

5. Make a menu for one day. It should contain the main course, salad, a drink and dessert [dɪ'zɜ:t]. Use the words from ex. 2 and 4. Present your menu to the class. What is the most popular dish?

6.  Write your dream school canteen menu for a week.

## Lesson 2. What do people eat in Britain?

1. Ask and answer the questions.

1. What meals do you usually have? 2. What do you like / don't like to eat for breakfast? 3. What do you usually have for lunch? 4. What do you prefer to eat for dinner?

2.  Look at the pictures and say which of these are eaten for breakfast, lunch or dinner. Make three lists.



cereals



croissant



fruit cocktail



toast



beans



melon



raspberries



muesli



strawberry  
['strɔ:b(ə)rɪ]



apricot



bacon



scrambled egg



Brussels  
sprouts



fried egg

peas

3a.   Listen, read the text and check your guesses in ex. 2.

## British meals

The first meal of the day in the morning is **breakfast**. Some British people eat **toast** with butter and jam (often **strawberry**, **raspberry**, **apricot**) or marmalade (a type of jam made from oranges) and nothing else. Others eat a bowl [bəʊl] of **cereals** ['sɛəriəlz], or **muesli** ['mjuzli] with milk, or porridge. **Melon**, grapefruit or **fruit cocktail** are popular.

A traditional English breakfast is a cooked meal which may contain sausages, **bacon**, black pudding, **scrambled** or **fried egg**, mushrooms, boiled tomatoes, **beans**, and **toast**.

A continental breakfast is a small uncooked meal: a bread roll or **croissant** ['kwæspɒŋ] with cheese or ham. The most common, usual drinks at this time of day are orange juice or a cup of tea or coffee.

If a meal is eaten in the late morning instead of both breakfast and lunch, it is called **brunch**.

**Lunch** is the meal eaten in the middle of the day (usually between about 12.30 and 2.00). Many people eat meat, cheese or other sandwiches. Some people have a simple meal, such as cheese and biscuits, or soup and bread. Drinks at lunchtime are very different: fruit juices, Coca-Cola, Fanta, Sprite, Pepsi-Cola, Mirinda, 7up and others. Some people like tea or coffee.

The **Sunday roast** is a traditional meal eaten by a family at Sunday lunchtime, for example, roast beef with roast potatoes, **peas**, **Brussels sprouts**, **green beans**, Yorkshire pudding and gravy.


**Supper** is the most common name for the meal eaten in the evening (usually between 7.00 and 8.30). **Dinner** is another common name for supper. It is a cooked meal of meat or fish and two **veg** [vedʒ] (vegetables), one of which is often potato. It is common to eat **dessert** (also known as **pudding** ['puɒɪŋ]) after the main dish.

3b. Read the sentences and say if they are true or false.

1. Breakfast is eaten in the evening. 2. People in Britain often have toast with butter and jam or marmalade and a cup of tea or coffee for lunch. 3. A traditional English breakfast

is meat, cheese or other sandwiches with a glass of Coca-Cola or Fanta. 4. People in Britain often have soup or sandwiches for lunch. 5. A Sunday roast is a traditional meal eaten by a family at Sunday lunchtime. 6. Dinner and supper are synonyms. 7. Traditional dinner is pudding and a cup of coffee.

**3c.** Read the text again and make three different lists answering the question: What do people in Britain usually eat for breakfast, lunch and dinner?

**3d.**  Discuss what British food is similar and what food is different to what we usually eat in Belarus. The lists you have just made will help you.

**4a.** Look through the text again and find the sentences where the names of the meals are used with and without articles. Can you see the rule?

**4b.**  Read the rule (page 255) and check your guesses.

**5.** Read Alesya's letter and fill in the articles where necessary.

Dear Mum,  
I am fine.

There are so many different interesting events here I would like to tell you about, but as always, I have very little time.


You've asked me about the meals here. So, I'd better describe them in detail. We have ... breakfast at home, early in the morning. It is usually cornflakes with milk or porridge, toast with marmalade or jam and a cup of tea. In British schools, children can usually choose between ... hot or cold lunch provided by the school or ... packed lunch taken from home. Some children get ... free school lunch, but most children pay for theirs. Our ... lunch break is from 12.15 noon to 1.15 p.m. School ... lunches are priced at £1.60. In the evening we have ... dinner which is very similar to what we have at this time of the day in Belarus.

How are you and Dad? I miss you very much.

Love, Alesya

## 6. Compare British and Belarusian meals (mealtimes and food).



**Model.** British people eat toast with butter and jam for breakfast. People in Belarus don't often eat toast but they may have white bread with butter and jam for breakfast or lunch.

7.  Write a similar letter to a pen-friend who is coming to visit you and would like to know about the meals in Belarus.



## Lesson 3. Food from all over the world

1. Look at the pictures of three different breakfasts. Guess which breakfast Lee from China, Alesya from Belarus and Ian from Scotland eat.



2a.   Listen to Alesya, Ian and Lee describing their breakfast and check your guesses.

2b. Look at the pictures again and make a list of the foods Alesya, Ian and Lee eat.

2c.   Listen again and make a complete list of the things they eat for breakfast.

beef – cow's meat    pork – pig's meat    mutton – sheep's meat

3a.    Guess the words in bold under the pictures. Make word combinations. See "Grammar reference" on pages 255–256.

cheese	tea	juice	bacon	fish	pork	beef
	flour	salt	rice	cereals	pasta	
	strawberries	salad	porridge			

like / love / dislike / hate / can't stand **doing** smth; после прилагательных с предлогами: be fond of / interested in / afraid of / good at / bad at **doing** smth.

## Lesson 6. Adjective + preposition / Прилагательное + предлог

Прилагательные часто употребляются с предлогами, например: **about, at, by, for, from, in, of, to, with**. Общего правила употребления предлогов с прилагательными не существует, поэтому надо запомнить предлог, с которым употребляется прилагательное. (Смотрите список прилагательных с предлогами в электронном приложении.)

### UNIT 3

## Lesson 2. Articles / Артикли

Существительные, обозначающие прием пищи, **не имеют артикля**, если они употреблены в своём абстрактном значении, просто называют ту или иную трапезу и ассоциируются со временем приёма пищи: *to have (take, serve, cook, prepare) breakfast, lunch, dinner, tea*.

*Lunch* is at 12 o'clock. What shall I cook for *dinner*?

**Неопределённый артикль** употребляется, если у существительного есть описательное определение:

There is no such thing as a *free lunch*. A *potluck dinner* is a *dinner* when everyone has to bring a dish.

**Определённый артикль** употребляется с данными существительными, если имеется в виду сама еда:

*The dinner* you cooked was great! How much did you pay for *the lunch*?

## Lesson 3. Quantifiers / Указатели количества

Для того чтобы посчитать неисчисляемые существительные, употребляются слова, обозначающие меру объёма, и структура *a ... of ...*. Например, *a glass of water*.