

**Look over the vocabulary on page 81 and answer these questions.**

1. “Decaf” is short for what word? What does that word mean?
2. What is served with the chicken?
3. What is served with the steak?
4. What is served with the meatloaf?
5. What is served with the fish?
6. What is the difference between ordering “a chicken”, “the chicken” and “some chicken”.
7. Would you ever use “a” when ordering meat? Ex: I’ll have a meat.
8. What is the difference between hungry, starving, and full?
9. What is the difference between: I like to order \_\_\_\_\_, and I would like to order \_\_\_\_\_.
10. What is “a special”. Example: “Today’s special is grilled fish.”
11. What is a vegetarian?
12. What is the difference between a waiter or waitress and a host or hostess?
13. What does the hostess mean when he says there will be an hour wait?
14. What do I mean if I say, “I’m waiting to be seated.”
15. What is a “booster seat”?
16. What is a “reservation” at a restaurant?
17. What are sweets?
18. What are sweeteners?
19. Explain this conversation:  
 Waiter: Are you ready to order?  
 Customer: Can you give us a little more time?  
 Waiter: Certainly. I’ll be back.

**Discuss the vocabulary below.**

A. = Adjective ADV. = Adverb IDM. = Idiom N. = Noun V. = Verb	
an appetizer	N. a small dish at the beginning of a meal, a starter
a chef	N. a skilled cook
chives	N. a small onion-like herb commonly added to potatoes
chowder	N. a kind of soup usually containing fish and vegetables
to come with	V. to include (in a meal)
dressing	N. a sauce added to salads
an entree	N. a main dish
a menu	N. a list of dishes available in a restaurant
salmon	N. a large fish with silvery skin and pinkish meat
rare	A. very pink <i>ADJECTIVE USED TO DESCRIBE A WAY OF COOKING MEAT</i>
medium-rare	A. slightly pink <i>ADJECTIVE USED TO DESCRIBE A WAY OF COOKING MEAT</i>
medium	A. normally cooked <i>ADJECTIVE USED TO DESCRIBE A WAY OF COOKING MEAT</i>
well-done	A. fully cooked <i>ADJECTIVE USED TO DESCRIBE A WAY OF COOKING MEAT</i>

**GRAMMAR:**

A complex sentence contains a clause (a group of words that adds to the meaning, but is not a complete sentence.) EX: We went out when it stopped raining. The main sentence is "We went out". The clause is, "when it stopped raining". Many times the clause can be in the front of the main sentence, or in the back. So, in this example, we can also say, When it stopped raining, we went out."

"when it stopped raining" is called a "time clause" because it tells when something happened. Time clauses usually begin with time words such as --"when", "after", "before", "while", "as long as" or "until".

**In these sentences, identify the main sentence. Underline the time clause. Identify the subject - verb - object. That is the "root" of the sentence. The other part will be the clause.**

1. After packing my suitcase, I called a taxi.
2. I ate only vegetables, while I was dieting.
3. I'll come home when I finish work.
4. I will wait until my husband comes home.
5. We will delay the trip until you feel like flying.
6. I visited Monica when I was in Canada.
7. Before landing, the stewardess buckled her seatbelt.
8. I could leave as soon as Monday.
9. As soon as my son arrives, we will start the movie.
10. While he was in Paris, she attended cooking school.
11. Kate was skating when she broke her leg.
12. When the teacher came in, the students quieted.
13. I'll phone you when I reach home.
14. You must wash your hands before touching the food.
15. As soon as the ambulance arrives, we will call Mother.
16. We shouldn't move him until the ambulance arrives.
17. The elevator won't start until you push the button.
18. After thinking about it, I decided not to marry.
19. Will you return home after school is finished?
20. Would you like some coffee before your long drive?

Punctuation: Notice that if the clause comes before the root sentence, you put a comma after it. If it comes after the root sentence, you do not.