

# 1A Mood food

Do you drink a lot of coffee?

Yes, but I'm trying to cut down at the moment.



## 1 VOCABULARY food and cooking

a Do the quiz in pairs.

### FOOD QUIZ

Can you think of...?

- ONE** red fruit, **ONE** yellow fruit, **ONE** green fruit
- TWO** kinds of food that some people are allergic to
- THREE** kinds of food that come from milk
- FOUR** vegetables that you can put in a salad
- FIVE** containers that you can buy food in
- SIX** things that people sometimes have for breakfast

b ➤ p.152 Vocabulary Bank Food and cooking.

c (14)) Listen to these common adjectives to describe food. Do you know what they mean? Then say one kind of food which we often use with each adjective.

fresh frozen low-fat raw spicy takeaway tinned

## 3 LISTENING & SPEAKING

### FOOD & EATING

- 1 Is there any food or drink that you couldn't live without? How often do you eat/drink it?
- 2 Do you ever have
  - a ready-made food?
  - b takeaway food? What kind?
- 3 What's your favourite
  - a fruit?
  - b vegetable?
 Are there any that you really don't like?
- 4 When you eat out do you normally order meat, fish, or vegetarian?
- 5 What food do you usually eat
  - a when you're feeling a bit down?
  - b before doing sport or exercise?
  - c before you have an exam or some important work to do?

## 2 PRONUNCIATION short and long vowel sounds

a Look at the eight sound pictures. What are the words and sounds? What part of the symbol tells you that a sound is long?

1	squid chicken spicy grilled	5	sausages roast chocolate box
2	beef steamed beans breakfast	6	raw fork boiled salt
3	prawns salmon lamb cabbage	7	cook sugar mushrooms food
4	margarine carton jar warm	8	cucumber beetroot fruit duck

b Look at the words in each list. Cross out the word which *doesn't* have the sound in the sound picture.

c (15)) Listen and check.

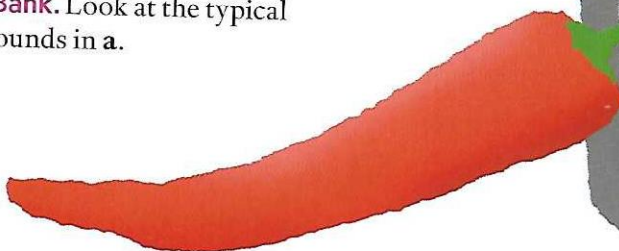
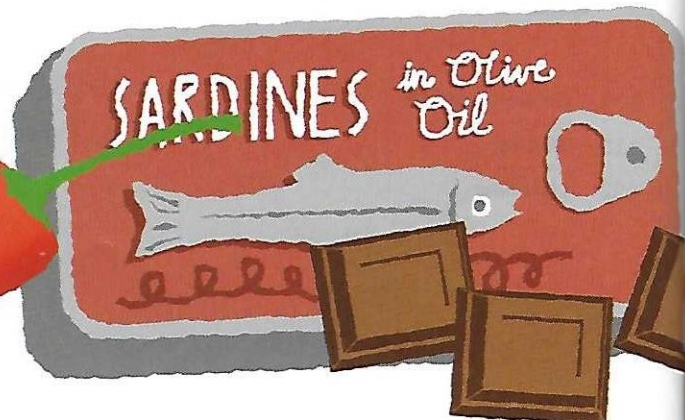
d ➤ p.166 Sound Bank. Look at the typical spellings of the sounds in a.

a (16)) Listen to five people talking. Each person is answering one of the questions in Food & Eating above. Match each speaker with a question.

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Speaker A | <input type="checkbox"/> Speaker D |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Speaker B   | <input type="checkbox"/> Speaker E |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Speaker C   |                                    |

b Listen again and make notes about their answers. Compare with a partner.

c Ask and answer the questions with a partner. What do you have in common?



## 4 READING

- a Are the foods in the list **carbohydrates** or **proteins**? With a partner, think of four more kinds of food for each category.

cake chicken pasta salmon

- b With a partner, answer the questions below with either **carbohydrates** or **proteins**.

What kind of food do you think it is better to eat...?

- for lunch if you have an important exam or meeting
  - for breakfast
  - for your evening meal
  - if you are feeling stressed
- c Look at the title of the article. What do you think it means? Read the article once to find out, and to check your answers to **b**.
- d Read the article again. Then with a partner, say in your own words why the following people are mentioned. Give as much information as you can.

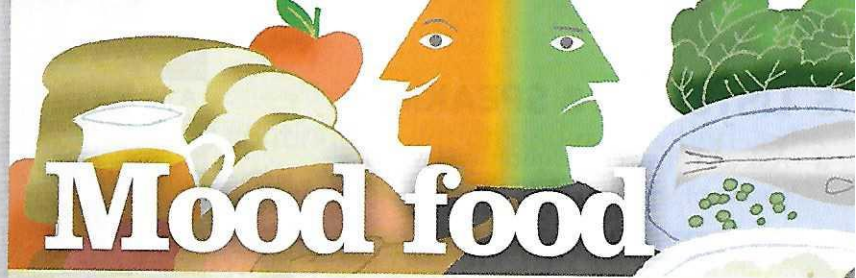
- 1 Dr Paul Clayton
- 2 people on diets
- 3 schoolchildren
- 4 Paul and Terry
- 5 nightclub owners in Bournemouth

- e Find adjectives in the article for the verbs and nouns in the list. What's the difference between the two adjectives made from *stress*?

stress (*noun*) (x2) relax (*verb*) wake (*verb*)  
sleep (*verb*) power (*noun*) violence (*noun*)  
oil (*noun*)

- f Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 What time of day do you normally eat protein and carbohydrates? How do they make you feel?
- 2 How often do you eat chocolate? Does it make you feel happier?
- 3 After reading the article, is there anything you would change about your eating habits?



# Mood food

We live in a stressful world, and daily life can sometimes make us feel tired, stressed, or depressed. Some people go to the doctor's for help, others try alternative therapies, but the place to find a cure could be somewhere completely different: in the kitchen.

**Dr Paul Clayton**, a food expert from Middlesex University, says 'The brain is affected by what you eat and drink, just like every other part of your body. Certain types of food contain substances which affect how you think and feel.'

For example, food which is high in carbohydrates can make us feel more relaxed. It also makes us feel happy. Research has shown that people on diets often begin to feel a little depressed after two weeks because they are eating fewer carbohydrates.

On the other hand, food which is rich in protein makes us feel awake and focused. Research has shown that schoolchildren who eat a high-protein breakfast often do better at school than children whose breakfast is lower in protein. Also, eating the right kind of meal at lunchtime can make a difference if you have an exam in the afternoon or a business meeting where you need to make some quick decisions. In an experiment for a BBC TV programme two chess players, both former British champions, had different meals before playing each other. Paul had a plate of prosciutto and salad (full of protein from the red meat), and his opponent Terry had pasta with a creamy sauce (full of carbohydrate). In the chess match Terry felt sleepy, and took much longer than Paul to make decisions about what moves to make. The experiment was repeated several times with the same result.

Another powerful mood food could become a secret weapon in the fight against crime. In Bournemouth in the south of England, where late-night violence can be a problem, some nightclub owners have come up with a solution. They give their clients free chocolate at the end of the night. The results have been dramatic, with a 60% reduction in violent incidents.

Why does chocolate make people less aggressive? First, it causes the brain to release feel-good chemicals called endorphins. It also contains a lot of sugar, which gives you energy, and can help stop late-night tiredness turning into aggression. These two things, together with a delicious taste, make chocolate a powerful mood changer.

### Mood food – what the experts say

- Blueberries and cocoa can raise concentration levels for up to five hours.
- Food that is high in protein helps your brain to work more efficiently.
- For relaxation and to sleep better, eat carbohydrates.
- Dark green vegetables (e.g. cabbage and spinach) and oily fish (e.g. salmon) eaten regularly can help to fight depression.

Adapted from a British newspaper

## 5 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

### RESTAURANTS

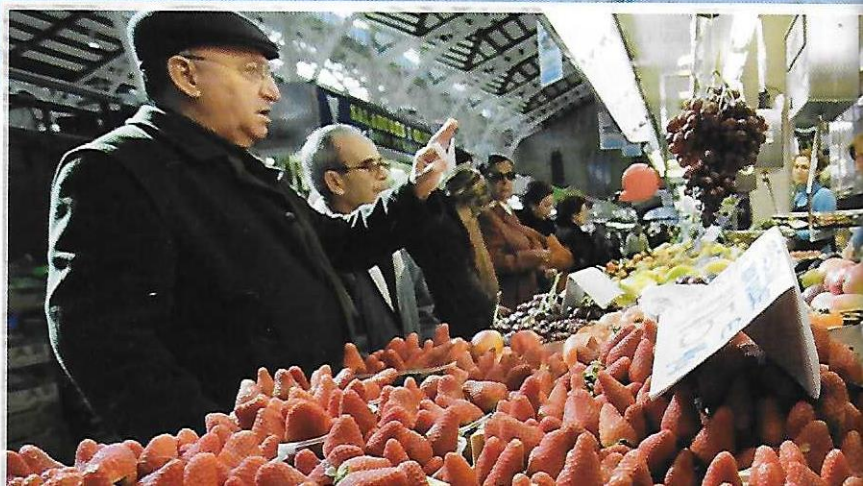
- How often do you eat out?
- What's your favourite...?
  - a kind of food (French, Italian, etc.)
  - restaurant dish
- How important are these things to you in a restaurant? Number them 1–4 (1 = the most important).
  - the food
  - the service
  - the atmosphere
  - the price
- Have you ever tried English food? What did you think of it?

- b (17)) Read the text about Steve Anderson. Then listen to **Part 1** of an interview with him, and number the photos in the order he mentions them.
- c Listen again. Why does he mention each thing?
- d (18)) Now listen to **Part 2** and answer the questions.
- What does he say is the best and worst thing about running a restaurant?
  - What's the main difference between British and Spanish customers?
  - What kind of customers does he find difficult?
  - How does he think eating habits in Spain are changing?
- e What about you? Answer the questions with a partner.
- What was your favourite food when you were a child?
  - Is there anything that you like / don't like cooking?
  - In your country, when people eat out would they normally tell the chef what they really think about the food?
  - Do you know anyone who is a 'difficult customer' in restaurants?

A



**STEVE ANDERSON** has always had a passion for food. He was first taught to cook by his mother, who is half Burmese. After studying physics at university, he got a holiday job helping on a cookery course in Italy, where he met several famous chefs. One of them, Alastair Little, later employed him as a trainee chef. Two years later he moved to Valencia in Spain and opened a restaurant, *Seu Xerea*, now one of the most popular restaurants in town.





B

## 6 GRAMMAR

present simple and continuous, action and non-action verbs

a (19)) Listen again to some of the things Steve said. Circle the form of the verb he uses.

- 1 This week for example *I cook* / *I'm cooking* nearly every day. We *usually close* / *are usually closing* on Sundays and Mondays, but this Monday is a public holiday.
- 2 The British *always say* / *are saying* that everything is lovely.
- 3 Actually, I think *I prefer* / *I am preferring* that honesty, because it helps us to know what people like.
- 4 Unfortunately, I think *they get* / *they're getting* worse. People *eat* / *are eating* more unhealthily.

b With a partner, say why you think he has chosen each form.

c ➤ p.132 Grammar Bank 1A. Learn more about the present simple and the present continuous, and practise them.

d Make questions to ask your partner with the present simple or continuous. Ask for more information.

On a typical day

- What / usually have for breakfast?
- / drink Coke or fizzy drinks? How many glasses / drink a day?
- Where / usually have lunch?
- What / usually have for lunch during the week?
- / ever cook? What / make?
- / prefer eating at home or eating out?

At the moment / nowadays

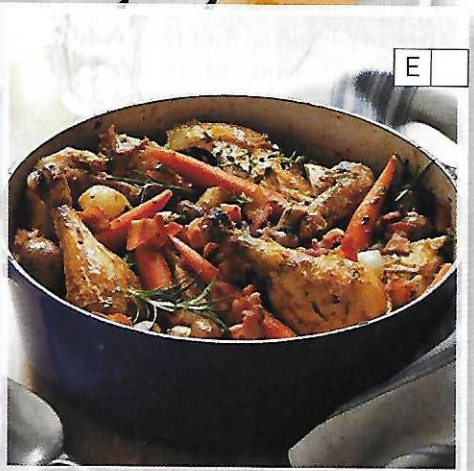
- / need to buy any food today?
- / want anything to eat right now? What?
- / take vitamins or food supplements at the moment?
- / try to cut down on anything at the moment?
- / the diet in your country / get better or worse?



C



D



E



F

## 7 SPEAKING

### WHAT DO YOU THINK?

- 1 Men are better cooks than women.
- 2 Both boys and girls should learn to cook at school.
- 3 Cheap restaurants usually serve bad food.
- 4 On a night out with friends, where and what you eat isn't important.
- 5 Not all fast food is unhealthy.
- 6 Every country thinks that their cuisine is the best in the world.

a (13)) Listen to two people discussing sentence 1. Who do you agree with more, the man or the woman? Why?

b (14)) Listen to the phrases in the **Useful language** box. Copy the intonation.



#### Useful language: Giving your opinion (1)

- |                |                       |                  |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| I agree.       | I'm not sure.         | For example...   |
| I don't agree. | (I think) it depends. | In my opinion... |

c In small groups, say what you think about sentences 2–6. Try to use the **Useful language** phrases.

### 1 FOOD

a Match the words and pictures.

#### Fish and seafood

- 1 crab /kræb/
- 2 mussels /'mʌslz/
- 3 prawns /praʊnz/
- 4 salmon /'sæmən/
- 5 squid /skwɪd/
- 6 tuna /'tjuːnə/

#### Meat

- 7 beef /bi:f/
- 8 chicken /'tʃɪkɪn/
- 9 duck /dʌk/
- 10 lamb /læm/
- 11 pork /pɔ:k/

#### Fruit and vegetables

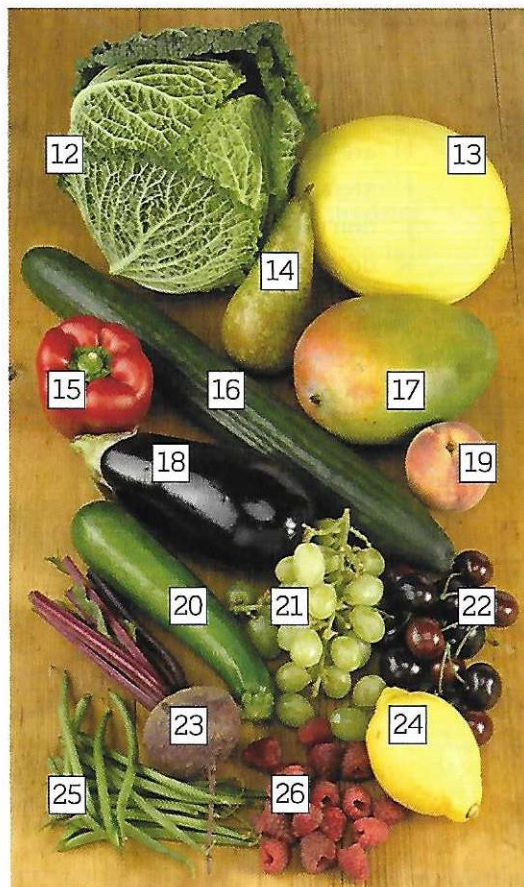
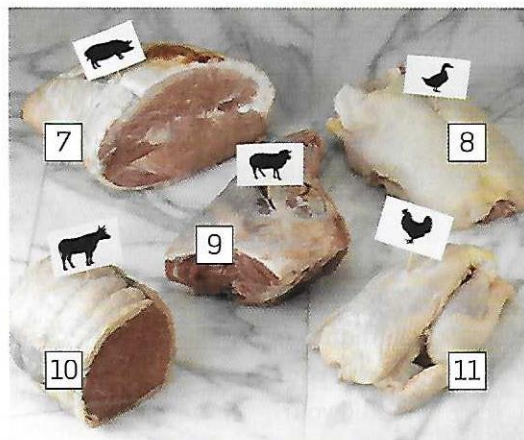
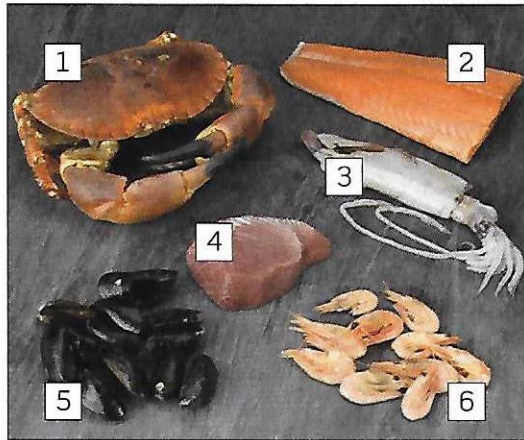
- 12 aubergine /'əʊbəʒiːn/ (AmE eggplant)
- 13 beetroot /'bi:tru:t/
- 14 cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/
- 15 cherries /'tʃeriz/
- 16 courgette /kɔ:'ʒet/ (AmE zucchini)
- 17 cucumber /'kju:kʌmbə/
- 18 grapes /greɪps/
- 19 green beans /grɪːn biːnz/
- 20 lemon /'lemən/
- 21 mango /'mæŋɡəʊ/
- 22 melon /'melən/
- 23 peach /pi:tʃ/
- 24 pear /peə/
- 25 raspberries /'ræzberɪz/
- 26 red pepper /red 'pepə/

b (1/2)) Listen and check.

c Are there any things in the list that you...?

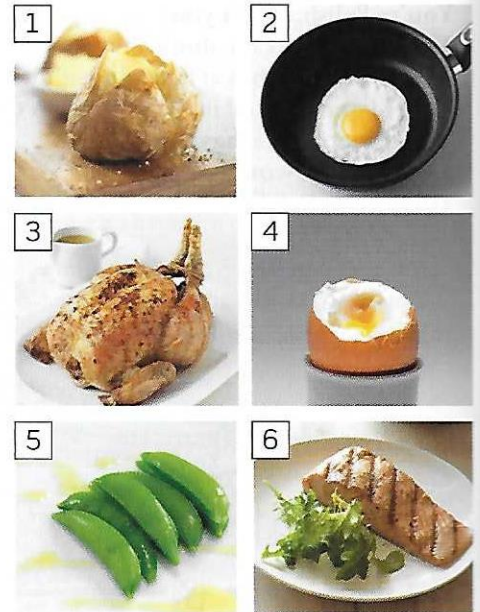
- a love
- b hate
- c have never tried

d Are there any other kinds of fish, meat, or fruit and vegetables that are very common in your country?



### 2 COOKING

a Match the words and pictures.



- 4 boiled /bɔɪld/
- 5 roast /rəʊst/
- 6 baked /beɪkt/
- grilled /grɪld/
- fried /fraɪd/
- steamed /stiːmd/

b (1/3)) Listen and check.

c How do you prefer these things to be cooked?

eggs	chicken
potatoes	fish

#### Phrasal verbs

Learn these phrasal verbs connected with food and diet.

*I eat out a lot because I often don't have time to cook.*  
(= eat in restaurants)

*I'm trying to cut down on coffee at the moment. I'm only having one cup at breakfast.* (= have less)

*The doctor told me I had very high cholesterol and that I should completely cut out all high-fat cheese and dairy products from my diet.*  
(= eliminate)

# 1A

## present simple and continuous, action and non-action verbs

present simple: *I live, he works, etc.*

- 1 I **work** in a bank. She **studies** Russian. (1 10))  
We **don't have** any pets. Jack **doesn't wear** glasses.  
Where **do** you **live**? **Does** your brother **have** a car?
- 2 She usually **has** cereal for breakfast.  
I **'m** never late for work.  
We only **eat out** about once a month.

- 1 We use the present simple for things that are always true or happen regularly.
- Remember the spelling rules for third person singular, e.g. *lives, studies, watches*.
  - Use **ASI** (Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive) or **QUASI** (Question word, Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive) to help you with word order in questions. *Do you know David? What time does the film start?*
- 2 We often use the present simple with adverbs of frequency, e.g. *usually, never*, or expressions of frequency, e.g. *every day, once a week*.
- Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb, and after *be*.
  - Expressions of frequency usually go at the end of the sentence or verb phrase.

present continuous: *be + verb + -ing*

- A Who **are** you **waiting** for? (1 11))  
B I **'m waiting** for a friend.
- A **Is** your sister still **going out** with Adam?  
B No, they broke up. She **isn't going out** with anyone at the moment.

- a Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.
- We *don't go* to Chinese restaurants very often. (not go)
- These days, most children \_\_\_\_\_ too many fizzy drinks. (have)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any vitamins at the moment? (take)
  - Don't eat that spinach if you \_\_\_\_\_ it. (not like)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ your boyfriend \_\_\_\_\_ how to cook fish? (know)
  - We \_\_\_\_\_ takeaway pizzas during the week. (not get)
  - What \_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_? It smells great! (make)
  - You look sad. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ about? (think)
  - The diet in my country \_\_\_\_\_ worse. (get)
  - How often \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ seafood? (eat)
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ usually \_\_\_\_\_ fish. (not cook)

- We use the present continuous (not the present simple) for actions in progress at the time of speaking, e.g. things that are happening now or around now. These are normally temporary, not habitual actions.
- Remember the spelling rules, e.g. *living, studying, getting*.
- We also use the present continuous for future arrangements (see 1B).

action and non-action verbs

- A What **are** you **cooking**? (1 12))  
B I **'m making** pasta.  
A Great! I **love** pasta.
- A What **are** you **looking** for?  
B My car keys.  
A I'll help you in a moment.  
B But I **need** them now!

- Verbs which describe **actions**, e.g. *cook, make*, can be used in the present simple or continuous. *I'm making the lunch. I usually make the lunch at the weekend.*
- Verbs which describe **states** or **feelings** (not actions), e.g. *love, need, be*, are **non-action verbs**. They are not usually used in the present continuous, even if we mean 'now'.
- Common non-action verbs are *agree, be, believe, belong, depend, forget, hate, hear, know, like, love, matter, mean, need, prefer, realize, recognize, remember, seem, suppose*.



### Verbs that can be both action and non-action

A few verbs have an action and a non-action meaning, e.g. *have* and *think*.

*I have a cat now.* = possession (non-action)

*I can't talk now. I'm having lunch.* = an action

*I think this music's great.* = opinion (non-action)

*What are you thinking about?* = an action

- b Circle the correct form, present simple or continuous.
- I don't believe* / *I'm not believing* that you cooked this meal yourself.
- Come on, let's order. The waiter *comes* / *is coming*.
  - Kate *doesn't want* / *isn't wanting* to have dinner now. She isn't hungry.
  - The head chef is ill, so he *doesn't work* / *isn't working* today.
  - The bill *seems* / *is seeming* very high to me.
  - We've had an argument, so we *don't speak* / *aren't speaking* to each other at the moment.
  - My mum *thinks* / *is thinking* my diet is awful these days.
  - Do we need* / *Are we needing* to go shopping today?
  - Can I call you back? *I have* / *I'm having* lunch right now.
  - I didn't use to like oily fish, but now *I love* / *I'm loving* it!
  - What *do you cook* / *are you cooking*? It smells delicious!

◀ p.7