Lesson 1  I love bananas!

1a Listen and say what food the children like.

1b With a friend / partner ask and answer what food you like.  
   Example: I like ice cream. And you?

2 Read the menu and match the words with the pictures.

3 Use the food words in the menu to complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Meat / Fish</th>
<th>Vegetables</th>
<th>Fruit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tomato and</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cucumber salad</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>£ 2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicken and</td>
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<tr>
<td>potatoes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>£ 3.50</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Salmon and rice</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>With peas, carrots and mushrooms</td>
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<td>£ 3.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry cake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chocolate ice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cream</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£ 1.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas, oranges, apples</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£ 1.00 each</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 What is the same and what is different in these words?
2 Why do we have -s at the end in some words?
3 Can we count vegetables and fruit?
4 Can we count meat?
Read the conversation and answer the questions. See Grammar support 8.

Jane: OK, Max. Let’s see what food we’ve got for the party.
Max: Well, we’ve got some cheese and... a kilo of meat and... um...
Ah, here we are. We’ve got some tomatoes and six oranges.
Jane: That’s good. But we haven’t got any juice and we haven’t got any bananas and we haven’t got any ice cream!
Max: No bananas? No ice cream! That’s a disaster!
Jane: Let’s go and buy some.

1. What does some / any mean?
2. How do you translate them into Russian?
3. Why do we need them here?

Look at the conversation and complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uncountable</th>
<th>Countable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We have got</td>
<td>cheese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We haven’t got</td>
<td>ice cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>juice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Look at the table in Ex. 4b and answer the questions.

1. When do we use some?
2. When do we use any?

Discuss what you have and haven’t got for a party.

Example: A: Let’s see what we’ve got for the party.
          We’ve got some cheese and some tomatoes.
B: But we haven’t got any oranges or juice.
       Let’s go and buy some.
C: OK. Let’s.

Write a list of five food items you have got in your kitchen.

Example: We have got some rice. We have got some cucumbers.
Lesson 2  Have you got any bananas?

1 Read the words and match them with the pictures.
   1 onion
   2 water
   3 butter
   4 chocolate
   5 bread

2 Listen and say what food Max’s dad needs to buy.
   Example: They’ve got some tomatoes.
   They need some cheese.

3 Guess what is in the shopping bag.
   Example: A: Have you got any apples?
   B: No, I haven’t. / Yes, I have.

4 Study the LOOK box and answer the teacher’s questions.

   LOOK
   Q: Have you got any cheese?
   A: No, I haven’t.
   Q: Have you got any apples?
   A: Yes, I have.

5 Play Are you ready for a picnic?
   • In groups ask and answer questions about the food
     you’ve got for a picnic.
   • Report to the class.
   Example:
     • We’ve got some chiken and bread. We’ve got some
       chocolate and some water. We’re ready.
     • We’ve got some tomatoes and carrots. But we need
       some oranges and some juice. No... we’re not ready.

6 Write down which of the things on the list your mum
   bought / didn’t buy yesterday.
   Example: She bought some butter.
   She didn’t buy any apples.

Shopping list
   1 apples
   2 butter
   3 eggs 6
   4 orange juice
   5 bread
   6 carrots
   7 fizzy water
   8 onions
   9 tomatoes
   10 salmon

Yesterday

Your mum

shopping bag
Lesson 3 A packet of crisps, please

1a Make as many pairs as you can.

1 a carton of
2 a cup of
3 a bottle of
4 a kilo of
5 a bar of
6 a piece of
7 a packet of
8 a loaf of
9 a spoonful of

a) chocolate
b) lemonade
c) tea
d) cheese
e) sugar
f) bread
g) juice
h) crisps
i) salt

LOOK

1a Make as many pairs as you can.

1 a carton of
2 a cup of
3 a bottle of
4 a kilo of
5 a bar of
6 a piece of
7 a packet of
8 a loaf of
9 a spoonful of

a) chocolate
b) lemonade
c) tea
d) cheese
e) sugar
f) bread
g) juice
h) crisps
i) salt

1b Listen and practise saying.

2a Read and write C for customer or S for shop assistant.

☐ Hello. Can I help you?
☐ Yes, please. I’d like a kilo of bananas and two kilos of apples.
☐ Anything else?
☐ A packet of crisps, please.
☐ Here you are.
☐ Thank you.

2b Practise saying the conversation.

2c With a friend / partner practise asking for food in the shop.

3 Max wants to make a Sunday breakfast for his family (4 people).

• Look what there is on the table and make up a shopping list for him.

CHEESE OMLETTE

Makes 2 servings
Cooking time — 15 minutes
You need
• 4 eggs
• 2 tablespoons of milk
• 1 teaspoon of butter
• cheese
• salt

4 Write a shopping list for your birthday party.
Lesson 4 The lost trolley

1 Max’s trolley is missing. Listen and complete the report.

All Foods Supermarket
SECURITY REPORT
Name: …
Address: …
Missing things:
Supermarket trolley.
................ bananas
................ juice
1 kilo ............... 1
2 packets ............. choco.... chocolate

2 Ask and answer questions about the shopping trolleys and decide which one is Max’s.
Example: Is there any milk in the trolley?
Yes, there is some milk.
How many cartons of milk are there?
There are three cartons.

3a Read the beginning of the article and the LOOK box and answer the questions. See Grammar support 12.
1 Is the article about the past or the present?
2 When do we use was? Were?

THE CASE OF LOST TROLLEY
Yesterday in All Foods Supermarket two people lost their shopping trolleys. The supermarket security officer looked into the case. Max and Victoria reported that their trolleys were missing, and that there was a lot of food in them.

Look
There was some milk in the trolley.
There were three cartons of milk in the trolley.
**THE CASE OF LOST TROLLEY**

Yesterday in All Foods Supermarket two people lost their trolleys. The supermarket security officer looked into the case. Max and Victoria reported that their trolleys were missing and that there was a lot of food in them. There (1) ... five bananas in Victoria’s trolley. There (2) ... five bananas in Max’s trolley. There (3) ... a packet of crisps in her trolley and there (4) ... two packets of crisps in his trolley. There (5) ... two kilos of rice in the girl’s trolley and there (6) ... some rice in the boy’s trolley. There (7) ... some cheese in her trolley, but there wasn’t any cheese in his trolley. There (8) ... one bottle of juice in her trolley and there (9) ... four bottles of juice in his trolley. So, they had nearly the same things in their shopping trolleys. No wonder they mistook them.

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3b Read the article to the end and say why Max lost his shopping trolley.

3c Fill in the gaps in the article in Ex. 3b with was / were.

4a Read the examples in the LOOK box and answer the questions.

1. How do you ask questions with yes / no answer?
2. How do you ask questions if you want a special piece of information?

4b Play At the Security Desk.

5 Help Victoria to write a report to the security officer about her lost lunchbox.

Victoria May  Form 5B  15 Park Avenue, Millbery, England
Lesson 5  Let’s make a fruit salad

1a Do you know how to make a fruit salad?
   • Put the pictures in the correct order.

1b Listen to the conversation and check.

2 Read the recipe and fill in the missing words.

Fruit Iceberg

Take (1) ... apples and (2) ... them. Take two bananas. (3) ... the fruit into pieces. (4) ... five strawberries. Mix with (5) ... yogurt. You don't need (6) ... sugar. Put (7) ... ice cream on the top. Enjoy your fruit salad!

3a Read this recipe and find the odd one out.
   a) Take three bananas and an apple.
   b) Wash the fruit.
   c) Cut it into pieces.
   d) Add some lemon juice.
   e) Mix with cream.
   f) Add some tomatoes.
   g) Put some pieces of orange on the top.

3b Choose the best name for the recipe and give reasons for / explain your choice.
   Example: I think the best name is Fruit Tower.

   • Fruit Tower
   • Chocolate Gift
   • Apple Salad

4 Ask your partner about what you need to make a Russian Salad.

   Pupil A: Ask your partner what things you need.

   Example: How many ... do we need?

   RUSSIAN SALAD
   ... potatoes 2 eggs
   ... small onions 5 tomatoes
   ... spoonfuls of oil

   Pupil B: Go to page 151.

5 Finish writing out the recipes for two salads.
   • Choose words from the box.
   • Look up any new words in the Wordlist.

   FRUIT SALAD
   For this salad you need two bananas, ...

   VEGETABLE SALAD
   For this salad you need two potatoes, ...
Lesson 6 Have you got a sweet tooth?

1a  Look at these sweet things and match them with the words.

- a lollipop
- jam
- Skittles
- jelly babies
- a carrot
- sweets
- a chocolate bar
- lemonade
- pastry

1b  Say which word in Ex. 1a is the odd one out.

2a  Do the questionnaire.

1  Do you put sugar in your tea?
   a) yes   b) no
2  Can you eat a jar of jam?
   a) yes   b) no
3  Do you eat chocolate every day?
   a) yes   b) no
4  Are carrots sweet?
   a) no   b) yes
5  Did you have a lollipop or any other sweets yesterday?
   a) yes   b) no
6  Do you drink a lot of lemonade, Coke or Pepsi?
   a) yes   b) no
7  Do you like pastry more than fruit?
   a) yes   b) no

2b  Add up your score: one point for every (a) answer, no point for (b) answers.

2c  Read what your score means. Compare the results with your partner’s.

- 6–7  You’ve got a really sweet tooth. Do you go to the dentist often? Eat less sweets!
- 3–5  You’ve got a sweet tooth, but you don’t eat too many sweet things. Good!
- 1–2  You haven’t got a sweet tooth and you don’t like sweets. Isn’t your life boring?!

3a  Listen to the morning radio programme and say who it is for.

- parents
- children
- parents and children

3b  Listen to the radio programme again and answer the questions.

1  What food is sweet but good for you?
2  What vegetable is good for dessert?
3  What diet lets you eat a lot of sweet things one day a week?
4  Why is it good to eat an apple after you eat something sweet?

3c  Say which part of the doctor’s advice you would like to follow.
Great news for every sweet tooth — chocolate is good for you. If you eat chocolate three times a month you can live a year longer than those who don’t eat it at all. Of course don’t eat too much and choose ‘real’ chocolate — that which has a lot of cocoa (70%). They also call it dark chocolate. It tastes a little bitter. But this kind of chocolate is your friend!

Why?
• Chocolate has a lot of minerals which are good for you.
• Chocolate is good for your heart.
• You feel happy when you eat chocolate because it tastes good and because it has the right chemicals.
• Chocolate helps you to think and concentrate. Pilots always take some chocolate when they fly a plane. So if you have a test, eat some chocolate to prepare for it.

Examples:
Boy: Please buy me some chocolate, Daddy!
Father: No, not today, Jimmy. Chocolate is not good for you.
Boy: …
Father: …
Lesson 7 Progress page

1 Listen and number the pictures. There is one extra picture.

2 Write the words in each group.

- carrot apple cheese tea juice egg lemon
cola tomato milk bread fizzy water orange
ice cream coffee lemonade ham banana
potato strawberry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOOD</th>
<th>DRINK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| vegetables | fruit
| carrot     | apple   |
| ...       | cheese  |
| ...       | tea     |
| ...       | juice   |

3 Which are the odd ones out in each line?

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>tomato</td>
<td>crisps</td>
<td>potato</td>
<td>onion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>eggs</td>
<td>cheese</td>
<td>salt</td>
<td>chocolate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>loaf</td>
<td>bread</td>
<td>salmon</td>
<td>sandwich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>onion</td>
<td>kilo</td>
<td>spoonful</td>
<td>cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>pastry</td>
<td>skittles</td>
<td>tomato</td>
<td>sweets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score: ___ / 10

Score: ___ / 15

Score: ___ / 5
4 Fill in the gaps with some / any.

A  C: I’d like (1) ... strawberries. Have you got (2) ...?
   S: Sorry, we haven’t got (3) ... strawberries at the moment.

B  C: Is there (4) ... cheese?
   S: Yes, here you are. Anything else?
   C: Have you got (5) ... mushrooms?
   S: Of course, we have. Here you are.

6 Read and number the pictures.

THE TRAVEL-THROUGH-TIME DRINK

1 First break two eggs into a bowl. Mix the eggs together.
2 Take two lemons and cut them into small pieces.
3 Add one spoonful of salt and two spoonfuls of Brazilian coffee.
4 After that add some black pepper and six spoonfuls of snow water.
5 Add one spoonful of strawberry jam and mix well.

Drink slowly from pink glasses six hours before you plan to travel.

This drink is only for wizards who fly through time!
Lesson 8  Project

1 Prepare at home and bring to the class:
   1 paper
   2 scissors
   3 glue
   4 crayons
   5 drawings or photos of food

2 In class:
   1 Decide what dish (блюдо) you would like to present in the TV show.
   2 Decide what food you need. Look at the pictures in the unit and make a list.
   3 Write the recipe for your dish.
   4 Think of a good name for your dish.
   5 Think of the design of your dish.
   6 Appoint the TV host / hostess (the cook); all the other pupils will make up the audience.

3 In the TV food show:
   1 Present your dish: show and explain how to cook it.
   2 Watch the other presentations.
   3 Vote to choose the winners for these awards:
   4 Hand out prizes.

4 Treat your classmates to your dish.