

English Summer Guide 8th Grade 2018

Before Reading.

Look at the photos and label the places with the given words.

bookshop café market pub restaurant



2 What can you do at each place in exercise 1? Complete the sentences.

- 1 People often go to a _____ for breakfast, a snack or just a drink.
 - 2 At a _____ adults can meet friends, drink beer and sometimes have a meal too.
 - 3 People go to a _____ for lunch or dinner, not just a drink or snack.
 - 4 A _____ is often outside in the street, and you can buy lots of different things there.
 - 5 You can buy books at a _____ .
-

3 Read the text. Underline the names of two hotels and three streets. Then circle the names of four areas in London that are mentioned.

4 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Covent Garden is a big shop in London. _____
- 2 There are lots of bookshops on Charing Cross Road.

- 3 You can buy clothes at Petticoat Lane and Old Spitalfields markets. _____
- 4 It's difficult to find good restaurants in Soho. _____
- 5 Afternoon tea at the Savoy Hotel is not expensive.

- 6 Food in London pubs is not usually very expensive.

LONDON

Oxford Street has many big shops – Selfridges, Marks and Spencer, Debenhams. For smaller shops, go to Covent Garden. Charing Cross Road is famous for its bookshops. There are lots of them, and they sell old and new books.



At weekends you can visit some of London's markets. Petticoat Lane market (open on Sundays) is in Middlesex Street and has cheap clothes and things for the home. At the market in Portobello Road (open on Saturdays) you can buy old clocks, old chairs and tables, and hundreds of other things. At Brick Lane market (open on Sundays) in the East End, you can buy nearly everything. Old Spitalfields Market in Commercial Street (open on Sundays)

has some of the latest clothes in town – and they're cheap!

When it is time for food, London has everything. You can have dinner in an expensive restaurant for hundreds of pounds – or you can buy a sandwich for not very much at all. You can eat in cafés or bars, you can buy food and take it away, and of course you can buy English fish and chips!

London has restaurants from nearly every country in the world and not all of them are expensive. You can find food from Italy, Mexico, Spain, India, China, Russia, and many other countries. There are hundreds of good restaurants in Picadilly, Soho, Leicester Square and Covent Garden, and more in Kensington, Knightsbridge and Chelsea.

For a very English afternoon, go to the Ritz in Picadilly or the Savoy Hotel in the Strand for afternoon tea. You can listen to music, drink tea and eat wonderful food. But remember to take a lot of money with you!

And do not forget about pubs. There are thousands of pubs in London. In many pubs, you can eat and drink, and pub food is often cheap and good.

After reading

- 5** **INTERNET CHALLENGE** Underline the names of four markets in the second paragraph of the text. Find them on an online map of London and say if they are in the east or west of the city.
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QUANTITY

5.1

Countable and uncountable nouns

- Countable nouns are things that you can count. They have a singular and a plural form:
an orange two oranges
- Uncountable nouns are things that you can't count, you can only weigh or measure. They only have a singular form.
some bread I like cheese.
- We use words like *bowl*, *glass*, etc. with uncountable nouns when we want to talk about quantity.
a bowl of pasta a bottle of milk a slice of cheese
a kilo of beef a glass of lemonade

5.2

some and *any*

- We usually use *some* in affirmative sentences. We use it with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.
There are some apples on the table.
There's some bread on the shelf.
- We usually use *any* in negative sentences and questions. We use it with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.
He doesn't want any food. There aren't any eggs.
Is there any coffee? Are there any bananas?

5.3

How much / many ...?

We use *How much ... ?* with uncountable nouns.

How much milk have we got?

Two litres. / Three bottles. / A lot. / None.

We use *How many ...?* with countable nouns.

How many eggs do you need? Six.

GRAMMAR RULES

Case 1: Use of Much and Many

The words *much* and *many* mean *a lot of*.

Example:

"Much money" we can't say, for example "One money, two, etc."

- If a noun is in plural and is countable, we use *many*

Example:

"Many friends" "Many dolls" "Many video games"

Case 2: Use of How much and How many

In everyday English, we normally use **How much** / **How many**, **many** and **much**, only in questions and negative sentences.

Example: “How much money have you got?” “How many eggs are in a cake?”
“Carla does has not got many friends”

Case 3: Use of Countable / Uncountable Nouns

In connection with *much* / *many* people often speak of *countable nouns* and *uncountable nouns*.

Countable nouns have a singular and a plural form. In plural, these nouns can be used with a number (that's why they are called 'countable nouns'). Countable nouns take *many*.

Example: 100 friends – *many* friends

Uncountable nouns can only be used in singular. These nouns cannot be used with a number (that's why they are called 'uncountable nouns'). Uncountable nouns take *much*.

Example:

~~100 money~~ – *much* money

Case 4: Use of some and any

When do we use *some* and when *any*?

We use **some** and **any** for an amount which is not known e.g. Have you got **any** crisps?

-) **some:** affirmative statements, offers, requests and in questions when you expect the answer 'yes'
-) **any:** negative statements, questions

Have you got **any** bananas? No, we haven't got **any**. But we've got **some** oranges

EXERCISES

A Complete the questions with *much* or *many*. In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

- 1 How _____ friends do you have on Facebook?
- 2 How _____ money do you spend on clothes a month?
- 3 How _____ sugar do you put in your tea / coffee?
- 4 How _____ teeth do you have?
- 5 How _____ time do you spend on the Internet every day?
- 6 How _____ children do you want to have?
- 7 How _____ parties do you go to a year?
- 8 How _____ songs do you have on your MP3 player?

B Cross out the incorrect word in each sentence.

- 1 There's some **ham** / **butter** / **eggs** in the fridge.
- 2 There aren't any **potatoes** / **rice** / **onions** in the cupboard.
- 3 I'd like an **orange** / **apple** / **banana**, please.
- 4 Is there any **cakes** / **water** / **salt** on the table?
- 5 He wants some **pork** / **grape** / **beef** from the supermarket.
- 6 I'm afraid there isn't any **prawns** / **tuna** / **salmon**.
- 7 Are there any **mushrooms** / **vegetables** / **cheese** on the pizza?
- 8 Do we need a **lemon** / **egg** / **carrot** for this recipe?

C Complete the sentences using one word in each gap.

- 1 You look hot! Do you want _____ glass of water?
- 2 Let's make risotto for dinner. How _____ rice do we have?
- 3 I don't want _____ sugar in my hot chocolate.
- 4 How _____ peppers are there in the fridge?
- 5 We need _____ onion and _____ tomatoes for the pizza.
- 6 For breakfast, I usually eat _____ slice of bread with _____ ham.
- 7 We've got _____ butter for the cake, but there aren't _____ eggs.
- 8 'Is there _____ fruit?' 'No. Can you buy _____ bunch of grapes and _____ bananas at the supermarket, please?'

D Name 5 countable nouns and 5 uncountable.

COUNTABLE NOUNS	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

GIVING ADVICE: USE OF SHOULD AND SHOULDN'T

We use should when we want to give positive feedback to a person. We are suggesting that person to do something that will be beneficial to that person. It's a good idea. For example: "you have got a beautiful voice, you should sing more"

On the contrary, we use shouldn't when the feedback is negative, we don't want that person to do something, because it might not be good to that person. Example:

"That street is a bit dangerous; you shouldn't go in there alone"

Affirmative	
I/You/He/She/It should	go home now.
We/You/They should	
Negative	
I/You/He/She/It shouldn't	go home now.
We/You/They shouldn't	
Interrogative	
Should I/you/he/she/it	go home now?
Should we/you/they	

EXERCISES

I. Match

Match sentences 1–5 with sentences a–e.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | What should I visit when I go to London? | a | We don't want to get lost. |
| 2 | You shouldn't go off on your own. | b | You should visit The London Eye. |
| 3 | We should take a map with us. | c | In front of the monument. |
| 4 | You shouldn't forget to take an umbrella. | d | We should stay together. |
| 5 | Where should we meet you? | e | It often rains in London. |

II. Make sentences using should and shouldn't. You can help yourself with exercise I. There is one example given.

We / stay together – *We should stay together.*

1 You / take a map.

2 You / forget to take an umbrella.

3 I / be careful.

4 They / ask for directions.

5 She / get angry.

6 We / spend all our money.
