

9A | Shops & shoppers

VOCABULARY: containers

- 1 Look at the photo of the shopping basket and complete the phrases 1–8 with a word or phrase from the box.

cat food jam lemonade margarine
milk mineral water nappies tissues

- 1 a bottle of _____
 - 2 a box of _____
 - 3 a can of _____
 - 4 a carton of _____
 - 5 a jar of _____
 - 6 a packet of _____
 - 7 a tin of _____
 - 8 a tub of _____
- 2 Think of two more items that can go in each of the containers in exercise 1.
- 3 What can you tell about this family from the items in their shopping basket?
- They've got a baby because there are nappies in the basket.*
- 4 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.
- How many of the things in the shopping basket do you (or your family) buy regularly?
 - Which five items are always in your shopping basket?

PRONUNCIATION: of

- 1 2.7 Listen to a phone conversation. Complete the phrases with the name of the container.
- some _____ of beer
 - a _____ of carrot soup
 - a _____ of cranberry juice
 - a _____ of jam
 - a couple of _____ of peanuts
 - a _____ of tuna
- 2 2.7 Listen again. What do you notice about the pronunciation of *of*?
- 3 2.8 Listen to the complete shopping list and repeat. Then close your book and repeat the list from memory.
- 4 Turn to page 134. You have one minute to remember all the objects on the page.
- 5 Work in pairs. Take turns to remember and say as many of the objects from page 134 as you can.

Checking out the CHECK OUT



The eighteenth-century French writer, Brillat-Savarin, wrote that we are what we eat. But in the consumer world of the twenty-first century, it is perhaps truer to say we are what we buy.

- 5 Every year, in order to find out more about who we are, the National Office of Statistics draws up a list of the typical contents of the nation's shopping basket. The list is designed to analyze the nation's buying habits as accurately as possible. Every year they remove any items that are becoming less popular and replace them with new products.
- 10 In this year's basket they have included: a carton of low-fat milk, a bottle of mineral water, a tub of olive oil based-margarine, a bag of pre-washed salad leaves and some free-range chicken. The basket does not contain a box of matches (apparently we prefer lighters), a bottle of gin (it seems that we've become a nation of vodka drinkers) or a packet of cheese slices (which were very popular a few years ago).
- 15

Changes in the basket show that traditional British foods, like bread and butter or bacon and eggs and a cup of tea, which

READING

- 1 Read the first two paragraphs of the article. Answer the questions.
- What is the 'nation's shopping basket'?
 - What is its purpose?
 - How often do the contents change?
- 2 Work in pairs. Read the rest of the article and make lists of the following things.
- typical products in the nation's 'basket of goods' at present
 - products that have been added to the basket in the last ten to twenty years
 - any changes in British eating habits
- 3 Discuss these questions with your partner.
- What are the differences between the typical British shopping basket and a typical basket in your country?
 - Have eating habits in your country changed in the last twenty years?
 - What do you think will be in a typical shopping basket in twenty years' time?

- 20 used to be so popular, are being replaced by a more Mediterranean diet. Twenty years ago very few households included olive oil or fresh pasta on their shopping lists. Now they are among the top ten most likely items on the Great British shopping list.
- 25 Ten years ago very few families bought bottled mineral water to drink at home – they thought it was a luxury item. But, influenced by holidays in other European countries, we're now buying so much that it has taken over from more traditional drinks such as lemonade. And it would seem that the typical
- 30 British consumer is also spending more money on organic fruit and vegetables, vegetarian burgers and decaffeinated coffee. At the same time, less healthy food items have been crossed off the list.

So it seems that Britain as a nation is looking more to its European neighbours and thinking more about its health. The next time you're in the supermarket, take a quick look at the contents of your trolley and see if you're a part of modern Britain.



GRAMMAR: articles & determiners

1 Choose the correct words to complete the text.

(1) *A* / *The* nation's shopping basket not only contains items of (2) *the* / – food. It also includes (3) *any* / – electronic and household goods. Here are (4) *some* / – new items that have appeared recently: DVD players, digital cameras, CDs bought over (5) *the* / *an* internet. Have you bought (6) *any* / – of these items recently? I'm sure you have. And what about (7) *the* / *any* products that are falling out of favour? When was the last time you bought (8) *the* / *an* exercise bike or (9) *the* / *a* typewriter? (10) *Some* / *A* quick look at anyone's birthday wish list shows their lack of (11) *the* / – popularity.

2 Correct the six grammatical mistakes in the conversation.

- A: Do you ever buy the traditional British food items?
 B: No, I don't think I know some traditional British foods.
 A: Oh, come on! The packet of English tea bags? Any jar of marmalade? Some crackers?
 B: Crackers?
 A: Yes, a biscuits that we eat with cheese. Or some Cadbury's chocolate?
 B: Sorry, I've never bought any of these things.
 A: You should. Any British food is really nice.

3 2.9 Listen to the recording to check your answers.

Use *the*

- to refer to something because you have already mentioned it or it is defined by the context of the sentence.
The basket will include ...
 (= the basket I was talking about earlier)

- to refer to something when it's the only one in the context.
The nation's shopping basket ...
 (= we know which nation we're talking about)

Use zero article to talk about things in general.
Very few households bought fresh pasta.

Use *a/an*

- to talk about things in general.
a more Mediterranean diet
- to introduce new information or to refer to something for the first time.
The Office of National Statistics draws up a list.
- to refer to one of a group of things.
It seems that Britain as a nation ...

Use *some* and *any* to describe an unspecified number or quantity. Note that *some* is common in positive sentences, and *any* in negative sentences and questions.

a bag of salad leaves and some chicken
There isn't any gin in the shopping basket.

Use *any* in positive sentences to show that the quantity is not important.

They remove any items that are becoming less popular.

SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 94

VOCABULARY: shopping

1 Match the words in the box to the categories 1–3.

shop assistant shopping centre/mall window-shopping
shoplifter corner shop discount shop online shopping
high street shopping shopaholic

1 people 2 types of shopping 3 places to go shopping

2 Complete the quiz with a word or phrase from exercise 1.



- 1 You can't understand people who like _____ – if you're not going to buy anything, what's the point?
True ☐ False ☐
- 2 You enjoy shopping so much that your friends say you are a _____.
True ☐ False ☐
- 3 You hate big supermarkets and prefer to buy your food at the local _____.
True ☐ False ☐
- 4 You love spending time in a _____ looking at all the different shops.
True ☐ False ☐
- 5 You often go to a _____ where things are cheaper than in the supermarkets.
True ☐ False ☐
- 6 You prefer _____: it's quicker and often cheaper, and you don't have to carry anything.
True ☐ False ☐

3 Which of the sentences in exercise 2 are true for you? Compare your answers with a partner.

LISTENING

1 2.10 Listen to an interview with Katy, a shopaholic. Which of the questions does the interviewer not ask?

- 1 Are you really an addict?
- 2 When do you usually go shopping?
- 3 Is there an ideal time to go shopping?
- 4 Where do you most like shopping?
- 5 Do you travel a lot?
- 6 How much do you usually spend a week?
- 7 What's your favourite country for shopping?
- 8 What do you most enjoy shopping for?
- 9 When did you last go shopping?
- 10 What did you buy?

2 2.10 Listen again and make notes on Katy's answers.

3 Work in pairs, A and B. Make up a short conversation between Katy and one of her friends who wants to give her some advice about her shopping addiction.

A: You are Katy.

B: You are one of Katy's friends.

GRAMMAR: quantifiers 1

1 Add one word to each sentence.

- 1 My brother spends most of ^{his} money on presents for his new girlfriend.
- 2 All friends prefer shopping to doing sport.
- 3 None of them actually enjoys going shopping.
- 4 My mum spends most of her free time on the internet finding new shopping sites.
- 5 Last week I spent all my money on a really expensive bottle of champagne for my boss.
- 6 My boyfriend never likes any of the clothes I buy for him.
- 7 Some of the best shops in town are down the little side streets.

2 2.11 Listen to the recording to check your answers.

- 3 Complete the sentences so that they are true for your town. Use *some, many, most, all, any, none* or *no* with or without *of* as appropriate.

- 1 Most of the big shopping centres are on the outskirts of town.
- 2 _____ people prefer to drive to the big supermarkets to do their shopping.
- 3 _____ the shops in the town centre sell tourist souvenirs.
- 4 _____ shops in the centre have private parking facilities.
- 5 _____ smaller shops have had to close because they can't compete with the big malls.
- 6 _____ the people you meet can tell you that the town centre has changed a lot in the last ten years.
- 7 And _____ them will say that they are happy with the changes.

Use *some, any, many, most* and *all* with or without *of*.

<i>some</i>		<i>the + noun</i>
<i>any</i>		<i>my/his, etc. + noun</i>
<i>many</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>them/us, etc.</i>
<i>most</i>		
<i>all</i>		

Most of the time I go out of my way ...

Many of my good friends think I'm an addict.

All of them seem to agree.

<i>some</i>	
<i>any</i>	+ noun
<i>many</i>	
<i>most</i>	
<i>all</i>	+ <i>the/my/his, etc. + noun</i>

Some people complain that they're boring.

Most countries are good for something.

All the shops look alike.

Always use *of* when *none* is followed by a noun or a pronoun.

<i>none of</i>	<i>the + noun</i>
	<i>my/his/her, etc. + noun</i>
	<i>us/them, etc.</i>

None of the shops in the centre ...

Not ~~**None shops**~~ in the centre ...

Use *no* followed by a noun without an article or a possessive adjective.

No country I know is better than Italy.

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 94

SPEAKING

- 1 Work in three groups, A–C. Read the information.

The local council is planning to develop a new shopping area in your town. They want the area to include cinemas, cafés, an arts centre and a sports centre.

- 2 Prepare a proposal for the new shopping area. Your proposal must cover the following points:

- exact location and reasons for choosing this location
- parking and transport arrangements
- parks and green areas
- leisure facilities (sports, cinema, concerts, exhibitions, etc.)

Group A: Turn to page 131.

Group B: Turn to page 132.

Group C: Turn to page 134.

- 3 Work in new groups of three or more. Each group must include at least one student from groups A, B and C in exercise 1. Explain your proposal to your partners and decide together on a joint proposal for the shopping centre.

- 4 Present your proposal to the class.

Useful language

First of all, we'll talk about ...

Then, we'll move on to consider ...

We have decided to ...

We propose to ...

We believe that it is important that ...

In conclusion we'd like to say that ...

9B | E-shopping

READING

- 1 Read the situations a–e and look at the website. Decide which link you would click on for each.
 - a This is your first visit to the site. You don't want anything now, but you want to find out what's on offer.
 - b A friend has told you this site has very cheap DVDs and you want to find out how much it costs to get the *Lord of the Rings* trilogy.
 - c You have ordered a shirt and a pair of jeans from the site, but they haven't arrived.
 - d You've just ordered some CDs for a friend's birthday. You want to send them to your friend's address with a special birthday greeting.
 - e You're a music fan who is looking for cheap price CDs.
- 2 Turn to page 133. Read the descriptions and match them to stores in the mall.
- 3 Read the descriptions again (both the one on this page and the three on page 133). Answer the questions.
 - 1 Which stores offer discount prices on selected items?
 - 2 Which store is running a special prize competition?
 - 3 Which store specializes in presents, both traditional and unconventional?
 - 4 Which store offers a special advice service?
 - 5 Which stores claim to cater for all age groups?
 - 6 Which store regularly features products associated with a famous person?

http://www.Eezeemall.com

Eezeemall.com

search

Our stores

- Toyland
- Sports time
- Fashion parade
- House and home
- Gardener's corner
- The food hall
- Movie world
- The music centre

Everything you're looking for on the music scene. Loads of new releases for the music connoisseurs, lots of chart successes for our younger customers and plenty of classics for those of you who are a little older. There are hundreds of bargains, too. Take a look at our bargain basement for more information.

Welcome to Eezeemall – a new concept in e-shopping. Click on the store you want to visit and come inside to look around. Click [here](#) to find out more.

Or take a guided tour around the mall. Take a little time to get to know us. It's worth it! There are a lot of things to see, loads of stores to visit, and nothing else for you to do but sit back and enjoy the ride!

Our services:

- guided tour
- gift wrapping
- special deliveries
- your account wish list
- special dates
- contact us

Sending a present to someone special? Take advantage of our free gift wrapping and delivery service. Guaranteed to arrive in style and always in plenty of time for that important day.

VOCABULARY: collocations with *take*

- 1 Complete the texts with a word or phrase from the box.

our word your breath a look
a little time our advice advantage

- Take _____ at our summer sales. You're sure to find something to wear on that special occasion!
- Looking for something to read on the beach? Take _____ for it – you've come to the right place.
- Take _____ of our special offer – running this week only. 50% off all frozen products.
- Can't find that special present? Take _____, buy a gift voucher! Let your friends choose from our huge range of new releases and all-time classics, films and video games!
- Enjoy the atmosphere of our historic towns, relax on our spectacular beaches and let the beauty of the landscape take _____ away.
- Take _____ out of your busy day to look after yourself. Work out at the gym, take it easy in the Jacuzzi, or play a friendly game of tennis. We've got exactly what you need.

- What products are the texts trying to sell?
- Write a short advert for another popular product. Include at least one phrase with *take*. Your classmates must guess what the product is.

GRAMMAR: quantifiers 2

- Work in pairs. Decide whether the sentences in each pair have the same (S) or different (D) meaning.
 - A few sites offer free gift wrapping.
 - A couple of sites offer free gift wrapping.
- The government is doing little to protect e-shoppers against credit card fraud.
 - The government is doing enough to protect e-shoppers against credit card fraud.
- People spend too much money on clothes.
 - People spend plenty of money on clothes.
- Not many web sites offer such a wide range of goods.
 - Few web sites offer such a wide range of goods.
- Most internet users spend a little time window shopping online.
 - Most internet users don't spend a lot of time window shopping online.

- 2 Put these quantifiers in the table: *few, too many, lots of, loads of, little, much, plenty of, enough, too much*. Then choose the correct option to complete the rules.

countable	uncountable	both
<i>not many</i>	<i>not much</i>	<i>a lot of</i>

Use *few* and *little* without *a* with a negative / positive meaning. (*few* = not many; *little* = not much)

*The government is doing **little** to protect e-shoppers.*

Use *enough* when you mean that the quantity is sufficient / more than sufficient for the purpose.

*We've got **enough** for two, but not for three.*

Use *plenty* when you mean that the quantity is sufficient / more than sufficient for the purpose.

*We've got **plenty** of time to get to the station. There's no need to hurry.*

Use *too much* and *too many* (of something) when you mean that this is a good / bad thing.

*Ugh! There's **too much** salt in this soup!*

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 94

- Complete the sentences so that they are true for you. Choose a positive or negative verb and add a quantifier.
 - I spend / don't spend* _____ money on clothes.
 - I know / don't know* _____ people who hate shopping.
 - I buy / don't buy* _____ books every year.
 - I have / don't have* _____ time to shop online.
 - There are / aren't* _____ online shops for young people.
- Compare your sentences with a partner. How similar are your shopping habits?

SPEAKING

- Work in groups. You are going to prepare a quiz to find out if your classmates are cybernauts or technophobes. Use the prompts below to help you prepare questions for the quiz.

Do you know what ... ?	Have you ever used ... ?
How often do you ... ?	Would you like to ... ?
When did you first ... ?	How important is ... ?
- Work in pairs. Interview a student from another group. After the quiz, give them a score out of 10 (1 = total technophobe → 10 = absolute cybernaut).
Does your partner agree with your score?

9c | Telephone bills

SPEAKING

- 1 Have you ever bought one of the products shown in this advertisement? Why or why not?
- 2 Work in pairs. Think of a fascia, a logo and ring tone for three of your classmates. Do they agree with your choices?



LISTENING

- 1 2.12–2.14 Listen to three conversations. In each conversation, someone is unhappy. What is each person unhappy about?
- 2 Can you remember who said the following phrases?



Conversation 1: Camilla (C) / Derek (Dk)

- 1 There's something I wanted to talk to you about. C
- 2 I'll ask her to sort them out.
- 3 I didn't know we had any customers in Japan.
- 4 I'll speak to you again at the end of the day.



Conversation 2: Derek (Dk) / Dave (D)

- 5 What a cheek! As if we had the time!
- 6 I've had nothing but problems with it.
- 7 I think we can make an exception.



Conversation 3: Dave (D) / Service assistant (S)

- 8 I'm not too sure.
- 9 I take your point.
- 10 I'm not sure what to suggest.

2.12–2.14 Listen to the conversations again to check your answers.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: complaints

- 1  2.12–2.14 Listen to the conversations again and complete the extracts.

Conversation 1

- 1 I'm _____ finding anything.
- 2 Could you _____ to have a look at them?
- 3 I'm afraid that's _____ enough.
- 4 I'll see _____ this afternoon.

Conversation 2

- 5 It's just not on, I mean it's totally _____.

Conversation 3

- 6 I've got a _____ my phone.
- 7 I'm sorry, sir. What seems to be _____?
- 8 I think there's _____ the power.
- 9 The phone doesn't _____.
- 10 Could I _____ the manager?
- 11 I'd like a _____.
- 12 I want to have my _____.

- 2 Match the sentences in exercise 1 with the four groups a–d.

- a Explaining the problem (4 sentences)
- b Saying what you want (4 sentences)
- c Expressing dissatisfaction (2 sentences)
- d Responding to a complaint (2 sentences)

- 3 Work in pairs. Think of one more sentence for each group a–d in exercise 2.

Roleplay

- 4 Work in pairs. You are going to act out a conversation where someone makes a complaint. Choose one of the situations below. Prepare and perform the roleplay.
 - 1 You have recently opened an account with an internet service provider (ISP). Every time you log on to the net, your computer crashes. Telephone the ISP to complain.
 - 2 You ordered some DVDs from a website. After four weeks, they still have not arrived. You have received no replies to your emails. Telephone the company to complain.
 - 3 You bought an expensive digital camera from a local shop to take on holiday with you. It didn't work. You couldn't even switch it on. You return from your holiday and go back to the shop to complain.

VOCABULARY: prepositional phrases

- 1 Complete the sentences with an appropriate preposition.

- 1 Do you ever meet friends in the street _____ chance?
- 2 Have you ever telephoned the wrong number _____ mistake?
- 3 At what time of the day are you most often _____ a hurry?
- 4 Have you ever solved a problem _____ accident?
- 5 What organizations have information about you _____ file?
- 6 Have you ever been _____ danger of losing your job?
- 7 Do you ever leave your bedroom _____ a mess?
- 8 Have you ever been _____ trouble at school?

-  2.15 Listen to the recording to check your answers.

- 2 Work in pairs. Choose five questions to ask your partner.

DID YOU KNOW?

- 1 Work in pairs. Read the information about phone boxes in the UK and discuss these questions.

The red phone box has been a traditional symbol of Britain for over 80 years. But now, they are disappearing from the British landscape, mostly because of an increase in the use of mobile phones.

At their peak, there were more than 140,000 red phone boxes throughout the country. Today, there are fewer than 60,000 of them in use. Most of these are modern in style and do not look like the traditional box which was first introduced in 1924.

The red boxes were owned by British Telecom (BT), the biggest phone company in the UK. BT used to be a government company and had a monopoly. However, in 1984 it became a private company and other phone companies were allowed to compete with it. Now there are a lot of telephone companies operating in the UK, including supermarket chains like Tesco.



- How many phone companies are there in your country?
- Which is the most popular?
- What advice would you give to someone who wants to have a mobile phone account in your country?

9 | Language reference

GRAMMAR

Articles, determiners & quantifiers

We use the definite article, *the*

- to refer to something or someone because we have already mentioned it, or it is defined by the context of the sentence.

*The Office of Statistics draws up a list of goods. **The** list is designed to reflect the nation's buying habits.*

- to refer to something or someone when it's the only one in the context.

*In **the** consumer world of **the** twenty-first century ...*

We use the zero article with uncountable or plural nouns to talk about things in general.

*They replace them with **Ø** new products.
We prefer **Ø** lighters.*

We use the indefinite article, *a* or *an*

- to talk about things in general (with singular nouns).
*The basket does not contain **a** box of matches.*
- to introduce new information or to refer to something for the first time (with singular countable nouns).
*The Office of Statistics draws up **a** list of goods.*

- to refer to one of a group of things.

*... to see if you're **a** part of modern Britain.*

We use the determiners *some* and *any* to describe an unspecified number or quantity (with uncountable and plural nouns).

*We should get **some** mineral water.
Some families are spending more on organic food.*

Some is common in positive sentences. In negative sentences and questions, *any* is more common.

*It does not contain **any** luxury goods like caviar.
Have you bought **any** coffee recently?*

We can also use *any* in positive sentences to show that the quantity is not important.

*If you see **any** special offers at the shops, let me know.
(= it doesn't matter how many/which special offers)*

We can use the quantifiers *some*, *any*, *many*, *most* and *all* in two different ways: with or without *of*.

with of

<i>some</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>the + noun</i>
<i>any</i>		<i>my/his/her/etc. + noun</i>
<i>many</i>		<i>them/us/you</i>
<i>most</i>		
<i>all</i>		

***Some of** the shops are very expensive.
I don't know **any of** your friends.*

without of

<i>some</i>	
<i>any</i>	
<i>many</i>	
<i>most</i>	
<i>all</i>	

***Some people** hate shopping.
Are there **any shops** that sell souvenirs?*

We use *none* to talk about no amount or quantity of something. When *none* is followed by a noun or pronoun, we always use *of*.

<i>none of</i>	<i>the + noun</i>
	<i>my/his/her/etc. + noun</i>
	<i>them/us/you</i>

***None of** the shops are open.
Not ~~none shops are open~~ ...
None of my friends smoke.
None of them has time to help you.*

When *none* is the subject of a sentence, it is used with an affirmative verb. The verb can be singular or plural.

We use *no* followed by a noun without an article or a possessive adjective.

*There were **no** parking facilities.
No website is better for cheap flights.*

Quantifiers that can be used with both plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns:

a lot of, lots of, enough, not enough, plenty of

Enough means the quantity is sufficient for the purpose.

*Do we have **enough** money to go out for a meal?
I think you've probably had **enough** time.*

Plenty of means the quantity is more than sufficient for the purpose.

*You've got **plenty of** time to catch the train.
There's **plenty of** room for everybody.*

quantifiers with plural countable nouns

*many
not many
too many
a few
few*

quantifiers with uncountable nouns

*—
not much
too much
a little
little*

We do not usually use *much* in affirmative sentences in modern English. We use *a lot of/lots of* instead.

*They gave us **a lot of** advice.
Not ~~They gave us much advice.~~*

We use *too many/too much* when we want to be critical of something.

There were **too many** people.

(= I was not happy about this.)

A *few* and a *little* mean a small amount or quantity. *Few* and *little* without the indefinite article mean *not many* or *not much*. Compare:

A **few** beaches are really nice.

(= a small number of beaches)

Few beaches are really nice.

(= not many)

Few and *little* (without *a*) are usually used with an affirmative verb.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Complaints

I'm having problems + -ing form ...

I think there's a problem with ...

I think there's something wrong with ...

I've got a problem with ...

... doesn't work.

What seems to be the problem?

I'll see to it/look into it.

I'll get back to you.

Could you ask/get someone to + infinitive ... ?

Could I speak to ... ?

I'm afraid that's not good enough.

It's totally unacceptable.

I'd like a refund.

I want to have my money back.

WORD LIST

Shopping

corner shop <i>n</i> C	/kɔːnə 'ʃɒp/
discount shop <i>n</i> C	/dɪskaʊnt 'ʃɒp/
high street shopping <i>n</i> U	/haɪ 'stri:t 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
online shopping <i>n</i> U	/ɒnlaɪn 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
shop assistant <i>n</i> C	/ʃɒp əsɪstənt/
shopaholic <i>n</i> C	/ʃɒpə'hɒlɪk/
shoplifter <i>n</i> C	/ʃɒplɪftə/
shopping centre <i>n</i> C	/ʃɒpɪŋ 'sentə/
shopping mall <i>n</i> C	/ʃɒpɪŋ 'maɪl/
window-shopping <i>n</i> U	/wɪndəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/

Containers

bottle <i>n</i> C ***	/bɒtl/
box <i>n</i> C ***	/bɒks/
can <i>n</i> C **	/kæn/
carton <i>n</i> C	/kɑːtn/
jar <i>n</i> C *	/dʒɑː/
packet <i>n</i> C **	/pækɪt/
tin <i>n</i> C **	/tɪn/
tub <i>n</i> C	/tʌb/

Collocations with take

take a look at (sth)	/teɪk ə 'lʊk ət/
take advantage of (sth)	/teɪk əd'vɑːntɪdʒ əv/
take (sb's) advice	/teɪk əd'vaɪs/
take (sb's) breath away	/teɪk 'breθ ə'weɪ/
take (sb's) word for (sth)	/teɪk 'wɜːd fɔː/
take time	/teɪk 'taɪm/

Other words & phrases

accessible <i>adj</i>	/ək'sesəbl/
accurately <i>adv</i>	/ækjʊrətli/
analyze <i>v</i>	/ænəlaɪz/
appeal <i>v</i> ***	/ə'piːl/
association <i>n</i> C ***	/ə'səʊsɪ'eɪʃn/
basement <i>n</i> C *	/beɪsmənt/
basket <i>n</i> C **	/bɑːskɪt/
buff <i>n</i> C	/bʌf/
burger <i>n</i> C *	/bɜːɡə/
cater <i>v</i> **	/keɪtə/
chain <i>n</i> C ***	/tʃeɪn/
chart <i>n</i> C **	/tʃɑːt/
classic <i>n</i> C/adj **	/klæsɪk/
complaint <i>n</i> C ***	/kəm'pleɪnt/
connoisseur <i>n</i> C	/kɒnə'sɜː/
contact <i>v</i> ***	/kɒntækt/
cracker <i>n</i> C	/krækə/
cranberry <i>n</i> C	/kraɪnb(ə)rɪ/
crisp <i>n</i> C *	/krɪsp/
cross off <i>v</i>	/krɒs 'ɒf/
cut (sth) short	/kʌt 'ʃɔːt/
cybernaut <i>n</i> C	/saɪbənaʊt/
decaffeinated <i>adj</i>	/dɪ:kæfɪneɪtɪd/
delivery <i>n</i> C ***	/dɪlɪv(ə)rɪ/
discount <i>n</i> C	/dɪskaʊnt/
electronic <i>adj</i> ***	/ɪlekt'rɒnɪk/
exception <i>n</i> C ***	/ɪk'sepʃn/
fraud <i>n</i> U **	/frɔːd/
free-range <i>adj</i>	/friː'reɪndʒ/
frustrated <i>adj</i> *	/frʌ'streɪtɪd/
gift <i>n</i> C ***	/ɡɪft/

gin <i>n</i> U	/dʒɪn/
greeting <i>n</i> C *	/ɡriːtɪŋ/
guarantee <i>n</i> C/v **	/ɡæ'rən'tiː/
hand-made <i>adj</i>	/hænd'meɪd/
herb <i>n</i> C *	/hɜːb/
hot-air balloon <i>n</i> C	/hɒt 'eə bə'lʊn/
household <i>n</i> C/adj ***	/haʊshəʊld/
landscape <i>n</i> C **	/lændskeɪp/
leaf <i>n</i> C ***	/liːf/
lemonade <i>n</i> U	/lemə'neɪd/
lighter <i>n</i> C	/laɪtə/
low-fat <i>adj</i>	/ləʊ'fæt/
luxury <i>n</i> C *	/lʌkʃəri/
margarine <i>n</i> U	/mɑːdʒə'reɪn/
marmalade <i>n</i> U	/mɑːmə'leɪd/
memorabilia <i>n</i> U	/mem(ə)rə'bɪliə/
monopoly <i>n</i> C **	/mə'nɒpəli/
olive oil <i>n</i> U	/ɒlɪv 'ɔɪl/
organic <i>adj</i> *	/ɔː'ɡænɪk/
out of favour	/aʊt əv 'feɪvə/
outskirts <i>n</i> pl	/aʊtskaɪts/
parade <i>n</i> C *	/pə'reɪd/
peak <i>n</i> C **	/piːk/
peanut <i>n</i> C	/piːnʌt/
precious <i>adj</i> **	/preʃəs/
priority <i>n</i> C ***	/praɪ'ɒrəti/
product <i>n</i> C ***	/prɒdʌkt/
proposal <i>n</i> C ***	/prə'pəʊzəl/
query <i>n</i> C *	/kwɪəri/
queue <i>n</i> C/v *	/kjuː/
range <i>n</i> C ***	/reɪndʒ/
refrain from <i>v</i>	/rɪ'freɪn frəm/
release <i>n</i> C/v ***	/rɪ'liːs/
salad <i>n</i> U/C **	/sæləd/
sale <i>n</i> C ***	/seɪl/
screenplay <i>n</i> C	/skriːn'pleɪ/
security <i>n</i> U ***	/sɪ'kjʊərəti/
slice <i>n</i> C **	/slaɪs/
souvenir <i>n</i> C *	/suːvə'nɪə/
spice <i>n</i> C *	/speɪs/
spill <i>v</i> **	/spɪl/
statistic <i>n</i> C	/stə'tɪstɪk/
switch on <i>v</i>	/swɪtʃ 'ɒn/
system <i>n</i> C ***	/sɪstəm/
technophobe <i>n</i> C	/tek'nə'fəʊb/
tidy up <i>v</i> *	/taɪdi ʌp/
tissue <i>n</i> C **	/tɪʃuː/
trilogy <i>n</i> C	/trɪ'lɒdʒi/
trolley <i>n</i> C *	/trɒli/
tuna <i>n</i> U/C	/tjuːnə/
unconventional <i>adj</i>	/ʌnkən'venʃn(ə)l/
vegetarian <i>adj</i> /n C	/vedʒə'teəriən/
vodka <i>n</i> U	/vɒdkə/
what a cheek	/wɒt ə 'tʃiːk/
wheelchair <i>n</i> C	/wiːltʃeə/
wish list <i>n</i> C	/wɪʃ 'lɪst/
wrap <i>v</i> **	/ræp/