

*LT 1.1*Situation

The English Club at your school plans to run a mini-restaurant for the School Open Day, on which students will serve guests and parents special dishes in English. A competition will be organised to select students to work as student helpers in the mini-restaurant. To enter the competition, students have to work in groups of four, give a name to the mini-restaurant, and give a presentation on the following:

1. a set menu to be served on the School Open Day;
2. a role play showing how to serve guests politely in English; and
3. a slogan for the mini-restaurant.

The three winning teams will become the student helpers in the mini-restaurant.

You and your classmates have decided to take part in the competition. Now, write down the names of your team members and the name of the mini-restaurant in the spaces provided below:



This mini-restaurant is run by:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

A Restaurant Review

The Golden Crown Restaurant is one of the finest restaurants in Hong Kong. It is well-known for its creative fusion food. I went to this famous restaurant in Tsim Sha Tsui with my friend last Sunday.	1
When I first entered the restaurant, I was impressed by the peaceful atmosphere and wonderful decoration. The dining room was spotlessly clean and tidy. The finely carved wooden tables, together with the stylishly designed chairs, created a comfortable and pleasant dining environment. The walls were hung with some classical paintings of both the east and west, and colourful posters with pictures of attractive dishes on them. On one of the posters, there was a slogan which read ‘The Golden Crown is the Best in Town!’. It is so catchy that it still hangs in my mind.	5 10
The chef at the restaurant is good at making dishes using ingredients and cooking methods from different countries. When we looked at the menu, we found that the restaurant served a stunningly wide variety of food, including seafood, lamb, pork, steak, pastas, salads, and surprisingly, sushi. We ordered a set dinner for two people. The meal was excellent, beginning with a fascinating array of bite-size starters. The tasty spinach puffs were my favourite. The crunchy kimchi rolls, which were light and fresh, were also not to be missed. Next came the two main courses – mango crab curry and sweet and sour squirrel fish. The crab looked spicy but the taste was just right and it was not too hot. The mango curry sauce added great flavour and colours to the crab. The fish was perfectly cooked in tasty strawberry sauce. Sweet and sour squirrel fish is the signature dish of this restaurant. It is very famous and popular, and many people order it. Although the fish was deep-fried, it was not oily. Moreover, it was crispy on the outside but still soft on the inside. It was yummy and fantastic!	15 20
My friend and I have a sweet tooth, so we decided to order some desserts – banana and chocolate sundae and coconut pudding. The sundae was creamy and smooth but not too rich while the coconut meat was chewy. Both were delicious. We finished our dinner with some hot drinks. The fruit tea and rose mint tea were warm, healthy and refreshing.	25

Besides the good food, the service was equally professional. The waiting staff were attentive and friendly and the manager was very helpful. I liked their green and white uniforms and they looked smart in them. We had an enjoyable night there. I think the Golden Crown Restaurant is a perfect place for dining out. The dinner just cost around HK\$300 for two people and the price was reasonable. The restaurant gave us a truly amazing dining experience and was definitely worth trying. Susan Wong	30
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LT 1.3

Read the restaurant review of the Golden Crown Restaurant and answer the following questions.

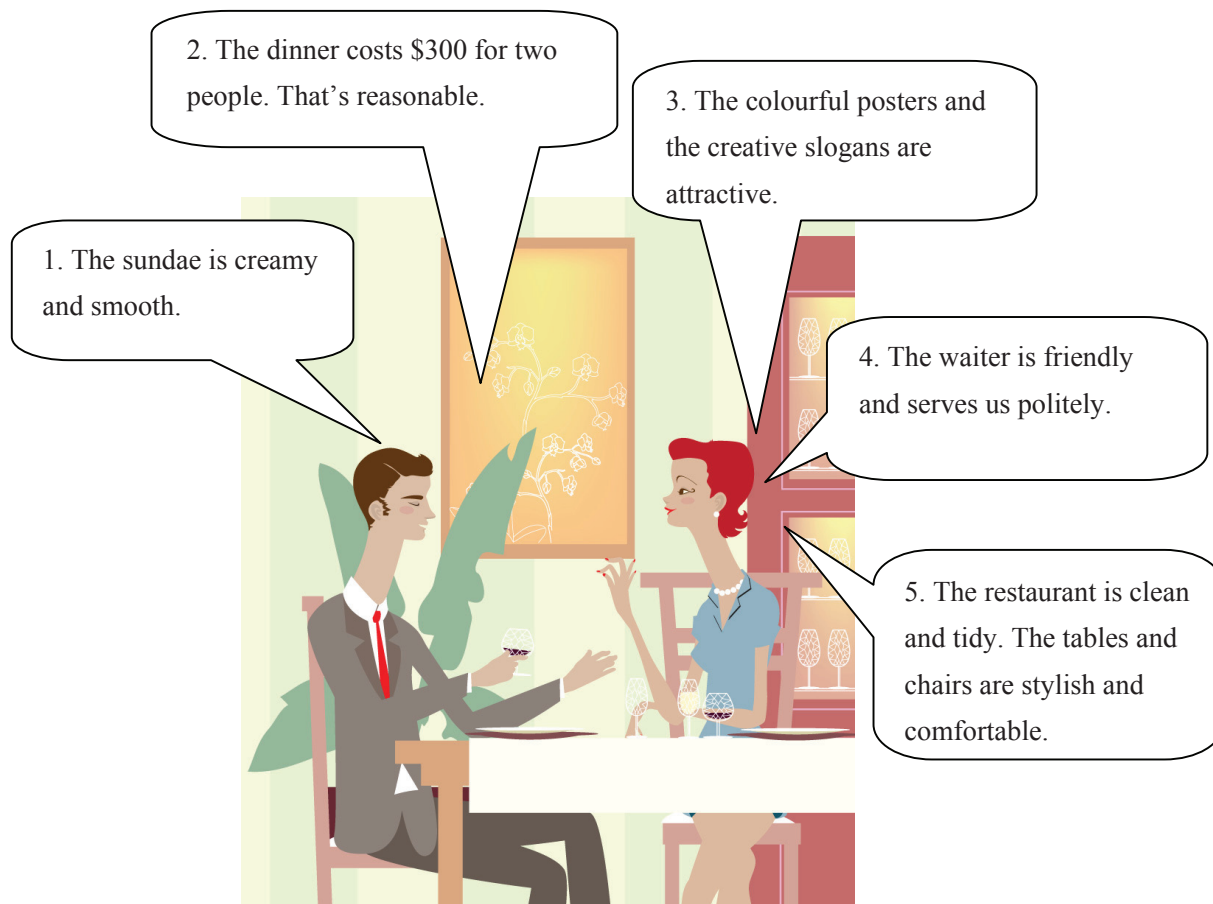
1. Match the paragraph numbers with the correct main ideas. Some paragraphs may have the same main ideas.

The food of the restaurant	●	●	Paragraph 1
Overall impression of the restaurant	●	●	Paragraph 2
The environment of the restaurant	●	●	Paragraph 3
The background information of the restaurant	●	●	Paragraph 4
The service of the restaurant	●	●	Paragraph 5
		●	Paragraph 6

2. The Golden Crown Restaurant is famous for its fusion food. What kind of food does 'fusion food' refer to? Support your answers with reasons.
3. What does the word 'catchy' mean? Why did the writer find the slogan 'The Golden Crown is the Best in Town!' catchy?
4. What did the writer think of the mango crab curry when she first saw the dish?
5. Do you think the writer would recommend this restaurant to her friends? Why do/don't you think so?

LT 1.3

6. The speech bubbles below tell you what the writer of the restaurant review and her friend thought about the winning restaurant, the Golden Crown Restaurant. Study the speech bubbles and work out what makes a good restaurant.



	What makes a good restaurant? ★ 1. _____ ★ 2. _____ ★ 3. _____ ★ 4. _____ ★ 5. _____	
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LT 1.3

(Answer Keys)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------|
| 1. The food of the restaurant | ● | ● | Paragraph 1 |
| Overall impression of the restaurant | ● | ● | Paragraph 2 |
| The environment of the restaurant | ● | ● | Paragraph 3 |
| The background information of the restaurant | ● | ● | Paragraph 4 |
| The service of the restaurant | ● | ● | Paragraph 5 |
| | | ● | Paragraph 6 |

2. *It refers to food that mixes the ways of cooking and ingredients from different countries or regions. In lines 11 & 12, it is mentioned that the chef was good at making dishes using ingredients and cooking methods from different countries.*
3. *The word 'catchy' means 'easy to remember'. The writer found the slogan easy to remember because it is short and the word 'Crown' rhymes with 'Town'.*
4. *She thought that it was spicy.*
5. *Yes, she would because her comments were positive. (The use of positive adjectives, e.g. a 'perfect' place for dining out, truly 'amazing' dining experience, the price was 'reasonable')*

6.	What makes a good restaurant? ★ 1. <u>delicious food</u> ★ 2. <u>reasonable price</u> ★ 3. <u>creative ways to attract customers</u> ★ 4. <u>professional staff (service)</u> ★ 5. <u>pleasant environment</u>	
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Dictionary skills

One way to build up your vocabulary is using a dictionary effectively. Good dictionary skills include recognising parts of speech, and understanding the different meanings of words and how words are put together.

e.g.

meanings

hot /hot/ **hotter, hottest; hots, hotting, hot-ted.** 1 Something that is **hot** has a high temperature. *When the oil is hot, add the sliced onion...* What he needed was a hot bath and a good sleep. 2 If it is **hot**, or if a place is **hot**, the temperature of the air is high. *It was too hot even for a gentle stroll. ...a hot, humid summer day.* 3 If you are **hot**, you feel as if your body is at an unpleasantly high temperature. *I was too hot and tired to eat.* 4 You use **hot** to talk or ask about how high the temperature of something is. *Their colour depends on how hot they are.* 5 **Hot** food is intended to be eaten as soon as it is cooked, as opposed to food that you eat when it has cooled or that you do not cook at all. *You might not want to cook a hot meal every day.* 6 You can say that food is **hot** when it has a strong, burning taste caused by spices such as chilli or cayenne pepper. *...hot curries.* 7 You can use **hot** to describe an issue or event that is very important or exciting to people at the present time and is receiving a lot of publicity. *The role of women in war has been a hot topic of debate in America... A friend got me a ticket for the hottest show in town.* 8 You can describe a situation as **hot** when it is difficult to deal with, especially because it involves a lot of conflict or disagreement. *It would require changing the constitution, and that is too hot for any politician to handle.* 9 If a person or team is the **hot** favourite, people think that they are most the likely to win a race or competition. *Labour is now hot favourite to win the election.* 10 Someone who has a **hot** temper gets angry very quickly and easily. • See also **hot-tempered.** 11 • **in hot pursuit**: see **pursuit**.

pronunciation

part of speech

examples of how the target word is used to form a phrase or a sentence

A. Parts of speech

The following fourteen words are taken from the restaurant review of the Golden Crown Restaurant. Can you tell which words are adjectives (adj) and which are nouns (n) in the reviews? Refer to the dictionary entries and the restaurant review, and put 'adj' or 'n' in the appropriate brackets. The first one has been done for you as an example.

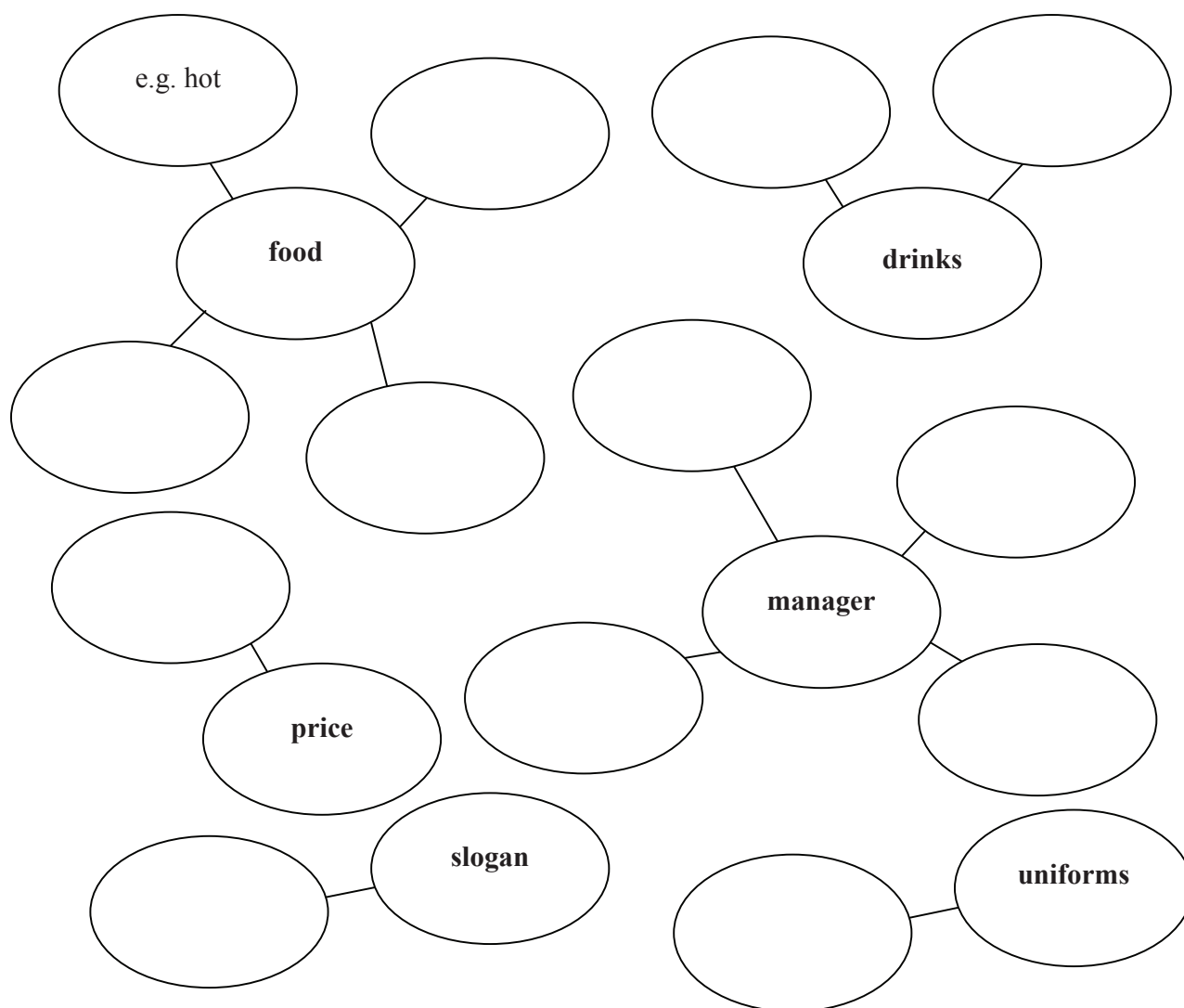
e.g. hot (adj)	catchy ()	delicious ()	drinks ()	food ()
helpful ()	manager ()	oily ()	price ()	reasonable ()
rich ()	slogan ()	smart ()	uniforms ()	

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LT 1.4

B. Word combinations

We can put an adjective before a noun (adj + n) to form pairs of words to provide more details about the noun. Use words in Part A to form as many pairs of words with 'adj + n' as possible. You may refer to the dictionary entries for help.

**C. Multiple meanings of words**

Some words may have more than one meaning. Study the dictionary entry for 'hot' again and decide which meaning fits the following sentences from the restaurant review.

'The crab looked spicy but the taste was just right and it was not too hot.' (line 18)

Meaning _____

'We finished our dinner with some hot drinks. The fruit tea and rose mint tea were warm, healthy and refreshing.' (lines 26 & 27)

Meaning _____

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Look at the mind map in Part B again. Identify those adjectives which can pair up with more than one noun, e.g. 'rich food', 'rich manager'. Write the pairs of words in the space provided. Refer to the dictionary entries and decide which meaning the adjectives refer to.

Pairs	Meanings
rich food	10
rich manager	1

D. Recording words

Choose five new words you want to learn more from the restaurant review. Look them up in a dictionary. Write down the meanings and parts of speech of the words in your vocabulary notebook. Make sentences using the words. To help you remember the words better, include someone you know or something that really happened to you in the sentences.

Dictionary entries

catchy /ˈkætʃi/ **catchier, catchiest.** If you describe a tune, name, or phrase as **catchy**, you mean that it is attractive and easy to remember. *The songs were both catchy and cutting.*

ADJ-GRADED

de-li-cious /drɪˈʃəs/. **1** Food that is **delicious** has a very pleasant taste. *...delicious meals... Pecan nuts are delicious both raw and cooked.* **† de-li-cious-ly** *This yoghurt has a deliciously creamy flavour.* **2** If you describe something as **delicious**, you mean that it is very pleasant. *...that delicious feeling of surprise.* **† deliciously** *It leaves your hair smelling deliciously fresh and fragrant.*

ADJ-GRADED

ADV

ADJ-GRADED

ADV: ADV adj/adv

drink /drɪŋk/ **drinks, drinking, drank, drunk.** **1** When you **drink** a liquid, you take it into your mouth and swallow it. *He drank his cup of tea... He drank thirstily from the pool.* **2** A **drink** is an amount of a liquid which you drink. *I'll get you a drink of water.* **3** To **drink** means to drink alcohol. *He was smoking and drinking too much.* **† drink-ing** *She had left him because of his drinking.* **4** **Drink** is alcohol, such as beer, wine, or whisky. *Too much drink is bad for your health.* **▶** A **drink** is an alcoholic drink. *She felt like a drink after a hard day.* **5** If someone **drinks** you **under the table**, they drink more alcohol than you are able to on a particular occasion. **6** People say 'I'll **drink to that**' to show that they agree with and approve of something that someone has just said. **7** **▶ to drink** someone's **health**: see **health**. See also **drinking**.

VERB

V n

N-COUNT

VERB

V

N-UNCOUNT

N-UNCOUNT

N-COUNT

PHRASE

CONVENTION

PRAGMATICS

INFORMAL

food /fu:d/ **foods.** **1** Food is what people and animals eat. *Enjoy your food. ...frozen foods.* **•** See also **convenience food, fast food, health food, junk food, wholefood.** **2** If you give someone **food for thought**, you make them think carefully about something. *Lord Fraser's speech offers much food for thought.*

N-VAR

PHRASE

help-ful /ˈhelpfʊl/. **1** If you describe someone as **helpful**, you mean that they help you in some way, such as doing part of your job for you or by giving you information. *The staff in the London office are helpful but only have limited information... Thank you, you've been most helpful.* **† help-ful-ly** *They had helpfully provided us with instructions on how to find the house.* **2** If you describe information or advice as **helpful**, you mean that it is useful for you. *The catalog includes helpful information on the different bike models available.* **3** Something that is **helpful** makes a situation more pleasant or more easy to tolerate. *It is often helpful to have your spouse in the room when major news is expected.*

ADJ-GRADED

ADJ-GRADED

ADV-GRADED:

ADV with v

ADJ-GRADED

ADJ-GRADED

ADJ-GRADED

man-ag-er /ˈmænɪdʒə/ **managers.** **1** A **manager** is a person who is responsible for running part of or the whole of a business organization. *...a retired bank manager.* **† mana-gerial** /ˈmænɪdʒɪəriəl/. *...his managerial skills.* **2** The **manager** of a pop star or other entertainer is the person who looks after their business interests. **3** The **manager** of a sports team is the person responsible for training the players and organizing the way they play.

N-COUNT

ADJ

N-COUNT

N-COUNT

oily /ˈɔɪli/ **oilier, oiliest.** **1** Something that is **oily** is covered with oil or contains oil. *...an oily rag... Paul found the sauce too oily.* **2** **Oily** means looking, feeling, tasting, or smelling like oil. **3** If you describe someone as **oily**, you dislike them because you think they flatter people too much or are excessively but insincerely polite.

ADJ-GRADED

ADJ-GRADED

ADJ-GRADED

PRAGMATICS

price /praɪs/ **prices, pricing, priced.** **1** The **price** of something is the amount of money that you have to pay in order to buy it. *They expected house prices to rise... They haven't come down in price.* **2** See also **retail price index, selling price.** **3** If something is **priced at** a particular amount, the price is set at that amount. *Digital will price the new line at less than half the cost of comparable IBM mainframes.* **† pric-ing** *It's hard to maintain competitive pricing.* **4** If you can buy something that you want **at a price**, it is for sale, but it is extremely expensive. *Most goods are available, but at a price.* **5** **▶ to price** yourself **out of the market**: see **market**. **6** The **price** that you pay for something that you want is an unpleasant thing that you have to do or suffer in order to get it. *Slovenia will have to pay a high price for independence.* **7** If you want something **at any price**, you are determined to get it, even if unpleasant things happen as a result. **8** If you get something that you want **at a price**, you get it but something unpleasant happens as a result. *Fame comes at a price.* **9** You use **what price** in front of a word or expression that refers to something happening when you want to ask how likely it is to happen. You usually do this to emphasize either that it is very likely or that it is very unlikely to happen. *What price a glorious repeat of last week's triumph?* **10** You use 'at **what price**?' to comment on the fact that the consequences of doing something are unpleasant. *Yes, they are free of him, but at what price to themselves, their families, those left behind?*

N-COUNT

VERB:

be V-ed at n

V n at n

N-UNCOUNT

PHRASE

N-SING

PHRASE

PHRASE

PHRASE

PHRASE

PHRASE

PHRASE

PHRASE

rea-son-able /ˈriːzənəbəl/. **1** If you think that someone is fair and sensible you can say they are **reasonable**. *...a perfectly reasonable decision.* **† rea-son-ably** /ˈriːzənəbli/. *'I'm sorry, Andrew,' she said reasonably.* **† rea-son-able-ness** *...the sincerity and reasonableness of what he had to say.* **2** If you say that an expectation or explanation is **reasonable**, you mean that there are good reasons why it may be correct. *It seems reasonable to expect rapid urban growth.* **† reason-ably** *Property owners may not reasonably expect refunds.* **3** If you say that the price of something is **reasonable**, you mean that it is fair and not too high. *His fees were quite reasonable.* **† reason-ably** *...reasonably priced accommodation.* **4** You can use the word **reasonable** to describe something that is fairly good, but not very good. *The boy answered him in reasonable French.* **† reason-ably** *I can dance reasonably well.* **5** A **reasonable** amount of something is a fairly large amount of it. *They will need a reasonable amount of desk area.* **† rea-son-ably** *From now on events moved reasonably quickly.*

ADJ-GRADED

ADV

N-UNCOUNT

ADJ-GRADED

ADV

ADJ-GRADED

ADV-GRADED

ADJ-GRADED

ADV-GRADED

ADJ-GRADED

ADV:

ADV adj/adv

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rich /ritʃ/ **richer, richest; riches.** 1 A rich person has a lot of money or valuable possessions. *Their one aim in life is to get rich.* ► **The rich** are rich people. ...*a gossip page featuring the rich and famous.* 2 **Riches** are valuable possessions or large amounts of money. *Some people want fame or riches – I just wanted a baby.* 3 A **rich** country has a strong economy and produces a lot of wealth, so many people who live there have a high standard of living. 4 If you say that someone is **filthy rich** or **stinking rich**, you mean that they have a lot of money. ...*a handful of filthy rich young men.* 5 If you talk about the earth's **riches**, you are referring to things that exist naturally in large quantities and that are useful and valuable. ...*the oil riches of the Middle East.* 6 If something is **rich in** a useful or valuable substance or is a **rich source** of it, it contains a lot of that substance. *Fish is a rich source of protein.* ► Also a combining form. ...*Angola's northern oil-rich coastline.* 7 **Rich** soil contains large amounts of substances that make it good for growing crops or flowers in. *Farmers grow rice in the rich soil.* 8 A **rich** deposit of a mineral or other substance consists of a large amount of it. ...*the country's rich deposits of the metal, lithium.* 9 **rich-ness** ...*the richness of Tibet's mineral deposits.* 9 A **rich** life or history is one that is interesting because it is full of different events and activities. ...*the rich history of the island.* 10 **richness** ...*the richness of human life.* 11 **Rich** food contains a lot of fat or oil. *Additional cream would make it too rich.* 12 **richness** ...*the richness of the pudding.* 11 **Rich** smells are strong and very pleasant. **Rich** colours and sounds are deep and very pleasant. ...*a rich and luxuriously perfumed bath essence.* ...*an attractive, glossy rich red colour.* 12 **richness** ...*the richness of colour in Gauguin's paintings.* 12 If you say that something someone says or does is **rich**, you are making fun of it because you think it is a surprising and inappropriate thing for them to say or do. *Gil says that women can't keep secrets. That's rich, coming from him, the professional sneak.*

slo-gan /ˈsləʊɡən/ **slogans.** A **slogan** is a short easily-remembered phrase used in advertisements and by political parties.

smart /smɑːt/ **smarter, smartest; smarts, smarting, smarted.** 1 Smart people and things are pleasantly neat and clean in appearance. ...*smart new offices.* 2 **smart-ly** He dressed very smartly which was important in those days. 3 **smart-ness** The jumper strikes the perfect balance between comfort and smartness. 2 A **smart** place or event is connected with wealthy and fashionable people. ...*smart London dinner parties.* 3 The **smart set** is a group of fashionable and wealthy people. ...*the Los Angeles smart set.* 4 **the smart money**; see **money.** 4 You can describe someone who is clever as **smart.** 5 See also **smartly**: **street smart.** 5 Smart bombs and weapons are guided by computers and lasers so that they hit their targets accurately. 6 If a part of your body or a wound **smarts**, you feel a sharp stinging pain in it. 7 If you are **smarting** from something such as criticism or failure, you feel upset about it. He is still smarting over criticism of his victorious but clumsy performance.

uni-form /ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/ **uniforms.** 1 A **uniform** is a special set of clothes which some people, for example soldiers or the police, wear to work in and which some children wear at school. *The town police wear dark blue uniforms.* ...*Philippe was in uniform.* 2 **uni-formed** /ˈjuːnɪfɔːmd/ ...*uniformed policemen.* 2 You can refer to the particular style of clothing which a group of people wear to show they belong to a group or a movement as their **uniform**. *Mark's is the uniform of the young male traveller – green Army trousers, T-shirt and shirt.* 3 If something is **uniform**, it does not vary, but is even and regular throughout. *Chips should be cut into uniform size and thickness.* 4 **uni-form-ity** /ˈjuːnɪfɔːmɪti/ ...*the caramel that was used to maintain uniformity of color in the brandy.* 5 **uni-form-ly** Microwaves heat water uniformly. 4 If you describe a number of things as **uniform**, you mean that they are all the same. *Along each wall stretched uniform green metal filing cabinets.* 6 **uniformity** ...*the dull uniformity of the houses.* 7 **uniformly** The natives uniformly agreed on this important point.

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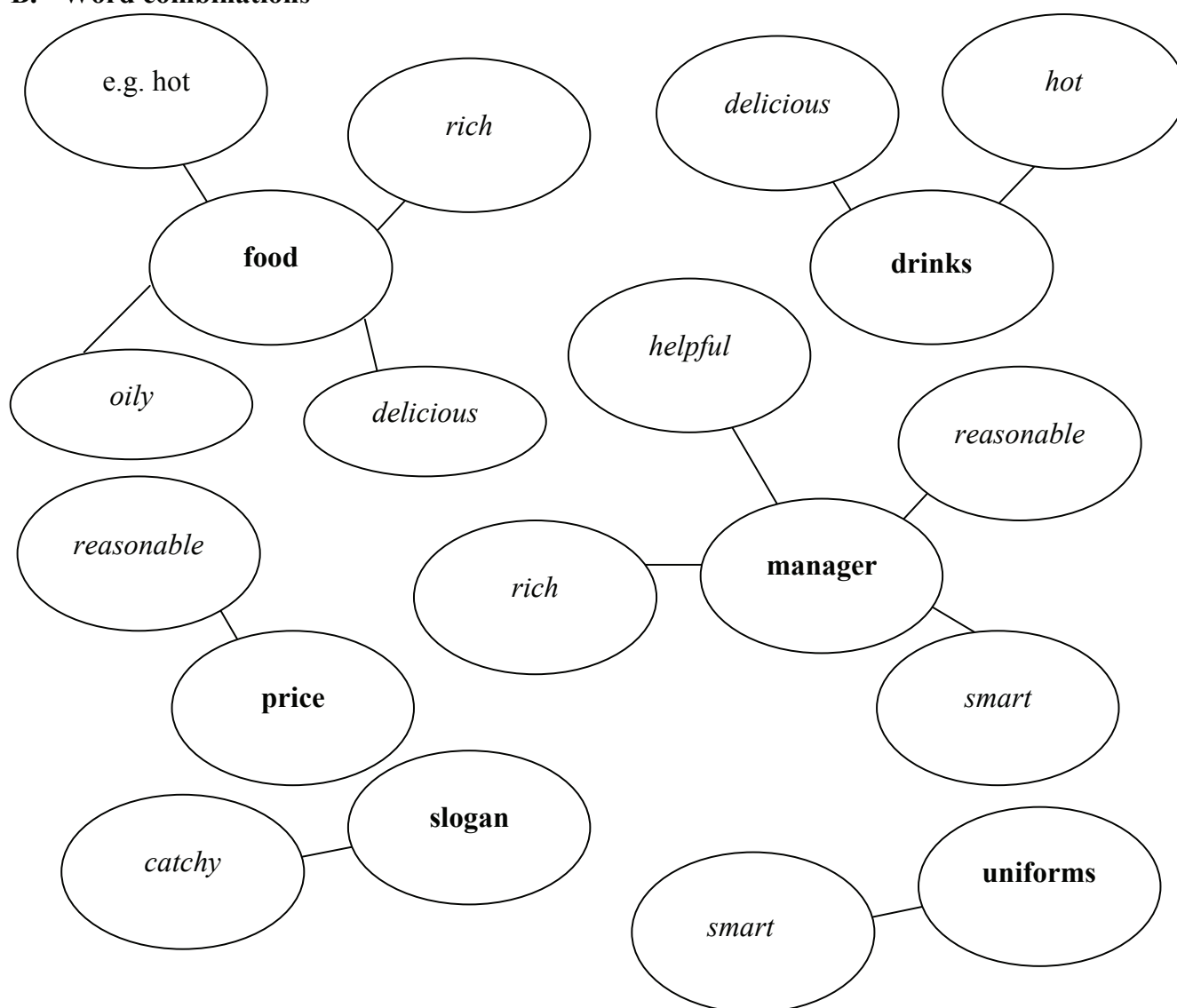
LT 1.4

(Answer Keys)

A. Parts of speech

e.g. hot (adj)	catchy (<i>adj</i>)	delicious (<i>adj</i>)	drinks (<i>n</i>)	food (<i>n</i>)
helpful (<i>adj</i>)	manager (<i>n</i>)	oily (<i>adj</i>)	price (<i>n</i>)	reasonable (<i>adj</i>)
rich (<i>adj</i>)	slogan (<i>n</i>)	smart (<i>adj</i>)	uniforms (<i>n</i>)	

B. Word combinations



(The above answers are for reference only. Teachers may accept any possible answers.)

LT 1.4

(Answer Keys)

C. Multiple meanings of words

‘The crab looked spicy but the taste was just right and it was not too hot.’ (line 18)

Meaning 6

‘We finished our dinner with some hot drinks. The fruit tea and rose mint tea were warm, healthy and refreshing.’ (lines 26 & 27)

Meaning 5

Pairs	Meanings
rich food	10
rich manager	1
smart uniforms	1
smart manager	1 or 4
reasonable price	3
reasonable manager	1

D. Recording words

(open-ended)