

7A What does your food say about you?

1 Vocabulary

- a) banana, butter, egg, meat, rice, sugar, tomato, biscuit, coffee
- b) countable (počitatelná např. jedno jablko) – banana, egg, tomato, biscuit
uncountable (nepočitatelná cukr, voda) – butter, meat, rice, sugar, coffee
- c) Vocabulary bank on page 153

a) Breakfast: 1 milk, 2 coffee, 3 tea, 4 jam. 5 bread, 6 sugar, 7 cereal, 8 butter, 9 cheese, 10 toast, 11 juice, 12 eggs

Lunch/Dinner: 13 ketchup, 14 oil, 15 a lettuce, 16 a salad, 17 potatoes, 18 carrots, 19 rice, 20 fish, 21 tomatoes, 22 an onion, 23 meat, 24 mushrooms, 25 pasta, 26 peas, 27 chips (French fries)

Desserts: 30 a pineapple, 31 grapes, 32 oranges, 33 ice cream, 34 fruit salad, 35 crisps, 36 sandwiches, 37 biscuits, 38 cake, 39 chocolate, 40 sweets

2 Grammar

- a) e.g. 1. I go to the supermarket three times a week, but my husband goes there only once a week.
2. I usually go to Tesco, because it is near my work and I can go shopping during the lunch break.
3. No, I usually don't. Only sometimes, when I see an obese person, I look what s/he is buying.

b) 1 Healthy Hannah, 2 Luxury Lucy, 3 Fast Food Frank

c) b3, c2, d2, e1, f 1 and 3

d) Use **a** with singular countable nouns. (Používejte "a" u počitatelných podstatných jmen v jednotném čísle)

Use **some** (+) and **any** (-/?) with plural nouns (vegetables, oranges, biscuits) and with uncountable nouns, e.g. cheese, coffee

Používejte "some" v kladných větách a "any" v záporných větách s množným číslem (některá anglická slova jsou v češtině nepočitatelná tedy "jedna zelenina" a dvě "zeleniny", pomeranče, sušenky) a s nepočitatelnými podstatnými jmény (např. sýr, káva)

For more information on countable and uncountable nouns see:

<http://www.helpforenglish.cz/article/2006082501-pocitatelna-a-nepocitatelna-podstatna-jmena>

For more practice see:

<http://www.language-worksheets.com/countable-uncountable-elementary.html>

e) Grammar bank on page 135

7A a) 2 an orange, a biscuit, some peas, an ice cream, some cake, some coffee, some cheese, some chips, a pineapple

7A b) 1 some, 2 some, 3 an, 4 any, 5 some, 6 any, 7 an, 8 any, 9 a, 10 some

3 Pronunciation

- a) i: – eat, ice cream, meat, peas, tea
e – bread, breakfast, health,
ei – steak

5 Listening

- b) an onion, some butter, a carrot, some mushrooms, some tomato ketchup, some red wine, some meat, some cheese

7B How much water do we really need?

3 Grammar

- a) How many litres of water do you drink? How much mineral water do you drink?
b) 1a, 2d, 3c, 4b
c) Grammar bank on page 135
7Ba 1 How many, 2 How much, 3 How much, 4 How many, 5 How many, 6 How much, 7 How many, 8 How much
7Bb 1 a lot of, 2 much, 3 many, 4 none, 5 quite a lot of, 6 Not much
d) 1 How many, 2 How much, 3 How many, 4 How many, 5 How much, 6 How much, 7 How much, 8 How much

4 Reading

- b) B5, C2, D4, E6, F3
c) 1 temperature, 2 sweat, 3 experiments, 4 recently, 5 myths, 6 at least, 7 contain, 8 In fact

7C Changing holidays

Holiday

How do you get there? By car, by plane, by train, by bus,...

Where do you stay? In a friend's house, in a hotel, at a campsite, in a Youth hostel, in bed and breakfast

What do you do during your holiday? Relax, go to the beach, go shopping, do sports, go for walks, go sightseeing, go to the museum

1 Reading

The TV programme is about two couples, each of them plan their own holiday and in the end they change the holidays at the last moment.

2 Grammar

b) 2 stay, 3 do, 4 stay, 5 do, 6 go shopping, 7 go, 8 see, 9 see

c) The verb after “going to” is in the infinitive form. We use “going to” to talk about future if it is our plan.

For more on “going to” see:

Budoucnost s GOING TO

Druhým způsobem, jakým se budoucnost běžně vyjadřuje je pomocí vazby **BE GOING TO + infinitiv**. Jde vlastně o přítomný průběhový čas slovesa GO, za kterým následuje infinitiv významového slovesa:

I'm going to be there. 💡

They're going to miss the bus. 💡

Také otázka a zápor se tvoří tak, jak jsme u přítomného průběhového času zvyklí:

Where are you going to live? 💡

Are you going to eat this? 💡

You're not going to believe this! (nebo You aren't going to believe this.) 💡

Pokud si nejste jisti tvořením přítomného průběhového času, přečtěte si tento článek: [Přítomný průběhový čas](#).

Použití BE GOING TO

Vazbu BE GOING TO používáme především v těchto případech:

1) Oznamujeme své plány

Pokud se nejedná o rozhodování v daný moment, ale spíše o oznámení rozhodnutí, které už člověk udělal, použijeme BE GOING TO:

I'm going to visit Jack next week. 💡 - mám to v plánu

She's going to open her own e-shop. 💡 - má to v plánu

Jedná se o nějaký již existující záměr. Do češtiny tyto věty můžeme přeložit např. pomocí slovesa HODLÁM...

2) Předvídáme, že se něco stane, na základě patrných důkazů

Někdy je možné odhadnout, že se něco stane, podle viditelných důkazů. Vlastně vidíme, že se k něčemu schyluje, že už se to blíží. V takových případech také používáme BE GOING TO:

Look! It's going to rain! 💡 - vidím např. mraky, schyluje se k dešti, je to vidět

Oh, he's going to be late again! 💡 - např. vidím, že už je pozdě teď, nebo že už je tolik a tolik hodin, a on teprve vstává - z toho usuzuji, že to nestihne.

Source: <http://www.helpforengish.cz/article/2007052802-budouci-cas>

For more practice see:

<http://www.language-worksheets.com/going-to-elementary.html>

d) Grammar bank on pages 134/5

7C a 1 She is going to speak, 2 She is going to stay in, 3 She is going to take, 4 She is going to eat, 5 She is going to see

7C b 1 my father's/my father is going to cook, 2 I'm/I am going to study, 3 Are you going, 4 We are not/We aren't going to fly, 5 is your brother going to do, 6 she is not/isn't going to have

e) Where are you going to go? We are going to go to Norway.

Who are you going to go with? I am going to go with Sue, my girlfriend,

How are you going to get there? We are going to get there by train.

What are you going to do there? We are going to clean a river and plant some trees.
It is a working holiday

Where are you going to stay? We are going to stay in a hotel.

4. Listening and reading

c) Lisa and Jon didn't have a good time. Next year they're going to go to New York.

Jerry and Sue had a good time. Next year they're going to go to another city, maybe Amsterdam or Barcelona

d) Lisa and John liked the people and nothing else.

Jerry and Sue did not like the hotel, but they liked everything else.

a Match the pictures with the sentences below.



- 1 He told her he loved her.
- 2 She went home.
- 3 A girl went to a tropical island on holiday.
- 4 Every night a band played the samba.
- 5 She met a boy.
- 6 The days went very fast.
- 7 She had a dream about her holiday.
- 8 Every afternoon she watched the people go by.

b Listen and complete the song with the right word.

boy	days	fast	girl	island (x3)
samba	sca	sicsta	sky	sun

La Isla Bonita

Last night I dreamt of San Pedro
 Just like I'd never gone, I knew the song
 A young ¹ _____ with eyes like the desert
 It all seems like yesterday, not far away

Tropical the ² _____ breeze
 All of nature wild and free
 This is where I long to be
 La isla bonita

And when the ³ _____ played
 The ⁴ _____ would set so high
 Ring through my ears and sting my eyes
 Your Spanish lullaby

I fell in love with San Pedro
 Warm wind carried on the ⁵ _____, he called to me
 'Te dijo te amo'

I prayed that the ⁶ _____ would last
 They went so ⁷ _____

Tropical the ⁸ _____ breeze, etc.

I want to be where the sun warms the ⁸ _____
 When it's time for ¹⁰ _____ you can watch them go by
 Beautiful faces, no cares in this world
 Where a ¹¹ _____ loves a boy, and a boy loves a girl
 Last night I dreamt of San Pedro
 It all seems like yesterday, not far away

Tropical the ¹² _____ breeze, etc.

Glossary

desert = a very dry place with sand
 breeze = a light wind
 wild = not controlled
 long to = really want to
 sting my eyes = make my eyes hurt
 lullaby = song to make a child go to sleep
 pray = ask God for something
 warm (v) = make hot
 face = front part of your head
 cares = worries

Song a) 1E, 2G, 3A, 4C, 5 D, 6F, 7H, 8B

To check the song see and sing: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gw10Osf4cw8>

7D It's written in the cards

Tell your partner: What are you going to do after work / next weekend / tomorrow night / next summer?

1 Reading and listening

a) A be lucky, B get married, C travel, D get a lot of money, E fall in love, F meet somebody new, G have a surprise, H move a house, I get a job, J be famous

- b)
1. Jane wants to see Madame Yolanda, the fortune teller.
 2. A man is going to tell her about her future, because Madame Yolanda isn't there.
 3. She can't see him very well, because the room is dark.
 4. She and her boyfriend always argue and she thinks that he doesn't love her.
 5. Five
 6. She's going to be lucky.
 7. Her first card is H. She's going to move house, to another country.
 8. Because her boyfriend can't move to another country.
 9. It is E. She's going to fall in love.
 10. Jim is an actor. She met him at a party.
 11. It is a matter of opinion.
 12. It's B. She and Jim are going to get married.
 13. Because she is going to be late.
 14. She pays 50 pounds.
 15. Jim (the actor Jane had met)
 16. Because she has helped him.
 17. It's C, the travel card.

2 Grammar

a) 1 prediction (předpověď) , 2 plan

b) Grammar bank on page 134

7D a) 1 rain, 2 She is going to have a baby, 3 He is going to have an accident, 4 They are going to play tennis.

7D b) 1 are going to win, 2 She is not going to pass, 3 It is going to be, 4 are going to have, 5 you are going to break it, 6 is going to wake up

3 Pronunciation

a) ɒ - book, look, put, couldn't, woman; u: - move, argue, you, new, soon; ʌ - love, lucky, money, young, but

7 At a restaurant

Vocabulary

a) Starters, Main courses, Desserts

b) soup [su:p] – polévka; roast [rəʊst] – péct, pečený, fresh [freʃ] – čerstvý, home-made [həʊmmeɪd] – domácí, sauce [sɔ:s]

Ordering a meal

1 evening, 2 smoking, 3 way, 4 ready, 5 drink

Social English

a) Allie had fruit salad, Mark two espressos; 2 To come to a conference in California; 3 She's not sure, she needs time to think, 4 Could we have the bill, please?

Instructions

a) A some brown bread, B some black pepper, C some cream cheese, D some smoked salmon, E a lemon

b) cut 1 and 4, put everything else

7 What do you remember

Grammar

1 a, 2 b, 3b, 4 a, 5 b, 6a, 7b, 8a, 9b, 10 a

Vocabulary

a) stay in a hotel, see the sights in a city, get a new job, meet somebody new, move house

b) 1 dessert (not a meal), 2 strawberries (not a vegetable), 3 sugar (not a drink), 4 tomatoes (not connected with potatoes), 5 coffee (not a dessert)

c) 1in, 2 of, 3 for, 4 with, 5 on

Pronunciation

a) steak, tea, true, go, move

b) dessert, menu, vegetables, banana, biscuit

Can you understand this text

a) 1c, 2b, 3a, 4b

Can you hear the difference

a) 1b, 2b, 3b, 4a, 5b

b) 1 She buys oranges, strawberries and carrots. She pays 4.95.