

**Faculty of Economics and Tourism**  
**Department of International Business Management**

**Business English Plus: 309 3303**

Week: 10

Unit 8: Let's eat out

Lecturer: Palitha DOUANGCHACK

Mobile: +856 20 7777 5113

E-mail: palitha\_su@yahoo.com

## I. Listening: Entertaining in the Business World

➤ Amy Anderson works for a textile company in Singapore. Her British business partner, Marc Simpson, is in Singapore this week. Listen to the conversations. Who says what? Write A for Amy, M for Mars, or R for the man in the restaurant.

- 1) You must not leave Singapore before we have a chance to meet. ...A...
- 2) Yes, we must meet for lunch. ...M...
- 3) Everyone says that it is great and we must try that. ...A...
- 4) I can not come tomorrow....I can come on Wednesday. ...M...
- 5) We can meet here, at my office. ...A...
- 6) Can I reserve a table for two? ...A...
- 7) You do not reserve a table for lunch. ...R...
- 8) You have to make a reservation if you want to come in the evening. ...R...
- 9) I do not speak it, but I can understand quite a lot. ...M...
- 10) I must not be late. ...M...

## II. Grammar

### ➤ Modal verbs

Modal verbs are verbs that have meanings (when translating in to Lao language), which can be used to help a sentence to be come a question and a negative, except “**have to, had to and need to**”.

- |                   |            |            |           |
|-------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. May            | ອາດຈະ      | 8. Might   | ອາດຈະ     |
| 2. Shall          | ຈະ         | 9. Should  | ຄວນຈະ     |
| 3. Will           | ຈະ         | 10. Would  | ຈະ, ຄວນຈະ |
| 4. Can            | ສາມາດ      | 11. Could  | ສາມາດ     |
| 5. Have to/has to | ຕ້ອງ       | 12. Had to | ຕ້ອງ      |
| 6. Must           | ຕ້ອງ       |            |           |
| 7. Need to        | ຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງ |            |           |

Ex:

- 1) Positive: I **shall** book a table for us for the dinner.  
Question: **Shall** I book a table for us for the dinner?  
Negative: I **shall** not book a table for us for the dinner.
- 2) Positive: She **can** leave work early to day.  
Question: Can she leave work early to day?  
Negative: She **cannot** leave work early to day.
- 3) Positive: We **have to** meet tomorrow.  
Question: **Do** we **have to** meet tomorrow?  
Negative: We **do not have to** meet tomorrow.
- 4) Positive: You **must** return the hotel room key when you check out.  
Question: **Must** you return the hotel room key when you check out?  
Negative: You **must not** return the hotel room key when you check out.

### ➤ Countable and uncountable nouns

A. Countable nouns are words that we **can** use **numbers** (1,2,3....) and **articles** (a or an) in front of them.

Ex:

- 1 book                      2 books                      3 books                      a book
- 1 umbrella                2 umbrellas                3 umbrellas                an umbrella

B. Uncountable nouns are words that we **cannot** use **numbers** (1,2,3....) and **articles** (a or an) in front of them.

Ex:

- water
- rice
- money

### III. Reading

#### Asia's leading private jet service

- Employees of M jets Ltd, were surprised when a Hollywood celebrity asked them for fried insects for her son on private flight out of Bangkok.
- A famous beauty queen wanted to enjoy a special Szechuan-style soup in her executive jet. Unfortunately, she told the Mjets staff of her wish only ten minutes before departure.
- An Indonesian Tycoon wanted grilled tapioca in syrup, a dessert from cassava plant that has almost disappeared from Bangkok.

These are examples of the unusual requests from the rich and famous who travel in private planes. The Hollywood star's son, the beauty queen, and the Indonesian billionaire all got what they wanted, thanks to the excellent staff from the Mjets, Asia's leading private jet service.

Mjets' customers are billionaires, VIP, and rich business executives who fly around the world in private jets and spend a lot of money. Mjets' services are expensive and individual. An Indian billionaire's wife asked Mjets to organise an Indian meal for nine passengers on a flight one evening. "The food came in two trucks, and cost \$13,000", one employee remembered.

Most of the time, Mjets knows what its customers will ask for. People from the Middle East like mangos and longans, so Mjets carries lots of them when they fly to the United Arab Emirates. For flights to India they carry fresh Thai coconuts. Thai dishes such as Green Curry Chicken and Som Tum (spicy papaya salad) are the most popular meals for foreign guests on flights out of Bangkok. It seems that Som Tam tastes even better at 10,000 meters.

➤ **The main idea: Which sentence gives the main idea of the text**

- 1) Rich people are different
- 2) **Mjets' services are personal but very expensive.**
- 3) Mjets flies people from Bangkok all over the world.

➤ **Scanning for detail: Find information**

- 1) Who requested:
  - dinner for nine?                      **an Indian billionaire's wife**

- a special soup?                      a Hollywood celebrity
  - a sack for her son?                  a famous beauty queen
  - an unusual dessert?                an Indonesian tycoon
- 2) What do Mjets' planes carry when they fly to:
- the United Arab Emirates?        mangos and longans
  - India?                                    fresh Thai coconuts

#### IV. Vocabulary

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Watermelon    | ໝາກໂມ         |
| 2. Beans         | ໝາກຖົງ        |
| 3. Onions        | ຜັກປົວ        |
| 4. Mushrooms     | ເຫັດ          |
| 5. Grapes        | ໝາກອາງຸ່ນ     |
| 6. Bean sprout   | ຖົ່ງອອກ       |
| 7. Fruit salad   | ໝາກໄມ້ລວມ     |
| 8. Fruit juice   | ນ້ຳໝາກໄມ້     |
| 9. Mineral water | ນ້ຳດື່ມແຮ່ທາດ |
| 10. Pineapple    | ໝາກນັດ        |

#### V. Homework

- Complete the email that Amy wrote to colleague. Use the words in the box.

Can (3x)      cannot (2x)    have to      must not  
do not need to

Dear Sandra,

I called Marc Simpson about meeting for lunch. He **...cannot...** come tomorrow, but he **...can...** come on Wednesday. You and I **...have to...** talk before I see him. It is important. But you **...do not need to...** come to my office. We **...can...** talk on the phone. **...Can...** you call me sometime today?

I **...must not...** forget to tell Simpson about Marc's visit, but I **...cannot...** do it today because he is not in the office.

Amy