



LESSON 17. SWEET MIDAS

“May I have your order please?”



1. What did you have for dinner last night?
2. What is your favorite restaurant near where you live?
3. What do you usually order in a restaurant?
4. Do you prefer to eat at your parents' house or a restaurant?

A full-course dinner is a dinner consisting of multiple **dishes**, or **courses**. In its simplest form, it can consist of three or four **courses**, such as **appetizers**, fish **course**, entrée (**main course**) and **dessert**.

Can you name what type of dish or course are the following?



Pot Roast



Tiramisu



Bakes Salmon with
Pecan Crunch



Avocado Salsa

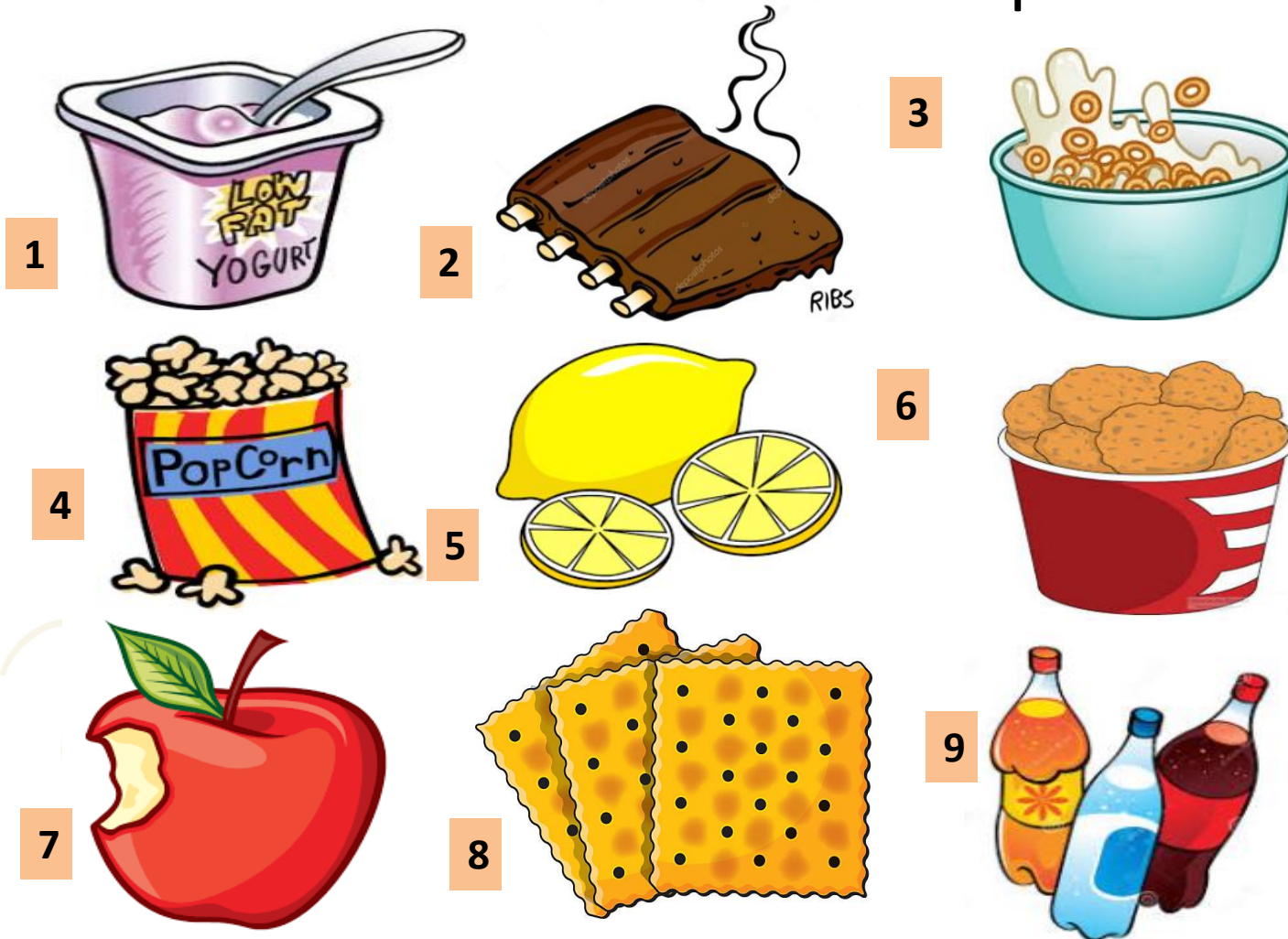
THE BOAT RESTAURANT	
STARTERS	Tomato soup £2.00
	French onion soup £2.50
	Tomato salad £2.90
	Chicken salad £3.30
All starters are served with bread and butter	
MAIN COURSES	
German sausage and chips	£6.50
Grilled fish and potatoes	£6.25
Italian cheese & tomato pizza	£4.85
Thai chicken and rice	£5.95
Vegetable pasta	£4.85
Roast chicken and potatoes	£5.95
DRINKS	Mineral water £1.00
	Fresh orange juice £1.25
	Soft drinks £1.30
	English tea £0.90
	Irish cream coffee £0.90
SNACKS Lunchtime only	
Cheeseburger	£3.20
Vegetable omelette	£3.25
Chocolate cake	£2.25
Cheese & tomato sandwich	£3.25
Burger	£2.90
Chicken sandwich	£3.50
Cheese omelette	£3.50
All snacks are served with salad and chips	
DESSERTS	
Fruit salad and cream	£2.25
Ice cream	£2.00
(choose from chocolate, coffee, or lemon)	
Lemon cake	£2.25
Chocolate cake	£2.25
Cheese and biscuits	£2.50
Lunch served 12:30-2:30 p.m. / Dinner served 6:00-9:00 p.m.	

True or False

1. Lunch is served for two hours only.
2. Dinner starts at 2:30 p.m.
3. Bread and butter comes free with the starters.
4. The snacks are available for lunch and dinner.
5. If you order a snack, the salad and chips cost extra.
6. There are three flavours of ice cream.

How does it taste?

- Match the words with the pictures



- A. Acidic
- B. Bitter
- C. Burnt
- D. Creamy
- E. Crisp / Crispy
- F. Crumbly
- G. Crunchy
- H. Greasy
- I. Salty
- J. Sour

Provide more examples for each word.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box.

tastes miracle stick lasts proud

- A. The concert _____ for two hours.
- B. It's a _____ that the blind girl can see again.
- C. My soup tastes too _____.
- D. I am very _____ of my test results.
- E. You can _____ poster on the wall.

Use the words in your own sentence.

Sweet Midas

Do you fight about eating vegetables with your mom? Then, here is some news for you. There is a way to make anything taste sweet. You can simply eat “miracle fruit!”

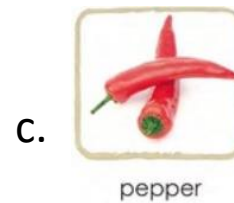
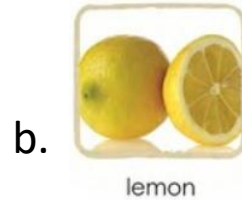
The miracle fruit is an African berry. It does strange things to your taste buds. Taste buds are on your tongue. They tell your brain how the food in your mouth tastes.

Now, it is time to do the magic. Put the miracle fruit in your mouth and chew it for about a minute. The miracle fruit will stick to your taste buds. Then, the taste buds will tell the brain that everything you eat is sweet. That is how the miracle fruit tricks your taste buds. Sour lemons will taste just like sweet oranges. Even a bitter medicine will taste just like sweet candy. But be careful! The magic only lasts about an hour.

If you have the miracle fruit, you will not fear eating any vegetables or taking any medicine. You will love spinach and carrots. And your mom will be very proud of you.

- **Choose the correct answer**

1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - a. What the miracle fruit tastes like
 - b. How the miracle fruit works
 - c. why the miracle fruit tricks you
2. What will be a bitter medicine taste like after eating the miracle fruit?



3. According to the passage, which is true?
 - a. The miracle fruit is an African orange.
 - b. Your taste buds tell your brain the taste of the food.
 - c. The taste of sour lemon tricks your taste buds.

Fills in the blanks

4. You have to _____ the miracle fruit for about a minute.
5. The magic of the miracle fruit _____ for an hour.

- **Food and Cooking Odd One Out**

For each question, there are four words connected with food and cooking - which one is different?

1. Beef - pork - apple - chicken
2. cheese - fish - yoghurt - milk
3. pizza - taco - pasta - lasagna
4. apple - cucumber - pear - peach
5. lobster - fish - hamburger - tuna
6. grill - roast - cut - fry
7. cake - potato - cookie - apple pie
8. spoon - dish - knife - fork

Put the correct food/drink word into each gap to complete the sentence.

champagne apples bananas eggs water milk fries whiskey

1. I'd like some _____, please. Irish, not Scottish!
2. My mother doesn't have any _____ so we can't make apple pie.
3. We have ten big potatoes. Let's make some _____.
4. We can't make the pancakes. We have milk but we don't have any _____.
5. Do you have any _____? I'm very thirsty and it's hot today.
6. Oh, the cat is hungry. Do we have any _____?
7. It's the wedding tomorrow. We need to buy some _____.
8. If we go to the zoo, take some _____ so we can give them to the monkeys!

A definition matching exercise with words associated with cooking. Can be used in association with a cooking lesson or studying recipes, etc.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. Fry | a) mark with knife without cutting |
| 2. Bake | b) take skin off fruit/vegetable |
| 3. Grate | c) cut into cubes |
| 4. Boil | d) shake powder through a fine mesh/net |
| 5. Slice | e) massage with hands |
| 6. Peel | f) cook in hot water |
| 7. Dice | g) turn heat down to heat slowly |
| 8. Roast | h) use implement to cut food into shreds |
| 9. Simmer | i) cook using hot oil in a pan |
| 10. Chop | j) cut very roughly |
| 11. Sieve | k) stir ingredients together |
| 12. Mix | l) cut into thin slices like paper |
| 13. Knead | m) cook in oven without oil |
| 14. score | n) cook in oven with oil |

Associate each verb to food. Example: We bake cake.

- Can you tell your teacher your teacher the recipe of your favourite dish?



- Food Quantifiers (partitives)

We use **quantifiers** when we want to give someone information about the number of something: how much or how many. **Partitives** are used to specify amount or units; they're expressions to make non-countable noun countable.

Example:

A **spoonful** of honey.



A **cup** of coffee.



A **bottle** of milk.



A **box** of cereal.



Partitives Exercise



- **Making Questions**

Example: Liza ate pizza this morning.

What did Liza eat this morning?

1. The salad was very delicious.
2. My family will go to a Chinese restaurant tonight.
3. I want to go to Italy to try their famous Cannoli.
4. She doesn't like to eat roasted peanuts because it's salty.
5. The French restaurant is two hours away.
6. Tomorrow, my friends I will eat lunch in town.
7. I want to drink a very cold soda.
8. Audrey sometimes skips breakfast.
9. My mom like to use tomato sauce when cooking.
10. That is Camilla's slice of pizza!

Speaking Exercise



1. What does your mom usually cook for your family?
2. What is the most popular food in your country?
3. What time do you eat meals?
4. Do you skip meals? Why or why not?
5. Do you think children need to learn to cook?
6. Can you name international food you like?
7. How often do you dine out?
8. What food do you consider unhealthy?
9. Why do you think people should eat healthy food?
10. Is there any food you don't like to eat? Why?

Pronunciation Activity

Imagine an imaginary menagerie manager
Imagining managing an imaginary menagerie.

The epitome of femininity.

A skunk sat on a stump and thunk the stump
stunk,
But the stump thunk the skunk stunk

Greek grapes.



The End