

6

Likes and dislikes

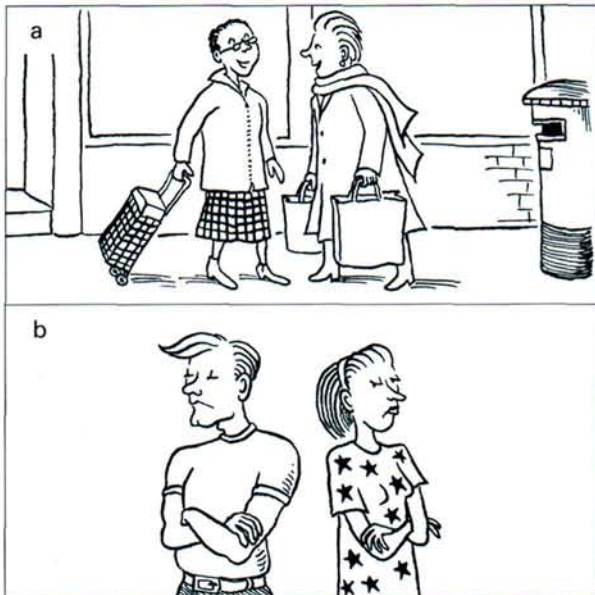
Like

Verb + *-ing* or infinitive?

Signs and soundbites

Test your grammar

- In the following sentences, is *like* used as a verb or a preposition?
 - How do you *like* your coffee, black or white?
 - I'm just *like* my father. We're both tall and thin with black hair and brown eyes.
 - Don't you think that Pedro looks *like* Tom Cruise?
 - What would you *like* to do tonight?
 - 'We went to that new restaurant last night.'
'Really? What was it *like*?'
 - 'How do you tie a tie?'
'Let me show you. *Like* this.'
 - 'Shall we go home now?'
'If you *like*.'
- Match a sentence with a picture.
 - They stopped to talk to each other.
 - They stopped talking to each other.



PRESENTATION (1)

Questions with *like*

- In Britain, some school children go on exchanges to another country. They stay with a family for two weeks, and then the boy or girl of the family comes back to Britain for two weeks. Does this happen in your country?
- Read the conversation between Anna and Nina, two schoolgirls. Put one of the questions from the box into each gap.

What does she like doing? How is she?
What's she like? What does she look like?
What would she like to do?

- Anna My French exchange visitor came yesterday.
Nina What's her name?
Anna Marie-Ange.
Nina What a pretty name! (1) _____ ?



- Anna She's really nice. I'm sure we'll get on really well. We seem to have a lot in common.
- Nina Why do you say that? (2) _____ ?
- Anna Well, she likes dancing, and so do I. And we both like tennis and listening to music.
- Nina That sounds great. I saw you with someone this morning. Was it Marie-Ange? (3) _____ ?
- Anna She's quite tall, and she's got long, dark hair.
- Nina No, it wasn't her, then. Now, we're all going out tomorrow, aren't we? Shall we go for a pizza, or shall we go to the cinema? (4) _____ ?
- Anna I'll ask her tonight and tell you tomorrow. By the way, someone told me your mum's not very well. What's the matter? (5) _____ ?
- Nina Oh, she's OK. She's had a bad sore throat, that's all, but it's getting better now.
- Anna Oh, it's not too bad, then.

T.41 Listen and check your answers. In pairs, practise the conversation.

● Grammar question

- Match the questions from the box in Exercise 2 with the definitions below.
- a Tell me about her physical appearance.
- b Tell me about her interests and hobbies.
- c Tell me about her because I don't know anything about her.
- d Tell me about her health.
- e Tell me about her preferences for tomorrow evening.
- In which questions is *like* used as a verb, and in which is it a preposition?



PRACTICE

1 Questions and answers

Match a question in **A** with an answer in **B**.

A

- a What does he like?
- b What's he like?
- c What does he look like?
- d How is he?

B

- He isn't very well, actually. He's got the 'flu.
- He's really nice. Very friendly and open, and good fun to be with.
- He likes swimming and skiing, and he's a keen football fan.
- He's quite tall, average build, with straight brown hair.

2 Listening

T.42 Listen to nine short descriptions of people or things. Write an appropriate question for each.

Example

Description

Gosh! Haven't you ever tried Indian food? It's absolutely delicious. Really rich! It can be hot, but it doesn't have to be.

Question

What's Indian food like?



3 Descriptions

In pairs, ask and answer the following questions.

- a What sort of things do you like doing?
- b How are your parents?
- c Who do you look like in your family?
- d Who are you like in terms of character?
- e What are you like as a person?
- f What's your school like?
- g What does your teacher look like?

PRESENTATION (2)

Verb + *-ing* or infinitive?

1 Read the letter and underline the correct verb form.

Example

We've decided going/to go to Kenya for a holiday.

Dear Dennis

We just wanted (a) say/to say/saying thank you for putting us up before we caught the plane last week. It was a lovely evening, and we enjoyed (b) meeting/to meet/meet your friends, Pete and Sarah. We managed (c) get/getting/to get to the airport with plenty of time to spare. We even tried (d) getting/to get/get an earlier flight, but it wasn't possible.

We had a wonderful holiday in Spain. We just loved (e) driving/to drive/drive through the countryside, and we often stopped (f) walk/walking/to walk round a mountain village. We met our friends, Bill and Sue, and they invited us (g) having/to have/have a meal with them. They wanted (h) that we stay/us to stay/we to stay with them, but we couldn't, as we had already booked a hotel.

The weather was fantastic. The sun didn't stop (i) shining/to shine/shine all the time we were there.

Leaving Spain was very sad. It made me (j) want/wanting/to want to cry.

Anyway, we're looking forward to hearing from you, and hope (k) see/to see/seeing you soon. Let us (l) to know/knowing/know if you're ever in the area. You must call in.

Best wishes
Sandra

2 T.43 Listen and check your answers.

● Grammar question

Read the sentences.

Last night I was watching television when the phone rang. I stopped **watching** television. I stopped **to answer** the phone.

– What is the difference between *stop + -ing* and *stop + the infinitive*?

PRACTICE

1 Grammar and listening

1 When one verb is followed by another, different patterns are possible. Put the verbs from the Presentation text in the correct box.

1	verb + <i>-ing</i> love <i>doing</i>	2	verb + infinitive (with <i>to</i>) want <i>to do</i>
3	verb + person + infinitive with <i>to</i> want someone <i>to do</i>	4	verb + person + infinitive without <i>to</i> make someone <i>do</i>

2 T.44 You will hear sentences with the verbs below. Add them to the correct box in Exercise 1.

Example

The teacher **told me to do** my homework. *Box 3*

I **promised to do** it carefully. *Box 2*

tell	promise	hate	agree
manage	need	forget	choose
like	refuse	can't stand	finish
ask	continue		

3 Look at the list of verb patterns on page 158 and check your answers.

2 Discussing grammar

Work in pairs and discuss your answers.

1 In the following sentences, two verbs are possible and one is not. Underline the verb that is *not* possible.

a My father _____ to mend my bike.
1 promised 2 didn't mind 3 tried

b She _____ her son to turn down his music.
1 asked 2 wanted 3 made

c I _____ going on long walks.
1 refuse 2 can't stand 3 adore

d We _____ to go shopping.
1 need 2 'd love 3 enjoy

e She _____ me do the cooking.
1 wanted 2 made 3 helped

f I _____ working for the bank twenty years ago.
1 started 2 stopped 3 decided

2 Change the sentences in Exercise 1 using the verbs you underlined.

Asking for descriptions

1 *What's London like?* means 'Tell me about London because I don't know anything about it'. It is a very general question. When it is asked about a person, the answer can refer to character or appearance or both.

What's Peter like?

He's quite tall, with short blond hair.

He's really nice. You'd like him.

2 *What does she look like?* asks for a physical description.

What does she look like?

She's very pretty. She's got long black hair, and dark, mysterious eyes.

3 *How are your parents?* asks about their health and general happiness. It does not ask for a description.

How are your parents?

They're fine, thanks. My mother had a cold, but she's better now.

Verb patterns

We use *-ing* after some verbs.

I don't mind cooking but I hate ironing.

We use the infinitive after some verbs.

We tried to save some money because we needed to buy a new car. My mother asked me to tidy up, and then told me to go to bed.

Make and *let* are followed by the infinitive without *to*.

She made me go to bed, but she let me read for a while.

There is a list of verb patterns on page 158.

 Grammar Reference: page 149.

Words that go together

Use your dictionaries to look up any new words.

1 Look at the following groups of words. Which **four** of the surrounding words in each group **cannot** go with the noun in the centre?



2 Put a suitable adjective from Exercise 1 into the gaps in the following conversations. If necessary, use their comparative or superlative forms.

Example

Billy's only two so he's the youngest in the family.

a 'What is Anna's brother like?'

'Well, he is certainly _____, dark and handsome, but I didn't enjoy meeting him at all. He is even _____ than she is!'

b 'What was your meal like?'

'Ugh! It was awful. The pizza was _____. We were absolutely _____, but we still couldn't eat it!'

c 'Did you have a good time in Amsterdam?'

'Excellent, thank you. There's so much to do. It's a really _____ city. And there are so many people from all over the world, it's even _____ than London.'

d 'Mmm! These courgettes are _____. Did you grow them yourselves?'

'Yes, we did. All our vegetables are _____.'

3 T.45 Listen and check your answers. Work with a partner and practise saying some of the dialogues, paying particular attention to the intonation.

Pre-reading task

Work in pairs.

- 1 Do you know any typical meals from the following countries?

France	Turkey	Italy	England
India	Spain	Mexico	
Switzerland	America	Greece	

What do you think influences a country's food? What influences the food in your country?

- 2 Read these quotations about English food. Do all the people have the same opinion about English food?



'It takes some skill to spoil a breakfast—even the English can't do it!'

J K Galbraith, economist

'On the Continent people have good food; in England people have good table manners.'

George Mikes, writer and humorist

'If the English can survive their food, they can survive anything!'

George Bernard Shaw, writer

'Even today, well-brought up English girls are taught to boil all vegetables for at least a month and a half, just in case one of the dinner guests comes without his teeth!'

Calvin Trillin, American writer

'English cooking? You just put things into boiling water and then take them out again after a long while!'

An anonymous French chef

Reading

Read the text quickly.

Match a paragraph 1–5 with a summary below.

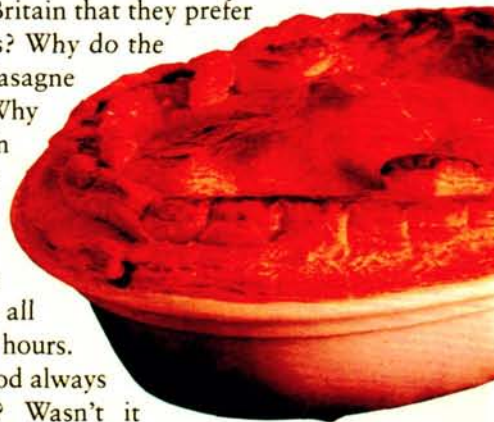
- Historical and climatic influences on British cooking
- There's everything except an English restaurant.
- The legacy of World War II
- Where there is hope for the future
- The British love affair with international cooking

good
In search of

by Verona Paul and Jason Winner

- 1 **H**ow come it is so difficult to find English food in England? In Greece you eat Greek food, in France French food, in Italy Italian food, but in England, in any High Street in the land, it is easier to find Indian and Chinese restaurants than English ones. In London you can eat Thai, Portuguese, Turkish, Lebanese, Japanese, Russian, Polish, Swiss, Swedish, Spanish, and Italian—but where are the English restaurants?

- 2 It is not only in restaurants that foreign dishes are replacing traditional British food. In every supermarket, sales of pasta, pizza and poppadoms are booming. Why has this happened? What is wrong with the cooks of Britain that they prefer cooking pasta to potatoes? Why do the British choose to eat lasagne instead of shepherd's pie? Why do they now like cooking in wine and olive oil? But perhaps it is a good thing. After all, this is the end of the 20th century and we can get ingredients from all over the world in just a few hours.



- Anyway, wasn't English food always disgusting and tasteless? Wasn't it always boiled to death and swimming in fat? The answer to these questions is a resounding 'No', but to understand this, we have to go back to before World War II.

- 3 The British have in fact always imported food from abroad. From the time of the Roman invasion foreign trade was a major influence on British cooking. English kitchens, like the English language, absorbed ingredients from all over the world—chickens, rabbits, apples, and tea. All of these and more were successfully incorporated into British dishes. Another important influence on British cooking was of course the weather. The good old British rain gives us rich soil and green grass, and means that we are able to produce some of the finest varieties of meat, fruit and vegetables, which don't need fancy sauces or complicated recipes to disguise their taste.

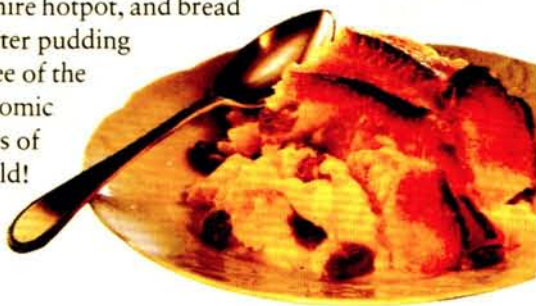
- 4 However, World War II changed everything. Wartime women had to forget 600 years of British cooking, learn to do without foreign imports, and ration their use of home-grown food. ▶



English food

► The Ministry of Food published cheap, boring recipes. The joke of the war was a dish called Woolton Pie (named after the Minister for Food!). This consisted of a mixture of boiled vegetables covered in white sauce with mashed potato on the top. Britain never managed to recover from the wartime attitude to food. We were left with a loss of confidence in our cooking skills and after years of Ministry recipes we began to believe that British food was boring, and we searched the world for sophisticated, new dishes which gave hope of a better future. The British people became tourists at their own dining tables and in the restaurants of their land! This is a tragedy! Surely food is as much a part of our culture as our landscape, our language, and our literature. Nowadays, cooking British food is like speaking a dead language. It is almost as bizarre as having a conversation in Anglo-Saxon English!

5 However, there is still one small ray of hope. British pubs are often the best places to eat well and cheaply in Britain, and they also increasingly try to serve tasty British food. Can we recommend to you our two favourite places to eat in Britain? The Shepherd's Inn in Melmerby, Cumbria, and the Dolphin Inn in Kingston, Devon. Their steak and mushroom pie, Lancashire hotpot, and bread and butter pudding are three of the gastronomic wonders of the world!



Comprehension check

Read the article more carefully. Choose the best answer, a, b or c.

- 1 The writers believe that British cooking ...
 - a has always been very bad.
 - b was good until World War II.
 - c is good because it is so international.

- 2 They say that the British ...
 - a eat only traditional British food in their homes.
 - b don't like cooking with foreign ingredients.
 - c buy lots of foreign ingredients.
- 3 They say that the British weather ...
 - a enables the British to produce good quality food.
 - b often ruins fruit and vegetables.
 - c is not such an important influence on British food as foreign trade.
- 4 They say that World War II had a great influence on British cooking because ...
 - a traditional British cooking was rediscovered and some good cheap recipes were produced.
 - b people had limitless supplies of home-grown food.
 - c people started to believe that British food was boring, so after the war they wanted to cook more interesting and international dishes.
- 5 They say that ...
 - a British tourists try lots of new dishes when they are abroad.
 - b nowadays it is very unusual for British people to cook British food.
 - c literature and language are more culturally important than food.
- 6 The writers' final conclusion about British cooking is that ...
 - a there is no hope.
 - b you will only be able to get British food in expensive restaurants.
 - c you will be able to get more good traditional British dishes, especially in pubs.

Discussion

- 1 Do you agree that food is as much a part of a country's culture as its landscape, language, and literature?
- 2 Which are your favourite places to eat in your country? Why?

Language work

Work in pairs. Study the text and find the following.

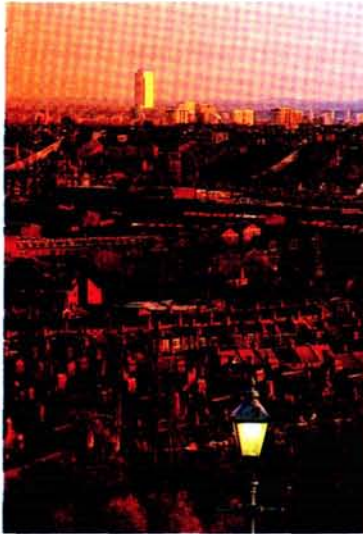
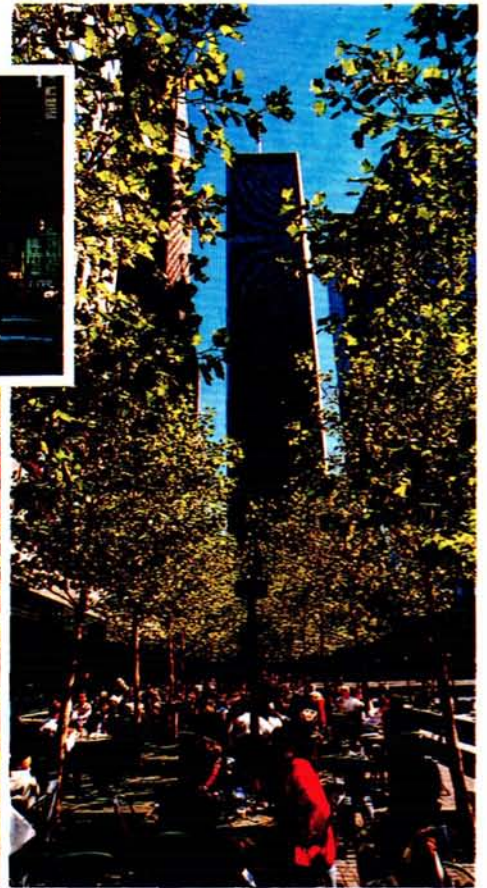
- 1 One example of *like* used as a verb and two examples of *like* used as a preposition.
- 2 Two examples of the pattern, adjective + infinitive. *It's impossible to learn English.*
- 3 Examples of verbs that are followed by an *-ing* form. *I love learning English.*
- 4 Examples of verbs that are followed by an infinitive with *to*. *I want to learn Italian.*

● LISTENING AND SPEAKING

New York and London

Pre-listening task

Look at the pictures of New York and London.
 What do you know about the cities?
 Have you been there? What did you do?
 What did you think of these cities?



Listening

Work in two groups.

Group A

T.46a Listen to Sheila and Bob talking about when they lived in New York.

Bob and Sheila spent two years living in New York because of Bob's work as a banker. Neither of them had lived in a big city before. They now live back in England, in a small village outside London.

Group B

T.46b Listen to Terry. She is an American who lives in London.

Terry Tomscha talks about her experience of living and working in England, where she has been for the past eleven years.

Comprehension check

What do they/does she say about the following things?

1 People

- What are they like?
- What is important to them?
- What do they like doing?
- Where do they live?

2 Shops

- What are they like?
- Do they like them?
- What time do they open?

3 Work and holidays

4 Transport

- What do they mention?

5 General opinions

- Is it a good place to live? Why?

BOB AND SHEILA	TERRY

Speaking

Find a partner from the other group. Compare your information.

● WRITING AND SPEAKING

Describing a room

- 1 Think of your favourite room. Draw a plan of it on a piece of paper.
Write down why you like it and some adjectives to describe it.

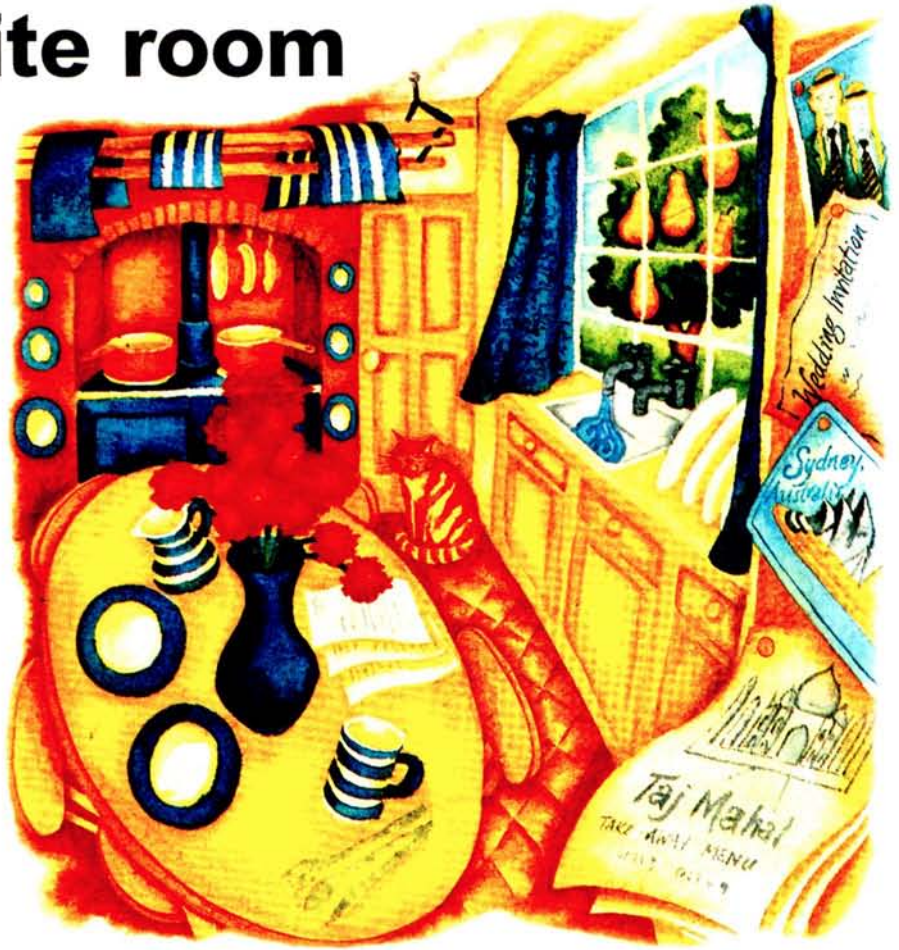
My favourite room is ... I like it because it is ...

Show a partner your plan and talk about why you like the room.

- 2 T.47 Read and listen to the description of a favourite room.
Use your dictionary to look up any new words.
- 3 There are four mistakes in the picture. What are they?

My favourite room

- MY FAVOURITE room is our kitchen. Perhaps the kitchen is the most important room in many houses, but it is particularly so in our house
- 5 because it's not only where we cook and eat but it's also the main meeting place for family and friends. I have so many happy memories of times spent there: special occasions
 - 10 such as homecomings or cooking Christmas dinner; troubled times, which lead to comforting cups of tea *in the middle of the night*; ordinary daily events such as making breakfast
 - 15 on dark, cold winter mornings for cross, sleepy children before sending them off to school, then sitting down to read the newspaper with a steaming hot mug of coffee.
 - 20 Whenever we have a party, people gravitate with their drinks to the kitchen. It always ends up the fullest and noisiest room in the house.



It always ends up the fullest and noisiest room in the house.

and future, in words and pictures: a school photo of Megan and Kate, a
40 postcard from Auntie Nancy in Australia, the menu from a take-away Chinese restaurant, a wedding invitation for next Saturday. All our world is there for everyone to read!

45 THE FRONT door is seldom used in our house, only by strangers. All our friends use the back door, which means they come straight into the kitchen and join in whatever is
50 happening there. The kettle goes on immediately and then we all sit round the table, drinking tea and putting the world to rights! Without doubt some of the happiest times of
55 my life have been spent in our kitchen. ■

- SO WHAT does this special room look like? It's quite big, but not huge. It's big enough to have a good-sized rectangular table in the centre, which is the focal point of the room. There is a large window above the sink,
30 which looks out onto two apple trees in the garden. The cooker is at one end, and above it is a wooden pulley, which is old-fashioned but very useful for drying clothes in wet
35 weather. At the other end is a wall with a large notice-board, which tells the story of our lives, past, present,

4 The relative pronouns *which* and *where* are used in the text. Find them and underline them. What does each one refer to?

 **Grammar Reference: page 149.**

5 Link the following sentences with the correct relative pronoun: *who, which, that, where, whose*.

- a The blonde lady is my wife. She's wearing a black dress.
- b There's the hospital. My sister works there.

- c The postcard arrived this morning. It's from Auntie Nancy.
 - d I passed all my exams. This made my father very proud.
 - e Did you meet the girl? Her mother teaches French.
- 6 Write a similar description of your favourite room in about 250 words. Describe it and give reasons why you like it.

Post Script

Signs and soundbites

Where would you see or hear the following?

DRY CLEAN ONLY

Government health warning
Tobacco seriously damages your health

VACANT

Coming next on
Capital—traffic news
and the weather

KEEP OUT OF REACH
OF CHILDREN

SERVICES
20 MILES

Is service included?

Yours faithfully,
Veronica Vazey

A table for four, please.

PAY AND DISPLAY

The management accepts no responsibility.
Coats and other articles left at owner's risk.

VISITORS ARE REQUESTED
TO KEEP TO THE PATHS

*No, I'm just looking,
thank you.*

FOR EXTERNAL
USE ONLY

*Don't forget to give my love
to everyone at home.*