

G quantifiers: how much / how many, a lot of, etc.

V food containers

P linking, /f/ and /s/

1 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION

food containers; linking

- a** **9.6** Match the words and photos. Listen and check.

- ☐ a bag
- ☐ a bottle
- ☐ a box
- ☐ a can
- ☐ a carton
- ☐ a jar
- ☐ a package



- b** **9.7** Listen to five people asking for things in a store. Write the things they want to buy.

- c** Make phrases with the containers in **a** and the words below.

cereal coffee cookies jam milk potato chips soda
sugar tuna

a box of cereal

2 GRAMMAR quantifiers

- a** Look at the photos of food and drink. Number the photos 0, 1, or 2 (0 = no sugar / salt; 2 = a lot of sugar / salt).



- b** Ask and answer questions about the things in **a**.



How much sugar is there in dark chocolate?

(I'm not sure. I think there's a lot.)

- c** **Communication** Sugar and salt **p.106** Check your answers to **a**.

- d** Complete the sentences with a food or drink from **a**.

- 1 There **isn't any** salt in _____.
- 2 There's **a little** sugar in _____.
- 3 There's **not much** salt in _____.
- 4 There's **a lot of** sugar in _____.

- e** **p.140 Grammar Bank 9B**



- f** Work in pairs. **A** say how much you eat of the first thing in the list below. Give more information if you can. Then ask *How about you?* **B** do the same for the second thing, etc.

fish meat potatoes vegetables
chocolate fast food eggs pasta
olive oil butter cheese

(I eat a lot of fish. I eat it maybe three or four times a week. How about you?)

3 PRONUNCIATION /f/ and /s/

- a** **9.9** Listen to the words and sounds. Then listen and repeat.

	shower	sugar fish
	snake	salt chocolates

- b** **9.10** Put the words in the correct row. Listen and check.

center cereal delicious fresh glass
information reception rice salad
science shopping special spice sure

- c** **9.11** Listen and repeat the conversation. Then practice it with a partner.

A Are you **sure** this is **salt**? I think it's **sugar**.
B No, I'm **sure** it's **salt**. I put **some** in the **rice** salad.
A Let's **taste** the **salad**. Aargh. It was **sugar**. I told you.
B **Sorry!**

Fascinating facts about... sugar and salt

At different times in history, both sugar and salt were called “white gold” because they were so expensive and difficult to get. But there are many more interesting facts about sugar and salt...

- 1 _____ is used to make glass, laundry detergent, and paper.
- 2 _____ really helps the medicine go down!
It's an important ingredient of many modern medicines.
- Christopher Columbus introduced 3 _____ to the New World in 1493 on his second voyage.
- If you put 4 _____ into a vase of flowers, the flowers last longer.
- If you want to check if an egg is fresh, put it in a cup with water and 5 _____. If the egg floats, it isn't very fresh.
- In the UK, there's a club for people who collect the little packets of 6 _____ you get when you order tea or coffee in a café or restaurant.
- If your dog or cat has fleas, and they are now living in your rugs, put some 7 _____ on the rugs and leave it for 12 hours. This kills all the fleas.
- Only 6% of the 8 _____ used in the US is used in food; another 17% is used for de-icing roads in the winter months.
- *Sure* and 9 _____ are the only two words in the English language that begin with “su” and are pronounced “sh.”
- Scientists use 10 _____ to make different kinds of plastic, e.g., for food packaging.
- 11 _____ kills some bacteria, and so helps food to last longer, which is why cheese contains a lot.
- If you eat too much 12 _____ (about one gram per kilogram of weight), you can die.
This was a method of ritual suicide in ancient China.



Glossary

flea a very small insect that can jump and that lives on and bites animals and people

4 READING

- Read the magazine article. With a partner, complete the facts with *sugar* or *salt*.
- 9.12 Listen and check.
- Find these verbs in the article. What do they mean? How do you pronounce them?

introduce float collect order de-ice
contain

- How many of the facts did you know? Which ones?

5 SPEAKING

- Read the questionnaire and complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.
- In pairs, interview your partner. Do you think he / she needs to eat less sugar and salt?

How much sugar and salt do YOU have a day?

Sugar

- _____ spoonfuls of sugar do you have in your tea or coffee?
a two or more **b** one **c** none
- _____ bottles or cans of soda (or other carbonated drinks) do you drink a day?
a two or more **b** one **c** none
- _____ fruit or fruit juice do you have a day?
a a lot **b** not much **c** none
- _____ cookies do you eat a week?
a a lot **b** not many **c** none

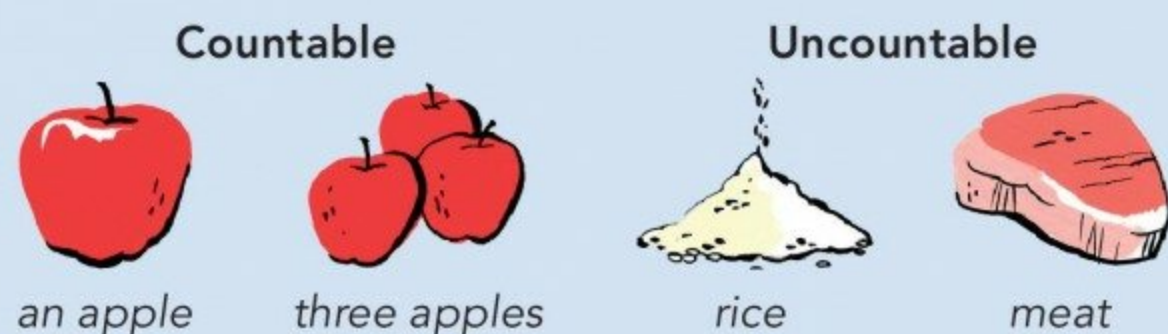
Salt

- How often do you add salt to your food at the table?
a always **b** sometimes **c** never
- _____ take-out food do you eat?
a a lot **b** not much **c** none
- _____ bread do you eat a day?
a a lot **b** a little **c** none
- _____ bags of potato chips do you eat a week?
a a lot **b** a few **c** none



Go online to review the lesson

9A countable / uncountable nouns, a / an, some / any



- English nouns can be **countable** or **uncountable**.
countable = things you can count, e.g., *apples*. Countable nouns can be singular (**an** apple) or plural (*apples*).
uncountable = things you can't count, e.g., *rice*, *meat*.
NOT *two rices*, *three meats*.
Uncountable nouns are usually singular.
- Some nouns can be countable and uncountable, e.g., *ice cream*.



an ice cream (countable)



some ice cream (uncountable)

a / an, some / any

	countable	uncountable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We need	an apple. some apples.	some butter.
<input type="checkbox"/> We don't need	a tomato. any tomatoes.	any rice.
<input type="checkbox"/> Do we need	an orange? any oranges?	any sugar?

- We use *a / an* with singular countable nouns. *a / an* = one.
- We use *some* in ☒ with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.
- We use *any* in ☐ and ☐ with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.

some in ☐

We use *some* in ☐ to ask for and offer things.

Can I have **some** sugar, please? Would you like **some** coffee?

9B quantifiers

uncountable (singular)	short answers	full answers
How much sugar do you eat?	A lot. A little. Not much. None.	I eat a lot of sugar. I eat a little sugar. I don't eat much sugar. I don't eat any sugar.
countable (plural)		
How many cookies do you eat?	A lot. A few. Not many. None.	I eat a lot of cookies. I eat a few cookies. I don't eat many cookies. I don't eat any cookies.



a lot of and lots of

A lot of and *lots of* mean the same thing, e.g., *He eats a lot of cheese / lots of cheese.*

- We use *How much...?* with uncountable nouns and *How many...?* with plural countable nouns.
- We use:
a lot (of) with countable and uncountable nouns for a **big quantity**.
a little / not...much with uncountable nouns for a **small quantity**.
a few / not...many with countable plural nouns for a **small quantity**.
not...any (none in short answers) for **zero quantity**.

a lot of and much / many

- In ☒ sentences, we usually use *a lot of*.
- In ☐ sentences and ☐, we usually use *much* and *many*.
I don't drink much water. Do you drink much coffee?
- It is also possible to use *a lot of* in ☐ and ☐.

9C comparative adjectives

A whale is **louder than** a lion.
Canada is **bigger than** the US.
K2 is **more difficult** to climb **than** Mount Everest.
My new job is **better than** my old one.
The traffic is always **worse** in the evening.

- We use comparative adjectives + *than* to compare two things, people, etc.

adjective	comparative	spelling
old nice	older nicer	one-syllable adjectives: + -er (or -r if the adjective ends in e)
big hot	bigger hotter	adjectives ending one vowel + one consonant: double consonant + -er
dry healthy	drier healthier	one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + y: -y -ier
tired	more tired	one-syllable adjectives ending -ed: more + adjective
famous expensive	more famous more expensive	two- or more syllable adjectives: more + adjective
good bad far	better worse farther / further	irregular

9A

a Write *a*, *an*, or *some* + a food or drink word.



some bread

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 8 _____ |

b Complete the conversation with *a*, *an*, *some*, or *any*.

- A What can we make for your brother and his girlfriend?
 B Let's make a pizza.
 A Good idea. Are there ¹ _____ tomatoes?
 B Yes. And there are ² _____ mushrooms, too.
 A Great!
 B Oh no! There isn't ³ _____ cheese!
 A Oh. Wait a minute. I bought ⁴ _____ steak yesterday.
 Are there ⁵ _____ potatoes?
 B Yes, there are.
 A Good. So we can have steak and French fries. Do we have
⁶ _____ fruit?
 B I think we have ⁷ _____ oranges. Yes, and there's
⁸ _____ apple and ⁹ _____ bananas, too.
 A OK. You can make ¹⁰ _____ fruit salad for dessert.
 B OK. Let's start cooking.

← p.71

9B

a Complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.

How much sugar do you put in your tea?

- _____ butter do you use for this cake?
- _____ cans of soda did she drink?
- _____ oil do I need?
- _____ chocolates were in that box?
- _____ rice do you want?
- _____ coffee does he drink?
- _____ bottles of water did you buy?
- _____ cans of tuna do we have?
- _____ orange juice is there in that carton?
- _____ cookies did you eat?

b Circle the correct word or phrase.

- I don't put much / many salt on my food.
- We don't eat a lot of / a lot cookies.
 - A How much chocolate do you eat? B A little. / A few.
 - My husband doesn't drink much / many coffee.
 - A How much fruit did you buy?
B A lot. / A lot of.
 - We eat a lot of / much fish. We love it!
 - A Do your children drink any milk?
B No, not much / not many.
 - Donna ate her hamburger, but she didn't eat much / many French fries.
 - A How many vegetables do you eat?
B Any. / None. I don't like them.
 - I have a cup of tea and a few / a little cereal for breakfast.
 - A Do you eat much / many meat?
B No, I don't eat no / any meat. I'm a vegetarian.

← p.72

9C

a Write the comparative form of the adjectives.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| big | <u>bigger</u> |
| 1 high | _____ |
| 2 dirty | _____ |
| 3 important | _____ |
| 4 late | _____ |
| 5 low | _____ |
| 6 bored | _____ |
| 7 wet | _____ |
| 8 modern | _____ |
| 9 comfortable | _____ |
| 10 happy | _____ |

b Complete with a comparative adjective + *than*.

- My sister is younger than me. She's only 18. (young)
- The farmer's market is _____ the supermarket for vegetables. (cheap)
 - Italian is _____ for Spanish students _____ it is for English students. (easy)
 - I always feel _____ in the afternoon _____ in the morning. (tired)
 - This restaurant is _____ when it first opened. (busy)
 - Come in the summer. The weather is _____ in the spring. (good)
 - I love science. I find it _____ history. (interesting)
 - Cusco is _____ from the ocean _____ Lima. (far)
 - I'm _____ my brother. He's very tall. (short)
 - The economic situation is _____ it was last year. (bad)
 - Skiing is _____ I thought it was. (difficult)

← p.75