**Lesson 13. Culinary traditions. Types of pronouns.**

**Warming up: Food Proverbs. Read and find Ukrainian equivalents.**

* ***Health is better than wealth;***
* ***An apple a day keeps a doctor away;***
* ***Live not to eat but eat to live;***
* ***Eat with pleasure, drink with measure;***
* ***What is food for one man is bitter poison to others.***

**Main part.**

1. **Vocabulary**

**Cuisine –** кухня **Stewed fruit -** компот

**Course -** страва **Sauerkraut -** квашена капуста

**Ingredient –** інгредієнт **Vinegar -** оцет

**A clear soup –** бульйон **Hospitality -** гостинність

**Dumplings –** вареники **Porridge -** каша

**Pancakes –** млинці **Sour-cream -** сметана

**Jam –** варення **Filling -** начинка

**Buckwheat –** гречка **Spicy -** приправлений

**Delicious -** смачний

1. **Pre-reading activity.**

**Exercise 1. Answer the questions:**

* + - 1. What dishes are traditional for Ukrainian cuisine?
			2. What do the Ukrainians eat for breakfast?
			3. Who cooks in your family?
			4. What dishes can you cook?
			5. What is your favorite dish?
			6. Do you enjoy Ukrainian dishes?
1. **Reading. Exercise 2. Read and translate the text:**

***Ukrainian cuisine***

Ukrainian people are famous for their hospitality. We like to eat and cook meals prepared according to the old recipes of our nation. We try to eat at least 3 times a day and choose only natural and healthy products. For breakfast we usually have pancakes with jam, cheese or sour- cream. We eat them with strong tea or stewed fruit.

The dinner is the main meal of the day, so at 4 pm our family gathers together round the table waiting for it to be served. For the first course we always have some kind of soup. It may be borshch, chicken broth or a vegetable soup. After it, we have the main course - dumplings with various fillings: cabbage, potato, cheese or buckwheat, holubtsi, chops, cutlets, spaghetti, mashed potatoes or some porridge. I like to eat the main course with the salad made of fresh vegetables. If there are no vegetables, I prefer sauerkraut with olive oil and onions. For dessert we have a cake with tea, ice-cream or fresh fruit.

The supper is no obligatory meal. If somebody is hungry, he/she may eat something that was left from dinner. Before going to sleep I have a habit of drinking a glass of warm milk.

**Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the adjectives from the box**.

|  |
| --- |
|  Fresh, frozen, home-made, low-fat, raw, spicy, sweet, takeaway |

1. Food which is kept very cold is … .
2. These eggs are …, I bought them today.
3. I like my mum’s cooking. … food is always the best.
4. This tea’s very … . You have put too much sugar in it!
5. Indian food like curry is very … .
6. … food is food you buy at a restaurant and take home to eat.
7. Sushi is made with … fish.
8. People on a diet often try to eat … food.

**Exercise 4. *Read more information about Ukrainian cuisine.***

 If you happen to come to Ukraine you should taste a real Ukrainian borsch. It is sour-sweet, aromatic, tasty and nourishing. It is served with local fancy-dumplings called pampoushki and galoushki. The main thing in cooking borsch is in the following: you should put vegetables in a definite order. And secondly. Borsch will be tastier if beetroot is stewed, carrots and onions fried. The word “borsch” originates from old-Slavonic “borshch” – beetroot which is the main ingredient of this dish. Now borsch is cooked in all regions of our country with local variants. Don’t fail to taste chicken cutlets Kyiv style and Ukrainian varenyky (cottage cheese or cherry dumplings). A great variety of local buns, cakes and dishes of all kind are recommended to the guests in Ukraine.

**Exercise 5. *Find the name of the dishes hidden in the word search below as quickly as you can:***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | C | F | G | N | K | E | P | L | R |
| B  | O | R  | S  | C  | H | F | U | H | G |
| K | M | O | X | H | O | T | D | O | G |
| J | R | A | V | U | L | B | D | P | S |
| P | I | S | B | C | U | G | I | L | A |
| B | C | T | N | X | B | R | N | K | N |
| F | E  | B | E | Z | T | J | G | J | D |
| T | W | E | P | A | S | T | A | G | W |
| E | E | E | U | P | I | Z | Z | A | I |
| A | A | F | A | E | S | O | F | D | C |
| N | V | A | R | E | N | Y | K | Y | H |

*(borsch, holubtsi, hot dog, pizza, pudding,*

*roast beef, pasta, sandwich, rice, varenyky, tea*

**Exercise 6. *Write a report about Ukrainian cuisine.***

1. **Grammar explanation. Types of pronouns.**

**The Nine Types of Pronoun**

There are nine types of pronoun:

* Personal pronouns (e.g., he, they, we)
* Demonstrative pronouns (e.g., this, that, these)
* Interrogative pronouns (e.g., which, who, whose)
* Indefinite pronouns (e.g., none, several, any)
* Possessive pronouns (e.g., his, yours, ours)
* Reciprocal pronouns (e.g., each other, one another)
* Relative pronouns (e.g., which, who, that)
* Reflexive pronouns (e.g., itself, himself, ourselves)
* Intensive pronouns (e.g., itself, himself, ourselves)

**Indefinite Pronouns**

Indefinite pronouns refer to people or things without being specific. This is the largest group of pronouns. It includes "all," "some," "any," "several," "anyone," nobody," "each," "both," "few," "either," "none," "one", and "no one," which are the most common ones. Here are some example sentences with indefinite pronouns:

* Somebody must have seen the driver leave.

("Somebody" is not a specific person.)

* We are all in the gutter, but some of us are looking at the stars. (Playwright Oscar Wilde)

("All" and "some" do not specify people.)

* I have nothing to declare except my genius. (Playwright Oscar Wilde)

(The indefinite pronoun "nothing" does not specify a thing. Of note, the indefinite pronoun "something" does not specify a thing either.)

**Interrogative Pronouns**

The interrogative pronouns are "what," "which," "who," "whom," and "whose." They are used in questions. Although they are classified as pronouns, it is not immediately obvious how they replace nouns. In fact, the answer to the question (which will be a noun) is the noun represented by an interrogative pronoun. For example:

* Who told you to do that?

(The answer to this question is the noun represented by the interrogative pronoun "who.")

* Which dog won the race?

(The answer to this question is the noun represented by the interrogative pronoun "which.")

**Relative Pronouns**

The relative pronouns are "which," "that," and "who" (including "whom" and "whose"). A relative pronoun is used to head a relative clause (or an [adjective clause](https://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/adjective_clauses.htm)), which adds more information to a sentence. In each example, the relative clause is shaded and the relative pronoun is bold.

* Dr Adam Sissons, **who** lectured at Cambridge for more than 12 years, should have known the difference.

(Here, the relative pronoun "who" introduces the clause "who studied at Cambridge for 12 years" and refers back to "Dr Adams Sissons.")

* The man **who** first saw the comet reported it as a UFO.

(In this example, the relative pronoun "who" introduces the clause "who first saw the comet" and refers back to "the man.")

* The dog **that** stole my dinner is loitering outside.

(The relative pronoun "that" introduces the clause "that stole my dinner" and refers back to "the dog.")

**Reciprocal Pronouns**

The reciprocal pronouns are "each other" and "one another." Reciprocal pronouns are used for actions or feelings that are reciprocated. For example:

* They like one another.
* They talk to each other like they're babies.

**Reflexive Pronouns**

The reflexive pronouns are "myself," "yourself," "herself," "himself," "itself," "ourselves," "yourselves," and "themselves."

A reflexive pronoun ends "-self" or "-selves" and refers to another noun or pronoun in the sentence (usually the [subject of the sentence](https://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/subject.htm)). For example:

* The dog bit itself.

(Here, the reflexive pronoun "itself" refers back to the noun "the dog.")

* Are you talking to yourself?

(In this example, the reflexive pronoun "yourself" refers back to the pronoun "you.")

**Intensive (or Emphatic) Pronouns**

The intensive pronouns are "myself," "yourself," "herself," "himself," "itself," "ourselves," "yourselves," and "themselves." (They are the same as the reflexive pronouns, but they are used differently.)

An intensive pronoun (sometimes called an "emphatic pronoun") refers back to another noun or pronoun in the sentence to emphasize it (e.g., to emphasize that it is the thing carrying out the action). For example:

* John bakes all the bread himself.

(Here, the intensive pronoun "himself" refers back to the noun "John.")

* The cat itself opened the door.

(In this example, the intensive pronoun "itself" refers back to the noun "the cat.")

**Exercise 7.** Put in the correct indefinite pronoun (somebody / something / somewhere / anybody / anything / anywhere / nobody / nothing / nowhere / everybody / everything / everywhere).

1. She wants to live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the sea (in a certain place).
2. She put \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the box, all the things that she had.
3. Does \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a phone charger? (I don't know if a person has a charger or not.)
4. We went \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this weekend. We stayed at home.
5. She didn't bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the party.
6. Is there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the room?
7. A: What's wrong? B: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I'm fine.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lives in that house. It's empty.
9. Would you like to go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this weekend? (I don't expect a particular answer.)
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was really friendly, all the managers and even the CEO.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is going really well and so I'm really happy.
12. I know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this company. It's my first day.
13. Did you go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the summer? (I don't know if you did or not.)
14. She doesn't want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help her.
15. She loves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She's a really kind person.
16. I must have left my keys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!
17. They looked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the money. They looked in all the places in the house.
18. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to drink? (This is an offer, not a real question.)
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the UK has hot weather today. It's cold all over the country.
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unusual happened. It was a very ordinary day. 21. I gave the children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to eat because they were hungry. 22. I wish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would clean this mess up! 23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came to the door earlier but I don't know who it was. 24. I'd love to travel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – all over the whole world!

**Homework**: ex.5,6, ex. 7 (11-20 write down sentences)