

SOLUTIONS ELEMENTARY 2
UNIT 4: FOOD
4D

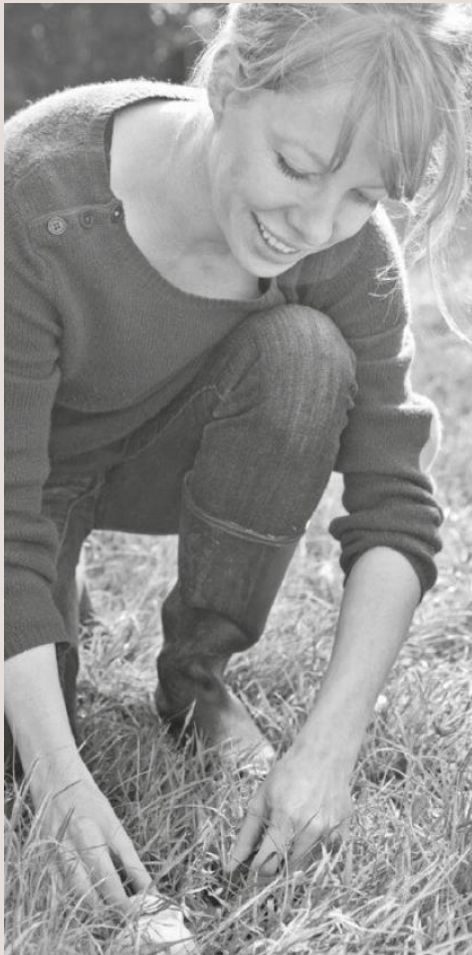
PEGAH BAHOJB GHASEMI

4C

Listening

Eating in the wild!

I can identify and understand unstressed words.



Wild foraging

What are wild foragers? They are people who look for food in the countryside. They do this because the food is free, and it is fresh and healthy. Wild foragers believe that rich countries grow too much food – and that isn't good for the environment. There is already a lot of wild food in the countryside. You can find lots of mushrooms, leaves, grasses, fruit, vegetables, seeds, herbs and nuts in different seasons. So why do we buy food, when we can find food for free?



1 Read the text about wild foraging. Choose the correct option (a–c) for sentences 1–3.

1 A wild forager is someone who looks for ___ in the countryside.

a wild animals b things to eat c plants

2 Wild foragers believe that wild foraging is ___.


a healthy b difficult c bad for the
environment

3 Wild foragers think that rich countries ___ too much food.


a buy b grow c eat

Listening Strategy

Unstressed words can be difficult to catch in natural speech. Being able to recognise the unstressed form of words will help you to understand them when you hear them.

- 2  1.24 Read the Listening Strategy. Underline the stressed 'content words' in these sentences. Then listen, check and repeat.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Steve is in the bathroom. | 4 Give me a sandwich. |
| 2 Where is the milk? | 5 Go to bed! |
| 3 When's your birthday? | 6 Kate can ride a bike. |

3  1.25 Listen and complete the sentences. Are the words you wrote stressed or unstressed?

1 Liam _____ swim.


2 Put _____ on the table.

3 Where's _____ salt?

4 That's _____ apple.

5 Juan's _____ Spain.

6 Here's _____ water.

4  1.26 Listen to an interview with a wild forager. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1 Stacey studies and collects wild plants that are safe to eat.

2 Stacey goes foraging once a month.

3 Stacey never buys food in a supermarket.

4 There are some places that you can't collect food from.

5 A lot of Stacey's visitors don't enjoy her cooking.

5 Underline the stressed words in these sentences.

1 I go with my friends and we look for food.

(Underline four words.)

2 And it isn't good for the environment.

(Underline two words.)

3 How often do you collect this kind of food?

(Underline four words.)

4 It's tasty, it's good for you and it's free!

(Underline four words.)



WHAT'S THIS?



WHAT'S THIS?

Carrot cake



**WHAT ARE
CARROT CAKE
MAIN
INGREDIENTS?**

WHAT ARE CARROT CAKE MAIN INGREDIENTS?



Flour



Egg



Sugar




Carrot



Baking Powder

WHAT ARE THE CHILDREN DOING?



1  2.23 Read and listen to the dialogue. What does Jim want to make? What ingredients does he need?

Sophie What are you doing, Jim?

Jim I'm looking for ingredients. How much flour have we got? How many carrots are there?

Sophie There's a little flour in the cupboard, and there are a few carrots in the fridge.

Jim Good. ... Oh, dear. There isn't much sugar in the bowl. And we haven't got many eggs.

Sophie What do you need them for?

Jim I want to make a carrot cake.

Sophie But you can't cook!

Jim Yes, I can. That isn't very nice!

Sophie Sorry. Look, there's a lot of sugar in the cupboard. And three eggs are enough.

Jim Great ... Oh, hang on. There's only one carrot in the fridge. Can I use a pepper instead?

Sophie I really don't think so!



**HOW ___ FLOUR IS
THERE?**

**HOW ___ CARROTS
ARE THERE?**



**HOW MUCH FLOUR
IS THERE?**

**HOW MANY
CARROTS ARE
THERE?**

- 2 Read the **Learn this!** box. Underline the examples of *how much*, *how many*, *much*, *many* and *a lot of* in the dialogue.

LEARN THIS! *how much / how many,
much / many / a lot of*



- a** We use *how much* ... ? with uncountable nouns.
How much rice is there?
- b** We use *how many* ... ? with countable nouns.
How many onions have we got?
- c** We usually use *a lot of* in affirmative sentences.
There's a lot of butter. There are a lot of bananas.
- d** We use *a lot of*, *much* and *many* in negative sentences.
There's isn't much butter. / There's isn't a lot of butter.
There aren't many bananas. / There aren't a lot of bananas.

3 Complete the questions with *How much* and *How many*.

1 _____ students are there in class today?

2 _____ time do you spend on homework every day?

3 _____ money do you spend every week?

4 _____ DVDs have you got?

5 _____ housework do you do every week?

4 **SPEAKING** In pairs, take turns to ask and answer the questions in exercise 3.

How much time do you spend on homework every day?

About an hour.

5 Circle the correct answers. Sometimes two answers are possible.

- 1 We've got **much** / **many** / **a lot of** bread.
- 2 There aren't **much** / **many** / **a lot of** books in my bag.
- 3 I've got **much** / **many** / **a lot of** friends.
- 4 There isn't **much** / **many** / **a lot of** milk in the fridge.
- 5 I haven't got **much** / **many** / **a lot of** homework this week.
- 6 I need **much** / **many** / **a lot of** help with this exercise.

WE'VE GOT

BANANAS



WE'VE GOT

CHEESE





WE'VE GOT **A FEW**

BANANAS  .

WE'VE GOT **A LITTLE**

CHEESE  .

- 6 Read the **Learn this!** box. Find an example of *a little* and an example of *a few* in the dialogue in exercise 1.

LEARN THIS! *a little and a few*



- a** We use *a little* with uncountable nouns.

We've got a little butter.

- b** We use *a few* with countable nouns.

There are a few onions.

7 Complete the sentences with *a little* or *a few*.

- 1 There's _____ time before the end of the lesson.
- 2 I've got _____ posters in my bedroom.
- 3 There are _____ students in the gym.
- 4 'Would you like some pizza?' 'Just _____, please.'
- 5 We need _____ prawns for this recipe.

8 Write six sentences about the picture, three true and three false. Use *a lot of*, *a few*, *a little*, *not much* and *not many*.

There aren't many ... There's a little ...

There are a lot of ... There are a few ...



9 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Take turns to read your sentences to your partner. Correct your partner's sentences.

There isn't much ...

That's true.

There are a few ...

That's false. There are a lot of ...

Listen and fill in the blanks.(Track 2.21)

Interviewer Adam, you are a from London in the UK. So, what is a freegan,

Adam Freegans eat food that other people And they sometimes give the food to other people.

I

A Well, I believe that countries throw away too much food. And they throw away good food. It's for the

I I

A We food from supermarkets and restaurants. It's food that the supermarkets and restaurants throw away.

I Do you find the food in bins? Isn't it

A No, we don't find it in rubbish bins! Supermarkets usually put food in bags and leave them outside. The food is and Supermarkets order too much food and they throw away the extra food. It isn't old food. It's good food.

..... It's a terrible

I

A Once or twice a week. I usually find a lot of food. I take it and I sometimes give it to people. And I still have enough food for me!

I What about food that is past its date? Do you eat that?

A Sell-by dates on food are usually The food is often fresh after the sell-by date.

I When do you collect the food?

A We can't do it while the shops and restaurants are open. So we have to collect the food at night.

I Are you a freegan because you don't want to spend money? And because you want free food?

A No, not at all. I'm a freegan because I want to make the environment better. When people waste food, they waste money and they waste time and

I Are a lot of your freegans too?

A Some of them are. But all of my friends understand my
And they often come to my house for dinner!

ASSIGNMENT:
WORK BOOK 4D
GRAMMAR BUILDER
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DEADLINE: SUNDAY