice
6. onion • mushroom • carrot • cheese

2 Choose the correct feeling. Write the answers in your notebook.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. a. happy
b. hungry
c. bored | 2. a. frightened
b. angry
c. tired |
| 3. a. sad
b. thirsty
c. surprised | 4. a. angry
b. bored
c. excited |
| 5. a. happy
b. surprised
c. sad | |

3 Copy and complete the sentences with the words below.

egg • spaghetti • salad • angry • soup
thirsty • orange • sandwich • tea • hungry

1. has often got tomatoes, lettuce and olives in it.
2. Here's some ham and bread. You can make a
3. We're What's for dinner?
4. I always put meat sauce and cheese on my
5. When people are ill, they often have hot and
6. The teacher is because the students aren't working.
7. I'm Have you got any juice?
8. I sometimes have juice and an for breakfast.

Grammar Appendix

a, an, some, the

El artículo indeterminado **a / an** va delante de nombres contables en singular y se usa cuando el nombre no es conocido por el hablante. Se suele poner **an** cuando el sustantivo que lo sigue empieza por vocal.

She has got a computer. (Ella tiene un ordenador.)

I use an umbrella in the rain. (Uso un paraguas para la lluvia.)

Some se usa en oraciones afirmativas con nombres contables en plural y no contables.

John is buying some toys. (John está comprando [unos / algunos] juguetes.)

I need some water. (Necesito [algo / un poco de] agua.)

El artículo determinado **the** se usa delante de nombres contables y no contables cuando se habla de algo concreto o que se ha nombrado antes, pero nunca cuando se habla de las cosas en general (sean contables o no).

The dog is sleeping. (El perro está durmiendo. [concreto])

Dogs are great pets. (Los perros son unas mascotas muy buenas. [general])

- 1** Copy and complete the chart with the words below and **a, an** or **some**.

apple • sugar • strawberry • carrot • egg • tea
rice • orange • water • oil • banana • sandwich

Countable Nouns	
Singular	Plural
an apple	some apples

Uncountable Nouns	
sugar	

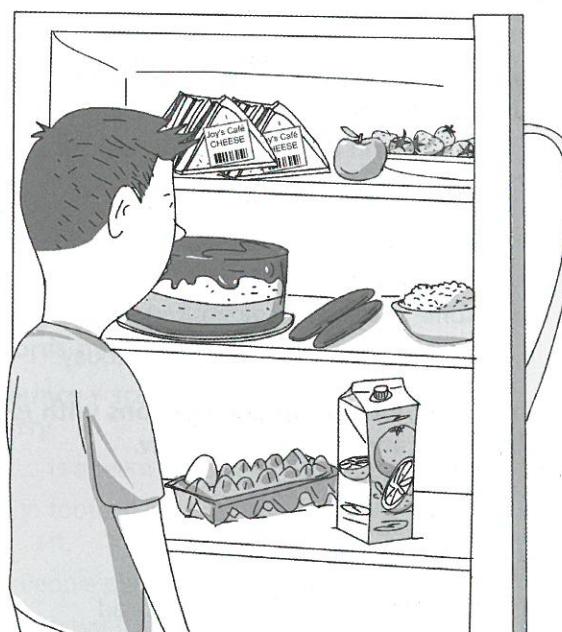
- 2** Choose the correct answer. Write the answers in your notebook.

1. I want **a / an / some** egg for breakfast.
2. We need **some / a / an** sugar for the cake.
3. **A / An / The** students have got a new teacher.
4. I've got **a / an / some** banana in my bag.
5. Look at **a / an / the** dog. It's very big!
6. The girls have got **the / some / a** chips for lunch.

- 3** In your notebook, write sentences with the words below. Add **a, an** or **some**.

1. Mark / wants / bike / for his birthday / .
2. have / we / got / tea / .
3. I / always / drink / orange juice / in the morning / .
4. my parents / have got / old / carpet / .
5. Sandra / has got / strawberries / .
6. Lorna / is cooking / big / chicken / for dinner / .

- 4** What food items can you see in the picture? Write a list in your notebook. Add **a, an** or **some**.



Check Yourself!

Copy and complete the sentences with **a, an, some** or **the**.

1. Jake has got olives in his sandwich.
2. I like Ecuadorian flag.
3. Janice has got message for you.
4. I want sauce on my rice.
5. I'm buying food for dinner.
6. This is excellent book.
7. We've got new students in our class.
8. US President is in Italy at the moment.

► Answers, see page 167

There is / There are, any**Afirmativa**

There is (o la contracción **there's**) va delante de nombres contables en singular y de nombres no contables. Suele ir seguido de **a / an** o **some**. **There are** va delante de nombres contables en plural. Suele ir seguido de **some**.

There is a banana. (Hay un plátano.)

There is some water. (Hay [algo / un poco de] agua.)

There are some cucumbers. (Hay [unos / algunos] pepinos.)

Negativa

Se pone **There is / There are** + la partícula **not** (**There is not / There are not**) o la contracción **n't** (**There isn't / There aren't**). Con nombres contables en plural y no contables suelen ir seguidos de **any**.

There isn't any sugar. (No hay [nada de] azúcar.)

There aren't any sandwiches. (No hay sándwiches / ningún sándwich.)

Interrogativa y respuestas breves

En interrogativa se pone **Is / Are** delante de **there**. Suelen ir seguidos de **any** con nombres contables en plural y no contables. En las respuestas breves se vuelve al orden normal. Si son negativas, se usan las formas contraídas.

Is there any juice? Yes, there is. (¿Hay [algo de] zumo? Sí.)

Are there any mushrooms in the salad? No, there aren't. (¿Hay [algunos] champiñones en la ensalada? No.)

5 Copy and complete the sentences with *There is*, *There isn't*, *There are* or *There aren't*.

1. an apple in my bag. Do you want it?
2. any children in the park.
3. some milk on the table.
4. any lettuce for the salad.
5. some olives on my pizza.
6. I'm sorry. a doctor at the clinic today.

6 In your notebook, write questions with *Is there* or *Are there* and the words below.

1. an / onion / in the salad
2. any / drinks / in the kitchen
3. any / sauce / for the spaghetti
4. any / strawberries / in the fruit salad
5. a / good restaurant / on this street
6. any / milk / on the table

EXTRA!**How much / How many**

How much y **How many** se usan para preguntar sobre cantidades.

How many va seguido de nombres contables en plural.

How many dogs are there? (¿Cuántos perros hay?)

How much va seguido de nombres no contables.

How much milk is there? (¿Cuánta leche hay?)

Cuando **How much** va seguido del verbo **to be**, sirve para preguntar por el precio de una cosa.

How much is the car? (¿Cuánto cuesta el coche?)

Check Yourself!

Choose the correct answer. Write the answers in your notebook.

1. **There is / There are / Is there** a new ice cream shop in town.
2. **There are / Is there / Are there** a dining room in your house?
3. **There is / There are / There aren't** some mushrooms on the pizza.
4. **Is there / Are there / There are** any cheese in this cake?
5. **Are there / There are / There aren't** any songs on my mobile phone.
6. **There isn't / There aren't / Is there** any milk for my coffee.
7. **There aren't / Is there / Are there** any girls in the football team?
8. **There is / There isn't / There are** an English lesson now. It's tomorrow.

► Answers, see page 167

Copy and complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.

1. water do you drink every day?
2. sandwiches have you got?
3. sugar do you want in your tea?
4. brothers have you got?
5. time have we got before the film?