9A #mydinnerlastnight

What did you have for dinner? A pizza and some salad.

G countable / uncountable nouns, *a / an, some / any* V food and drink P the letters *ea*

1 VOCABULARY food and drink

a Take the quiz with a partner. Add vowels to make the words.

FOOD & DRINK QUIZ

1 two kinds of Italian food
pzz *pizza* pst _____
2 two things you can add to coffee
mlk _____ sgr _____
3 a kind of food that vegetarians don't eat
mt _____
4 a drink you buy in a bottle
wtr _____
5 something cold, sweet, and delicious
c crm _____ _____
6 a vegetable you can make French fries from
ptt _____
7 something you use to make an omelet
ggs _____
8 a lot of people are addicted to this sweet food
chclt _____
9 a snack made with two pieces of bread
sndwch _____
10 the three meals we usually have every day
brkfst _____ lnch _____ dnnr _____

b V p.163 Vocabulary Bank Food and drink

c What's your favorite...?

breakfast dessert fruit snack vegetable

Is there any food or drink you don't like?

2 GRAMMAR countable / uncountable nouns, *a / an, some / any*

a Look at the photo of blogger Nathan Wiebe's lunch. Can you name any of the things in the photo? Do you think it's a healthy lunch?

b Look at the title. Why do you think he eats the same thing every day? Read his blog and check.

c Read the blog again. Answer the questions with a partner.

1 What do Jobs, Zuckerberg, and Einstein have in common?
2 What are two positive things about Nathan's diet?
3 Does he ever get bored of it? Why (not)?
4 Do *you* think Nathan's diet is healthy?
5 Is there a meal where you eat the same thing every day? What?
6 Would you like to try wearing the same clothes or eating the same food every day? How long do you think you could do it for?

Why I eat the same thing every day

Steve Jobs, Mark Zuckerberg, and Albert Einstein have one thing in common. They all wear, or wore, more or less the same clothes every day. Why? Because if you wear the same clothes every day, you don't waste time choosing what to wear. I decided to copy them, but with my diet, so I eat the same food every day. This is what I have:

– breakfast: a cup of black coffee
– lunch: some smoked salmon, an avocado, and some cream cheese on a piece of bread
– dinner: some bacon, two eggs, some cheese, and some green vegetables

The good thing about this plan for me is that I spend less time and money buying food, and I also never need to worry if my diet is healthy or not (because I know it is). Now, you're probably thinking, "he's sure to get tired of eating the same food every day." Well, after about a year, I can promise you that I'm not. I change my meals a bit by having different kinds of cheese and using different herbs and spices. I also change the vegetables that I have for dinner.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

d Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, or *some*.

1 Nathan has _____ cup of coffee for breakfast.
2 He has _____ smoked salmon and _____ avocado for lunch.
3 He has _____ cheese and _____ vegetables for dinner.

e G p.140 Grammar Bank 9A

f 9.3 Listen to a couple talking about what food they need to buy. Write their shopping list.

some coffee, some milk,...

3 LISTENING

a Look at the photos posted with the hashtag #mydinnerlastnight. With a partner, which photo do you think shows...

1 ☐ something that the person cooked
2 ☐ take-out food that the person ordered
3 ☐ something that the person ate in a restaurant
4 ☐ something that the person's mother cooked

b 9.4 Listen to the people talking about their photos and check your answers to **a**.

Glossary
Thanksgiving a US holiday in November

c Listen again. Who (1–4) talks about...?

☐ a good restaurant near their house
☐ ways of preparing something
☐ a dish with two main ingredients
☐ a meal for a special occasion

d Which of the four dishes or meals would you like to eat? Which wouldn't you like?

4 PRONUNCIATION the letters *ea*

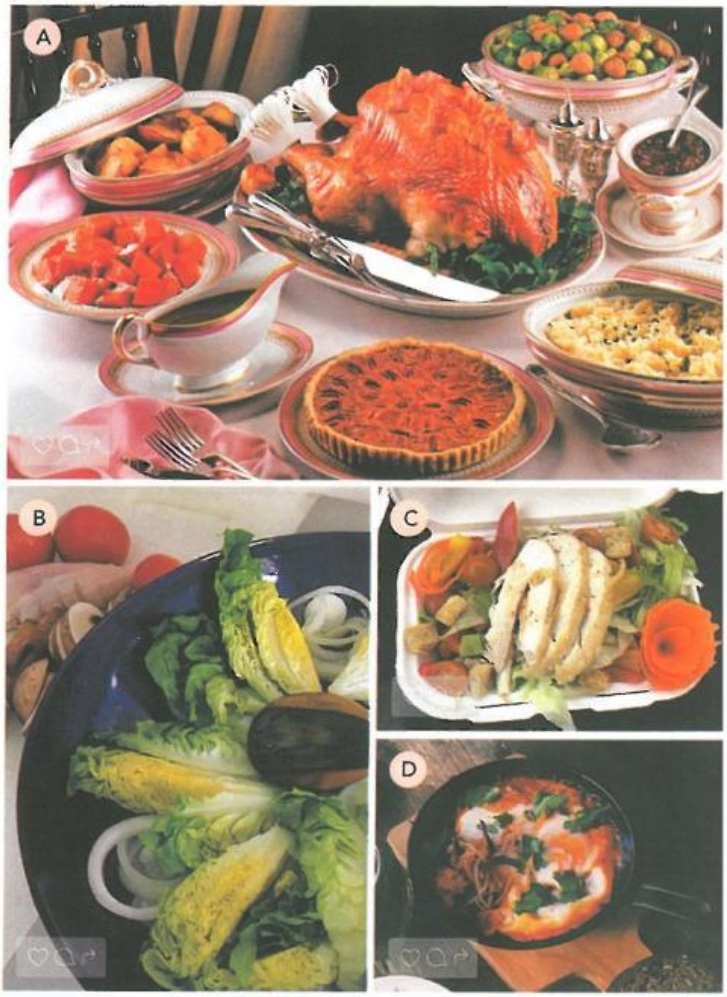
a How is *ea* pronounced in these words? Put them in the correct column.

bread breakfast eat healthy
ice cream meat peas steak tea

tree	egg	train

b 9.5 Listen and check. Practice saying them. Which is the most common pronunciation of *ea*?

#mydinnerlastnight



5 SPEAKING

a Make a food journal for yesterday. Write what food and drink you had.

Breakfast – a cup of coffee, some cereal

b Work in pairs. Tell each other what you had yesterday. Say where you had it and who made it.

I had breakfast at home, and I made it.
I had a cup of coffee and some cereal.

c Answer the questions in pairs.

What do you usually have...?

- for a quick lunch when you don't have time to cook
- for dessert at home or in a restaurant
- when you're hungry between meals
- for breakfast on the weekend
- for a special occasion
- when you order to go

LIVEWORKSHEETS

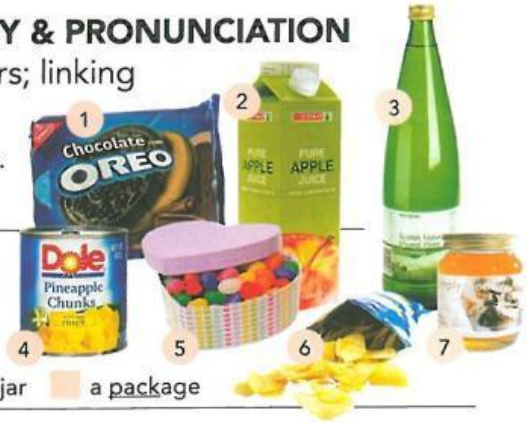
9B White gold

How much sugar do you eat? A lot.

G quantifiers: *how much / how many, a lot of, etc.* V food containers P linking, /ʃ/ and /s/

1 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION food containers; linking

a 9.6 Match the words and photos. Listen and check.



- a bag
- a bottle
- a box
- a can
- a carton
- a jar
- a package

b 9.7 Listen to five people asking for things in a store. Write the things they want to buy.

c Make phrases with the containers in **a** and the words below.

~~cereal~~ coffee cookies jam milk potato chips soda sugar tuna

a box of cereal

2 GRAMMAR quantifiers

a Look at the photos of food and drink. Number the photos 0, 1, or 2 (0 = no sugar / salt; 2 = a lot of sugar / salt).

b Ask and answer questions about the things in **a**.

none

a little / not much

a lot

How much sugar is there in dark chocolate?

I'm not sure. I think there's a lot.

c G Communication Sugar and salt p.106 Check your answers to **a**.

d Complete the sentences with a food or drink from **a**.

1 There **isn't any** salt in _____.
2 There's **a little** sugar in _____.
3 There's **not much** salt in _____.
4 There's **a lot of** sugar in _____.

e G p.140 Grammar Bank 9B

f Work in pairs. **A** say how much you eat of the first thing in the list below. Give more information if you can. Then ask *How about you?* **B** do the same for the second thing, etc.

fish meat potatoes vegetables chocolate fast food eggs pasta olive oil butter cheese

I eat a lot of fish. I eat it maybe three or four times a week. How about you?

3 PRONUNCIATION /ʃ/ and /s/

a 9.9 Listen to the words and sounds. Then listen and repeat.

	shower	sugar fish
	snake	salt chocolates

b 9.10 Put the words in the correct row. Listen and check.

center cereal delicious fresh glass information reception rice salad science shopping special spice sure

c 9.11 Listen and repeat the conversation. Then practice it with a partner.

A Are you sure this is salt? I think it's sugar.
B No, I'm sure it's salt. I put some in the rice salad.
A Let's taste the salad. Aargh. It was sugar. I told you.
B Sorry!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Fascinating facts about...

sugar and salt

At different times in history, both sugar and salt were called "white gold" because they were so expensive and difficult to get. But there are many more interesting facts about sugar and salt...

- [1] _____ is used to make glass, laundry detergent, and paper.
- [2] _____ really helps the medicine go down! It's an important ingredient of many modern medicines.
- Christopher Columbus introduced [3] _____ to the New World in 1493 on his second voyage.
- If you put [4] _____ into a vase of flowers, the flowers last longer.
- If you want to check if an egg is fresh, put it in a cup with water and [5] _____. If the egg floats, it isn't very fresh.
- In the UK, there's a club for people who collect the little packets of [6] _____ you get when you order tea or coffee in a café or restaurant.
- If your dog or cat has fleas, and they are now living in your rugs, put some [7] _____ on the rugs and leave it for 12 hours. This kills all the fleas.
- Only 6% of the [8] _____ used in the US is used in food; another 17% is used for de-icing roads in the winter months.
- *Sure* and [9] _____ are the only two words in the English language that begin with "su" and are pronounced "sh."
- Scientists use [10] _____ to make different kinds of plastic, e.g., for food packaging.
- [11] _____ kills some bacteria, and so helps food to last longer, which is why cheese contains a lot.
- If you eat too much [12] _____ (about one gram per kilogram of weight), you can die. This was a method of ritual suicide in ancient China.

Glossary
flea a very small insect that can jump and that lives on and bites animals and people

4 READING

a Read the magazine article. With a partner, complete the facts with *sugar* or *salt*.

b 9.12 Listen and check.

c Find these verbs in the article. What do they mean? How do you pronounce them?

introduce float collect order de-ice contain

d How many of the facts did you know? Which ones?

5 SPEAKING

a Read the questionnaire and complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.

b In pairs, interview your partner. Do you think he / she needs to eat less sugar and salt?

How much sugar and salt do YOU have a day?

Sugar

1 _____ spoonfuls of sugar do you have in your tea or coffee?
a two or more **b** one **c** none

2 _____ bottles or cans of soda (or other carbonated drinks) do you drink a day?
a two or more **b** one **c** none

3 _____ fruit or fruit juice do you have a day?
a a lot **b** not much **c** none

4 _____ cookies do you eat a week?
a a lot **b** not many **c** none

Salt

5 How often do you add salt to your food at the table?
a always **b** sometimes **c** never

6 _____ take-out food do you eat?
a a lot **b** not much **c** none

7 _____ bread do you eat a day?
a a lot **b** a little **c** none

8 _____ bags of potato chips do you eat a week?
a a lot **b** a few **c** none

LIVEWORKSHEETS

9C Facts and figures

Is the US bigger than China?

No, China is bigger.

G comparative adjectives | V high numbers | P /ər/, sentence stress

1 VOCABULARY high numbers

a Read three questions from a radio quiz show. Choose a, b, or c.

1 What is the population of Canada?
   a 27,000,000
   b 37,000,000
   c 57,000,000
2 How far is it from New York City to Los Angeles?
   a about 1,500 miles
   b about 2,500 miles
   c about 3,100 miles
3 How many politicians are there in the British Parliament?
   a 450
   b 650
   c 750

b 9.13 Listen and check. Were you right? How do you say the three answers?

c V p.148 **Vocabulary Bank** Days and numbers Do Part 4.

d 9.15 Listen and write the ten numbers you hear.

1 *199*

e Answer the questions with a partner.

1 What's the population of your town or city?
2 What's the population of your country?
3 How far is it from your town or city to...?
   a New York
   b London
4 How many politicians are there in your country's government?

2 LISTENING

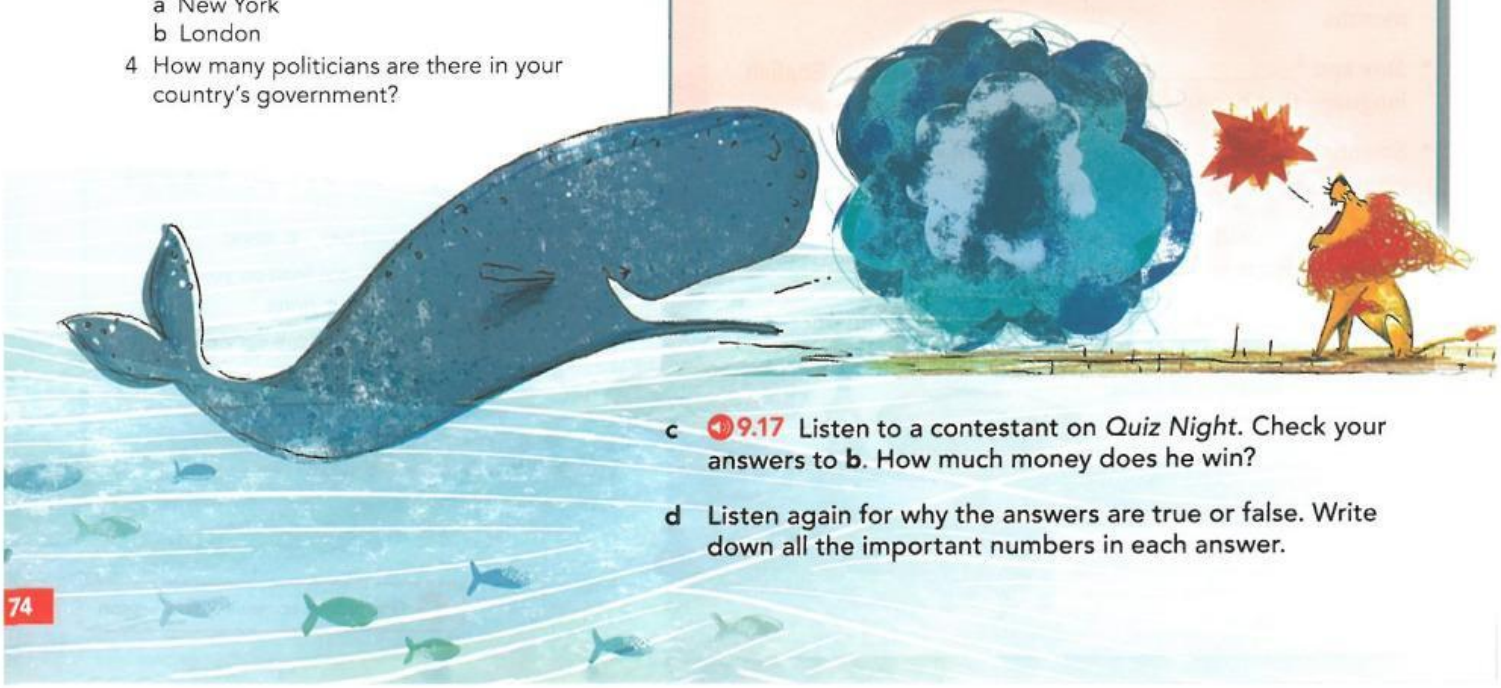
a 9.16 Listen to the introduction to a show called *Quiz Night*. Answer the questions.

1 How long do the contestants have to say if the sentences are true or false?
2 How much do they win if they get...?
   a the first answer right
   b the second answer right
   c the third answer right
   d all eight answers right
3 If they get an answer wrong, how much do they lose?
4 What can a contestant do if they are not sure of the answer?

b In pairs, look at sentences 1–8 from *Quiz Night*. Write **T** (true) or **F** (false).

QUIZ NIGHT

1 ☐ A **whale** can make a louder noise than a **lion**.
2 ☐ **World War I** was shorter than **World War II**.
3 ☐ The **American** movie industry is bigger than the **Indian** movie industry.
4 ☐ In July, **Seattle** is hotter than **Sydney**.
5 ☐ **Silver** is heavier than **gold**.
6 ☐ The mountain **K2** is more difficult to climb than **Mount Everest**.
7 ☐ Driving in **Italy** is more dangerous than driving in **the US**.
8 ☐ It's better to exercise in the **morning** than in the **afternoon**.



c 9.17 Listen to a contestant on *Quiz Night*. Check your answers to **b**. How much money does he win?

d Listen again for why the answers are true or false. Write down all the important numbers in each answer.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 GRAMMAR comparative adjectives

a Look at the adjectives in the *Quiz Night* sentences. In pairs, answer the questions.

Using adjectives to compare two things:

1 What two letters do you put at the end of one-syllable adjectives, e.g., *loud*?
2 Why is *big* different?
3 What happens when an adjective ends in consonant + *y*, e.g., *heavy*?
4 What word do you put in front of long adjectives, e.g., *dangerous*?
5 What's the comparative form of *good*?
6 What's the missing word?
China is bigger _____ Japan.

b G p.140 Grammar Bank 9C

4 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING /ər/, sentence stress

a 9.19 Listen to the sentence. How is *-er* pronounced at the end of a comparative adjective? How is *than* pronounced?

A whale can make a loud**er** noise **than** a lion.

b 9.20 Listen and write six comparative sentences.

c Listen again and copy the rhythm. Are the sentences true or false?

d C Communication *Quiz Night* A p.107 B p.112 Play *Quiz Night*.

5 READING

a Read the first part of the article about trivia night. Do you have something similar in your country?

b Now read the **Tips for how to win** and complete them with A–G.

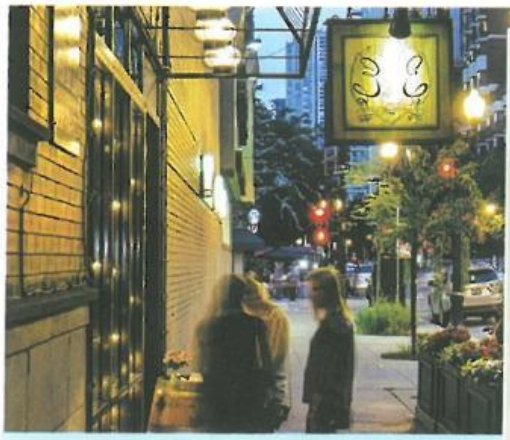
A Choose your team carefully.
B Don't be a sore loser.
C Don't cheat!
~~D Enjoy yourself!~~
E Keep your eyes open.
F Know about current affairs.
G Learn the big names.

c Look at these words from the article to do with quizzes. What do they mean? How do you pronounce them?

a team an M.C. an expert to cheat
to memorize to be a sore loser to win

d Answer the questions with a partner.

1 Do you play any games or take quizzes with general knowledge questions, e.g., *Trivial Pursuit*?
2 Are you a good or sore loser? Do you ever cheat?
3 What TV quiz shows are popular in your country? Do you watch any of them? Why (not)?
4 Do you know anyone who loves a particular quiz show? Which one? Why?
5 Would you like to be a contestant on a quiz show? Which one?



TRIVIA NIGHT QUIZ

Round 1 *(Culture)*

1	Madonna	✓
2	?	✗
3	the 1812 Overture	✗
4	Denzel Washington	✓
5	Guillermo del Toro	✓
6	Prince	✓
7	??	✗
8	Amy Adams	✓

Round 2 *(Sports)*

1	Derek Jeter	✓
2	Chloe Kim	✗
3	?	✗
4	Usain Bolt	✓
5	The Stanley Cup	✓
6	the Denver Broncos	✓
7	4 minutes	✓
8	??	✗

Round 3

1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

TRIVIA NIGHT!

A trivia quiz is a general knowledge quiz held in a bar or a restaurant. They started in the UK in the 1970s and have become very popular in the US in the last ten years. Friends form teams, usually of about five or six people, and they decide on a name for their team. The person who asks the questions is called the "M.C." (or the master of ceremonies), and the teams write their answers of a piece of paper. You can't use your phone to look for the answers!
In some trivia night competitions, teams pay to be part of the event – from about $5 to $25 person – and the winning team gets the money. But a lot of trivia nights are free because restaurants and bars want people to come on nights that aren't usually busy, like Mondays and Tuesdays.

Tips for how to win

1 D That's really what it's all about. And don't take it too seriously.
2 Make sure you have friends who are experts at different subjects.
3 Cell phones, reference books, newspapers, etc., are not permitted.
4 Find out about events in the news, especially politics.
5 Memorize the winners of recent and past sporting events, Academy Awards, Grammys, reality TV shows, political elections, etc., as well as the latest singles and album charts.
6 Always look out for new facts, wherever you are.
7 If you don't win, remember, there is always next time.

Go online to review the lesson

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Days and numbers

1 DAYS OF THE WEEK

a Complete the days of the week with the letters.

W Fr S Th T M S

M__onday /'mʌndeɪ/
____uesday /'tuzdeɪ/
____ednesday /'wɛnzdeɪ/
____ursday /'θərzdeɪ/
____iday /'fraɪdeɪ/
____aturday /'sætərdeɪ/
____unday /'sʌndeɪ/

b 1.11 Listen and check.

c 1.12 Listen and repeat the **bold** phrases.

the weekend (= Saturday and Sunday)
a weekday (= Monday–Friday)
What day is it today? **It's Friday.**
Have a good weekend. **You too.**
See you later. See you tomorrow. See you on Monday.

ACTIVATION Cover the days. Say them in order.

> **Capital letters**
> Days of the week begin with a capital letter.
> *Tuesday* **NOT** ~~*tuesday*~~

2 NUMBERS 0–20

a Match the words and numbers.

twelve twenty eleven ~~three~~ eighteen
five fifteen seven

0 zero /'zɪroʊ/
1 one /wʌn/
2 two /tu/
3 three ____ /θri/
4 four /fɔr/
5 ____ /faɪv/
6 six /sɪks/
7 ____ /'sɛvn/
8 eight /eɪt/
9 nine /naɪn/
10 ten /tɛn/
11 ____ /ɪ'lɛvn/
12 ____ /twɛlv/
13 thirteen /θər'tin/
14 fourteen /fɔr'tin/
15 ____ /fɪf'tin/
16 sixteen /ˌsɪks'tin/
17 seventeen /sɛvn'tin/
18 ____ /eɪ'tin/
19 nineteen /ˌnaɪn'tin/
20 ____ /'twɛnti/

b 1.13 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the words. Say the numbers.

> **Phone numbers**
> 794-1938 = seven nine four, one nine three eight
> 44 = four four **OR** double four
> 0 = zero **OR** oh /oʊ/

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3 NUMBERS 21–100

a Write the numbers.

21 twenty-one /ˌtwɛnti 'wʌn/
____ thirty /'θərti/
____ thirty-five /'θərti 'faɪv/
____ forty /'fɔrti/
____ forty-three /'fɔrti 'θri/
____ fifty /'fɪfti/
____ fifty-nine /ˌfɪfti 'naɪn/
____ sixty /'sɪksti/
____ sixty-seven /ˌsɪksti 'sɛvn/
____ seventy /'sɛvnti/
____ seventy-two /'sɛvənti tu/
____ eighty /'eɪti/
____ eighty-eight /'eɪti 'eɪt/
____ ninety /'naɪnti/
____ ninety-four /'naɪnti fɔr/
____ a hundred /ə 'hʌndrəd/

b 1.27 Listen and check.

> **Pronunciation**
> 13 and 30, 14 and 40, etc., are similar, but the stress is different, e.g., thir|teen, thir|ty, four|teen, for|ty, etc.

ACTIVATION Cover the words. Say the numbers.

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4 HIGH NUMBERS

a Write the missing numbers or words.

105 a / one hundred and five
____ two hundred
350 three hundred and ____
875 eight hundred ____ seventy-five
1,000 a / one thousand /'θaʊz(ə)nd/
____ one thousand five hundred
2,012 two thousand and ____
5,420 five thousand four ____ and twenty
____ twenty-five thousand
100,000 a / one hundred ____
1,000,000 a / one million /'mɪlyən/
2,300,000 two million ____ hundred thousand

b 9.14 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the words. Say the numbers.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Food and drink

a Match the words and photos.

Breakfast /'brɛkfəst/

- bread /brɛd/
- butter /'bʌtər/
- cereal /'sɪrɪəl/
- 1 cheese /tʃiz/
- coffee /'kɑfi/
- eggs /ɛgz/
- jam /dʒæm/
- (orange) juice /dʒus/
- milk /mɪlk/
- sugar /'ʃʊgər/
- tea /ti/
- toast /toʊst/

Lunch /lʌntʃ/ **or dinner** /'dɪnər/

- fish /fɪʃ/ e.g., salmon, tuna
- herbs /ərbz/
- meat /mit/ e.g., chicken, sausages, steak
- (olive) oil /ɔɪl/
- pasta /'pɑstə/
- rice /raɪs/
- salad /'sælәd/
- seafood /'sifud/
- spices /'spaɪsɪz/

Vegetables /'vɛdʒtəblz/

- carrots /'kærəts/
- French fries /frɛntʃ fraɪz/
- lettuce /'lɛtəs/
- mushrooms /'mʌʃrumz/
- onions /'ʌnyənz/
- peas /piz/
- peppers /'pɛpərz/
- potatoes /pə'teɪtoʊz/
- tomatoes /tə'meɪtoʊz/

Fruit /frut/

- apples /'æplz/
- bananas /bə'nænəz/
- oranges /'ɔrɪndʒɪz/
- a pineapple /'paɪnæpl/
- strawberries /'strɔberiz/

Desserts /dɪ'zərts/

- cake /keɪk/
- fruit salad /frut 'sælәd/
- ice cream /aɪs 'krim/

Snacks /snæks/

- candy /'kændi/
- chocolate /'tʃɔklәt/
- cookies /'kʊkiz/
- nuts /nʌts/
- potato chips /pə'teɪtoʊ tʃɪps/
- a sandwich /'sændwɪtʃ/

b 9.1 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the words and look at the photos. Test yourself or a partner.

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Go online to review the vocabulary for each lesson

LIVEWORKSHEETS