

## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Special Expressions:

rare  
medium  
well done

Count Nouns and Mass Nouns

Some, The, and A/An; Use of

Special Terms with Mass Nouns

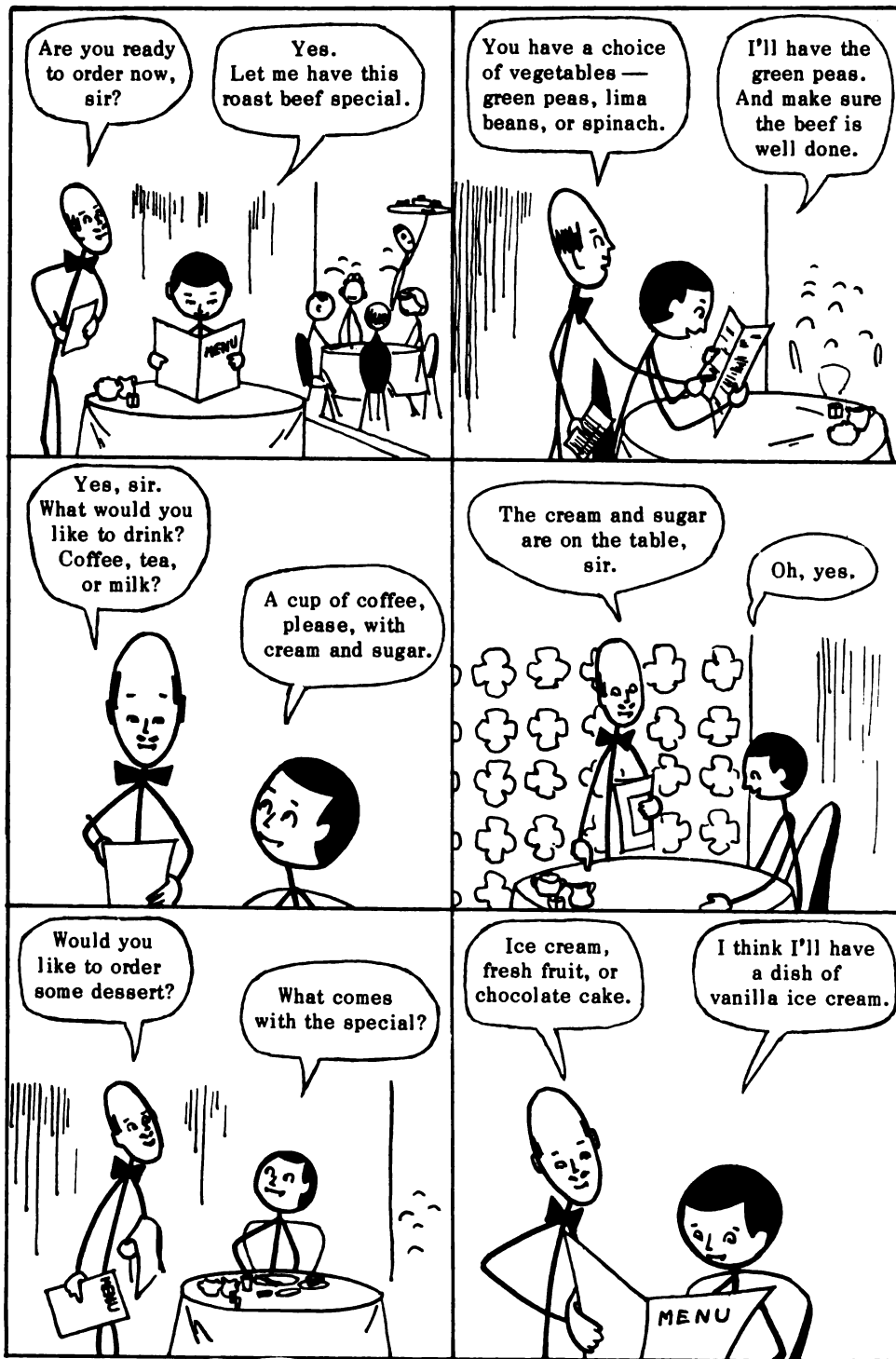
Irregular Plurals of Count and Mass Nouns

Few/Less

Very/Too

Intensifiers

IN A RESTAURANT





## UNIT 1306

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Dialog

## In a Restaurant

- A: Are you ready to order now, sir?
- B: Yes. Let me have this roast beef special.
- A: You have a choice of vegetables—green peas, lima beans, or spinach.
- B: I'll have the green peas. And make sure the beef is well done.
- A: Yes, sir. What would you like to drink? Coffee, tea, or milk?
- B: A cup of coffee, please, with cream and sugar.
- A: The cream and sugar are on the table, sir.
- B: Oh, yes.
- A: Would you like to order some dessert?
- B: What comes with the special?
- A: Ice cream, fresh fruit, or chocolate cake.
- B: I think I'll have a dish of vanilla ice cream.
- A: Yes, sir.
- B: Waiter, may I have my check, please?
- A: Here you are, sir. Pay the cashier at the door.

Vocabulary

cashier  
 choice  
 dish  
 fresh

make sure  
 special  
 well done

Vocabulary Practice

1. cashier  
We pay the cashier for the food.  
When you leave, pay the cashier.  
Shall I pay the cashier for the ticket?
  
2. choice (selection)  
If there is only one kind of food, we don't have a choice.  
In a restaurant we have a choice of food.  
There are several movies in town, so we can take our choice.
  
3. dish  
Would you like a dish of ice cream?  
No, but I would like a dish of fresh fruit.  
She put the food in dishes and placed it on the table.
  
4. fresh  
In the summer we eat many fresh vegetables.  
The milk is fresh and is good to drink.  
We eat a lot of fresh fruit in the fall.
  
5. make sure (make certain)  
Make sure that you know these words.  
Did he make sure he studied the right lesson?  
Make sure you cook the food well.
  
6. special  
When something is for sale very cheap it is a special.  
Most restaurants serve a special lunch at noon.  
A special may be cheap, but it is not always a bargain.
  
7. well done  
I like my food well done.  
Will you cook the meat until it is well done?  
Make my steak well done.

Special Expressions

## RARE

## MEDIUM

## WELL DONE

1. How do you want your steak, sir?
2. I like my steak well done.
3. How would you like your roast beef, miss?
4. Please make it medium.
5. I want a steak, rare.
6. Please give me a hamburger, well done.
7. I'd like to have some roast beef, medium.

Drill on the Dialog

Answer the following questions about the dialog. (Give a short answer.)

Example: Are you ready to order, sir?  
Yes, I am.

1. Do you want peas, beans, or spinach?
2. What would you like to drink?
3. Would you like to order some dessert?
4. Do you want ice cream, fresh fruit, or cake?
5. May I have my check?

Change the following to question forms.

1. You have a choice of vegetables.
2. I'll have the green peas.
3. The cream and sugar are on the table.
4. I'll have a dish of vanilla ice cream.
5. You pay the cashier at the door.

Remember the facts!

1. What does the man order?
2. What vegetable does he choose?
3. What does he want to drink?
4. Where are the cream and sugar?
5. What does he order for dessert?
6. Whom does he pay?

Reading

There is a very good restaurant on State Street. It is one of the best in the city. The meals are delicious and not too expensive. They have a special dinner every night. Sometimes it is a chicken dinner, sometimes a steak dinner, and sometimes a roast beef dinner. With the dinner you get a salad, bread or rolls, two vegetables, a dessert, and coffee, tea, or milk.

The meat at this restaurant is especially good. Each customer tells the waiter exactly how he wants his meat--medium, rare, or well done. Then the cooks prepare the steak or roast beef just as the customer wants it. All of the food at this restaurant is good, and the service is fast. You don't have to wait very long for your dinner. These are some of the reasons it is one of the best restaurants in the city.

Vocabulary

bread	meal
cook (n)	prepare
cook (v)	reason
customer	roll (a kind of bread)
especially	waiter
exactly	

Vocabulary Practice

1. bread  
What kind of bread do you like?  
Different countries have different kinds of bread.  
Bread is the most important food in many countries.
2. cook (n)  
The cook prepares the food.  
His food tastes good; he is a good cook.  
There are four cooks that work in that big restaurant.
3. cook (v)  
He cooked the food long enough.  
We like our food well cooked.  
Do you like to cook?
4. customer  
There are many customers in the store.  
If I buy something from a store I am a customer.  
Good restaurants always have many customers.
5. especially  
The food in this restaurant is especially good.  
I especially want to speak to him; he is a good friend of mine.  
Do you especially want to go to New York?
6. exactly  
The book costs exactly \$4.98.  
Tell the waiter exactly how you want the meat.
7. meal  
We usually eat three meals a day.  
Breakfast is the first meal.  
What do you like for your evening meal?
8. prepare  
The cook prepared the steak very well.  
The instructor prepared the class lesson very carefully.  
Did the students prepare for the class?
9. reason  
There are many reasons people like that restaurant.  
What was his reason for being late?  
He missed the bus; that was the reason.

10. roll (a kind of bread)  
 We like hot rolls for breakfast.  
 Do you like butter and syrup on your rolls?  
 We usually like our rolls hot.
11. waiter  
 A waiter works in a restaurant.  
 You order your food from the waiter.  
 Did the waiter bring your food?

### Reading Drill

Use some in each of the following:

1. Let me have \_\_\_\_\_ roast beef.
2. I want \_\_\_\_\_ peas.
3. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ beans or \_\_\_\_\_ spinach?
4. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ coffee, tea, or milk?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ cream and sugar are on the table.
6. Would you like to order \_\_\_\_\_ dessert?
7. I want \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream.
8. I want a piece of roast beef. I want \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I would like a dish of spinach. I would like \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Would you like a cup of coffee? Yes, I would like \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Did you order a glass of milk? Yes, I ordered \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Do you want a cup of tea? Yes, I want \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Cream and sugar in your coffee? Yes, give me \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Are you going to have dessert now? Yes, bring me \_\_\_\_\_.
15. I want a dish of ice cream. I want \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The fruit is very nice. Well, bring me \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Our chocolate cake is very good. Yes, give me \_\_\_\_\_.

Practice reading the following groups of words.

1. coffee, tea, or milk
2. rare, medium, or well done
3. steak, chicken, or ham
4. beans, peas, or carrots
5. work, play, and study
6. pencils, paper, and books
7. John, Peter, and Mary



Special Expression Drill

RARE

MEDIUM

WELL DONE

1. How do you like your steak, sir?

Make mine \_\_\_\_\_.

2. How do you like your steak, ma'am?

I like mine \_\_\_\_\_.

3. How do you want your steak, miss?

Make mine \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Do you like your hamburger \_\_\_\_\_?

No, I want it \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Waiter, this steak isn't \_\_\_\_\_.

I ordered a \_\_\_\_\_ steak.

Drill on the Reading

Answer the questions about the reading.

1. Where is there a very good restaurant?
2. How much does the special dinner cost?
3. What do you get with the special dinner?
4. How do the cooks prepare the meat?
5. How long do you have to wait for your dinner?

Change the following to questions.

1. It is one of the best restaurants in the city.
2. They have a special dinner every night.
3. The meat at this restaurant is especially good.
4. All of the food at this restaurant is very good.
5. You don't have to wait very long for your dinner.

## CITY CAFE

## MENU

Soups

Homemade	.80
Canned	.60

Salads

Lettuce & Tomato	.70
Potato	.90
Chef's Special	\$1.95

Sandwiches

Hamburger Deluxe	1.35
Grilled Cheese	.90
Ham	1.15

Drinks

Coffee	.40	Soft Drink	.35
Tea	.40	Beer	.90
Milk	.45		

Lunch

Businessman's Special:	\$2.25
Meat	
Choice of 2 Vegetables	
Hot Rolls and Butter	
Drink	Dessert

From the Grill

Fried Chicken	2.25
T-Bone Steak	4.75
Sirloin Steak	5.50
Ham & Eggs	1.75
Fried Shrimp	4.25

Dessert

Pie	.85
Ice Cream	.70
Cake	.80

Read the restaurant menu.

How many foods are listed?

Do you know all their names?

How much does a meal cost?

Is it very cheap or very expensive?

Read this conversation.

A: What did you have for lunch yesterday?

B: I had a cheese sandwich and coffee.

A: Did you have soup, too?

B: No, I didn't. I had potato salad instead of soup.

A: How much was it?

B: Not too much. Only two dollars and twenty cents.

A: What did your friend have?

B: He had milk and cake.

A: Did he like it?

B: No, he didn't like it very much.

A: How is the food at the restaurant?

B: Oh, — it's all right, I guess. Shall we go eat?

A: I'm not very hungry, but I'll go along to keep you company.

Practice a conversation about lunch. Use the conversation above and substitute different foods from the menu.

Tell about the restaurant menus in other countries.

## EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Count Nouns and Mass Nouns**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:**

Count Nouns are objects or things that can be counted.

the pencil	one pencil
some pencils	six pencils

Mass Nouns cannot be counted.

the milk	milk
some tea	tea

Count NounsMass Nouns

## Singular

## Plural

## (Only One Form)

a cup	(some) cups	(some) money
a dish	(some) dishes	(some) tea
a drink	(some) drinks	(some) sugar
a vegetable	(some) vegetables	(some) cream
a check	(some) checks	(some) milk
		(some) fruit
		(some) coffee

2. The use of SOME, THE and A/AN**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:**

A/AN: used with singular count nouns only.

THE: used with singular or plural count nouns and mass nouns.

SOME: used with plural count nouns and mass nouns.

Pencil = count noun

Singular:	pencil	a pencil	the pencil
Plural:	pencils	some pencils	the pencils

Sugar = mass noun

One form:	sugar	the sugar
		some sugar

### 3. Special Terms Used with Mass Nouns

a cup of  
a glass of

Please give me a cup of coffee.

Please give me a glass of milk.

Note: These special terms have plural forms:

a cup of coffee  
two cups of coffee  
three cups of coffee

a glass of milk  
two glasses of milk  
three glasses of milk

Practice using count nouns and mass nouns

1. There is a cup on the table.  
There are some cups on the table.
2. There is some fruit on the table.
3. There is a dish on the table.  
There are some dishes on the table.
4. There is some coffee on the table.
5. There is a vegetable on the table.  
There are some vegetables on the table.
6. There is some tea on the table.
7. There is a drink on the table.  
There are some drinks on the table.
8. There is some milk on the table.
9. There is a check on the table.  
There are some checks on the table.
10. There is some cream on the table.
11. There is some sugar on the table.

### 4. Grammar Drills with Mass Nouns

- a. Special terms with mass nouns.

a cup of  
a drop of  
a dish of  
a piece of  
a drink of

1. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_ (cup) coffee.
2. I would like to have \_\_\_\_\_ (cup) tea.
3. She wants just \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) cream.
4. He ordered \_\_\_\_\_ (dish) ice cream.
5. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ (piece) fruit?
6. She wants \_\_\_\_\_ (glass) milk.
7. She needs \_\_\_\_\_ (cup) sugar.
8. May I have \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) water?

b. Use a or some in the following:

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ cup over there.
2. I bought \_\_\_\_\_ sugar yesterday.
3. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ dish for the vegetables?
4. We put \_\_\_\_\_ cream on the table.
5. The waiter gave me \_\_\_\_\_ check.
6. I would like to have \_\_\_\_\_ milk.
7. That man ordered \_\_\_\_\_ green vegetable.
8. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ tea?
9. She wants to buy \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.

c. Practice using special terms with mass nouns.

1. Do you have any milk?  
Yes, I have two \_\_\_\_\_ milk. (bottles of)
2. Will you give me some bread?  
You may have two \_\_\_\_\_ bread. (pieces of)
3. Is there any fruit?  
Yes, there are two \_\_\_\_\_ fruit. (kinds of)
4. Did he drink some water?  
He drank two \_\_\_\_\_ water. (glasses of)
5. Do you sell shaving cream?  
Yes, we have two \_\_\_\_\_ shaving cream. (kinds of)
6. Would you like some toast?  
I'd like two \_\_\_\_\_ toast. (pieces of)

d. Use some or a in the following:

1. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.
2. I want to buy \_\_\_\_\_ pencil.
3. There is \_\_\_\_\_ milk on the table.
4. We need \_\_\_\_\_ soap.
5. He ate \_\_\_\_\_ piece of toast.
6. I have to buy \_\_\_\_\_ toothpaste.

e. Use a or a piece of in the following:

1. He is going to buy \_\_\_\_\_ toothbrush.
2. She ate \_\_\_\_\_ fruit.
3. Give her \_\_\_\_\_ bread.
4. I need \_\_\_\_\_ chalk.
5. There is \_\_\_\_\_ butter in the refrigerator.
6. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ pen.
7. Bring me \_\_\_\_\_ green vegetable.

f. Use the plural form of the following special terms.

1. He has some coffee.  
He has two \_\_\_\_\_ coffee. (a cup of)
2. We bought some milk.  
We bought two \_\_\_\_\_ milk. (a bottle of)
3. They need some soap.  
They need two \_\_\_\_\_ soap. (a bar of)
4. Please give me some toothpaste.  
Please give me two \_\_\_\_\_ toothpaste. (a tube of)
5. She wants some soup.  
She wants two \_\_\_\_\_ soup. (a can of)
6. He is eating some fruit.  
He is eating two \_\_\_\_\_ fruit. (a piece of)
7. John ordered some toast.  
He ordered two \_\_\_\_\_ toast. (a piece of)
8. The teacher wants some chalk.  
He wants two \_\_\_\_\_ chalk. (a piece of)
9. We have some ink.  
We have two \_\_\_\_\_ ink. (a bottle of)
10. I want some tea.  
I want two \_\_\_\_\_ tea. (a cup of)

11. Give us some water.  
Give us two \_\_\_\_\_ water. (a glass of)
12. He bought some shaving cream.  
He bought two \_\_\_\_\_ shaving cream. (a tube of)

5. Some irregular plurals of Count Nouns and Mass Nouns

- a. Some nouns have irregular plurals. They can be counted, but they use the same form for both singular and plural.

One aircraft is on the runway.  
Three aircraft are on the flight line.

one fish	five fish
one deer	five deer
one sheep	five sheep

Two Swiss, two Chinese, three Japanese, and one Portuguese are in the class.

The number tells us if it is singular or plural.

- (1) Some nouns have only plural forms.

These nouns use plural verbs:

People are interesting.  
The police are investigating the accident.  
My pants are cotton.  
The trousers of my suit are wool.  
These sport slacks are dacron.  
These shorts are nylon.

Words like pants, trousers, slacks, shorts, and glasses use a special counting word: pair - a pair of pants, slacks, etc.

a pair of pliers  
two pairs of scissors

- (2) These nouns have a plural -s ending but they use a singular verb:

The United States is a large country.  
The news is interesting today.  
Measles is a disease.  
Electronics is a new science.

(scientific words ending in -ics;  
mathematics, physics, aeronautics,  
etc.)



b. Some nouns do not change; they have the same form for singular and plural.

(1) Mass Nouns

Words like beef, rice, coffee, milk, butter, and bread are called mass nouns. They represent a quantity, something that cannot be counted. We use special measuring words, like piece, cup, or pound. The special measuring words are nouns and have singular and plural forms.

At the grocery store:

Mrs. Lee: Good morning! Please give me two pounds of beef, three pounds of rice, a pound of coffee, half a pound of tea, one quart of milk, two loaves of bread, and one-fourth of a pound of butter.

Grocer: Yes, ma'am. Anything else? This is National Vegetable Week, and we have some good specials in fruit and vegetables.



In the dining hall:



Student: At mealtime, I eat one slice of bread with two pats of butter. I eat three servings of rice and one serving of meat. I drink two cups of tea and one glass of milk.

c. Make the plural of the following:

Example:    one cup of sugar  
              one bottle of ink  
              one piece of information

two cups of sugar  
two bottles of ink  
two pieces of information

one piece of paper  
one piece of fruit  
one bar of soap  
one pound of candy  
one can of oil  
one gallon of gasoline  
one glass of water  
one round of ammunition

- d. Note that mass nouns do not have a singular and a plural form. They take a singular verb.

There is a lot of coffee in Brazil.  
 There is some coffee on the table.  
 The coffee is too hot.

Look at the objects in the room around you. Count them.  
 How many of these objects are mass nouns?  
 How many are count nouns?

## 6. Very/Too

### INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:

Very means much or in a large degree.

It intensifies the meaning of an adjective or adverb.

Too suggests an excess, more of something than is needed.

Too is often followed by an infinitive:

too + difficult + to do

Example: She is very pretty.  
 He drives too fast in town.  
 It is too hot to walk very far.

- a. Supply very or too, whichever makes the meaning clearer.

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ hot to wear a jacket.
2. This ice cream is \_\_\_\_\_ good.
3. The student is \_\_\_\_\_ sick.
4. The student is \_\_\_\_\_ sick to go to class.
5. This lesson is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult.
6. This lesson is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult for me.
7. This steak is \_\_\_\_\_ well-done.
8. I want my steak \_\_\_\_\_ rare.
9. This coffee is \_\_\_\_\_ hot.
10. This coffee is \_\_\_\_\_ hot to drink.

- b. Reword these sentences using too.

Example: This steak is so rare that I can't eat it.  
 This steak is too rare to eat.

1. The weather was so bad that we couldn't play golf.
2. The word list was so long that I couldn't learn it all.
3. This restaurant is so expensive that I can't go there.
4. The service is so slow that I can't wait.
5. The chocolate cake is so rich that I can't eat it.
6. He was so excited that he couldn't answer.
7. She was so angry that she couldn't talk.
8. This tape is so old that I can't understand the words.
9. The sun is so hot that I can't wear this coat.

- c. Reword these sentences using very. (Notice the difference in meaning.)

Example: The steak was too rare to eat. (I could not eat it.)  
The steak was very rare. (but I could eat it).

1. She was too excited to talk. (She could not talk.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (but she could talk).
2. The car was too expensive for him to buy. (He could not buy it.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (but he could buy it).
3. She is really too young to get married. (She cannot get married.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (but she can get married).
4. Some oranges are too sour to eat. (You cannot eat them.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (but you can eat them).
5. This dessert is too sweet to eat. (You cannot eat it.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (but you can eat it).
6. That restaurant is too expensive for me. (I do not have enough money.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (but I do have enough money).
7. His parents are too old to travel. (They cannot travel.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (but they can travel).

- d. Make sentences with these phrases.

Example: too tired to....I'm too tired to dance.

too hot to...	too heavy to...	too sleepy to...
too lazy to...	too tall to...	too far to...
too sick to...	too cold to...	too young to...

## 7. Intensifiers

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Very modifies good, hard, and other adjectives. We modify both adjectives and adverbs with intensifiers such as very, quite, or extra. These words are used to give emphasis and force to the adjective or adverb.

Note these sentences.

We saw a very good movie last night.

The story was quite interesting.

The actors were extra good in the movie.

But it was a pretty long film.

## TAPE 1306A

Listen to this conversation in a restaurant.

A: Are you ready to order now, sir?

B: Yes. Let me have this roast beef special.

A: You have a choice of vegetables — green peas, lima beans, or spinach.

B: I'll take the green peas.  
And make sure the beef is well done.

A: Yes, sir. What would you like to drink?  
Coffee, tea, or milk?

B: A cup of coffee with cream and sugar.

A: The cream and sugar are on the table, sir.

B: Oh, yes.

A: Would you like to order some dessert?

B: What comes with the special?

A: Ice cream, fresh fruit, or chocolate cake.

B: I'll have a dish of vanilla ice cream.

A: Yes, sir.

B: Waiter, may I have my check, please?

A: Here you are, sir.  
Pay the cashier at the door.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Now, we'll practice some new vocabulary from this conversation. Listen and repeat.

beans

Do you like different kinds of beans?

I like lima beans best.

We often eat green beans.

cashier

We pay the cashier for the food.  
 When you leave pay the cashier.  
 Did he pay the cashier for the ticket?

choice

In a restaurant we have a choice of food.  
 This car is our choice.  
 You made a good choice.

dish

I would like a dish of ice cream.  
 Here is a dish of fresh fruit.  
 She placed the dishes on the table.

fresh

Fresh milk is good to drink.  
 In summer we eat many fresh vegetables.  
 Do you eat a lot of fresh fruit?

make sure

Make sure you read the lesson.  
 He made sure he learned the words.  
 Make sure he cooks the food well.

peas

Many people like green peas.  
 Peas make good soup.  
 Which do you prefer, peas or beans?

special

It is cheap today; it is on special.  
 The restaurant serves a special lunch at noon.  
 Specials are cheap, but not always good.

spinach

Spinach, peas, and beans are vegetables.  
 We like spinach.  
 Thomas eats spinach all the time.

well done

I like my food well done.  
 Make my steak well done.  
 Cook the meat until it is well done.

Here are some sentences using the special expressions rare, medium, and well done.  
Repeat the sentences.

Do you like your steak well done, sir?  
No, I like my steak medium.  
Would you like your roast beef rare?  
No, please make it well done.

I want a steak, rare.  
Please give me a hamburger, well done.  
I'd like some roast beef, medium.  
Many people like roast beef rare.

Here are some sentences using a and some. Listen and repeat.

There is a cup on the table.  
There are some cups on the table.

There is some fruit in the dish.  
There is a dish on the table.

There are some dishes on the table.  
There is some coffee in the cup.

There is a vegetable in the dish.  
There are some vegetables on the table.

There is some tea in the cup.  
There is a drink in the glass.

There are some drinks on the table.  
There is some milk in the glass.

There is a check on the table.  
There are some checks on the table.

There is some cream in the tea.  
There is some sugar in the coffee.

Notice the use of special terms with mass nouns in the following sentences.  
Listen to them and repeat them.

Please give me a cup of coffee.  
I would like to have a cup of tea.

She wants just a drop of cream.  
He ordered a dish of ice cream.

Would you like a piece of fruit?  
She wants a glass of milk.

She needs a cup of sugar.  
May I have a drink of water?

There is a cup over there.  
I bought some sugar yesterday.

Do you have a dish for the vegetables?  
We put some cream on the table.

The waiter gave me a check.  
I would like to have a glass of milk.

That man ordered a green vegetable.  
Would you like a cup of tea?

She wants to buy some coffee.  
Does he need a pencil?

She ate a dish of fruit.  
I don't have any peas.

Listen carefully to these sentences based on material in the conversation.

John is eating in a restaurant.  
He is eating lunch.  
He orders the roast beef special.  
John has a choice of beans, peas, or spinach.

He orders green peas.

He wants some coffee with cream and sugar.  
For dessert he can have ice cream, fruit, or cake.  
He orders ice cream.  
John pays the cashier at the door.

Now listen to the sentences again and repeat them.

Here are some questions based on these sentences. Answer the question when you hear \*\*. Repeat the correct response when you hear \*.

Example:     Where is John eating?  
                  He is eating in a restaurant.  
                  He is eating in a restaurant.



**Which meal is John eating?**

**John is eating lunch.**

**Which special does John order?**

**He orders the roast beef special.**

**Which vegetable does John order?**

**He orders green peas.**

**What does he want to drink?**

**He wants some coffee to drink.**

**How does he like his coffee?**

**He likes cream and sugar in his coffee.**

**What does he have for dessert?**

**He has ice cream for dessert.**

**Who does John pay for the food?**

**He pays the cashier.**

**Where is the cashier?**

**The cashier is at the door.**

**Now let's change some statements to questions. Listen and repeat.**

**You have a choice of vegetables.**

**Do you have a choice of vegetables?**

**I'll have the green peas.**

**Will you have the green peas?**

**The cream and sugar are on the table.**

**Are the cream and sugar on the table?**

**I'll have a dish of vanilla ice cream.**

**Will you have a dish of vanilla ice cream?**

**You pay the cashier at the door.**

**Do you pay the cashier at the door?**

## TAPE 1306B

Listen to the following conversation between two friends. One of them has just been in the city a short time.

- A: Some friends are coming to see me Friday.  
I want to take them to a good restaurant.  
Could you tell me where to take them?
- B: There is a good restaurant on State Street.  
It is one of the best in the city.  
The meals are delicious but not too expensive.  
They have a special dinner every night.  
It always costs a dollar and a half.  
With the dinner you get meat, vegetables, and dessert.  
You also get a salad and a drink.
- A: That sounds like a good place.
- B: The meat at this restaurant is especially good.  
The cooks will cook the meat like you want it.  
You just tell the waiter how you like it.  
The other food is good too.  
The service is fast.  
You don't have to wait long for dinner.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Practice this vocabulary. Repeat what you hear.

cook (n)

The cook prepares the food.  
He is a good cook; the food is good.  
We don't want too many cooks.

cook (v)

He cooked the food long enough.  
We like our food well cooked.  
Do you like to cook?

especially

The food here is especially good.  
I especially want to speak to my friend.  
Do you especially want to go to Chicago?

meal

We usually eat three meals a day.  
 Breakfast is the first meal.  
 I like a good meal in the evening.

waiter

A waiter works in a restaurant.  
 You order your food from the waiter.  
 Did the waiter bring your food?

Let's practice using some verbs from this lesson. You will hear some affirmative statements. You should change each statement to a negative statement. Then repeat the correct response.

Example: I drink coffee.  
 I don't drink coffee.  
 I don't drink coffee.

She drinks coffee.

She doesn't drink coffee.

They are drinking water.

They aren't drinking water.

He is drinking hot tea.

He isn't drinking hot tea.

We are drinking coffee.

We aren't drinking coffee.

I paid the check.

I didn't pay the check.

They paid the check.

They didn't pay the check.

He is paying the check now.

He isn't paying the check now.

We will pay the check.

We won't pay the check.

Will you pay for the dinner?

Won't you pay for the dinner?

He usually prepares the food.

He doesn't usually prepare the food.

They are preparing the food.

They aren't preparing the food.

We will prepare our dinner.

We won't prepare our dinner.

Now let's practice changing some negative sentences to affirmative. These sentences use the same verbs as the last exercise. Change the negative sentences to affirmative and then repeat the correct responses.

Example: I don't drink coffee.  
I drink coffee.  
I drink coffee.

She doesn't drink tea.

She drinks tea.

I don't drink coffee.

I drink coffee.

Remember to change to the affirmative.

They didn't drink water.

They drank water.

We aren't drinking iced tea.

We are drinking iced tea.

I didn't pay the check.

I paid the check.

They won't pay for the food.

They'll pay for the food.

Won't he pay the cashier?

Will he pay the cashier?

She isn't preparing dinner.

She's preparing dinner.

We won't prepare the food for them.

We'll prepare the food for them.

They didn't prepare the meat like we wanted.

They prepared the meat like we wanted.

In a restaurant there are different ways of ordering food. You can order a cup of coffee by saying: "I want a cup of coffee, please." You will now hear the names of some things you can order and then the correct way to order them. Repeat what you hear.

a cup of tea  
I want a cup of tea, please.

the roast beef  
I want the roast beef, please.

some vegetables  
I want some vegetables, please.

some green peas  
I want some green peas, please.

some lima beans  
I want some lima beans, please.

a steak  
I want a steak, please.

some ice cream  
I want some ice cream, please.

some cake  
I want some cake, please.

some iced tea  
I want some iced tea, please.

some milk  
I want some milk, please.

Another way to order a cup of coffee in a restaurant is to say: "Please, bring me some coffee." Now you will hear the names of some other things you might want to order and then a correct way to order them. Repeat what you hear.

some ice cream  
Please, bring me some ice cream.

some dessert  
Please, bring me some dessert.

some chocolate cake  
Please, bring me some chocolate cake.

some milk  
Please, bring me some milk.

some coffee  
Please, bring me some coffee.

some salad  
Please, bring me some salad.

some vegetable soup  
Please, bring me some vegetable soup.

some roast beef  
Please, bring me some roast beef.

a hamburger  
Please, bring me a hamburger.

## TAPE 1306C

Note the use of a little and a few in these sentences. Repeat them.

You'll find water in the glass.  
You'll find a little water in the glass.

There is milk on the table.  
There is a little milk on the table.

You can have ice cream now.  
You can have a little ice cream now.

We would like a sandwich.  
We would like a few sandwiches.

There are apples in the basket.  
There are a few apples in the basket.

I like butter on my toast.  
I like a little butter on my toast.

There's a lot of coffee left.  
There's a little coffee left.

Guests are always early.  
A few guests are always early.

The students are sick with colds.  
A few students are sick with colds.

I'll spend time on my lessons.  
I'll spend a little time on my lessons.

Harris learns many words each day.  
Smith learns a few words each day.

There are restaurants near the base.  
There are a few restaurants near the base.

Listen to this dialog about writing letters.

A: Are you getting many letters now?

B: No, not very many.  
I get a few letters from home.  
I also get a few from my fiancée.

A: Do you spend much time writing letters?

B: No, not too much.  
 I spend very little time nowadays.  
 I'm awful busy in my studies.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Note the use of must to express necessity. Repeat the following sentences.

Must you study now?  
 Yes, I must study right now.

Must we learn these words?  
 Yes, you must learn these words.

Must Joe practice pronunciation every day?  
 Yes, he must practice it every day.

Must we finish our lessons today?  
 No, you don't have to finish them today.

Must they take the exam now?  
 Yes, they must take it now.

Must the class wait for Bill?  
 No, they don't have to wait for him.

You must finish your homework by Friday.  
 You must read ten pages today.

He must inform the police about the accident.  
 He must return home before ten.

Everyone must go to class at two.  
 Everyone must take the final exams.

It's late. We must walk faster.  
 I must cash this check before three.

You must answer the call right now.  
 You must see him before noon.

Charlie must send the telegram today.  
 He must be at the airport by eight.



In this conversation a new student introduces himself to his father's friend over the telephone. Listen to the conversation.

A: Hello.

B: Hello, may I speak to Capt. Smith?

A: This is Capt. Smith speaking.

B: Capt. Smith, I want to introduce myself.  
I'm John Martin.  
My father is Oscar Martin.  
He asked me to call you.  
Do you remember my father?

A: Of course, how is he?

B: Fine thank you.

A: Are you a pilot, too?

B: No, not yet.  
I hope to become one soon.  
I'll soon be a student pilot.  
I'm taking an English course now.

A: You must come out to see us.  
When will you be free?

B: Saturday night, sir.

A: Would you like to have dinner with us?

B: Why yes. Thank you very much.

A: I'll pick you up.  
Which building are you in?

B: I'm in the building next to the library.

A: At six-thirty?

B: Yes, sir. I'll be ready.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Note the use of may and might to express possibility in these sentences. Repeat the sentences when you hear them.

I may not go after all.  
I might not be able to get back.

Shirley might be here today.  
She may stay for a few hours.

Lt. Harris may not arrive on time.  
He may return tomorrow night.

We might finish this book tomorrow.  
We might get a new one Monday.

I may go swimming this afternoon.  
I might go to town tomorrow.

It might get cooler tonight.  
We might get some showers.

Do you think it might rain?  
It may, or it may not.

I may see Susie tomorrow afternoon.  
She might come with her sister.

Her parents may not be able to come.  
They may not be able to leave home.

We might have to wait for them.  
We might go to the movies.

Listen to this conversation about pay.

A: Did you sign the payroll yesterday?

B: No, I didn't.  
Do I have to sign it?

A: Yes, you do.  
You must sign it today.  
It's the last day.

B: But payday is not until Tuesday.

A: That's right.  
But you must sign it four days before.  
If you don't, you won't get your pay.

B: Oh, I see.  
I'd better go there right now.  
Now, when do I pay my bills?

A: You pay them when you get your money.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here is a conversation between two friends. Let's listen to it.

A: Do you have a date tonight?

B: Yes, I do.  
I finally got one.

A: What are your plans?

B: We might go to a movie.  
That depends on the weather.  
If it rains, we may not go.

A: It looks like rain.  
Why don't you go to the club?  
We're going there.

B: That's a good idea.  
We might see you there.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Let's practice giving the order to pay something or somebody.

Listen and repeat.

the bill  
Pay the bill.

the check  
Pay the check.

him  
Pay him.

five dollars  
Pay five dollars.

**the cashier**  
**Pay the cashier.**

**the man**  
**Pay the man.**

**the clerk**  
**Pay the clerk.**