

Shopping, Shops and Services

1. Discussion:

How often do you go shopping?

What do you like shopping for?

Where/when you do/don't like shopping?

Do you or someone you know write a shopping list?

2. Match each word with a picture:

cash register(till)

price tags

counter

shopping trolley

window display

queue

shopping basket





3. Fill each gap with the correct preposition.

1. Sorry, my bike is not _____ sale. No matter how much you like it, you can't buy it.

2. Can I pay _____ credit card or only _____ cash _____ the chemist's in the square?

3. They sell incredibly wide range _____ goods at this health-food shop.
4. They are running a special offer this week: if you buy a pair of shoes, you get an extra pair _____ free.
5. Their new CD goes _____ sale next Monday. They're going to sell in _____ reduced price in most shops.
6. I can't withdraw any more cash _____ my bank account; otherwise I'll be _____ the red.
7. This electric drill was really good value _____ money. It only cost 1,000 crowns and it is really great.
8. Entrance to this gallery is free _____ charge on Wednesdays.

4. Find the correct collocation by choosing from A, B, C or D.

1. Check the exchange _____ carefully before you buy any foreign currency.

A: price B: rate C: course D: amount

2. You might want to _____ around and compare prices before you buy a DVD-player.

A: shop B: buy C: go D: find

3. Have you got any small _____ on you? I'd like a cup of coffee from this vending machine.

A: coin B: money C: cash D: change

4. If you want to exchange any goods, you need to have the _____.

A: paper B: certificate C: receipt D: account

5. The cereals are halfway down the third _____ on the left.

A: line B: aisle C: way D: street

6. This _____ store has outlets in 50 towns all over the country.

A: series B: string C: chain D: serial

7. I don't know their opening hours, but I hope I'll get there before _____ time.

A: shutting B: locking C: closing D: finishing

8. After we'd _____ the shopping, we went to a café.

A: made B: done C: had D: ended

9. I like window shopping and _____ around the shops on Saturday mornings.

A: browsing B: spending C: buying D: finding

10. Which of these can you NOT use to get money out of a cash machine?

A: debit card B: cash card C: credit card D: business card

11. Which of these is NOT correct?

I left my _____ at the department store the other day.

A: shopping B: wallet C: purse D: buying

5. *Guilt-free Brands*

a) Listen to a radio programme about guilt-free brands and fill in the table:

Reasons people might feel guilty about what they buy	Arguments in favour of guilt-free brands	Arguments against guilt-free brands

(NavigateB1+: R 1.11)

b) Listen again and complete the phrases from the conversation.

1. So, Jem, what do you _____ the idea?

2 Well, as _____, anything which makes people think.....

3 There's a lot more awareness, but _____ it would be better if ... ?

4 I'm _____ that if people really understood ...

5 Well, _____ the people who make Fairphone ...

6 If you _____, we have to give people the option ...

(NavigateB1+: R 1.12- for checking)

ASKING FOR AND GIVING OPINIONS:

Giving opinion

As far as I'm concerned, ...

I'm convinced/ certain...

If you ask me ...

Personally ...

Talking about other people's opinions

Some people say that ...

According to (someone), ...

Asking for someone's opinion

1 Negative questions (we expect someone to agree)

Don't you think ...? Shouldn't ... ?

2 Other ways:

What do you think about ... ?

How do you feel about ... ?

What are your views on ... ?

6. Complete the conversations with appropriate phrases from the previous box.

1) **A:** _____ the fact that guilt-free brands are often more expensive?

B: _____ it's fine to pay a bit more to know that the environment isn't being harmed.

2) **A:** Most of us can't afford electric cars. _____ people who buy electric cars are showing off how rich they are, rather than actually caring about the planet?

B: You may be right, but _____ everyone will drive electric cars in the future.

3) **A:** _____ we should just buy less stuff. What do you think about that?

B: _____ that's a good idea. We all have far more than we really need.

4) A: _____ the government make electric cars less expensive so everyone can afford one?

B: Yes, definitely.

Ask your partners for their opinions on the questions in this exercise.

7. Buy Nothing Day

a) Listen to a radio interview with a supporter of Buy Nothing Day. Which of the following points does he mention?

(NavigateB1+: R 1.5)

Buy Nothing Day is important because it might encourage people not to ..

- 1 use shopping as a kind of therapy.
- 2 owe a lot of money.
- 3 support big companies.
- 4 consume so much concerning the world's resources.
- 5 buy goods where the workers are badly paid.
- 6 buy goods with unnecessary packaging.

b) Listen once again and decide if the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. One of Lewis Castle's intentions is to persuade people not to buy anything for one day.
2. Lewis is not much interested in people's spending habits.
3. Lewis doesn't agree with buying things as a way of spending one's leisure time.
4. He admits that sometimes shopping can make us feel happier.
5. Over 80% of the Earth's natural resources are consumed by only 20% of the world's population.
6. Transporting goods by air doesn't have a significant effect on the environment.
7. *Buy nothing day* originated in the USA.
8. This movement has already spread to more than 65 countries.

8. Discussion:

8. Discuss the following questions using the expressions from the box above.

What do you think about the idea of *Buy nothing day* and arguments given by Lewis Castle?

Which of the points mentioned above would be most likely to make you think about buying less?

In pairs try to come up with any other idea how to prevent people from consumerism.

9. Explain each of the following phrases in as much detail as possible. Which of them have you been to? Do you prefer shopping malls or small shops? Why?

betting shop –

confectioner's shop -

charity shop –

chip shop / chippy (inf.) -

cop shop (BrE – inf.) -

junk shop -

car boot sale (BrE) / swap meet (AmE) –

flea market -

KEY:

KEY:

ex. 3

1. Sorry, my bike is not **for** sale. No matter how much you like it, you can't buy it.
2. Can I pay **by** credit card or only **in** cash **at** the chemist's in the square?
3. They sell an incredibly wide range **of** goods at this health-food shop.
4. They are running a special offer this week: if you buy a pair of shoes, you get an extra pair **for** free.
5. Their new CD goes **on** sale next Monday. They're going to sell in **at** reduced price in most shops.
6. I can't withdraw any more cash **from** my bank account; otherwise I'll be **in** the red. (If you or [your bank account](#) are in the red, you [owe money](#) to the [bank](#))
7. This electric drill was really good value **for** money. It only cost 1,000 crowns and it is really great.
8. Entrance to this gallery is free **of** charge on Wednesdays.

ex.4 Find the correct collocation by choosing from A, B, C or D.

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ex.7

a) Buy Nothing Day is important because it might encourage people not to ..

1 use shopping as a kind of therapy. ←

2 owe a lot of money. ←

3 support big companies.

4 consume so much concerning the world's resources. ←

5 buy goods where the workers are badly paid. ←

6 buy goods with unnecessary packaging.

7b) Listen once again and decide if the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. One of Lewis Castle's intentions is to persuade people not to buy anything for one day. T

2. Lewis is not much interested in people's spending habits. F
3. Lewis doesn't agree with buying things as a way of spending one's leisure time. T
4. He admits that sometimes shopping can make us feel happier. F
5. Over 80% of the Earth's natural resources are consumed by only 20% of the world's population. T
6. Transporting goods by air doesn't have a significant effect on the environment. F harmful effect
7. Buy nothing day originated in the USA. F Canada
8. This movement has already spread to more than 65 countries. T

ex 9.

Explain each of the following phrases in as much detail as possible. Which of them have you been to? Do you prefer shopping malls or small shops? Why?

betting shop - a place where people go to risk money on horse races or other sports events

confectioner's shop/sweet shop (BrE)/candy store (AmE) - a shop that sells sweets and sometimes other things such as cigarettes and newspapers

charity shop - a shop in which a charity sells all types of used goods that are given by the public, or in which they sell new goods, to make money for the work of the charity

chip shop / chippy (inf.) - a shop that sells fried fish, potatoes, and other foods, to take away to eat

cop shop (BrE – inf.) - a police station

junk shop - a shop that sells old furniture and other things of little value

car boot sale (BrE) / swap meet (AmE) - an event in a public place where people sell their unwanted possessions, often from the backs of their cars

flea market - a market, usually taking place outside, where old or used goods are sold cheaply