

13 May I take your order?

1 SNAPSHOT

FOOD FIRSTS

NOODLES  first made in China around 1000 B.C.E.	COFFEE  first farmed in the Middle East in 850	CHOCOLATE  brought to Spain from Mexico in 1520	FRENCH FRIES  first made in Belgium around 1680
SUSHI  modern-style sushi first made in Japan in the 1700s	THE SANDWICH  named for the English Earl of Sandwich in 1760	PIZZA  first pizzeria in New York City opened in 1895	THE HAMBURGER  invented in Connecticut, USA, in 1900

Sources: New York Public Library Book of Chronologies; www.digitalisushi.net; www.belgianfries.com

What are these foods made of?
 Put the foods in order from your favorite to your least favorite.
 What are three other foods you enjoy?



2 CONVERSATION Getting something to eat

A Listen and practice.

Jeff: Say, do you want to get something to eat?
 Bob: Sure. I'm tired of studying.
 Jeff: So am I. So, what do you think of Indian food?
 Bob: I love it, but I'm not really in the mood for it today.
 Jeff: Yeah. I'm not either, I guess. It's a bit spicy.
 Bob: Do you like Japanese food?
 Jeff: Yeah, I like it a lot.
 Bob: So do I. And I know a great restaurant near here – it's called Iroha.
 Jeff: Oh, I've always wanted to go there.

B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What time do they decide to have dinner? Where do they decide to meet?



3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

So, too, neither, either

I like Japanese food a lot.

So do I./I do, **too**.

Really? I don't like it very much.

I'm crazy about Italian food.

So am I./I am, **too**.

Oh, I'm not.

I can eat really spicy food.

So can I./I can, **too**.

Really? I can't.

I don't like salty food.

Neither do I./I don't **either**.

Oh, I like it a lot.

I'm not in the mood for Indian food.

Neither am I./I'm not **either**.

Really? I am.

I can't stand fast food.

Neither can I./I can't **either**.

Oh, I love it!



healthy



salty



spicy



bland



greasy



rich



delicious

A Write responses to show agreement with these statements. Then compare with a partner.

1. I'm not crazy about French food.
2. I can eat any kind of food.
3. I think Mexican food is delicious.
4. I can't stand greasy food.
5. I don't like salty food.
6. I'm in the mood for something spicy.
7. I'm tired of fast food.
8. I don't enjoy rich food very much.
9. I always eat healthy food.
10. I can't eat bland food.

B PAIRWORK Take turns responding to the statements in part A again. Give your own opinion when responding.

C Write statements about these things. (You will use the statements in Exercise 4.)

1. two kinds of food you like
2. two kinds of food you can't stand
3. two kinds of food you are in the mood for

May I take your order? ■ 87

4 PRONUNCIATION *Stress in responses*

A Listen and practice. Notice how the last word of each response is stressed.

I do, too.	So do I.	I don't either.	Neither do I.
I am, too.	So am I.	I'm not either.	Neither am I.
I can, too.	So can I.	I can't either.	Neither can I.

B PAIR WORK Read and respond to the statements you wrote in Exercise 3, part C. Pay attention to the stress in your responses.

5 WORD POWER *Food categories*

A Complete the chart. Then add one more word to each category.

bread	fish	mangoes	peas	shrimp
chicken	grapes	octopus	potatoes	strawberries
corn	lamb	pasta	rice	turkey

Meat	Seafood	Fruit	Vegetables	Grains
.....
.....
.....
.....

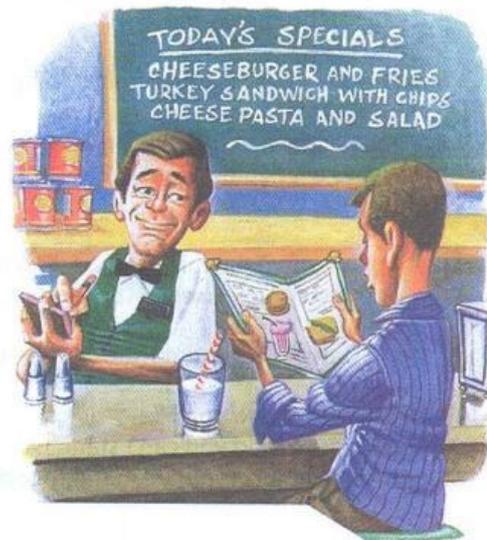
B GROUP WORK What's your favorite food in each category? Are there any you haven't tried?

6 CONVERSATION *Ordering a meal*

A Listen and practice.

Server: May I take your order?
 Customer: Yes. I'd like the spicy fish and rice.
 Server: All right. And would you like a salad?
 Customer: Yes, I'll have a mixed green salad.
 Server: OK. What kind of dressing would you like?
 We have blue cheese and vinaigrette.
 Customer: Blue cheese, please.
 Server: And would you like anything to drink?
 Customer: Yes, I'd like a large iced tea, please.

B Listen to the server talk to the next customer. What does she order?



7 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Modal verbs would and will for requests

What would you like ?	I'd like the fish and rice. I'll have a small salad.	Contractions I'll = I will
What kind of dressing would you like ?	I'd like blue cheese, please. I'll have vinaigrette.	I'd = I would
What would you like to drink?	I'd like an iced tea. I'll have coffee.	
Would you like anything else?	Yes, please. I'd like some water. No, thank you. That'll be all.	

Complete this conversation. Then practice with a partner.

Server: What you like to order?
 Customer: I have the spicy chicken.
 Server: you like rice or potatoes?
 Customer: I like rice, please.
 Server: OK. And you like anything to drink?
 Customer: I just have a glass of water.
 Server: Would you anything else?
 Customer: No, that be all for now, thanks.



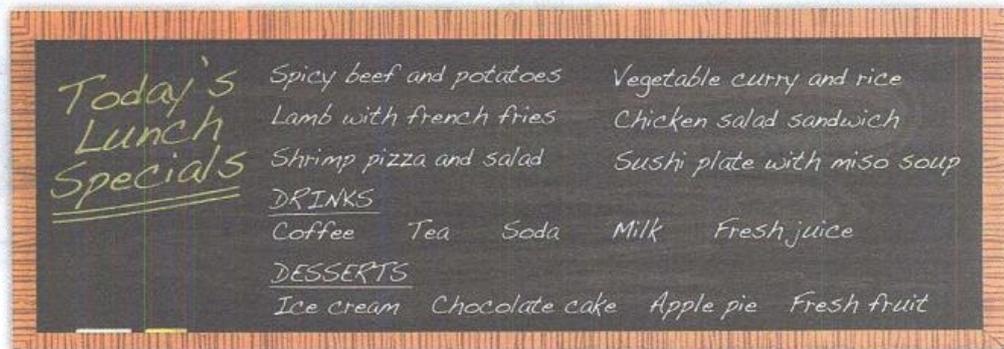
Later

Server: Would you dessert?
 Customer: Yes, I like ice cream.
 Server: What flavor you like?
 Customer: Hmm. I have strawberry, please.

8 ROLE PLAY In a coffee shop

Student A: You are a customer in a coffee shop. Order what you want for lunch.

Student B: You are the server. Take your customer's order.



Change roles and try the role play again.

May I take your order? ■ 89

To Tip or Not to Tip?

Scan the article. How much should you tip someone in the United States who: carries your suitcase at a hotel? parks your car? serves you in a fast-food restaurant?

The word *tip* comes from an old English slang word that means “to give.” It’s both a noun and a verb. People in the U.S. usually tip people in places like restaurants, airports, hotels, and hair salons. People who work in these places often get paid low wages. A tip shows that the customer is pleased with the service.

Sometimes it’s hard to know how much to tip. The size of the tip usually depends on the service. People such as parking valets or bellhops usually get smaller tips. The tip for people such as taxi drivers and servers is usually larger. Here are a few guidelines for tipping in the United States:

Taxi drivers: 15 percent of the bill; more if they help you with bags
Servers: 15 to 20 percent of the bill (There is no tipping in fast-food restaurants.)
Barbers or hairstylists: 15 percent of the bill
Airport porters or hotel bellhops: \$1 or \$2 for carrying each suitcase
Hotel door attendants: \$1 or \$2 for getting a taxi
Parking valets: \$2 for parking a car
Hotel maids: \$2 to \$5 per night

When you’re not sure about how much to tip, do what feels right. You don’t have to tip for bad service. And you can give a bigger tip for very good service. Remember, though, your behavior is more important than your money. Always treat service providers with respect.



A Read the article. Find the words in italics in the article. Then check (✓) the meaning of each word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| 1. <i>wages</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> regular pay for a job | 4. <i>behavior</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> a way of acting |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> tips received for a job | | <input type="checkbox"/> a way of feeling |
| 2. <i>pleased</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> happy or satisfied | 5. <i>treat</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> ignore |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> annoyed or bothered | | <input type="checkbox"/> act toward |
| 3. <i>depend on</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> be the same as | 6. <i>respect</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> courtesy |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> change according to | | <input type="checkbox"/> rudeness |

B Check (✓) the statements that describe appropriate tipping behavior. For the other items, what is acceptable?

- 1. Your haircut costs \$40. You love it. You tip the stylist \$3.
- 2. A porter at the airport helps you with three suitcases. You tip him \$6.
- 3. Your fast-food meal costs \$8. You don’t leave a tip.
- 4. You stay in a hotel for a week. You leave a \$10 tip for the hotel maid.
- 5. Your taxi ride costs \$14. The driver carries your bag. You tip him \$3.

C GROUP WORK Is tipping customary in your country? Do you like the idea of tipping? Why or why not?

May I take your order? ■ 91