UNIT 4 - LESSON 1 - HOMEWORK SHEET

Listening

Listen to the recording and complete the notes. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Websites about Food

The History of Rice

Rice first grown:	**1** ..... years ago
Amount of rice produced every year:	**2** over ..... tonnes
Number of calories in one serving of rice:	**3** ..... calories
Three things you can make from rice:	drinks, glue and **4** .....

Yokohama Noodle Museum

Date museum opened:	**5** .....
Day museum closed:	**6** .....
Souvenir shop:	on **7** ..... floor
	old **8** ..... shown on TV
Number of noodle shops in the theme park:	**9** .....
Journey time by train from Tokyo:	**10** .....

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Reading

about 580 words

FAST FOOD – behind the image

We all know what a fast-food outlet looks like and what it serves. This is because when a big modern business offers fast food, it knows that we, its customers, are likely to want No Surprises. We are hungry, tired and not in a celebratory mood.

The building itself is easy to recognise and designed to be a 'home from home', on the motorway or in the city. However, the usual things you find in a restaurant are a little different – tables and chairs are bolted to the floor, and cutlery is either non-existent or not worth stealing. Words and actions are officially laid down, learned by the staff from handbooks and teaching sessions, and then picked up by customers in the course of regular visits. Things have to be called by their correct names (cheeseburger, large fries); the staff have a script they must learn – you know the sort of thing: 'Will that be with cheese, sir?', 'Have a nice day' – something I find particularly irritating. The staff wear a distinctive uniform, menus are always the same and even placed in the same spot in every outlet in the chain; prices are low, and the theme of cleanliness is repeated endlessly.

The company attempts to play the role of kind and concerned parent. It knows people are suspicious of large corporations and so it tries to stress its love for children; it often has cottagey-style buildings for warmth and cosiness or large glass walls and smooth surfaces to show cleanliness and modernity. It responds to social concerns, but only if beliefs are sufficiently widely held and therefore 'correct'. Take, for example, the worry about fat in our diets. Fast-food chains only responded by putting salad on the menu when there was pressure in various countries from doctors and health ministers. Some chains are busy at present showing how much they care about the environment, too.

Fast-food chains know that they are ordinary. They want to be ordinary and to be thought of as almost inseparable from the idea of everyday food consumed outside the home. They are happy to allow their customers time off for holidays – Thanksgiving, Christmas and so on – for which they do not cater. Even those comparatively rare holiday times are turned to a profit because the companies know that their favourite customers – families – are at home together then, watching television, where carefully placed commercials will spread the word concerning new fast-food products and re-imprint the image of the various chains for later. Families are the customers the fast-food chains want; good, law-abiding citizens who love their children, teaching them how good hamburgers are for them. The chains even have very bright lighting to make sure that 'undesirable' people don't want to come in.

Supplying a hamburger that is perfect in terms of shape, weight, temperature, together with selections from a pre-set list of extras, to a customer who knows what to expect, is a difficult thing to do. The technology involved has meant spending huge sums on research, and there are also political and economic questions to consider – how to maintain supplies of cheap beef and cheap buns. However, the image that is maintained is of a 'casual' eating experience. Make up your own mind, but there's more to a hamburger than just beef in a bread roll.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage? ⇢ TF1

Write

TRUE	*if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

EXAMPLE: Customers often choose to eat in fast-food outlets because they know what to expect. *TRUE*

(See underlined text.)

1 Each employee is encouraged by the chain to have his/her own individual way of communicating with customers.
2 Fast-food companies started selling salads because of worries about health.
3 Salad is one of the more popular choices at certain fast-food outlets nowadays.
4 Fast-food companies want to attract people who are too busy to cook at home.
5 There are certain types of customers who are not welcome at fast-food outlets.
6 Supplying hamburgers to customers is very straightforward.
7 More money needs to be spent on research into new fast-food technology.

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Grammar

1 Underline the most suitable word in each sentence.

1 Different countries have different *weather / weathers.*
2 All areas of the skin are in fact covered in tiny *hair / hairs.*
3 We've looked at the menu and we'd all like *chicken / chickens.*
4 Jack is a millionaire and owns a lot of *business / businesses.*
5 Have you got a copy of the complete *work / works* of Dante?
6 None of the passengers had insured their *baggage / baggages.*
7 Students must pass their *paper / papers* to the front.
8 I'm afraid we can't find cheap *accommodation / accommodations* for all of you.

2 Complete each sentence with *a / an, some* or by leaving the space blank.

1 When the play ended, there was ..... lengthy applause.
2 I can't come out tonight. I have ..... homework to do.
3 Sue received ..... excellent education.
4 The inside is strengthened with ..... steel frame.
5 My friends bought me ..... coffee maker for my birthday.
6 David has just bought ..... new furniture.
7 Let me give you ..... advice.
8 My trousers need pressing. Can you lend me ..... iron?

3 Underline the most suitable word in each sentence.

1 I would love to go on a long *journey / travel* by train.
2 What's the latest news? Can I look at your *paper / journal*?
3 Here's your ticket. Do you have any *luggage / suitcase*?
4 Don't forget to buy a sliced *bread / loaf.*
5 Why don't we leave the car in this car *park / parking.*
6 I can't come to work today. I have a bad *cold / flu.*
7 Excuse me sir, but do you have a *licence / permission* for this gun?
8 Brighton has quite a good *beach / seaside.*

4 Put one suitable word in each space.

1 I'm looking for .*accommodation*.. . Do you know anywhere I can stay?
2 Take my ..... , don't go out alone after dark.
3 The government plans to improve ..... by paying teachers more.
4 Can you lend me some ..... ? I want to print out a letter.
5 I need some ..... about language schools. Can you help me?
6 Richard is unemployed, and he is looking for a ..... .
7 Could I have some ..... ? Those apples and oranges look nice.
8 I used to have long ..... , but I had it cut.
9 I can't do this on my own. Could you give me some ..... ?
10 If you can't undo the knot, cut the string with some ..... .

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5 Complete each sentence with the most suitable word or phrase.

1 I like your new trousers. Where did you buy .....B..... ?
A it *B* them *C* them both *D* them all

2 There is always a very large ..... at the church I go to.
A congregation *B* audience *C* spectator *D* company

3 The local ..... has agreed to repair the road outside our house.
A government *B* people *C* council *D* jury

4 When the police arrived, we were pleased to see ..... .
A him *B* him or her *C* it *D* them

5 The car turned over, but luckily it didn't suffer serious ..... .
A damage *B* injury *C* damages *D* injuries

6 Sorry, I'm late, but I had a lot of ..... to do.
A job *B* work *C* task *D* labour

7 Julie bought herself a complete new ..... for winter.
A outfit *B* cloth *C* clothing *D* wear

8 I feel like going out tonight. Let's go to a / an ..... .
A dancing *B* night *C* club *D* entertainment

9 Thanks for a great weekend! We really had a / an ..... .
A fun *B* enjoyment *C* hospitality *D* good time

10 In order to prove Smith is guilty, we must find some ..... .
A information *B* evidence *C* knowledge *D* means

LIVEWORKSHEETS