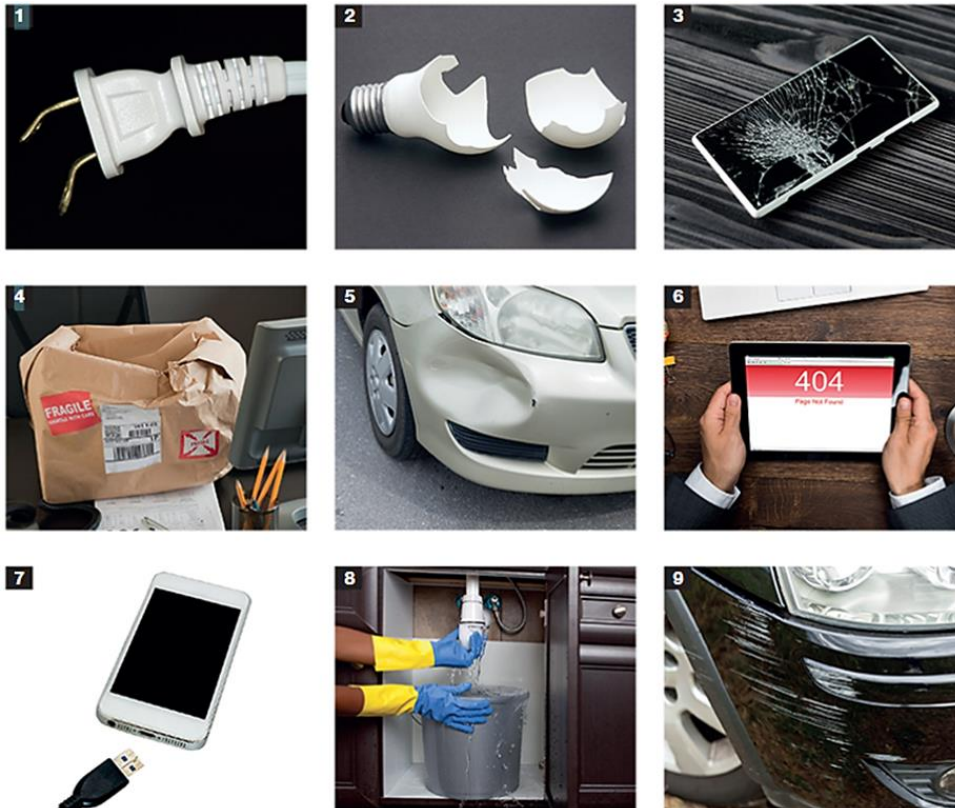


## 6. Contrast deal while making purchases

### Problems with purchases

**Purchase:** The fact of buying an item or service



1. Bent (past participle of "bend")
2. Broken (past participle of "break")
3. Cracked (past participle of "crack")
4. Damaged (past participle of "crack")
5. Dented (past participle of "dent")
6. Defective
7. Incompatible
8. Leaking (leakage)
9. Scratched (past participle of "scratch")

My cell phone is useless

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**MATCH.** Write the correct letter.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>_____ 1. You got a package, but it's dented.</p> <p>_____ 2. Do you have a screen protector for your phone?</p> <p>_____ 3. Why did that company ask us to send back the toy?</p> <p>_____ 4. What's wrong with the refrigerator?</p> <p>_____ 5. My phone's battery is still dead.</p> <p>_____ 6. Why are you returning this TV?</p> | <p>a. No, but I really need one. It's already scratched.</p> <p>b. I'm not sure, but it's leaking from the bottom.</p> <p>c. Look inside and see if the merchandise is broken.</p> <p>d. It's defective and dangerous for children.</p> <p>e. The remote is broken.</p> <p>f. You need a different charger. This one is incompatible with your phone.</p> |
|---|---|

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. b
5. f
6. e

## Additions with too and either

Affirmative Statement		Addition	
Claire is busy,	and	I am, <b>too</b> .	
		they are, <b>too</b> .	
		he is, <b>too</b> .	
Negative Statement		Addition	
John isn't home,	and	I'm not, <b>either</b> .	
		you aren't, <b>either</b> .	
		she isn't, <b>either</b> .	

Burial = when a dead body is going to be buried underground

Bury

Exhume = Dig up  
Desecrate = profanar

Ellipsis?

Neither = not either

#### Grammar Watch

- Use an addition as a way to avoid repeating information in a sentence.
- Use *too* for affirmative sentences.
- Use *either* for negative sentences.
- Use a comma before *too* or *either*.

**COMPLETE.** Use the correct form of *be* and *too* or *either*.

1. My cell phone's screen is scratched, and my tablet's screen is, too.
2. Maya wasn't home yesterday, and her sisters \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The air conditioner is making strange sounds, and the heater \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The soda machine is out of order, and the vending machines \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The TV display isn't working, and the sound \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The bank isn't open today, and the schools \_\_\_\_\_.

For answering let's consider: Is it positive or negative? Is it plural or singular? Which tense? — don't forget the comma

1. is, too
2. weren't, either
3. is, too
4. are, too
5. isn't, either
6. aren't, either

## Warranties and Service Agreements

*Caveat emptor* means "buyer beware." What does that mean? When you buy something, you should be careful. Some products are low quality. They break easily. Nobody wants to buy a product like this. Sometimes, though, it's hard to tell how good a product is. You should do one important thing before you buy a product. Check its warranty or service agreement. This will protect you if the product breaks. This is even more important when you buy an expensive product.

### 10 Warranties

A **warranty** is a promise from the product's manufacturer. The manufacturer promises to repair the product if it breaks. Cars, appliances, and computers usually come with warranties. They are **included in the price** of the product. The warranty usually lasts for a year. You should always read it carefully.

### Service Agreements

These are also called "service contracts" or "extended warranties." Warranties and **service agreements** are both promises to fix a product if it breaks. The difference is the price. A service agreement **costs extra**. Before you

pay, study the service agreement. Make sure it isn't a waste of money.

Don't pay extra for a service agreement in these situations:

- The product is high quality. This means it probably won't break. It won't need repairs.
- It doesn't cost much to repair the product. You can just pay someone to make the repairs. It doesn't make sense to pay extra for a service agreement.
- The service agreement only covers part of the product. Another part might break. Then you will have to pay for the repairs.

Before you buy a product, protect yourself. Always check the warranty and service agreement.

**How likely is it that a product will break?**  
Some products break more often than others. After three years, TVs have a 3% failure rate. Cameras have a 10% failure rate. Laptops have a 43% failure rate! (Source: Consumer Reports)

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## Comprehension

What is the main idea of the article?

- a. Some products break easily, so buyers should be careful.
- b. Before you buy a product, always check the warranty and service agreement.
- c. Sometimes you shouldn't pay extra for a service agreement.

The answer is "b"



1. With warranties and service agreements, manufacturers promise to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. fix a product
  - b. give the buyer a different product
2. A warranty lasts \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. forever
  - b. for a period of time
3. A service agreement \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. is included in the price of a product
  - b. costs extra
4. You shouldn't pay for a service agreement when \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. repairs for the product cost a lot
  - b. the product probably won't break
5. If a service agreement only covers a refrigerator's motor, and the door breaks, \_\_\_\_\_ pay for the repair of the door.
  - a. you have to
  - b. the manufacturer has to

1. The word *manufacturer* in line 11 means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the company that makes a product
  - b. the store that sells a product
  - c. the person who buys a product
2. The word *appliances* in line 13 means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. small products
  - b. large pieces of equipment for the home
  - c. phones or computers
3. The phrase *included in* in line 14 means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. more than
  - b. less than
  - c. part of
4. The word *repair* in line 30 means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. buy
  - b. sell
  - c. fix
5. The word *covers* in line 36 means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. promises
  - b. pays for
  - c. explains

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. c
5. b

## Comparing with adjectives

	Adjective	
My new phone plan is	cheaper	than my old plan.
	more convenient	
	less convenient	
Our old TV is	bigger	than our new TV.
	smaller	
	heavier	

We are expressing superiority or inferiority of a characteristic when comparing **two** nouns.

### Grammar Watch

- Use the comparative form of an adjective + *than* to compare two people, places, or things.
- The comparative forms of *good*, *bad*, and *far* are irregular: *good-better*, *bad-worse*, *far-farther*.

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Orilla = edge

I saw fewer people today than yesterday

### Comparative spelling rules

Add *-er* + *than* to most adjectives with one syllable. For example:

**cheap** → **cheaper than**

For adjectives ending with *-y*, change the *-y* to *-ie* and add *-er*. For example:

**happy** → **happier than**

For adjectives ending with *-e*, add *-r*. For example:

**nice** → **nicer than**

For adjectives that end in a consonant + a vowel + a consonant, double the consonant and add *-er*. For example:

**big** → **bigger than**

For adjectives with more than two syllables, add *more* before the adjective. For example:

**expensive** → **more expensive than**

**Exercise:** Look at the TV ads. Choose the correct form of the adjectives in parentheses.

**Viza 39" LED TV**  
1080p resolution full HD  
**Superfast**  
120 hertz refresh rate  
**\$349.99**



**Polara 32" LCD TV**  
**\$199.99**  
720p resolution  
60 hertz refresh rate



1. The Viza is faster than the Polara.  
(fast)
2. The Viza has \_\_\_\_\_ resolution than the Polara.  
(good)
3. The Viza's screen is \_\_\_\_\_ than the Polara's screen.  
(big)
4. The Polara is \_\_\_\_\_ than the Viza.  
(expensive)
5. The Polara is \_\_\_\_\_ than the Viza.  
(small)
6. The Polara's refresh rate is \_\_\_\_\_ than the Viza's refresh rate.  
(slow)
7. The Polara is \_\_\_\_\_ than the Viza.  
(cheap)
8. The Polara has \_\_\_\_\_ resolution than the Viza.  
(bad)

2. Better
3. Bigger
4. less expensive
5. smaller
6. slower
7. cheaper
8. worse

## Comparing with **as...as**

	<b>as</b>	<b>Adjective</b>	<b>as</b>	
This store is This store isn't	<b>as</b>	clean	<b>as</b>	that store.
That book is That book isn't	<b>as</b>	expensive	<b>as</b>	this book.

### Grammar Watch

- Use **as . . . as** to say how two things, places, or people are like each other.
- Use **not as . . . as** to say how two things, places, or people are not like each other.
- Leave out the second part of an **as . . . as** phrase when the meaning is clear from context. For example, *That TV isn't as big (as this TV).*



### Choose True or False

The Trego store is as clean as the Archway store.

The Archway store is not as big as the Trego store.

The lines at Archway are not as long as the lines at Trego.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Archway store is cleaner.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Trego store is bigger.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The lines at Archway are shorter.

- 1. False
- 2. True
- 3. True

### Exercise:

Complete each sentence with a verb and an *as...as* phrase. Use the adjective in parentheses.

- 1. Customer service at aro.com is not as good as it is at acb.com.  
(not / good)
- 2. Deliveries \_\_\_\_\_ they are at acb.com.  
(fast)
- 3. The merchandise at aro.com \_\_\_\_\_ it is at acb.com.  
(not / good)
- 4. Shopping on aro.com \_\_\_\_\_ it is on acb.com.  
(easy)
- 5. Prices at aro.com \_\_\_\_\_ they are on acb.com.  
(not / high)

2. are as fast as

3. is not as good as

4. is as easy as

5. are not as high as