

6A | Junk food

VOCABULARY: food

- 1 Look at these items of food from America. Tick (✓) the items on the shopping list that you can see.
- 2 How often do you eat the food on the list? Which of them do you think are 'junk food'?

READING

- 1 Look at the picture of Elvis Presley. What sort of food do you think he liked?
- 2 Now read the book review. While you read, put a ! next to the facts you find most surprising.



Eating the Elvis Presley Way

David Adler Blake Publishing

There are more than 400 books about Elvis Presley. There are books about his music, his films, his life, his death, his religion - and his food. There is the *Presley Family Cookbook*, *The Elvis Presley Cookbook*, *Elvis' Favorite Recipes*, and now *Eating the Elvis Presley Way*. What makes this book different? To begin with, this is not a cookbook. You can find recipes here, but this book is the story of Elvis' life. It is the story of the food that he ate and the people who cooked it for him. And an extremely interesting life it was, too.

The food in the first two or three chapters is quite normal - baby food, boring school dinners, army meals when he was doing his military service, that sort of thing. But later, when Elvis was rich and famous, it is a very different story. With all the money in the world, Elvis chose to eat like a child. Elvis got up late and his first meal of the day was breakfast at five o'clock in the afternoon: bacon and eggs, or sausage and eggs. After that, it was snacks: pizza and hot dogs, hamburgers and fries, chocolate and cakes - all day and every day. Elvis even had a fridge in his bedroom for his favorite snacks.

As the years passed, Elvis' eating problems became really serious. One day, when Elvis was going to the White House to meet the President, he was feeling a bit hungry and ate 250g of chocolate and then 12 donuts in his taxi. Another time, he ordered a large ice cream for breakfast. He ate it quickly, ordered a second, a third, a fourth and a fifth before falling asleep again. Elvis' last meal before he died was four scoops of ice cream with six chocolate cookies.



Elvis was an extremely unhappy man. His food and the drugs that he took made him feel good, but killed him in the end. It's a fairly sad story, but a fascinating one, too.

50 Recommended ★★★★★

3 Read the review again and say if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 This is the first book about Elvis Presley and food.
- 2 It is different from the other books about Elvis and food.
- 3 His eating problems started when he was a child.
- 4 He had breakfast early in the morning.
- 5 He ate a lot of junk food.
- 6 He had food in his bedroom.
- 7 The President gave him a large box of chocolates.
- 8 Elvis didn't like ice cream very much.

4 Complete the definitions with an adjective from the review.

- 1 When someone is f____, a lot of people know their name.
- 2 A f____ story, place or person is very interesting.
- 3 Your f____ thing or person is the one that you like best.
- 4 You feel h____ when you want to eat.
- 5 When you are unhappy, you feel s_____.
- 6 When you have a s____ problem, you are very worried about it.

5 What else do you know about Elvis Presley? Why do you think that Elvis had eating problems?

GRAMMAR: modifiers

We can make an adjective stronger or weaker with a modifier. We put this before the adjective.

Weak

a bit hungry

Medium

quite _____

fairly _____

Strong

very _____

really _____

extremely _____

SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 64

1 Underline examples of modifiers before adjectives in the book review. Use them to complete the examples in the language box.

2 Put the modifiers in the correct place in the sentences.

- 1 Burger Paradise is always busy. (*very*)
- 2 I like The New York Donut Shop but the service is slow. (*a bit*)
- 3 I think that the chicken burgers at The Alabama Chicken are good. (*really*)
- 4 The fast food shops on Main Square are expensive. (*fairly*)
- 5 The hot dogs at The Happy Sandwich are nice. (*quite*)
- 6 The Magic Hamburger in my town is popular. (*extremely*)

3 Make six sentences about places where you can eat out in your town. Use modifiers and adjectives. Here are some more adjectives that you can use.

cheap dirty fashionable friendly healthy
lively small unhealthy

SPEAKING



1 Do you know any 'theme' restaurants like the Hard Rock Café or Planet Hollywood? What is special about them?

Have you ever been to a 'theme' restaurant? What was it like?

2 Work in pairs. Plan your own 'theme' restaurant. Use these questions to help you.

- What is the theme of your restaurant? (sport, music, cinema, a famous person, a country, a historical period, etc)
- What is the name of your restaurant?
- What kind of food and drink do you serve?
- What does the restaurant look like?
- Do the waiters and waitresses wear uniforms? What kind?
- What kind of music do you play?
- How much does a meal cost in your restaurant?

3 Describe your restaurant to other students in the class. Decide which restaurant is the best.

6B | Slow food

Are You A Foodie?

Answer our questionnaire to find out if you are a foodie.

1 How long is a typical meal in your home?

- a) less than 30 minutes
- b) 30–90 minutes
- c) more than 90 minutes

2 How often do you eat in front of the TV?

- a) less than once a week
- b) once a week
- c) more than once a week

3 How many of the following do you eat at least once a week?

- a) crisps b) chips
- c) chocolate biscuits
- d) microwave dinner

4 How many recipe books do you have?

- a) 0 b) 1–5 c) more than 5

5 How often do you spend more than one hour preparing a meal?

- a) less than once a week
- b) once a week
- c) more than once a week

6 How often do you go to a restaurant (not fast food or pizza!)?


- a) less than twice a month
- b) 2–4 times a month
- c) more than 4 times a month

Answers on page 128.

SPEAKING


- 1 Work in pairs and do the quiz. Take it in turns to ask the questions. (A foodie is someone who enjoys eating or cooking different types of food.)
- 2 Now turn to page 128. Add up your points and read the description for your score. Does it describe you well?
Who is the biggest 'foodie' in the class?

LISTENING

- 1  1.50 Listen to part of a radio interview about food in Italy. Choose the best title for the programme.
 - 1 How to make Bolognese sauce
 - 2 Fast food in Italy
 - 3 Slow food in Bologna
 - 4 Tagliatelle or spaghetti?

Spaghetti Bolognese
(spaghetti with a sauce made with tomatoes, meat, onions and herbs)



- 2  1.50 Read the passage below and then listen again. Underline the incorrect information and explain what is wrong.

The radio presenter is in Bologna, not Rome.

The radio presenter is in Rome, an Italian city where people eat Spaghetti Bolognese. Spaghetti is a speciality of Bologna. Bolognese sauce from supermarkets is made from many different ingredients. It is very similar to Ragu sauce. Ragu is quicker to prepare. 'Slow food' is a movement that started in France in 1997. It has members in about twenty countries and they are interested in making food more enjoyable and more traditional.

- 3 Do you agree with Maura that *good food is slow food*? Why or why not?

What traditional foods are there in your country? What parts of the country do they come from?

VOCABULARY: adjectives (opposites)

1 Complete the words by putting vowels (*a, e, i, o, u*) in the spaces. Then match the adjectives in column A to their opposites in column B.

A	B
1 b _ a _ d	a d _ f f _ c _ l _ t
2 _ n t _ r e s t _ n g	b s _ m p l _
3 c _ m p l _ c _ t _ d	c g o o d
4 _ _ s y	d s l _ w
5 f - s t	e b _ r _ n g
6 h _ _ l t h y	f t r _ d _ t _ _ n _ l
7 m _ d _ r n	g _ n h _ _ l t h y

2 Find an adjective in exercise 1 that you can use with the words below.

- costume dancing marriage song teacher
traditional
- face film person picture place


- answer explanation story problem question

- baby diet eating food lifestyle

3 Choose an adjective from exercise 1 and think of five things you can describe with that adjective.

Work in pairs. Tell your partner the five things. Your partner must guess the adjective that you chose.

PRONUNCIATION: word stress 1

1  1.51 Listen to these words and count the syllables.


1 2

heal / thy

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 healthy | 6 complicated |
| 2 difficult | 7 simple |
| 3 enjoyable | 8 artificial |
| 4 modern | 9 traditional |
| 5 important | |

2 Mark the stress in each word and say the words.

heal / thy

3  1.51 Listen to the recording again to check your answers.

GRAMMAR: comparatives

We use the comparative form to compare two things or people.

We make the comparative of short adjectives with the adjective + *-er* (+ *than*).

slow → *slower* *The service in the restaurant was **slower than** usual.*

1 When the adjective ends in *-e*, add *-r*.
nice → *nicer* *The sauce is **nicer** with spaghetti.*

2 When the adjective ends in *-y*, remove the *-y* and add *-ier*.

easy → *easier* *It's **easier than** you think.*

3 With some adjectives you need to double the last consonant.

big → *bigger* *Can we have a **bigger** table, please?*

We make the comparative of longer adjectives with *more* + adjective (+ *than*).

*It's a **more traditional** recipe.*
*Food is **more interesting than** that.*

There are two very common irregular comparatives.

good → *better (than)* *bad* → *worse (than)*

 SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 64

1 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

more traditional

- I like ~~traditionaler~~ cooking recipes.
- Juice is healthier for you than beer.
- Chinese food is more interesting English.
- Bologna is hotter than London.
- A real sauce is gooder than sauce in a bottle.
- The Spanish often eat more later than the Dutch.
- Pizzas are more cheaper than steak and chips.

2 Use comparatives to complete the sentences below about your country.

- The food in my country is _____ than American food.
- The food that we eat is _____ than 20 years ago.
- Fast food is becoming _____.
- These days, people want to eat _____ food.
- It's _____ to eat in a restaurant than at home.
- Restaurants are _____ than they used to be.

Work in pairs. Compare your sentences.

3 Work in pairs. Turn to page 130 and look at the pictures. How many differences can you find?

6c | Coffee break

Coffee Break

- 1 Can you imagine getting up in the morning without a coffee for breakfast? What is a good meal without a coffee at the end of it? Coffee is probably the world's favourite drink, but most of us never give it a second thought. How much do you know about coffee?
- 2 The Turks gave us the word *coffee* and the Italians gave us *espresso* and *cappuccino*, but Finland is the biggest coffee-drinking country in the world. Coffee originally came from Ethiopia, but Colombia and Brazil are now the most important coffee-producing countries.
- 3 There are more than 100 different varieties of coffee bean and Jamaican Blue Mountain is said to have the best taste. However, the most expensive coffee in the world (at \$660/kilo) is Kopi Luwak. An Indonesian cat called *Paradoxurus* is especially fond of coffee beans and Kopi Luwak is made from its droppings!
- 4 We all know coffee addicts – people who can do nothing in the morning until their second or third cup of coffee. The most famous coffee addicts in the world were probably the French writers Balzac (40 cups a day) and Voltaire (more than 50 cups a day). Beethoven was also a coffee lover – he always counted 60 beans for each cup of coffee that he made.
- 5 The most fashionable coffee bars in the US now serve 'coffee art'. Artists in California draw leaves, hearts and other designs in your coffee.

A

B

C

D

E

SPEAKING

- 1 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.
 - What is your favourite drink?
 - Where and when do you drink it?
 - Do you prefer tea or coffee? How do you take it? (white/black, strong/weak, with/without sugar)
 - What drinks are traditional in your country?

READING

- 1 Read the magazine article about coffee. Match the pictures A–E to the paragraphs 1–5.

- 2 Read the article again. Explain the connection between coffee and the countries below.

1 *Brazil is an important coffee-producing country.*

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1 Brazil | 5 Jamaica |
| 2 Finland | 6 The United States |
| 3 France | 7 Turkey |
| 4 Indonesia | |

- 3 Find words in the article that match the definitions.

- 1 at the beginning = o _____
- 2 kinds, sorts = v _____
- 3 the fruit of the coffee plant = b _____
- 4 people who cannot stop taking a drug = a _____

GRAMMAR: superlatives

We use the superlative form to compare more than two things or people.

We make the superlative of short adjectives with *the* + adjective + *-est*.

cheap → *the cheapest*

large → *the largest*

hot → *the hottest*

happy → *the happiest*

Finland is **the biggest** coffee-drinking country in the world.

We make the superlative of longer adjectives with *the* + *most* + adjective.

the most interesting *the most traditional*

The **most expensive** coffee in the world is Kopi Luwak.

There are two very common irregular superlatives.

good → *the best* *bad* → *the worst*

Jamaican Blue Mountain has **the best** taste.


SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 64

- Find six examples of superlatives in the article about coffee.
- Complete the sentences in the quiz. Put the adjectives in brackets into the superlative form.

Amazing Food Facts

- _____ (*expensive*) meal in the world was in London in 2001 and cost
a) £24,000 b) £44,000 c) £84,000 for six people.
- _____ (*good*) caviar in the world comes from
a) the Caspian Sea b) Lake Titicaca in Bolivia
c) the Eastern Mediterranean.
- _____ (*large*) pub in the world is the Mathäser in Munich, Germany.
It seats
a) 5,500 b) 7,500 c) 9,500 people.
- _____ (*big*) doughnut in the world was made in New York in 1993.
It was almost
a) 3m b) 5m c) 10m in diameter.
- _____ (*long*) hot dog in the world was made in Chicago. It measured
a) 2m b) 3m c) 8m.
- _____ (*popular*) fast food in Britain is
a) hamburgers b) pizzas c) sandwiches.
- _____ (*heavy*) tomato in the world weighed
a) 15kg b) 30kg c) 50kg.
- Samuel Adams Triple Bock is _____ (*strong*) beer in the world. It contains
a) 12% b) 15% c) 18% alcohol.

3 Work in pairs. Choose the correct answers in the quiz.

4  1.52 Listen to the recording to check your answers.

5 Work in pairs. Think of places you know where you can drink (cafés, bars, hotels etc). Make sentences about these places, using superlatives. You can use adjectives from the box or think of your own.

bad big cheap expensive
fashionable friendly good
near to the school traditional

Central Café is the nearest café to the school.

DID YOU KNOW?

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

Starbucks started as a small coffee shop in Seattle. In the 1990s, the company grew and it now serves coffee to more than 11 million customers around the world every week.

With more than 6,000 stores in the US, Japan, the UK, China, Spain, Austria and other countries, Starbucks is becoming the McDonalds of coffee.

- How many of the following can you find near where you live?

Burger King Dominos Pizza
Häagen Dazs Kentucky Fried Chicken
McDonalds Starbucks

- What other big food chains do you know?
- What do you like eating or drinking in these places?



6D | Class meal

SPEAKING

1 Work in pairs. Look at the types of restaurant in the box and discuss these questions.

- Which type of food have you tried?
- Which do you like best?
- Which ones can you find in your city/town?

Italian French Chinese Indian Mexican

2 What restaurants do you know in your town? Which is:

- the best?
- the most fashionable?
- the most popular?
- the cheapest?

3 Which restaurant in your town would you choose for a class meal. Why?

VOCABULARY: eating out

1 Look at the restaurant bill and find words that match the definitions.

1 waiter

- 1 the person who takes your order = _____
- 2 the last course = _____
- 3 the first course = _____
- 4 tax = _____
- 5 a fixed choice of two or three courses = _____
- 6 the money you pay for your waiter/waitress = _____
- 7 the most important part of the meal = _____

2 How much do you pay for the items on the bill in restaurants in your town? Is *La Vie en Rose* more or less expensive?

LISTENING

1 1.53 Listen to a man booking a restaurant and complete the booking form.

2 1.53 Listen to the conversation again. Underline the words that you hear.

- 1 I'm afraid our *first / next / last* booking is at 9.30, sir.
- 2 We all make *bookings / mistakes / progress*, don't we?
- 3 There's a very *nice / pretty / romantic* table for two next to the window.
- 4 That sounds *excellent / marvellous / perfect*.
- 5 It's our French class' *annual / monthly / weekly* meal.



LA VIE EN ROSE

5***** French cooking in a romantic restaurant near the river.

Join Manu and Gérard, our French chefs, for a true French experience.

For that special occasion ...

27 Bridge Street
Tel: 727 4848

11/12/05

22.13

LA VIE EN ROSE

Your waiter today is 03 Jean-Paul

	£	€
1 x set menu @	19.00	26.22
1 x starter (mixed salad) @	4.50	6.21
1 x main course (cassoulet) @	11.50	15.87
1 x dessert (lemon sorbet) @	4.20	5.80
1 x house red @	15.00	20.70
1 x 1 litre mineral water @	3.50	4.83
12% Service charge	6.92	9.56
Sub total	64.62	89.19
VAT (12.5%)	8.08	11.15
Total	72.70	100.34

Thank you for choosing La Vie en Rose.
Tel: 0800 724 3004 Fax: 0800 724 3005

LA VIE EN ROSE

BOOKING FORM

Customer name _____

Number of people _____

DAY: Mon / Tue / Wed / Thu / Fri / Sat

TIME: Lunchtime: 12.00 / 12.30 / 1.00 / 1.30 / 2.00


Evening: 7.00 / 7.30 / 8.00 / 8.30 / 9.00 / 9.30

Smoking / Non-smoking

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE 1: making a reservation

1 Who says the sentences below: the customer (C) or the waiter (W)?

- 1 I'd like to book a table for Friday, please.
- 2 Certainly, madam. For how many people?
- 3 What time would you like, madam?
- 4 That's fine.
- 5 Could I take your name, please, madam?
- 6 We look forward to seeing you.


2  1.54 Listen to the recording to check your answers.

Roleplay

3 Work in pairs. Practise making a restaurant reservation. Take it in turns to be the customer. Choose the day, the time and the number of people. Begin like this:

Good afternoon. This is Can I help you?


PRONUNCIATION: emphatic stress

1  1.55 Listen to these phrases from one of the conversations.


Not 10 o'clock. 10 **people**.

2 Practise saying these phrases in the same way.


- 1 House red. Not house white.
- 2 Good? It was excellent!
- 3 We said half-past seven, not half-past nine.
- 4 Tuesday evening. Not Tuesday afternoon.

3  1.56 Listen to the recording to check your answers.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE 2: in a restaurant

1  1.57 Look at the picture and listen to a conversation. Which comes first: the picture or the conversation?



2  1.57 Listen to the conversation again. Put the sentences in the correct order.

- Can I take your coats?
- Could we have a bottle of house red, please?
- Excuse me, have you got an ashtray?
- I have a reservation for ten people.
- Let me show you to your tables.
- That was delicious.
- Would you like something to drink?

Roleplay

3 Work in groups. You are going to act out a short sketch in a restaurant. Decide what kind of restaurant it is and who is the waiter.

Useful language

*Would you like ...?
I'd like ...*

to have the bill/to see the menu

*Have you got ...?
Could we have ...?
I'll have ...*

*a drink/an ashtray/something to drink/
the bill/the house white*

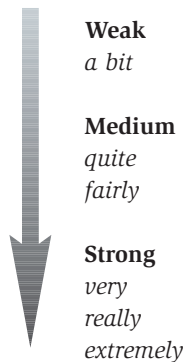


6 | Language reference

GRAMMAR

Modifiers

We can make an adjective stronger or weaker with a modifier, for example, *quite*, *very*.



*I feel **a bit** sad.*

*We usually eat **quite** healthy food.*

*It's an **extremely** expensive restaurant.*

Comparatives & superlatives

We use comparatives to compare two things or people. We use *than* to join the two things we are comparing.

*Fresh sauce is **healthier than** sauce in bottles.*

*This computer is **faster than** the old one.*

We use superlatives to compare more than two things or people. We often use *in* after a superlative.

*He is **the richest** man **in** England.*

*They serve **the best** hamburgers **in** our town.*

With short adjectives, we usually add *-er/-est*.

strong	stronger	the strongest
weak	weaker	the weakest

When an adjective ends in *-e*, we add *-r/-st*.

large	larger	the largest
nice	nicer	the nicest

When an adjective ends with *-y* after a consonant, we change the *-y* to *-ier/-iest*.

busy	busier	the busiest
easy	easier	the easiest

When an adjective with one syllable ends with a consonant after a vowel, we double the consonant.

big	bigger	the biggest
hot	hotter	the hottest

With longer adjectives, we add *more/the most*.

modern	more modern	the most modern
traditional	more traditional	the most traditional

Some adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms.

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest

We can make negative comparisons with *less/the least*.

strong	less strong	the least strong
busy	less busy	the least busy
modern	less modern	the least modern

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Making a reservation

I'd like to book a table for ...

Certainly, Madam/Sir.

What time would you like?

For how many people?

Could I take your name, please?

We look forward to seeing you.

I'm afraid we're fully booked.

In the restaurant

Can I take your coats?

Let me show you your table.

Would you like to + infinitive ... ?

I'd like to + infinitive ...

Have you got + noun?

Could we have + noun?

I'll have + noun.

WORD LIST

Food

bacon <i>n U</i>	/beɪkən/
beer <i>n C/U *</i>	/bɪə/
breakfast <i>n C **</i>	/breɪkfəst/
cake <i>n C/U **</i>	/keɪk/
caviar <i>n U</i>	/kæviə/
chicken <i>n C/U **</i>	/tʃɪkɪn/
chip <i>n C **</i>	/tʃɪp/
chocolate <i>n C/U **</i>	/tʃɒklət/
coffee <i>n C/U ***</i>	/kɒfi/
cookbook <i>n C</i>	/kʊkbʊk/
cookie <i>n C</i>	/kʊki/
crisp <i>n C</i>	/krɪsp/
diet <i>n C **</i>	/daɪət/
donut/doughnut <i>n C</i>	/dʌnʌt/
egg <i>n C ***</i>	/eg/
(French) fries <i>n pl</i>	/fraɪz/
fruit <i>n U ***</i>	/fru:t/
ham <i>n U</i>	/hæm/
hamburger <i>n C</i>	/hæmbɜ:ɡə/
hot dog <i>n C</i>	/hɒt dɒɡ/
ice cream <i>n C</i>	/aɪs 'kri:m/
junk food <i>n C</i>	/dʒʌŋk fu:d/
lemon <i>n C/U</i>	/lemən/
meal <i>n C ***</i>	/mi:l/
mineral water <i>n U</i>	/mɪn(ə)rəl wɔ:tə/
noodles <i>n plur</i>	/nu:dlz/
pasta <i>n U</i>	/pæstə/
peanut butter <i>n U</i>	/pi:nʌt 'bʌtə/
pizza <i>n C/U</i>	/pi:ttsə/
potato <i>n C **</i>	/pə'teɪtəʊ/
recipe <i>n C *</i>	/resəpi/
rice <i>n U *</i>	/raɪs/
salad <i>n C/U *</i>	/sæləd/
salt <i>n U *</i>	/sɔ:lt/
sauce <i>n C/U *</i>	/sɔ:s/
sausage <i>n C</i>	/sɔ:sɪdʒ/
snack <i>n C</i>	/snæk/
sorbet <i>n U</i>	/sɔ:beɪ/
steak <i>n C/U</i>	/steɪk/
strawberry <i>n C</i>	/strɔ:b(ə)ri/
sugar <i>n U **</i>	/ʃʊɡə/
tomato <i>n C</i>	/tə'mɑ:təʊ/
yoghurt/yogurt <i>n C/U</i>	/jɒɡət/

Eating out

bill <i>n C ***</i>	/bɪl/
course <i>n C ***</i>	/kɔ:s/
dessert <i>n C/U *</i>	/dɪ'zɜ:t/
main course <i>n C</i>	/meɪn kɔ:s/
service charge <i>n C</i>	/sɜ:vɪs tʃɑ:dʒ/
set menu <i>n C</i>	/set 'menju:/
starter <i>n C</i>	/stɑ:tə/
VAT <i>n U</i>	/vi: eɪ ti:/; /væt/
waiter <i>n C</i>	/weɪtə/
waitress <i>n C</i>	/weɪtrəs/

Other words & phrases

addict <i>n C</i>	/ædɪkt/
alcohol <i>n U *</i>	/ælkəhɒl/
annual <i>adj **</i>	/ænjʊəl/
army <i>n C ***</i>	/ɑ:mi/
artificial <i>adj *</i>	/ɑ:trɪfɪʃl/
ashtray <i>n C</i>	/æʃtreɪ/
authentic <i>adj</i>	/ɔ:'θentɪk/
bean <i>n C</i>	/bi:n/
bedroom <i>n C **</i>	/bedru:m/
boring <i>adj **</i>	/bɔ:ɪŋ/
box <i>n C ***</i>	/bɒks/
busy <i>adj ***</i>	/bɪzi/
chapter <i>n C ***</i>	/tʃæptə/
chemical <i>n C ***</i>	/kemɪkl/
costume <i>n C</i>	/kɒstju:m/
count <i>v ***</i>	/kaʊnt/
customer <i>n C ***</i>	/kʌstəmə/
delicious <i>adj *</i>	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/
dish <i>n C **</i>	/dɪʃ/
draw <i>v ***</i>	/drɔ:/
droppings <i>n pl</i>	/drɒpɪŋz/
drug <i>n C ***</i>	/drʌɡ/
face <i>n C ***</i>	/feɪs/
fascinating <i>adj *</i>	/fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/
flavour <i>n C *</i>	/fleɪvə/
fresh <i>adj ***</i>	/freʃ/
fridge <i>n C *</i>	/frɪdʒ/
healthy <i>adj **</i>	/helθi/
heart <i>n C ***</i>	/hɑ:t/
ingredient <i>n C</i>	/ɪn'ɡri:diənt/
kill <i>v ***</i>	/kɪl/
laboratory <i>n C *</i>	/lə'bɒr(ə)tri/
leaf <i>n C ***</i>	/li:f/
lifestyle <i>n C</i>	/laɪfstɑɪl/
lively <i>adj</i>	/laɪvli/
market <i>n C **</i>	/mɑ:kɪt/
marvellous <i>adj</i>	/mɑ:vələs/
measure <i>v ***</i>	/meʒə/
microwave <i>n C/v</i>	/maɪkrəweɪv/
military service <i>n U</i>	/mɪlɪt(ə)ri 'sɜ:vɪs/
movement <i>n C ***</i>	/mu:vmənt/
occasion <i>n C ***</i>	/ə'keɪʒn/

order <i>v ***</i>	/ɔ:də/
plant <i>n C ***</i>	/plɑ:nt/
presenter <i>n C</i>	/prɪ'zentə/
preservative <i>n C</i>	/prɪ'zɜ:vətɪv/
progress <i>n U ***</i>	/prɒ'ɡres/
scoop <i>n C</i>	/sku:p/
serve <i>v ***</i>	/sɜ:v/
service <i>n U ***</i>	/sɜ:vɪs/
shopping list <i>n C</i>	/ʃɒpɪŋ lɪst/
silly <i>adj *</i>	/sɪli/
sparkling <i>adj</i>	/spɑ:kɪŋ/
special <i>adj ***</i>	/speʃl/
speciality <i>n C</i>	/speʃi'æləti/
supermarket <i>n C *</i>	/su:pə'mɑ:kɪt/
taste <i>n/v ***</i>	/teɪst/
taxi <i>n C ***</i>	/tæksi/
weak <i>adj **</i>	/wi:k/
weigh <i>v **</i>	/weɪ/