

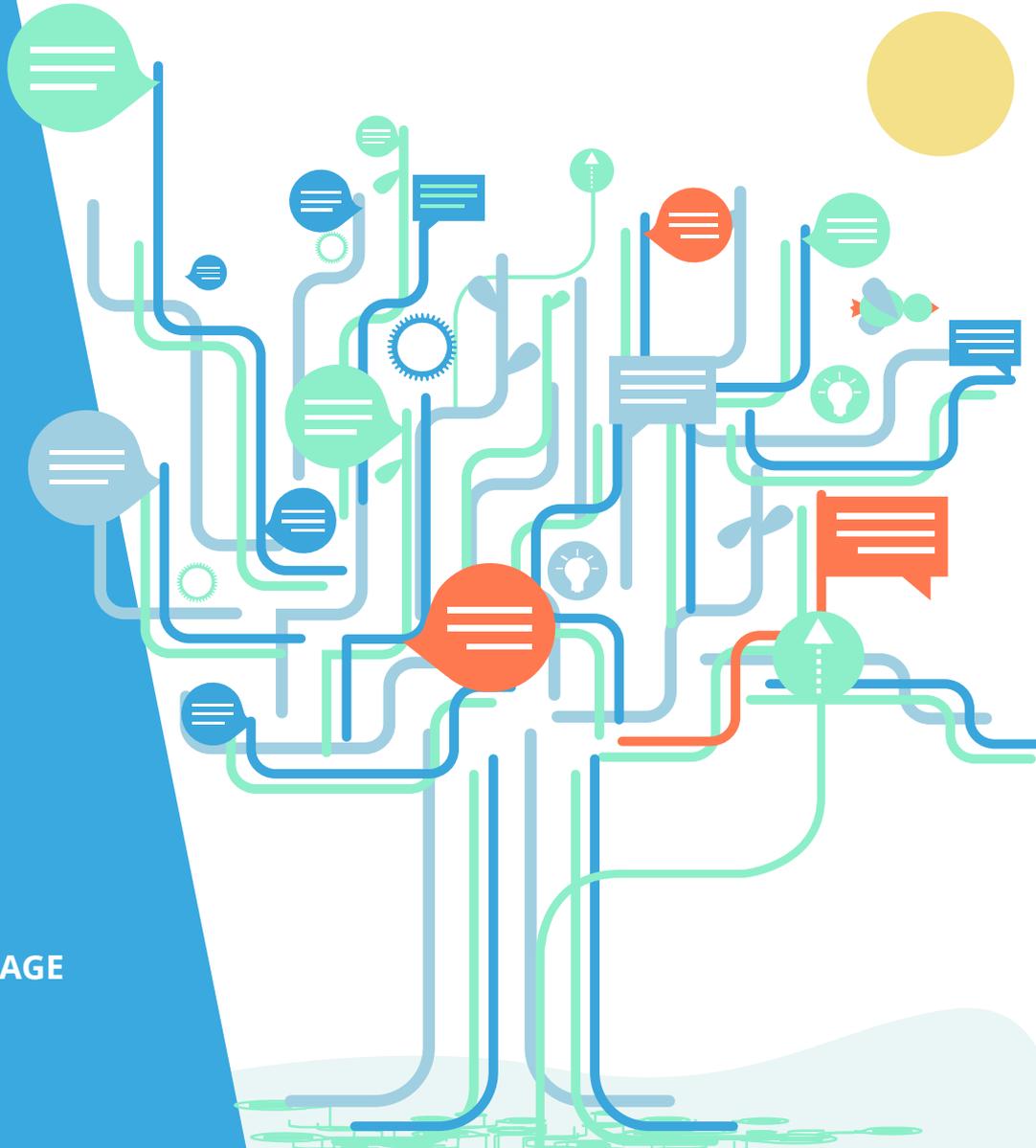
Let's eat!

VOCABULARY

LEVEL  
Beginner

NUMBER  
A2\_2011V\_EN

LANGUAGE  
English



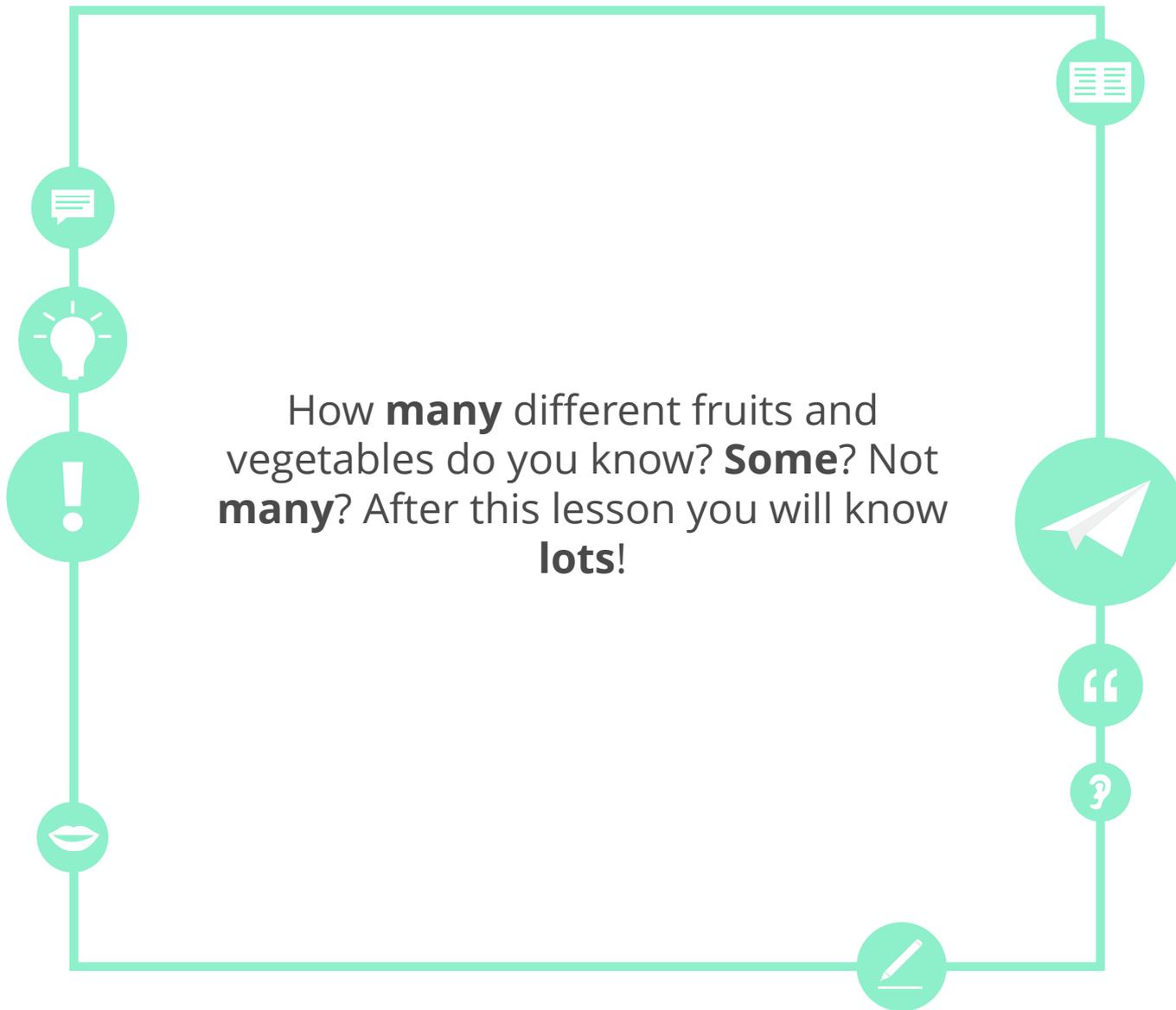


## Goals

- Learn vocabulary related to food
- Practise *some, any, many, much* and *a lot*



How **many** different fruits and vegetables do you know? **Some**? Not **many**? After this lesson you will know **lots!**





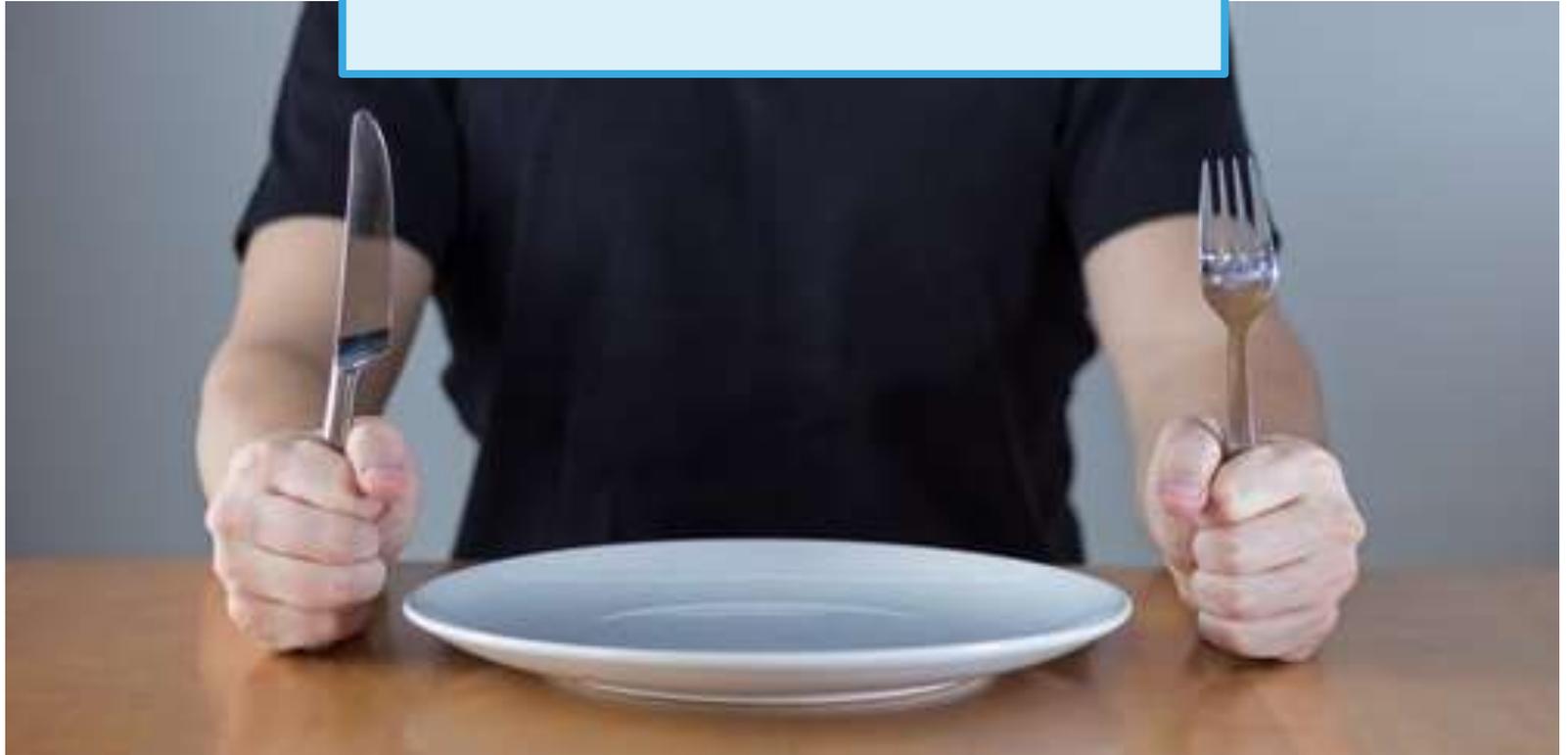
## Food glorious food

- **Food** is an important part of our daily lives and learning how to talk about food is important and fun!



They **eat** a lot of **vegetables** of many different kinds. There isn't any meat on the table though, perhaps they are **vegetarians**?

any



I don't have **any** food.

some



I have **some** rice.

many



How **many** bananas do you have?

much



How **much** bread do you have?

lots



I eat **lots** of chocolate.



## How much?



I eat **lots** of different food.

I don't eat **many** vegetables.





How much?



There isn't **any** fruit in this picture.

How **many** cookies can you see?



Here is **some** soup with bread.

I eat **lots** of fast food.





## A full fridge



Someone has been to the supermarket recently! Look at this picture of a very full fridge!



## What can you remember?

Think about the very full fridge that you just saw a picture of. Now follow the instructions below!



1

What **food** and **drink** can you remember seeing in the fridge? What food and drink wasn't in the fridge?



## What can you remember?

Think about the very full fridge that you just saw a picture of. Now follow the instructions below!



1

What food and drink was in the fridge? What food and drink wasn't in the fridge?



2

What about your **own fridge** at home? What food and drink do you usually have in your fridge? What do you never buy? Why?

cereal



We eat **cereal** for breakfast.

nuts



**Nuts** are a healthy snack.

yoghurt



Sometimes we eat **yoghurt** with cereal.

courgette



We often eat **courgettes** with pasta.

mushroom



**Mushrooms** grow in the forest.



## Food



Some **mushrooms** are poisonous.

**Courgettes** are best in summer.





## Food



**Yoghurt** is made from milk.

In England people eat **nuts** at Christmas.



Children like eating **cereal**.

Sometimes we eat yoghurt as a **dessert**.





## Quick challenge

Can you think of 15 different kinds of food and drink that people have for breakfast?



## Breakfast around the world

Breakfast is the most important meal of the day, but breakfast is very different around the world. In Europe bread is often a popular choice for breakfast, often with some jam or butter, or for children with some Nutella! In Britain people often have toast for breakfast but in France and Germany people prefer to eat fresh bread from the bakery. In Asia people sometimes have soup for breakfast and in parts of Africa porridge is a popular choice. Tea and coffee are common morning drinks all over the world.



## Tea or coffee?

Breakfast food is different around the world but tea and coffee are popular drinks everywhere. What about you? Do you need a cup of tea or coffee in the morning? Tell your teacher your tea or coffee habits!



## Breakfast and you

What about you? What do you normally have for breakfast? Do you have the same breakfast at weekends, or on holiday? Ask your teacher too!

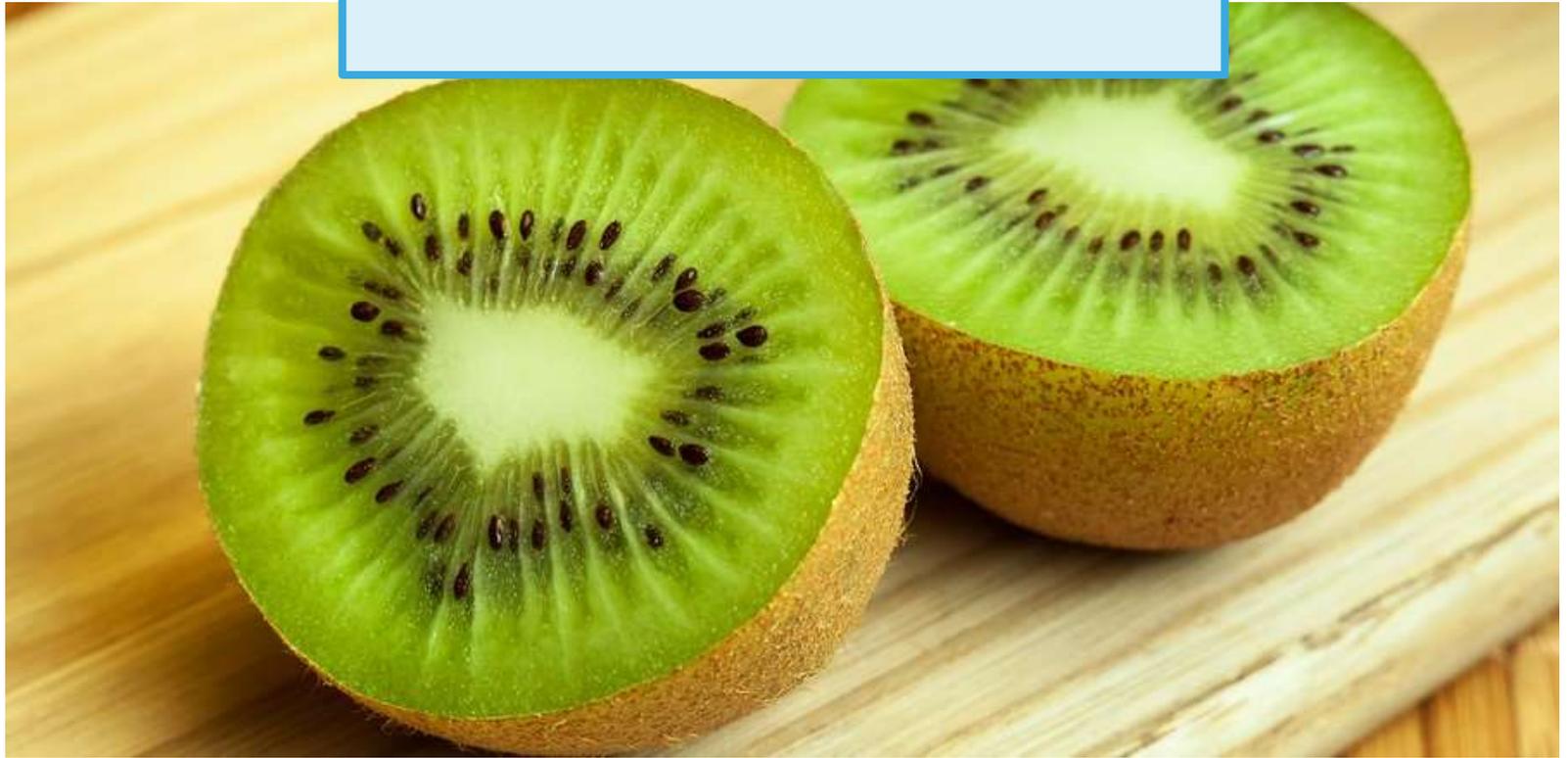


cherry



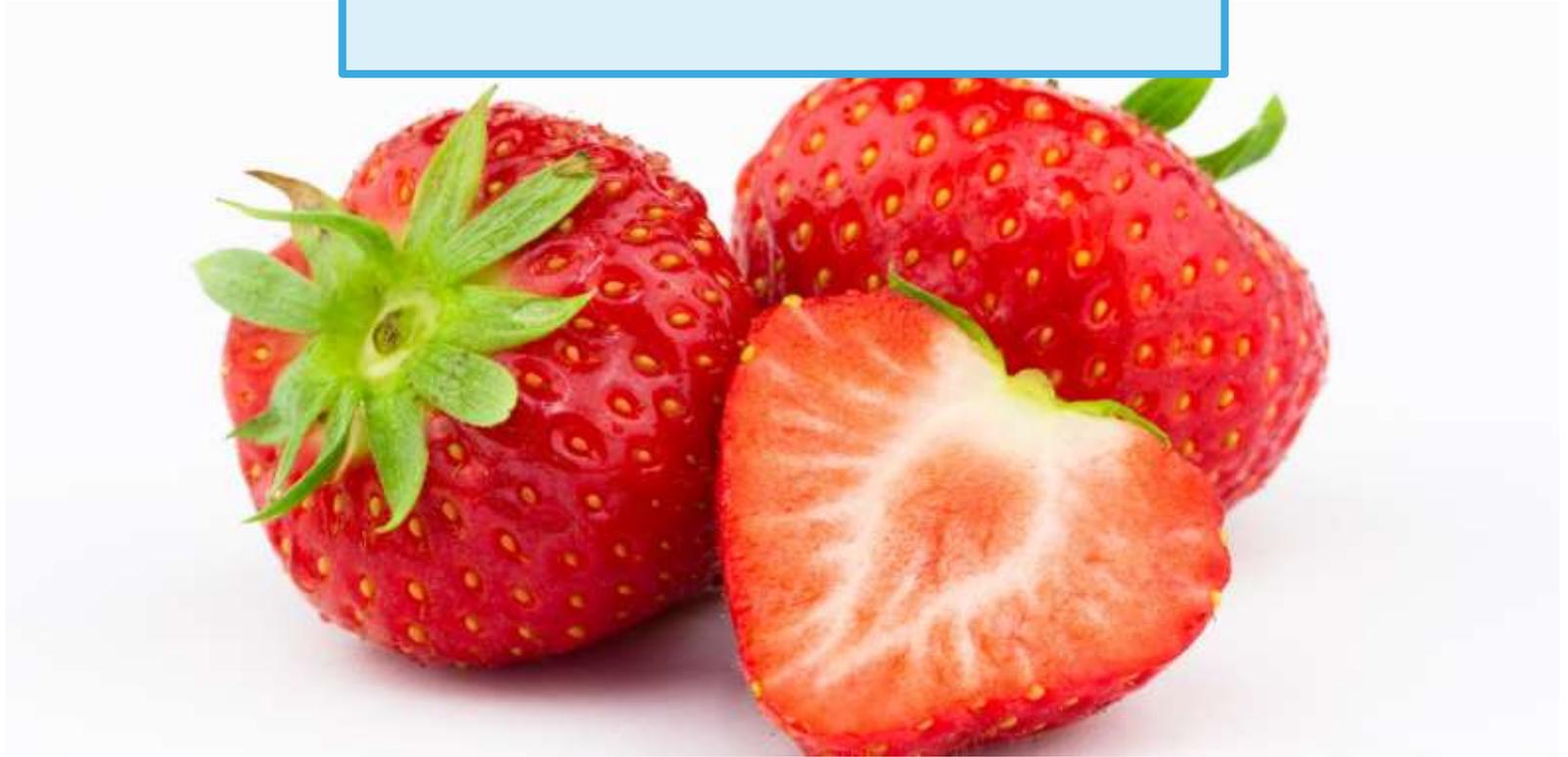
**Cherries** are dark red.

kiwi



**Kiwis** are green inside.

strawberry



**Strawberries** are a red fruit.

grapefruit



Sometimes people put sugar on **grapefruit**.

avocado



We often eat **avocado** on bread.



## Fruit



**Avocados** have a big stone in the middle.

**Strawberries** are best in June and July in Europe.





## Fruit



**Cherries** grow on trees.

We do not eat the skin of a **kiwi**.



We often make juice with **grapefruits**.

We sometimes use **strawberries** to make cakes.





What can you see in the pictures?

A



B



C



D





## Shopping for food

In the past people shopped for food at weekly markets or in small shops but now most people do their food shopping at big supermarkets. Supermarkets are often cheaper than smaller shops and they have more choices. However, at markets and smaller shops the fruit and vegetables are sometimes fresher and come from the local area. Nowadays some people even do their food shopping online and have it delivered to their door!





## True or false?

TRUE

FALSE

1. Supermarkets are more expensive than small shops.

2. People shopped at weekly markets more in the past.

3. You can't do food shopping online.

4. The food in smaller shops and at markets is often local.

5. Not so many people shop at supermarkets.



And you?

The text talks about shopping habits. What about where you live? Is there a local market? How far is the supermarket? Where do you usually shop for food?





## For and against

**Imagine you live in a small village with many small food shops. A big supermarket wants to open very near your village. You go to a meeting of local people to talk about this. What are the arguments for and against the supermarket opening? Remember to give your opinion too!**

“

Supermarkets kill local businesses!

”



## Food alphabet game

A is for apple

Can you think of a food or drink for every letter of the alphabet? Play with your teacher and make a sentence after each letter. Don't worry, you can skip the letter x and you can ask your teacher for help at any time!

A is for apple. Apples can be red, green or yellow!



## Reflect on the goals

Go back to the second slide of the lesson and check if you have achieved all the goals of the lesson.

yes

no



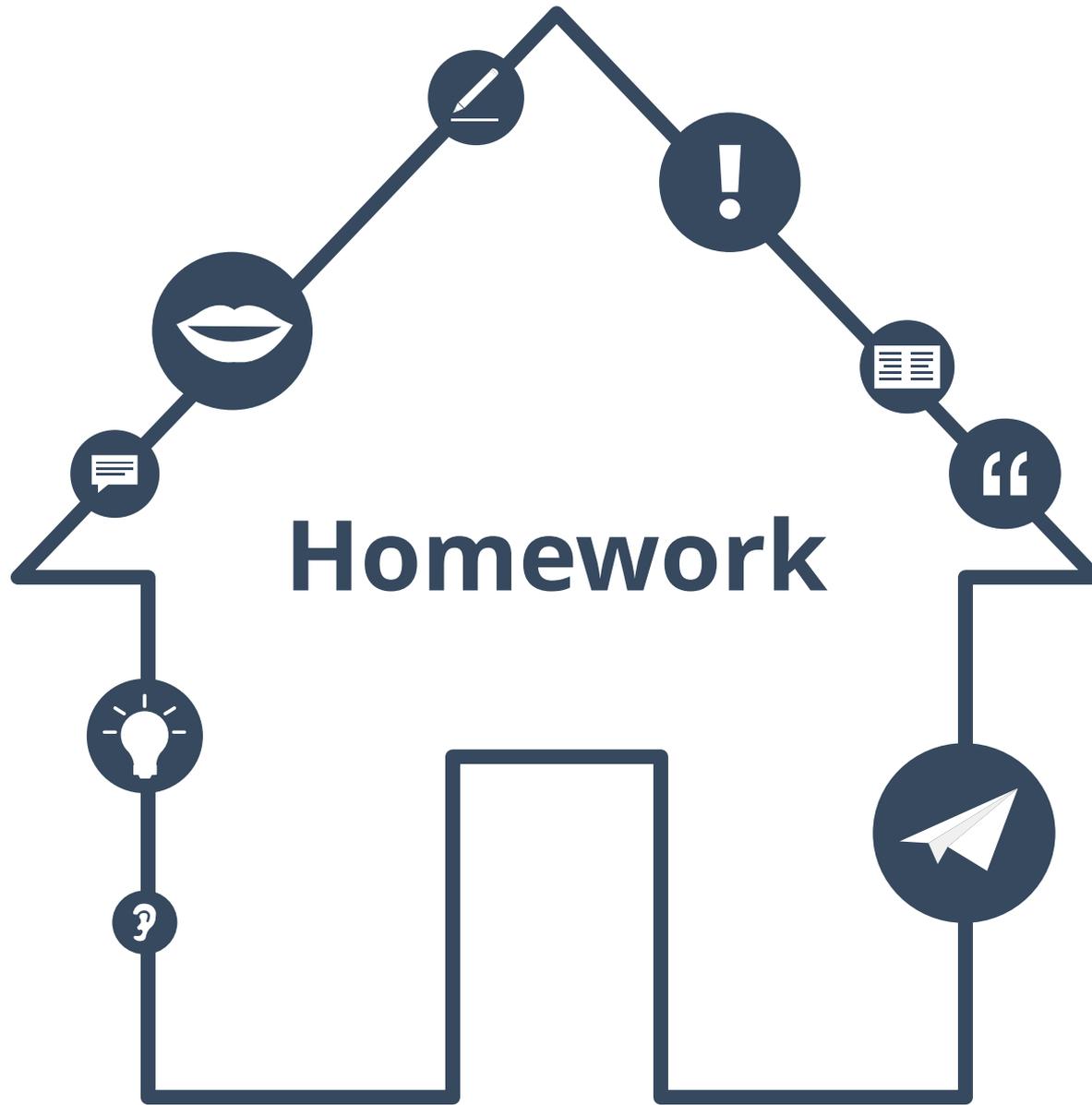

## Reflect on this lesson

Think about everything you have seen in this lesson.  
What were the most difficult activities or words? The easiest?

If you have time, go over  
the most difficult slides again







## Match the sentences

1. How many...

2. Courgettes are green...

3. Kiwis are green...

4. How much...

5. I eat a lot...

6. I don't eat...

7. There are some...

a. on the inside.

b. water do you drink?

c. any mushrooms.

d. of vegetables.

e. strawberries can you eat?

f. vegetables I don't like.

g. on the outside.



## Vocabulary lists

**Check the last five words of the lesson.  
Sort them into two lists.  
Give your lists a name.**

List 1: \_\_\_\_\_

---

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

List 2: \_\_\_\_\_

---

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## My favourite words

Choose five words from the lesson and note them in your list of favourite words.

A graphic of a notepad with a spiral binding on the left. A white sticky note with a light blue tab is stuck to the top right of the page. The sticky note has the text "My favourite words" written on it. Below the sticky note, the notepad has several horizontal lines. The first three lines are pre-filled with the text "Word one", "Word two", and "Word three" respectively. The fourth line is followed by an ellipsis "...". There are four more empty lines at the bottom of the notepad.

My favourite words

Word one

Word two

Word three

...



## My favourite words

Write a sentence for each word you have just written in your list of favourite words.

The worksheet consists of a large grid of horizontal lines for writing. On the left side, there are three small circles, likely for marking progress. Overlaid on the left is a graphic of a spiral-bound notebook with a white cover. The cover has a small white label that says "My favourite words". The notebook pages are lined and contain the following text:

- Word one
- Word two
- Word three
- ...

To the right of the notebook, the worksheet has several rows of lines. The first row is preceded by a bullet point and the text "Word one:". The second row is preceded by the text "Sentence one". The third row is preceded by a bullet point and the text "Word two:". The fourth row is preceded by the text "Sentence two". The fifth row is preceded by a bullet point and the text "...".



## Sentences about myself

**Choose five example sentences from this lesson.  
Copy them and write them about yourself.**

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

\_\_\_\_\_

Examples: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Hello! My name is ... \_\_\_\_\_

→ Hello! My name is John. \_\_\_\_\_

I like apples \_\_\_\_\_

→ I like bananas \_\_\_\_\_

... \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Homework answer key

1. E, 2. G, 3. A, 4. B, 5. D, 6. C, 7. F



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