

TOPIC I

FIRST CONTACTS

1. Greetings and farewells
2. Saying one's name
3. Addressing other people - using titles
4. Introducing oneself and others
5. Saying one's age
6. Talking about one's origins and one's nationality
7. Talking about one's abilities
8. Revision

1. GREETINGS AND FAREWELLS

Informal	↔	Neutral	↔	Formal
HI		HELLO		GOOD MORNING GOOD AFTERNOON GOOD EVENING
WHAT'S UP		HOW ARE YOU?		FINE, THANK YOU. VERY WELL, THANK YOU
BYE BYE-BYE		GOODBYE		HAVE A GOOD / NICE ... (DAY, WEEKEND, ...)

Label the following picture showing different ways of greeting.

You find the online version of the exercise at

<https://wordwall.net/resource/94954599/different-ways-of-greeting>

- Bowing
- Cheering
- Clapping
- Clasping hands
- Fist bump
- High five (2x)
- Putting hands together
- Shaking hands



Discuss the potential contexts of these greeting:

- **who is greeting;**
- **what exactly are they doing;**
- **when are they doing it?**

2. SAYING ONE'S NAME

What is your name?

I am ...

My name is ...

Teacher: *My name is Romy Schmit. And you? What is your name?*

You say: *I am ...
My name is...*

Reaction: *Pleased to meet you.
Nice to meet you.*

Who is who in Disney films

Watch the video

[MAGIC ENGLISH DISNEY - What's Your Name - Star TV English](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y7pa4ioEM2k)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y7pa4ioEM2k>



Complete the table as you are watching.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Tod (face to face): | What is _____ name? | _____ name is Tod. |
| 2. Copper (face to face): | What is _____ name? | _____ name is Copper. |
| 3. Simba (about a male): | What is _____ name? | _____ name is Simba. |
| 4. Bambi (about a male): | What is _____ name? | _____ name is Bambi. |
| 5. Minnie (about a female): | What is _____ name? | _____ name is Minnie. |
| 6. Marie (about a female): | What is _____ name? | _____ name is Marie. |

To be

*'To be, or not to be,
that is the question'*
William Shakespeare (Hamlet)



Affirmative		Negative (not)		Interrogative (?)
Spoken	Written	Spoken	Written	Spoken = Written
I'm	I am	I'm not	I am not	Am I
You're	You are	You aren't	You are not	Are you
He's	He is	He isn't	He is not	Is he
She's	She is	She isn't	She is not	Is she
It's	It is	It isn't	It is not	Is it
We're	We are	We aren't	We are not	Are we
You're	You are	You aren't	You are not	Are you
They're	They are	They aren't	They are not	Are they



Panna Cotta – Exercise on 'to be'

Fill the gaps with the correct form of 'to be'.

You can find the online version of the exercise at [XXX](#)

Panna cotta (0) is a classic Italian dessert.

It (1) _____ popular because of its delicate taste and its silky smooth texture. It (2) _____ difficult to prepare, in fact it (3) _____ fairly easy. Panna cotta (4) _____ basically cooked cream which has been sweetened with sugar. Gelatine (5) _____ added to the hot mix so that it develops a creamy pudding-like texture in the fridge. There (6) _____ also different ways of flavouring the mix. You can use vanilla or caramel, for example. I (7) _____ particularly fond of panna cotta with vanilla. Then the hot panna cotta mix (8) _____ poured into small bowls and left in the fridge for at least five hours before it (9) _____ served.

Panna cotta (10) _____ typically served chilled, often with fruit toppings or sauces. My favourite toppings (11) _____ raspberry or passionfruit coulis.

I (12) _____ a big fan of Italian cuisine, and panna cotta (13) _____ one of its highlights.

Panna Cotta – recipe

Serves 8-10

Time 30 minutes



INGREDIENTS	METHOD
<p>For the panna cotta</p> <p>5 gelatine sheets</p> <p>1l cream</p> <p>100g sugar</p> <p>2 vanilla pods</p> <p>For the coulis</p> <p>1 packet frozen raspberries</p> <p>½ lemon (juice)</p> <p>50g-75g sugar</p> <p>For the decoration</p> <p>Fresh raspberries</p> <p>Mint leaves</p>	<p>Soak the gelatine leaves for about 5 minutes in a bowl of cold water.</p> <p>Put the cream and the sugar in a saucepan.</p> <p>Split the vanilla pods lengthwise and scrape out the seeds with the back of a knife. Add the pods and the seeds to the cream.</p> <p>Bring to a boil whilst stirring. Remove from the heat.</p> <p>Take the gelatine out of the water and squeeze out the excess water. Add the gelatine to the mix and keep stirring for the gelatine to dissolve.</p> <p>Pour the mix into small bowls. Place them in the fridge to set for at least five hours.</p> <p>Put the frozen raspberries, the lemon juice and the sugar in a saucepan. Bring to a boil and let simmer until the mixture turns into a smooth creamy sauce.</p> <p>Serve with the raspberry coulis. Decorate with fresh raspberries and mint leaves.</p>

For more exercises on subject pronouns and to be, go to

<https://agendaweb.org/grammar/personal-pronouns-exercises.html>

<https://agendaweb.org/verbs/to-be-exercises.html>

3. ADDRESSING OTHER PEOPLE – USING TITLES

			first name surname	
	Teacher		My name is Romy SCHMIT.	
			I am your English teacher.	
			Job	
You say		Mr BAUR or SIR	Ms SCHMIT or MADAM	
		Title	Title	
	TITLE	NAME	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	NO NAME
For a man	Mr	BAUR		Sir
	Ms	SCHMIT		} Madam
For a woman	Mrs	SCHMIT	Married	
	Miss	SCHMIT	Single	
For both, if the gender distinctions are not supposed to be applied	Mx	GREEN	(say 'Mix GREEN')	

Note

More and more people reject certain binary ways of conceiving of society (man / woman). Therefore, they refuse to be addressed the traditional way (titles) or to be spoken about (3rd person pronouns!). In Luxembourg and a lot of other countries, it is considered common courtesy to respect their sensitivities.

For more information on the above, go to

<https://www.gendercensus.com/>

<https://www.lgbtqnation.com/2022/08/incomplete-list-gender-pronouns/>

4. INTRODUCING ONESELF AND OTHERS

Introductions are about finding out who is who. The following type of information is of interest in a professional context:

- Name
- Job / occupation

Introducing oneself

Hello. My name is Emily Brown.
I am currently doing an internship here.



Useful phrases

May I introduce myself?
My name is ...
I am ...

Note

Don't forget to greet first.

Introducing other people

Tom, I would like you to meet, Vitali, our new intern.

Hello, I'm Tom.
I am the receptionist.
Pleased to meet you.



Hello,
I'm
Vitali.
Nice to
meet
you.

Useful phrases

For the person who introduces

Let me introduce ... to you.
Let me introduce you to ...
... I would like you to meet ...
..., this is ...
How do you do?

For the people who are introduced

Please to meet you.
Nice to meet you.
How do you do?

Jobs in hotels and restaurants



What do the people in the picture below do for a living?

Unscramble the letters in brackets (1-13) to complete the sentences

You can find the online version of the exercise at

<https://wordwall.net/resource/94962334>

1. An _____ (prentapice) is a young person who works for an employer for a fixed period of time in order to learn the particular skills needed in their job.
2. A _____ (astibra) is a person is making and serving coffee in a coffee bar.
3. A _____ (barderten) is a person who works in a bar serving drinks.
4. A _____ (mamaberchid) is a woman whose job is to clean bedrooms in a hotel.
5. A _____ (ecocinerg) is a person who takes care of a building containing flats and checks people entering and leaving the building.
6. An _____ (ternin) is a student or new graduate who is getting practical experience in a job, sometimes without pay, for example during the summer holiday.
7. A _____ (angerma) is a person who is responsible for running a place.
8. An _____ (nower) is the person who a place belongs to.
9. A (terrop) is a person whose job is carrying people's bags and other loads.
10. A _____ (cisepitontre) is a person whose job is to deal with people arriving at or phoning a hotel, an office building, a doctor's surgery.
11. A _____ (melisomer) is a person who works in a restaurant serving wine and helping customers to decide which wine to choose.
12. A _____ (risetucy radug) is a person who is employed to protect a building against intruders or damage.
13. A _____ (tressiwa) is a woman whose job is to serve customers at their tables in a restaurant.

5. SAYING ONE'S AGE (NUMBERS 1-100)

Cardinal numbers

Numbers are very important in the hotel and restaurant industry. Not only are they used for a person's age and phone number, but also for prices, quantities and measurements, bookings, etc.

Listen to the following songs about counting

Numbers Help me Count to 100

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IB4JYto_c-l

Numbers words rap

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SzfFzJGwwZQ>

Time for a joke



Why was 6 afraid of 7?

Because 7, 8, 9.

The number 0

There are different names for the number 0 in English. The most common ones are:

Nought (UK)

- in general (British English), in decimals

Naught (US)

Zero

- in general (American English)

- in measurements of temperature (British and American English)

- in countdowns (British and American English)

- score in team games, e.g. football (American English)

Oh

- when each figure is said separately (e.g. in phone numbers, numbers etc.)

Nil

- score in team games, e.g. football (British English)

Love

- in tennis and similar games derived from the French word 'oeuf' (the egg) as the figure 0 is egg-shaped

One more joke



And why is 10 afraid of 7?

Because 7, 8, 9, and 10 is next...

Big numbers

- **Numbers** are **usually** written in **singular**.
200€ two hundred Euros
several thousand light years
The plural is only used with dozen, hundred, thousand, million, billion, if they are not modified by another number or expression (e.g. a few / several).
hundreds of Euros
thousands of light years
- **'and'** is used to break up numbers bigger than one hundred
101 one hundred and one
1001 one thousand and one
1101 one thousand, one hundred and one.

And



How do you make seven even?

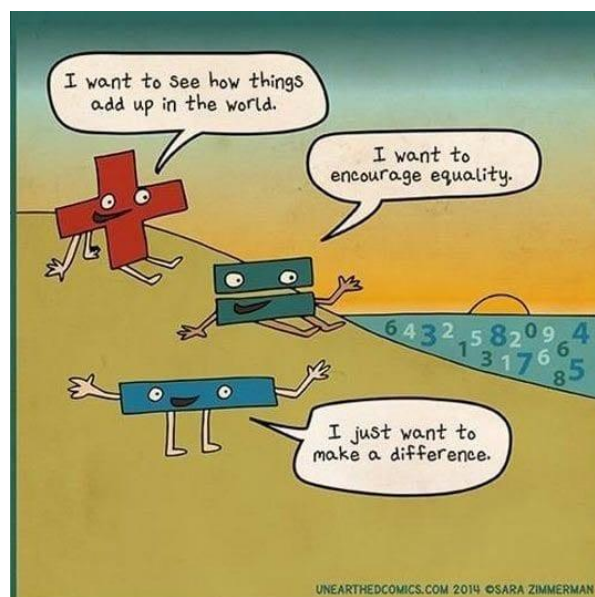
Remove the 's'.

Decimal point or comma

In English-speaking countries, the **decimal separator** is a full stop, not a comma.

One and a half is written **1.5** in the UK (not 1,5 as in Luxembourg).

The full stop is called **point** in these cases: you say **one point five**.



6. TALKING ABOUT ONE'S ORIGINS AND NATIONALITY

Nationality words

A **nationality word** is a word that refers to a member of a particular country or ethnic group. Most nationality words are either **proper nouns** or **adjectives** related to proper nouns. Thus, a nationality word is usually spelled with an **initial capital letter**.

Nationality adjectives and nouns are often formed from **country names**. The adjective listed also often refers to the **language** spoken in the country, although this is not always the case.

Examples

- **Country:** I live in Japan.
- **Adjective:** He likes Japanese food.
- **Origins:** She is a Japanese person. = She is from Japan. = She is Japanese.
- **Language:** She speaks Japanese.
- **Describing a group:** Spaniards often drink wine. = Spanish people often drink wine.
- **Describing a group:** The Chinese enjoy fireworks. = Chinese people enjoy fireworks.

Use the words in the table below to make sentences. There is an example (0).

	FOOD OR DRINK	TO BE	ARTICLE	NATIONALITY ADJECTIVE	
0.	Champagne			American	
1	Cheese fondue			Belgian	
2.	Curry			Chinese	
3.	Dim sum			Dutch	
4.	Fries			French	
5.	Gouda			German	
6.	Greek salad			Greek	delicacy
7.	Gromperekichelcher			Indian	dish
8.	Guacamole	is	a	Irish	drink
9.	Guinness	are	an	Italian	meal
10.	Hamburger			Japanese	snack
11.	Paella			Luxembourg	
12.	Pizza			Mexican	
13.	Sausages			Moroccan	
14.	Sushi			Russian	
15.	Tajine			Scottish	
16.	Vodka			Spanish	
17.	Whisky			Swiss	

0.

Champagne is a French drink.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

For online exercises, go to

International food (1)

<https://wordwall.net/resource/94718720>

International food (2)

<https://wordwall.net/resource/94718808>

Play the following boardgame on food and drinks from all over the world.



BOARDGAME
You need a dice and a pawn for each player.



**FOOD AND DRINKS
FROM ALL OVER THE
WORLD**



7. TALKING ABOUT ONE'S ABILITIES (CAN)

Can is a modal auxiliary. This means that it

- is invariable,
- is accompanied by the bare infinitive of another verb / the main verb

	Subject	Can	Main verb	
Affirmative	I	can	speak	English.
Negative	I	cannot	speak	Chinese.

	Can	Subject	Main verb	
Interrogative	Can	I	help	you?
	Can	you	cook	?

- is used to express modality:
 - talk about **possibility** and **ability**

Can you hear me?

Can you cook any French dishes?

I cannot (can't) cook any French dishes, but I can cook Italian dishes.
 - make **requests**

Can you give me a hand, please?

Can you cut the onions for me, please?
 - ask for or give **permission**

A: Can I smoke in this room?

B: You can't smoke here, but you can smoke in the garden.

Modal auxiliaries are used for polite interactions, which makes them important in the context of gastronomy and catering. Can tends to be informal in many cases.

<i>Can I go to the toilet?</i>	Better:	<i>May I go to the toilet?</i>
Can you help me?		Could you help me?



Tell your classmates what you can / cannot do. The following questions and pictures are meant to help you.

Questions

What languages can you speak?
What dishes can you cook well?

Pictures

 <p>cut onions without crying</p>	 <p>eat more hamburgers than anyone else in the class</p>	 <p>catch a fish and prepare it for cooking</p>
 <p>identify a lot of herbs by their smell</p>	 <p>determine how well done a steak is by doing the touch test</p>	 <p>chug a bottle of water in under a second¹</p>
 <p>whisk egg whites stiff by hand</p>	 <p>present food beautifully</p>	<p>15g sugar ≈ 1 Tbsp sugar 200° C ≈ 400° F</p> <p>convert measurements without a converter</p>

For more exercises on can, go to

<https://agendaweb.org/verbs/can-exercises.html>

8. REVISION

By now you should be able to present yourself, i.e. to give others some basic information about you (name, age, origin, certain abilities, etc.), as well as to obtain this kind of information from them.

Example

Hello.

My name is Romy Schmit.

I am your English teacher.

I am fifty-nine years old.

I am from Luxembourg.

I can speak L, G, Fr, Engl, I and NL.

I can cook certain dishes quite well.

I am Ms Schmit or Madam.

Hello.

I am Tom Marson.

I am a chef and I am your teacher.

I am ... years old.

I am from Luxembourg.

I can speak L, G, Fr, Engl.

I can cook very well.

I am Mr Marson or Sir.

Now it is your turn. Please present yourself.

What is your name?

What is your 'job'?

How old are you?

What is your country of origin?

What languages can you speak?

How well can you cook?