



# Spending money

UNIT 10

# WARM- UP QUESTIONS

- Do you travel to other countries?
- How do you pay for things when you travel?
- Do you use a credit card?
- Do you use the local currency?

## practice vocabulary from the reading:

- What should you do before you travel to another country?
- What should you do if you want to exchange cash?
- How do you get the best exchange rate?
- Do all ATM cards work in all countries?
- Do many credit card companies charge fees for foreign transactions?

# VOCABULARY 1: FINANCIAL TERMS

**EXCHANGE RATE:** The rate at which the currency of one country can be changed for the currency of another country.

**CASH:** Money in the form of bills and coins.

**CURRENCY:** The money used in a particular country. ( pesos, dollars, yuan,sol,pound, euro)

**FOREIGN CURRENCY:** The currency used in other countries.

**ATM:** An ATM is a machine built into the wall of a bank or other building, which allows people to take out money from their bank account.

**A FEE:** An amount of money paid for goods or service.

## VOCABULARY 2- PHOTO STORY

It's a bit **more than I want to spend**- I'd prefer to something cheaper

They have **some really nice stuff**- This shop sells good things

I'm **not very good at bargaining**- I don't know how to ask for a lower price

I'm almost **out of cash**- I don't have much money

It **can't hurt to ask**- Don't be afraid to bargain

Let me show you **something more affordable**- Here is a cheaper one

# QUESTIONS TO PRACTICE GRAMMAR SEEN IN THE UNIT

Do you or does anyone you know-ever exchange money for foreign currency? When?  
How?

When do people generally use cash? When do they usually use credit cards?

What are some advantages and disadvantages of credit cards and cash?

Using the vocabulary in unit 5 about electronic products, Which electronic product do you think is generally the most expensive, the cheapest, the most convenient, the most popular, the biggest, the smallest, the easiest to use, the most difficult to use?

Think of something you own that you don't like. Why don't you like it?

Think of something you own that you like. Why do you like it?

**Usage**

**Comparative adjectives** compare two people, places, or things. Use than when the second item is mentioned.

Mexico City is **larger than** Los Angeles.

Housing in New York is **more expensive than** in Lima.

Compared with Los Angeles, Mexico City is **larger**.

Compared with Lima, housing is **more expensive** in New York.

**Superlative adjectives** compare more than two people, places, or things.

Compared to other cities in the Americas, Mexico City is **the largest**.

**Be careful!** Use the with superlative adjectives.

Don't say: Mexico City is ~~largest~~.

**Form**

adjective

comparative adjective

superlative adjective

cheap

**cheaper (than)**

**the cheapest**

expensive

**more expensive (than)**

**the most expensive**

practical

**less practical (than)**

**the least practical**

**Superlative adjectives: spelling rules**

Add -est to one-syllable adjectives. If the adjective ends in -e, add -st.

cheap → the **cheapest**

loose → the **loosest**

If an adjective ends in (or is) a consonant-vowel-consonant sequence, double the final consonant before adding -est.

hot → the **hottest**

For most adjectives that end in -y, change the y to i and add -est.

pretty → the **prettiest**

busy → the **busiest**

To form the superlative of most adjectives of two or more syllables, use the most or the least.

Car trips are **the least expensive** vacations.

Cruises are **the most relaxing** vacations.

# EXCEPTIONS:

## IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

Adjective	Superlative Form
good	the best
bad	the worst
far	the farthest/the furthest

# Superlative Adjectives





# 6 REGLAS DEL SUPERLATIVO EN INGLES



Inglés Fácil  
[www.pacho8a.com](http://www.pacho8a.com)

# COMPARATIVE VS SUPERLATIVE

Which is *warmer*, a **cardigan** or a **blazer**? A blazer is warmer than a cardigan.

Which is *more expensive*, a **bus** trip or a **flight**? A flight is more expensive than a bus trip

Which is *better*. **Mexican** food or **Colombian** food? Colombian food is better than Mexican food./ Mexican food is better than Colombian food because it is spicier.

Is **Claro** *worse* than **Movistar**? Une is worser than Movistar.

[compares two things, people, places or ideas]

Which is *the warmest*, a **cardigan**, a **blazer**, or a **coat**? A coat is the warmest clothes. Which is *the most expensive*, a **bus trip**, a **flight**, or a **cruise**? A cruise is the most expensive trip. Which is *the best*, **Peruvian food**, **American food** or **Indian food**? American food is the best cuisine. Which is *the worst*, **Claro**, **Movistar** , **Wom** or **Une**? Une is the worst internet provider/ communication provider.

[compares more than two things, people, places or ideas]

## Intensifiers very, really, and too

Intensifiers make the meaning of adjectives stronger.

Very and really have the same meaning. They can intensify adjectives with a positive or negative meaning.

That restaurant is **really** (or **very**) **good**. I want to go there.

That movie is **really** (or **very**) **scary**. I don't want to see it.

This house **really** **small**. I feel claustrophobic

Too also makes the meaning of adjectives stronger. But too expresses the idea of “more than enough.” Too usually has a negative meaning.

más que suficiente

That movie is **too** **long**. I don't want to see it.

This restaurant is **too** **expensive**. I'm not going to eat here.

**Be careful!** Don't use too to intensify adjectives with a positive meaning. Use very and really.

This camera is **very** **affordable**! NOT This camera is ~~too~~ affordable!

Based on the conversation model on page 114:

What was the problem with the first rug?

Change **not big enough** to a phrase with **too** that has the same meaning

too + adjective = 😞  
not + adjective + enough = 😞

adjective + enough = 😊

100 / ENOUGH

Too

Vs.

Enough

too + adj

too + adv enough

My friend's house is too high

My friend's house is high enough

My friend's house is too old

My friend's house is old enough

My friend's house is too expensive

My friend's house is expensive enough

My friend's house is too small

My friend's house is small enough

My friend's house is too big

My friend's house is big enough

My friend's house is too noisy

My friend's house is noisy enough

My friend's house is too quiet

My friend's house is quiet enough

My friend's house is too hot

My friend's house is hot enough

My friend's house is too cold

My friend's house is cold enough



# ENOUGH

## ENOUGH

- Eric is **ten years old**.  
Can Max give a hand at all **enough**?
- Eric is not **old enough**.  
adjective + enough
- **Enough** is sufficient or enough money.  
not + enough is not sufficient for the purpose.



## ENOUGH

- He didn't **study enough** without the game.
- I think you have done **enough**.
- He doesn't **study enough**.



## ENOUGH

- adjective + enough + for a person + infinitive
- The car is **cheap enough** **for** me to buy.
- It was **easy enough** **for** them to complete.



## ENOUGH

- adjective + enough + for a person
- The coffee is **hot enough** **for** me.
- Is this music loud **enough** **for** you?



## ENOUGH

- adjective + enough + infinitive
- He isn't running fast **enough** to win the race.
- I didn't **grow** **enough** **to** plant a tree.
- You're not working hard **enough** **to** get a job.



## ENOUGH

- enough not to do sth + infinitive
- I should not have been so late if I had **known** the bus **was** **going** to be late.
- **Enough** can be used as a pronoun.



## ENGLISH GRAMMAR LESSON

### ENGLISH GRAMMAR

## ENOUGH

### ENGLISH GRAMMAR

### enough

= sufficient  
or as much  
as required  
= the correct  
number or  
amount

+ adjective  
+ enough

+ verb  
+ enough

+ enough  
+ noun

- ✓ Are you **old enough** to vote?
- ✓ The exercise was **easy enough** for them to complete.
- ✓ You **have done enough** for today.
- ✓ Make sure you **drink enough** to stay hydrated.
- ✓ I made **enough** copies for them.
- ✓ He has **enough money** to buy a new car.

### not enough

= less than  
necessary  
= less than  
sufficient  
= not the  
correct  
amount

not  
+ adjective  
+ enough

not  
+ verb  
+ enough

not  
+ enough  
+ noun

- ✓ The rope isn't **strong enough**.
- ✓ Max can't go to school because he is **not old enough**.
- ✓ He doesn't **study enough**.
- ✓ We didn't **train enough** and we lost the game.
- ✓ We don't have **enough** time.
- ✓ There aren't **enough** photos for everyone.

# TOO + ADJECTIVE + INFINITIVE

## TOO + ADJECTIVE + INFINITIVE

**too** + adjective + **infinitive**

- ✓ The fridge is **too** heavy.
- ✓ The fridge is **too** heavy **to lift**.
- ✓ The coffee is **too** hot.
- ✓ The coffee is **too** hot **to drink**.



## TOO + ADJECTIVE + INFINITIVE

**too** + adjective + **for + person**

- ✓ That shirt is **too** small **for him**.
- ✓ It is **too** early **for me**.
- ✓ This is **too** complicated **for us**.
- ✓ I think they are **too** big **for you**.



ENGLISH  
GRAMMAR

## TOO + ADJECTIVE

**too** + adjective + **infinitive**

- ✓ The fridge is **too** heavy **to lift**.
- ✓ The coffee is **too** hot **to drink**.
- ✓ He is **too** young **to drive** a car.



**too** + adjective + **for + person**

- ✓ That shirt is **too** small **for him**.
- ✓ It is **too** early **for me**.
- ✓ This is **too** complicated **for us**.



**too** + adjective + **for + person** + **infinitive**

- ✓ The coffee is **too** hot **for me to drink**.
- ✓ It was **too** wet **for us to go** camping.
- ✓ The room is **too** noisy **for her to study**.



**Page 115, Listen for Details**

**Conversation One** [A = Spanish; B = Russian]

**A:** How much do you want for that vase?

**B:** The green one? You can have it for thirty-five.

**A:** Thirty-five? That's more than I want to spend.

**B:** Well, I can go as low as thirty. But that's it.

**A:** OK, it's a deal.

**Conversation Two** [A = Jamaican English; B = Arabic]

**A:** That's a nice chair. Would you take seventy-five for it?

**B:** This one?

**A:** No. That one's too big. The smaller one.

**B:** You can have it for ninety.

**A:** How about eighty?

**B:** Sorry. I can't go lower than ninety.

**A:** Are you sure?

**B:** Sorry.

**A:** OK. It's a deal. Is there an ATM nearby?

**Conversation Three** [A = Japanese; B = Portuguese]

**A:** How much is that bowl?

**B:** The big one?

**A:** That's right.

**B:** How much do you want to spend?

**A:** I can give you twenty for it.

**B:** How about twenty-five?

**A:** Sorry. All I have is twenty.

**B:** There's an ATM right around the corner.

**A:** There is? OK. It's a deal.

**Conversation Four** [A = Australian English; B = Russian]

**A:** How much do you want for that bag?

**B:** Ninety-five.

**A:** Ninety-five? I can give you seventy.

**B:** Sorry. That's not enough. I can't go lower than ninety.

**A:** Well, all I have is eighty.

**B:** How about eighty-five?

**A:** Sorry. All I have is eighty.

**B:** It's a very nice bag.

**A:** It really is. I can give you cash.

**B:** Cash? Well, OK. It's a deal.



## Reading: Different ways people give tips for good service

- Where is tipping not customary?
- What is a custom? The way a group of people do things.
- How much do you tip a waiter in the U.S? and in most countries?
- How do you tip a waiter in the U.S? and in Austria?
- How much do you tip a taxi in Canada? and in South America?
- How much do you tip a porter in Australia? and in most countries?
- How much do you tip a hotel maid in most countries?

tipping at restaurants or hotels



# VOCABULARY 4- How to describe good and bad deals

## Good deal :)

got a great deal: **A successful agreement or arrangement.**

Saved a lot of money: **To conserve money by purchasing something at a discount.**

Was a real bargain: **Buy cheaply or for less than the usual price.**

## A bad deal :(

got a bad deal: **An extremely bad situation or unfavorable outcome.**

Paid too much money: **Pay more than is necessary or more than the value of something.**

Was a total rip-off: **Something more expensive than necessary**

**to make someone pay more for something than it is worth**

## **Page 118, Listening Comprehension**

### **Conversation One**

**A:** I just got some gifts for my family. Look.

**B:** Nice! Hey, I love this vase. How much did you pay for it?

**A:** Twenty euros. It's really nice, isn't it?

**B:** That's all? It's beautiful. I'd say you got a real bargain.

**A:** You think so?

**B:** Definitely. I'll bet it's worth a lot more than that.

### **Conversation Two**

**A:** Hey, I got a really great price on this camera!

**B:** Oh yeah? What did you pay for it?

**A:** Only two hundred pounds!

**B:** Two hundred? Wow. I hate to tell you this, but you paid too much.

**A:** What do you mean?

**B:** Well, that camera sells for about half that price back home.

**A:** No way! What a rip off. I'm going to take it back to the store.

### **Conversation Three**

**A:** Guess what? I saved a ton of money on this tablet!

**B:** How did you do that?

**A:** They were having a sale. A hundred dollars off.

**B:** Terrific! So what did you pay for it?

**A:** Two-fifty.

**B:** Uh-oh.

**A:** What do you mean uh-oh?

**B:** I just saw an ad for that same tablet for two hundred.

**A:** Oh. I guess I got a bad deal.

### **Conversation Four**

**A:** Look at this great souvenir I bought.

**B:** Let me see . . . What a beautiful sweater! Looks expensive!

**A:** Well, it wasn't. I only paid eighteen thousand pesos!

**B:** No kidding! What a great deal. It looks much more expensive than that.

**A:** Maybe I'll buy another one.

Complete the conversations. Use words from the box

### VOCABULARY 3: How to Bargain

too	deal	much	all	low
more	have	bowl	enough	give

A: This \_\_\_\_\_ is gorgeous. I'd love to get it for my sister.

B: It's nice. And it's small \_\_\_\_\_ to take in your suitcase.

A: I'm going to ask about the price. I hope it's not \_\_\_\_\_ expensive.

A: I'm interested in this bowl. How do \_\_\_\_\_ you want for it?

C: This one is \$60.

A: That's \_\_\_\_\_ than I want to spend.

C: I could go as \_\_\_\_\_ as \$50.

A: I can \_\_\_\_\_ you \$30 for it.

C: You can \_\_\_\_\_ it for 40. That's a bargain.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ I have is \$35.

C: OK. It's a \_\_\_\_\_

## Choose the correct response. Write the letter

1. “ \$650! I paid \$429 for the same camcorder yesterday!”
  - a. It can't hurt to ask
  - b. What a total rip-off!
  - c. Thanks. Keep the change
  - d. What a great deal!
  - e. Only \$20. It was a real bargain
2. “ How much did you pay for that vase?”
3. “ Should I try to get a better price?”
4. “ I saved a lot of money on this DVD player. It was only \$79.”
5. “ Here you are, sir The Atlas Hotel. That's \$8.50.”

28. Do you ever exchange money for foreign currency?

When? How? I exchange Colombian pesos to \_\_\_\_\_ when I \_\_\_\_\_ / I never exchange local currency to foreign currency because \_\_\_\_\_

29. When do people generally use cash? People generally use cash to pay for things on hand or to pay for small things.

30. When do people usually use credit cards? People usually use credit cards when shopping for large things or for shopping online.

31. Mention some advantages and disadvantages of paying by credit cards

Some advantages of paying with credit cards are: Convenience of having money at all times, reward in the form of airplane miles or discounts at shops

Some disadvantages of paying with credit cards are: Easy to overspend, high interest rates, credit card fraud and hidden costs, maintenance fees

32. Tell me some advantages and disadvantages of paying in cash

Some disadvantages of paying in cash are: It can be stolen, less convenient in some cases especially for online shopping, limited amount of money

Some advantages of paying in cash are: No interest charge or maintenance fees, helps to save money, free to use when you want

33. Are you good or bad at bargaining?

I am not good at bargaining. I don't know how to ask for a lower item price. / Yes I am good at bargaining for food.

34. Mention some places where you can bargain in Medellin You can bargain in town by the fruit and vegetable market, the clothing market that is in and around the metro station in San Antonio or Parque Berrio.

35. How much do you want for that parker pen? **(bargaining with the professor) ( Vamos a pretender que yo te estoy vendiendo un lapicero y tu tienes que regatear el precio 35-36)**

Ej: I can give you \_\_\_\_\_ pesos for the pen

36. How about \$20.000? That's more than I want to spend / That's above my price point / It's a deal!

37. Why is it important to understand the customs of other countries? It is important in order to avoid misunderstandings and disrespecting the people and customs of that country.

38. How have you shown appreciation to someone for good service? I paid or gave them a tip

39. When should I tip? I should tip when I receive a service

40. In which countries do they almost always add a service charge to restaurant bills? In Germany and France

41. In which countries should you never leave a tip on the table? In Germany

42. Talk about a shopping experience as a big deal

1. **( habla sobre una experiencia de compra que hayas tenido éxito o pagaste menos de lo que creías)** My favorite experience is shopping on discount days at Vaquita Supermarket. On Wednesdays and Fridays they have a 30% discount on fruits and vegetables. I buy a lot of fruits and vegetables.

43. Tell me about a shopping experience as a total rip-off. ( **habla sobre una experiencia donde te estafaron o te sentiste estafado**) I went to fix my computer charger. The repair man charged me more than what I spent buying another charger on Amazon. It was a total rip-off. (no usen el ejemplo que tengo aquí)

44. Where can you buy the most unusual gifts? I believe you can find unusual gifts at Dollar City or at Miniso or walking around in town. You will find very weird things.

45. What is the official tip in Colombia?The official tip in Colombia should not be more than 10%.