

Facoltà di Scienze Economiche, Giuridiche e Politiche

CdL Economia e Gestione Aziendale

UNITS 8, 9

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M. Antonietta Marongiu



# 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	_____ /'sevnθ/
_____	<b>eighth</b> /eɪtθ/
_____	<b>ninth</b> /naɪnθ/
10th	_____ /tenθ/
11th	_____ /ɪ'levnθ/
_____	<b>twelfth</b> /twelfθ/
13th	_____ /θɜ:'ti:nθ/
14th	_____ /fɔ:'ti:nθ/
_____	<b>twentieth</b> /'twentiəθ/
21st	_____ /twenti 'fɜ:st/
_____	<b>twenty-second</b> /twenti 'sekənd/
23rd	_____ /twenti 'θɜ:d/
_____	<b>twenty-fourth</b> /twenti 'fɔ:θ/
30th	_____ /'θɜ:tiəθ/
_____	<b>thirty-first</b> /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

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

**G**osforth 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](http://www.gosforthhallhotel.co.uk)

## SCOTLAND COMLONGON CASTLE

**C**omlongon 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](http://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.

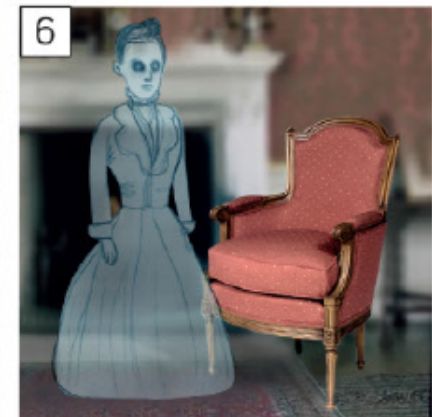
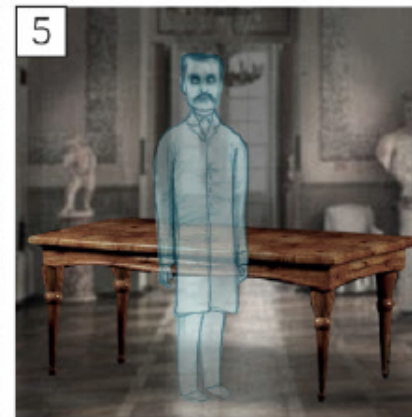
- in /ɪn/
- in front of /ɪn frʌnt əv/
- on /ɒn/
- under /ˈʌndə/
- behind /bɪˈhaɪnd/
- between /biˈtwiːn/
- opposite /ˈɒpəzɪt/
- next to /ˈnekst tu/
- over /ˈəʊvə/

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.

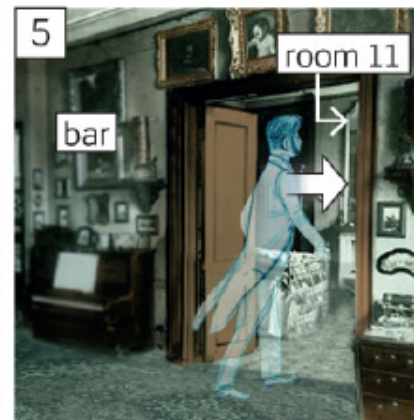
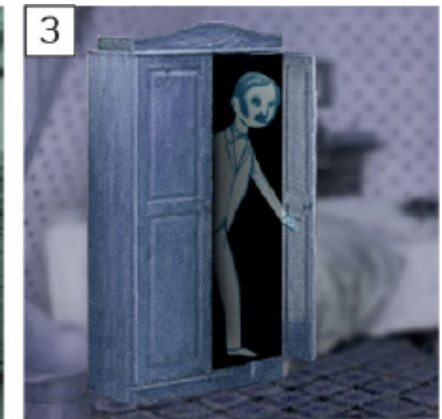
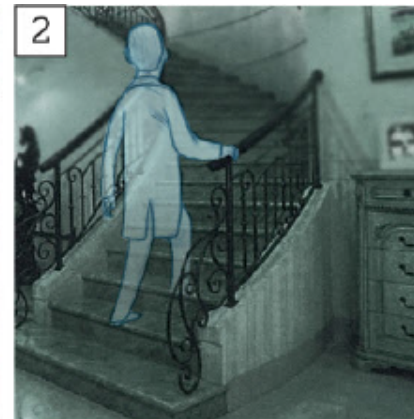
- from...to /frəm/ /tu/
- into /'ɪntu/
- out of /'aʊt əv/
- up /ʌp/
- down /daʊn/
- 1 towards /tə'wɔ:dz/

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

- *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** <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ four including me. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ a French tourist and <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
two businessmen.

**A** <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a restaurant?

**B** No, <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a  
bar.

**A** <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a minibar in your room?

**B** Yes, <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ but <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ any  
drinks in it.

**A** How many beds <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

**B** One. A double bed.

p.66

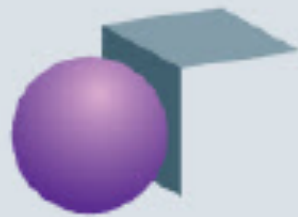
c Complete the sentences with *back*, *by*, *in*, *out*, or *to*.

- 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 \_\_\_\_\_



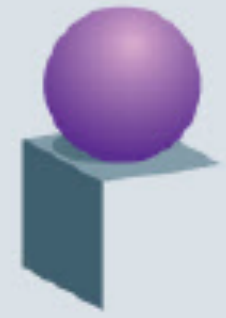
2 \_\_\_\_\_



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.

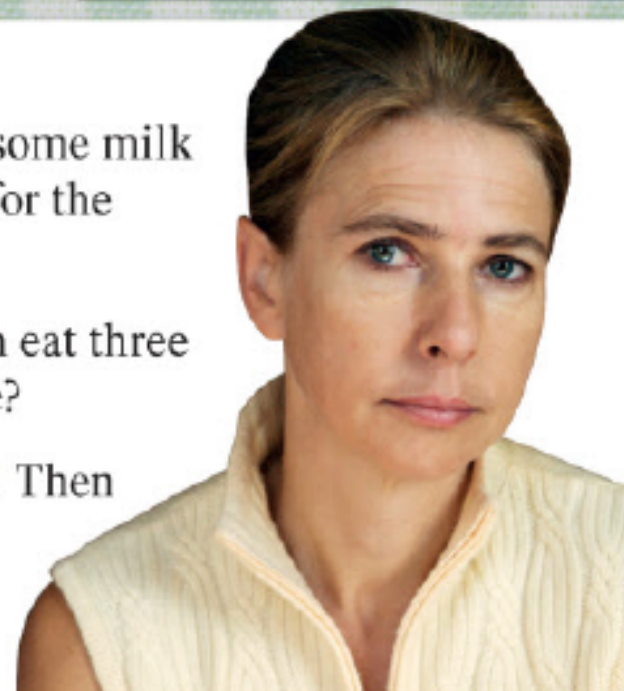


## Lionel Shriver *writer*

**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*

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 /'strɒbərɪz/

**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	<b>an</b> apple. <b>some</b> apples.	<b>some</b> butter.
[-] We don't need	<b>a</b> tomato. <b>any</b> tomatoes.	<b>any</b> rice.
[?] Do we need	<b>an</b> orange? <b>any</b> oranges?	<b>any</b> 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
<b>+</b> We need	<b>an</b> apple. <b>some</b> apples.	<b>some</b> butter.
<b>-</b> We don't need	<b>a</b> tomato. <b>any</b> tomatoes.	<b>any</b> rice.
<b>?</b> Do we need	<b>an</b> orange? <b>any</b> oranges?	<b>any</b> sugar?

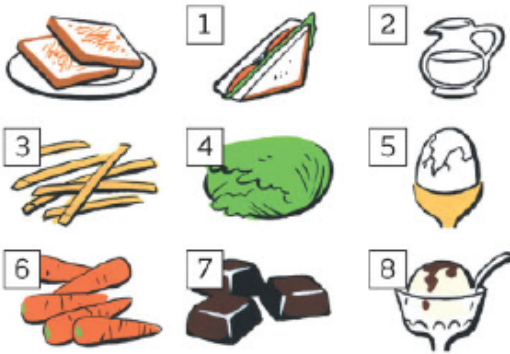
- We use *a / an* with singular C nouns; *a / an* = one.
- We use *some* + with plural C nouns and with U nouns; *some* = not an exact number or quantity.
- We use *any* in – and ? with plural C nouns and with U nouns.

# 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 <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ onions?

B Yes. And there are <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes, too.

A Great!

B Oh no! There isn't <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ pasta!

A Oh. Wait a minute. I bought <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ fish yesterday. Are there <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ potatoes?

B Yes, there are.

A Good. So we can have fish and chips. Do we have <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ fruit?

B Yes. I think we have <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ oranges. Why?

A You can make <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ fruit salad for dessert. There's <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ apple and <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ 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?	<b>A lot.</b> <b>Quite a lot.</b> <b>A little.</b> <b>Not much.</b> <b>None.</b>	I eat <b>a lot of</b> sugar. I eat <b>quite a lot of</b> sugar. I eat <b>a little</b> sugar. I don't eat <b>much</b> sugar. I don't eat <b>any</b> sugar.
<b>countable</b> (plural)		
How many sweets do you eat?	<b>A lot.</b> <b>Quite a lot.</b> <b>A few.</b> <b>Not many.</b> <b>None.</b>	I eat <b>a lot of</b> sweets. I eat <b>quite a lot of</b> sweets. I eat <b>a few</b> sweets. I don't eat <b>many</b> sweets. I don't eat <b>any</b> 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 <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ four including me. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a French tourist and <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ two businessmen.

A <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a restaurant?

B No, <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a bar.

A <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a minibar in your room?

B Yes, <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ but <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ any drinks in it.

A How many beds <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

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@unica.it](mailto:marongiuma@unica.it)