



English Language 1

Lecture 5

ENG 101

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UNIT

5

Food and entertaining

'Conversation is food for the soul.'
Mexican proverb

OVERVIEW

VOCABULARY

Eating out

READING

Fast food in India

LANGUAGE FOCUS 1

some/any

LISTENING

Entertaining clients

LANGUAGE FOCUS 2

Countable and
uncountable nouns

SKILLS

Making decisions

CASE STUDY

Which restaurant?



STARTING UP

A

What kind of food do/don't you like? Make adjectives from these countries.

China Japan Thailand India Turkey Greece Italy
France Germany Russia Sweden the UK Spain Mexico

I like Chinese food. I love Italian food.

I don't like Russian food

I like Mexican food

I love Japanese food

VOCABULARY

Eating out

A Choose the odd one out in each group of food words below. Use the words from the box to explain your answers.

fish fruit meat vegetable seafood

1 salmon tuna cod onion *onion: It's a kind of vegetable.*

2 beef apple lamb chicken *apple: It's a kind of fruit*

3 carrots peas trout broccoli *trout: It's a kind of fish*

4 veal grapes cherries peaches *veal: It's a kind of meat*

5 cabbage prawns cauliflower aubergine *prawns: It's a kind of seafood*

~~soup~~ steak pâté
 salad ice cream
 grilled fish fruit
 chocolate mousse
 spring rolls tiramisu
 cheesecake pork
 roast duck mutton
 prawn cocktail
 beef stew apple pie
 stuffed mushrooms

B

Look at these words for parts of a menu. Write the dishes from the box on the left under the correct headings.

Starter

Main course

Dessert

soup

steak

ice cream

salad

roast duck

apple pie

stuffed

grilled fish

tiramisu

mushrooms

beef stew

chocolate mousse

D Choose the correct word to complete each of these sentences.

- 1 You ask for the *receipt* / menu at the start of a meal.
- 2 You ask for the *check* / bill at the end of a meal in London.
- 3 You ask for the check / *bill* at the end of a meal in New York.
- 4 You ask for the *tip* / receipt after you pay.



E

 CD1.64 A man and a woman are ordering a meal in a restaurant. Listen and write *M* for man and *W* for woman.

1 Starter	salad	☐	snails	☒	soup	☒
2 Main course	spaghetti	☒	paella	☒	sushi	☐
3 Dessert	ice cream	☐	fruit	☐	apple pie	☒



F Put these sentences into the order you would hear them during a meal.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| a) You should try the roast duck. It's delicious. | <div>4</div> |
| b) No, thanks. I'm full. | <div>6</div> |
| c) Would you like a starter? | <div>1</div> |
| d) Right. I'll get the bill. | <div>7</div> |
| e) I'd like the soup, please. | <div>2</div> |
| f) Would you like a dessert? | <div>5</div> |
| g) What do you recommend for the main course? | <div>3</div> |
| h) Thanks very much. That was a lovely meal. I really enjoyed it. | <div>8</div> |

Reading: Fast Food in India

6

Do international fast-food companies need to change their menus to be successful in India? Read this article to find out.

FT

India likes fast-food chains

by Amy Kazmin

Busy lives, higher salaries and an increasing number of women at work all mean there is a lot of demand in India for fast food.

5 In India, McDonald's has a lot of fans because of its low prices and vegetarian dishes. At lunchtime, the McDonald's at Mumbai's Phoenix Mills – a big shopping centre – is full
10 of college students, mothers and office workers.

Akshaya Batta, 30, has a quick lunch at McDonald's at least once a week, rather than carry a lunch
15 box from home, as a lot of Indians still do. Sahal Amlani, 30, a store

manager, spends Rs50 (\$1.10) on an afternoon snack at McDonald's twice a week and takes his family for a
20 McDonald's meal, spending about Rs300 (\$6.60) every weekend.

International fast-food companies like McDonald's know how important it is to adapt their food for Indian
25 tastes. They make the menus more spicy and they offer more vegetarian dishes, all at a low price.

In its restaurants, McDonald's does not offer any beef dishes
30 because the mainly Hindu population does not eat beef. Instead, it offers mutton and chicken Maharaja Mac.



Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) adapts its chicken dishes for local
35 tastes with the use of Indian spices and cooking techniques. The Pizza Hut menu has a mix of Indian and international dishes. Anup Jain, Director of Marketing for Pizza Hut India, says, "We adapt 20% of our
40 menu for Indian tastes. About 60% of people are vegetarian, so we have a lot more vegetarian toppings on our pizzas."

Match the words (1–5) to their meanings (a–e).

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1 salaries | a) with a strong and hot flavour |
| 2 demand | b) the kind of things that someone likes |
| 3 adapt | c) the money people earn for their jobs |
| 4 tastes | d) the need people have for a service |
| 5 spicy | e) change something |
-

Read the article again and answer these questions.

- 1 What type of customer goes to the Phoenix Mills McDonald's at lunchtime?
college students, mothers, and office workers
- 2 How many times a week does Akshaya Batta go to McDonald's?
once a week
- 3 How much does Sahal Amlani typically spend in McDonald's at weekends?
\$6.60
- 4 How do these fast-food companies adapt their menus for Indian customers?

Complete these sentences:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| a) McDonald's offers ...
more vegetarian dishes | b) In its chicken dishes, KFC uses ...
Indian spices and cooking techniques | c) Pizza Hut has ...
a mix of Indian and international dishes |
|--|--|--|
- 5 Why is it necessary to make these changes?
Because there is a lot of demand in India for fast food

LANGUAGE FOCUS 1

some/any

- We use *some* in positive statements.
*There are **some** very good restaurants in the city centre.*
- We also use *some* when we offer things and ask for things.
*Would you like **some** more coffee? Can I have **some** tea, please?*
- We use *any* in most questions.
*Do you have **any** beef?*
- We also use *any* in negative statements.
*We haven't got **any** beef today.*

5 *some/any*; countable and uncountable nouns

some/any

Form

	Plural countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
+	We need some machines.	We need some equipment.
-	There aren't any restaurants.	There isn't any food.
?	Would you like some carrots? Do you have any coins?	Would you like some spaghetti? Do you have any money?

Uses

- We use *some* to make an offer when we think the answer will be 'yes'.

*Would you like **some** tea?*

Yes, I would.

*Can I offer you **some** coffee?*

Yes, please.

- We use *any* to make an offer when we don't know the answer.

*Do you want **any** coffee?*

No, thank you.

Tick (✓) the correct sentences. Correct the mistakes in the other sentences.

1 I'd like any water.

I'd like *some* water.

2 Could I have any more coffee, please?

Could I have some more coffee, please?

3 Are there any restaurants near here? ✓

4 There isn't some wine left.

There isn't any wine left.

5 I'd like some cheese, please. ✓

6 Do you have any soft drinks? ✓

Choose the correct words to complete this dialogue.

Mina: There are some / any¹ good restaurants in the centre.

Ivan: Yes, but there isn't some / any² parking. We could go to the Texas Steakhouse near the airport.

Mina: Do they serve some / any³ vegetarian dishes?

Ivan: I don't think so. How about the Marina? They do some / any⁴ great fish dishes, and they have some / any⁵ vegetarian starters, too.

Mina: Good idea. I'll see if they've got a table for nine o'clock.



LISTENING

Entertaining
clients

A

CD1.66 Jeremy Keeley is a specialist in change leadership. Listen to the first part of an interview with him. He is talking about how he entertains business contacts and his favourite entertainment. Complete these notes.



- I like to get to¹ my contacts.
- I give them a chance to² me about themselves.
- I take them places that we can³
- We walked across a⁴ together.
- While we walked, we⁵
- We spent the time talking about what was really⁶



B  **CD1.67 Listen to the second part of the interview and decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.**

- 1 In restaurants, you should consider noise levels. **T**
- 2 Sometimes you need to take out clients you don't like.
F. Don't take a client you don't like
- 3 Do not take vegetarians to steak restaurants. **T**
- 4 You should spend a lot of money entertaining clients.
F. Don't spend too much money





LANGUAGE FOCUS 2

Countable and uncountable nouns

- Most nouns in English are countable.
a table, two tables; an apple, two apples
- Some nouns are usually uncountable.
water, tea, sugar, milk, bread

many, much and a lot of

- We use *many* with countable nouns in questions and negatives.
*How **many** hours do you work a week?*
*I don't go to **many** meetings.*
- We use *much* with uncountable nouns in questions and negatives.
*How **much** money does she earn?*
*I don't get **much** time for holidays.*
- We use *a lot of* in all types of sentence.
*The company has **a lot of** employees.*
*He doesn't earn **a lot of** money.*
*Does the company have **a lot of** products?*

Countable and uncountable nouns

- 1 Countable nouns include individual things, people and places and have a plural.

a computer

some computers

a secretary

two secretaries

a restaurant

good restaurants

- 2 We do not use *a/an* with uncountable nouns. They do not have a plural.

*It's difficult to find **good staff**.*

(NOT ~~a good staff~~)

*I don't often use **public transport**.*

(NOT ~~public transports~~)

many, much and a lot of

- 1** We can use *many* or *a lot of* in positive statements.

*I have **many** English customers.*

*I've got **a lot of** English customers.*

Many is more formal than a lot of.

- 2** We do not normally use *much* in positive statements.

*They've got **a lot of** money. (NOT ~~much money~~)*

- 3** We use *many* with plural countable nouns in questions and negative sentences.

*Do you have **many** visitors?*

*There aren't **many** vegetarian restaurants.*

- 4 We use *much* with uncountable nouns in questions and negative sentences.

*Do you do **much** advertising?*

*I don't have **much** time.*

- 5 We use *a lot of* in positive and negative sentences and questions with both plural countable and uncountable nouns.

*I have **a lot of** baggage.*

*We don't have **a lot of** time.*

*Do you have **a lot of** money?*

*I have **a lot of** bags.*

*We don't have **a lot of** books.*

*Do you have **a lot of** American clients?*

Tick (✓) the countable nouns.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 reservation ✓ | 7 equipment | 13 menu ✓ | 19 transport |
| 2 food | 8 hotel ✓ | 14 money | 20 soup |
| 3 air conditioning | 9 information | 15 overtime | 21 work |
| 4 bathroom ✓ | 10 seat ✓ | 16 receipt ✓ | 22 shopping |
| 5 bill ✓ | 11 luggage | 17 dish ✓ | 23 suitcase ✓ |
| 6 employee ✓ | 12 flight ✓ | 18 tip ✓ | 24 leisure |

Correct the mistakes in these sentences. Use *a lot of*, *many* or *much*.

- 1 They don't have ~~much~~ vegetarian dishes here. *a lot of / many*
- 2 How many does it cost?
- 3 The restaurant hasn't got much tables left.
- 4 I don't have many time at the moment.
- 5 I drink much coffee.
- 6 There aren't much hotels in the city centre.

- 
- 2 How **much** does it cost?
 - 3 The restaurant hasn't got **many / a lot of** tables left.
 - 4 I don't have **much / a lot of** time at the moment.
 - 5 I drink **a lot of** coffee.
 - 6 There aren't **many / a lot of** hotels in the city centre.

Work in pairs. Complete these questions with *many* or *much*. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 A: How *much* cash do you have in your wallet?
B: *About 20 euros.*
- 2 How *many* phone calls do you make a day?
- 3 How *many* people are there in your company?
- 4 How *much* time do you have for lunch?
- 5 How *much* holiday do you get a year?
- 6 How *many* languages do you speak?
- 7 How *many* fast-food restaurants are there where you live?
- 8 How *much* water do you drink a day?



 **CD1.69 Two managers are discussing how to entertain a group of important foreign visitors. Listen and decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.**

- 1** They both like the idea of visiting the castle. *F. Alex thinks it's a bad idea*
- 2** They talk about three different restaurants. *T*
- 3** They decide to go to an Italian restaurant. *T*
- 4** The table is for 10 people on Tuesday. *F. It's for 8 people on Wednesday*



 CD1.69 Listen again and complete these extracts.

- 1 I don't about that. I think we ... need something more interesting for them to do.
- 2 Yes, I I also it's too far away. Why we invite them for dinner?
- 3 Good Which restaurant do you recommend?
- 4 We try the new restaurant at the Grand Hotel. It's very popular.
- 5 Yes, that's right, it's very expensive!
- 6 How a restaurant by the river?
- 7 Yes, that's a ... great ... idea.

5

Case study

Which restaurant?

Choosing the right place for guests

Background

You work for a food company, Organic 3000, in Sydney, Australia. Four important overseas customers are visiting your head office. You want to take them to a good restaurant. Each customer prefers a different type of food. You have three restaurants to choose from.

PACO AND ROSITA MEXICAN RESTAURANT

*A popular place. High-quality food, good value for money.
No reservations, so you often wait a long time for a table.*

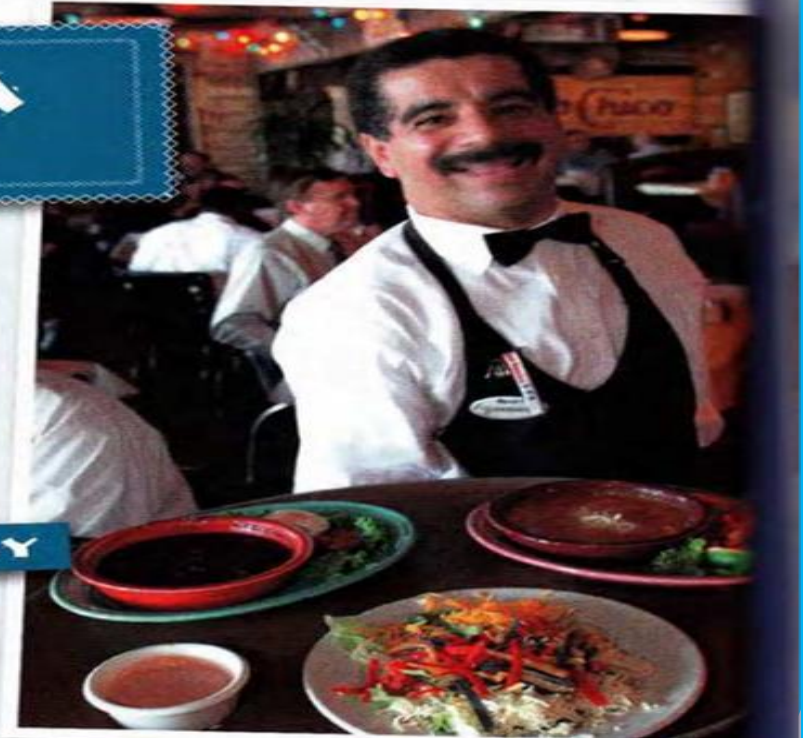
Location:	In the city-centre restaurant area, close to office and hotels
Access:	By bus or car; difficult to find parking spaces
Atmosphere:	Lively, noisy, loud music
Average cost:	\$40 per person

ON THE MENU

- Hot, spicy Mexican dishes
- Grilled steak, pork and chicken
- Not many vegetarian dishes
- No desserts

WHAT PEOPLE SAY

- Delicious meals at low prices
- Very friendly but slow service



KERALA SANDS

SOUTH INDIAN RESTAURANT

*Delicious food. Many Indian customers.
It isn't near the centre and is expensive.*

Location: 5 miles from the city centre

Access: By car; lots of parking spaces

Atmosphere: Very quiet; no music

Average cost: \$70 per person

on the menu

- A variety of South Indian dishes
- Vegetable curries
- Well-known dish: prawns with garlic and cabbage
- Many desserts

what people say

- High-quality food and service
- Not much atmosphere
- Food portions rather small



THE Happy Lobster

*Top-class food. Varied fish and seafood dishes.
The restaurant is mentioned in all the guide books.*

Location:

2 miles from city centre; on the shore; wonderful view of the bay and city at night

Access:

About half an hour by boat, 20 minutes by car; parking available

Atmosphere:

Quiet; classical music playing all the time

Average cost:

\$120 per person

On the menu

- Prawns, crab and oysters. It is famous for its giant crab with spring onions
- Vegetarian dishes
- A few beef and pork dishes
- Delicious desserts

What people say

- Good food, but very expensive
- Usually a long wait for service and the bill
- Very quiet atmosphere

Task

- 1 Work in groups of four. Choose a role card. Each of you has information about one of the customers.

Student A: Turn to page 132.

Student C: Turn to page 141.

Student B: Turn to page 139.

Student D: Turn to page 142.

- 2 Read your role cards. Then exchange information about the customers. Take notes on their preferences and the things they dislike.
- 3 Choose *one* of the restaurants to take the four customers for a meal. Compare your choice with the other groups.



Thank You

