1

A Quick Lunch



Part A Learning Vocabulary

Words and Expressions in the Video

1. Enjoy

Model

Dave: Here you go. A half-caf, halfdecaf, low-fat latte.

<u>Enjoy!</u> Next, please.

Emi: Hi, Dave.



Explanations & Further Study

- Enjoy often has the following meanings:
 - 1) To like something, to take pleasure in something. For example:
 - Did you enjoy the movie? Yes, I enjoyed it a lot.
 - I want to travel because I enjoy meeting people and seeing new places.
 - They always enjoy going to the concert.
 - The students enjoyed the speaker so much that the clapping continued for a long time.
 - 2) To have the benefit of something. For example:
 - The president has always enjoyed good health.
 - He enjoys many privileges.
 - All students can enjoy free medical care.
 - He is enjoying the cool air.
 - 3) To enjoy yourself means to have a good time. For example:
 - I don't think Marie is enjoying herself at school.
 - Come on, why aren't you dancing? Enjoy yourselves!
 - I really enjoyed myself last night at the theater.

Let's Practice

Directions: Rearrange the order of words or phrases provided to form meaningful sentences.

1) clapped the play very much audience enjoyed the and loudly

2) traveling he very much enjoys

3) job security a enjoy high level workers these of

4) he even he's excellent 86 though enjoys health

5) yourself the did party you enjoy at

2. Slice

Model

Dave: Would you like a slice of tomato or lettuce on it?

Emi: Um. Tomato or lettuce? Just lettuce, no tomato.

Explanations

- Slice often has the following meanings:
 - 1) A flat, often thin, piece of food that has been cut from a larger piece. For example:
 - a slice of bread/cake
 - Did you cut the pork into thin slices?
 - Sliced bread is bread that has been cut into <u>slices</u>.
 - 2) A part or share of something. For example:
 - We agreed before we did the deal that we'd both take an equal slice of the profit.
 - The film presents us with a fascinating slice of history.

Further Study

- Here are some idiomatic expressions with slice:
 - 1) a slice of life: A film, a piece of literature or a play might be described as a slice of life if it describes or shows the ordinary details of real life. For example:
 - Modern drama often gives you a slice of life, not just entertainment.
 - 2) Any way you slice it or no matter how you slice it: in whatever way the matter is considered. For example:
 - · He shouldn't have hit her, any way you slice it.

Let's Practice

Directions: Match each underlined part of the sentences in Column A with proper explanations in Column B.

Column A

- 1) Would you like another slice of ham?

 2) Everyone wanted a slice of the profits.

 3) I cannot tell you the truth now, any way you slice it.

 4) Everyone got a fair slice of the cake.
- 5) I believe that this novel tells us a slice of the author's life.

Column B

- A. a share of something good
- B. however you think of it
- C. a real life
- D. a piece of food that has been cut from a larger portion
- E. a share of any money

3. Care

Model

Dave: Would you like mustard or mayo?

Emi: Dave, look, I don't really care. Just give me a tuna fish sandwich!

Explanations

- Care or care about something can be used to express the following meanings:
 - 1) To think that something is important and to feel interested in it, worried about it or upset about it. For example:
 - The only thing he seems to care about is money.
 - Don't you care what happens to them?
 - I don't care whether we win or lose.
 - 2) To mind about what happens to someone, because you like or love them. For example:
 - I care about him, and hate to see him hurt like this.
 - Your parents are only doing this because they care about you.

Further Study

- Here are some conversational expressions with care:
 - 1) Who cares? is used to emphasize that something does not worry or upset you because it is not important. For example:
 - It's old and dirty, but who cares?
 - 2) Couldn't care less or What do I care? are used to emphasize that someone is not interested in or worried about something or someone at all. For example:
 - I really couldn't care less about what you think!
 - What do I care? It's your responsibility now!



- 3) As if I cared! is used to say that something is not important to you at all. For example:
 - She called to talk about her new boyfriend, as if I cared!
- 4) For all somebody cares is used to say that something does not matter at all to someone. For example:
 - You can go to the match with Paula, for all I care.
- 5) Would you care to is a formal way to ask someone whether they want to do something. For example:
 - Would you care to join us for a drink?

Let's Practice

Directions: Choose the proper phrase to complete each of the following sentences.

| for all they care | would you care to | what do you care | who cares | |
|---|-------------------|------------------|-----------|--|
| 1)? They are in charge of this part. | | | | |
| 2) "It looks like U of M are going to win." "?" | | | | |
| 3) We could be starving! | | | | |
| 4) join us for dinner? | | | | |
| | | | | |

4. Regular

Model

Dave: Anything to drink with that?

Emi: Maybe some iced tea.

Dave: Regular or decaf?

Explanations & Further Study

- In this context regular means caffeinated, as compared to decaf. Regular can also mean ordinary, without any special features or qualities, as compared to modified: diet, decaf, vegetarian, super light, etc.
- Diet describes food or drink that contains much less sugar or fat than the usual type, and is often sweetened artificially. For example:
 - Diet Coke
- Decaf is spoken for decaffeinated coffee. For example:
 - a cup of decaf
- An iced drink has been made very cold, usually by having ice added to it. For example:
 - · iced tea, iced water

Let's Practice

Directions: Choose the proper word to complete each of the following sentences.

| regular | decaf | diet | iced |
|---------|-------|------|------|
|---------|-------|------|------|

1) What Coke do you prefer, _____ or regular?

- 2) I'd like a cup of coffee. $___$, half and half, or regular?
- 3) It's so hot outside! Would you like a cup of _____ tea?

Words and Expressions in the Apply Video

- Leftover is an adjective and can only be used before noun. It means remaining after all the rest has been used, eaten etc. For example:
 - Use up leftover chemicals, or give them to a friend.
 - There is some leftover soup in the refrigerator.
- Stir-fry means food fried quickly in a small amount of oil over high heat while stirring continuously.

For example:





Language Learning Strategy



Keep a Journal in English

Keep a journal in English. Writing your ideas in a notebook or on a computer can help you improve your English and learn about yourself at the same time. The more you write in English, the better your English will become. You can write your

thoughts, feelings, goals, and the plans you have to reach your goals. You can read back over your journal and look for patterns in your life. For instance, you may become aware of a problem because you see that it comes up (appears) several times in your journal. Just becoming aware of a problem is an important step toward solving it.

If you have trouble beginning a journal, just try to write for five minutes without stopping. Keep your hand moving and write anything that you think of. You can use your journal to make notes about things or people in your life, to record your feelings during the day, or to write a letter to someone (even if you don't plan to send it). A journal can help you decide what it is important to you and what your goals are; you can learn about yourself while you learn English.



More Listening





Long Conversation 1

Directions: Listen to the conversation in the MP3 disk and select the correct answer to each of the following questions.

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- 1) What does the customer order?
 - A. One sandwich, two bags of potato chips, three drinks.
 - B. Two sandwiches, three bags of potato chips, one drink.
 - C. Three sandwiches, three bags of potato chips, three drinks.
 - D. Two sandwiches, three bags of potato chips, two drinks.
- 2) What does "with everything" mean?
 - A. With cheese, mustard, mayo, pickles. B. With potato chips.
 - C. With something to drink.

 D. With lettuce.
- 3) When will the order be ready?
 - A. In 5 minutes.

 B. In 15 minutes.
 - C. In 50 minutes. D. In 55 minutes.



Long Conversation 2

Directions: Listen to the recording in the MP3 disk and select the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- 1) What kind of drink does the customer want?
 - A. Beer. B. Iced tea.
 - C. Coffee. D. Iced water with lemon.
- 2) When does the customer order?
 - A. Right now. B. Several minutes later.
 - C. When his friend comes back.

 D. When the waitress is not busy.
- 3) What kind of food does the customer order?
 - A. Potato. B. Fries.
 C. Salad. D. Beef.
- 4) What kind of dressing does the customer want?
- A. Vinegarette. B. Blue cheese. C. Thousand island. D. French.





Spot Dictation

Directions: Listen to Long conversation 2 again and fill in the missing words or phrases.

Waitress: Hi, would you like to 1) _____ with a drink?

Customer: Um, sure, I'd like 2) _____, no lemon.

Waitress: OK. Would you like an 3) ______ before your order?

Customer: Yeah, I'm thinking I'm going to try the artichoke dip.

Waitress: Very good. Would you like me to come back for your 4) _____ or go get those drinks now?

Customer: You know I think I'm ready to order. I'm going to have the southwest chicken wrap.

Waitress: OK. Would you like a salad with that or some fries?

Customer: Yeah, I think I'll have a salad.

Waitress: Great. What kind of 5) _____ would you like on that salad?

Customer: What kind do you have?

Waitress: We have blue cheese, thousands island, French, Italian, vinegarette.

Customer: I'll have the vinegarette.

Waitress: Very good. Thank you. I'll be 6) _____ with your drinks.



Long Conversation 3

Directions: Listen to the recording in the MP3 disk. At the end of the recording, three questions will be asked about what was said. Select the correct answer to each of the questions.

- 1) A. Cooperators.
 - C. Relatives.
- 2) A. Maotai Liquor.
 - C. Coke.
- 3) A. The meat of dragon.
 - C. The meat of tiger.

- B. Best friends.
- D. Boss and employee.
- B. Red wine.
- D. Mineral water.
- B. Bean curd and mushroom.
- D. Green beans.



Your Turn



Language in Use

Taking Orders

- What can I get for you?
- What'll it be for you?
- What will you have today, Mr. Yang?
- Are you ready to order, madam?
- May I take your order, sir?

- Anything else?
- Will that be all?
- Is this to go?
- For here or to go?
- Cash or charge?

Oral Activities

1. Pair Work: Having Lunch at a Fast-food Restaurant

Suppose you and your classmate are at a fast-food restaurant. One of you is a customer who is starving to have lunch at the restaurant and the other is a waiter/waitress of the restaurant who is really thoughtful to help the customer make choices. Then do the pair work with your partner about having lunch at the fast-food restaurant. You may refer to the following menu and use the expressions you've



learnt in Language in Use.

Menu

Entrees Desserts/Shakes Big Mac Strawberry Sundae Hamburger McFlurry with M&M'S Candies Double Hamburger Chocolate Triple Thick Shake Cheeseburger Baked Apple Pie Double Cheeseburger Ice Cream Cone Chicken Sandwiches Hot Fudge Sundae Premium Spicy Chicken Sandwich McFlurry with OREO Cookies Vanilla Triple Thick Shake Fish Sandwich Strawberry Triple Thick Shake Crispy Chicken wings Grilled Chicken wings French Fries Medium Regular Large **Beverages** Low Fat Milk Low Fat Chocolate Milk Apple Juice Box Diet Coke Orange Juice Coca-Cola Classic Coffee Iced Tea Sprite

2. Pair Work: Interviews—Your Favorite Restaurant

Think about your favorite restaurant. Below are three questions you can ask your partner about his or her favorite restaurant. What else do you want to know? Write three more questions. Now work with a partner, take turns asking and answering questions. Change parts when you finish. Take notes on your partner's answers. Write important words only.

| Questions | Your Partner's Answers |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| What's your favorite restaurant? | |
| Why do you like it? | |
| Who do you usually go with? | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

Tell the group about your partner's favorite restaurant.

3. Group Work: Talking About the Recipes of Your Favorite Dishes

Below is a list of ingredients and quantities, as well as the various stages of a typical Guangzhou dish—stir fried beef with ginger.

| Ingredients | Quantity |
|------------------------|--------------|
| a. lean beef steak | 350 grams |
| b. salt | 1/4 teaspoon |
| c. soy sauce | 2 teaspoons |
| d. dry wine | 2 teaspoons |
| e. sesame oil | 1/2 teaspoon |
| f. cornflour | 1 teaspoon |
| g. oil | 1 tablespoon |
| h. fresh ginger | 1 slice |
| i. chicken stock/water | 1 tablespoon |
| j. sugar | 1/2 teaspoon |

Various Stages of the Cooking Process

- 1) Put the beef in freezer for 20 minutes.
- 2) Cut beef into thin slices—1. 5 inches (3. 5 centimeters) long.
- 3) Put beef slices into a bowl. And add the salt, soy sauce, wine, sesame oil, cornflour, and mix well.
- 4) Let slices soak for 15 minutes.
- 5) Shred the ginger finely and set it aside.
- 6) Heat a wok or large frying pan and add the oil.
- 7) When it is very hot, stir-fry the beef for about 2 minutes.
- 8) When all the beef is cooked, remove it, wipe the wok or pan clean and reheat it.
- 9) Add a little oil and stir-fry the ginger for a few seconds.
- 10) Add the stock or water and sugar.
- 11) Quickly return the meat to the pan, and stir well.
- 12) Turn the mixture onto a plate, and serve at once.

Using the above as an example, talk about one of your favorite dishes within groups. Write down the ingredients and the various stages of each dish. Make your favorite dish.

| 沙锅豆腐 | Bean curds in earthen-pot |
|-------|--|
| 炒四季豆 | Stir-fried string beans |
| 炒米饭 | Fried rice with eggs |
| 虾仁炒蛋 | Fried shrimp omelet |
| 锅贴 | Fried dumplings |
| 榨菜肉丝 | Shredded pork with Sichuan pickled cabbage |
| 蛋花汤 | Egg drop soup |
| 虾仁炒饭 | Shrimp fried rice |
| 青椒炒肉丝 | Fried shredded pork with green pepper |

Expressions to be used

- 1. Expressions about how to prepare food:
 - Place two egg yolks in a bowl, add a teaspoon of sugar and a pinch of salt, and beat the mixture until it is thick.
 - Mix the flour, eggs, sugar and salt in a bowl, slowly, and two cups of milk and then a half cup of water, mixing constantly.
 - Let's cut the meat into two-inch pieces.
 - Now peel the potatoes and dice them into small cubes.
 - Slice the cucumbers and put the slices in a bowl of vinegar.
 - Mince the pork with a little garlic and scallion in a meat processor.
 - Chop the onion and divide it into six parts.
 - · Cut the fish in half.
 - · Sprinkle the fish with salt and white pepper.
 - Rub the duck all over with soy sauce and rub it thoroughly for several minutes.
 - Season the chicken with wine and salt a couple of minutes and then rub it with starch.
- 2. Expressions about how to cook food:
 - Heat the oven to 450 degrees, and then roast the duck for 45 minutes.
 - Bring the soup to a boil.
 - Add the mushrooms and cook exactly two minutes after the soup has returned to boiling.
 - · Steam the fish for fifteen minutes.
 - Let the beef simmer about four hours.
 - Deep fry the fish wings until they become brown.
 - Quick fry the fish slices in the oyster sauce a couple of minutes.
 - Stir-fry the shrimp with bamboo shoots about three minutes.
 - Simmer the ham over low heat for two hours.
- 3. Expressions about how to arrange and serve food:
 - Carve the lamb into thin slices and arrange them on dinner plates, with the potatoes alongside, and then serve.
 - Slice the turkey, add the chopped garlic and serve with the gravy.
 - Place a few slices of duck, pieces of scallion and a spoon of jam on the pancake, and roll it up to eat.
 - Put a cherry on top of the ice-cream and serve.
 - Serve the hot pot while it's boiling, with the lamb slices, vegetables, and sauces on separate plates.