

INFORMATION FOR THIS COURSE:

If you need to look at the vocabulary, the story, the grammar rules, the practise sentences, you will be able to find a copy on this page:

1. Vocabulary
2. Story
3. Grammar rules
4. Practise sentences

USEFUL VOCABULARY FOR THE COURSE:

RELAXED:

Meaning:

Re-laxed (adjective) it is nice to eat in a restaurant in a 'relaxed' atmosphere. To *relax* is to feel comfortable and not have any stress or anxiety. To feel at ease and confident in the restaurant. (**re-lax**: verb)

ATMOSPHERE:

Meaning:

At-mos-phere (noun) refers to being in a place or environment where you feel relaxed and comfortable. *Atmosphere* is the surroundings in the restaurant and how the surroundings affect you. It is the paintings on the wall, the lighting, the space, the friendliness of the staff - the whole environment and how you feel about it

SIDE DISH:

Meaning:

A **Side dish** (noun) this is an extra added item of food, added on to your meal. Some examples are: a salad, onions, gravy, mushy peas. In a fish and chip restaurant there is usually a menu. On the menu the customers can choose a side dish.

EXISTENCE:

Meaning:

Ex-ist-ence (noun) the existence of something either visible or invisible means that it is present in the world. It exists.
(**Ex-ist**: verb)

HIGH REGARD:

Meaning:

High **re-gard** (noun) to have regard (or high regard) it means that you have a lot of respect for someone or something. It means that you care about it (or someone) a lot. To **re-gard** (verb) somebody in a certain way means that you think about them in a certain way.

ENVIRONMENT:

Meaning:

Environ-ment (noun) this is everything that exists in a person's life. It creates an *environment*. It is the natural surroundings that exist currently in a person's life. Your environment is the circumstances, events, things around you that influence your life.

Story:

Fish and Chips

for Dinner



A STORY BY: Raymond Van Neste

In London and throughout the UK, Fish and chips are always very popular because of their cultural connection. For example, fish and chips are usually eaten on a Friday for a cultural religious reason but of course they can also be eaten on any day of the week.

Two of my friends: John and Mary, decided to eat their evening meal inside their local fish and chips restaurant which is very close to where they both live. John and Mary sat down in the restaurant. Immediately, the waiter (his name is Paul) appeared and said: 'hello!' 'What would you like?'

Mary said: 'I would like fish and chips!', 'Is there a choice of fish?'

Paul said: 'Yes, there is Cod, Haddock and also Plaice'.

Mary said: 'Can I have Cod please?'

John said: 'Could I also have Cod please?'

Paul said: 'Would you like something to drink?'

Mary said: 'Can I have a cup of tea please?'

John said: 'Tea for me also please, thank you'.

Paul said: 'The fish will take about eight minutes to cook!' 'Is that okay?'

John said: 'Yes, that's fine, thank you!'

John said: 'Could you please tell me?' 'Does the restaurant close at 8.00pm?'

Paul said: 'Yes, it closes at 8.00pm, every day but we are closed on Sunday!'

In fish and chip restaurants there are usually a lot of *side dishes* to choose from. For example, you might find different dishes on the menu such as: Mushy Peas / Salad / Gherkins / Gravy / Onions. Also, on the menu you might find a choice of different fish such as: Cod, Haddock or Plaice. These separate dishes make the experience of eating in a fish and chips restaurant very enjoyable.

After the meal, John said to Mary: 'Where are you eating tomorrow?'

Fish and Chips for Dinner. 2024, Copyright © Raymond Van Neste

PRACTISE SENTENCES:

1. is there a choice of fish
2. does the restaurant close at 8.00pm?
3. where are you eating tomorrow?

does the restaurant close at 8.00pm?

could I also have cod please?

what would you like to eat today?

are you going to the restaurant tomorrow?

why are you eating cod?

what is your favourite fish?

what would you like?

Grammar rules:

First of all, some information:

Subject: The **subject** of a sentence is about:

you / we / I / me / they / John / Mary, (or any person). Subject question sentences use the *verb to be*. For example: **are** you coming to the cinema?

Object: The **object** of a sentence looks at what the sentence is about. For example: **do** you like living in London? (*living in London* is the object). Object question sentences use the *present simple* verb and use *Do* or *Does* to start object question sentences.

Questions with *do / does / did* in present and past simple

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive (= verb)
	Do	you	Live
	Does	John	Live
Where	do	you	Live?

What food	does	John	like?
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- In the present simple use the auxiliary verb *do / does* to make questions.
- In the **past** simple use the auxiliary verb *did* to make questions.
- In these questions the *subject* goes after the auxiliary verb.
- Remember ASI (auxiliary, subject, infinitive) or QUASI (question word, auxiliary, subject, infinitive) to help you with word order in present or past simple questions.

Questions with *be*, present continuous, and *going to*

Question word	<i>be</i>	Subject	(adjective, noun, verb + <i>ing</i>)
	is	Paul	a waiter?
What	are	John	Live?
What	are	they	Doing?
Where	is	he	going?

- In questions with *be*, make questions by inverting the verb and subject.

Adverbs of frequency

(subject + adverb + present simple verb)

Adverbs of frequency tell us how often something is done. For example: never / rarely / occasionally / often / usually / always / sometimes

Subject	Adverb	Main verb
I	always	eat at night
Do you	often	eat here?
We	sometimes	eat fish and chips

Question words are often used at the beginning of a question sentence

Question words begin with '**wh**'

examples:

- **What** would you like to eat today? (what + subject + present simple verb)
- **What** is your favourite fish (what + verb to be + subject + adjective)
- **Where** are you eating tomorrow? (where + verb to be + subject + present continuous verb)
- **Why** are you eating Cod? (why + verb to be + subject + present continuous verb)