

Unidade 9 - Aprofundamento

Food vocabulary

Names of food in English

Food is the nourishment that people and animals eat or drink to survive. Food supply energy and nutrition. It consists of protein, carbohydrates, fat vitamins, water and minerals. Food is generally produced from animals and plants by means of farming or agriculture. Liquids that we get as a source of nourishment is called "drinks" or "beverages".

After this brief explanation let's learn food vocabulary in English. We have many games, vocabulary activities and quizzes to help you learn it. Here we go.



FOOD-I

CHART



PISTACHIO NUTS

ALMONDS

PEANUTS

WALNUT

CASHEWNUTS

RAISINS



TEA

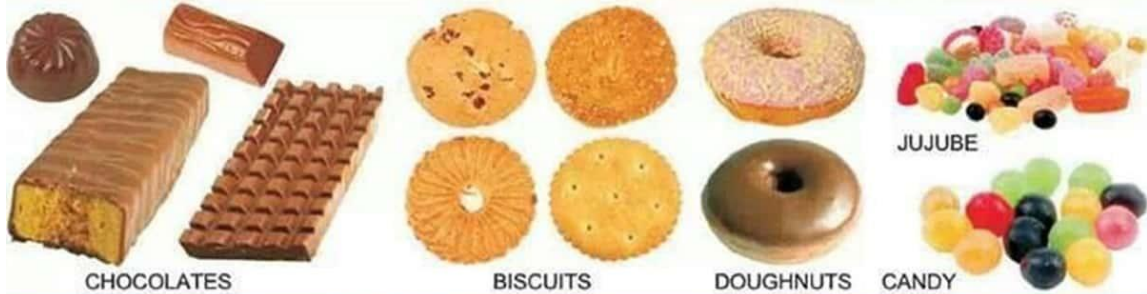
COFFEE

MILK

ORANGE JUICE

MINERAL WATER

COLA DRINK



CHOCOLATES

BISCUITS

DOUGHNUTS

JUJUBE

CANDY



BREAD & JAM

BUTTER

BREAD AND BUNS

SANDWICH

CHEESE



PASTRY

CAKE

FRUIT TART

CREAM ROLL

SUNDAE

ICE-CREAMS



Mushrooms



Turnips



Avocados



Limes



Onions



White Corn



Green Apples



Green Peas



Parsnips



Broccoflower



Green Grapes



Arugula



Potatoes



Broccoli



Honeydew



Asparagus



Shallots



Broccoli Rabe



Kiwifruit



Artichokes

Types of Food

There are many types of food such as Meat, Poultry & Seafoods, Fast Food, Fruits, Vegetables, ...

Meat, Poultry & Seafood

Meat is animal flesh that is eaten as food. Humans have hunted and killed animals for meat. The advent of civilization allowed the domestication of animals. They are:

- Chickens
- Sheep
- Pigs
- Cattle.

Poultry are domesticated birds kept by humans for their eggs, their meat or their feathers.

Seafood is any form of sea life regarded as food by humans. Seafood includes:

- Fish
- Shellfish.

 <p>meat</p>	 <p>cucumber</p>	 <p>egg</p>	 <p>chips</p>
 <p>fish</p>	 <p>bagel</p>	 <p>bacon</p>	 <p>muffin</p>
 <p>pasta</p>	 <p>pizza</p>	 <p>soup</p>	 <p>rice</p>
 <p>salad</p>	 <p>sandwich</p>	 <p>crisps</p>	 <p>tomato</p>

Beverages



coffee



water



cappuccino



juice



milk-shake



tea



beer



soda



cocktails



wine

For detailed information you can visit [list of food on Wikipedia by clicking here](#)



Order a meal

1. Ask If You Can Get Something

Being polite goes a long way in any language.

When most native speakers order something, instead of saying, *"I want ___"*, they'll ask *"can I get ___"*

This sounds less demanding and can help the flow of the conversation. Firstly, if they don't have what you want, it sounds more natural to change your order. Second, it makes you sound more polite to the person you're ordering from.

Here are a few examples. Imagine you're in a cafe and you'd like to get a drip coffee (this is coffee which is prepared by dripping hot water through coffee in a filter).

1. *"Can I get a drip coffee, please?"*
2. *"May I have a drip coffee, please?"*
3. *"Do you have drip coffee?"*
4. *"Can I order a drip coffee?"*

They're all questions instead of demands. Especially when talking to strangers, you want to sound more *passive* (casual and polite). If the answer to your request is "no" for any reason, you can quickly change your mind and say something like, *"oh, alright. Then can I have an Americano, please?"* (Americano is a coffee drink made from espresso and hot water.) The reply will usually be something like, *"Yes, you can. Anything else?"*

2. Start Off With a Greeting

Again, politeness is everything when ordering.

Most places, in the United States especially, have employees who are paid mostly through tips. Tips are based on how well they provided service. This means that the employees will try hard to make you happy.

Usually, when you go to the counter to order they will say **“hello”** and they might ask **“how are you today?”**

You always want to return their **“hello”** and ask **“how are you?”** If they don't say “hello” first when you get to the counter, it sounds most natural to order by saying, **“hi, can I get a ___?”**

This is the best way to start an order because it shows respect for the employee. You can choose any friendly greeting to start off the conversation, like **hello, hi, hey** or **how's it going?** (listed in order from most formal to most casual).

Usually, you'll want to match the level of formality to the person who talks first. This means if they say **“hi”**, then you say **“hi.”** If they say **“hello”**, then so do you!

3. For Here or To Go

In some countries the expression for taking your food with you outside the restaurant, is **to go** or **take out**.

However, **to go** is usually used for both drinks and food (and anything else you might consume), while **take out** is only used for food. **To go** is far more commonly used by English speakers. When you want to order your food and take it with you, there are a few options.

“Can I get this to go?”

“I'd like the Spaghetti and Meatballs, to go please.”

“Can I have the Fried Rice and Egg Rolls? Take out.”

If a place says that they have take out, they'll probably ask you if your order is **“for here or to go”**. If they don't ask you that, make sure you tell them what you want before paying. (Some places charge different amounts depending on which one you choose.)

If you want to eat in the restaurant you simply say, **“for here”** or **“for here, please.”**

4. Yeah or Yes

Some people say that using **yeah** isn't a very polite way to talk, but it's way more casual and comfortable for most native English speakers.

If you're in a formal restaurant or hotel cafe, you will want to use **"yes"**. If you're in any casual dining place, it's not necessary. If your answer is yes to any question, you can nod your head (up and down a little) and reply with **yeah, yep, sure** or an **mhmm** sound. This is all about the tone of how you say it.

If you're smiling and happily say **"yeah"** it isn't rude. If you're not paying attention and mumble **"yeah"**, it's then considered rude. Here are some examples of casual alternatives (different choices) to yes.

"Is that all you'll be ordering?"

"Yeah."

"Would you like this to go?"

"Yep."

Another note is that when you do use **"yes"** to answer a question about adding anything, you want to say, **"yes, please"**. However, **"yeah, please"** sounds a bit awkward.

"Would you like cheese with that?"

"Yes, please."

"Would you like whipped cream?"

"Yes, please."

These words are generally said together quickly as if they were one long word. Because it's a phrase, you say the words close together instead of including the pause. The longer you pause between the two the more formal, and eventually awkward, it'll sound. The same can be said about **"No, thank you"**.

5. Always Be Prepared for Extra Questions

Especially when you go to a sit-down restaurant (this is a term for any restaurant that isn't fast food or take out, but it doesn't have to be anything expensive either) you may have more questions asked while ordering and after ordering.

Sometimes after ordering, you may want to quickly walk away to go sit down. Or, if you're ordering multiple things, you may try to list everything you want to order at once with a group. Instead, it's best to pause for a short amount of time after ordering each item. That way, the employee can ask you more questions!

When ordering a coffee, you may need to specify if you'd like it iced (cold) or hot, or what size you want. Some places will ask you if you want cream and sugar, and then they'll add it for you. If you order eggs or steak you need to answer how you'd like them cooked. Eggs may be **scrambled** (mixed up and cooked in little bits), **omelettes** (cooked in a circle and

folded), **over easy** (a simple fried egg) and **sunny side up** (fried egg cooked only on the bottom side, so the **yolk** — the yellow part — on top stays liquid).

You may be asked if you'd like any **fillings** (cheese, meat, vegetables and other things to put inside the egg) or **side dishes** (smaller plates of food which accompanies the main meal). You may also be asked if you want something on top of your food, a certain preparation style for your food, if you'd like to order any desserts and much more.

When the time comes to pay for the meal, they may ask you if you're paying with credit, debit or cash. Always give time to let the employee ask these things.

If you know they'll ask certain questions, you may want to state those answers beforehand to save them the trouble. Say what size order you want, or how you'd like your coffee. Ask for a steak and tell them if you want it cooked **well done** (cooked thoroughly), **medium** (average) or **rare** (less cooked, still red inside).

Always be polite and answer these questions, and never forget to end with a **"thank you"**

6. Practice Ordering Food in English (Before You Leave Home!)

Talk to yourself in the mirror, or simply talk out loud. Try using all these English phrases before you need to use them, so you'll be ready when the time comes to order.

Now that we've talked about the different tips, let's try putting them together in one sample conversation that you can use to practice.

"Hello, welcome to The Coffee House. How are you today?"

"Hello, I'm pretty good, how are you?"

"I'm great, thanks for asking. What can I get for you today?"

"Can I get a large coffee, please? With cream and sugar."

"Yes, is that all for you today?"

"Yeah."

"Would you like to try our new chocolate scone?"

"No, thank you."

"Alright, one large coffee. Your total is \$2.50. Will that be cash or card?"

"Card, please."

"Please sign...here's your receipt."

"Thank you."

"Please wait at the counter over there for your coffee. Thank you, have a nice day!"

"Thank you, you too."

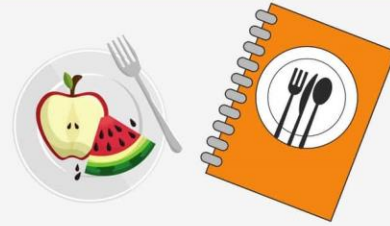
I hope these tips will help you next time you're ordering in English. Remember, it's more about the way you say things (your tone) than the words themselves. When said in a light tone with a smile, anything will seem more polite and natural. Also, remember to speak loudly and clearly in any food or drink environment, so that the employees can understand you.

Restaurant English

ORDERING 1

Waiter/ Waitress:

- Can I take your order, Sir/ Madam?
- Are you ready to order?
- What would you like to start with?
- Anything to drink?
- Do you want a salad with it?
- How would you like your steak?
- Do you want vegetables with it?
- Why don't you try the pizza?
- Can I start you off with anything to drink?
- May I get you anything to drink?
- What would you like for dessert?
- Do you want a dessert?
- What would you like to drink with your meal?



- Can I get you a drink while you're waiting?
- Would you like any coffee?
- Would you like an appetizer?
- Would you like to order anything else?
- Can I get you anything else?
- What did you want to order?
- Would you like coffee or tea with your dessert?
- Would you like dessert after your meal?
- Would you like to see our dessert menu?
- Would you like to try our dessert special?
- Would you like to finish your evening with us with some dessert?
- Would you like any wine with that?

Restaurant English

Customer:

- Could you bring us the menu, please?
- Yes, can I see the dessert menu please?
- No, thanks. I am full after the meal.
- The menu, please.
- What's on the menu?
- Do you have a set menu?
- Could you bring us the salt/ pepper/ ketchup/ vinegar, please?
- I'll have the soup as a starter.
- I'll have the steak for the main course.
- That's all, thank you.
- May I have some water, please?
- May I get an order of barbeque wings?
- That'll be all for now.
- I would like a Coke.



ORDERING 2



- Yes, please. May I get a glass of lemonade?
- I would like to order my food now.
- We'd like to order a cheeseburger and some fries.
- We'll have the chicken and the vegetable pasta, please.
- Just some water, please.
- Let's have 4 coffees, please.
- We would like 2 coffees and 2 teas.
- We'd like a little longer, please.

If there are problems with the order, the waiter/ waitress can say:

- I don't think we have anymore steak left. I'll check with the kitchen.
- I'm sorry, but the king prawn soup is finished.
- Sorry, the hamburgers are off.

Describe a meal

My favourite meal, by Jonathan Jones

My favourite meal is breakfast. From Monday to Friday I go to school early **so** I have a quick breakfast. I usually have cereals with milk or sometimes I have toast and jam, **but** the weekend is different!

On Saturdays and Sundays, my dad cooks an English breakfast for everyone in our family. A typical English breakfast is egg, bacon, sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms and baked beans (beans in tomato sauce). Then we have toast and jam. I drink orange juice **and** my mum and dad drink tea or coffee. I love breakfast at the weekend **because** I have breakfast with my whole family.



Top Tips for writing

Linking words: when do we use these words?

and = before a similar idea

but = before a different idea

because = before a reason

so = before a result

Grammar

Some and Any

We use **SOME** and **ANY** with **plural nouns** and **uncountable nouns**.

Some is generally used in **positive** sentences.

Any is generally used in **negative** sentences.

- I have **some information** for you about flights to Paris.
(Positive - Uncountable)
- I don't have **any information** for you about flights to Paris.
(Negative - Uncountable)
- We met **some friends** for drinks after work yesterday.
(Positive - Plural Countable)
- I didn't see **any friends** there on Thursday.
(Negative - Plural Countable)
- I think he will have **some time** to speak to you today.
(Positive - Uncountable)
- I don't think he will have **any time** to speak to you today.
(Negative - Uncountable)

You can also use **SOME** and **ANY** in a sentence without a noun if the meaning of the sentence is clear.

- I didn't eat any salad but Peter ate **some**. (salad)
- Sean took lots of photos of the mountains but Emma didn't take **any**. (photos)

Questions with Some and Any

Generally, we use **ANY** in questions.

- Do you know **any** famous people?
- Do you have **any** children?

But, **SOME** is used in the following circumstances:

1. When we are offering something.

- Would you like **some coffee**?
- Do you want **some sugar** for your coffee?

2. When we are asking for something.

- Could I have **some salt**, please?
- Can I have **some fries** with that?

3. When we are suggesting something.

- Why don't we watch **some movies** on TV tonight?
- Why don't you give her **some advice**?

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Sean took lots of photos of the mountains but Emma didn't take **any**. (photos)

Some and Any

Statement	Negative	Question
There's some milk in the fridge.	We don't have any soda.	Do you have any fruit juice?

We use *some* and *any* before a noun to talk about quantities

*There are **some** onions in the cupboard.* = an amount (e.g., two or more)

*There aren't **any** onions in the cupboard.* = no amount (i.e., zero)

We normally use *some* in positive statements and *any* with negatives and questions. But we can also use *some* with requests with *can / could*:

Can / Could *I have **some** water, please?*

You can also use *some* and *any* without a noun when you know what the person is talking about:

A: Is there any milk?

B: Yes, there is some in the fridge. (*some* = some milk)

A: Can I have an apple?

B: Sorry, but I don't have any. (*any* = any apples)

Countable and uncountable nouns



Do you know how to use *a*, *some*, *any*, *much* and *many*?

Count Nouns and Non-count Nouns	
Count Nouns (plural ending -s)	Non-count Nouns
Some nouns are countable. You can count them and they can become plural. They have a singular and plural form: <i>chair</i> → <i>chairs</i> , <i>carrot</i> → <i>carrots</i> , <i>pen</i> → <i>pens</i>	Other nouns are non-count. You cannot count them, and they are always singular: <i>rice</i> , <i>water</i> , <i>information</i>
Count nouns take singular and plural verbs: <i>The apple is red. The apples are red.</i>	Non-count nouns only take a singular verb: <i>The water is hot.</i>

Look at these examples to see how to use countable and uncountable nouns in a sentence.

- I'm making a cup of tea.*
- There's some money on the table.*
- Have we got any bread?*
- How many chairs do we need?*
- How much milk have we got?*

Try this exercise to test your grammar.

Grammar explanation

Nouns can be countable or uncountable. Countable nouns can be counted, e.g. *an apple, two apples, three apples*, etc. Uncountable nouns cannot be counted, e.g. *air, rice, water*, etc. When you learn a new noun, you should check if it is countable or uncountable and note how it is used in a sentence.

Countable nouns

For positive sentences we can use *a/an* for singular nouns or *some* for plurals.

*There's **a** man at the door.*
*I have **some** friends in New York.*

For negatives we can use *a/an* for singular nouns or *any* for plurals.

*I don't have **a** dog.*
*There aren't **any** seats.*

Uncountable nouns

Here are some examples of uncountable nouns:

<i>bread</i>	<i>rice</i>	<i>coffee</i>	<i>information</i>
<i>money</i>	<i>advice</i>	<i>luggage</i>	<i>furniture</i>

We use *some* with uncountable nouns in positive sentences and *any* with negatives.

*There's **some** milk in the fridge.*
*There isn't **any** coffee.*

Questions

In questions we use *a/an*, *any* or *how many* with countable nouns.

Is there **an** email address to write to?
Are there **any** chairs?
How many chairs are there?

And we use *any* or *how much* with uncountable nouns.

Is there **any** sugar?
How much orange juice is there?

But when we are offering something or asking for something, we normally use *some*.

Do you want **some** chocolate?
Can we have **some** more chairs, please?

We also use *some* in a question when we think the answer will be 'yes'.

Have you got **some** new glasses?

Other expressions of quantity

A lot of (or *lots of*) can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns.

There are **lots of** apples on the trees.
There is **a lot of** snow on the road.

Notice that we don't usually use *many* or *much* in positive sentences. We use *a lot of* instead.

They have **a lot of** money.

However, in negative sentences we use *not many* with countable nouns and *not much* with uncountable nouns.

There are a lot of carrots but there **aren't many** potatoes.
There's lots of juice but there **isn't much** water.

How many / How much

How many + Count Nouns

We use *how many* to ask about plural count nouns:
How many trains are there to London today?

How much + Non-count Nouns

We use *how much* to ask about non-count nouns:
How much coffee do you want?

*We use *how much* / *how many* to ask about quantities.

Do you know how to use *a few*, *few*, *very little* and *a bit of*?

Look at these examples to see how these quantifiers are used with countable and uncountable nouns.

*I have **a few** friends, so I'm not lonely.*

*She has **few** friends, so she's quite lonely.*

*We've got **a bit of** time before our train. Shall we get a coffee?*

*We've got **very little** time before our train. Hurry up!*

Grammar explanation

A few and *a bit of* or *a little* mean *some*. Often we feel this amount is enough or more than we expected. We use *a few* with plural nouns and *a bit of* or *a little* with uncountable nouns.

*I have **a few** ideas.*

*I've brought **a few** friends.*

*There's **a bit of** milk left.*

*It needs **a little** more work.*

We use *few* and *very little* to show that we are talking about a small amount. Often we feel this amount is not enough or less than we expected. *Few* is for countable nouns and *very little* is for uncountable nouns.

***Few** people came to the meeting.*

*There are **few** places where you can still see these birds.*

*We have **very little** time.*

*I have **very little** money.*

Note that you can use *little* without *very*, but it is less common and sounds quite formal.

*She had **little** water.*

Exercícios

Unit 9 Food

Lesson A: *Some* and *Any*

A Circle *any* or *some*.

1. We don't have (any | some) milk.
2. There is (any | some) steak for dinner.
3. Do you have (any | some) ice cream?
4. Do we have (any | some) eggs?
5. Could I have (any | some) fish, please?

B Complete the statements and questions with *any* or *some*.

1. Could I have some tea, please?
2. There's _____ fruit juice in the refrigerator.
3. No, we don't have _____ salad.
4. Please buy _____ chicken at the store.
5. Do you have _____ pasta?

C Unscramble the words to write statements and questions.

1. refrigerator / fish / in / the / some / there's There's some fish in the refrigerator.
2. have / do / eggs / any / you _____?
3. juice / fruit / I / any / have / don't _____.
4. some / could / please / have / cereal / and / milk, / I _____?
5. for / chocolate / cake / some / there's / dessert _____.

D Look at the food and the imperative *ask* or *order*. Write a question to ask about or order the food. Use *any* or *some*.

Example: **chicken** (ask): Do you have any chicken?

(order): Could I have some chicken, please?

1. **coffee** (order): _____
2. **chocolate cake** (ask): _____
3. **fish** (ask): _____
4. **salad** (order): _____
5. **fruit juice** (ask): _____

E Complete the conversation with *any* or *some*.

Monica: Carly, at the store, can you buy (1) some tea and (2) _____ milk? Oh, and cereal. We don't have (3) _____ cereal.

Carly: OK.

Monica: Can you also buy (4) _____ eggs? We don't have (5) _____.

Carly: OK, Monica. Can I have (6) _____ money to pay for the food?

Monica: No, I don't have (7) _____!

Lesson C: Count and Non-count Nouns; *How much / How many*

A Circle *how much* or *how many* to complete the sentence.

1. (How much | How many) ice cream do you eat every week?
2. (How much | How many) milk does the baby drink every day?
3. (How much | How many) bottles of milk does the baby drink every day?
4. (How much | How many) yogurt do we need?

B Complete the sentences. Use *How much* or *How many*.

1. How much coffee do you drink every day?
2. _____ apples do you eat every week?
3. _____ water do you drink every day?
4. _____ eggs do you eat for breakfast?
5. _____ vegetables do you eat every day?

C Complete the conversations with *How much* or *How many*.

1. **A:** How much meat do vegetarians eat? **B:** None! Vegetarians don't eat any meat!
2. **A:** _____ vegetables do vegetarians eat? **B:** Vegetarians eat a lot of vegetables.
3. **A:** _____ rice do we have? **B:** We don't have any rice.
4. **A:** _____ milk do you have? **B:** I have two cartons.
5. **A:** _____ bags of beans do you have? **B:** I don't have any beans.

D Complete the conversation with *how much* and *how many*.

Mother: We need rice and tomatoes.

Diane: (1) How much rice and (2) _____ tomatoes?

Mother: Two bags of rice and four tomatoes.

Diane: (3) _____ butter do we have?

Mother: We don't have any butter. But we have some eggs.

Diane: So, (4) _____ butter do we need?

Mother: One stick of butter. And we need carrots.

Diane: OK. (5) _____ carrots do we need?

Mother: Three. That's all.

E Write questions asking about the food someone eats. Use *how much* or *how many* and the words below.

1. lettuce / eat / week How much lettuce do you eat every week _____?
2. potatoes / eat / week _____?
3. tea / drink / every day _____?
4. candy / eat / day _____?
5. eggs / eat / week _____?

Gabarito

Lesson A

- A. 2. some 3. any 4. any 5. some
- B. 2. some 3. any 4. some 5. any
- C. 2. Do you have any eggs? 3. I don't have any fruit juice. 4. Could I have some cereal and milk, please? 5. There's some chocolate cake for dessert.
- D. 1. Could I have some coffee, please? 2. Do you have any chocolate cake? 3. Do you have any fish? 4. Could I have some salad, please? 5. Do you have any fruit juice?
- E. 2. some 3. any 4. some 5. any 6. some 7. any

Lesson C

- A. 2. How much 3. How many 4. How much
- B. 2. How many 3. How much 4. How many 5. How many
- C. 2. How many 3. How much 4. How much 5. How many
- D. 2. how many 3. How much 4. how much 5. How many
- E. 2. How many potatoes do you eat every week? 3. How much tea do you drink every day? 4. How much candy do you eat every day? 5. How many eggs do you eat every week?