



Food and restaurants / Comida y restaurantes

In this learning activity, you will learn about useful language to describe food and beverages. Also you will learn useful language to interact in a restaurant and place an order. / *En esta actividad de aprendizaje, aprenderá sobre temas importantes como comida y bebidas. También aprenderá sobre expresiones útiles para interactuar en un restaurante y ordenar comida.*

Introductory material / Material introductorio

Dear learner, / *Estimado aprendiz:*

This material will help you study the topics related to learning activity 1. / *Este material le permitirá estudiar los temas relacionados con la actividad de aprendizaje 1.*

We are going to start by studying some vocabulary and expressions related to food and restaurants. Then we will see the language used to interact in this context. / *Vamos a empezar estudiando algunas expresiones y vocabulario relacionado con alimentos y restaurantes. Luego, estudiaremos el lenguaje necesario para interactuar en este contexto.*

You will learn about: / *Los temas a tratar son:*

- 1. Food vocabulary. / Vocabulario de los alimentos.**
- 2. There is – There are. / Haber.**
- 3. Countable and uncountable nouns. / Sustantivos contables e incontables.**
- 4. Quantifiers: some, any, much, many and a lot. / Cuantificadores: some, any, much, many y a lot.**
- 5. Offering and asking for food. / Ofrecer y solicitar información sobre comida.**

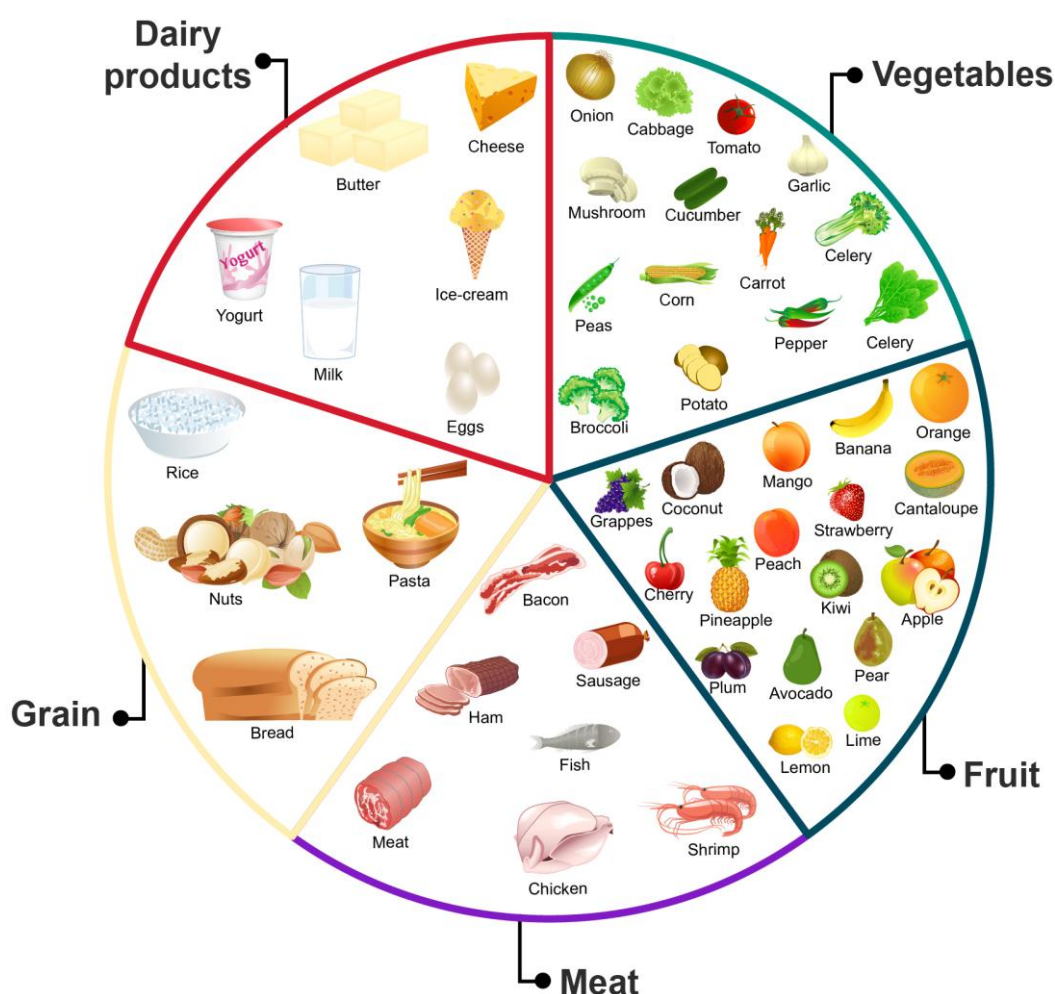
Let's begin! / *¡Empecemos!*



1. Food vocabulary / Vocabulario de los alimentos

A. Here you can find the main food groups. Use a dictionary to find out about the vocabulary you don't know. / Aquí puede encontrar los principales grupos de comida. Use un diccionario para averiguar el significado de las palabras que no conozca.

Food



Fuente: SENA

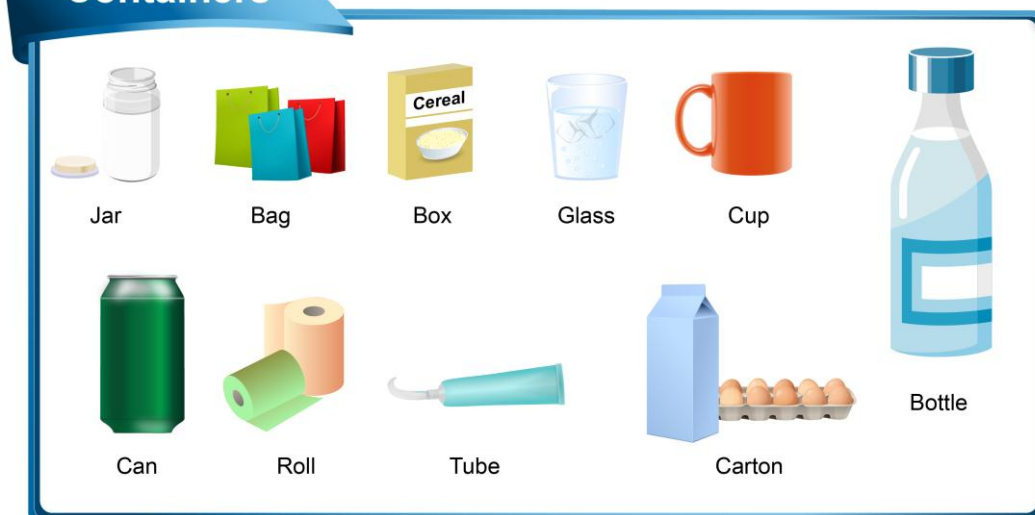
B. Now let's study some vocabulary related to beverages and containers. Use a dictionary to find out about the vocabulary you don't know. / *Ahora estudiemos vocabulario relacionado a bebidas y recipientes. Use un diccionario para averiguar el significado de las palabras que no conozca.*

Beverages



Fuente: SENA

Containers



Fuente: SENA



2. There is – there are / *Haber*

- A. There is / there are is a grammatical structure used to express that someone or something exists. / *Esta estructura se utiliza para expresar la existencia de alguien o de algo.*

Structure / *Estructura*:

Affirmative / <i>Afirmativa</i>		
There	Is	an apple on the table.
	Are	eggs in the fridge.

*Possible contractions:

There is = There's: There's an orange.

There are = There're: There're some vegetables in the kitchen.

Interrogative / <i>Interrogativa</i>			
Is	There	any milk	?
Are		carrots	

Negative / <i>Negativa</i>			
There	Is	Not	any milk in the glass.
	Are		any bananas.

*Possible contractions:

There is not = there isn't: there isn't any butter.

There are = there aren't: there aren't any drinks in the fridge.

Let's see some examples of descriptions using there is / are. / *Veamos algunos ejemplos de descripciones usando there is / are:*





- There are some tomatoes.
- There is a bottle of wine.
- There is an apple.
- There aren't any bananas.
- There isn't any water.
- Is there any meat in the fridge?
- Are there any eggs in the fridge?



Fuente: SENA

3. Countable and uncountable nouns / *Sustantivos contables e incontables*



Fuente de imágenes: SENA



A. Countable nouns are those that can be counted. They have a singular and a plural form. / **Los sustantivos contables** son aquellos que se pueden contar, tienen forma singular y plural.

Examples / Ejemplos:

- There are three oranges.
- There is one burger.
- There are 6 watermelons.
- There is an onion.

B. Uncountable nouns are those that cannot be counted because we cannot divide them into individual elements. They are always singular. / **Los sustantivos incontables** son aquellos que no podemos contar porque no los podemos delimitar individualmente. Estos forman parte de un todo y siempre son singulares.

When we talk about food, generally liquids and very small food such as rice and salt are uncountable. / *Cuando hablamos de alimentos, generalmente, los líquidos y los alimentos muy pequeños como el arroz y la sal son incontables.*

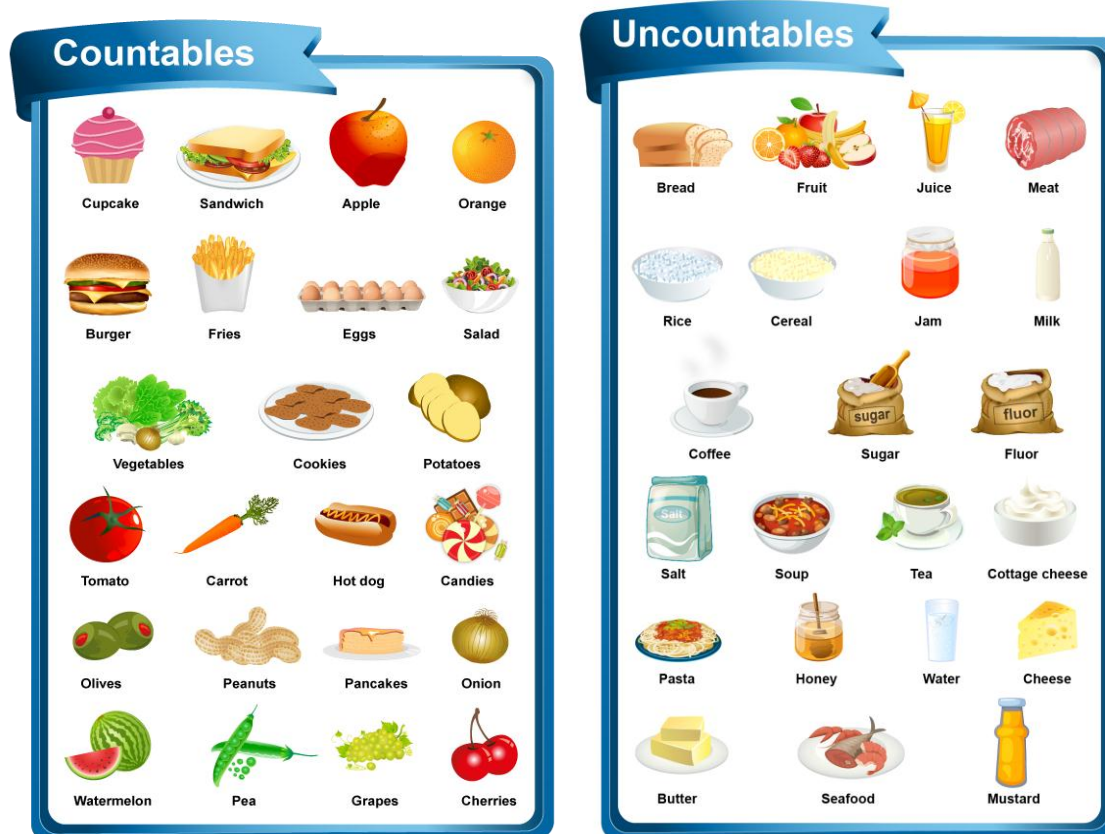
Examples / Ejemplos:

- There is rice.
- There is water.
- There isn't any salt.

C. Here is a list of countable and uncountable food. / *Aquí tenemos una lista de alimentos contables e incontables.*



Food: countable and uncountable nouns



Fuente: SENA

4. Quantifiers: some, any, much, many and a lot / *Cuantificadores: some, any, much, many y a lot*

Definition: Quantifiers show the quantity of a noun. They answer the question “how many / much”. Some quantifiers are used only with countable nouns, others with uncountable nouns, and others, with both. / **Definición:** los cuantificadores indican la cantidad de un sustantivo. Son respuestas a la pregunta “cuánto(a) / cuántos(as)”. Algunos se pueden utilizar solo con objetos contables, otros solo con objetos incontables y otros, con ambos.

Some: We use some to indicate a quantity. It can be used with countable and uncountable nouns and in affirmative sentences. / *Usamos “some” para indicar “algo de”. Se utiliza con objetos contables e incontables y en oraciones afirmativas.*



Examples / Ejemplos:

- There is some water in the glass.
- There are some cookies.
- There are some peanuts on the plate.
- I always drink some coffee in the morning.

Some can also be used in questions when we offer or request something. / Some también se utiliza en preguntas, cuando realizamos un ofrecimiento o una petición.

Examples / Ejemplos:

- Can I have some water?
- Would you like some dessert?
- Can I get some napkins?

Any: We use “any” in interrogative or negative sentences. It cannot be used in affirmative sentences. / Utilizamos “any” para indicar “algo de” en oraciones interrogativas, o “nada de” en oraciones negativas. No se puede usar en oraciones afirmativas.

Examples / Ejemplos:

- Is there any fruit?
- Are there any oranges?
- There ins't any food on the table.
- There aren't any people in the restaurant.

Many / much: We use them to talk about a large quantity of something. They are used in interrogative and negative sentences. **Many** is used with **countable nouns** and **much** is used with **uncountable nouns**. / Los utilizamos para referirnos a cantidades grandes de algo. Se utilizan en oraciones interrogativas y negativas. **Many** es usado con sustantivos **contables** y **much** con sustantivos **incontables**.



Note: In interrogative sentences we usually use the expression **how much** or **how many** to ask about the quantity of something. **How many** is used with **countable nouns**, and **how much** with **uncountable nouns**. / *Nota: en oraciones interrogativas generalmente utilizamos **how much** o **how many** para preguntar sobre la cantidad de algo. **How many** se usa con cosas contables y **how much** con cosas incontables.*

Examples / Ejemplos:

- There aren't many options in this restaurant.
- There isn't much sugar for the coffee.
- How many oranges are there in the basket?
- How much milk is there in the fridge?

A lot of / lots of: We use it to talk about a large quantity of something. They are used only in affirmative sentences. We can use it with both **countable** and **uncountable nouns**. / *Los utilizamos para referirnos a cantidades grandes de algo. Se utiliza en oraciones afirmativas solamente. Se puede utilizar con cosas contables e incontables.*

Examples / Ejemplos:

- The soda has a lot of ice.
- There is a lot of food for breakfast.
- There are lots of hamburgers on the table.

The following table has the different meaning and usage of quantifiers: / *En la siguiente tabla puede observar los diferentes significados y usos de los cuantificadores:*

Quantifiers	Meaning	Countable	Uncountable	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Many	Muchos / as	X			X	X
Much	Mucho / a		X		X	X
Some	Algunos / as	X	X	X		X
Any	Algo de / Ninguno	X	X		X	X
A lot of	Muchos	X	X	X		



5. Ordering food / Ordenar comida

A. Ordering food is a very common activity, so it is very important to know how to do it. Here is a list of common expressions we use when ordering food. / *Pedir comida es una actividad muy común, así que es muy importante saber hacerlo. Aquí hay una lista de expresiones comunes para pedir comida.*

Customer expressions / Expresiones dichas por el cliente	
We are ready to order	<i>Estamos listos para ordenar</i>
I would like....	<i>Me gustaría...</i>
I will have	<i>Voy a ordenar....</i>
Can I have <u>some salad</u> please?	<i>¿Puedo tener algo de <u>ensalada por</u> favor?</i>
Excuse me	<i>Disculpe</i>
What do you recommend?	<i>¿Qué me recomienda?</i>
Can I have the bill please?	<i>¿Me puede traer la cuenta por favor?</i>
Can I have an extra <u>plate</u> ?	<i>¿Me puede traer un plato adicional?</i>
How much is it?	<i>¿Cuánto es?</i>
Waiter expressions / Expresiones dichas por el mesero	
Do you have a reservation?	<i>¿Tiene una reservación?</i>
Are you ready to order?	<i>¿Está/n listo/s para ordenar?</i>
What would you like to start with?	<i>¿Qué le gustaría para comenzar?</i>
Anything to drink?	<i>¿Algo para beber?</i>
Enjoy your meal.	<i>Disfrute su comida.</i>
Anything else for you?	<i>¿Desea algo más?</i>
Will you pay by credit card or cash?	<i>¿Desea pagar con tarjeta de crédito o efectivo?</i>

B. Let's see how this expressions can be used in a conversation: / *Veamos cómo se utilizan estas expresiones en una conversación:*





Fuente de imágenes: SENA

Contextualization / Contextualización

Read and analyze three people talking about their eating habits. / Lea y analice a tres personas hablar sobre sus hábitos alimenticios.

Time to eat!	
I am Julieth, and I am a vegetarian. I love fruit, vegetables and grains. In my fridge there isn't any meat or fish, but there are lots of fresh fruits for my breakfast. I also eat dairy products such as milk and yogurt. I also like sweets such as candies and cakes.	
	My name is Matt, I am a meat lover! For breakfast I usually have a big steak and some vegetables, for lunch I sometimes get some chicken or fish. At night I prefer something light before I go to sleep, so I never eat meat, but a big bowl of cereal with milk is all I need. There isn't much fruit in my kitchen, I don't like it.
I am Adam, I am 18. I don't like homemade food; I prefer fast food such as hamburger or pizza. My mom says it is bad for my health, but I love it. On Fridays I always have a big hot dog with some friends and a lot of coke. I don't eat any vegetables but I eat some fruits. I love mango.	

Fuente de imágenes: Fotolia (s.f.)

Comprehension / Comprensión

A. Read the sentences and write **J** for Julieth, **M** for Matt or **A** for Adam: / Lea las oraciones y escriba **J** para Julieth, **M** para Matt o **A** para Adam:

- This person doesn't eat vegetables. ☐
- There are a lot of fruits and vegetables in the kitchen. ☐
- This person does not eat meat. ☐



4. This person does not eat fruit. ☐

B. According to the texts, choose the best answer: / *De acuerdo a la lectura escoja la respuesta apropiada:*

1. Math does not eat any meat at dinner because:

- a. He is vegetarian. ☐
- b. He prefers a light dinner. ☐
- c. His mom does not like it. ☐

2. Julieth loves fruits and vegetables because:

- a. They are cheap. ☐
- b. Her mom says they are good for her health. ☐
- c. She is a vegetarian. ☐

3. Adam:

- a. Likes fruits and vegetables. ☐
- b. Likes fast food and vegetables. ☐
- c. Likes fruits and fast food. ☐

4. Matt and Adam like:

- a. Meat. ☐
- b. Fruit. ☐
- c. Vegetables. ☐

C. Now, they are preparing a shopping list. Read to the conversation and tick (✓) the products they need to buy from the list below. / *Ahora ellos están preparando una lista de compras. Lea la conversación y marque (✓) los productos que ellos necesitan comprar de la siguiente lista.*



Fuente: SENA

Julieth: Look at the fridge Matt, there aren't many fruits, we need to buy some apples, bananas and grapes.

Matt: There are only mangos in the fridge. Do we have any meat?

Julieth: Yes, there is a lot of ham, chicken and fish!





Matt: But there isn't any pork! We need to buy pork.

Julieth: All right, I'll put it in the list... We also need some vegetables.

Matt: Sure, there aren't any carrots and lettuce. We also need some frozen pizza for Adam.

Julieth: Ok, I think that's all we need. How much money do you have?

Matt: About 70 dollars. That will be enough.

1. Fish.
2. Apples.
3. Frozen pizza.
4. Pork.
5. Mangos.
6. Carrots.

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

D. Now read the conversation again and check yes or no: / *Ahora lee la conversación nuevamente y seleccione sí o no:*

1. They need to buy some bananas.
2. Julieth thinks they don't need any meat.
3. They don't need any vegetables.
4. The frozen pizza is for Adam.

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Practice 1 / Práctica 1

A. Organize the products from the box into the different categories. / *Organice los productos del recuadro en las diferentes categorías.*

Yogurt - Sausages - Pasta - Strawberry - Lettuce - Onion - Bread -
Carrots - Salmon - Ice cream - Butter - Grapes - Tuna - Rice - Coconut


Dairy	Fruit	Meat	Vegetables	Grains






B. Complete the sentences with some or any. / *Complete las oraciones con some o any.*

- There aren't _____ eggs in the fridge.
- Would you like _____ water with your cake?
- We need _____ bananas.
- Do we need _____ carrots for the salad?
- Is there _____ sugar for my coffee?
- Can I have _____ bread and butter please?
- There are _____ candies for you in the box.
- Here is _____ cereal, but there isn't _____ milk.

C. Read the sentence and write the number next to the right picture. / *Lea la oración y escriba el número al lado de la imagen correspondiente.*

1. For breakfast I usually have orange juice and toasts.



2. We don't have any food, we need to go to the supermarker.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How much is it? That'll be 20 dollars, Sir. 	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. I never have any breakfast. I don't feel hungry in the mornings.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. We usually eat a lot of fruit in the breakfast.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. How many eggs do you need for the cake?	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Fuente de imágenes: Fotolia (s.f.)

D. Unscramble these words to form sentences. One example is done for you. /
Organice las palabras para formar oraciones. Un ejemplo ya está hecho.

Example / *Ejemplo:*

- there / pasta / is / some / fridge / the / in
There is some pasta in the fridge



1. eat / meat / don't / I / much

2. hot dogs / there / a / are / lot / of

3. like / you / some / would / coffee /
_____ ?
4. many / there / restaurants / aren't / in / hotel / the

5. any / don't / salad / I / like / tomatoes / in / my

6. have / can / some / orange / please / juice / I /
_____ ?

Practice 2 / Práctica 2

- A.** Adam is at the restaurant having lunch, complete the conversation with the expressions from the box. / *Adam está en el restaurante almorzando, complete la conversación con las expresiones del recuadro.*

will have - some dessert - Are you ready to order - would you like - What do you recommend - Can I have the bill

Waiter: _____ sir?

Adam: I am not so sure, _____?

Waiter: The Marinara Chicken is quite delicious sir.

Adam: No thanks, I _____ a big hot dog with fries.

Waiter: What _____ to drink?

Adam: A big coke with ice please.

After the meal...

Waiter: Would you like _____?





Adam: No thanks. _____ please.

Waiter: Of course.

B. Matt is ordering his lunch, organize the following sentences from the conversation from 1 to 4. / *Matt está ordenando su almuerzo, organice las siguientes oraciones de la conversación de 1 a 4.*

- ☐ Are you ready to order?
- ☐ No, just the burger.
- ☐ Yes, I am. Please bring me a burger and some soda.
- ☐ Would you like a salad?

C. Complete the sentences with much or many. / *Complete las oraciones con much o many.*

1. Customer: How _____ is the bill?
Waiter: That'll be 55 dollars, Sir.
2. How _____ rice do you want?
3. There aren't _____ potatoes in my plate.
4. I don't drink _____ coffee at the office.
5. How _____ burgers do you want?
6. There isn't _____ lettuce in my salad.

D. Look at the restaurant's poster about the Sunday lunch menu: / *Observe el póster del restaurante sobre el menú para el almuerzo del sábado:*



LIVE
MUSIC

SATURDAY'S

LUNCH

Choose between our chef salad with crispy lettuce
Lettuce and chicken, and the spinach salad,
with boiled eggs and chicken strips.

MAIN
COURSEPepperoni
pizza

Beef cannelloni



Chicken rolls



Adults \$20
Kids 7 to 12 years \$12
Kids below 7 don't pay

Unlimited
Drinks**Fuente:** SENA

Now decide if the following statements are true (t) or false (f): / *Ahora decide si las siguientes oraciones son verdaderas (v) o falsas (f):*

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Alcoholic drinks are included. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Children aged eight don't pay. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. All salads are prepared with chicken. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Music is played all the time in a stereo. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Pronunciation practice / Práctica de pronunciación

Note: This practice must be completed using the multimedia version of the study material. There you will find the corresponding sound files. / **Nota:** esta práctica debe ser completada usando la versión multimedia del material de estudio. Allí encontrará los archivos de audio correspondientes.

- A. Listen to the following words. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the vowel in each word. Then, say them aloud. Try to imitate the vowel sounds you hear. / *Escuche las siguientes palabras. Preste atención a la vocal de cada palabra. Luego, dígalas en voz alta tratando de imitar los sonidos vocálicos escuchados.*

Note: If there are more than two vowels in a word, pay attention to the one in the underlined syllable. / **Nota:** si hay más de dos vocales en una palabra, preste atención, únicamente, a la vocal en la sílaba subrayada.

OU	ɔ	ɔr
Tomato <u>u</u>	<u>Straw</u> berry	<u>Or</u> der
<u>Co</u> conut	Main <u>cou</u> rs <u>e</u>	Pork

Now, classify the words on the following list according to the vowel sound you hear. / *Ahora, clasifique las palabras en la lista de acuerdo con el sonido que escuche.*

<u>Au</u> bergine	Avocad <u>o</u>
<u>Cau</u> liflower	Prawns
Mang <u>o</u>	Potat <u>o</u>
<u>Fro</u> zen	Raw
Fork	<u>Yogh</u> urt
<u>Sau</u> sage	Salt



ou	o	or

- B. Listen to the following words. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the underlined consonant in each word. Then, say them aloud. Try to imitate the consonants sounds you hear. / *Escuche las siguientes palabras. Preste atención a la consonante subrayada en cada palabra. Luego, diga las palabras en voz alta tratando de imitar los sonidos consonánticos escuchados.*

r	l
Sh <u>r</u> imps	Bi <u>l</u>
Car <u>r</u> ot	Tab <u>l</u> e

Now, classify the words on the following list according to the consonant sound you hear. / *Ahora, clasifique las palabras en la lista de acuerdo con el sonido de consonante que escuche.*

Aspar <u>a</u> gus	Sal <u>t</u>
Ce <u>l</u> ery	Dr <u>i</u> nk
Strawbe <u>r</u> ry	Marga <u>r</u> ine
Gar <u>l</u> ic	Bot <u>t</u> le
Broccoli	<u>R</u> ice
<u>L</u> amb	<u>L</u> ettuce
<u>R</u> aw	Car <u>t</u> on



Ch <u>e</u> rry	Gar <u>l</u> ic
M <u>i</u> lk	L <u>u</u> nc <u>h</u>
G <u>r</u> ape	Black <u>be</u> rry
N <u>oo</u> d <u>l</u> es	Ap <u>p</u> le
R <u>e</u> servation	Cr <u>e</u> am

r	l

C. Listen to the following words. Pay attention to the stressed syllable. / *Escuche las siguientes palabras. Preste atención a la ubicación de la sílaba acentuada.*

● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●
<u>C</u> arrot	<u>C</u> elery	P <u>o</u> tato
<u>O</u> nion	<u>S</u> trawberry	Spag <u>h</u> etti

Now, classify the words on the list according to their stress pattern. / *Ahora, clasifique las palabras en la lista de acuerdo con su patrón acentual.*



Breakfast
Potato
Carton
Low-fat
Broccoli
Mushroom
Dinner
Vegetable
Coconut
Melon
Cucumber
Homemade
Sausage

● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●

D. Listen to the pronunciation of the following sentences. Then, say them aloud. Try to imitate the intonation pattern used. / *Escuche la pronunciación de las siguientes oraciones. Luego, dígalas en voz alta tratando de imitar el patrón de entonación usado.*

There are eggs in the fridge.
Is there any milk?
Do we have sausages?



I think we have to go to the supermarket.

Can I have some water?

Would you like some dessert?

There aren't many options in this restaurant.

There is a lot of food for breakfast.

Excuse me

How much is it?

Anything to drink?

Will you pay by credit card or cash?!

Yes, we are, I will start with the tomato soup.

The BBQ ribs are delicious, they come with
mashed potato and salad.

Yes, we are, I will start with the tomato soup.

Do you have a reservation?

Enjoy your meal.



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