



رقم المحاضرة(2)

# LECTURE TITLE

جامعة ساوة

كلية التربية

قسم اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة الثانية

المادة : المحادثة

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# CAN I TAKE YOUR COAT?

## Get ready to **listen and speak**

- Which kind of restaurants do you like to go to?
  - expensive restaurants
  - small, local restaurants
  - family restaurants
  - fast food restaurants
  - self-service restaurants

## CONT



- What do you usually have to eat when you go out for a meal?

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# LISTENING IN A RESTAURANT

## A Listening – In a restaurant

1  Listen to these questions.  
Tick ✓ when a waiter might ask each question.

	Before the meal	During the meal
a	✓	
b		
c		
d		
e		
f		
g		
h		



## LISTENING



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(Waiter = Canadian)

- a Can I take your coat?
- b Is everything OK with your meal?
- c Are you ready to order?
- d Would you like anything to drink first?
- e Here's your main course ... the steak.
- f Have you made a reservation?
- g Would you like some more wine?
- h Can I get you any dessert?

CONT



2  Listen again and match each question (a–h) with a reply (1–8).

- 1 Yes, I've booked a table for eight o'clock.
- 2 No, thank you. I'll keep it with me.  a
- 3 Oh, yes, please. It's very nice.
- 4 Yes, it's wonderful, thank you.
- 5 Not yet. Can we have a little more time?
- 6 Not for me, thank you. I'm full.
- 7 Oh, it looks lovely! Thank you.
- 8 Yes, please. I'll have an orange juice.

## CONT

3  **Look at these three short conversations. Try to guess the missing words. Then listen and check.**

- 1 Customer: Hello. I booked a table for seven o'clock.  
The name's Katai.  
Waiter: Ah, yes. Follow me, please.
- 2 Waiter: Are you ..... ?  
Customer: Yes, for ..... I'd like the soup, please.  
Waiter: And for your ..... ?  
Customer: I'll have the salmon, thank you.  
Waiter: Very good. And would you like ..... ?  
Customer: Just some mineral water, please.
- 3 Waiter: Would you like ..... ?  
Customer: No, thanks. I'm full. Can I have ..... , please?

# DESCRIBING FOOD

## Focus on ... describing food

Underline the positive adjectives to describe food, and circle the negative ones.

tender    bland    crispy    juicy    greasy  
tough    under-done    fresh    tasty    overcooked

Think of one food that is ...

salty .....

hot and spicy .....

sour .....

sweet .....

bitter .....

savoury .....

## CONT



Write *S* (steak), *P* (potatoes) or *F* (fish) next to each word. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

rare <u>  </u> <i>S</i> ..	steamed <u>  </u> ..	sautéed <u>  </u> ..
baked <u>  </u> ..	medium <u>  </u> ..	roast <u>  </u> ..
fried <u>  </u> ..	well-done <u>  </u> ..	mashed <u>  </u> ..
boiled <u>  </u> ..	grilled <u>  </u> ..	(stir / deep)-fried <u>  </u> ..

## ADVICE

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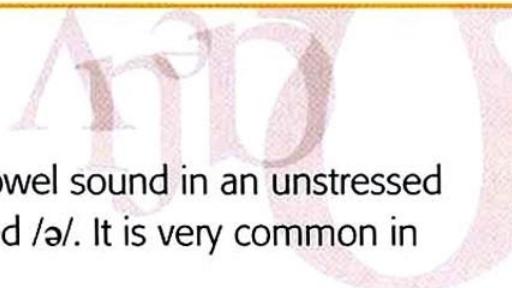
### Learning tip

You may sometimes find it hard to understand someone, especially if they have a strong accent. Remember that everyone speaks with an accent, so you need to adjust your listening. Don't stop listening – try to 'tune in' to what they are saying.

# LISTENING

## Sound smart the schwa /ə/

The schwa is the weak vowel sound in an unstressed syllable and is pronounced /ə/. It is very common in spoken English.



- 1  Listen to these words. Notice the schwa.  
tender      medium      under-done  
wonderful      salmon      sugar
- 2  Now listen to these words. Underline the schwas.  
waiter      reservation      potato  
pasta      starter      popular

## SPEAKING STRATEGIES

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### C Speaking – After a meal

#### Speaking strategy: Offering to pay

1 Look at these short conversations and notice the expressions in **bold**.

A: Let me **get this**, will you?

B: No, **it's on me**.

A: Shall we split the bill?

B: No. **I'll get it**. This is **my treat**.

## CULTURE

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### Did you know ...?

To *split the bill* means to share the cost equally. It is also called to *go Dutch*. It is quite common for people, especially young people, to *go Dutch* in many English-speaking countries.

# SPEAK UP

## **Speak up!**

### **2 What do you think B is saying in this conversation? Write your answers.**

A: Oh, look. Here's the bill. I'll get it.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Well, shall we at least split it?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Are you sure?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Thanks very much.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

### **3 16 Play the recording and say your answers.**

## CONT

### C

#### 2 Your own answers. Possible answers:

No, you paid last time. Let me get it. / I'll pay this time. / It's my turn.

No, I'll pay. Really, I insist. / Please let me pay.

Of course. It's my pleasure. / Yes, I'd like to. / Yes, it's my turn.

You're welcome. / No problem. / Don't mention it.

# DEALING WITH PROBLEMS

## D Speaking – Dealing with problems

### Speaking strategy: Complaining in a restaurant

1  Match each complaint (a–f) with a response (1–6). Then listen and check.

- a We've been waiting for our drinks for half an hour.
- b Excuse me. These carrots are almost raw.
- c I'm afraid I asked for it rare, but this steak is virtually well-done.
- d I didn't know this dish had nuts in it. I'm allergic to them.
- e Don't you have any high chairs for children to sit in?
- f Sorry, but I asked for the bill ten minutes ago.

- 1 Sorry, sir. I forgot to mention it. Would you like to order a different main course?
- 2 I'll find out what's happened to it.
- 3 Oh, dear. I'll get some more for you.
- 4 Sorry, sir. I'll bring you another one as quickly as possible.
- 5 Sorry, I'll bring them for you now.
- 6 I'm afraid not. Would a cushion do?

## CONT



### 2 Look at the complaints (a-f) and find:

- a an expression you can use to get the waiter's attention.
- b two expressions you can use to help you complain *politely*.

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## SPEAK UP

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**4 Imagine you are a customer in a restaurant. Look at these problems. Think of what you can say to the waiter. Then say your answers.**

Example: a

You say: Excuse me. My soup is cold and the bread is rather hard as well.

a Your soup is cold and your bread is rather hard.