Module 6

Eating together

Module task: Describing an eating experience

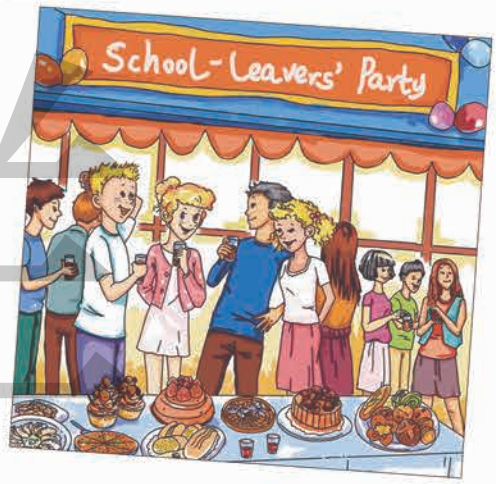
Unit 1 When is the school-leavers' party?

Listening and vocabulary

1 Listen and complete the invitation.

Invitation

You are invited to the _____
on Saturday, 30th May at _____
in _____.
Bring a traditional dish (_____).
Come and enjoy the food, music and dancing.



Now work in pairs and check.

2 Listen and read.

Lingling: When is the school-leavers' party?
Betty: Look at the school calendar! It'll be held on the 30th of May. We're all invited.
Daming: In fact, I was chosen to play the dance music.
Tony: And I was asked to bring some balloons and paint some pictures for the party.
Betty: The teachers have asked everyone to prepare a traditional dish from their home country.
Lingling: Can we cook it at school?
Betty: We can heat it up in the school kitchen, but it should be cooked at home. What are you going to make?
Lingling: Hot and sour soup. It's made with chicken and vegetables.
Betty: But the invitation says finger food! That means you eat it with your fingers, not with a knife, fork or spoon.
Lingling: Oh, soup's no good then. What about you?
Betty: Cheeseburgers. Cheeseburgers are made with hamburgers and cheese.
Tony: And you, Daming?
Daming: *Jiaozi*! My grandmother makes the best *jiaozi*!
Betty: Is she invited to the school-leavers' party too?
Daming: Hmm, I see what you mean. What about you, Tony?
Tony: A traditional English pizza with cheese, tomato and ham.
Betty: Pizza isn't English! It's Italian!
Tony: But it's eaten everywhere in England.
Daming: It's becoming popular in China too!

Everyday English

- Soup's no good then.
- And you?
- I see what you mean.

Now complete the notes.

	Dish	Made with...
Lingling	_____	_____
Betty	_____	_____
Daming	_____	*Not mentioned in the passage*
Tony	_____	_____

3 Answer the questions.

1 What was Daming chosen to do at the school-leavers' party?
2 Where are they going to prepare the food?
3 Why does Tony call pizza a traditional English dish?

4 Complete the passage with the words in the box.

balloons calendar fork knife paint spoon

The day for the school-leavers' party is an important date in the school (1) _____. Tony is going to bring some (2) _____ and (3) _____ some pictures for the party. Everyone is going to bring a traditional dish that can be eaten with their fingers. Soup is no good because it is not finger food and people need a (4) _____ for it. Anything that needs a (5) _____ and (6) _____ is not finger food either.

Pronunciation and speaking

5 Read and mark the pauses.

Lingling: Can we cook it at school?
Betty: We can heat it up in the school kitchen, but it should be cooked at home. What are you going to make?

Now listen and check.

6 Work in pairs. Read the conversation in Activity 5 aloud.

7 Work in pairs. Make plans for a party. Think about:

- food and drink
- music and dancing

8 Work with another pair. Talk about your party plans.

— *What's your plan for the party?*
— *Everyone will be asked to bring something to eat...*

Learning to learn

You can use English to communicate with people from all over the world — take your chance to learn something about how they live and what they eat. Learning about other cultures is not only interesting, it will also help you understand the world better.

Module 6

Eating together

Unit 2 Knives and forks are used for most Western food.

Reading and vocabulary



1 **Look at the photo of a Western meal. Talk about the differences between a Western meal and a Chinese meal.**

People use a knife and fork at a Western meal.

2 **Read the passage and answer the questions.**

1 Who is the passage written for?

2 Where might you see a passage like this?

Do as the Romans do

We often say, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do." So when you eat Western food, do as Westerners do. Here are some things that you may need to know about eating together in the West.

In some Western countries, lunch is usually eaten at about 1 pm. Dinner is served around 7 pm or even later. In Spain it is usual to have lunch at 3 pm and dinner at 10 pm!

At the start of a meal, the French say "Bon appétit", and the Italians say "Buon appetito". But there is nothing similar to say in English. "Enjoy your meal" is usually only said by the person who brings the food.

Knives and forks are used for most Western food. The fork is held in your left hand and the knife in your right, and the food is held with the fork and cut with the knife. Soup is eaten with a spoon. However, there is some food which you can eat with your fingers, such as chicken wings and hamburgers.

During the meal, you may be invited to serve yourself (usually the ladies before the gentlemen) by someone who says, "Help yourself." Or you will be served by someone who asks, "Would you like some...?" You can take it and say, "Thank you." If you are given something you do not like, you can just say, for example, "I'm sorry. I don't eat meat", or "I don't eat fish". No one will be cross. If you are offered more food but cannot eat any more, just say, "No, thanks. It was delicious, but I've had enough."

Remember that it is polite to say that you enjoy every dish when it is served, and that you have enjoyed the food at the end of a meal.

It is sometimes difficult to know when the meal is over. If you are invited to dinner by Western friends, you will be expected to stay and talk around the dinner table long after the last dish is served, and it is not polite if you leave as soon as you finish eating.

The rule is: Watch the other people. Do as they do.

3 **Complete the table with information from the passage.**

In the West	
Mealtimes	
Things to say at the start of a meal	
Method of eating	
Things you say when offered food	
Things to say and do at the end of the meal	

4 **Answer the questions.**

1 "So when you eat Western food, do as Westerners do." So what should you do?
2 "At the start of a meal, the French say 'Bon appétit'." What do you say at the start of a Chinese meal?
3 "I'm sorry. I don't eat meat." When might you want to say this?
4 "No, thanks. It was delicious, but I've had enough." Do you mean you do not like the food?
5 "It is sometimes difficult to know when the meal is over." How do you know that a meal is over in China?

5 **Read the passage in Activity 2 again. Decide which part is surprising, interesting or unusual to you.**

6 **Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in the box.**

gentleman knife lady serve wing

During a meal in the West, you use (1) _____ and forks most of the time, although you can use your fingers to eat chicken (2) _____ or hamburgers. You will be invited to (3) _____ yourself with food, the (4) _____ before the (5) _____.

Writing

7 **Write a passage about Chinese eating customs for a tourist magazine with Western readers.**

- Read the table in Activity 3 again. Think about Chinese eating customs and write them down.
  In China, lunch is usually served around 12 pm or even later...
- Write a sentence to introduce your passage.
  Eating customs in China are in some ways different from those in the West.
- Write a sentence to finish your passage.
  Just enjoy your Chinese meal. You'll never forget it!

Module 6

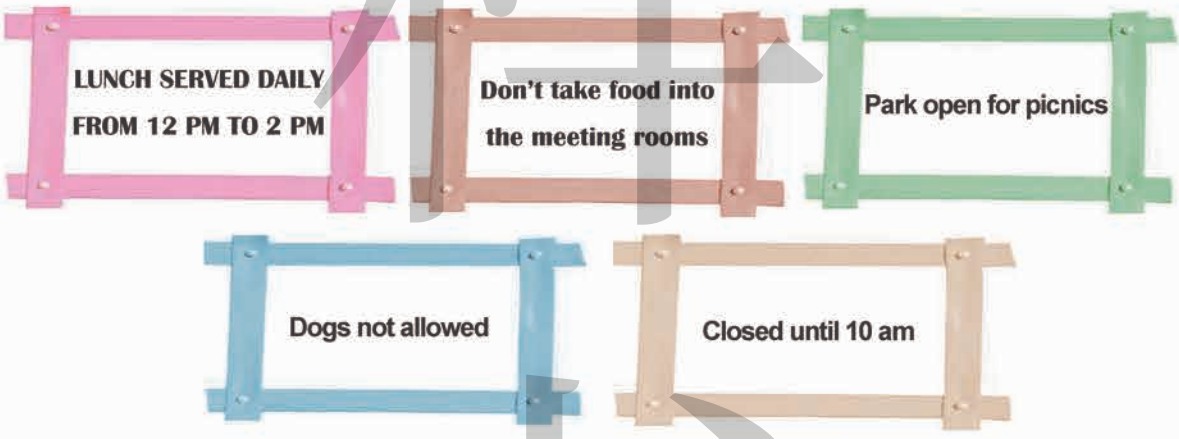
Eating together

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

I **was chosen** to play the dance music.
Lunch **is** usually **eaten** at about 1 pm.
Knives and forks **are used** for most Western food.
You **will be served** by someone who asks, "Would you like some…?"

1 **Complete the explanations of the signs.**



1 Lunch _____ daily from 12 pm to 2 pm.
2 Food _____ into the meeting rooms.
3 The park _____ for picnics.
4 Dogs _____ in the restaurant.
5 The shop _____ until 10 am.

2 **Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

Guests at a new restaurant in London (1) _____ (serve) by blind waiters. But the waiters are not the only people who cannot see. The guests cannot see either, because the restaurant (2) _____ (keep) dark. No lights (3) _____ (allow), not even the light on your mobile phone. The idea is that when you cannot see, your sense of taste (4) _____ (improve). "Don't worry that you won't enjoy food without seeing it. You can (5) _____ (enjoy) it using your nose, fingers and tongue instead," promises the restaurant manager.

3 **Complete the passage with the correct form of the words and expressions in the box.**

ask call drink eat order pay pick up put on taste

On my mother's birthday, my father took us to a lovely restaurant to celebrate. I (1) _____ the menu and looked at the good things to (2) _____. We (3) _____ chicken, noodles and soup. Everything (4) _____ delicious. Then I (5) _____ for some ice cream while my parents (6) _____ some coffee. My mother was given a birthday cake and a dish filled with fruit. Then my father (7) _____ the bill. It was cold outside, so he (8) _____ a taxi. We (9) _____ our coats and went home. My mother was very happy, and it was a perfect evening.

4 **Complete the conversations with the sentences in the box.**

a) Is there any food you don't eat?
b) Would you like something to drink?
c) Would you like some more soup?
d) Anything else?
e) And have you had one of these yet?
f) Is there anything you especially like?

1 **A:** Eric, have you ever had *jiaozi*?
B: Yes, but I can never remember the different names.
A: (1) _____
B: Well, I really don't know...
A: OK. (2) _____
B: Well, I don't eat beef. But I like any kind of fish or vegetables.
A: Then let me order some food for you.

2 **A:** Good morning. Are you ready to order?
B: Yes, I am. Thank you. I'll have tomato soup and chicken wings, please.
A: (3) _____
B: I'll have an orange juice and some iced tea.
A: (4) _____
B: Could I have some apple pie?
A: Certainly.

3 **A:** (5) _____
B: Yes, please. It's delicious.
A: (6) _____ They're a kind of dumpling.
B: Mm, they look good. What's inside them?
A: Meat and vegetables.
B: Mm, they're really good!

Module 6

Eating together

5 Listen and number the pictures.

a



b



c



6 Listen again and choose the correct answer.

1 The person who went to Britain put his knife and fork on his plate because _____.

a) he finished his meal c) he did not like the food

b) he did not want to talk with knife and fork in his hand

2 The person who went to France offered everyone small dishes of food because _____.

a) she thought they were for everyone b) she was not polite c) she was not French

3 The person who had a Chinese meal drank from the finger bowl because _____.

a) it had lemon in it b) she was hungry c) she thought it was soup

7 Read the email and answer the questions.

FROM: Zhang Dawei

TO: Richard

SUBJECT: Eating customs in China

Dear Richard,

I'm so glad you're coming to China! Your mother tells me you're worried about what you should and shouldn't do as a guest in China. Here's some advice.

You will probably be invited to a dinner. There will be a lot of different dishes, not just three courses. You may find it difficult to use chopsticks if you haven't tried before. It's a good idea to get some practice beforehand. When the food is served, you should wait until you're invited to eat. The plates will be placed in the middle of the table for everyone to share. Take a little of everything and then have some more of the things you like.

Preparation of a big meal takes a long time and everything will look beautiful, so it's a good topic of conversation. You'd better join in the conversation and say how much you like it.

At the end of the meal, you will usually be served with fruit.

I hope this is helpful. Email me if you have any other questions.

Yours,

Zhang Dawei

1 What is Richard worried about?
2 How many courses are usual for a dinner in the West?
3 Why should Richard practise using chopsticks?
4 Why are the plates placed in the middle of the table in China?
5 Is it a good idea to talk about food during a meal in China? Why or why not?

Around the world

Birthday parties in the US

In the US, sixteenth birthday parties are usually important celebrations for teenagers. That is because the sixteenth birthday is their first step towards being an adult. Some of the parties are very big celebrations and cost a lot of money. Everyone dresses up and looks beautiful. These parties are usually held in hotels, and there are even music groups playing. People give gifts to the sixteen-year-olds. Some gifts can be very precious. The young people enjoy themselves at the parties with singing and dancing. Other parties are simpler and held at home. Sometimes families celebrate in other ways, such as going on a special trip together, or going to the cinema or a nice restaurant for a meal.



Module task: Describing an eating experience

8 Describe a special meal you have eaten. Think about:

- when and where you ate it
- who you were with
- why the meal was special
- what happened during the meal
- what happened at the end of the meal
- what the nicest thing about the experience was

Now write about your eating experience.

9 Work in groups and vote for the most interesting description.

Module 6

invitation /ˌɪnvɪ'teɪʃn/ *n.* 邀请；请柬 (48)
calendar /'kælɪndə/ *n.* 日历；历书 (48)
balloon /bə'luːn/ *n.* 气球 (48)
paint /peɪnt/ *v.* 绘画 (48)
heat /hiːt/ *v.* 使变热；给……加热 (48)
heat up 使变热；给……加热 (48)
knife /naɪf/ *n.* (*pl.* knives) 餐刀；刀具 (48)
fork /fɔːk/ *n.* 餐叉 (48)
spoon /spuːn/ *n.* 匙；勺子 (48)
cheeseburger /'tʃiːzˌbɜːgə/ *n.* 干酪汉堡包 (48)
Italian /ɪ'tæljən/ *adj.* 意大利的；意大利语的；意大利人的
n. 意大利语；意大利人 (48)
Westerner /'westənə/ *n.* 西方人 (50)
West /west/ *n.* 西方（尤指西欧和北美）(50)
serve /sɜːv/ *v.* 端上（食物和饮料）；服侍……进餐 (50)
similar /'sɪmɪlə/ *adj.* 相似的 (50)
wing /wɪŋ/ *n.* 翅膀；翼 (50)
lady /'leɪdi/ *n.* 女士；夫人；小姐 (50)
gentleman /'dʒentlmən/ *n.* 先生；男士 (50)
help yourself 随便做（或用）吧；请自便 (50)
cross /krɒs/ *adj.* 生气的 (50)

Module 7

achieve /ə'tʃiːv/ *v.* 成功；实现 (56)
including /ɪn'kluːdɪŋ/ *prep.* 包括；包含 (56)
speaker /'spiːkə/ *n.* 说某种语言的人 (56)
boss /bɒs/ *n.* 老板；上司 (58)
secretary /'sekrətri/ *n.* 秘书 (58)
quarter /'kwɔːtə/ *n.* 四分之一 (58)
industry /'ɪndəstri/ *n.* 制造业；工业 (58)
zero /'zɪərəʊ/ *n.* (数字) 零 (58)
Indian /'ɪndiən/ *n.* 印度人
adj. 印度的；印度文化的 (58)
type /taɪp/ *n.* 种；类；类型 (58)

Module 8

handbag /'hændˌbæg/ *n.* (女用) 小提包 (64)
beat /biːt/ *n.* 节拍；拍子 (64)
pardon /'pɑːdn/ *int.* [口] 对不起，请原谅（用于礼貌地请求别人重复自己没听清或不理解的话） (64)
intend /ɪn'tend/ *v.* 计划；打算 (64)
fetch /fetʃ/ *v.* (去) 取来；拿来 (64)
pancake /'pænˌkeɪk/ *n.* 薄烤饼；薄煎饼 (64)
rose /rəʊz/ *n.* 玫瑰；蔷薇 (66)
laugh at 嘲笑；对……一笑置之 (66)
kindness /'kaɪndnəs/ *n.* 善举；好意 (66)
give up 放弃（努力） (66)
try one's best 尽某人最大的努力 (66)
disappointed /ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ *adj.* 失望的；沮丧的 (66)

样书