



# CURRY



Scan to review worksheet

Expemo code:  
15RF-Z7J9-L79K

## 1 Warm up

Match the words and pictures.

- |                   |                    |                       |                        |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A) <u>chicken</u> | B) <u>chickens</u> | C) red <u>peppers</u> | D) <u>coconut milk</u> |
| E) <u>spinach</u> | F) green beans     | G) <u>yoghurt</u>     | H) <u>chillies</u>     |



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

1. What could you cook with these ingredients?
2. Would you need any other ingredients to make this?
3. Where in the world does this type of food come from?
4. Do you like this type of food?



## 2 Listening

Listen to Paul and Sarah's conversation about shopping and answer the questions.

1. What problem do Sarah and Paul have?
2. What are they going to do?



Listen again and write **P** next to the things that Paul bought and **S** next to the things that Sarah bought.

chillies	green beans
red peppers	onions
spinach	chicken
coconut milk	yoghurt

1. How many things did they both buy?
2. What foods did they already have in their cupboard?
3. What does Sarah mean when she says "*They (the onions) won't go off!*"

## 3 Language point

Read the information and answer the questions or choose the best option to complete the sentences.

- There are two types of nouns in English. Some nouns are **countable**: they have a singular and a plural form. We see countable nouns as separate items. The singular form of countable nouns needs an article: a/an.
- Some nouns are **uncountable**: they only have a singular form. We do not see uncountable nouns as separate items. We cannot use a plural form with uncountable nouns, and we cannot use the article a/an.

Which of these nouns do you think are countable?

chillies / chicken / coconut milk / green beans / red peppers / spinach / yoghurt



- Did you get **any** chillies / **any** chicken?
- I got **some** chillies / **some** chicken.
- I didn't get **any** chillies / **any** chicken.

1. In questions, we use **some** / **any** with plural countable and uncountable nouns.
2. We use *some* with plural countable and uncountable nouns in **positive sentences** / **negative sentences**.
3. We use *any* with plural countable and uncountable nouns in **positive sentences** / **negative sentences**.

- I got **a few** chillies too.
- We already have **a little** yoghurt in the fridge.

1. We use *a few* with plural **countable** / **uncountable** nouns to mean a small amount.
2. We use *a little* with plural **countable** / **uncountable** nouns to mean a small amount.

- I thought you didn't have **much** time.
- Have you got **many** bags?

1. We use **much** / **many** with uncountable nouns in negatives and questions.
2. We use **much** / **many** with plural countable nouns in negatives and questions.

- It looks like we have **too much** chicken. We have **too many** onions!
- We have **enough** chicken for everyone and there's **plenty of** rice in the cupboard.

1. When we use *too much* / *too many*, we are **happy** / **not happy** with the quantity.
2. When we use *enough* / *plenty of*, we are **happy** / **not happy** with the quantity.
3. **Plenty of** / **enough** means that we have some extra.



### 4 Practice

Choose the best option to complete the sentences. Be ready to explain your answers using information from the Language point.

1. Can I borrow a **little** / **a few** / **much** chillies so I can make a curry?
2. How **any** / **much** / **many** milk do we have in the fridge?
3. I only want a **little** / **some** / **plenty of** yoghurt, please.
4. I think we have **some** / **enough of** / **enough** pizza for six people.
5. I've already got **many** / **much** / **some** red peppers.
6. Is it possible to have **too many** / **plenty** / **too much** ice cream?
7. There are **too much** / **too many** / **a little** people in this room.
8. There aren't **many** / **much** / **too much** tomatoes in this salad.
9. There's **plenty** / **plenty of** / **many** time before the film starts.
10. We don't have **any** / **some** / **many** spinach - can you put it on the shopping list?

### 5 Speaking

You and your friend want to make a curry together and you made a shopping list. There are ten items you need to buy, including dessert.

Shopping list:  
 chicken, chillies, garlic, green beans, onions, red peppers, rice, spinach, tomatoes, plus a dessert (use your own idea).

You and your friend went shopping separately but you both forgot exactly what was on the list. Each of you only remembered six things. Choose the six things that you remembered from the list and write these in the box that says, "what I bought." Do not show this to your partner.

What I bought	What my partner bought
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6



Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions to find out and make a note of what your partner bought.

Example dialogue:

A: Did you buy any tomatoes?

B: No, I didn't buy any tomatoes. / Yes, I bought a few tomatoes.

After you finish comparing what you bought, answer these questions together.

1. What items do you have **too much** or **too many** of?
2. What items do you have **enough** of?
3. Is there anything you have **plenty** of?
4. Do you need to go back to the shop to buy anything else because you don't have **enough** of something?
5. Is there anything that you bought that might **go off**?

## 6

### Extra practice/homework

Match the sentence halves.

- |                                                  |                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. If you want to make a cake, we need           | a. any fresh fish today.                      |
| 2. Can you tell me how many                      | b. bananas, you can put a few in the freezer. |
| 3. How much                                      | c. carrots and onions.                        |
| 4. I need a little                               | d. eggs you need?                             |
| 5. I'm sorry, we don't have                      | e. garlic in this soup!                       |
| 6. I've got a few                                | f. milk for my coffee.                        |
| 7. If you have too many                          | g. of food.                                   |
| 8. Yuk! There's too much                         | h. pizza for everyone!                        |
| 9. Why don't you stay for dinner? We have plenty | i. some eggs.                                 |
| 10. Don't worry - there's enough                 | j. time do you spend cooking every week?      |



## 7

## Optional extension

Read the information and examples.

Some food or drink nouns can be both countable and uncountable:

Countable: I'll have a juice, please.



Uncountable: Do you want juice?



When we use the countable noun, the item is for one person only. When we use the uncountable noun, the item is for several people to share.

These nouns work in this way:

countable: <i>for one person</i>	uncountable: <i>to share</i>
a cake	cake
a chocolate	chocolate
a coffee	coffee
a curry	curry
an ice cream	ice cream
a pie	pie
a yoghurt	yoghurt

Work in pairs to practise this language. Take turns to choose a countable or uncountable item from the table and draw a quick picture for your partner to guess.

1. When was the last time you had any of these items?
2. Which items do you think you're going to have this week?