

9 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **A**

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with *a, an, some, or any*.

Example: There are some strawberries in the fridge.

- 1 'I'm hungry.' 'Do you want _____ apple?'
- 2 Let's make _____ bread this evening.
- 3 He's a vegetarian. He doesn't want _____ meat.
- 4 'Are there _____ bananas?' 'No. Pete had the last one.'
- 5 Do you want _____ sandwich?
- 6 There are _____ eggs in the fridge.

6

2 Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: She eats **much** / **a lot of** biscuits. She loves them.

- 1 Put **a little** / **a few** pepper in the soup.
- 2 'How much water do you drink?' '**A lot of** / **A lot**.'
- 3 I didn't eat **no** / **any** cake. I wasn't hungry.
- 4 How **much** / **many** cups of tea do you drink each day?
- 5 We need some sugar. There's **any** / **none** in the cupboard.
- 6 I don't have **much** / **many** free time. I work very hard.

6

3 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.

Example: My sister is younger (young) than me.

- 1 Your computer was _____ (expensive) than mine.
- 2 Sara's a _____ (bad) cook than me.
- 3 I think the mountains are _____ (beautiful) than the beach.
- 4 It's _____ (hot) in Greece than in Sweden.
- 5 Anton's a _____ (good) dancer than you.
- 6 Swimming in the sea is _____ (dangerous) than swimming in a pool.
- 7 I'm _____ (happy) now than when I was a teenager.
- 8 This year's course is _____ (hard) than last year's course.

8

Grammar total 20

VOCABULARY

4 Write the numbers as words.

Example: 42,000,000 forty-two million

- 1 3,250 _____
- 2 169 _____
- 3 78,000 _____
- 4 999,999 _____
- 5 12,000,000 _____
- 6 5,006 _____

6

5 Write the words in the correct places.

strawberries tea bananas carrots lettuce
pineapples peas milk fruit juice

Fruit	Vegetables	Drinks
<u>strawberries</u>	3 _____	6 _____
1 _____	4 _____	7 _____
2 _____	5 _____	8 _____

8

6 Underline the correct word.

Example: a **carton** / **can** of cola

- 1 a **jar** / **bottle** of strawberry jam
- 2 a **tin** / **packet** of biscuits
- 3 a **jar** / **carton** of orange juice
- 4 a **bottle** / **packet** of fresh milk
- 5 a **can** / **box** of chocolates
- 6 a **tin** / **carton** of tomatoes

6

Vocabulary total 20

9 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **A**

PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

breakfast ~~butter~~ sandwich meat steak sugar

Example: pasta *butter*

1 peas _____

2 egg _____

3 mushroom _____

4 crisps _____

5 cake _____

5

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: million

1 thou|sand

2 de|li|cious

3 pa|cket

4 con|tai|ner

5 hun|dred

5

Pronunciation total 10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 50

9 Reading and Writing **A**

READING

1 Read the text and choose A, B, or C.

Meals in England – a guide for visitors

Meals and Snacks

Breakfast, lunch, and dinner are the three main meals. A lot of workers have a 10-minute break in the morning (one name for this is 'elevenses') when they stop work to enjoy a cup of tea (or coffee) with a biscuit. They have a similar break for a drink and a snack in the afternoon. Many hotels and restaurants in England serve 'afternoon tea' between 2–5 p.m. This is a light meal of tea, sandwiches, and cakes and it's very popular with shoppers and tourists.

Breakfast

A traditional full English breakfast is what many hotels serve to guests. It includes egg, bacon, sausage, beans, mushrooms, tomatoes, and toast, with tea or coffee and it contains around 1,000 calories (women need around 2,000 calories a day, and men need around 2,500). However, most people start their working day with a piece of toast or some cereal – some don't have anything at all.

Lunch

Lunch is between midday and 1.30 p.m., and in England people are more likely to have a smaller meal in the middle of the day. For example, a sandwich and a packet of crisps, or a takeaway, which they can eat at their desk. They often work while they eat. If it's someone's birthday, a group of people who work together might go to a restaurant or a pub for lunch.

Dinner

Dinner (also called 'supper' in the south of the country and 'tea' in the north) is the biggest meal of the day and we have it between 6 and 8 p.m. In the past, the traditional evening meal was 'meat and two veg (vegetables)' then a pudding, and, on Fridays, a lot of people ate fish. Today, many families enjoy a traditional dinner on Sundays, but during the rest of the week we like to cook lots of different things, including food from other countries. Indian food is now more popular in England than fish and chips. Around two million of us go to Indian restaurants every week!

Example: The guide is for ____.

- A English people visiting other countries
 B hotel owners
 C visitors from other countries

- People stop work in the middle of ____ for 'elevenses'.
 A the day B the morning
 C the afternoon
- You eat cake ____.
 A before breakfast B in the afternoon
 C before bed
- There are around ____ calories in a full English breakfast.
 A 1,000 B 2,000 C 2,500
- Most workers have ____ for breakfast.
 A a traditional breakfast B nothing at all
 C toast or cereal
- People often have lunch ____.
 A in a takeaway B in a restaurant
 C at work
- In the past, many people ate fish at the ____.
 A beginning of the week
 B end of the week C weekend

6

2 Read the text again. Underline the correct answer.

Example: People have **three** / **five** main meals a day.

- 'Elevenses' is a **small snack** / **big meal**.
- A lot of hotels in England **serve** / **don't serve** big breakfasts nowadays.
- There **aren't any vegetables** / **isn't any cereal** in a full English breakfast.
- People sometimes don't stop work to eat their **lunch** / **dinner**.
- Pubs are **open** / **closed** in the middle of the day.
- People in the south of England eat supper at **midday** / **in the evening**.
- You have 'pudding' at the **beginning** / **end** of a meal.
- Fish and chips are **more** / **less** popular now than they were in the past.
- 2,000,000 people eat in **Indian** / **English** restaurants every week.

9

Reading total

15

9 Reading and Writing **A****WRITING**

Describe the meals in your country. Answer these questions, then write a text. (75–100 words)

- 1 What meals do people have? When do they have their meals?
- 2 What do people usually have for breakfast / lunch / dinner?
- 3 What types of food / drink are popular in your country?
- 4 Where do people shop for food?
- 5 Do people often eat out in restaurants?

We usually have ... meals a day in my country ...

Writing total 10

Reading and Writing total 25

9 Listening and Speaking **A**

LISTENING

1 Listen to two friends doing a magazine quiz.
Tick (✓) A or B.

- 1 Milk is better for you than fruit juice.
A True B False
- 2 Scottish people have a healthier diet than English people.
A True B False
- 3 People are heavier in winter because they eat more.
A True B False
- 4 Short fat chips are better for your health than long thin chips.
A True B False
- 5 Eating lots of chocolate makes you feel relaxed.
A True B False

5

2 Listen to five conversations at a dinner party.
Tick (✓) A or B.

- 1 They're having dinner in ____ house.
A Imogen's B Jane's
- 2 They started their meal with ____.
A onion soup B chicken soup
- 3 There ____ rice left.
A isn't much B is a lot of
- 4 What does Tony want to drink?
A some water B some cola
- 5 Tony is ____.
A thirsty B hungry

5

Listening total 10

SPEAKING

1 Ask your partner these food and drink questions.

- 1 What do you usually have for lunch?
- 2 Who usually does the cooking in your house? Why?
- 3 Are there any types of food that you eat on special occasions (e.g. at Christmas)?
- 4 Do you often eat in restaurants? When was the last time?
- 5 Do you think you're a good cook? Why? Why not?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Read Celia's food diary and answer your partner's questions.

Celia's food diary

SUNDAY

water	1 litre	bananas	X
cola	X	tea	4 cups
eggs	2	crisps	2 packets
apples	3	milk	1 glass

3 Ask your partner about what David ate and drank on Sunday.

How much / How many ... ?

- fruit juice / drink
- sandwiches / eat
- eggs / eat
- water / drink
- sweets / eat
- cola / drink
- coffee / drink
- oranges / eat

Speaking total 15

Listening and Speaking total 25

9 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **B**

GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: Sylvia buys **many** / **a lot of** fruit. She's very healthy.

- 1 He didn't eat **any** / **no** food. He wasn't hungry.
- 2 We need some coffee. There's **any** / **none** in the cupboard.
- 3 How much coffee do you drink? **A lot** / **A lot of**.
- 4 I work very hard so I don't have **much** / **many** free time.
- 5 Put **a few** / **a little** salt in the soup.
- 6 How **much** / **many** glasses of water do you drink?

 6

2 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.

Example: I think villages are more interesting (interesting) than cities.

- 1 She's _____ (happy) now than when she was a teenager.
- 2 Your iPod is _____ (expensive) than mine.
- 3 Harry's a _____ (bad) cook than me.
- 4 This year's class is _____ (hard) than last year's.
- 5 Kate is _____ (beautiful) than her sister.
- 6 It's _____ (hot) in Australia than in England.
- 7 Carol's a _____ (good) dancer than you.
- 8 Swimming in the sea is _____ (dangerous) than swimming in a pool.

 8

3 Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *some*, or *any*.

Example: There's a bottle of milk in the fridge.

- 1 'Can we have some toast, please?' 'Sorry. There isn't _____ bread.'
- 2 I had _____ cup of coffee for breakfast.
- 3 Are there _____ eggs in the fridge?
- 4 There are _____ strawberries on the table.
- 5 'I'm hungry.' 'Do you want _____ apple?'
- 6 Let's make _____ pasta this evening.

 6

Grammar total	20
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VOCABULARY

4 Write the words in the correct places.

pineapples milk bananas lettuce potatoes
tea fruit juice strawberries onions

Fruit	Vegetables	Drinks
<u>pineapples</u>	3 _____	6 _____
1 _____	4 _____	7 _____
2 _____	5 _____	8 _____

 8

5 Underline the correct word.

Example: a tin / **carton** of tomatoes

- 1 a **jar** / **carton** of pineapple juice
- 2 a **bottle** / **packet** of fresh milk
- 3 a **box** / **can** of chocolates
- 4 a **packet** / **tin** of biscuits
- 5 a **bottle** / **jar** of strawberry jam
- 6 a **carton** / **can** of cola

 6

6 Write the numbers as words.

Example: 12,000,000 twelve million

- 1 569 _____
- 2 888,888 _____
- 3 4,250 _____
- 4 42,000,000 _____
- 5 97,000 _____
- 5 3,005 _____

 6

Vocabulary total	20
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9 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **B**

PRONUNCIATION

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: million

1 con|tai|ner

2 pa|cket

3 hun|dred

4 de|li|cious

5 thou|sand

5

8 Match the words with the same sound.

egg ~~pasta~~ crisps cake mushroom peas

Example: butter *pasta*

1 sugar _____

2 steak _____

3 meat _____

4 breakfast _____

5 sandwich _____

5

Pronunciation total 10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 50

9 Reading and Writing **B**

READING

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Breakfast, lunch, and dinner are the three main meals. A lot of workers have a 10-minute break in the morning (one name for this is 'elevenses') when they stop work to enjoy a cup of tea (or coffee) with a biscuit. They have a similar break for a drink and a snack in the afternoon. Many hotels and restaurants in England serve 'afternoon tea' between 2–5 p.m. This is a light meal of tea, sandwiches, and cakes and it's very popular with shoppers and tourists.

Breakfast

A traditional full English breakfast is what many hotels serve to guests. It includes egg, bacon, sausage, beans, mushrooms, tomatoes, and toast, with tea or coffee and it contains around 1,000 calories (women need around 2,000 calories a day, and men need around 2,500). However, most people start their working day with a piece of toast or some cereal – some don't have anything at all.

Lunch

Lunch is between midday and 1.30 p.m., and in England people are more likely to have a smaller meal in the middle of the day. For example, a sandwich and a packet of crisps, or a takeaway, which they can eat at their desk. They often work while they eat. If it's someone's birthday, a group of people who work together might go to a restaurant or a pub for lunch.

Dinner

Dinner (also called 'supper' in the south of the country and 'tea' in the north) is the biggest meal of the day and we have it between 6 and 8 p.m. In the past, the traditional evening meal was 'meat and two veg (vegetables)' then a pudding, and, on Fridays, a lot of people ate fish. Today, many families enjoy a traditional dinner on Sundays, but during the rest of the week we like to cook lots of different things, including food from other countries. Indian food is now more popular in England than fish and chips. Around two million of us go to Indian restaurants every week!

Example: The information is for ____.

- A visitors from other countries
 B people who live in England
 C visitors from England

- People have their 'elevenses' ____.
 A before breakfast
 B between breakfast and lunch
 C after lunch
- Afternoon tea is ____.
 A a drink B a dessert
 C a small meal
- Women need around ____ calories every day.
 A 1,000 B 2,000 C 2,500
- It's more usual to have ____ in the morning.
 A toast or cereal B nothing at all
 C a big breakfast
- People sometimes have lunch ____ to celebrate a special day.
 A in a takeaway B at work
 C in a restaurant
- In the past, many people ate ____ at the end of the week.
 A fish B meat and veg
 C Indian food

6

2 Read the text again. Underline the correct answer.

Example: 'Elevenses' is a small snack / a big meal.

- In the south of England you have supper **when you get up / in the evening**.
- Hotels in England usually serve **toast or cereal / a cooked breakfast** in the morning.
- Vegetarians **can / can't** eat a full English breakfast.
- Most people in England **eat / don't eat** around 1,000 calories before they go to work.
- People **don't always / always** stop work to eat their lunch.
- You **can / can't** get a midday meal in a pub.
- Many families have a meal of **meat and two veg / fish and chips** on Sundays.
- Fish and chips **were more popular in the past / are more popular now** than Indian food.
- Each **month / week** around 2,000,000 people go to Indian restaurants in England.

9

Reading total

15

9 Reading and Writing **B****WRITING**

Describe the meals in your country. Answer these questions, then write a text. (75–100 words)

- 1 What meals do people have? When do they have their meals?
- 2 What do people usually have for breakfast / lunch / dinner?
- 3 What types of food / drink are popular in your country?
- 4 Where do people shop for food?
- 5 Do people often eat out in restaurants?

We usually have ... meals a day in my country ...

Writing total 10

Reading and Writing total 25

9 Listening and Speaking **B**

LISTENING

1 Listen to two friends doing a magazine quiz.
Tick (✓) A or B.

- Fruit juice is better for you than milk.
A True B False
- English people have a healthier diet than Scottish people.
A True B False
- People are heavier in winter because they don't do much exercise.
A True B False
- Long thin chips are better for your health than short fat chips.
A True B False
- Eating chocolate can make people feel happier.
A True B False

5

2 Listen to five conversations at a dinner party.
Tick (✓) A or B.

- _____ is cooking dinner for her friends.
A Jane B Imogen
- The starter is _____ soup.
A chicken B onion
- There _____ chicken left.
A isn't much B is a lot of
- What does Jane want to drink?
A some cola B some water
- Who doesn't have dessert?
A Tony B Ed

5

Listening total 10

SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now ask your partner these food and drink questions.

- What do you usually have for breakfast?
- Do you enjoy cooking? Why? Why not?
- What's your favourite dish?
- Do you think your diet is healthy? Why? Why not?
- How often do you eat in restaurants?

2 Ask your partner about what Celia ate and drank on Sunday.

How much / How many ... ?

- water / drink
- bananas / eat
- eggs / eat
- milk / drink
- apples / eat
- cola / drink
- tea / drink
- packets of crisps / eat

3 Read David's food diary and answer your partner's questions.

David's food diary

SUNDAY

cola	½ litre	sandwiches	3
coffee	X	water	4 glasses
oranges	1	fruit juice	1 glass
sweets	5	eggs	X

Speaking total 15

Listening and Speaking total 25

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

GRAMMAR

- 1**
- 1 an
 - 2 some
 - 3 any
 - 4 any
 - 5 a
 - 6 some
- 2**
- 1 a little
 - 2 A lot
 - 3 any
 - 4 many
 - 5 none
 - 6 much
- 3**
- 1 more expensive
 - 2 worse
 - 3 more beautiful
 - 4 hotter
 - 5 better
 - 6 more dangerous
 - 7 happier
 - 8 harder

VOCABULARY

- 4**
- 1 three thousand, two hundred and fifty
 - 2 a / one hundred and sixty-nine
 - 3 seventy-eight thousand
 - 4 nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine
 - 5 twelve million
 - 6 five thousand and six
- 5**
- 1 bananas / pineapples
 - 2 bananas / pineapples
 - 3 peas / carrots / lettuce
 - 4 peas / carrots / lettuce
 - 5 peas / carrots / lettuce
 - 6 tea / milk / fruit juice
 - 7 tea / milk / fruit juice
 - 8 tea / milk / fruit juice
- 6**
- 1 jar
 - 2 packet
 - 3 carton
 - 4 bottle
 - 5 box
 - 6 tin

PRONUNCIATION

- 7**
- 1 meat
 - 2 breakfast
 - 3 sugar
 - 4 sandwich
 - 5 steak
- 8**
- 1 thousand
 - 2 delicious
 - 3 packet
 - 4 container
 - 5 hundred

Reading and Writing

READING

- 1**
- 1 B
 - 2 B
 - 3 A
 - 4 C
 - 5 C
 - 6 B
- 2**
- 1 small snack
 - 2 serve
 - 3 isn't any cereal
 - 4 lunch
 - 5 open
 - 6 in the evening
 - 7 at the end
 - 8 less
 - 9 Indian

WRITING

Student's own answers.

Task completion: The task is fully completed and the answer is easy to understand. (4 marks)

Grammar: The student uses appropriate structures to achieve the task. Minor errors do not obscure the meaning. (3 marks)

Vocabulary: The student uses a sufficient range of words and phrases to communicate the message clearly. (3 marks)

Listening and Speaking**LISTENING**

- 1** 1 A
2 B
3 B
4 A
5 B

- 2** 1 A
2 A
3 B
4 B
5 A

SPEAKING**Interactive communication and oral production:**

The student communicates effectively with his / her partner, asking and answering simple questions, and where necessary initiating conversation and responding. The student uses appropriate strategies to complete the task successfully. (5 marks)

Grammar and Vocabulary: The student uses a sufficient range of vocabulary and structure to communicate clearly. Minor occasional errors do not impede communication. (5 marks)

Pronunciation: The student's intonation, stress, and articulation of sounds make the message clear and comprehensible. (5 marks)

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

GRAMMAR

- 1**
- 1 any
 - 2 none
 - 3 A lot
 - 4 much
 - 5 a little
 - 6 many
- 2**
- 1 happier
 - 2 more expensive
 - 3 worse
 - 4 harder
 - 5 more beautiful
 - 6 hotter
 - 7 better
 - 8 more dangerous
- 3**
- 1 any
 - 2 a
 - 3 any
 - 4 some
 - 5 an
 - 6 some

VOCABULARY

- 4**
- 1 bananas / strawberries
 - 2 bananas / strawberries
 - 3 potatoes / lettuce / onions
 - 4 potatoes / lettuce / onions
 - 5 potatoes / lettuce / onions
 - 6 milk / fruit juice / tea
 - 7 milk / fruit juice / tea
 - 8 milk / fruit juice / tea
- 5**
- 1 carton
 - 2 bottle
 - 3 box
 - 4 packet
 - 5 jar
 - 6 can
- 6**
- 1 five hundred and sixty- nine
 - 2 eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand, eight hundred and eighty-eight
 - 3 four thousand, two hundred and fifty
 - 4 forty-two million
 - 5 ninety-seven thousand
 - 6 three thousand and five

PRONUNCIATION

- 7**
- 1 container
 - 2 packet
 - 3 hundred
 - 4 delicious
 - 5 thousand
- 8**
- 1 mushroom
 - 2 cake
 - 3 peas
 - 4 egg
 - 5 crisps

Reading and Writing

READING

- 1**
- 1 B
 - 2 C
 - 3 B
 - 4 A
 - 5 C
 - 6 A
- 2**
- 1 in the evening
 - 2 a cooked breakfast
 - 3 can't
 - 4 don't eat
 - 5 don't always
 - 6 can
 - 7 meat and two veg
 - 8 were more popular in the past
 - 9 week

WRITING

Student's own answers.

Task completion: The task is fully completed and the answer is easy to understand. (4 marks)

Grammar: The student uses appropriate structures to achieve the task. Minor errors do not obscure the meaning. (3 marks)

Vocabulary: The student uses a sufficient range of words and phrases to communicate the message clearly. (3 marks)

Listening and Speaking**LISTENING**

- 1** 1 B
2 A
3 A
4 B
5 A

- 2** 1 B
2 B
3 A
4 B
5 A

SPEAKING**Interactive communication and oral production:**

The student communicates effectively with his / her partner, asking and answering simple questions, and where necessary initiating conversation and responding. The student uses appropriate strategies to complete the task successfully. (5 marks)

Grammar and Vocabulary: The student uses a sufficient range of vocabulary and structure to communicate clearly. Minor occasional errors do not impede communication. (5 marks)

Pronunciation: The student's intonation, stress, and articulation of sounds make the message clear and comprehensible. (5 marks)

FILE 9

Listening 1

- Erica** What's that?
Nathan One of your magazines. Oh, let's do this food quiz.
Erica OK.
Nathan Question 1. Fruit juice is better for you than milk. True or false?
Erica That's true, because milk has more calories. Fruit juice is better.
Nathan You're wrong. Fruit juice is bad for your teeth and there's more sugar in it! Next question. People in England have a healthier diet than people in Scotland. True or false?
Erica There isn't any difference. People eat the same things in England and Scotland.
Nathan No, in England people eat more fruit and vegetables, so they get more vitamins. And in Scotland they have more salt in their diets, and salt is really bad for you.
Erica Oh, dear. I love salty food.
Nathan Next question. You eat more in winter. True or false?
Erica True! I eat when I'm cold and I always put on four or five kilos during winter.
Nathan Well, it says here that you don't eat more in winter, but you don't go out much when the weather's cold. People are heavier in winter because they don't exercise.
Erica Ask me another.
Nathan True or false? Short fat chips are better than long thin chips.
Erica Of course, they are! They're much tastier.
Nathan I mean they're better for your health.
Erica Yes, I know you're talking about health! And the answer is it's true because long thin chips have more oil on them.
Nathan Correct!
Erica How much longer is this quiz? I'm hungry!
Nathan This is the final question. Chocolate is good for you.
Erica Well, I love chocolate, but I don't think it's good for my health. There's a lot of sugar in it and a lot of calories.
Nathan Yes, but the magazine says that some scientists found out that eating a little chocolate each day helps people to relax and feel happier. Where are you going?
Erica To the kitchen to get a bar of chocolate. I want to find out if the scientists are right!

FILE 9

Listening 2

- 1**
Jane Hi, Imogen.
Imogen Hi, Jane. Go through into the living room. Tony and Ed are in there. They arrived a few minutes ago.
Jane These are for you.
Imogen Oh, they're lovely. Thanks a lot.
Jane Hi, you two.
- 2**
Jane This soup is delicious. Did you make it yourself?
Imogen Yes, it's very easy to make. You only need onions, olive oil, salt and pepper, and a little cream to put on top. You can add some chicken as well, but I didn't put any in today.
Tony You're a great cook, Imogen. What are we having after the soup?
Imogen Wait and see.
- 3**
Imogen Here's the main course. Jamaican chicken and rice – my grandmother was born in Jamaica and she taught me how to make this when I was a child.
Ed It's really nice.
Tony I agree. The meat is very tasty.
Imogen Well, enjoy it. There's lots more rice, if you want, but only a little chicken.
- 4**
Imogen Would you like some more water, Jane?
Jane Yes, please. I'm really thirsty.
Imogen Tony? More water?
Tony Er ... Is there any cola?
Imogen Yes, there's some in the fridge in the kitchen. Ed?
Ed No, I'm fine, thanks.
- 5**
Imogen There's ice cream or chocolate cake and cream for dessert.
Jane Ooh. Chocolate cake for me, but only a little cream with it.
Ed The ice cream for me, please.
Imogen What about you, Tony?
Tony Nothing for me, thanks. I can't eat any more. Can I have a glass of water?