

ICE CREAM

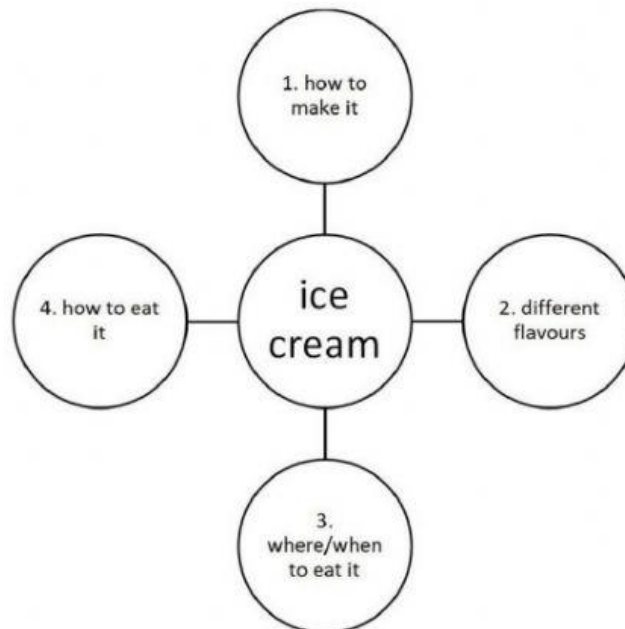


1

Warm up

Complete the mind map with these words about ice cream.

beach / chocolate / cone / cup and spoon / ice cream maker / recipe / scoop / sunny / vanilla



Can you add any other words to the mind map?

Listening

Listen to this interview with an ice cream maker and answer the questions.



1. Which words from the mind map do you hear?
2. What type of ice cream is Jerry going to make next? A) Starfish B) Seaweed C) Seashell?
3. Do you think this flavour is a good idea?



A) Starfish



B) Seaweed



C) Seashell

Listen again and decide if these sentences are True or False.

1. Jerry has had his ice cream shop for five years.
2. Jerry made a lot of mistakes at first.
3. Jerry thinks you shouldn't look at other people's recipes.
4. Raspberry ice cream is very popular.
5. People don't like new flavours.
6. Jerry sells lots of ice cream all year.

Language point

We use adverbs to add extra information to verbs in our sentences. There are several different types of adverb and they can go in different positions in the sentence.

Some adverbs go in **front** position, at the beginning of the sentence:
Today I'm making strawberry ice cream.

The adverb in bold tells us **when / how often / how** Jerry is making strawberry ice cream.

This type of adverb can also go in another position:

I started making ice cream **last year**.

This position is called **front / end / mid** position.

Read these sentences and decide what other type of adverbs can go in this position.

I think the best advice I can give is to research your recipe **carefully**.
 I was living in Cardiff and I had an office job **there**.

These adverbs give us information about **how and when / where and when / how and where**.

Many adverbs go in mid position.

I'm **probably** going to try to make a seaweed flavour ice cream next.
 And people **usually** want to try something new.

1. The first adverb tells us **how certain / how often**.
2. The second adverb tells us **how certain / how often**.
3. These adverbs go **before / after** the main verb.

It's **always** time for ice-cream!

If the main verb is *to be*, the adverb comes **before / after** it.

Sometimes adverbs give us extra information about another type of word.

That's **really** interesting.
But I got to eat my mistakes, so it wasn't **too** bad!
That's a **very** good question.

These adverbs are giving us information about an **adjective** / **verb** / **noun** in the sentence.

Some adverbs are irregular.

I made a lot of mistakes before I learned how to do it **well**.
Find out what other people have already done and then see if you can do it **better**.

1. What is the related adjective form for these adverbs?
2. What form is the adverb in the second sentence?

Study the table.

type of adverb	example	position
time (when)	last year / today	front or end
frequency (how often)	always / usually	mid: before main verb; if the main verb is to be, after this.
certainty	probably / definitely	mid: before main verb; if the main verb is to be, after this.
manner (how)	carefully / quickly / well / better	end of the sentence (or clause)
place (where)	there / here / outside	end of the sentence (or clause)
degree (+ adjective)	really / too / very	before the adjective

Practice

Add the adverb in brackets to the sentence in the correct place. In some sentences, more than one position is possible.

- Example: I think we can move this piano if we do it **slowly**. (slowly) This is an adverb of manner in end position.
1. I'll call you when I get home. (definitely)
 2. I went to see my family. (last week)
 3. She is late. (never)
 4. She's going to buy a new car. (probably)
 5. I was watching a cool film on TV. (really)
 6. When it started to rain, we went. (inside)
 7. I have fallen asleep in front of the TV. (often)
 8. That soup is spicy! (too)
 9. You play the piano. (well)
 10. I finished my project. (yesterday)



Speaking

Think of examples from eight of the items in the list below. Write a key word or short phrase in one of the boxes, as in the example. Complete the boxes in random order.

- something that you **always** do at the weekend
- something that you want to do **better** in the future
- something that you need to do **carefully**
- something that you're **definitely** going to eat in the next few days
- something that you bought **last month**
- something that you like to do **outside**
- someone that you're **probably** going to see in the next week
- something that you're going to do **tomorrow**
- something that's **too** expensive for you to do at the moment
- something that you **usually** do in the evenings

Work in A/B pairs. Look at each other's boxes and guess which adverb each one matches, like this:

- A: I think you always go for a walk to enjoy the sun at the weekend.
 B: No, try again.
 A: Going for a walk to enjoy the sun is something that you like doing outside.
 B: Yes, that's correct. I feel much better if I spend time outside.

example: go for a walk to enjoy the sun	3	6
1	4	7
2	5	8

Extra practice/homework

Read the pairs of sentences. Choose which one is correct. For some pairs, both options are correct.

1. I usually get a coffee on my way to work. / I get usually a coffee on my way to work.
2. I'm afraid too you're late for the party. / I'm afraid you're too late for the party.
3. I'm probably going to get a chocolate ice cream. / I'm going to probably get a chocolate ice cream.
4. It's not healthy to spend inside the weekend. / It's not healthy to spend the weekend inside.
5. Last year I went to Spain on holiday. / I went to Spain on holiday last year.
6. That's a very nice coat! / That's very a nice coat!
7. They'll be definitely very happy. / They'll definitely be very happy.
8. Today I am going to work very hard. / I am going to work very hard today.
9. We can be at the train station on time if you walk quickly. / We can be at the train station on time if you quickly walk.
10. We want always to try new flavours. / We always want to try new flavours.

Optional extension

Everyone likes ice cream, and ice cream makers are always looking for new flavours. Match these unusual types of ice cream with the country where they have been sold.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. chicken wing | a. Ireland |
| 2. brown bread | b. Japan |
| 3. mushroom | c. Korea |
| 4. lobster | d. Philippines |
| 5. corn | e. Taiwan |
| 6. ham and cheese | f. UK |
| 7. chili | g. US |
| 8. mustard | h. Venezuela |

- Would these flavours be popular in your country? Would you like to try any of them?
- What other unusual flavours of ice cream have you heard of or tried?
- Order some ice cream from the list for yourself, using this vocabulary: scoop, cone, cup.

Example: I'll have one scoop of chili and one of chicken wing, in a cone, please.