

Facoltà di Scienze Economiche, Giuridiche e Politiche

CdL Economia e Gestione Aziendale

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Outline

Unit 8

- Dates / Ordinal numbers p.46, p.159
- Vocabulary Building p.66
- (there was/were) (prepositions of place) p. 65

Unit 9

- Some, any, no, a/an and food vocabulary
- Countable/uncountable nouns, p.68- 69
- How much/how many – quantifiers, p.70 – p.140
- Food & drinks p.68- 69, p. 163

Ordinal
Numbers
p.159

1st	first /fɜ:st/
2nd	second /'sekənd/
3rd	third /θɜ:d/
4th	fourth /fɔ:θ/
5th	fifth /fɪfθ/
6th	_____ /sɪksθ/
7th	_____ /'sevənθ/
_____	eight /eɪtθ/
_____	ninth /naɪnθ/
10th	_____ /tenθ/
11th	_____ /ɪ'levnθ/
_____	twelfth /twelfθ/
13th	_____ /θɜ:'ti:nθ/
14th	_____ /fɔ:'ti:nθ/
_____	twentieth /'twentiəθ/
21st	_____ /twenti 'fɜ:st/
_____	twenty-second /twenti 'sekənd/
23rd	_____ /twenti 'θɜ:d/
_____	twenty-fourth /twenti 'fɔ:θ/
30th	_____ /'θɜ:tiəθ/
_____	thirty-first /θɜ:ti 'fɜ:st/

The dates p.159



Writing and saying the date

We write

12th March

22/1

We say

the twelfth of March

the twenty-second of January

Prepositions with years, months, and dates

Use *in* + years, e.g. *The Rio Olympics are in 2016.*

Use *in* + months, e.g. *My birthday's in February.*

Use *on* + dates, e.g. *The meeting is on Friday 5th September.*

Saying years

1807 eighteen oh seven

1936 nineteen thirty-six

2008 two thousand and eight (for years 2000–2010)

2011 two thousand and eleven OR twenty eleven

The House

1 ROOMS

Match the words and pictures 1–10.

- a bathroom /'bɑ:θru:m/
- a bedroom /'bedru:m/
- a dining room /'daɪnɪŋ ru:m/
- a garage /'gærɑ:ʒ/
- a garden /'gɑ:dn/
- a hall /hɔ:l/
- a kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/
- a living room /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/
- a study /'stʌdi/
- a toilet /'tɔɪlət/



2 PARTS OF A ROOM

Match the words and pictures 11–15.

- a balcony /'bælkəni/
- the ceiling /'si:liŋ/
- the floor /flɔ:/
- the stairs /steəz/
- the wall /wɔ:l/

3 THINGS IN A ROOM

a Match the words and pictures 16–31.

- an armchair /'ɑ:mtʃeə/
- a bath /bɑ:θ/
- a bed /bed/
- a carpet /'kɑ:pɪt/
- a cooker /'kʊkə/
- a cupboard /'kʌbəd/
- a fireplace /'faɪəpleɪs/
- a fridge /'frɪdʒ/
- a lamp /læmp/
- a light /laɪt/
- a mirror /'mɪrə/
- a plant /plɑ:nt/
- a shelf (shelves) /ʃelf/
- a shower /'ʃaʊə/
- a sofa / a couch /'səʊfə/ /kaʊtʃ/
- a washing machine /'wɒʃɪŋ məʃi:n/



1 VOCABULARY houses and furniture

a Order the letters to make three rooms in a house.

chitken _____ redboom _____ thorobam _____

b Name two things you usually find in these rooms.

Kitchen

table

Chairs

Cooker

Fridge

Cupboard

dish-washer

Sink

bedroom

bed

wardrobe

chest of drawers

bed table

bathroom

sink

Tab

shower

bidet

toilette (wc)

A night in a haunted hotel

There was/there were

p.64-5

1 READING

- a Do you believe in ghosts? Are there buildings in your town / city that people think are haunted?
- b Read the text once and find out:
- 1 Who are the ghosts in the two hotels?
 - 2 Tick (✓) the things that happen in the hotels:

a <input type="checkbox"/> people hear strange noises	d <input type="checkbox"/> lights go on and off
b <input type="checkbox"/> people see somebody	e <input type="checkbox"/> things fall on the floor
c <input type="checkbox"/> doors open and close	f <input type="checkbox"/> people feel that somebody is watching them
- c Look at the **highlighted** words in the text related to hotels and guess their meaning.
- d Would you like to stay in one of these hotels? Why (not)?

**WOULD YOU
LIKE TO STAY IN A
HAUNTED
HOTEL?**

p.64



THERE ARE MANY HOTELS IN BRITAIN THAT PEOPLE SAY ARE HAUNTED. IF YOU ARE FEELING BRAVE, YOU CAN STAY THE NIGHT IN ONE OF THESE HOTELS.

ENGLAND GOSFORTH HALL INN

Gosforth Hall is a small hotel in Cumbria in the north of England, built in 1658. People say the hotel has the ghost of a Catholic priest. He usually appears in Room 11. There is a secret tunnel that goes from behind the fireplace in the hotel lounge to Room 11. In 17th-century England, Catholic priests used the tunnel to hide from Protestants.

The owner of the hotel, Rod Davies, says: 'I didn't believe in ghosts before I came here, but strange things happen in the hotel. One guest woke up in the middle of the night and saw a tall man standing next to his bed. He checked out the next morning.' Rod's wife says: 'One night a lot of books fell off a shelf in the lounge. And sometimes when I am working I feel that someone is watching me, but when I turn round nobody is there.'

GHOST HUNTERS: Ask for Room 11 www.gosforthhallhotel.co.uk

SCOTLAND COMLONGON CASTLE

Comlongon is a 15th-century castle in a small village near Dumfries in south-west Scotland. The castle is haunted by the Green Lady, the ghost of Lady Marion Carruthers. Lady Marion was unhappy because she was married to a man she did not love, and in 1570 she jumped from the castle walls and killed herself. Many strange things happen in the hotel – doors open and close, and lights go on and off in empty rooms. An American couple once opened the door of their room and saw a young woman sitting on the bed. They left because they thought they were in the wrong room. In fact it was their room, but when they came back the room was empty.

GHOST HUNTERS: Ask for The Carruthers suite. www.comlongon.com

VOCABULARY prepositions: place and movement

Look at the pictures of the ghosts from the hotel. Where is the woman sitting? Where is the man standing?



► p.162 Vocabulary Bank *Prepositions: place and movement.*

PLACE

Match the words and pictures.

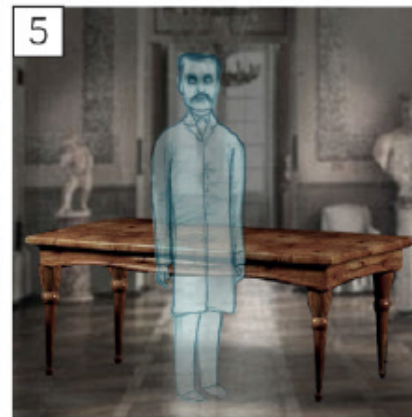
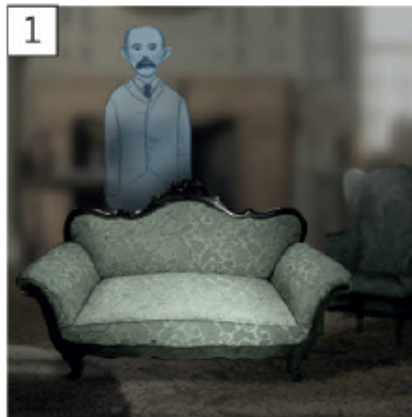
- in /ɪn/
- in front of /ɪn frʌnt əv/
- on /ɒn/
- under /ˈʌndə/
- behind /bɪˈhaɪnd/
- between /bɪˈtwiːn/
- opposite /ˈɒpəzɪt/
- next to /ˈnekst tu/
- over /ˈəʊvə/

4 21))) Listen and check.

In pairs, ask and answer about the pictures.

Where's the ghost?

It's under the bed.



MOVEMENT

Match the words and pictures.

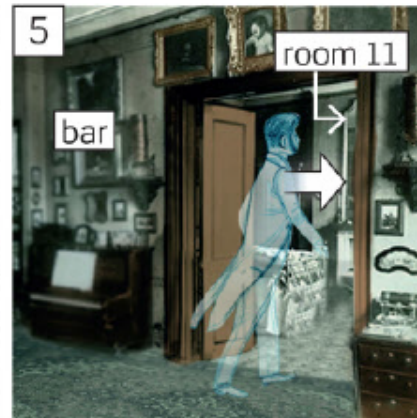
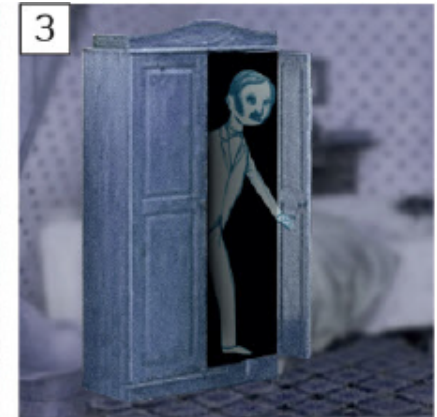
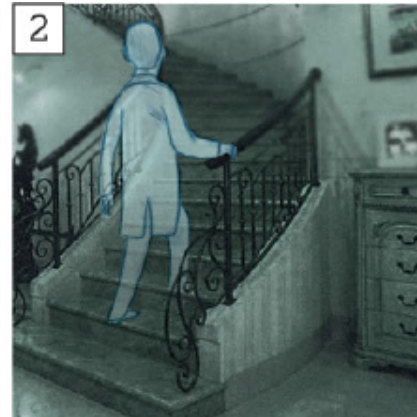
- from...to /frəm/ /tu/
- into /'ɪntu/
- out of /'aʊt əv/
- up /ʌp/
- down /daʊn/
- 1 towards /tə'wɔ:dz/

4 22))) Listen and check.

In pairs, ask and answer about the pictures.

Where's the ghost going?

It's going from the bar to room 11.



A British newspaper, the *Sunday Times*, sent one of its journalists, Stephen Bleach, to Gosforth Hall Inn. They asked him to spend the night in Room 11.

p.65



4 24))) Listen to **part 1** of Stephen's night. Correct the information in these sentences.

- 1 He arrived at Gosforth Hall early in the evening.
- 2 There were four other guests in the hotel.
- 3 He talked to one of the guests.
- 4 He had dinner in the bar.
- 5 He went to his room at 11.00.
- 6 Room 11 was on the first floor.
- 7 The room was quite small.
- 8 There was a TV and a remote control.
- 9 There was a horror film on TV.
- 10 He went to sleep at the end of the film.

4 25))) Do you think Stephen saw the ghost? Listen to **part 2** and find out. Listen again and answer the questions.



- 1 Did he wake up during the night?
If yes, what time?
- 2 Did anything strange happen?
If yes, what?
- 3 Did he 'feel' the ghost?
- 4 Was he frightened?
 very a little not at all
- 5 Would he like to go back?
Why (not)?

GRAMMAR

p.65

there was / there were

4 26))) Complete the sentences from the listening with *was*, *wasn't*, *were*, or *weren't*. Then listen and check.

- 1 There _____ many other guests in the hotel.
- 2 There _____ only three.
- 3 There _____ an old TV on a table.
- 4 There _____ a remote control.

➤ **p.138 Grammar Bank 8C.** Learn more about *there was / there were* and practise it.

8C *there was / there were*

Singular	Plural
<input type="checkbox"/> There was an old TV.	There were only three guests.
<input type="checkbox"/> There wasn't a remote control.	There weren't any more people.
<input type="checkbox"/> Was there a ghost?	Were there any windows?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, there was .	Yes, there were .
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, there wasn't .	No, there weren't .

- *there was / were* is the past of *there is / are*.

Ex.8C.a p. 139

Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *there was* or *there were*.

A How many guests were there in the hotel?

B ¹ _____ four including me. ² _____
_____ a French tourist and ³ _____
two businessmen.

A ⁴ _____ a restaurant?

B No, ⁵ _____, but ⁶ _____ a
bar.

A ⁷ _____ a minibar in your room?

B Yes, ⁸ _____ but ⁹ _____ any
drinks in it.

A How many beds ¹⁰ _____?

B One. A double bed.

p.66

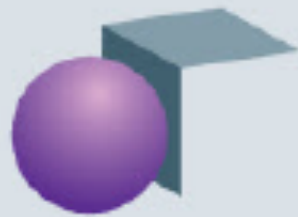
c Complete the sentences with *back*, *by*, *in*, *out*, or *to*.

- 1 I went _____ with my friends on Saturday night.
- 2 They went home _____ car.
- 3 What time did you get _____ the restaurant?
- 4 I was born _____ 1982.
- 5 After lunch I went _____ to work.

e Write the prepositions.



1 _____



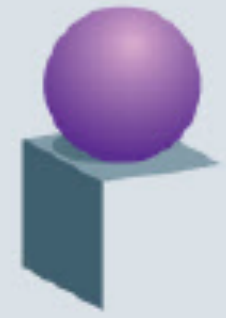
2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

Vocabulary Building, p. 66

Complete the professions with *-er*, *-or*, *-ist*, or *-ian*.

1 act_____

3 paint_____

5 scient_____

2 art_____

4 music_____

What I ate yesterday



What do you see in the picture?
Which one do you like the most?

- a Look at the photos which show meals that three people – a model, a boxer, and a writer – ate yesterday. Guess which person ate which meal.

READING

Look at the photos which show meals that three people – a model, a boxer, and a writer – ate yesterday. Guess which person ate which meal.

Read three articles from a series *What I ate yesterday* in *The Times* newspaper. Check your answers to **a**.

Read the articles again. Answer the questions with **M** (the model), **B** (the boxer), or **W** (the writer). Who...?

- 1 doesn't like eating during the day
- 2 doesn't eat anything between meals
- 3 didn't have any home-cooked food for lunch or dinner
- 4 had fruit for dessert at lunchtime
- 5 never eats meat
- 6 didn't drink any alcohol yesterday
- 7 had a drink and a snack before dinner
- 8 doesn't eat anything for breakfast
- 9 has a strange breakfast habit

What I ate yesterday

Laura Bailey *model*

Breakfast I never miss breakfast! I had some cereal and fruit, and a piece of **toast**. I'm a bit unusual because I have tea and coffee in the morning. I don't mind in which order, but I need to have both.

Lunch I was at my studio all day, so I got **takeaway** vegetarian sushi from a restaurant called *Iisu*. I became a vegetarian 20 years ago and now I can't imagine living any other way.

Dinner I picked up my children from school and we had a snack – cheese and biscuits. In the evening I went to my favourite pizzeria, and I had a vegetarian pasta **dish**, and two glasses of white wine.



James deGale *boxer*

Breakfast I woke up and went running for an hour and a half, then I came home and had a cup of tea and some porridge. Then I went to the gym and trained.

Lunch I had a **bowl** of pasta with chorizo and **bacon** in tomato **sauce** with cheese on top, and an apple and an orange. I have an important fight soon, so my diet has to be very strict now. Three **meals** a day, and no snacks.

Dinner I had a **grilled** chicken **breast** and vegetables – mushrooms, **sweetcorn** and tomatoes. My mum made it – she's a fantastic cook.

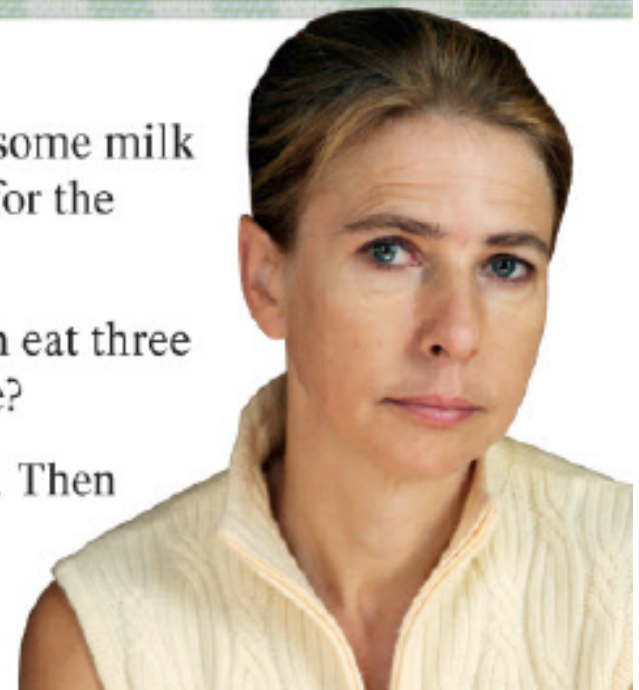


Lionel Shriver *writer*

Breakfast I had an enormous cup of espresso coffee with some milk and a little cream. It's all that I need and gives me energy for the whole day.

Lunch I don't eat lunch. I don't understand people who can eat three meals a day. How do they find the time to do anything else?

Dinner First I had a glass of sherry and a bowl of **popcorn**. Then I had grilled fish with some brown rice and vegetables – **peppers** and onions. For dessert I had a piece of chocolate cake. I drank red wine.



GRAMMAR countable / uncountable
nouns; *a / an, some / any*

p.169

Look at the photos. Complete the
gaps with *a, an, or some*.

- 1 _____ strawberry
- 2 _____ tomato
- 3 _____ rice
- 4 _____ biscuits
- 5 _____ onion

► **p.140 Grammar Bank 9A.**

Learn more about countable /
uncountable nouns, etc. and
practise them.



Countable/uncountable nouns

- **Countable nouns** can be counted: I have **one dog** v I have **three dogs**
- Therefore I have both a singular and a plural: e.g., student/students, key/keys, bottle/bottles, cup/cups
- **Uncountable** or **mass nouns** cannot be counted: they only have a singular form: e.g., water, tea, cheese, chocolate, wine

Countable/uncountable nouns

Additionally, as

- *Concrete* nouns signify material things that can be observed and measured (cat, desk).
- *Abstract* nouns signify non-material things, such as ideas, feelings, conditions (death, hope).
- Then ...

...

- Count nouns refer to individual, countable entities. They cannot stand alone in the singular, and they allow a plural:
interest–interests; share–shares.
- Non-count (uncount/mass) n.'s refer to an undifferentiated mass or notion. They can stand alone in the singular, do not allow a plural, and occur in the singular with some:
money; language; music

Some examples

Countable

meeting, ticket

time

trip, flight, journey

location

questionnaire

network

Uncountable

money

time

transport, travel

accommodation

research

information



a Match the words and pictures.

Breakfast /'brekfəst/

- bread /bred/
- butter /'bʌtə/
- cereal /'siəriəl/
- cheese /tʃi:z/
- coffee /'kɒfi/
- eggs /egz/
- jam /dʒæm/
- (orange) juice /dʒu:z/
- milk /mɪlk/
- sugar /'ʃʊgə/
- tea /ti:/
- toast /təʊst/

Lunch / dinner /'lʌntʃ/ /'dɪnə/

- fish /fɪʃ/
- meat (steak, chicken, sausages, ham) /mi:t/
- (olive) oil /ɔɪl/
- pasta /'pæstə/
- rice /raɪs/
- salad /'sæləd/

Vegetables /'vedʒtəblz/

- carrots /'kærəʊts/
- chips (French fries) /tʃɪps/
- a lettuce /'letɪs/
- mushrooms /'mʌʃrʊmz/
- onions /'ɒnjənz/
- peas /pi:z/
- potatoes /pə'tetəʊz/

Fruit /fru:t/

- apples /'æplz/
- bananas /bə'nɑ:nəz/
- oranges /'ɒrɪndʒɪz/
- a pineapple /'paɪnæpl/
- strawberries /'strɔ:bərɪz/

Desserts /dɪ'zɜ:tɪz/

- cake /keɪk/
- fruit salad /fru:t 'sæləd/
- ice cream /aɪs 'kri:m/

Snacks /snæks/

- biscuits /'bɪskɪts/
- chocolate /'tʃɒklət/
- crisps /krɪps/
- sandwiches /'sænwɪdʒɪz/
- sweets /swi:tɪz/

Determiners: Some, any, no, a/an:

- **Some/any/no** are used in conjunction with the noun and their function is **to limit** the reference of the noun.
- They are called **indefinite pronouns** and can quantify the noun
- **Some** is used in affirmative sentences, in requests and offers: There are some balloons for the party; Can I give you some help? Would you like some drinks?

determiners

- **Any** is used in negative and interrogative sentences: I don't have any butter left, Have you got any extra shoes at home?
- **No** is used in affirmative sentences: No banks are open on Sundays, I have no room left
- **a/an** are indefinite articles always used with singular nouns: Can I have a bottle of water?
- Exercises pp. 69, 139

	countable	uncountable 4 30)))
+ We need	an apple. some apples.	some butter.
- We don't need	a tomato. any tomatoes.	any rice.
? Do we need	an orange? any oranges?	any sugar?

- We use *a / an* with singular C nouns; *a / an* = one.
- We use *some* + with plural C nouns and with U nouns; *some* = not an exact number or quantity.
- We use *any* in - and ? with plural C nouns and with U nouns.



some in ?

We use *some* in ? to ask for and offer things.

*Can I have **some** apples, please?*

*Would you like **some** coffee?*

9A countable / uncountable nouns

a / an, some / any

	countable	uncountable
+ We need	an apple. some apples.	some butter.
- We don't need	a tomato. any tomatoes.	any rice.
? Do we need	an orange? any oranges?	any sugar?

- We use *a / an* with singular C nouns; *a / an* = one.
- We use *some* + with plural C nouns and with U nouns; *some* = not an exact number or quantity.
- We use *any* in – and ? with plural C nouns and with U nouns.

Exercise

p.141

9A

a Write *a*, *an*, or *some* + a food / drink word.



some bread

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 8 _____ |

b Complete the dialogue with *a*, *an*, *some*, or *any*.

A What can we cook for your brother and his girlfriend?

B Let's make a lasagne.

A Good idea. Are there ¹_____ onions?

B Yes. And there are ²_____ tomatoes, too.

A Great!

B Oh no! There isn't ³_____ pasta!

A Oh. Wait a minute. I bought ⁴_____ fish yesterday. Are there ⁵_____ potatoes?

B Yes, there are.

A Good. So we can have fish and chips. Do we have ⁶_____ fruit?

B Yes. I think we have ⁷_____ oranges. Why?

A You can make ⁸_____ fruit salad for dessert. There's ⁹_____ apple and ¹⁰_____ bananas, too.

B OK. Let's start cooking.

◀ p.69

1 VOCABULARY food containers

a 4 35))) Match the words and pictures. Listen and check.



- a bottle a box a can a carton a jar a packet a tin

b 4 36))) Listen and write five phrases.

c Make phrases with the containers and the words below. (a packet of biscuits

biscuits chocolates Coke crisps juice jam milk salt sugar tuna

How much/how many??

- HOW MUCH... / HOW MANY...

How much money does it cost? UNCOUNT.

How many books do you have? COUNT.

- Traduce il nostro quanto/a-quant/e?
- Exercises pp. 141

9B quantifiers: *how much / how many, a lot of, etc.*

uncountable (singular)	short answers	full answers (4 37)))
How much sugar do you eat?	A lot. Quite a lot. A little. Not much. None.	I eat a lot of sugar. I eat quite a lot of sugar. I eat a little sugar. I don't eat much sugar. I don't eat any sugar.
countable (plural)		
How many sweets do you eat?	A lot. Quite a lot. A few. Not many. None.	I eat a lot of sweets. I eat quite a lot of sweets. I eat a few sweets. I don't eat many sweets. I don't eat any sweets.

Quantifiers

- A big quantity: **a lot of & lots of** (C & U.), **much** (U.), **many** (C.), **quite a lot** (C. & U.). **Much & many** are usually used in negative and interrogative sentences: I don't have **much** money.
- A small quantity: **not ... much & not ... many, a bit, a little, few, a few** (not few but some)
- Zero quantity: **not ... any** – I don't have any eggs left.
- Exercises pp. 141

Exercise p.141

9B

a Complete with *How much* / *How many*.

How much sugar do you put in your tea?

- 1 _____ butter do you use?
- 2 _____ cans of cola did she drink?
- 3 _____ oil do I need?
- 4 _____ chocolates were in that box?
- 5 _____ rice do you want?
- 6 _____ coffee does he drink?
- 7 _____ bottles of water did you buy?
- 8 _____ tins of tuna do we have?
- 9 _____ orange juice is there in that carton?
- 10 _____ biscuits did you eat?

b Circle the correct word or phrase.

I don't put much / *many* salt on my food.

- 1 We don't eat *a lot of* / *a lot* sweets.
- 2 **A** How much chocolate do you eat? **B** *A little* / *A few*.
- 3 My friends don't drink *much* / *many* coffee.
- 4 **A** How much fruit do you buy? **B** *Quite a lot* / *Quite a lot of*.
- 5 We eat *a lot of* / *much* fish. We love it!
- 6 **A** Do your children drink any milk? **B** No. *Not much* / *Not many*.
- 7 Donna ate her hamburger, but she didn't eat *much* / *many* chips.
- 8 **A** How many vegetables do you eat? **B** *Any* / *None*. I don't like them.
- 9 I have a cup of tea and *a few* / *a little* cereal for breakfast.
- 10 **A** Do you eat *much* / *many* meat?
B No, I don't eat *no* / *any* meat. I'm a vegetarian.

There was, there were

- We use **there was (singular)/there were (plural)** to mean that something was present (c'era, c'erano)

Examples:

- **There was** a big buffalo on the side of the road.
- **There were** some beautiful flowers in that garden.

Ex. p. 139

8C

a Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *there was* or *there were*.

A How many guests *were there* in the hotel?

B ¹ _____ four including me. ² _____ a French tourist and ³ _____ two businessmen.

A ⁴ _____ a restaurant?

B No, ⁵ _____, but ⁶ _____ a bar.

A ⁷ _____ a minibar in your room?

B Yes, ⁸ _____ but ⁹ _____ any drinks in it.

A How many beds ¹⁰ _____?

B One. A double bed.

b Complete the sentences with *there was* / *were* / *wasn't* / *weren't* + *a* / *an*, or *some* / *any*.

There were some ghosts in the haunted castle I stayed in.

1 My sister didn't have a shower because _____ spider in the bath.

2 We couldn't watch the news because _____ TV in our room.

3 I couldn't sleep on the plane because _____ noisy children behind me.

4 They couldn't play tennis because _____ tennis balls.

5 She didn't have a coffee because _____ cups.

6 He took a photo because _____ beautiful view.

7 They couldn't park near the restaurant because _____ car park.

8 I couldn't work in the hotel because _____ computer.

◀ p.65

homework

- Food vocabulary
- Write instructions to make your favourite sandwich/dish and send it to marongiuma@gmail.com