Teacher of English: HANI ALI RABAH EL-HELOU
I just love it!

TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

1. Complete these sentences about you.
   1. I look just like my . . .
   2. I like my coffee . . .
   3. On Sundays, I like . . .
   4. After this class, I'd like to . . .
   5. When I'm on holiday, I enjoy . . .
   6. Yesterday evening, I decided to . . .

2. Tell the class some of the things you wrote.

A STUDENT VISITOR

Questions with like

1. Many students go to study in a foreign country. Do you know anyone who has studied abroad?

2. Sandy and her friend Nina in Melbourne, Australia, are talking about a student visitor from South Korea. Complete the conversation using these questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What does she like doing?</th>
<th>How is she now?</th>
<th>What's she like?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What does she look like?</td>
<td>What would she like to do?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sandy: Our student from Seoul arrived on Monday.
Nina: What's her name?
Sandy: Soon-hee.
Nina: That's a pretty name!
Sandy: I'll ask her tonight. She was a bit homesick at first, so I'm pretty sure she'll want to go out and make some friends.
Sandy: She's really nice. I'm sure we'll get on well. We seem to have a lot in common.
Nina: How do you know that already?
Sandy: Well, she likes dancing, and so do I. And we both like listening to the same kind of music.
Nina: Oh, she's OK. She called her parents and she felt much better after she'd spoken to them.
Sandy: Oh, that's good. I can't wait to meet her.

Listen and check. Practise the conversation with a partner.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1. Write a question from exercise 2 next to the correct definition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Tell me about her because I don't know anything about her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Tell me about her physical appearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Tell me about her interests and hobbies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Tell me about her preferences for tomorrow evening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Tell me about her health or happiness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Which questions use like as a verb? Which questions use like as a preposition?

PRACTICE

Talking about you

1. Ask and answer with a partner.
   - What do you like doing at the weekend?
   - Who do you look like in your family?
   - How are your parents and grandparents?
   - What's your best friend like?
   - What's your school like?
   - What does your teacher look like?

Listening and asking questions

2. T 6.3 Listen and tick (√) the question each person is answering.

   1. Do you like Thai food?
      - What's Thai food like?
      - What's Bridget like?
      - Who does Bridget look like?
      - What's Bridget like?
      - What's your brother like?
      - What's your brother like?
      - What does she like?
      - What does she look like?
      - What's the weather like there?
      - Do you like the weather there?
      - What does he look like?
      - What does he look like?
      - What do you like doing on holiday?
      - What was your holiday like?
      - What kind of books do you like?
      - What kind of books would you like?
I look just like my dog.
TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

1 Complete these sentences about you.

1 I look just like my . . .
2 I like my coffee . . .
3 On Sundays, I like . . .
4 After this class, I’d like to . . .
5 When I’m on holiday, I enjoy . . .
6 Yesterday evening, I decided to . . .
Sample answers

1. I look just like my mother.
2. I like my coffee black with one sugar.
3. On Sundays, I like staying in bed late.
4. After this class, I’d like to go for a coffee.
5. When I’m on holiday, I enjoy walking and sightseeing.
6. Yesterday evening, I decided to go to bed early.
Sandy and her friend Nina in Melbourne, Australia, are talking about a student visitor from South Korea. Complete the conversation using these questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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Sandy: Our student from Seoul arrived on Monday.
Nina: What’s her name?
Sandy: Soon-hee.
Nina: That’s a pretty name!
Sandy: She’s really nice. I’m sure we’ll get on well. We seem to have a lot in common.
Nina: How do you know that already?
Sandy: Well, she likes dancing, and so do I. And we both like listening to the same kind of music.
Nina: (3) __________
Sandy: Oh, she’s really pretty. She has big, brown eyes and long, dark hair.
Nina: Why don’t we do something with Soon-hee this weekend?
Sandy: What should we do? Get a pizza? Go clubbing? (4) __________
Nina: I’ll ask her tonight. She was a bit homesick at first, so I’m pretty sure she’ll want to go out and make some friends.
Nina: (5) __________
Sandy: Oh, she’s OK. She called her parents and she felt much better after she’d spoken to them.
Nina: Oh, that’s good. I can’t wait to meet her.
<table>
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<th>Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What’s she like?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What does she like doing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What does she look like?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What would she like to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. How is she now?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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## GRAMMAR SPOT

### Question Definition

1. **Write a question from exercise 2 next to the correct definition.**

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Tell me about her health or happiness.</td>
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</table>

2. Which questions use *like* as a verb? Which questions use *like* as a preposition?

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Grammar Reference 6.1–6.3 pp142–143
1–2 Do the first item as an example, then ask students in pairs to complete the rest.

**Answers**

a. What’s she like? (preposition)
b. What does she look like? (preposition)
c. What does she like doing? (verb)
d. What would she like to do? (verb)
e. How is she now?

Refer students to Grammar Reference 6.1–6.3 on SB pp142–143.
6.1 What ... like?

What is/are/was/were ... like? is used to ask about the permanent nature of people and things. It asks for a description or an impression or a comparison.

What’s the health service like in your country?
What are the new students like?
6.2 How ... ?

1. How ... ? is used to ask about the present condition of something that can change.

   How’s work these days?  It’s better than last year.
   How was the traffic this morning?  It was worse than usual.

To ask about the weather, we can use both questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How’s the weather</th>
<th>What’s the weather like</th>
<th>where you are?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2. How ... ? is also used to ask about people’s health and happiness.

   Compare:
   How’s Peter?  He’s fine.
   What’s Peter like?  He’s a nice guy. He’s quite tall, has dark hair ...

3. How ... ? is also used to ask about people’s reactions and feelings.

   How’s your meal?
   How’s your new job?
A THANK-YOU LETTER
Verb patterns

Soon-hee has returned home to Seoul. Read her letter and choose the correct verb form.

SOON-HEE

Seoul
December 15

Dear Sandy and Family,

I just wanted (a) to say / saying thank you for (b) to have / having me as your guest in your beautiful home. I had a great time. I really enjoyed (c) meeting / to meet your friends. You all made me (d) feel / feeling homesick. I can’t find the words to tell you how grateful I am. I’ll like (e) to call / calling you. What’s a good time to call?

You know that on my way home I stopped (f) to visit / visiting my aunt in Perth. It was so hot! It was over 40 degrees all the time but I absolutely loved it. My aunt wanted (g) that I stay / me to stay longer, but I wanted (h) to see / seeing my parents and my brother, Sang-chul. But she’s invited me (i) to go / going back and I’d love (j) to do / doing that. I’m thinking of (k) go / going next year.

Anyway, I’m looking forward to (l) hear / hearing from you very soon. Let me (m) to know / knowing if you ever want to visit Seoul. My brother and I could take you to a ‘norebang’ (a singing room). It’s a bit like karaoke! Love to you all,

Soon-hee

p.s. Do you like the picture of Sang-chul and me?

GRAMMAR SPOT
Verb patterns

1. Complete these examples from Soon-hee’s letter.
   a. I really enjoyed ______ your friends.
   b. I just wanted ______ thank you.
   c. My aunt wanted ______ longer.
   d. You all made ______ so welcome.
   e. Thank you ______ me as your guest.

2. Match a sentence with a picture.
   1. They stopped to talk to each other.
   2. They stopped talking to each other.

3. Listen to the sentences. Write each verb in the correct column in exercise 1.

   promise  succeed in  let
   tell        ask        help
   finish     need        hate
   forget     don’t mind  look forward to

   ![Verb patterns chart]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>verb + for</th>
<th>verb + for to</th>
<th>verb + for to no to</th>
<th>verb + to</th>
<th>verb + to no to</th>
<th>preposition + -ing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enjoyed</td>
<td>meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   What’s the difference in meaning between sentences 1 and 2?

   I soon stopped _______ homesick.
   I stopped _______ my aunt.

   ![Verb patterns exercise 1 answer]

   Verb patterns p158

PRACTICE

What’s the pattern?

1. Write the examples from Soon-hee’s letter on the chart.

   ![Verb patterns chart]

2. Listen to the sentences. Write each verb in the correct column in exercise 1.

   promise  succeed in  let
   tell        ask        help
   finish     need        hate
   forget     don’t mind  look forward to

   Check your answers on p158.

Discussing grammar

3. In these sentences, two verbs are correct and one is not. Tick (✓) the correct verbs.

   1. My father _______ to mend my bike.
      a. [✓] promised b. [X] couldn’t c. [X] tried
   2. She _______ her son to turn down his music.
      a. [X] asked b. [✓] wanted c. [X] made
   3. I _______ going on long walks.
      a. [X] refuse b. [X] can’t stand c. [✓] love
   4. We _______ to go shopping.
      a. [X] need b. [X] do love c. [✓] enjoy
   5. She _______ me do the cooking.
      a. [X] wanted b. [✓] made c. [X] helped
   6. I _______ working for the bank 20 years ago.
      a. [X] started b. [✓] stopped c. [X] decided

   4. Make correct sentences using the other verbs in exercise 3.
   My father couldn’t mend my bike.
A THANK-YOU LETTER
Verb patterns

Soon-hee has returned home to Seoul. Read her letter and choose the correct verb form.

Seoul
December 18

Dear Sandy and Family,
I just wanted (a) to say / saying to thank you for (b) to have / having me as your guest in your beautiful home. I had a great time. I really enjoyed (c) meeting / to meet your friends. You all made me (d) feel / feeling so welcome. You know how much I missed my family at first, but you were so kind that I soon stopped (e) to feel / feeling homesick. I can't wait to tell you how grateful I am. I'd like (f) to call / calling you. What's a good time to call?

You know that on my way home I stopped (g) to visit / visiting my aunt in Perth. It was so hot! It was over 30 degrees all the time but I absolutely loved it. My aunt wanted (h) that I stay / me to stay longer, but I wanted (i) to see / seeing my parents and my brother, Sang-chul. But she's invited me (j) to go / going back and I'd love (k) to do / doing that. I'm thinking of (l) go / going next year.

Anyway, I'm looking forward to (m) hear / hearing from you very soon. Let me (n) to know / knowing if you ever want to visit Seoul. My brother and I could take you to a 'noraebang' (a singing room). It's a bit like karaoke!

Love to you all,

Soon-hee

p.s. Do you like the picture of Sang-chul and me?

PRACTICE

1 Write the examples from Soon-hee's letter on the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>-ing</th>
<th>verb + for</th>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>verb + to</th>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>verb + to</th>
<th>infinitive (no to)</th>
<th>preposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enjoyed</td>
<td>meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Listen to the sentences. Write each verb in the correct column in exercise 1.

promise  succeed in  let
tell      need      help
finish    don't mind  hate
forget    look forward to

Check your answers on p158.

Discussing grammar

3 In these sentences, two verbs are correct and one is not. Tick (√) the correct verbs.

1 My father √promised □ couldn't □ tried
2 She √asked □ wanted □ made
3 I √refuse □ can't stand □ love
4 We √need □ don't love □ enjoy
5 She √wanted □ made □ helped
6 I √decided □ started □ stopped

4 Make correct sentences using the other verbs in exercise 3.
My father couldn't mend my bike.
Dear Sandy and family,

I just wanted (1) to say / saying thank you for (2) to have / having me as your guest in your beautiful home. I had a great time. I really enjoyed (3) meeting / to meet your friends. You all made me (4) feel / to feel so welcome. You know how much I missed my family at first, but you were so kind that I soon stopped (5) to feel / feeling homesick. I can't find the words to tell you how grateful I am. I'd like (6) to call / calling you. What's a good time to call?
Dear Sandy and family,

I just wanted (1) to say / saying thank you for (2) to have / having me as your guest in your beautiful home. I had a great time. I really enjoyed (3) meeting / to meet your friends. You all made me (4) feel / to feel so welcome. You know how much I missed my family at first, but you were so kind that I soon stopped (5) to feel / feeling homesick. I can't find the words to tell you how grateful I am. I'd like (6) to call / calling you. What's a good time to call?
You know that on my way home I stopped (7) to visit / visiting my aunt in Perth. It was so hot! It was over 35 degrees all the time but I absolutely loved it. My aunt wanted (8) that I stay / me to stay longer, but I wanted (9) to see / seeing my parents and my brother, Sang-chul. But she's invited me (10) to go / going back and I'd love (11) to do / to doing that. I'm thinking of (12) go / going next year.
You know that on my way home I stopped
(7) to visit / visiting my aunt in Perth. It was
so hot! It was over 35 degrees all the time
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But she's invited me (10) to go / going back and I'd love
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next year.
Anyway, I'm looking forward to hearing from you very soon. Let me know if you ever want to visit Seoul. My brother and I could take you to a 'norebang' (a singing room). It's a bit like karaoke!

Love to you all,

Soon-hee

p.s. Do you like the picture of Sang-chul and me?
Anyway, I'm looking forward to hearing from you very soon. Let me know if you ever want to visit Seoul. My brother and I could take you to a 'norebang' (a singing room). It's a bit like karaoke!

Love to you all,

Soon-hee

p.s. Do you like the picture of Sang-chul and me?
Verb patterns

1. Complete these examples from Soon-hee’s letter.
   
a. I really enjoyed ______ your friends.
   
b. I just wanted ______ ______ thank you.
   
c. My aunt wanted ______ ______ ______ longer.
   
d. You all made ______ ______ so welcome.
   
e. Thank you ______ ______ me as your guest.
Answers

a. I really enjoyed meeting your friends.
b. I just wanted to say thank you.
c. My aunt wanted me to stay longer.
d. You all made me feel so welcome.
e. Thank you for having me as your guest.
2 Match a sentence with a picture.
1. They stopped to talk to each other.
2. They stopped talking to each other.

What’s the difference in meaning between sentences 1 and 2?

3 Complete these examples from the letter.
I soon stopped ______ homesick.
I stopped ______ my aunt.

Verb patterns p158
Answers

a 1 *stopped* + infinitive means that they stopped (interrupted) the activity – i.e. shopping – in order to talk to each other. They stopped, then they talked.

b 2 *stopped* + *-ing* means that they stopped doing the activity. They were talking, then they stopped.

Answers

I soon stopped **feeling** homesick. (I was homesick, then I felt better.)

I stopped **to visit** my aunt. (I interrupted my journey to visit her.)
Write the examples from Soon-hee’s letter on the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb + -ing</th>
<th>verb + to + infinitive</th>
<th>verb + sb + to + infinitive</th>
<th>verb + sb + infinitive (no to)</th>
<th>preposition + -ing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enjoyed meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Answers

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enjoyed meeting</td>
<td>wanted to say</td>
<td>wanted me to stay</td>
<td>made me feel</td>
<td>(thank you) for having</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stopped feeling</td>
<td>would like to call</td>
<td>invited me to go</td>
<td>let me know</td>
<td>(thinking) of going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stopped to visit</td>
<td>wanted to go</td>
<td></td>
<td>(looking forward) to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hearing</td>
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Listen to the sentences. Write each verb in the correct column in exercise 1.

promise  succeed in  let

tell  ask  help

finish  need  hate

forget  don’t mind  look forward to

Check your answers on p158.

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# Answers and Transcripts

<table>
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<td>let</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>forget</td>
<td>ask</td>
<td>help</td>
<td>(look forward) to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hate</td>
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3 In these sentences, two verbs are correct and one is not. Tick (✓) the correct verbs.

1. My father ________ to mend my bike.
   a  ✓ promised  b  ☐ couldn’t  c  ✓ tried

2. She ________ her son to turn down his music.
   a  ☐ asked  b  ☐ wanted  c  ☐ made

3. I ________ going on long walks.
   a  ☐ refuse  b  ☐ can’t stand  c  ☐ love

4. We ________ to go shopping.
   a  ☐ need  b  ☐ ’d love  c  ☐ enjoy

5. She ________ me do the cooking.
   a  ☐ wanted  b  ☐ made  c  ☐ helped

6. I ________ working for the bank 20 years ago.
   a  ☐ started  b  ☐ stopped  c  ☐ decided
Answers

1. My father couldn’t mend my bike.
2. She made her son turn down his music.
3. I refuse to go on long walks.
4. We enjoy going shopping.
5. She wanted me to do the cooking.
6. I decided to work for the bank 20 years ago.
READING AND SPEAKING

The world's favourite food

1 Do you know any typical dishes from these countries? Discuss with the class.
   - Spain
   - Japan
   - Mexico
   - Italy
   - Hungary
   - the United States
   - Germany
   - China
   - England

Can you think of any foods that might be popular in all of the countries above?

2 Which of these are fish or seafood?
   - oil
garlic
   - anchovies
eel
   - squid
   - herring
   - salmon
   - peas
   - shrimp
   - pineapple
   - bacon
   - tuna
   - sweetcorn

T 6.1 Listen and repeat.

3 Work in groups. Read the text quickly and find the foods in exercise 2. How many other foods can you find?

4 Read the text again and answer the questions.
   - What do McDonald's Golden Arches span the globe mean?
   - What are the similarities and differences between the hamburger and the pizza?
   - What year was pizza invented?
   - Which came first, pizza or hamburger? Are they different from pizza?
   - Why are Mexico and Peru important in the development of pizza?
   - What do the Italian flag and a Pizza Margherita have in common?
   - When and how did pizza become really popular in the United States?

5 Work in groups. Read Pizza Trivia again and make questions. How many...? How much...? Which month...? Where and when...? Which toppings...?

Close your books. Ask and answer questions.

What do you think?
- Which facts in Pizza Trivia do you find most interesting? Why?
- Why do different countries prefer such different toppings?
- Do you like pizza? What are your favourite toppings?
- What are the most popular places to eat in your country? Why?
- What is your favourite place to eat?

Language work

Study the text and find an example of:
- like used as a verb
- like used as a preposition
- verb + -ing form
- verb + infinitive
- adjective + infinitive

PIZZA TRIVIA

1 Americans eat 350 slices of pizza per second.
2 There are 61,269 pizzerias in the United States.
3 Pizza is a $30 billion per year industry.
4 October is national pizza month in the United States.
5 The world's first pizzeria, the Antica Pizzeria Port'Alba, which opened in Naples in 1830, is still there.
6 Pizza Hut has over 12,000 restaurants and takeaway outlets in over 90 countries.
7 In America, pepperoni is the favourite topping. Anchovies is the least favourite.
8 In Japan, eel and squid are favourites. In Russia it's red herring, salmon, and onions.
9 In Brazil, they like green peas on their pizza. In Australia the favourites are shrimp and pineapple.
10 The French love bacon and crème fraîche on theirs. The English love tuna and sweetcorn.
So you thought the hamburger was the world’s most popular fast food? After all, McDonald’s Golden Arches span the globe. But no, there is another truly universal fast food, the ultimate fast food. It’s easy to make, easy to serve, much more varied than the hamburger, can be eaten with the hands, and it’s delivered to your front door or served in fancy restaurants. It’s been one of America’s favourite foods for over 50 years. It is, of course, the pizza.

1. What does McDonald’s Golden Arches span the globe mean?
   - The McDonald’s sign is found worldwide.

2. What are the similarities and differences between the hamburger and the pizza?
   - They are both popular, universal fast foods. Pizza is easier to make and serve and is more varied.
A BRIEF HISTORY OF PIZZA

It’s kind of silly to talk about the moment when pizza was ‘invented’. It gradually evolved over the years, but one thing’s for certain – it’s been around for a very long time. The idea of using pieces of flat, round bread as plates came from the Greeks. They called them ‘plakuntos’ and ate them with various simple toppings such as oil, garlic, onions, and herbs. The Romans enjoyed eating something similar and called it ‘picea’.

3 What year was pizza invented?

4 Which came first, picea or plakuntos? How are they different from pizza?
A brief HISTORY OF PIZZA

It’s kind of silly to talk about the moment when pizza was ‘invented’. It gradually evolved over the years, but one thing’s for certain – it’s been around for a very long time. The idea of using pieces of flat, round bread as plates came from the Greeks. They called them ‘plakuntos’ and ate them with various simple toppings such as oil, garlic, onions, and herbs. The Romans enjoyed eating something similar and called it ‘picea’.

3 What year was pizza invented?

3 Nobody knows. It evolved over the years.

4 Which came first, picea or plakuntos? How are they different from pizza?

4 Plakuntos came first. They were eaten with simple toppings, like oil and garlic.
By about 1000 A.D. in the city of Naples, ‘picea’ had become ‘pizza’ and people were experimenting with more toppings: cheese, ham, anchovies, and finally the tomato, brought to Italy from Mexico and Peru in the sixteenth century. Naples became the pizza capital of the world. In 1889, King Umberto I and Queen Margherita heard about pizza and asked to try it. They invited pizza maker, Raffaele Esposito, to make it for them. He decided to make the pizza like the Italian flag, so he used red tomatoes, white mozzarella cheese, and green basil leaves. The Queen loved it and the new pizza was named ‘Pizza Margherita’ in her honour.

5 Why are Mexico and Peru important in the development of pizza?

6 What do the Italian flag and a Pizza Margherita have in common?
By about 1000 A.D. in the city of Naples, ‘picea’ had become ‘pizza’ and people were experimenting with more toppings: cheese, ham, anchovies, and finally the tomato, brought to Italy from Mexico and Peru in the sixteenth century. Naples became the pizza capital of the world. In 1889, King Umberto I and Queen Margherita heard about pizza and asked to try it. They invited pizza maker, Raffaele Esposito, to make it for them. He decided to make the pizza like the Italian flag, so he used red tomatoes, white mozzarella cheese, and green basil leaves. The Queen loved it and the new pizza was named ‘Pizza Margherita’ in her honour.

5 Why are Mexico and Peru important in the development of pizza?

5 Tomatoes came from Mexico and Peru.

6 What do the Italian flag and a Pizza Margherita have in common?

6 They are the same colours – red, white, and green.
Pizza migrated to America with the Italians at the end of the nineteenth century. The first pizzeria in the United States was opened in 1905 at 53½ Spring Street, New York City, by Gennaro Lombardi. But the popularity of pizza really exploded when American soldiers returned from Italy after World War II and raved about ‘that great Italian dish’. Americans are now the greatest producers and consumers of pizza in the world.

7 When and how did pizza become really popular in the United States?
Pizza migrated to America with the Italians at the end of the nineteenth century. The first pizzeria in the United States was opened in 1905 at 53½ Spring Street, New York City, by Gennaro Lombardi. But the popularity of pizza really exploded when American soldiers returned from Italy after World War II and raved about ‘that great Italian dish’. Americans are now the greatest producers and consumers of pizza in the world.

7 When and how did pizza become really popular in the United States?

7 It became popular after World War II when soldiers returning from Italy raved about the dish.
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PIZZA
TRIVIA

1. Americans eat 350 slices of pizza per second.
2. There are 61,269 pizzerias in the United States.
3. Pizza is a $30 billion per year industry.
4. October is national pizza month in the United States.
5. The world’s first pizzeria, the Antica Pizzeria Port’Alba, which opened in Naples in 1830, is still there.

5 Work in groups. Read Pizza Trivia again and make questions.
   How many . . . ?    How much . . . ?    Which month . . . ?
   Where and when . . . ? Which toppings . . . ?
Suggested questions

1. How many slices of pizza do Americans eat per second?
2. How many pizzerias are there in the United States?
3. How much money does the pizza industry make per year?
4. Which month is national pizza month?
5. Where and when did the first pizzeria open?
6 Pizza Hut has over 12,000 restaurants and takeaway outlets in over 90 countries.

7 In America, pepperoni is the favourite topping. Anchovies is the least favourite.

8 In Japan, eel and squid are favourites.
   In Russia it’s red herring, salmon, and onions.

9 In Brazil, they like green peas on their pizza.
   In Australia the favourites are shrimp and pineapple.

10 The French love bacon and crème fraîche on theirs. The English love tuna and sweetcorn.

5 Work in groups. Read Pizza Trivia again and make questions.
   How many . . . ?
   How much . . . ?
   Where and when . . . ?
   Which month . . . ?
   Which toppings . . . ?
6. How many restaurants and delivery/takeaway outlets does Pizza Hut have?

7. Which is the favourite/least favourite topping in the US?

8. Which toppings are the most popular/Which are the favourite toppings in Japan/Russia?

9. Which toppings do they like in Brazil/Australia?

10. Which toppings do the French/English like/do they like in France/England?
VOCABULARY
Adjectives for food, towns, and people

1 In each group, four of the adjectives cannot go with the noun. Which ones?

- junk
- fast
- delicious
- tasty
- fresh
- plain
- tasteful
disgusting
- home-grown
- vegetarian
- wealthy
- staring
- excited
- old
- university
- young
- modern
- busy
- agricultural
- small
- capital
- industrial
- historic
- small
- young
- sophisticated
- long
- elderly
- antique
- bored
- boring
- shy
- starved
- wealthy
- sociable
- outgoing
- tall
- crowded

2 Complete the conversations with adjectives from exercise 1. Where necessary, use the comparative or superlative forms.

1 A Nick’s really quiet and ___________. He never says a word.
      B Yeah, his brother is much ___________.

2 A What’s Carrie’s boyfriend like?
      B Well, he’s ___________, dark, and handsome, but he’s not very polite. In fact, he’s even ___________ than Carrie!

3 A How was your lunch?
      B Ugh! It was awful. The pizza was ___________. We were really ___________, but we still couldn’t eat it!

4 A Mmm! These tomatoes are really ___________. Did you grow them yourselves?
      B Yes, we did. All our vegetables are ___________.

5 A Did you have a good time in London?
      B We had a great time. There’s so much to do. It’s a really ___________ city. And there are so many people from all over the world. I think it’s nearly as ___________ as New York.

T 6.6 Listen and check. Practise the conversations with a partner.

Talking about you


LISTENING AND SPEAKING
New York and London

1 Look at the pictures of New York and London. Write down what you know about these cities. Compare your lists as a class. Has anyone been to either city?

2 Work in two groups.

   Group A T 6.7 Listen to Justin and Cinda who are English but live and work in New York.

   Group B T 6.8 Listen to Alan, an American, who lives and works in London.

   What do they say about these things?
   • people
   • work/holidays
   • shops
   • places
   • getting around
   • food

3 Find a partner from the other group. Compare your information.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH
Signs and sounds

1 Where would you see these things written?

   a) Coats and other articles left at owner’s risk.

   b) PLEASE WAIT TO BE SEATED

   c) Pay and Display

   d) Irritant

   e) Arrivals

   f) KEEP CLEAR

   g) Lights

   h) Smoking causes fatal diseases

2 Where would you hear these things?

   a) Coming up next — traffic, news, and the weather.

   b) Please listen carefully to the following options. To purchase tickets for today’s performance, press one . . .

   c) Please place your tray tables in their fully upright and locked positions.

   d) How would you like the money?

   e) We apologize for the delay on the 18.13 service.
Adjectives for food, towns, and people

1. In each group, **four** of the adjectives cannot go with the noun. Which ones?

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**Food:** disgusted, wealthy, tasteful, starving
1. In each group, four of the adjectives cannot go with the noun. Which ones?

**Town:** young, antique, excited, capital
1 In each group, four of the adjectives cannot go with the noun. Which ones?

People: expensive, antique, long, crowded
2 Complete the conversations with adjectives from exercise 1. Where necessary, use the comparative or superlative forms.

1  A Nick’s really quiet and _________. He never says a word.
   B Yeah, his brother is much _________  _________.

2  A What’s Carrie’s boyfriend like?
   B Well, he’s _________, dark, and handsome, but he’s not very polite. In fact, he’s even ________ than Carrie!
Answers and tapescript

1. A Nick’s really quiet and shy. He never says a word.
   B Yeah, his brother is much more outgoing.

2. A What’s Carrie’s boyfriend like?
   B Well, he’s tall, dark, and handsome, but he’s not very polite. In fact, he’s even ruder than Carrie!
3 A How was your lunch?
   B Ugh! It was awful. The pizza was ________. We were really ________, but we still couldn’t eat it!

4 A Mmm! These tomatoes are really ________.
   B Did you grow them yourselves?
   A Yes, we did. All our vegetables are ________.

5 A Did you have a good time in London?
   B We had a great time. There’s so much to do. It’s a really ________ city. And there are so many people from all over the world. I think it’s nearly as ________ as New York.
3 A How was your lunch?
   B Ugh! It was awful. The pizza was disgusting. We were really starving, but we still couldn’t eat it!

4 A Mmm! These tomatoes are really delicious. Did you grow them yourselves?
   B Yes, we did. All our vegetables are home-grown.

5 A Did you have a good time in London?
   B We had a great time. There’s so much to do. It’s a really exciting city. And there are so many people from all over the world. I think it’s nearly as cosmopolitan as New York.
2 Where would you hear these things?

- Coming up next – traffic, news, and the weather.
- Please listen carefully to the following options. To purchase tickets for today’s performance, press one ...
- Please place your tray tables in their fully upright and locked positions.
- How would you like the money?
- Just looking, thanks.
- We apologize for the delay on the 18.13 service.
Answers

Coming up next ... : on the radio
Please listen ... : on a telephone booking line
Please place your tray ... : on a plane
How would you ... : in a bank
Just looking ... : said in reply to a sales assistant asking Can I help you?
We apologize ... : on a station announcement
6 I just love it!

like • Verb patterns • Describing food, towns, and people

Unit 6