

7

SPEND, SPEND, SPEND!



- Some people love shopping and others hate it. Why?
- Do you prefer to go shopping alone or with friends? Why?
- Do you make a list before you go shopping? If so, do you ever buy things that are not on your list?
- Do you ever buy things you don't need?



READING

1 Look at the things that teens spend their money on. Which one do you spend most money on? Compare your results as a class.

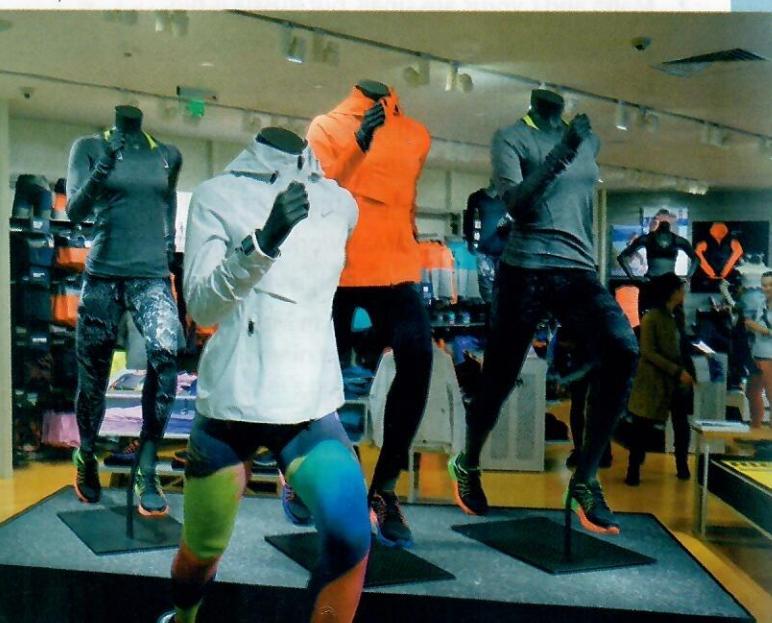
accessories books clothes going out
shoes video games

2 Are there other things you spend your money on that are not in 1?

3 Where do you shop for the things you buy? Put the places in order from 1 to 4. Compare your results as a class. Which place is the most popular?

- shopping centres
- online
- department stores
- small shops in your area

4 What do you think American teenagers spend most of their money on? Quickly read the texts and check your answer.



A

Spend, spend, spend!

Paris, London, Milan, New York. These are the cities that hold the most important fashion shows in the world. The designers who show their collections there are the most successful. You know their names: Versace, Prada, Dolce and Gabbana, Armani, Chanel, Dior, Taylor. Taylor? Who's that?

Isabella Rose Taylor presented her first collection at New York Fashion Week in 2014 ... at the age of 13. That's very impressive and so are her clothes. In addition to New York Fashion Week, Isabella also designs clothes for teenage girls for a famous American department store, Nordstrom. When the managers at the department store saw her designs, they knew they could sell them. One said, 'She is the same age as the customer and she understands what teen girls want to wear. Her fashions are a big hit in our store.'

B

Survey of American Teens

We asked **7,200** teens Average age: **16**

Amount they spent on fashion

Autumn 2013	\$995
Autumn 2014	\$1069

What did they spend their money on?

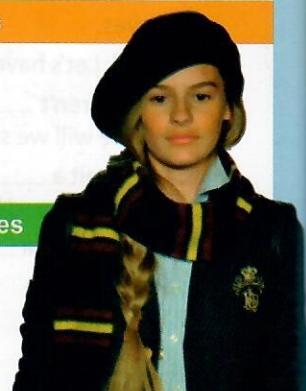
Clothes	21%	Video games	7%
Food	20%	Music/Movies	6%
Accessories	10%	Events	6%
Car	9%	Books/Magazines	2%
Shoes	8%	Furniture	1%
Electronics	7%	Other	3%

Favourite shopping brands

Nike	22%
American Eagle	8%
Forever 21	7%
Ralph Lauren	6%

Favourite shopping websites

Amazon	32%
Nike	8%
eBay	5%
Nordstrom	2%



Upgrade ↑

When you answer multiple-choice questions about a specific text, underline the key words in the question. Then go back to the text and look for the key words or similar words. Finally, look at the answer choices again and decide which is best.

5 Read the texts again and answer the questions.

Questions 1 and 2 are about text A.

- 1 The four cities are mentioned because
 - A they are good places to visit.
 - B the most successful designers live there.
 - C the most important fashion shows happen there.
- 2 Isabella's clothes are popular because
 - A she is only 13 years old.
 - B teenage girls like them.
 - C she showed them in New York.

Question 3 is about text B.

- 3 The amount of money American teenagers spent
 - A went up.
 - B went down.
 - C stayed the same.



C Shopping centres: FAQs

Did you know ...?

- There aren't many places to sit in the common areas of shopping centres. People can't shop when they're sitting. So when you want to sit, you have to go to a café and spend money there.
- The escalators that go up and down to different floors are in places where shoppers have to pass the maximum number of shops.
- It isn't easy to find the exits in shopping centres. This way, shoppers cannot leave quickly and so they spend more money.
- Slow music in shopping centres makes people shop more slowly and spend more. Loud fast music makes them hurry.

Questions 4 and 5 are about text C.

- 4 What is the text about?
 - A problems shoppers have at shopping centres
 - B different things to do in a shopping centre
 - C ways to make people spend money
- 5 What happens when shoppers want to use an escalator in a shopping centre?
 - A They can't find one very easily.
 - B They go into lots of shops to look for one.
 - C They must walk past lots of shops to get to one.

Question 6 is about texts A, B and C.

- 6 Which texts mention the same shop?
 - A A and B
 - B A and C
 - C B and C

- 6 Complete the paragraph with these words from the texts.

brand customers department store
designers escalators exits floors

Low prices, big problems

I work in the women's fashion section of a big 1 _____. I enjoy my job, but not when there are sales. It becomes crazy then. The 2 _____ push and shout because they want to find cheap clothes by famous 3 _____. Some people only care about the 4 _____. For example, if it isn't by Prada, they don't want it. It's also difficult to go up and down from one part of the store to another because the 5 _____ are full of shoppers. They go to all the different 6 _____ in the store and they look for cheap things there. They give me a headache and I just want them to find the 7 _____ and leave!

- 7 Work with a partner. Plan a day of shopping. Decide where you will go, what you will look for and what you will do when you finish. Be careful! You have a budget of €100 each and you must not spend more than that.

ABC VOCABULARY

- 1 Answer the questions about the different kinds of shops. Use these words.**

bakery butcher's chemist's corner shop florist's
greengrocer's newsagent's stationer's

- 1 Where can I buy paper, pencils and pens?
At a _____.
- 2 Where can I buy fruit and vegetables?
At a _____.
- 3 Where can I buy flowers?
At a _____.
- 4 Where can I buy newspapers and magazines?
At a _____.
- 5 Where can I buy bread and cakes?
At a _____.
- 6 Where can I buy medicine when I am sick?
At a _____.
- 7 Where can I buy meat and chicken?
At a _____.
- 8 Where can I buy things I need close to my home when the other shops are closed?
At a _____.

- 2 Circle the correct words.**

- 1 100 **cents / pence** = one euro (€1)
- 2 100 **cents / pence** = one pound (£1)
- 3 100 **cents / pence** = one dollar (\$1)



- 3 Write the different ways of saying the prices.**

1 €6.99

Six pounds and ninety-nine pence

2 \$12.85

Twelve eighty-five

3 €4.20

- 4 Complete the compound nouns with these words.**

assistant card offer price room trolley

- 1 A: What are you looking for?
B: A shopping _____.
- 2 A: Have you got any money?
B: Well, I've got a credit _____.
- 3 A: What do you do?
B: I'm a sales _____.
- 4 A: Why are you buying that?
B: There's a special _____.
- 5 A: Was it expensive?
B: No, it was half _____.
- 6 A: Can I help you?
B: Yes. Where's the changing _____ please?

- 5 Complete the sentences with both words.**

- 1 **bought sold**

My friend Bruce _____ his old iPhone on eBay because he _____ a new one last week.

- 2 **pay spend**

When I go out with my brother, I always _____ because he doesn't want to _____ his money on anything!

- 3 **bill tip**

The _____ for the meal was €27. I gave the waiter €30 and that included a _____.

Phrasal verbs

Match

1 br
2 loc
3 sh
4 se
5 tal
6 try

a co
b pu
c ma
d try
e ha
f ret

Compound words

from C

1 I m
2 I'm
3 Sh
you
4 Do
5 I lo
6 Sh
co

Phrasal Verbs

6 Match the phrasal verbs to their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1 bring down | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 look for | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 shop around | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 sell out | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 take back | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 try on | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a compare prices in different shops
- b put something on to see if you like it
- c make the price of something lower
- d try to find something
- e have no more of something
- f return something to a shop

7 Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs from 6.

- 1 I must buy the concert tickets now or they will _____.
- 2 I'm going to a birthday party and I need to _____ a present.
- 3 Should I _____ these jeans? Do you think they're nice?
- 4 Don't buy the first thing you see – _____ first.
- 5 I love this bag, but it's expensive. I hope they _____ the price.
- 6 She had to _____ her new computer because it had a problem.

Collocations & Expressions

8 Match the two parts of the sentences. The words in bold will help you.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Shall we go | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Mum wants to do | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 We can go to | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Thanks. Keep | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Do you have | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Make sure you get | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a **the shops** now.
- b **change for** a twenty?
- c **the shopping** later.
- d **the correct change**.
- e **shopping** tomorrow?
- f **the change**.

Prepositions

9 Circle the correct words.

- 1 A: How would you like to pay?
B: **By / In** cash, please.
- 2 A: Is it better if I pay **by / with** credit card?
B: No, I don't think it is.
- 3 A: Have the Smiths sold their house?
B: Not yet. It's still **for / on** sale.
- 4 A: Was your jacket expensive?
B: No, I bought it **for / in** the sales.
- 5 A: You were a long time in the supermarket!
B: Yes, there was a long queue **at / to** the checkout.





GRAMMAR

Modals: ability, permission & requests

1 Read about modal verbs.

Ability

- We use **can** for general ability in the present and **could** for general ability in the past.
*Shoppers **can have** something to eat in our café.
 Jake **could play** video games when he was only four years old!*
- We use **be able to** to talk about ability in the present, past or future.
*Shoppers **are able to have** something to eat in our café.
 Jake **was able to play** video games when he was only four years old!
 Penny **will be able to come** shopping with us on Friday.*
- We can use both **could** and **was/were able to** to talk about general ability in the past.
*My daughter **could/was able to count** money when she was only three years old.*
- We cannot use **could** for a single completed action in the past.
*What a great time I had in Paris; I **was able to buy** some beautiful designer clothes! (+**could buy** some beautiful designer clothes! X)*

Permission

- We use **can** to talk about or ask for permission in the present or future.
*You **can spend** €20 at the shopping centre.
 Can I **use** your credit card this afternoon, Mum?*
- We use **can't** to refuse permission.
*No, you **can't use** my credit card!*

Requests

We use **can** or **could** to ask someone to do something for us.

Can/Could you get some meat at the butcher's, please?

2 Read the sentences. In which sentence can we replace **was able to** with **could**? Why can't we use **could** in the other sentence?

- a Frieda was able to design her own dresses when she was ten years old.
- b What a great time I had at the new department store; I was able to find lots of cool shoes!

Read 7.1-7.3 of the Grammar Reference before you do the task.



3 Circle the correct words to complete the dialogues.

- 1 A: Celia **can / could** read a newspaper when she was three!
 B: Really? That's amazing!
- 2 A: The designer **was able to / could** sell lots of his designs at last month's fashion show.
 B: I'm sure that made him very happy.
- 3 A: Mum, **can I / am I able to** walk to the bakery to buy some biscuits?
 B: No, you ate ten biscuits yesterday!
- 4 A: We **can / will be able** to do lots of shopping in Carnaby Street.
 B: I know! I'm very excited!
- 5 A: Dad, can I take some money from your wallet – I want to buy a pair of Nike trainers.
 B: No, you **can't / aren't able to**!
- 6 A: **Can / Could** your son ride a bike yet?
 B: Oh, yes! He rides up and down the garden all day.
- 7 A: Bridget, **could you / are you able to** go to the corner shop, please?
 B: Of course, Mum. What do you need?

Modals: obligation, lack of obligation, prohibition & advice

4 Read about modal verbs.

Obligation

- We use **must** and **have to** to express obligation. We can use **must** to talk about the present or future.
I must stop spending all my money!

Mum **must buy** me some new shoes at the weekend.

- We can use **have to** to talk about the present, past or future.

You **have to leave** a 10% tip in many Canadian restaurants.

I had to take the jacket back to the shop because the zip broke.

Jordan **will have to pay** his credit card bill next week.

Lack of obligation

- We use **don't have to** to talk about something that is not necessary in the present and future.

You **don't have to go** shopping with me now.

I don't have to buy a present because I'm not going to the party.

- We use **didn't have to** to talk about something that was not necessary in the past.

Maria **didn't have to help** me look for a new dress for the party.

Prohibition

We use **mustn't** to say that something is not allowed.

You **mustn't take** things from a shop unless you pay for them.

Advice

We use **should** and **shouldn't** to give advice.

You **should try** to buy shoes when they are half price.

Ben **shouldn't buy** sweets every day.

5 Read the sentences and underline the modal verbs. Which sentence expresses obligation (O)? Prohibition (P)? Advice (A)?

- a You mustn't take the shopping trolley out of the department store.
- b You should buy these books – there's a special offer.
- c All of our shop assistants must be friendly and helpful.

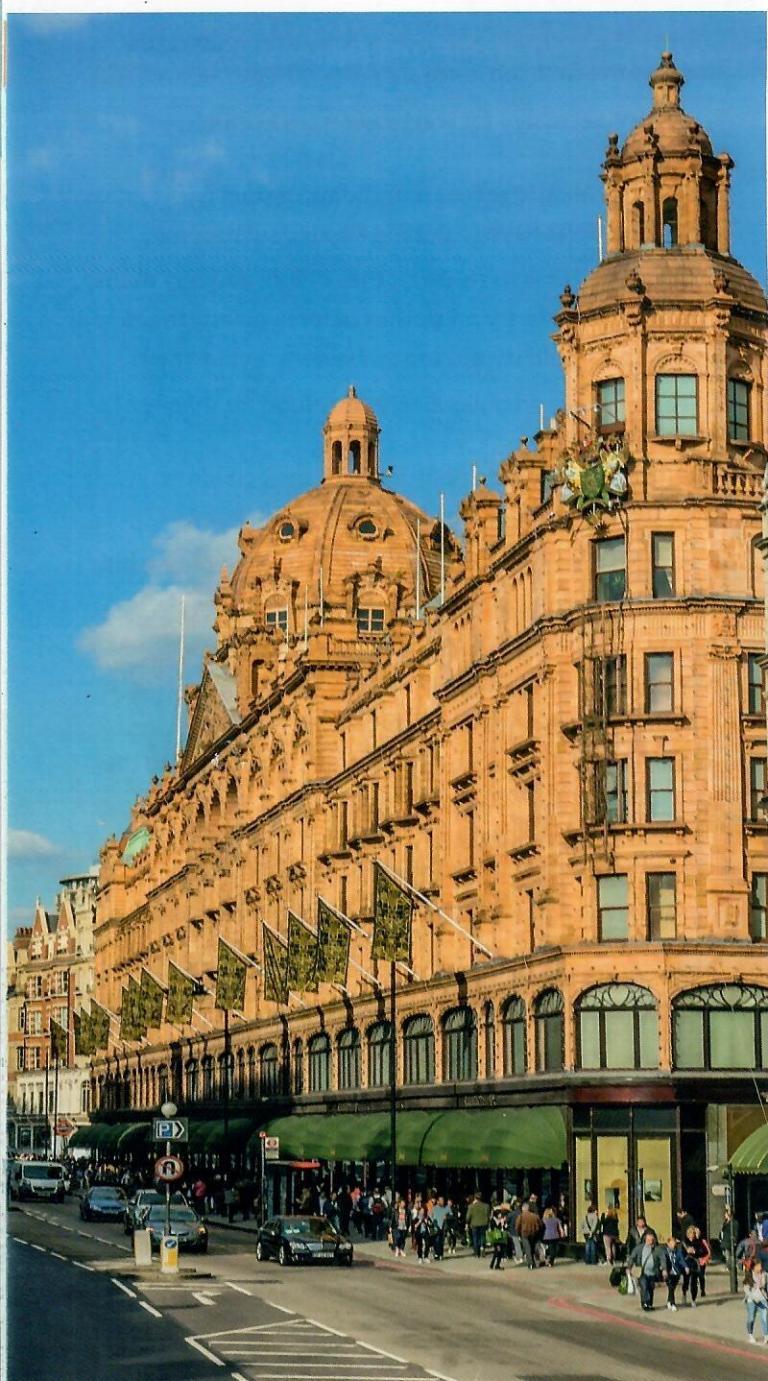
Read 7.4-7.7 of the Grammar Reference before you do the task.

6 Choose the second sentence, a or b, that means the same as the first sentence.

- It's not necessary for you to get me a birthday present.
 - a You **mustn't** get me a birthday present.
 - b You **don't have to** get me a birthday present.
- It's a good idea to try on clothes before you buy them.
 - a You **have to** try on clothes before you buy them.
 - b You **should** try on clothes before you buy them.
- Parents have an obligation to buy food for their children.
 - a Parents **shouldn't** buy food for their children.
 - b Parents **have to** buy food for their children.
- It wasn't necessary for Diana to pay my telephone bill.
 - a Diana **didn't have to** pay my telephone bill.
 - b Diana **has to** pay my telephone bill.
- You aren't allowed to take more than three dresses into the changing room at one time.
 - a You **mustn't** take more than three dresses into the changing room at one time.
 - b You **won't have to** take more than three dresses into the changing room at one time.
- You have an obligation to tell the store manager you took the money.
 - a You **must** tell the store manager you took the money.
 - b You **should** tell the store manager you took the money.



LISTENING



- 1 You must write some notes to complete this task. Listen to a conversation in a clothes shop and write down two possible answers for each heading.

1 Prices

a £ _____

b £ _____

2 Payment method

a _____

b _____

- 2 Now listen again and complete the sentences.

1 She will pay £ _____ for the dress.

2 She's going to pay _____.

- 3 You will hear Adam talking about the London department store, Harrods. Listen and complete the questions.

Harrods

Number of departments: 1 _____

First opened in: 2 _____

Products: 3 perfume, clothes, exotic

Adam wants to see: 4 the Egyptian

- 4 Now listen again and check your answers.

Upgrade

When you listen, you will hear lots of different information. Only some of this information is needed to complete the notes. Don't worry though – you will hear the recording twice. If you hear two possible answers, make a note of both and then check your answer when you listen again.

 **SPEAKING**
1 Discuss these questions with your partner.

- Is there a famous department store in your country?
- Have you been or would you like to go there?
- What kind of shops do you enjoy going to?

2 In some speaking tasks, you will have to discuss something with your partner. There are phrases that you can use to help you manage the conversation. Read these short dialogues and circle the correct phrases.

1 A: Umm ... I think ... Err ...

B: I will start. / Is it OK if I start?

2 A: I don't enjoy shopping online because I can't see what I'm buying.

Do you agree? / You agree with me?

B: Yes, but don't you think that shopping online is much cheaper?

3 A: I think we should choose the shopping centre because it's so bright and modern and I really like all the different shops and there are ...

B: Sorry to interrupt you, / I'm sorry to cut you, but don't you think that the shops there are very expensive?



EXPRESS YOURSELF!

Getting started

Can I speak first?
Is it OK if I start?

Asking for your partner's opinion

Am I right?
Do you agree?
How do you feel about that?

Interrupting politely

Sorry to interrupt you, but ...
If I could just say ...
You're right, but we should also think about ...

Upgrade 

This task is a conversation between you and your partner. You should take turns to speak and each of you must listen to your partner's opinion and give your own. If you want to interrupt your partner, you should do it politely.

3 Work with a partner. Imagine that some foreign students are visiting your town. Here are some different places that you can take them to on their 'free day' to shop. First, talk to each other about which places will be most interesting for the visitors. Then decide which two places you will take them to. Use the phrases in Express Yourself! to help you.

newsagent's



department store



electronics store



farmer's market



bookshop



supermarket


4 Work in pairs to discuss these questions.

- Do you think teenagers spend too much money on clothes?
- What are the advantages of shopping online?
- Do people buy too many things in today's world?

WRITING

Email: Giving advice

When you give advice to someone, you tell them what you think they should or shouldn't do about something. We often use modals to give advice, and we can also use other phrases.



1 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences which give advice.

- 1 trying / without / buy / clothes / on / them / shouldn't / you
-

- 2 you / prices / should / online / before / compare / buying / anything
-

- 3 mustn't / don't need / you / go shopping / anything / when / you
-

- 4 should / shop around / you / before / buying / new / boots
-

- 5 a gift / the shops / to get / your mother / you / don't have to / go to
-

2 Look at the phrases to give advice in Express Yourself! on the next page and then match to make sentences.

- 1 I think you should

- 2 How about

- 3 Why don't

- 4 It would be a good idea

- a you buy her some flowers?

- b to make a list before you go shopping.

- c sell your old phone.

- d going to the department store in town?

3 Read this writing task and answer the questions.

Read part of an email from your English friend, Martin.

My grandfather gave me €100 for my birthday, and you know how much I hate shopping. What should I buy? Where should I go? Please help me!

Write an email to Martin and give him some advice.

Write your email. (80-120 words)

- 1 What do you have to write?
-

- 2 Who are you writing to?
-

- 3 What advice does he need?
-

4 Read this email that was written in answer to the question in 3 and answer the questions.

From: Harry

Dear Martin,

Happy birthday! You were very lucky to get €100 from your grandfather! I know you hate shopping, but don't worry. I've got some ideas.

First of all, I think you should buy a smartphone because the phone you've got is old and you can't go on the Internet or take photos with it.

Secondly, you don't have to spend lots of time at the shops. All the big electronics shops have websites and you can shop online, but you have to have a credit card to do that. Why don't you go online and see what you want, and then go to the shop and buy it?

Write soon and tell me what you bought!

Bye for now,

Harry

- 1 Does the writer give Martin the advice he needs?
-

- 2 Circle the phrases the writer uses to give advice.

- 3 Underline all the modals in the email.

- 5 The writer suggests that Martin should look at smartphones on the electronics shops' websites. What else can you buy in an electronics shop? And what can you buy in other shops? Complete the table with the words below.

bag bracelet headphones jacket jeans
necklace printer tablet top

Electronics	
Clothes	
Accessories	

- 6 The writer uses the linking words **First of all** and **Secondly** in the email in 4 to join his ideas and make his writing easier to read. Circle the correct linking words in these sentences.

1 **Firstly/ Secondly**, how about some new clothes?
2 **Finally / Secondly**, I remember you said you wanted new headphones. ³ **Lastly / First of all**, it would be a good idea to keep the money until you need to buy something.

⁴ **Finally / First of all**, you should think about the things he likes. ⁵ **Lastly / Secondly**, why don't you go to a department store? I think you will find something there. ⁶ **Finally / Firstly**, don't worry too much! I'm sure he will love your gift, whatever it is!

- 7 Read this writing task. Then use the plan and Express Yourself! to help you write your email. When you have finished your email, check your work carefully.

Read part of an email from your English cousin, Yvonne.

It's my mum's birthday next week and I want to get a gift for her, but I don't know what to buy. Have you got any ideas what I should get her and where I should get it?

Write an email to Yvonne and give her some advice.

Write your email. (80-120 words)

Plan

- Beginning: Write a friendly beginning.
- Paragraph 1: Give your advice about what gift to get.
- Paragraph 2: Give your advice about where to get the gift.
- Ending: Write a friendly ending.

Upgrade

Use modals and phrases when you give advice. Don't forget to use linking words to join your ideas and make your writing easier to read.



EXPRESS YOURSELF!

Giving advice

I think you should (buy) ...
How about (buying) ...?
Why don't you (buy) ...?
It would be a good idea (to buy) ...

Linking words

Firstly,
First of all,
Secondly,
Finally,
Lastly,

Shopping

accessories	jacket
clothes	jeans
electronics	necklace
bag	printer
bracelet	tablet
headphones	top