

A) READING

A. Before you read, answer the questions.

1. What did you eat for lunch yesterday?

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2. Where did you have lunch yesterday?

.....

3. What's your favorite food for lunch?

.....

Name:

Class:

Date:

IMPACT NOW 2

Week 13

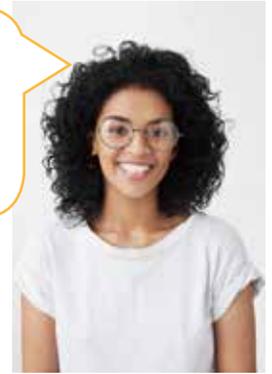
U6 WS2



Hi, I'm Robert. I drank some milk. Every day, I start the day with a glass of milk. Later, I ate toast and cream cheese for the breakfast.



Hi, I'm Tom. I know it's not healthy but I never ever have breakfast, but today I had an omelette and pancakes and I drank some orange juice.



Hi, I'm Rose. Last night, I ate out with my mum. I had chicken and mashed potatoes. I drank some juice.



Hi, I'm Juliet. I had a meeting with my general manager today. We ate lunch together. I had fish and a salad. I drank some water.



Hi, I'm Robin. I love desserts. One of my friends told me a new waffle shop had opened two weeks ago near my home. I wanted to try it. It was delicious.

B. Read the speech bubbles and answer the questions.

1. Who was with Juliet today?

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2. What did Robert eat for breakfast?

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3. What did Rose do last night?

.....

4. What did Robin wanted to try? Why?

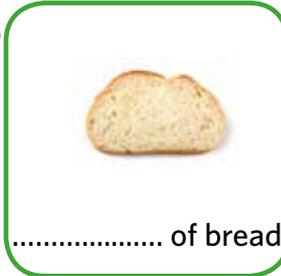
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5. Does Tom have breakfast every day?

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B) VOCABULARY

A. Complete with the names of the containers.

1.  of water
2.  of jam
3.  of soda
4.  of cookies
5.  of chocolate
6.  of juice
7.  of tea
8.  of bread

B. Complete the sentences with the container.

1. I'd like a of coffee. 
2. Can you buy a of milk? 
3. Can you pass me this of juice, please? 
4. I'm eating a of pizza now. 
5. Would you like a of lemonade? 
6. Buy a of chocolate, please. 

C. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

packed lunch - dishes - provide - menu - bite
snack - take away - cafeteria - traditional - bill

1. These booklets useful information about local services.
2. She got her lunch at a and there was a rest room.
3. I mustn't my nails. They look terrible.
4. We were too tired to cook, so we ordered
5. Sandwiches are a common type of lunch food often eaten as part of a
6. If this is not paid within five days, your gas supply will be cut off.
7. In Britain, the Sunday lunch consists of roast meat, potatoes and other vegetables.
8. **A:** What's on the today? **B:** Fish in tomato soup.
9. If there's a cafe nearby, we could stop for a
10. This restaurant serves both Cuban and Chinese

C) USE OF ENGLISH

A. Look at the Diamond Hotel Rules and complete the sentences with "must" or "mustn't".



"**Must**" is a modal verb used to express obligation in the positive form and prohibition in the negative form. "**Must**" is used for general rules. "You **must** obey the rules."

Diamond Hotel Rules

- Do not smoke in your room.
- Do not take food into your room.
- Pay for your room on the day you arrive.
- Do not wash clothes in your room.
- Return to the hotel by 10:00 P.M. every night.
- Turn off the TV after 11:00 p.m.
- Do not bring visitors to your room.
- Ask the reception desk if you want to use the telephone.
- Leave the room at 9:00 A.M. on the day you leave.

1. You smoke in your room.
2. You take food into your room.
3. You pay for your room on the day you arrive.
4. You wash your clothes in your room.
5. You return by 10:00 p.m. every night.
6. You turn off the TV after 11:00 p.m.
7. You bring visitors to your room.
8. Youask the reception desk if you want to use the telephone.
9. You leave the room by 9:00 a.m. on the day you leave.

B. Complete the sentences with "have/has to" or "do(es)n't have to".



"**Have/ Has to**" is followed by the base form of the verb. In the **positive** and **interrogative** form, it expresses an obligation or necessity. In the **negative** form, it expresses that something is not necessary.

1. I go right now. I'm very late!
2. It's OK - you do anything. Just sit there and wait for me.
3. Wait for Greg. He make sure that the door is locked.
4. A good student be very organized. Organization is very important.
5. It's a free museum - we pay anything.
6. At the end of the year, students take an exam. It's necessary for them to continue the course.
7. I know you don't like supermarkets, so you to come if you don't want to.
8. We make sure that our hands are very clean.
9. We go into college today because it's Sunday, so it will be closed.
10. You be more careful! I don't want you to break it!
11. Do I come? I don't really want to.

C. Circle the correct answer.



In the positive form “**must**” and “**have to**” have a similar meaning: they both indicate obligation and necessity, the only difference is that “**must**” is used to express what the speaker wants, while “**have to**” usually expresses an external obligation. In the negative form “**mustn’t**” and “**don’t have to**” have very different meanings: “**Mustn’t**” indicates prohibition, while “**don’t have to**” indicates that something is not necessary.

1. I **must / have to** visit my friend. It is her birthday.
2. Sam **has to / must** wear uniform at school.
3. You **have to / don’t have to** go to the supermarket. I’ll do it.
4. You **don’t have to / mustn’t** swim in this part of the river. It is very dangerous.
5. You **must / don’t have to** drink a lot of water in hot weather.
6. You **must / don’t have to** eat it, but it is delicious.
7. I **have to / don’t have to** study Maths exam because I have a test tomorrow.
8. I **have to / must** tidy my room this weekend.
9. We **have to / mustn’t** arrive late at school.

D) WRITING

Write a short text about your school lunches. While writing, answer the questions below.

- Do you like school food? Do you take a packed lunch to school?
- What time do you eat lunch at school? Do you eat with your friends?
- What do you do after having lunch? Do you have time to do something?

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