7B Takeaway

GRAMMAR | indefinite pronouns: *someone, nothing, anywhere*, etc.
VOCABULARY | eating out and eating in; containers
PRONUNCIATION | sentence stress with indefinite pronouns

VOCABULARY

eating out and eating in

1 a **Do you prefer to eat in a restaurant, get restaurant food and eat it at home or cook and eat at home? Which do you do most often?**

B Work in pairs and complete the questions with the words in the box.

containers deliver delivery meal order pick up takeaway tip use

1 Which _____ is best for takeaway: breakfast, lunch or dinner?
2 How often do you get and _____ ? What's your favourite food?
3 Do you prefer to _____ when you use an app to order? Which one?
4 Do you use any _____ service or do you prefer to _____ the food at the restaurant?
5 Do you give any _____ to the person who _____ the food?
6 What do you do with the _____ afterwards?

C Work in pairs. Discuss the questions in Ex 1B.

2 a **Work in pairs. What types of food come in each of these containers?**

a carton a jar a packet

B Check your ideas in the Vocabulary Bank.

page 139 **VOCABULARY BANK** containers

GRAMMAR

indefinite pronouns: *someone, nothing, anywhere*, etc.

5 a **Work in pairs and complete the words in bold with *-one, -thing* or *-where*. Then check in the audio.**

1 I'feeling and guess I wanted some _____ to eat.
2 It's not possible to order _____ with an app, not only food.
3 In the world of takeaway food, there isn't any _____ more popular than pizza.
4 No _____ – literally by the food.
5 They also deliver to anyone _____ in the city.

page 70 **GRAMMAR BANK** indefinite pronouns

PRONUNCIATION

6 a **[7.01] sentence stress with indefinite pronouns | Listen and write the sentences.**

B Find the indefinite pronoun and the adjectives each sentence has.

C Listen again. Underline the one word in each indefinite pronoun.

D Change some of the words after the indefinite pronoun in each sentence to make it true for you.

I'd like something better, more good to eat.

SPEAKING

7 a **Work in pairs and read the class survey about food. Which information do you think is true for your class?**

eating in and out

1 One person knows someone who never eats takeaway.
2 Three of us have worked as a delivery person.
3 Everyone can recommend somewhere to eat out.
4 Three people don't like having a meal out in a big group.
5 Two people have eaten something unusual in a restaurant.
6 All of us eat something green every day.
7 No one has been in trouble in a restaurant.
8 Everyone knows someone who cooks a barbecue.
9 One person doesn't go anywhere for dinner on their birthday (because they have friends round).
10 No one thinks everyone should know how to cook.
11 Everyone like eating alone in restaurants.
12 Everyone thinks nothing is better than home cooking.

B Work in pairs. Choose two different sentences each from the survey in Ex 7A. Then talk to other students in the class and find out if the sentences are true.

A: Do you know anyone who never eats takeaway?
B: Yes, my mother. She hates takeaway.
A: OK, thanks.

C Work with the same partner. Tell each other the information you found and if necessary, change the sentences to make them true for your class.

C: You asked the first question. How many people did you find?
A: I found three people that know someone who never eats takeaway. And, so do I! My grandparents never eat takeaway.
C: So, let's change that to: Four people know someone who never eats takeaway.

D Work as a class. Make changes to the survey so that it is true for the whole class.

READING

3 a **Work in pairs and discuss the questions.**

1 What are the most popular types of takeaway food in the world?
2 Which takeaway food is the most popular in each of these countries?
- Australia • Brazil • China • South Africa • Turkey • the USA

3 What is the most important thing when companies deliver food to customers?
4 What are different ways that companies can deliver food?

B Read the article quickly and find the answers to questions 2–4 in Ex 3A.

C Work in pairs. What can you remember?

1 How did a margherita pizza get its name?
2 What's the connection between TV and takeaway?
3 Since the mid-twentieth century, what change happened to takeaway deliveries?
4 What things are the same about all types of takeaway?
5 How are fast kitchens different from restaurant kitchens?

D Read the article again and check your ideas for Ex 3C.

4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

1 What did you find new or interesting in the article?
2 What do you think are the positive and negative points about takeaway?

Takeaway around the world

The year was 1889. The place was Naples, Italy, and the customers were King Umberto I and Queen Margherita. The king and queen wanted something to eat, so a chef from a local pizzeria brought them three pizzas – and home delivery was born. Queen Margherita liked the mozzarella pizza the most, so the chef named it after the queen.

It was a long time before takeaway food as we know it became popular. Restaurants started to deliver food in the 1950s, when more and more people started to have televisions in their homes. People enjoyed eating dinner in front of the TV and didn't want to go to a restaurant. Pizza came to the US in the 1960s and so started a new international market. But today – it's possible to order everything and, as ugly, not only food.

In the world of takeaway food, there isn't anything more popular than pizza. It's number one in most of Europe, the Middle East and parts of South America. But Chinese food comes top in the USA, Australia and ... China. In Brazil, Portugal and Sweden, it's sushi; in Turkey it's pasta; and in South Africa and Canada it's fish and chips. All of these foods have one thing in common – they travel well, and most of them are not expensive.

As takeaway becomes more popular, the competition for takeaway business becomes stronger, and restaurants have to find ways to increase their sales. Speed is important – no one likes waiting for their food. Some fast-food restaurants have "fast kitchens" in a separate building or city where only takeaway food is prepared. They can deliver to anyone, anywhere in the city, more quickly than normal restaurants can. And businesses have found new ways of delivering their products. In addition to car and bike, you can get your takeaway by drone, by robot and even by parachute.

So what does the future hold for takeaway food? Find out in Part 2 of this series.

7B containers

page 70

1 a **Match the words (1–10) with the photos (A–J).**

1 bottle
2 bowl
3 box
4 carton
5 jar
6 mug
7 packet
8 pot
9 tin (or can)
10 tube

7B indefinite pronouns: *someone, nothing, anywhere*, etc.

REFERENCE page 71

We use indefinite pronouns to talk about people, things and places. They end with *-one/-body, -thing* or *-where*.

Someone/Somebody called about the flat yesterday.
There's nothing in the fridge.
Sofia goes **everywhere** by bike.

every-

We use *every-* to mean everybody, everything and everywhere to talk about all people, things and places.
When these words are the subject, we use them with a third person singular verb.

Everyone/Everybody likes chocolate.
Everything in this shop is expensive.
Is **everything** all right?
I've looked **everywhere** for my glasses, but I can't find them.

some-

We use *some-/somebody, something* and *somewhere* to talk about a person, a thing or a place.
We don't say (or know) exactly who, what or where.
Somebody/Someone has taken my sandwich.
There's **something** wrong with my phone.
Joshua's **somewhere** in Egypt at the moment.

no-

We use *no-/nobody, nothing* and *nowhere* to talk about no people, things and places.
We use these words with a positive verb.
Nobody/No one likes homework.
NO! **No one/Nobody** doesn't know the answer.
I have **nothing** sociable with me.
There's **nowhere** to eat around here.

any-

We use *any-/anybody, anything* and *anywhere* to ask questions about people, things and places.
Has **anyone/anybody** seen my keys?
Is there **anything** good on TV tonight?
Do you go **anywhere** on your birthday?
We also use these words with a negative verb.
I **didn't** know **anyone** at the party. (= no people)
We **haven't** been **anywhere** in the USA. (= no places)

We can also use *any-/anybody, anything* and *anywhere* with a positive verb to mean all people, things and places. It's not important who, what or where.
You **can** ask me **anything** and I'll try to answer.
I **can** sleep **anywhere**, for example, in a hotel, on a bus or a train.

Notice

With offers and requests, we usually use *something*.
Would you like/Can I have **something** to drink?

We can use *no-/anybody, nothing* and *nowhere* in short answers.
A: Where have you been? B: **Nowhere**.

Indefinite pronoun + to infinitive

We often use indefinite pronouns with the to infinitive.
I'll find **someone/somebody to help** you.
I've got **nothing to read** on the train.
Is there **anywhere to get** a coffee near here?

PRACTICE

1 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1 I don't know **anything / nothing** about the history of this place.
2 Look at the sky! There's something really bright behind the clouds.
3 We're trying to find **anyone / someone** to look after our cat while we are away.
4 The shop is **somewhere / something** on the left, just before the bank.
5 I explained the plan carefully to **everybody / anybody**.
6 Is this **anyone's / anyone** bag?
7 I pushed the button, but **nothing / anything** happened.
8 Look! **something / everything** inside – look!
9 What's **| are** everybody looking at?
10 We've got **anywhere / nowhere** to stay tonight.

2 Complete the conversations with indefinite pronouns.

Conversation 1
A: Hello, ... ? I call while I was out?
B: Yes, I ..... called, but they didn't leave their name.
A: Did they leave a message?
B: No. ".

Conversation 2
A: Hello, I'm in Room 209 and I can't find the remote for my TV.
B: It's usually "..... near the television.
A: I've looked "..... but I can't find it.
B: I'll send ..... up to help you.

Conversation 3
A: I can't see "..... to eat.
B: I think we've eaten "..... in the house!
A: There's ..... here.
B: OK. Then let's go out for a meal.

3 a Answer the question with *no one/nobody, nothing* or *nowhere*.

1 Where did you go on Friday night?
.....
2 What did Katie do on Saturday?
3 Who did Chris and Megan see on Sunday?
.....

B Answer the questions in Ex 3A with a full sentence.

Homework

Lesson 7B

GRAMMAR | indefinite pronouns: *someone, nothing, anywhere*, etc.
VOCABULARY | eating out and eating in; containers
PRONUNCIATION | sentence stress with indefinite pronouns

VOCABULARY

eating out and eating in

1 Complete the social media post with the words in the box.

containers deliver delivery order pick up takeaway tip used

Last night, my flatmate and I decided to get an Indian ..... from our local restaurant. We ..... then sat down to look at their menu and ..... the food. The restaurant isn't far away and it's possible for us to ..... our meals, but we're a bit lazy and we always ask them to "..... them! Anyway, the food arrived about thirty minutes later and we gave the delivery man a £5 ..... and thanked him. When we opened the bags, we found it wasn't our order. We called the restaurant and they told us we could have it. Lucky us, because there were more dishes than we had ordered! The food was more delicious than we usually "eat. It was probably the best ..... service we've ever had! So, we ate it and enjoyed it all. This morning, I was putting the empty food "..... in the recycling bin when I saw my neighbour Dr Louisa. I told him all about the amazing food we had. I even invited him to come the restaurant with me and my flatmate one day!

containers

2 a Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1 Can you open this ..... of jam for me?
a mug b bottle c tube
2 Whose is this ..... of cereal in the kitchen?
a mug b pot c bowl
3 I need to buy a new ..... of toothpaste.
a tube b tin c carton
4 I just bought three ..... of chocolates.
a carton b boxes c pot
5 Bring my lunch in a ..... and a ..... too.
a jar b tin c mug
6 I don't believe Sarah ate the last ..... of cereal!
a packet b carton c pot

B Choose the odd item out.

1 A pair of **coffee / honey / crisps / tea**
2 A tin of **beans / butter / peas / tomatoes**
3 A bottle of **juice / oil / soup / water**
4 A bowl of **fruit / pasta / rice / sandwiches**
5 A mug of **cake / coffee / hot chocolate / soup**

GRAMMAR

indefinite pronouns: *someone, nothing, anywhere*, etc.

3 a Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1 ..... has arrived so we can start eating.
a No one b Everyone c Someone
2 There's ..... to buy clothes around here.
a nowhere b everywhere c somewhere
3 I ordered pasta, but the waiter brought me ..... dishes.
a nothing b everything c something
4 Hello, is there ..... here?
a nobody b everybody c anybody
5 When the bus arrived, there wasn't ..... in it!
a nothing b anything c something
6 There's nothing ..... in the fridge.
a eat b meat c eating

B Complete the conversations with indefinite pronouns. Use *some-, any-, no-* and *-thing, -one, -where*.

A: Would you like something to eat?
B: No, thanks. I had ..... earlier.
A: What about a drink? Shall I get "..... particularly special, but we have got some juice.
B: I'd love a glass of apple juice if you have it.
A: OK! There was apple juice here. I think I "..... has drunk it.
B: Perfect, thanks!

A: I can't find my keys ". I usually put them in "..... but there weren't get home. Maybe ..... moved them.
B: I haven't touched them and there's "..... else here, so I don't think ". ..... has moved them.
A: Can you help me look for them?
B: Where do you want to look?
A: "..... I need to leave soon.
B: Sure. But, what's that in your hand?
A: There's "..... in my hand. ... OK! My keys!

PRONUNCIATION

4 a [7.01] sentence stress with indefinite pronouns | Listen and complete the sentences.

1 Is there ..... to eat in the kitchen?
2 There's ..... for me to eat.
3 I didn't hope ..... to do tomorrow.
4 I'm bored. I need ..... to do.
5 There's ..... enough to help me lift this box.

B Choose the correct words to complete the rule.

The indefinite pronouns are '**stressed / unstressed**. The adjectives are '**stressed / unstressed**.

READING

5 a Read the article and choose the main topic (a–c).

a How delivery riders can stop calls in their jobs
b A day in the life of a fast-food delivery rider
c The advantages and disadvantages of being a delivery rider

What's it like to deliver someone else's takeaway?

You pick up your phone, open the app, select your order and wait for your takeaway to arrive. But do you ever think about the life of the delivery person who brings it? What is it like to deliver food?

I'm a university student and also a delivery rider. Between Friday and Sunday evening, I cycle up to 180 km delivering food to people in my area. It can be a tough job, especially when it's raining or cold, but I need to be fit and healthy. It's not always about cycling as quickly as possible. When you're carrying soup or hot coffee, it's not a good idea to go very fast. You need to think about staying safe on the roads and in traffic. Too, to, it's about good cycling and safety skills, not speed. You need to follow directions, so if you can't use a map, you need to learn quickly! It's also a big help if it's good to know the area, because then you know all the shorter routes to take and that saves you time. More time means more opportunities to deliver more food. And that means more pay.

The delivery company pays me for every order I take from a restaurant or café to a customer. It doesn't pay me for every hour I work. This is both good and bad. On the positive side, I can decide when I work and it is easy to work around my university. On the negative side, I don't get paid well when it's quiet and there aren't many orders. That's why I work at the weekends. It's always busy. Another negative is that I don't get sick pay. If I feel unwell and don't work, I don't get paid.

However, there are many things I like about my Friday-to-Sunday job. It's wonderful to be outdoors and not at a desk or in a hot kitchen, for example. It's also quite easy. I just use the company's app on my phone to see my orders and my location. I don't have much contact with the other riders and I know that if I ever have a need to repair my bike, I chat to restaurant workers and customers, but these are short, pleasant conversations. For the rest of the time, I can enjoy the sun on my face and the fresh air. (Of course, sometimes there's rain pouring down my back, but let's not talk about that!)

Being a delivery rider isn't for everyone, but it works for me because I love working outdoors and being on my bike for a few days each week. I get to do my hobby while working.

B Read the article again and choose the correct option (a–c) to complete the sentences.

1 The writer says that to be a good delivery rider
a you must know an area very well.
b you must cycle very quickly.
c you must know how to cycle safely.
2 One problem with being a delivery rider is that
a you can't work at weekends.
b it is difficult to find a job.
c it can make you ill.
3 One good thing about being a delivery rider is that
a you get to spend a lot of time with other people.
b your company fives your bike if it stops working.
c there's no need to spend your working day in an office.
4 The writer says the job is good for him because
a he makes a lot of money.
b he loves being on his bike.
c he loves all types of weather.

C Complete each sentence with a word or number from the article.

1 The writer starts work each week on ..... .
2 The writer can cycle ..... km a week.
3 One food the writer says he carries is ..... .
4 The writer saves time when he knows quicker ..... to take.
5 The writer works at the weekends because they're ..... .
6 The writer uses the company's ..... to see his orders.
7 The writer talks to ..... restaurant workers and customers.
8 The writer enjoys feeling the ..... when he's out cycling.

LIVEWORKSHEETS