



FOOD AND DRINK - A2

I. About this lesson

Topic: FOOD AND DRINK

Lesson title: Countable and uncountable nouns

Subject: English as a Foreign Language (EFL)

Level: A2

Timing: 50 minutes

Resources: digital comic tools

Learning objectives:

By the end of this lesson, the students will be able to:

- recognise the countable and uncountable nouns;
- acquire the grammar rules of the countable and uncountable words;
- assimilate specific vocabulary describing food and drink.

Materials needed: blackboard or video projector to display the comic strips and the grammar boards



II. Lesson scenario

1. Instructions for the teacher

The best way for students to understand countable and uncountable nouns is through effective topics like food and drink and attractive activities. And through lots of practice, of course. The visual support is very important, especially for younger learners, nevertheless the older students will be as thrilled to study this grammar category using coloured boards, pictures and comics! Here, the teacher's creativity can be limitless...

Introduction

- a. In order to introduce the lesson to the students, the teacher asks them to take a look in their schoolbags and write down all their personal objects:
- b. For this lead-in activity called "What's in your schoolbag?" the things found by each student could be: many notebooks and textbooks, a pen, a box of coloured crayons, a rubber, some tissues, a pencil case, a bottle of water, some snacks, a bar of chocolate, etc.

Grammar

First, let's start with some teaching hints, then the grammar in the worksheet below or in the **annexed infographics** will give students the opportunity to understand how different nouns related to food and drink can be counted or quantified.



HINT: How to start the grammar presentation

In our world we count people, things, objects, everything. These are nouns: girl, book, pencil, milk, etc. Can you draw these nouns? **Countable** nouns are normally things which you can draw. You can draw a girl, some books, a pencil... How can you draw milk without drawing a bottle of milk or a cup of milk? We say these words are **uncountable**.

Why are they called countable nouns? They are nouns that we can count: one apple-two apples, one onion-two onions, one cake-two cakes, one carrot-two carrots, etc.

Why are they called uncountable nouns? They are nouns that we cannot count: cheese, chocolate, coffee, food, oil, pepper, rice, salt, tea, water, etc.

Usually, the words referring to food and drink are the best examples to teach countable and uncountable nouns. In the worksheet we provided examples with useful vocabulary pertaining to the topic about food and drink for the A2 CEFR level at English Profile, supported by grammar structures.

Exercises

The teacher has already prepared several worksheets to help students practice the determiners for countable and uncountable nouns. The worksheets can be printed out so that each student may benefit from the exercises designed for this grammar topic.

After they have studied the grammar boards, the students are now able to do the tasks in the worksheets below. They can work individually, in pairs or in small groups of 3 or 4.

Answers to exercise 4: any, any, some, some, any, some, any, any



Evaluation

The students will work on the comic strip in the “evaluation exercise” section of the worksheet to be assessed with respect to the assimilation of the quantifiers previously studied. For this type of exercise the students will get 1 point for each correct quantifier and will be granted 1 point in order to collect a total of 10 points for this activity.



2. Worksheets for the students

EXERCISE 1:

Let's study together the grammar board below to find out information about countable and uncountable nouns!

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

RELATED TO FOOD AND DRINK

Countable nouns, which have singular and plural forms: apple, vegetable, onion, cake, sandwich, egg, omelette, snack, bean, sausage, burger, crisp, melon.

Uncountable nouns, which have only singular forms: milk, bread, oil, cheese, soup, juice, meat, honey, salt, pepper, lemonade, pasta, butter, tea, coffee.

Countable or uncountable nouns: yoghurt, steak, cereal, dessert, pizza

MANY, MUCH, LITTLE, A LITTLE, FEW, A FEW

Many, few, a few are used with **countable** nouns

Much, little, a little are used with **uncountable** nouns.

Example: there were many cakes on the table but Jane could not eat them all.

A little and a few often express a **positive** concept.

Little and few often express a **negative** concept.

Example: There was little milk in a bottle but there were a few more bottles in the fridge.



MUCH, MANY

We use **much** and **many** in formal language to talk about quantity.

Much with **uncountable** nouns: much sugar, much bread, much tea, much honey, much soup, much cheese, much salt, much oil, much pepper.

Many with **countable** nouns: many apples, many cakes, many oranges, many tomatoes, many bananas, many onions, many sandwiches.

A LOT OF, LOTS OF

We use **a lot of** and **lots of** in informal language to talk about quantity.

A lot of with **countable** and **uncountable** nouns: a lot of sugar, a lot of cakes, a lot of honey, a lot of oil, a lot of vegetables.

Lots of with plural **countable** nouns and **uncountable** nouns (more informal than a lot of): lots of steaks, lots of tea, lots of vegetables, lots of sausages, lots of chocolate, lots of food.








Don't forget : we use QUANTIFIERS when we want to number or show the quantity of the nouns. Quantifiers may express a small or a large quantity.



COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS: THE RULES	
SOME	We can use some with both countable and uncountable nouns.
	Examples: There are some apples on the table. There is some chocolate in the fridge.
ANY	We use any in interrogative and negative sentences, with both countable and uncountable nouns.
	Examples: Are there any apples on the table? There isn't any chocolate on the table.
HOW MUCH	We use how much with uncountable nouns, to ask about quantity.
	Examples: How much tea do you drink?
HOW MANY	We use how many with countable nouns, to ask about quantity.
	Examples: How many eggs did you buy?



Now we need some practice for all this food! Read the tasks carefully and do the exercises. Add much to the uncountable and many to the countable nouns, writing their plural forms.

many pears	much soup	_____ lemon__	
_____ orange__	_____ onion__	_____ butter__	
_____ cheese__	_____ coffee__	_____ cake__	
_____ vegetables	_____ milk__	_____ bread__	
_____ chocolate__	_____ cherry__	_____ salt__	
_____ banana__	_____ pasta__	_____ lemonade__	
			

EXERCISE 2:

Take a look at the pictures and fill in the space with the correct noun in each case:

A bag of _____



A glass of _____



A bottle of _____



A tube of _____



A bar of _____



A loaf of _____



A bowl of _____



A slice of _____



A carton of _____



A tin of _____



A cup of _____



A jar of _____





EXERCISE 3 : HOW MUCH AND HOW MANY

Ask questions using 'how much' and 'how many'. Use there is or there are in the interrogative form.

- a.** Tomatoes / in the basket

How many tomatoes are in the basket?

- b.** Oil / at the market

How much oil is there at the market?

- c.** Butter / in the fridge

How much _____ ?

- d.** Water / in the bottle

_____ ?

- e.** Salt / in the soup

_____ ?

- f.** Snacks / on the desk

_____ ?

- g.** Oranges / in the bag

_____ ?

- h.** Onions / on the kitchen table

_____ ?



i. Coffee / in the cup

_____ ?

j. Sandwiches / in the picnic basket

_____ ?

k. Coffees / on the restaurant table

_____ ?

l. Honey / in the yellow jar

EXERCISE 4:

Read the dialogue and fill in with “some” or “any”.

Andrei: I’m very hungry. Is there _____ tomato soup left?

Inna: Sorry. There isn’t _____ soup left, but you can have

_____ pizza. Or maybe you prefer _____ some rice and

vegetables?

Andrei: Oh, pizza is just fine. What about something to drink? Is there

_____ lemonade in the fridge?

Inna: We have _____ fresh apple juice.

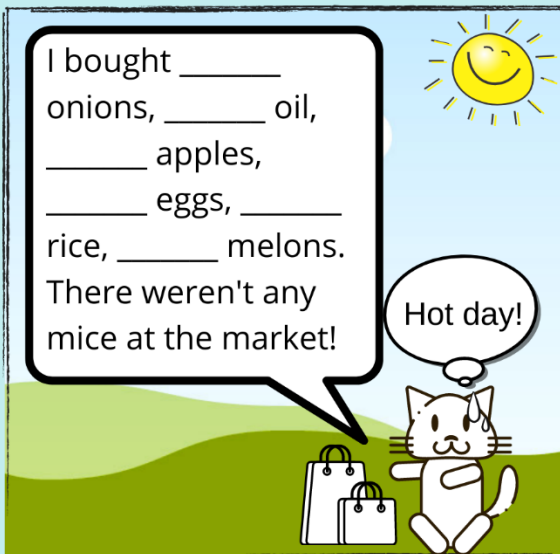
Andrei: Great! I'll have a glass of lemonade first. Oh, we'll have guests for dinner. Is there _____ cake left?

Inna: No, there isn't _____ slice left. It seems the dog liked the cake which I forgot on the table.

EVALUATION EXERCISE :

A FEW, FEW, A LITTLE, LITTLE

Let's revise the quantifiers for countable and uncountable nouns!



I bought _____ onions, _____ oil, _____ apples, _____ eggs, _____ rice, _____ melons. There weren't any mice at the market!

Hot day!

Choose **a few** or **a little** to complete the sentences.



There is _____ honey left and _____ milk in the fridge. We have _____ bananas and _____ flour to bake your favourite cake. And I've got _____ crisps!

Choose **few** or **little** to complete the sentences.



III. Modification and differentiation ideas

The students must help Polly the parrot express quantity correctly by working individually or in pairs. This exercise is designed for students at level A2+ and above, as it uses A2 vocabulary and also upper level vocabulary for food containers. For lower students, there can be created easier comic strips like the example provided in the assessment section. This Food and drink topic is very affordable, as both lower and upper level students can take part in a variety of activities based on comics.

IV. References

Digital comics tools: www.storyboardthat.com and www.canva.com