

English in everyday situations

Module 3: The café

6 Exercises • Duration: 20 min.

The café

English

Read & listen online



eleven, twelve, thirty

Form	Example	Meaning
eleven	Ten, eleven, twelve.	Complete the counting sequence.
fifteen	Thirteen, fourteen, fifteen.	Complete the counting sequence.
twenty-two	Twenty and two make twenty-two.	Name twenty plus two.
digits	The number has six digits.	Use the plural for six separate number symbols.
two	Zero, one, two.	Complete a sequence of single telephone digits.
three	Thirty is three tens.	Explain the value of thirty.

Count digits individually in a telephone number. British speakers often say **oh** for zero, but **zero** is clear and works everywhere. Use **double six** only after you are comfortable with individual digits.

Numbers **eleven** and **twelve** are irregular. Most from thirteen to nineteen end in **-teen**: **thirteen, fourteen**. Distinguish **thirteen** from **thirty**: stress and the final sound matter.

Compound numbers put the tens first: **twenty-two, thirty-five**. In normal writing use a hyphen from twenty-one to ninety-nine.

some bread, two eggs

Form	Example	Meaning
eggs	Two eggs, please.	Order two eggs.
bread	Some bread, please.	Ask for bread as an amount.
of	A glass of water, please.	Name a container of water.
some	Can I have some milk?	Ask for an available amount of milk.
piece	A piece of bread, please.	Ask for one portion of bread.
an	I'd like an egg.	Order one egg.

You can count eggs and rolls: **an egg, two eggs, a roll, three rolls**. **Bread, milk, water, butter** and **cheese** are normally uncountable and do not take **a/an** just to mean an amount.

Use **some** for an unspecified positive amount: **some bread, some milk**. Make a unit countable with a container or portion: **a glass of water, a piece of bread**.

In an offer or request, **some** is natural because you expect it is available: **Would you like some milk?, Can I have some water?** These polite question phrases can be learned whole.

two pounds thirty, how much

Form	Example	Meaning
pounds	It costs two pounds.	State a price in pounds.
pence	It costs thirty pence.	State a price in the normal monetary unit.
How much	How much is a coffee?	Ask for the price of coffee.
cost	How much does it cost?	Ask the price using does.
costs	The coffee costs two pounds.	State the cost of one coffee.
pence	One pound is a hundred pence.	State how many pence make one pound.

British currency is the pound, divided into one hundred pence. Say **one pound, two pounds, one penny, thirty pence. Pennies** can mean individual penny coins; **pence** is the usual price unit.

A price such as £2.30 can be **two pounds thirty** or the fuller **two pounds and thirty pence. How much is a coffee?** and **How much does it cost?** ask for a price.

Use **cost** with **I/you/we/they** and **costs** with **he/she/it**: **The coffee costs two pounds.** In a question after **does**, use base **cost**.

how many, how much, a lot of

Form	Example	Meaning
many	How many apples?	Ask the number of apples.
much	How much milk?	Ask the amount of milk.
of	A bottle of milk, please.	Name a bottle containing milk.
potatoes	A kilo of potatoes, please.	Order a kilo of potatoes.
few	I'd like a few apples.	Ask for a small number of apples.
little	I'd like a little water.	Ask for a small amount of water.

Ask **How many?** with plural countable nouns: **How many apples?**

Ask **How much?** with an uncountable amount: **How much milk?** A price question also uses **how much**.

Use **a lot of** with either type: **a lot of apples, a lot of milk**.

Containers and measures take **of**: **a bottle of milk, a kilo of potatoes, half a kilo of cheese**.

A few goes with plural countable nouns; **a little** goes with uncountable amounts. Both mean a small positive amount: **a few apples, a little milk**.

some, any, no

Form	Example	Meaning
some	I've got some eggs.	Say you have an unspecified positive number of eggs.
any	Have you got any eggs?	Ask neutrally whether eggs are available.
any	I haven't got any eggs.	Say no eggs are available.
no	There's no milk.	Say milk is absent, with a positive verb.
only	I've got only one cup.	Say one cup is all you have.
That's	That's all, thank you.	Finish your order with that is.

Use **some** in ordinary positive statements: **I've got some eggs**.

Use **any** in many ordinary questions and negatives: **Have you got any eggs?, I haven't got any eggs**.

Use **no** before a noun with a positive verb: **I've got no eggs, There's no milk**. Do not combine **no** with another negative in standard English: **I haven't got any eggs**, not two negative words.

Only limits an amount: **only one cup, only tea. Everything** and **that's all** help you finish an order.

GRAMMAR

G1) NOTICE THE PATTERNS

Underline the form described in this unit.

- 1 Ten, eleven, twelve.

Meaning: Complete the counting sequence.

- 2 Two eggs, please.

Meaning: Order two eggs.

- 3 It costs two pounds.

Meaning: State a price in pounds.

- 4 How many apples?

Meaning: Ask the number of apples.

5 I've got some eggs.

Meaning: Say you have an unspecified positive number of eggs.

6 Lukas is my neighbour. He's from Hamburg.

Meaning: Refer to the learner as your neighbour.

7 Lena is my neighbour. She's from Hamburg.

Meaning: Refer to the learner as your neighbour.

8 Lukas is here. He lives in Millbrook.

Meaning: Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun.

9 Lena is here. She lives in Millbrook.

Meaning: Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun.

10 Twenty and two make twenty-two.

Meaning: Name twenty plus two.

- 11 A glass of water, please.

Meaning: Name a container of water.

- 12 How much is a coffee?

Meaning: Ask for the price of coffee.

G2) CHOOSE THE FORM

Choose the right word for the gap.

- 1 Ten, _____, twelve.

- ☐ A thirty
- ☐ B twenty
- ☐ C eleven

Meaning: Complete the counting sequence.

- 2 Two _____, please.

- ☐ A eggse
- ☐ B egg
- ☐ C eggs

Meaning: Order two eggs.

3 It costs two _____.

- ☐ A pound
- ☐ B pounds
- ☐ C poundes

Meaning: State a price in pounds.

4 How _____ apples?

- ☐ A much
- ☐ B little
- ☐ C many

Meaning: Ask the number of apples.

5 I've got _____ eggs.

- ☐ A any
- ☐ B some
- ☐ C an

Meaning: Say you have an unspecified positive number of eggs.

6 Lukas: Lukas _____ my neighbour. He's from Hamburg.

- ☐ A is
- ☐ B are
- ☐ C am

Meaning: Refer to the learner as your neighbour.

7 Lena: Lena _____ my neighbour. She's from Hamburg.

- ☐ A am
- ☐ B is
- ☐ C are

Meaning: Refer to the learner as your neighbour.

8 Lukas: Lukas is here. _____ lives in Millbrook.

- ☐ A They
- ☐ B We
- ☐ C He

Meaning: Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun.

9 Lena: Lena is here. _____ lives in Millbrook.

- ☐ A We
- ☐ B They
- ☐ C She

Meaning: Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun.

10 Twenty and two make _____.

- ☐ A twelve
- ☐ B twenty-two
- ☐ C thirty-two

Meaning: Name twenty plus two.

11 A glass _____ water, please.

- ☐ A with
- ☐ B of
- ☐ C at

Meaning: Name a container of water.

12 _____ is a coffee?

- ☐ (A) How much
- ☐ (B) Who
- ☐ (C) How many

Meaning: Ask for the price of coffee.

G3) COMPLETE A SHORT MESSAGE

Fill the gaps with the words from the box.

twenty eleven

Ten, _____, twelve.

Meaning: Complete the counting sequence.

egg eggs

Two _____, please.

Meaning: Order two eggs.

pound pounds

It costs two _____.

Meaning: State a price in pounds.

much many

How _____ apples?

Meaning: Ask the number of apples.

any some

I've got _____ eggs.

Meaning: Say you have an unspecified positive number of eggs.

are is

Lukas: Lukas _____ my neighbour. He's from Hamburg.

Meaning: Refer to the learner as your neighbour.

are is

Lena: Lena _____ my neighbour. She's from Hamburg.

Meaning: Refer to the learner as your neighbour.

They He

Lukas: Lukas is here. _____ lives in Millbrook.

Meaning: Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun.

They She

Lena: Lena is here. _____ lives in Millbrook.

Meaning: Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun.

twelve twenty-two

Twenty and two make _____.

Meaning: Name twenty plus two.

with of

A glass _____ water, please.

Meaning: Name a container of water.

How many How much

_____ is a coffee?

Meaning: Ask for the price of coffee.

G4) BUILD USEFUL SENTENCES

Put the words in order.

1 twelve. eleven, Ten,

Meaning: Complete the counting sequence.

2 please. eggs, Two

Meaning: Order two eggs.

3 pounds. It two costs

Meaning: State a price in pounds.

4 How many apples?

Meaning: Ask the number of apples.

5 eggs. got some I've

Meaning: Say you have an unspecified positive number of eggs.

6 my from is Lukas neighbour. He's Hamburg.

Meaning: Refer to the learner as your neighbour.

7 my from is She's neighbour. Lena Hamburg.

Meaning: Refer to the learner as your neighbour.

8 Millbrook. lives is in here. Lukas He

Meaning: Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun.

9 in Millbrook. here. lives She is Lena

Meaning: Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun.

10 and make twenty-two. Twenty two

Meaning: Name twenty plus two.

- 11 please. A of glass water,

Meaning: Name a container of water.

- 12 a coffee? is How much

Meaning: Ask for the price of coffee.

G5) WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

Choose the right words for the situation.

- 1 **Complete the counting sequence. You say:**

- (A) Ten, eleven, twelve.
- (B) Ten, twenty, twelve.

- 2 **Order two eggs. You say:**

- (A) Two egg, please.
- (B) Two eggs, please.

3 State a price in pounds. You say:

- ☐ A It costs two pounds.
- ☐ B It costs two pound.

4 Ask the number of apples. You say:

- ☐ A How much apples?
- ☐ B How many apples?

G6) CONNECT MESSAGES AND MEANINGS

Match the pairs.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① How many apples? | Ⓐ Refer to the learner as your neighbour. |
| ② It costs two pounds. | Ⓑ Say you have an unspecified positive number of eggs. |
| ③ Lena is my neighbour. She's from Hamburg. | Ⓒ Complete the counting sequence. |
| ④ Ten, eleven, twelve. | Ⓓ State a price in pounds. |
| ⑤ Twenty and two make twenty-two. | Ⓔ Ask the number of apples. |
| ⑥ Two eggs, please. | Ⓕ Name twenty plus two. |
| ⑦ I've got some eggs. | Ⓖ Order two eggs. |
| ⑧ Lena is here. She lives in Millbrook. | Ⓗ Refer back to Lukas or Lena with the appropriate pronoun. |