

**Unit 9:**Vocabulary – food and drink**a bottle of lemonade:** una botella de limonada**a pear:** una pera**beef:** bife de vaca**bread:** pan**mushrooms:** hongos**noodles:** tallarines**olives:** olivas**pasta****chicken:** pollo**honey:** miel**jam:** jamón**lemons:** limones**rice:** arroz**salad:** ensalada**sweetcorn:** poporó**yoghurt**Grammar focus – countable and uncountable nouns

- There are two types of noun in English:
  - Noun we can count (countable nouns) e.g. *lemons, pears*. *a lemon* → *two lemons* - *an olive* → *lots of olives*
  - Noun we can't count (uncountable nouns) e.g. *rice* NOT *a rice*, *beef*. *lots of bread* NOT *lots of breads*
- For singular countable nouns we can use *a/an*.  
*Do you have a lemon?*      *I'd like a pear*
- For uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns we don't use *a* or *an*.  
*I have yoghurt for breakfast.*      *I like mushrooms.*

		Countable	Uncountable
(+)	I'd like	a pear some pears.	some jam.
(-)	I don't want	an olive. any olives.	any bread.
(?)	Do you have	a lemon. any lemons	any honey?

Singular countable nouns	Plural countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
Bottle of lemonade	Lemons	Beef
Pear	Mushrooms	Bread
Chicken	Noodles	Honey
	Olives	Jam
		Pasta
		Rice
		Sweetcorn
		Yoghurt

Grammar focus – Some/any

- We use *some* and *any* with singular countable nouns.
- We use:
  - Some* with plural countable nouns or uncountable nouns in positive sentences.
  - Any* with plural countable nouns or uncountable nouns in negative sentences and questions.
  - Some* in questions to ask for things or to offer something.

	Countable	Uncountable
Would you like	some noodles?	some coffee?
Can I have	some eggs?	some cake?

Drinks are usually Uncountable. We say *I'd like some tea*.But we often say *a tea* as a quick way of saying *a cup of tea*.Also, *two coffees* (=two cups of coffee), *three orange juices* (=three glasses of orange juice)

## Grammar focus – Some/any

- We use *some* and *any* with uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns.
- We use:
  4. *Some* in positive sentences
  5. *Any* in negative sentences
  6. *Any/Some* in questions

Note: when we ask for something, we use *some*.

Can I have **some** noodles?

## Grammar focus – quantifiers

## • Countable nouns

We use *a lot of* in positive sentences. We use *many* in questions and negative sentences.

1 I have **a lot of** books on my shelf.

2 She eats **quite a lot of** rice.

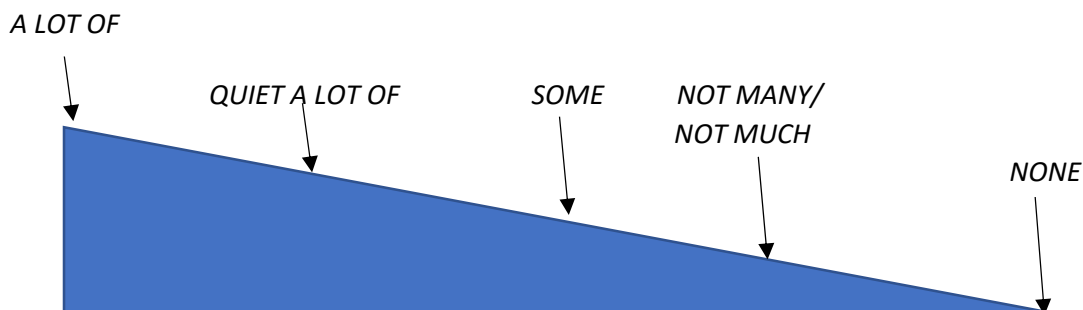
3 They drink **lots of** water.

4 I don't have **much** coffee.

5 We don't have **many** tomatoes.

## • Uncountable nouns

We use *a lot of* in positive sentences. We use *much* in negative sentences and questions.



- In positive sentences we usually use *a lot of/lots of* for both countable and uncountable nouns to talk about a big quantity.
- We use *quite a lot of* to talk about a medium quantity.  
*He has **quite a lot of** clothes.* NOT ~~*He has quite lots of clothes.*~~
- In negative sentences we usually use *much* with uncountable nouns and *many* with plural countable nouns.  
*I don't have **much** coffee (=I only have a small quantity)*  
*They don't have **many** lemons (=They have some, but not a lot)*
- We can also use *a lot of* or *lots of* in negative sentences for both countable and uncountable nouns.  
*I don't have **a lot of/lots of** time.*  
*We don't have **a lot of/lots of** tomatoes.*
- To ask questions about quantity, we use:
  1. *How many* with plural countable nouns.
  2. *How much* with uncountable nouns.

Countable		
<b>How many</b> books are there?	<b>A lot/lots.</b>	There are <b>a lot of/lots of</b> books.
	<b>Quite a lot.</b>	There are <b>quite a lot of</b> books
	<b>Not many.</b>	There aren't <b>many</b> books
	<b>None</b>	There aren't <b>any</b> books
Uncountable		
<b>How much</b> milk do you drink?	<b>A lot/lots.</b>	I drink <b>a lot of/lots of</b> milk
	<b>Quite a lot.</b>	I drink <b>quite a lot of</b> milk
	<b>Not many.</b>	I drink <b>many</b> milk
	<b>None</b>	I drink <b>any</b> milk

We use *none* in a short answer, but we say *no* with a noun in a full sentence. We often use *no* in sentences with *there is/there are*.

*There's no milk. OR There isn't any milk. NOT ~~There's none milk.~~*

*There are no potatoes. OR There aren't any potatoes. NOT ~~There are none potatoes.~~*

### Cookware (utensillos de cocina)

**Oven** = horno

**Fridge** = heladera

**Food processor** = procesadora de comida

**Frying pan** = sartén

**Sauce pan** = cacerola

**Microwave** = microondas

**Cupboard** = alacena

**Kettle** = pava

**Fork** = tenedor

**Knife** = cuchillo

**Spoon** = cuchara

**Plates** = platos

**Bowls** = cuencos

### Cooking verbs

**Bake** = hornear

**Boil** = hervir

**Chop** = picar

**Fry** = freír

**Mix** = mezclar

**Roast** = asar

*Not many people bake their own bread or cakes at home these days.*

*You boil water in the kettle to make tea.*

*You need to use a sharp knife to chop the onions.*

*For breakfast I often fry eggs, mushrooms and tomatoes together in a big frying pan.*

*Mix the water and flour together in a bowl with a spoon.*

*To roast meat, you need a very hot oven.*

*He is boiling some potatoes.*

*He is making a cake.*

*He is chopping an onion.*

*He is frying some mushrooms.*

*He is roasting a chicken.*

### Numbers

- Large numbers:

→ 100= a hundred/one hundred

→ 200= two hundred

→ 3.420=three thousand, four hundred and twenty

→ 4.000.000= four million

- For years:

→ 1998= nineteen ninety-eight

→ 2018= two thousand and eighteen/ twenty eighteen

Fractions	Percentages	Decimals	Temperatures	Dates
$\frac{1}{4}$ = a quarter	15%= fifteen per cent	2,89= two point eight nine	22°C= twenty-two degrees Celcius	01/09= the first of September
$\frac{2}{3}$ = two-third	4,7%= four point seven per cent	0,3= nought point three	-7°C= minus seven degrees Celcius	26/03= the twenty-sixth of March
$\frac{3}{4}$ = three-quarters				
$\frac{2}{5}$ = two-fifths				

### Language for writing – asking about and recommending a place to eat

Asking about a place to eat	Recommending a place to eat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I'm / We 're looking for...</li> <li>- What's your favourite ...?</li> <li>- Do you know anywhere that ...?</li> <li>- Where's a good place to ...?</li> <li>- Do I/we need to ...?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- My favourite place is ... because ...</li> <li>- There's a place called ... with ...</li> <li>- You can/can't sit outside</li> <li>- It has wonderful ...</li> <li>- You should/don't have to ...</li> <li>- I think you should go there</li> <li>- It's very popular.</li> </ul>

Language for speaking – in a restaurant

<b>Waiter</b>		<b>Customer</b>	
Would you like ...	<i>a starter/ some dessert/ more drinks?</i>	Can/Could I/we	<i>See the menu/order?</i>
	<i>Any side dishes with that?</i>		<i>Have the grilled chicken/some more bread?</i>
	<i>Something to drink?</i>		<i>Pay now/by credit card, please?</i>
	<i>to order now?</i>		<i>Sit outside/by the window?</i>

**FOOD**

It comes with some **noodles**. (fideos)

Is there any **bread**?

We don't have any **bread**.

We have some **rice**.

Would you like any **drinks**?

We don't have any **bottles of lemonade**.

Do you have any **beef**.

Yes, we have some nice **steaks** here.

We also have some small **beef cubes**.

No, we don't have any **fruit and vegetables**.

Stefano orders **grilled chicken** with **roast potatoes** and **mixed green vegetables** and Molly orders **fish cakes** with **tomato, olive and onion salad**. They order some **sparkling water** to drink.

Would you like to order?

Could I have the grilled chicken, please?

Would you like any side dishes with that?

Can I have some roast potatoes?

Would you like something to drink?

Can we pay by credit card?

**Unit 10:**

Do you like the weather where you live? Why/Why not?

How would you like it to be different?

Which countries have the best weather in your opinion?

<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Substantives</i>
<b>Cloudy</b> = nublado	<b>Rain</b> = lluvia
<b>Dry</b> = seco	<b>Storms</b> = tormentas
<b>Warm</b> = calido	<b>Thunder</b> = trueno
<b>Sunny</b> = soleado	<b>Lightning</b> = relampago
<b>Wet</b> = mojado	<b>Snow</b> = nieve
<b>Windy</b> = ventoso	
<b>Freezing</b> = congelado	
<b>Icy</b> = helado	
<b>Foggy</b> = neblinoso	

Vocabulary – The weather

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Verb</b>	<b>Adjective</b>
Snow	To snow	Snowy
Rain	To rain	Rainy
Sun	To shine	Sunny
Wind	To blow	Windy
Ice	To freeze	Icy/freezing
Fog		Foggy

Example: There is a lot of wind (noun)  
 It is snowing. It snows a lot in winter (verb)  
 It's windy.

Grammar focus – comparative adjectives

- 1 Denmark is a **smaller** country **than** Sweden.
- 2 England is **wetter** **than** Turkey.
- 3 Saudi Arabia is **drier** **than** France.
- 4 Greece is **more famous** for its beautiful beaches **than** its lakes.
- 5 My new job is **better** **than** my old one.
- 6 The airport is **further** **than** the train station.

- We use comparative adjectives to compare two things, people, groups, etc.
- To make the comparative form of an adjective:

1. We add **-er** to most one-syllable adjectives.

*high* → **higher**   *cool* → **cooler**   *small* → **smaller**   *nice* → **nicer**   *safe* → **safer**

2. We double the consonant and add **-er** to most one-syllable adjectives ending in single vowel-consonant.

*wet* → **wetter**   *hot* → **hotter**   *big* → **bigger**   *fat* → **fatter**

3. We delete **-y** and add **-ier** to most one-syllable and two-syllable adjectives ending in **y**.

*windy* → **windier**   *dry* → **drier**   *sunny* → **sunnier**   *foggy* → **foggier**   *cloudy* → **cloudier**

4. We use the word *more* before most adjectives with two or more syllables that don't end in -y.  
*famous* → **more** famous      *comfortable* → **more** comfortable      *interesting* → **more** interesting
5. Some comparatives are irregular  
*good* → **better**      *bad* → **worse**      *much, many* → **more**      *little* → **less**

### Irregular comparatives:

Good → **Better**

Bad → **Worse**

Far → **Further/Farther**

Many → **More**

Little → **Less**

In formal English we use personal pronoun + auxiliary verb after *than*, e.g. *than I/am/was/do/did/have*, but in informal English we often use an object pronoun, e.g. *than me/you/him/her/it/us/them*.

Example:      *I'm older **than** she is* → *I'm older **than** her*  
                  *I was faster **than** they were* → *I was faster **than** them*  
                  *My wife has a healthier lifestyle **than** I do* → *My wife has a healthier lifestyle **than** me*

Are Indian elephants **heavier** than African elephants?

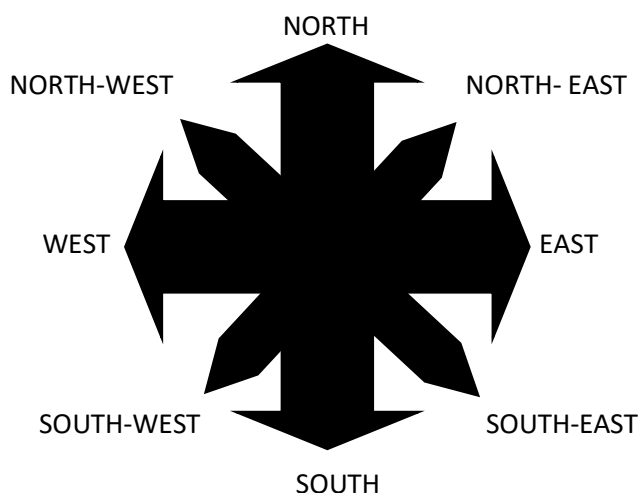
Is Tokyo **more** expensive than Singapore?

Are giraffes **faster** than humans?

Is Canada **smaller** than the USA?

Is the North Pole **colder** than the South Pole?

### Vocabulary – nature and geography



**Beach:** playa

**Coast:** costa

**Desert:** desierto

**Island:** isla

**Lake:** lago

**Mountain:** montaña

**Rainforest:** selva

**River:** río

**Waterfall:** cascada

### Grammar focus – superlatives adjectives

- 1 Angel Falls in Venezuela is the **tallest** waterfall in the world.
- 2 The **largest** desert in the world is Antarctica.
- 3 Yesterday was the **wettest** day of the year.
- 4 August is the **driest** month of the year.
- 5 He's the **most famous** football player in the area.
- 6 It's the **best** restaurant in the city centre.

- We use the superlative form to compare a person or thing to the whole group it belongs to. We usually use *the* before superlatives + noun.  
*Everest is **the tallest** mountain in the world.*  
*The Empire State Building is one of **the most famous** sights in New York*  
*The beaches on the north coast are the **most beautiful** on the island*
- To make the superlative form of an adjective, we add:
  1. For most one-syllable adjectives, we add *-est* (or *-st* if the adjective ends in *-e*)  
*tall → tallest      cold → coldest      safe → safest*
  2. For most one-syllable adjectives ending in one vowel + one consonant, we double the final consonant and add *-est*  
*wet → wetter → wettest      hot → hotter → hottest*
  3. For one and two syllable adjectives ending in *-y*, we delete the *-y* and add *-iest*  
*cloudy → cloudiest      dry → drier → driest      easy → easier → easiest*
  4. For most adjectives with two or more syllables that don't end in *-y*, we use *most* before longer adjectives  
*most dangerous*  
*famous → more famous → **most famous**      comfortable → more comfortable → **most comfortable***
  5. Some superlatives are irregular  
*good → better → **best**      bad → worse → **worst**      much, many → more → **most***  
*little → **least**      far → further/farther → **furthest/farthest**      little → less → **least***

After superlatives we often use *in* before a place or a group.

*I'm the **happiest** woman in the world.*

*He's the **funniest** person in the office.*

### Unlock the code – comparison

Comparative and superlative forms, and words like *the same/similar/different/more/less*, help you understand comparison in a text.

*The Arctic is cold, but The Antarctic is **colder**.*

*Lions are fast animals on lands, but cheetahs are **the fastest**.*

*A large area of North Africa is desert, but Central Africa is **different**.*

*Adults pay \$20 for a ticket to the national park, but students pay **less**.*

### Vocabulary focus – adjective + noun collocations

- The collocations in the text are adjective + noun collocations or words that go together.
- Sometimes we use opposite adjectives with the same noun.  
*high temperatures ✓      low temperatures ✓*
- Sometimes there isn't a clear opposite  
*a bad storm ✓      a good storm X*  
*strong winds ✓      weak winds X*

### Vocabulary – reasons and preferences

**Map:** mapa

**First aid-kit:** kit primeros auxilios

**Tent:** carpa

**Torch:** linterna

**Stove:** estufa-hornalla

**Sleeping bag:** bolsa de dormir

**Compass:** brújula

**Lighter:** encendedor

Language for speaking – giving preferences

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>The most important/useful/best thing(s) is/are ...</i></li> <li>- <i>X is/are more important/useful than Y...</i></li> <li>- <i>I think we should (do) ...</i></li> <li>- <i>I'd prefer to (do) ...</i></li> <li>- <i>X is a better idea than Y...</i></li> </ul>	because ...
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Language for writing – adjectives, comparatives and superlatives

- Adjectives, comparatives and superlatives make your writing more interesting.

*There are some **beautiful** waterfalls in the north.*

*Temperatures in Zambia are **more comfortable** than in many tropical areas.*

*Tanzania has some of **the best** national parks in the world.*

- Other ways to use superlatives phrases include:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The biggest...</li> <li>The second/third biggest</li> <li>One of the biggest</li> <li>Some of the biggest</li> </ul>	In the world/in Asia/in the country, etc.
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