

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФГБОУ ВО «АЛТАЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

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ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

по темам «HOUSING», «SHOPPING»

Учебное пособие



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Учебное пособие предназначается для студентов 1 курса, изучающих английский язык как основной. Пособие включает следующие темы **«HOUSING»** and **«SHOPPING»**.

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Настоящее пособие состоит из 2х основных разделов, каждый из которых включает в себя словарь по теме, тексты, диалоги, аудирование, темы для обсуждения, а также лексико-грамматические упражнения по изучаемой тематике.

HOUSING VOCABULARY

types of houses

terraced, a

semi-detached, a

detached, a

bungalow, n

cottage, n

block of flats (*Br*)

apartment house (*Am*)

condominium, n

co-op, n

house, n

private ~

dwelling, n

lodging, n

shed, n

hut, n

bam, n

slum, n

shack, p

palace, n

castle, n

villa, n

mansion, n

dacha, n

country house

skyscraper, n

high-rise, n

parts of houses

flat, n

basement, n

floor, n

store, n

level, n

apartment, n

ceiling, n

wall, n

terrace, n

patio, n

roof, n

attic, n

window, n

porch, n

chimney, n

foundation, n

balcony, n

entrance, n

facade, n

front, n

building materials

cement, n

concrete, n

stone, n

brick, n

timber, n

gravel, n

sand, n

bamboo, n

paper, n

tile, n

accommodation

lodging, n

digs, n

dormitory, n

hostel, n

hall of residence

bed and breakfast place (B&B)

hotel, n

guest house

amenities

central heating

electricity, n

running water

telephone, n

gas, n

bath, n

shower, n

suite, n

chute, n

lift, n

elevator, n

air-conditioning, n

fire-place, n

swimming bath

convenient, a

comfortable, a

suitable, a

handy, a

cosy, a

laying out

lay out, v

face, v

overlook, v

look on, v

design, n

lead, v

occupy, v

location

in the centre

in the suburbs

downtown, a

uptown, a

rooms

living-room, n

sitting-room, n
dining-room, n
bedroom, n
children's room
kitchen, n
bathroom, n
toilet, n
lavatory, n
entrance hall
nursery, n
study, n
lounge, n
bedsit, n
studio, n
utility room
storage space
passage, n
pantry, n
cellar, n

articles of furniture

table, n
desk, n
sofa, n
sofa-bed, n
chair, n
armchair, n
stool, n
sideboard, n

wall-unit, n
cupboard-unit, n
kitchen suite
suite of furniture
coffee table
coat rack
bookcase, n
bookshelf, n
bed, n
bed-unit, n
comer-unit, n
bedside table
wardrobe, n
bureau, n
chest of drawers

everyday objects

picture, n
carpet, n
piano, n
stereo system
records / discs
Hi-Fi, n
tape-recorder, n
TV set, n
pillow, n
napkin, n
coat rack
coat hook

coat hanger
toilet articles
looking-glass, n
mirror, n
chandelier, n
standing lamp
(table) lamp, n
telephone, n
wash-basin, n
, sink, ii '
bath sponge
towel, n
electric shaver
chest of drawers

other housing terminology

let, v
rent, v
move, v
share, v
decorate, v
tenant, n
landlord, n
receive, v
look for, v
build, v
loan, n
mortgage, n
floor, n

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. Complete the following sentences

buying a house

1. When you want to buy a house you look for houses with a notice ...
a. estate-agent
2. You can buy a house through an ...
b. for sale
3. If you don't have enough money you can borrow it from a ...
c. bank or building society
4. Then you take a ...
d. interest
5. Of course you have to pay ...
e. mortgage
6. The money you have borrowed has to be ...
f. architect
7. The person who deals with the legal side of buying a house is a ...
g. solicitor
8. The man who designs the house is the ...
h. repaid
9. When you own a house you have to pay a local tax on property called ...
i. education, roads and other public services
10. These taxes are used on ...
j. rates

renting a house

1. If you live in a house which is not yours you have to pay ...
a. tenant
2. The man who receives the rent is your ...
b. rent

3. The person who rents the house is the c. landlord
 ...
4. Council houses are houses built by d. lease
 the ...
5. In a ... apartment house the tenant e. rental
 pays rent to a landlord each month.
6. The tenant signs a ... f. municipal council

building a house

1. Wood prepared for building is called a. boards
 ...
2. In Britain most houses are built of... b. loan
3. The man who builds the house is the c. building company
 ...
4. If you build a house you can apply d. builder / constructor
 for a ...
5. When there is a group of people e. timber
 concerned we speak of a ...
6. The strips of wood used for the f. stone, birch
 floors are ...

2. Find the words from the list below which may go with the given ones. Use them in the sentences of your own.

a) walls - papered / painted

b) to share - the room / duties / responsibilities

wardrobe —...

to face - ...

view - ...

to rent -...

curtains - ...

to carry out - ...

flat - ...

to decorate - ...

cottage -...

to pay - ...

roof -...

to rent - ...

(build-in, gaily-coloured, two-storied, (the park, accommodation, a room, a thatched / tiled, lovely, two-roomed) flat, difficulties, rubbish, weekly)

3. Translate the sentences into Russian, then back into English. Pay attention to the use of the words in bold type

convenient, comfortable, cosy

Will it be convenient for you to start work tomorrow? This is a convenient tool for the job. Will the 4.30 train be convenient for you? We must arrange a convenient time and place for the meeting. My brother has a very comfortable car. Are you comfortable? I never feel comfortable with him. Make yourself comfortable. Your little room is very cosy. The flat is comfortable and cosy. The whole atmosphere was cosy. They are having a cosy chat.

4. Answer the questions, using prompts.

1) What kind of heating do you use in your house?

(central heating / open fire / oil heater / gas or electric fire)

2) What kind of fuel do you use in your house?

(wood, oil, coal, gas, electricity)

3) What kind of material do you use for building your house?

(bricks, stone, concrete, timber)

4) What kind of things can you find on a bed?

(a mattress, sheets, blankets, pillows, a bedspread)

5) What kind of furniture can you find in the hall?

(coat rack, hall mirror, umbrella stand, shoe stand)

SPEECH PRACTICE

1. Develop the following situations making use of the words and phrases in brackets.
 1. You've got a comfortable well-planned flat (a spacious kitchen, modern conveniences, a lift, a chute to carry rubbish down, a toilet / loo, a bathroom, tiled walls, papered walls, the floor is parquet ['pa:kei, 'pa:kit]).
 2. Your living-room is the cosiest room in the flat (to look attractive, to receive guests, to make the room cosy, a good-sized room, a well-furnished room, a new suite of furniture, a fluffy carpet on the floor).
 3. The kitchen is small but cosy and warm (build-in cupboards, to face south-west, a lot of sunshine, a lovely view from the window, an electric cooker, convenient, gaily-coloured curtains, to be covered with linoleum, a kitchen suite).
2. Describe your room / house, etc. to the partner who would make a sketch of what you are describing. Encourage / stimulate him by asking questions to mention as many details as possible.
3. Imagine that you can design your ideal house. Draw a plan and label the parts. Tell the others in the group what furniture and equipment you'd like to have in each room. What about the garden?
4. Tell the class what you like and what you don't like about the place where you live. Then what things you would like to have done to improve your flat.

My home is my castle

1. The title above is taken from an English proverb. What do you think it means?



2. a. Which of the houses in the pictures:

has: five storeys and a house on top; a fibreglass shark; brick walls; a thatched roof; a chimney; a rock on the roof; wooden stairs up to the front door; stone walls; a pitched roof; a tiled roof?

is: built underground; a castle; built on stilts?

b. Use the adjectives to describe each house. Give reasons.

•economical • impractical • cold • spacious • cramped

•airy • comfortable • attractive • eccentric

House A is economical to maintain because it doesn't cost very much to heat and cool.

c. Listen and match the houses to the countries.

five-storey building Suffolk, England

terraced house Zimbabwe

hut on stilts

Portugal

rock house

Headington, England

d. Describe the houses A-D. Think about:

•type of house • location • special features • general description

The house in picture A is a hut on stilts. It is located in Zimbabwe.

It has got a thatched roof and wooden stairs up to the front door. It's cramped but it's probably quite airy.

c. Which house would you/wouldn't you like to live in? Give reasons.

I'd like to live in the hut on stilts because it looks very attractive to me.

I wouldn't like to live in the rock house because it must get very cold

Reading

3. a. Look at the title of the article. What do you think it is about? Where might you read it? Say words you expect to find in it.

Read the text quickly to get a general idea of what it is about. Look at the first part of the question, then find the part of the text the question refers to. Go through the choices and choose the answer that best fits. Keep in mind that the information may be rephrased. Even if you think you know the correct answer, always check that the others are not appropriate. Check your answer against the text.

b. Explain the words in bold, then suggest synonyms for the highlighted words.

In Search of the Perfect Home

How would you like to live in a castle, a tree house or even underground? This might not be as unusual as you think. It seems that these days more and more people want to live somewhere special and **out of the ordinary**, and if they can't buy what they want they are quite prepared to build it **from scratch**.

For John Mew and his wife Josephine their home really is their castle. They have built their own English castle in the Sussex countryside. The 10 building is

brand new with all the luxuries you would expect from a house that cost more than £350,000 to build. However, when you first see it from the outside it would be easy to think that you are looking at an ancient monument. The building has a lot of 15 the features of a traditional castle, including a **keep**, a **moat** and a **drawbridge**. “My choice of house is somewhat eccentric and building it was very hard work, but we’ve got the perfect place to live,” Mew says. Although some would say that the building is 20 impractical and may be cold in harsh British winters, he certainly has got a unique and spacious home.

If you don’t look carefully, you might not even see the home that Jonathan Ridley-Jones and Shanon Ridd built at all! That’s because the house is a 25 converted underground water tank. The only thing that can be seen from the surface is a door leading into the hillside. “We’ve never wanted to live in an ordinary house,” Shanon says. “Living below ground means that our home is quiet and very cosy - none of 3C the usual **draughts**. It doesn’t damage the local surroundings and has very low **fuel bills**. Some of our friends find it dark and feel shut in when they first visit, but they soon get used to it!”

If an underground home doesn’t **appeal to** you, 35 how about living in the tree tops? Dan Garner, a tree surgeon from Gloucestershire, certainly thinks that this is the way to go up in the world.

“When our family **became short of** space at home our solution was to build a luxury tree house in the 40 garden. The tree house is built into a **spruce tree** six metres **above the ground**. It has one main room, a bedroom and a balcony running around two sides.” Garner is so happy with this practical **extension** to his home that he thinks he can **convince** more 45 people of the benefits of living in the trees. He wants to **set up** his own enterprise making more of the deluxe tree dwellings, saying, “Tree houses are **airy**, secure and comfortable and the only disadvantage is that they might not be **suitable for** people who 50 **suffer from hay fever** or a fear of heights!”

Even people who live in more ordinary **settings** sometimes can’t **resist** doing something to make them **stand out** from the crowd. One extreme example of

this is Bill Heines' house in Headington, 55 Oxfordshire. Until one morning in 1986, his house looked much like all the others in his street, when suddenly overnight a 7-5 m long **fibreglass shark** appeared to have crashed through the roof. The shark was a **sculpture** by local artist John Buckley. 60 At first some people complained that it might be dangerous or that it spoilt the look of the neighbourhood, but engineers checked that the sculpture was safe and the 'Headington shark' has become a well-known and popular landmark. It 65 seems that no matter where you live, you can always do something to make sure your house says something about who you are.

c. Read the article and answer the questions.

1. *More and more people build their own home*

- A. so that they can live underground.
- B. so that they can have exactly the home they want.
- C. because it is cheaper than buying a new house.
- D. because they want all the modern luxuries you find in a new home.

2. *John and Josephine Mew*

- A. know that their choice of home is unusual.
- B. found that creating their dream home was easy.
- C. wanted to live like people would have in traditional castles.
- D. converted an ancient building into a modern home.

3. *What do Jonathan Ridley-Jones and Shanon Ridd say about their home?*

- A. It's just an ordinary house.
- B. They always wanted to live underground.
- C. It doesn't harm the environment.
- D. They don't pay anything for heating and lighting.

4. *Why did Dan build a tree house in his garden?*

- A. He wants to persuade people to buy one.
- B. His family wanted to live in a tree house.
- C. He builds them for a living.

D. His family needed more room.

5. *The 'Headington shark'*

- A. was created by Bill Heines.
- B. crashed into the roof of Bill Heines' house one night.
- C. was immediately popular with everyone in the town.
- D. was built without any warning.

4. *Follow-up*

a. **List the advantages and disadvantages of Mew's, Ridd's and Garner's dwellings, then talk about them.**

b. **What would your ideal house be? Describe it giving reasons.**

My ideal house would be a castle. It would be made of...

Vocabulary Practice

Dwellings and Appliances

5. a. **Go through the *table and look up the* words you don't know in your dictionary.**

b. **Listen and underline the words that best describe Ann's house. Circle the ones which best describe John's house.**

STYLE traditional, modern, apartment/flat, (semi) detached, terraced house, cottage, villa,

LOCATION village, city, centrally located, residential area, close to the shops, in the suburbs, on the outskirts, isolated, in the country

SEIZ E small, *tiny*, spacious, *large*, huge, average, family-sized, 1-1/2- bedroomed

COST cheap, low-priced, overpriced, expensive, economical

GENERAL cosy, comfortable, secure, luxurious, well- maintained,
DESCRIPTION fully furnished, airy, noisy

c. Use the words to describe Ann's and John's houses, then describe your house.

Ann lives in a traditional cottage in the country. The cottage is ...

6 a. Read the advertisements, then, in pairs, list the special features of each property under the headings: Inside – Outside

A



A: Inside: large lounge/dining room...

Outside: garage, driveway...

B



b. What features are there inside/outside your house?

7 a. Which of these items are in your house? In which room?

- refrigerator • vacuum cleaner • electric heater
- washing machine • microwave • humidifier

- air conditioner • hairdryer • dishwasher • cooker

refrigerator – kitchen

b. Match the columns. Which of these have you/haven't you got in your house?

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| built-in | system |
| central | hall |
| fitted | glazing |
| double | wardrobes |
| entrance | kitchen |
| private | parking |
| security | heating |

There are built-in wardrobes in our house.

We haven't got...

8. a. Complete the dialogue, then listen and check.

A: Hello!

B: Good morning. I'm calling about the house advertised for rent in Paddington.

A: Oh yes?

B: I wonder 1)

give me a bit more information, please.

A: Of course. 2)

like to know?

B: First of all, 3)

exactly where the house is situated?

A: Yes, it's on 15, Bayswater Drive.

B: And the lounge and dining room - are they separate?

A: Yes, but they're joined by a sliding glass door.

B: And do all the bedrooms have fitted wardrobes?

A: No, only the two largest bedrooms.

B: One last question. Is the garage large enough for two cars?

A: Oh, definitely.

B: It sounds perfect. 4)

.....I could see it?

A: 5)..... 6 o'clock this evening?

B: That's fine — see you then.

b. In pairs, take roles and act out dialogues about each of the advertisements in Ex 6.

OWNER/ESTATE AGENT

CLIENT

greeting

greeting – ask for information

agree to give information

ask your questions (e.g. exact

answer the questions

location - special features)

agree on a viewing

arrange a viewing

9. a. Use the prompts and the linkers to make up sentences for each house, as in the examples.

- both • as well as
- also • besides
- whereas • but
- although • however



A

B



A

B

• driveway	∨	∨	• balcony	∨	X
• chimney	∨	X	• air conditioning	∨	∨
• garage	∨	∨	• security system	∨	∨
• pool	∨	X	• cellar	X	∨
• garden	∨	∨	• fireplace	∨	X
• attic	∨	∨	• built-in wardrobes	X	∨
• patio	∨	X	• central heating	∨	∨
• fence	X	X	• fitted kitchen	∨	X

Both house A and B have got a driveway.

House A has got a chimney, but house B hasn't got one.

House A has got a driveway as well as a garage.

Besides having a garage, house A has got a driveway.

Writing Project

b. Look at the pictures A and B and write an advertisement for each house. Say if it is for rent/sale, what kind of house it is, how much it costs, what special features it has got and give a telephone number for contact. Use the advertisements in Ex. 6a as models to help you.

Household Chores

10. a. Match the verbs to the nouns.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------------|-----|---------|
| wash | the beds | | |
| dust | the carpets | | |
| make | | the | clothes |
| iron | the windows | | |
| vacuum | the lawns | | |
| clean | the furniture | | |
| mop | the dishes | | |
| mow | the floors | | |

Which of these household chores do you do? How often? Which do you like/not

mind/hate doing?







I sometimes wash the dishes in the evenings.

b. Which of these verbs can be changed to *do + ing* form of the verb? Make up sentences about your family using these phrases.

Mum always does the ironing on Saturday.

Colours & Rooms

11. a. Listen and circle the words that are mentioned in connection with each colour.

red	competitive, romantic, active, excited	
orange	conservative, talkative, adventurous	
yellow	shy, reliable, cheerful, generous, impatient, creative	
blue	calm, confident, stressed, relaxed, peaceful	
green	relaxed, peaceful, refreshed, depressed	
white	cheerful, isolated, withdrawn	

b. Listen again. What colour would you paint these rooms? W

- a dining room • a child's bedroom
- a play area • a living room • a classroom

I would paint a dining room orange because it stimulates the appetite.

12. Use the prepositions and the words in the list to *describe the living room*.

- *in front of* • *next to* • *behind* • *opposite* • *on*
- *between* • *above* • *in the middle of*
- fireplace • candlesticks • carpet • paintings • sofa • armchair
- cushions • plant • glass coffee table • window • lamp



There is a glass coffee table in front of the sofa.

Phrasal Verbs

11.a. Replace the words in bold with the appropriate phrasal verb formed with *break* or *bring*.

1. My computer has stopped working. (= *broken down*)
2. My favourite band have just released their new album
3. Schools finish for the summer holidays tomorrow
4. She was raised by her grandma.
5. The burglars entered by force and stole all our valuables
6. A fire began suddenly on the second floor of the building
7. Visiting my old neighbourhood always makes me recall memories of family holidays.
8. The two countries ended diplomatic relations with each other two years ago



Competition Game

b. Choose one of the phrasal verbs in Ex. 11a and draw a picture about it. In teams, show your picture to the class. The team which guesses the phrasal verb first gets one point. Continue the game until all of you have shown your pictures. The team with the most points is the winner.

Word Formation

12. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.

Read the title of the text to get an idea what the text is about. Read the text once quickly. For each gap decide what the missing word is (e.g. noun, verb, adverb, etc.) You may need to write the word in the plural or with a negative meaning. Think of possible prefixes and suffixes.

FORTUNE

ANNUAL

PROTECT

SECURE

INSTALL

ABLE

PREVENT

NEIGHBOUR

EFFECT

BURGLAR

Can you help your home to find that burglars have broken into your house? 0) *Unfortunately*, this happens to about 1 million people in Britain 1)...However, if you want better 2)...against burglars there are several things you can do.



To improve 3)..., check all the locks on your doors and windows. The 4)...of lighting all around the house will make sure a burglar is 5)... to hide in the shadows. An alarm system is another good 6)... measure you can take. Starting a 7)...watch group is also a very 8)...way to prevent crime in your area. Since most 9)...take place when people are away on holiday, this is when your neighbours'

help is most 10)... Ask them to collect your mail, open and close your curtains every day, switch your lights on and off and even mow your lawn to make your house look occupied

Error Correction

13. Read the text below and look carefully at each line.

If the line is correct, put a tick (✓).

If it has a word that should not be there, write this word on the lines, as in the examples.

What the text is about. Read the text once quickly, then read it sentence by sentence. Look for mistakes with articles, auxiliary/modal verbs, prepositions, pronouns, comparative forms etc. The extra words are wrong, not just unnecessary. Mark your answers and check the whole text.

An Unusual Home

Why would a basketball player to have an exact copy of a	0	
pirate ship in his backyard? The basketball player is LA	00	to ✓
Laker's star, Kobe Bryant, who he has created an	1	.....
adventure wonderland in his California home. There are	2	.....
many of tropical gardens around the house, complete	3	.....
with waterfalls, and the pirate ship is in one of these. The	4	.....
ship it not only fits in with the garden, but also gives	5	.....
to the home a fun-park theme.	6	.....
The house is over 16,000 square feet in the size, with ten	7	.....
bedrooms and over twelve bathrooms. A huge guest	8	.....
house stands next to a theatre and a billiards room. Even if	9	.....
the guests need something else to look at, apart from the	10	.....
rest of the decor, there are so beautiful ceilings which	11	.....
have to been carefully hand-painted. These give Kobe's	12	.....
house a casual but elegant look. Kobe didn't want to buy	13	.....
a ready-built home, so that he had this one specially built	14	.....
for him – at a cost of about \$13.5 million!	15	.....

Listening & Speaking Skills

14. You will hear five people talking about

Problems they are having with their houses. Listen and match the problems (A-

F) to the speakers (1-5). There is one extra *problem* which you do not need

Read the instructions to understand what the speakers have in common. Read the list A-F and underline the words you have to listen for. Listen for clues to match each speaker to the prompts. Remember the extracts may have distracting information so listen to the whole part before you decide. Listen again to check your answers.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| badly <i>fitting</i> window | Speaker 1 |
| B central <i>heating</i> doesn't work | Speaker 2 |
| C air conditioner doesn't work | Speaker 3 |
| D leaking <i>roof</i> | Speaker 4 |
| E not enough space | Speaker 5 |
| F driveway needs <i>repairing</i> | |

15. Look the pictures. Compare and contrast them. You can use the expressions below to help you.

Both pictures show...

Picture A... but *picture B* ...

Picture A... In addition,...

Picture B, on the other *hand*,

Although/While picture A ..., picture B ...

- Which house would you like to live in? Give reasons.
- How is your house similar to/different from the ones in the pictures?
- What problems might you *face in each type of house*? *Think about*: noise, neighbours, distance from shops/facilities, space, heating *etc.*

16. Listen to an estate agent talking to a client on the phone and complete the form, then talk about the house.

Main Requirement: big garden

Type of house: 1

Price: 2

When built: 1930s

Parking: large double 3

Number of bedrooms: 4

Number of bathrooms: 5

Extra features: 6

17. Your friend, who's got a family of four, has inherited £10,000 and she is thinking of making some improvements to her house. In pairs, decide which would be the best and why.

A: I think she should add a second bathroom.

B: Yes, she's got a big family so another bathroom would be very useful.



Deciding on a house

18. a. Listen to the dialogue. Where does it take place?

b. Complete the dialogue, then use the prompts to act out similar dialogues.

A: How do you 1)..... it, then?

B: Well, it's nicely decorated and the garden is lovely, but the kitchen is very 2).....

A: That's true. But it is 3)equipped.

B: And there are only two bedrooms.

A: Mmm, yes. But we can use the 4) as another bedroom.

B: I think it will suit our needs. And it's not so expensive, either.

A: Okay, then. Let's tell the estate agent that we are definitely 5)

- nice area (+) • four-bedroomed (+) • a long way from the shops (-)
- a bus stop nearby (+) • no central heating (-) • log fire (+)
- well maintained (+) • garden (+) • no garage (-)
- park on the street (+) • no fence (-) • modern security system (+)

Requesting services

19. a. Listen to the dialogue/ Who's worried? Now match the exchanges.

1. Brown & Sons. How can I help you? *b*
2. Hello, Ms Smith. What can I do for you?
3. I What's wrong with it?
4. I'll send someone to look at it
right away.
5. What is your address, please?
 - a. *Well it doesn't lock properly*
 - b. *Hello. My name's Ann Smith*
 - c. *21, Market Street,*
 - d. *I've got a problem with my front door,*
 - e. *Thank you, that would be great*

b. Use the prompts to make up similar dialogues.

A

name of company

ask for problem

suggest sending smb

ask for address

B

full name

describe the problem thank

thank

give address

© 20. a. Listen and say what each dialogue is about.

b. Read the exchanges and underline the phrases that express sympathy.

1. A: I'm afraid that the plumber
won't be able to come today. He's had a car accident.
B: How awful! Will he be all right?
2. A: Oh, no. I locked myself out! B: That's too bad.
3. A: The Smiths are going to be
evicted.
B: I'm sorry to hear that.

c. Use the phrases to make up dialogues expressing sympathy in the following situations.

- How terrible/awful/sad!
 - That's terrible/awful/a pity/a shame/too bad!
 - You must be very worried/ upset.
 - I'm (really) sorry about that/ to hear that
1. fire in the basement
 2. an aunt fell down the stairs
 3. not getting the flat you wanted
 4. a friend's daughter burnt her hand on the cooker.

Intonation

21. Listen, then, read out the exchanges in pairs.

- A: I have to move out!
- B: That's a shame.
- A: My flat was broken into last night.
- B: I'm sorry to hear that.
- A: I can't afford the rent.
- B: You must be very worried.
- A: My antique table is ruined.
- B: How sad!

Writing an informal letter to a friend describing a house for rent

When we write an informal letter to a friend describing a house for rent, we can *divide it* into five paragraphs. We start our letter with *Dear + our friend's first name*.

Introduction

In the first paragraph we write our opening remarks and the reason for writing our letter.

Main Body

In the second paragraph we describe the location of the house and give details of the rent. In the third paragraph we describe the exterior of the house (what it is made of, garden, etc).

In the fourth paragraph we describe the interior of the house (e.g. floors, rooms, furniture, special features, etc). We start each main-body paragraph with a topic sentence i.e. a sentence which introduces or summarises the paragraph.

Conclusion

In the last paragraph we write our closing remarks and sign off using *Yours, Best wishes, etc + our first name*.

We can use a variety of adjectives to make our descriptions more interesting to the reader.

Analysing the Rubric

22. Read the rubric, look at the underlined phrases and answer the questions.

Peter has been looking for a summer house to rent on the coast for August. He has asked his friend, Laura, to find a house for him. Laura has found a

suitable house and is going to write. Peter a letter describing the house and giving rental details.

1. Who is going to write a letter? To whom? What is their relationship?
2. What style is appropriate?

formal - to someone in authority

semi-formal - to someone you do not know very well

informal - to someone you know very well

3. Which of the following would you expect to find in Laura's letter? Tick (✓) accordingly.

- description of the outside
- description of the inside
- location of the house
- historical details
- weather conditions
- rent



Analysing a Model Text

23. a. Read the letter and underline the topic sentences, then replace them with your own topic sentences.

Dear Peter,

1. How are you? Hope everything's OK.

I'm writing to let you know that I

think I've found the perfect summer

cottage for you.

2. *It's in a really nice location. It's a quiet area, but the best thing about it is that it is less than a kilometre from the sea. Also, the rent for the cottage is only £150 a week.*

3. *The house is really charming outside. It's an old brick farm building which has been converted into a holiday cottage. It's got a patio and is surrounded by a beautiful garden.*

4. *Inside, the house is nice and comfortable. It has two noors. On the ground floor there is a cosy living room and a kitchen with all the modern equipment you would expect, as well as a dining room and a WC. Upstairs there are two small bedrooms and a bathroom. The house is fully furnished so you don't need to worry about that.*

5. *Let me know if you like the sound of it. I can easily talk to the owner, Mr Smith, for you. I hope I'll see you here soon. I'll tell you all of my news then.*

Yours,

Laura.

b. Which words/phrases does Laura use to describe the interior/exterior of the house? In which paragraphs does she mention these?

Style

c. Study the table, then find examples of informal style in Laura's letter.

Informal style

abbreviations *e.g. I've got*

simple linking words *e.g. but, so, and, etc.*

shorter sentences *e.g. I'd like to see you.*

personal tone *e.g. I've got some great news*

everyday expressions *e.g. Thanks a lot.*

Formal style

no abbreviations *e.g. I have got*

formal linking words e.g. *despite*

longer sentences impersonal tone e.g. *passive*

formal expressions e.g. *I look forward to hearing*

Opening/Closing Remarks

d. What are Laura's opening and closing remarks? Which of the following can you use instead? Why can't you use the others?

- a. Thanks for your letter.
- b. I feel obliged to write to inform you ...
- c. Sorry I haven't written for so long.
- d. Get in touch with me soon.
- e. Looking forward to hearing from you.
- f. I look forward to receiving a prompt reply.

Descriptive Writing

24. Use the phrases to describe the building where you live.

The diagram shows a simple line drawing of a house with a gabled roof, a chimney, and a garden. Lines connect various parts of the house to descriptive phrases in colored boxes:

- roof: *manicured, tiled, flat*
- windows: *double glazed, French*
- garden: *vegetable, front, back, rose*
- door: *sliding, front, back, glass*
- room: *dining, cosy, spare, living, comfortable, spacious*
- furniture: *modern, antique, old fashioned, classic*

I live in a detached house. It's got ...

Discuss & Write

25. a. Read the rubric and underline the key words. Then, answer the questions.

Your friend wants to move to your area and is looking for a house to rent. He /She has asked you % to help. Write a letter to your friend describing a house you have seen and giving further details.

1. What type of writing is it?
2. Who is sending the letter? What is the relationship between you and the recipient of the letter?
3. What style is appropriate? Justify.
4. What information do you need to include?
5. What opening and closing remarks can you use?

b. Listen to the conversation you had with an estate agent and complete the table.

Location	1).....Beech Lane, Deighton
Exterior	large 2)..... at the front; garage
Interior	fully-furnished; upstairs: two bedrooms; a 3)..... downstairs: bathroom; living room; old 4)..... ; dining room; large kitchen
Rent	5) £..... a month

c. Use your notes to ask and answer questions, as in the example, then talk about the house.



A: Where is the house located?

B: It is located...

26. Use the information in Ex. 49b to answer the questions in the plan. Then write your letter. You can use the letter in Ex. 23a as a model.

PLAN

Dear (your friend's first name)

Introduction

(Para 1) opening remarks

Main Body (*Suggest topic sentences*)

(Para 2) Where exactly is the house? How much is the rent?

(Para 3) What is the exterior like? (material, garden, etc)

(Para 4) What is the interior like? How many floors/ rooms/furniture?

Conclusion

(Para 5) What should you do next: give phone number/ book it?

closing remarks

Yours,

your first name

27. Explain the sentences below in your own words.

Famous ~~words~~

- *A man travels the world over in search of what he needs, and returns home to find it.*

George Moore (Irish author/poet)

- *Strength of character may be learned at work, but beauty of character is learned at home.*

Henry Drummond (1851-1897) (Scottish naturalist)

EATING OUT VOCABULARY

Places to eat

restaurant, n

cafe, n

cafeteria, n

eatery, n

canteen, n

grill, n

coffee shop

sandwich shop

pizza place

steakhouse, n

pancake house

buffet, n

at a restaurant / pub I café

get a reservation

reserve / book a table

ask for menu

order, v

serve food

start with

starter, n

for the first course / starter

for the second / main course

for desert

ask for a bill

give a tip

meals and courses

a)

tomato soup

mushrooms in cheese sauce

prawn cocktail

egg mayonnaise

hot dogs

b)

roast chicken with special stuffing

grilled rump steak

steak and kidney pie

pork and apple casserole

veal escalope

roast beef and Yorkshire pudding

dove sole

chicken Kiev

c)

strawberries and cream

apple tart

lemon pie

cheese and biscuits

fresh fruit salad

chocolate mousse

ice cream

sherry trifle

fruit / juice coffee

food

plain, a

tinned, a

junk, n

frozen, a

nourishing, a

delicious, a

tasty, a

appetizing, a

home-made, a

well done

medium, n

rare, n

fattering, a
refreshing, a
fast food
take away

drinks:

a) alcoholic /strong

whiskey/whisky, n	gin, n
Scotch whisky (with ice/on its own)	rum, n
wine, n (white / red / rose)	brandy, n
sherry, n (sweet / medium / dry)	cognac, n
champagne, n	vodka, n
liquor/liqueur, n	beer, n

b) non-alcoholic / soft

fruit juice	orange squash
tonic, n	mineral water
coca cola /coke, n	soda water
pepsi, n	cordial, n
lemonade, n	cocktail, n

types of beer

bitter, a
lager, a
keg, a
ale (pale, light, brown, stout)

mild, a
guinness, a

alcohol addicts

alcoholic, n
drinker, n
drunkard, n
boozer, n
hangover, n
addict, n
addicted to alcohol / drugs, tobacco, etc.
to be dead / blind drunk
be on the booze

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. Complete the following sentences using the prompts

- A**
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Pub is short for... | a) cards/darts. |
| 2. At the bar you can buy ... | b) addicted to alcohol. |
| 3. When everyone has a drink they all lift
their glasses and say ... | c) teetotaler. |
| 4. If it's someone's birthday you drink to... | d) drunkard. |
| 5. In the pub people are ... | e) public house. |
| 6. In the bar some people play games
like... | f) drinks/sandwiches/nuts/pies. |
| 7. Someone who can't stop drinking spirits
is ... | g) cheers. |

8. A person who never drinks alcohol is h) her/his good health.
a...
9. Someone who's often drunk is a ... i) chatting and laughing.

B

1. Beer served in bottles is called ... a) ale.
2. Beer that comes from a tap is called... b) cork-screw.
3. Beer which is not from barrels and c) bottled.
bottles is called ...
4. You can easily open a bottle of wine with d) draught
a...

2. Guess the proper word by the context.

1. A very popular pastime today is ... in a restaurant.
2. If you want to dine at a restaurant you'd better ... arable.
3. If you can't come don't forget to ... your reservation.
4. You ask the waiter to see the
5. First, you can have soup or a salad as a Then follows the main course, i.e. ... Finally you can order
6. When you finish eating, ask the waiter to bring you the
7. If you are quite content with the service you may give the waiter some extra money. This is called a
8. You can also take food away from restaurants. It may be packed into special....
9. For many British people ... is the center of their social life.
10. You can buy many kinds of ... in pubs.

menu, starter, steak or fish, dessert, eating out, reserve, cancel, tip, bill, drinks, containers, pub.

3. Using the dictionary explain the difference between

- a) overcooked, undercooked and raw
- b) a chef and a caterer
- c) a cafe and a canteen
- d) a buffet and a banquet

4. Put one of the following prepositions in each space in the sentences below: to, of, for, out, in, up.

- 1) I asked _____ the menu.
- 2) I like to eat _____ .
- 3) He took _____ my order.
- 4) I prefer a simple cafe _____ a big restaurant.
- 5) I like to go _____ self-service places.
- 6) Let's invite the Smiths _____ dinner.
- 7) I looked _____ the menu.
- 8) I'm very fond _____ Chinese food.
- 9) Put the used cutlery _____ the sink.
- 10) I'll wash them _____ later.

SPEECH PRACTICE

1. Act out the following dialogues with your partner and make similar conversations. Determine the cultural problem in each situation.

At a Restaurant

1

(reserving the table)

- Good evening, sir.

- Have you got a reservation?
- No, I'm afraid not. Have you got a table for two?
- Yes, sir. Over there by the window. Come this way, please. Would you like something to drink while examining the menu?
- Yes, some sherry, please.
- Here it is, sir.

2

(ordering a meal)

- Are you ready to order?
- Yes, I think so.
- What would you like to start with?
- I'd like a prawn cocktail, please.
- And for the main course?
- I think I'll have a rump steak. Medium, please.
- Would you like wine with your meal?
- I'll have another beer, please.
- Will that be all?
- That's all for a while, thank you. Can I have the bill, please?
- Here it is.
- Is service included?
- Yes, it is.

3

(checking your bill)

- Excuse me, I don't think this bill is correct.
- I'm very sorry, sir - what appears to be wrong?
- You've charged me for four beers, and I've only had two.
- I'm sorry, sir, I'll get you a new bill.

2. Reply the waiter

- You are being served, aren't you?
- Do you like your tea strong?
- You have ordered some salad for two, haven't you?
- Do you still need the wine list?
- You don't seem to like the cutlet. Shall I change it?
- The steak is just to your taste, isn't it?
- Shall I lay another place, madam?
- Shall I add the bill to your hotel bill, sir?
- Will you have the strawberries with sugar, madam?

3. Insert the missing parts of the dialogue using the key words and expressions given in brackets

Speakers: two customers

- A. Where shall we sit? There are many vacant seats. ?
- B. *(Suggests near the dance-floor./At the window. /In the comer.)*
- A. Here is the menu card. Have a look at it. What do they offer?
- B. *(Names many dishes.)*
- A. Shall we take any soup?
- B. *(Explains that she is not fond of soup.)*
- A. What would you like to take for a second course?
- B. *(Suggests roast chicken. / Mutton chop.)*
- A. Shall we drink anything?
- B. *(Some dry wine. Beer. Lemonade. Mineral water.)*
- A. Waiter, will you take our order? Two roast chickens, mineral water, etc.

4. Reconstruct the dialogue putting the utterances in the right order and act it out.

A

I think I'll take chicken broth and stewed meat with vegetables. Any dessert?

Fine, would you like any appetizers?

It's high time to have a snack. Would you like to go to our buffet?

All right. Let it be our refectory then.

Oh, the choice is very good. For the first course we can take either mushroom soup or chicken broth. For the second course they serve rissoles with mashed potatoes, fried fish with chips and stewed meat with vegetables.

B

I shall have mushroom soup and rissoles. And what about you?

As for me I'd rather have a good substantial dinner. What about going to our refectory?

Let's have black coffee and icecream.

Have a look at the menu. What do they serve today?

I don't think I'll have any.

5. Discuss the following situations in pairs:

1. You live at the hostel. Today is your birthday and some of your friends are coming to your birthday party. Decide where to go and discuss the menu with your room-mate.
2. You went to the canteen with your friend. Discuss your favourite dishes and drinks.
3. Speak about McDonald's, American restaurants which were opened in Minsk some years ago, (seating capacity, menu, traditional food, choice of drinks, service).

AT A SHOP

VOCABULARY

kinds of shops

supermarket, n

mall, n (Am)

store, n

department, n

clothing ~

food ~

drug ~

book ~

shoe ~

music ~

antique ~

gift ~

second hand ~

candy ~

boutique, n

optician, n

shop, n

charity ~

cake ~

record ~

toy ~

china ~

furniture ~

hardware ~

self-service ~

counter service ~

jeweler's, n

chemist's, n

knitted goods

ladies' fashion

sports fashion

hosiery, n

perfumery, n

audio video

florist's, n

delicatessen, n

dairy, n

grocery, n

greengrocer's, n

baker's, n

butcher's, n

confectioner's, n

Fishmonger's, n

tobacconist's, n

haberdashery, n

newsagent's, n

Stationer's, n

drapery, n

shopping facilities

shopping bag

carrier bag

cash desk

information desk

basket, n
scales, n (pl)
trolley, n
cart, n
counter, n
checkout, n
shop-window, n
fitting-room

goods for sale

food, n
ready-to-serve food
ready-made clothes
knit-wear goods
fabrics, n
foot-wear, n
sports good, n
leather goods, n
china and glass
electric appliances
consumer electronics
household goods
office supplies
perfumery, n
linen, n
outwear, n
underwear, n
curtain, n
camera, n

record, n

book, n

herb, n

spice, n

vegetables, n

bedding, n

cutlery, n

shopping activities

do the shopping

buy, v

make a purchase

sell, v

pay, v

give a refund

weigh, v

serve, v

display, v

push, v (trolley)

try on, v

stand in a queue

wrap up the purchase

make a shopping list

prices

high, a

cheap, a

low, a

reasonable, a
cost, v
rise, v
afford the price
be reasonably priced
retail price
wholesale price
offer / give a discount for
reduce prices
costly, adv
priceless, a
expenses, n (pl)
at one's expense
bargain, n
pick up a bargain in the sales

quality

be of bad / poor / high / fine quality
worthy, a
worthless, a
value, n
be of great / little / some / no value
valuable, a

other shopping terminology

stock, n
be in stock
be out of stock

be well / poorly stocked

supply and demand

be in demand

be supplied with

customer, n

change, n

tight, a

loose, a

match, v

fit, v

fit like a glove

receipt, n

cheque, n

credit card

credit note

buy in bulk

blow money

save for a rainy day

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. Think of the words and word-combinations opposite in meaning.

cheap - expensive

high -...

buy -...

put on -...

push -...

save money - waste money

reduce prices - ...

reasonably priced -...

be on sale -...

wide range of goods -...

2. Express in another way:

at the greengrocer's	-	at the greengrocery
at the baker's	-	...
at the butcher's	-	...
at the jeweler's	-	...
at the confectioner's	-	...
at the stationer's	-	...

3. Match the words and word combinations on the left with their definitions on the right

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. retail trade | a) something bought or offered cheaply |
| 2. wholesale trade | b) a store of goods kept by a storekeeper |
| 3. bargain | c) the sale of goods in shop to customers |
| 4. refund | d) the business of selling goods in large quantities |
| 5. stock | e) to pay back the money |
| 6. wrap up | f) to put paper round smth |
| 7. supply | g) to give smth. that is needed |
| 8. chain | h) price reduced for employees |
| 9. staff discounts | i) a group of allied shops |

4. Supply the missing prepositions in the following sentences

in/on/for/with/at/by/back/round

1. I need a suit... everyday wear. 2. These jackets are reduced ... price. 3. The assistant advised me to try the coat 4. The suit is a little tight ... you. 5. He bought many things ... mail order. 6. There is normally a label... a jacket. 7. I took it... to the shop to complain. 8. "Is something wrong ... it?" he said. 9. I asked ... a refund. 10.

Before I buy, I look ... the shop. 11. I paid the correct money ... the cashier... all my purchases.

5. Choose the right word.

- 1) The goods are laid out on the ... (shop windows/counters).
- 2) You can buy these goods. They are ... (for sale / in stock).
- 3) When something costs a lot of money we say it's ... (expensive/priceless).
- 4) When the article is good and very cheap we say it's a... (bargain /reduction).
- 5) When you have bought something you get a ... (bill/receipt).
- 6) We can pay at the ... (cash desk/checkout).
- 7) They weigh things on ... (scales / cash desk).
- 8) When an article is good we say that it's of... (good quality /super quality).
- 9) When an article is not in the shop we say it's not... (in stock/supplied).

6. Imagine you are looking for the following things. Ask what store you would go to.

Model:

- See, Ann, I need to get a couple of airmail envelopes. Where do you think I should buy them?
- Well, envelopes are sure to be in Central Post-office in Skaryna avenue as well as in smaller local post offices in every region.

food for your dog	an electric shaver	newspapers
a second-hand guitar	a diamond ring	cigarettes
a pair of high boots	a soccer ball	medicines
a set of wine glasses	a two-piece suit	scissors

7. Translate into English

1. По дороге домой я всегда захожу в гастроном. Вчера там был большой выбор кондитерских изделий.
2. У нас кончился кофе. Вы не хотите чай?

3. Кто делает покупки в вашей семье? – чаще всего мама, но мы все заходим в магазины по пути домой. 4. В нашем магазине самообслуживания продают все, от яиц до зубной пасты. 5. Она зашла в булочную, чтобы купить хлеба. 6. Какой размер одежды вы носите? – Пятидесятый. – А обуви? – Тридцать седьмой. 7. Как вы думаете, этот свитер подойдет мне? – Да, он вам подходит. Это удобная одежда для холодной погоды. 8. Она была слишком нарядно одета для этого случая. 9. Ты заплатил за покупку? – Да, только что. 10. У тебя есть с собой деньги? – Да, а что? – Одолжи мне, пожалуйста, пять долларов, я зайду в газетный киоск.

SPEECH PRACTICE

1. Practise the dialogues until you can perform them without reading. Make similar conversations. First say what you want, ask about quality, price, make a decision.

Buying clothes

(A — assistant, C — customer)

1

A: Can I help you?

C: Yes, I like this sweater, but I don't know what size to get. I don't understand English sizes. Can you measure me?

A: Yes, one moment, please. Yes, you're a size 12.

C: Good. How much are these sweaters?

A: Six pounds fifty.

C: Fine. I'll take this blue one.

A: Thank you.

2

A: Can I help you?

C: No, it's all right, thanks, I'm just looking around, (in some minutes) I like this navy-blue jacket. Can I try it on?

A: Yes. The fitting room is in the right-hand corner.

C: Oh, it suits me very well, doesn't it?

A: That's a really nice jacket. Pure wool, a modern fashion.

C: How much is it?

A: £ 55. English clothes are really good value. They are so*well-made.

C: All right. I can afford the price.

3

A: Are you being served, ma'am?

C: Not yet. But could you show me that lovely dress, size 12?

A: Here it is. It's medium size, very attractive and ma'am, ... it fits you perfectly, exactly your size.

C: Yes, but I don't like the colour. Yellow doesn't really suit me. Have you got anything in blue? It matches the colour of my eyes.

A: I'm afraid I can't help you at the moment. Blue dresses are all sold out. Why don't you try this dark grey one?

C: But I don't like the fashion. It makes me look like a sack of potatoes.

A: I'm very sorry I can't help you ma'am.

Buying food

A: What can I do for you?

C: Yes, please. I would like to have something from this shopping list.

A: Oh, your shopping list is very big. We stock only three items you ask for: butter, milk and cheese.

C: Two packets of butter, a pound of cheese and three bottles of milk and a packet of biscuits, please.

A: Plain ones or chocolate ones?

C: Plain ones, please.

A: Here they are. Pay by cheque at the cash desk.

C: Excuse me, do you happen to know where I could find some ham, minced meat and beef sausages?

A: They are all sold at the butcher's.

C: And I wonder if you stock any cigarettes here?

A: I'm afraid we don't. You should try the shop next door for the cigarettes.

Buying shoes

A: Can I help you?

C: Can I try on these shoes?

A: What size are you?

C: Size 5, I think.

A: I don't have them in size 5, but you can try 4,5 and 5,5.

C: These are too small. And these are too big.

A: Do you like these green? They're popular with young people.

C: Yes, they are great! I think they are perfect. In fact, they're the best ones I've seen yet. They're quite expensive, though.

A: Are you in a hurry for them? Can you wait a few days?

C: I suppose so, but why?

A: We're having a sale. Next week these shoes will be half price. Why don't you wait?

C: So much the better. Of course, I'll wait. Thanks for telling me.

A: Think nothing of it.

Buying toys

C: Good morning. Perhaps you can advise me ...

A: Yes, madam.

C: I'm looking for a toy ... for my nephew.

A: Oh, yes ... How old is he?

C: He'll be nine years old on Saturday.

- A: Skateboards are still very popular.
C: Hmm, I don't want him to hurt himself.
A: What about a drum set?
C: I don't think so. His father will be angry if I buy him one of those. Have you got anything educational? You see, he's a very intelligent boy.
A: I've got the perfect thing. A do-it-yourself computer kit!

Buying books

- A: Can I help you?
C: Can I have this book on the shelf?
A: Yes, madam.
C: And have you got Animal Farm by George Orwell?
A: Yes. That'll be £ 6.75, please.
C: Thank you.

At the Checkout

1

- G: That's five fifty-three. Have you got the three?
C: Yes, I think so. (Gives her £ 6 in notes and 3p.).
G: 50p.change.
C: Thank you.

2

- G: Three thirty-six.
C: (Gives £ 5note).
G: (Counts change). Three thirty-six, forty, fifty, four pounds and one's five.

2. When do you say or hear?

1. Are you being attended to?
2. May I try it on?
3. Well, I finally decided on a woolen suit.

4. It's a bargain at that price.
5. Cottage cheese isn't on sale here.
6. The suit is a perfect fit.
7. I'm afraid it'll show the dirt too quickly.
8. The blouse is too bright for me.

3. Describe something you've bought recently. Are you satisfied with it? Why? Why not?

4. Describe the best / worst experience you've ever had in the shop. Discuss each experience in the class. Whose was the worst? And why? Who acted wrongly or made a mistake?

5. There are certain rules for customers buying different goods. Read and say whether you usually use these rules correctly.

1. Examine the goods you buy at once. The goods must not be broken or damaged and must work properly.

2. Keep any receipts you are given. If you have to return something, the receipt will help to prove where and when you bought it.

3. Don't be afraid to complain. You are not asking a favour to have faulty goods put right. The law is on your side.

4. Be persistent (not aggressive). If your complaint is justified, it is somebody's responsibility to put things right.

CLOTHING AND FASHION VOCABULARY

style/fashion

modern, a

stylish, a
trendy, a
fashionable, a
neat, a
elegant, a
well-dressed, a
overdressed, a
in fashion up-to-date, a
conservative, a
slatternly, a
shabby, a
old-fashioned, a
scruffy, a
dowdy, a
badly-dressed, a
underdressed, a
out of fashion
outdated, a
look dated
look well
be in the /follow fashion
be fashion conscious
keep up with fashions
bring into fashion
be in fashion
man of fashion
dressed in the height of fashion

clothes

design

tailor-made, a
ready-made, a
made to measure
round-necked, a
buttoned down
belted, a
design fashions
exclusive, a
outsized, a
tight fitting
slim fitting
practical, a
long / short sleeved
V-neck, n
tight, a
loose, a
collar, n
pocket, n

types of clothes

everyday	|	wear
casual		
lady's		
man's		
foot		

winter	|	wear
beach		
night		
maternity		
under		

items of clothing

garments, n
(over) coat, n
raincoat, n
furcoat, n
waistcoat, n
dress, n
costume, n
blouse, n
suit, n
trousers, n
skirt, n
shirt, n
sweater, n
pullover, n
dressing-gown, n
jacket, n
cardigan, n
jumper, n
shorts, n
nightdress, n
pants, n
briefs, n
bra, n
tights, n
socks, n
stockings, n
knee-highs, n

accessories

hat, n

belt, n

bag, n

scarf, n

zip, n

button, n

glove, n

mitten, n

tie, n

pieces of jewellery

bracelet, n

earrings, n

ring, n

necklace, n

brooch, n

beads, n

precious metals and stones

gold, n

silver, n

platinum, n

ruby, n

emerald, n

diamond, n

sapphire, n

pearl, n

amethyst, n

fabrics

(textiles)

wool, n

cotton, n

nylon, n

silk, n

linen, n

flannel, n

leather, n

velvet, n

suede, n

denim, n

tweed, n

lace, n

satin, n

corduroy, n

polyester, n

patterns

striped, a

pin-striped, a

spotted, a

checked, a

flowered / flowery, a

plain, a

pleated, a

floral, a

tartan, a

perfumery /

make up

powder, n

lipstick, n

perfume, n

face cream

lotion, n

shampoo, n

lip/eye pencil

mascara, n

nail varnish

shoes

hand-made, a

man-made, a

high-heeled, a

low-heeled, a

trainers, n

suede / leather shoes

boots, n

slippers, n

rubbers, n

connected

activities

dress, v

undress, v

put on, v

put off, v

wear, v

take on, v

take off, v

match, v

fit, v

suit, v

go with, v

try on, v

do the hair

put lipstick

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. Express in one word.

1. Clothes worn on the beach are called ...
2. Jeans and jumpers are clothes used for ...
3. Clothes for mothers-to-be are called ...
4. A person who draws a design is a ...
5. The material that has no pattern is called ...
6. A suit which is made by a tailor is a ...
7. A suit which is bought in a shop is a ...

2. Complete the sentences with the verbs match, suit, fit, go with. Explain the difference in their meaning.

1. The blue dress her properly now she's lost some weight.
2. The blue of her dress the blue of her eyes.
3. The blue dress the girl with the blonde hair.
4. Your new shirt your skirt.

3. Supply the best word or words.

1. How long does it take you to in the morning?
a get dressed b dress up c dress yourself
2. You can't go to the interview jeans and an old jacket!
a dressed with b dressed in c dressed up
3. Just a minute! I must have a shower and clothes before we go out.
a change b exchange c choose
4. You'd better your coat before you go out into the cold.
a wear b dress in c have on d put on
- 5 that blue dress to see if it suits you.
a test b try on c probe
6. I can't go out in this shirt. I've all day.
a dressed in it b had it on c got dressed in it
7. The doctor asked me to w my shirt.
a put off b take off c take out
8. We got John a new for his job interview.
a costume b suit c suite
9. How much would you expect to pay for a pair of men's
a socks b stockings c tights
10. They won't let you into the restaurant without a ?
a cravat b tie c umbrella
11. These are the I work in.
a clothing b cloth c clothes
12. Your collar looks very tight. Why don't you your tie?
a loose b lose c loosen
13. It was so early in the morning that she answered the door bell in a
a dressing-gown b robe c dress

4. Complete the sentences choosing from the list below.

People from hot sunny countries often find it difficult to imagine how people who live in a very cold climate can live and work through the winter months. These people manage because they know what to wear in the cold. First, it is very important to keep your head, hands and feet warm. So everyone has a _____ to keep their hands warm, and a _____ and _____ for their feet. Of course, you have to have a _____ and you should wear a _____ under it. A _____ around the neck also helps to keep out the cold. What you wear under your clothes is important, too. People who live in cold climates always wear _____ Long _____ may not look very nice, but they certainly keep your legs warm!

hat, thick gloves	thick underwear
pair of long socks	scarf
underpants	thick woolly sweater
strong boots	heavy overcoat

5. Paraphrase the sentences. You may use the prompts from the box.

1. Barbara's clothes are always up-to-date, in other words she...
2. These clothes are not expensive, they are ...
3. We have a large number of different clothes, in other words, we...
4. The pajamas are usually not tight, they are...
5. The skirt and the top go well together, so they are...
6. Silk and satin are not "in" this year, it means that these materials are not...
7. You see a lot of skirts and blouses this year. This means that they are...

- a) slim-fitting
- b) reasonably priced
- c) is dressed in the latest fashion
- d) have a good selection of clothes
- e) in fashion
- f) suitable for this year's fashion
- g) matching

6. Answer the questions using the words of the topical vocabulary.

1. What kind of shirts do you prefer to wear?
2. How is your new jacket fastened?
3. What things can you use for your nails, cheeks, lips?
4. What do you brush your hair with?
5. What do you put in if you want a nice wave in your hair?
6. What do you use for cleaning your teeth?
7. What do most men shave with?

7. Match the adjectives in A with the proper nouns in B.

- | A | B |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. high-heeled | a. pullover |
| | b. shoes |
| 2. short-sleeved | c. cut |
| | d. taste |
| 3. V-necked | e. skirt |
| 4. striped | f. design |
| 5. stylish | g. shirt |
| 6. modem | |
| 7. sophisticated | |

8. Combine the adjectives in the proper order before a noun. Remember that when describing people's clothes the following order of adjectives is generally correct:

quality + size + shape + colour + material
--

1. She wore a (velvet, red, tight-fitting) dress.
2. I'm looking for a (silk, white, elegant, large) blouse.
3. She wore a jacket with (gold, big, round) buttons.
4. He bought a (fashionable, long, woolen, red) scarf.
5. I like this (long-sleeved woolen black) sweater.

9. Translate into English.

1. Эта шляпа тебе к лицу.
2. Кристина всегда хорошо и со вкусом одевается.
3. Она одета по последней моде. На ней узкое короткое платье, популярное в этом сезоне.
4. У меня нет юбки, которая подходила бы к новой блузке.
5. Мне не нравится ни покрой, ни цвет этого платья.
6. Моя подруга купила шерстяную юбку. Она практична и пригодна для повседневной носки. Надеюсь, она будет хорошо носиться.
7. Мальчик быстро разделся, бросив всю свою одежду на пол.
8. Можно мне примерить те черные туфли на витрине?
9. Анна сняла туфли и надела тапочки.
10. Красное обычно не идет людям с рыжими волосами.
11. Мне надо починить сапоги.
12. Эти ботинки не подходят больше сыну. Он вырос из них.
13. Она надела пальто и вышла из дому.
14. Мать быстро одела ребенка.

SPEECH PRACTICE

1. In pairs sit back to back and describe each other's clothes. Then look at your partner and check your descriptions.
2. Describe one of the models you like best from a fashion magazine. Explain your choice.
3. Reconstruct the following situations into dialogues.

1. Mother and daughter are discussing the latest fashions. The mother is rather critically disposed towards them. The girl says that the elder generation can never understand the young.

2. Susan and Jane are going to the party. Jane complains that she has nothing to wear. Susan is trying to help.

3. You've decided to buy a present for your fellow-student. Much to your regret you don't know her taste very well. But you know that she is always well-dressed.

4. You are talking to a fellow-student. He / she is expressing his / her dislike of modern fashions. Fashionable clothes are too expensive these days. Your friend thinks you can be stylish and trendy without spending much money.

4. Read the text and get ready to discuss the problem of fashion.

Spring, summer, autumn, winter: every season there are new clothes and new fashions in the shops. Colours and styles keep changing. One season black is the "in" colour, but the next season everyone is wearing orange or pink or grey. One season tight-fitting clothes are fashionable, and the next season baggy clothes are "in".

The length of women's skirts goes up and down from year to year. In the 1960s, mini skirts became very fashionable and a woman could wear a skirt twenty or thirty centimetres above the knee. A few years later, maxi skirts became trendy and then you had to wear skirts twenty or thirty centimetres below the knee. Each season there is always a "correct" length and if your skirt is just a little too long or too short some people will think that you are very unfashionable.

Men have similar problems with their shirts. Some years it is fashionable to wear very small collars. Another year small collars become out-dated and large button-down collars are trendy. Sometimes it even becomes fashionable to wear shirts with no collars at all. A shirt you once thought was very trendy

can look strangely old-fashioned a few years later. And your father's shirts, which you always thought were very conservative and traditional, can suddenly seem very stylish.

Keeping up with the fashions can be very expensive. So one way to save money is never to throw your old clothes out. If you wait long enough, the clothes that are out of fashion today will be back in fashion tomorrow. Yesterday's clothes are tomorrow's new fashions.

- 1) Do you like shopping for clothes? Why? Why not?
- 2) What styles and colours are fashionable at the moment for men and for women?
- 3) What was in fashion last year, but is out of fashion this year?
- 4) Is fashion only for the rich?
- 5) Is it possible to consider clothes as a special sign, for example, a social one? Give examples to prove your opinion.

5. Comment on the following statements.

- a) 1. Women will never resist fashions. They take the changes in fashions for granted and are never surprised.
2. New fashions in clothing are created for the commercial exploitation of women.
3. Hair-style is a very important way for people to say something about who they are and what they believe.
4. Outward appearance is of great importance for a man's (woman's) career.

- b) 1. *Clothes do not make a man.*
2. *Appearances are deceptive.*
3. *You can't always judge by looks.*
4. *All that glitters is not gold.*
5. *Good clothes open all doors.*

6. Act out, with a partner, the following role plays. In each case, A is a member of the public making a report to the police, and B is the police officer.

a) A: You think you've seen the missing girl described above.

B: "A" thinks he/she has seen the missing girl. Ask him/her where, when and ask for a description.

b) While shopping at the supermarket you've lost your friend/child. You want to make an inquiry. The clerk at the inquiry desk asks you questions about his/her name, appearance, age, clothes.

c) A: Someone stole your bag as you were walking along the street. Report to the police officer what happened. Describe the bag, its contents and the thief (if possible).

Additional vocabulary: to commit robbery, to threaten with a knife, to be dressed in, round (square) glasses, to have a beard, to contact the police-station.

PENNY WISE, POUND FOOLISH

Lead-in

- 1. How often do you/your parents/your friends go shopping? Where do you/your parents/your friends do your shopping: at supermarkets; department stores; shopping centres; online? How do you/your parents/your friends pay: in cash; by cheque; by credit card?*
- 2. Do you enjoy buying presents? What would you buy for your: six-year-old brother/best friend/grandparents/boss on their birthday? Choose from the list, giving reasons.*

- jewellery • an antique ornament/clock • clothes • a CD
- a piece of art (e.g. a painting) • an expensive pen • a diary
- a leather wallet • a bunch of flowers • bath oils • a book
- tickets to the theatre • perfume

3. *Listen to the people.*

a) What was the best present ever given to them? Who gave it to them?

Tony

Linda

Helen

b) What was the best present ever given to you? Who gave it to you? On what occasion?

Reading

4. *Before reading*

a) When were you born? What is your star sign? Describe your personality.

b) What do you take into consideration when you choose a present for someone: their position; their star sign; their preferences; their hobbies? Do you believe that knowing someone's star sign can help you decide on an appropriate present? Read the article and find out.

c) Read the article again and for questions 1-14, choose from the star signs A-F. Some of the star signs may be used more than once.

• is too well-mannered to complain?	0
• would appreciate something old ?	1 ... 2 ...
• is job-oriented?	3 ...
• dreams of receiving some property?	4 ... 5 ...
• likes to have their days planned?	6 ...
• loves gifts with a personal touch?	7 ...

• appreciates practical gifts?	8 ...
• likes items from abroad?	9 ...
• appreciates the best that money can buy?	10 ...
• is likely to remember a gift?	11 ...
• would welcome a trip or an outing?	12 ... 13 ...
• likes exercising?	a.

d) Read the article again and explain the words in bold. Then find the opposites of the highlighted adjectives.

Follow-up

5. List the characteristics of each star sign as well as the most appropriate presents for them. Then, in pairs, talk about each sign.

If you spend hours wondering what to buy your friends and loved ones, why not look to the stars. Knowing someone’s star sign can give you a clue about what they would most like to unwrap on their birthdays!

A Cancer (22 June - 22 July)

Cancer’s ideal gift would be a house or a boat, but don’t worry if you don’t have that kind of money to spend! All people ruled by Cancer love anything to do with the “good old days”, so an antique ornament or piece of jewellery is certain to make them smile. Almost every Cancerian collects something, and if you find out what the Crab in your life collects, you will never run out of gift ideas. Another of their passions is cooking for their friends and family, and they will definitely appreciate anything which will help them in the kitchen, such as cooking utensils or tableware. If you are on a tight budget, remember that Cancer people are sensitive and love to receive

presents which have sentimental value. A favourite family photograph in a simple frame will make them just as happy as that expensive yacht!

B Libra (23 September - 23 October)

Librans are diplomatic and will tell you that they love whatever you buy them, because they are just too polite: to hurt your feelings! However; if you want to make them genuinely happy, bear in mind that anyone born under the sign of Libra loves beauty. A piece of art, an ornate mirror, or a marble statue will guarantee a warm response. A gift which allows them to enhance their personal beauty will also be well-received, such as a trip to a beauty salon, or a shopping spree for a new outfit. Make sure you go along with them to offer a second opinion - Librans are hopeless at making decisions!

C Capricorn (22 December - 19 January)

Capricorns are not usually very sentimental, but they all like to feel materially and financially secure. They enjoy being given gifts with designer labels, as they appreciate high quality goods. All Capricorns are ambitious, hardworking and dedicated to their careers, so a business-related present is always a good idea. They are also obsessed with time and will be delighted with a watch or an antique clock. If you are thinking of buying clothes for the Capricorn in your life, make sure they are stylish classics, and not wacky fashion statements, as Capricorn people are somewhat traditional!

D Taurus (20 April - 20 May)

Taureans have conservative tastes, but they do enjoy a touch of luxury now and then. They will always be grateful for fine leather goods or fresh flowers. What they really hope to receive is a piece of land or even cash, but they will be equally pleased with a wallet, a mirror, or a family memento. Give the Taurean in your life a chance to pamper themselves with gifts of lotions, bath oils or perfumes, or treat them to a night at the opera or a performance of classical music. That will appeal to their romantic side and definitely bring a smile to their face. And remember a quality gift

is never wasted on a Taurean - they make warm and faithful friends who will never forget what you have given them.

E Virgo (23 August - 22 September)

It is true that Virgos always appreciate a bargain, so if you can find a great gift at a low price, they will be thrilled. Nevertheless, don't forget that all Virgos are perfectionists, and will not be impressed by imperfect products. The practical Virgo loves to receive useful presents, such as socks, shirts and other items of clothing which they may need. Virgos are also creatures of habit and like to follow routines, so a gift which will help them to organise their lives (a diary or a bookcase, for example) will be a huge success. Anything connected to health and cleanliness will also appeal to your Virgo friends, Bath products and diet books are always on their list of wanted items.

F Sagittarius (22 November - 21 December)

Sagittarians love to play games and take risks. Sport is an obsession with them, so a new pair of rollerblades or skis will always be appreciated. A typical Sagittarian is open-minded and optimistic. They love travelling so foreign gifts are ideal, particularly if you have had them imported. For the truly perfect present, though, you should send the Sagittarian in your life on an adventure holiday. They will love every minute of it!

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Shops and Departments

6. a) Match the items to the shop(s) where you can buy them. Then, make up sentences.

1.	packet of aspirin ...A	11.	fish ...
2.	bunch of flowers ...	12.	packet of biscuits ...

3.	Sugar ...	13.	washing-up liquid ...
4.	black shoe polish ...	14.	carrots ...
5.	mangoes ...	15.	pair of tights ...
6.	lamb chops ...	16.	toothpaste ...
7.	pair of black gloves ...	17.	chocolate cake ...
8.	pair of black leggings ...	18.	beefsteaks ...
9.	bar of soap ...	19.	tinned soup ...
10.	bread ...	20.	thermometer ...

Lewiston Shopping Centre

- ◆ W H Smith - newsagent's
- ◆ Boots - 1)
- ◆ Tesco - 2)
- ◆ Starbucks - coffee shop
- ◆ **McDonald's - fast food restaurant**
- ◆ Next - clothing
- ◆ Debenhams - 3)
- ◆ Habitat - 4)
- ◆ Dixons - electrical goods
- ◆ Homebase - DIY
- ◆ **HMV - CDs**
- ◆ Payne and Son - jeweller's

a. In pairs, use words from Exs 7 and 8 to act out dialogues, as in the example.

A: I've got to buy a birthday card for my aunt. Any ideas where to go?

B: Try the stationery department at WH Smith. It has a great selection of cards.

A: Where's that?

B: On the ground floor

- b. Write down five items of clothing that only women wear, then compare your list with your partner's.
- c. Which clothes would you wear to:

- go skiing
- a wedding
- the beach
- a friend's birthday party

I'd wear a sweater, jeans, a jacket and boots to go skiing.

Writing Project

7. Design your own fashion section for a women's magazine. Cut out pictures from fashion magazines and write a description of the clothes. Write about: the material; if it is formal/casual; occasion suitable for; price; where you can buy it.

Clothes

8. a) Look at the pictures. Say who is wearing something:



- striped
- polka-dot...
- denim
- loose/baggy
- plaid
- flowery
- tight

b) Using the prompts, describe the clothes in the pictures.

- straight • flared • baggy/loose w bb * tight • long sleeved • plaid EE * short sleeved
- plain • pinstriped flowery • checked • polka-dot
- leather • cotton
- suede • wool
- nylon • denim
- boots • sandals I • trainers jg • flat shoes B • high-heeled shoes
- jacket • sweater • blouse • anorak
- evening dress • tuxedo • waistcoat
- T-shirt • skirt • jeans • shirt • suit
- dress • jumper • socks • leggings
- shorts • tights • trousers

Gloria is wearing a black and yellow nylon anorak, a white T-shirt, tight black trousers and black leather boots.

Shopping Complaints

9. a. Listen to the dialogue and tick the problems that the man has with his new jacket. How does he sound?

- 1 broken zip
- 2 missing buttons
- 3 torn lining
- 4 loose stitching
- 5 loose buttons
- 6 stained sleeve
- 7 uneven sleeves
- 8 uneven pockets

b) Listen and match the objects to the problems. How does the woman sound? In pairs, act out dialogues, as in the example.

- | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| table | A | cracked |
| mirror | B | stained |
| carpet | C | scratched |
| cushions | D | broken |
| TV | E | torn |

1 A: Good afternoon, Madam. How can I help you?

B: I want to return this table. When it was delivered this morning, I found that it was scratched.

A: Oh I'm terribly sorry, Madam. Would you like us to repair it for you?

B: No. I would prefer to have a refund.

Error Correction

10. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Put a tick (/) next to the lines which are correct. If it has a word which should not be there, write this word on the line. There are two examples at the beginning.

Shopping Online

I really love to shopping online. I buy everything on 00 to
the Internet: books, CDs, even my groceries. It wasn't 0 /
always about like this, though. I have had my computer 1
for years and I always enjoyed surfing the Net but I 2
had never used it to buy anything. Even as though I 3
knew most sites were more safe and trustworthy, I was 4
worried about who might get hold out of my credit 5
card number and whether anything I paid for would 6
actually arrive. Finally, one of my friends convinced me to 7
give it up a try and so I decided to do my Christmas 8
shopping online. It was so many easy; everything I 9
wanted was there at the touch of a button. I didn't have 10
to fight my way through the crowds in the bad weather 11

or struggle to carry through my shopping home at the 12
end of the day. Everything arrived in plenty time and in 13
perfect condition and since to then, I've been hooked. It 14
saves me time and makes shopping a real pleasure. 15

11. *Read the text and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE WORD in each gap.*

Ads Everywhere!

Advertising has become a part 1) ...of everyday culture. People are exposed 2)... hundreds of adverts every day whenever they switch 3)...the TV or radio or open a newspaper or magazine. This means that we know all 4) ...the tricks that advertisers use to sell us their products and so they need to work harder 5) ...ever to keep us interested. The latest trend designed to do this is known 6)... ambient advertising. This is the practice of putting ads in unusual places to make the product stick 7)... people's minds. It also allows the advertisers to 8)...flexible and to try all sorts of new approaches to advertising. Ambient ads started out on the sides of taxis and the backs of bus tickets but even these 9)...now become commonplace. One recent award-winning campaign advertised a modern art agency 10)... putting stickers on everyday objects 11)...as lamp-posts and paving stones, describing them as 12) they were works of art. Another involved projecting images of an English football team onto the White Cliffs of Dover 13)...promoted a brand of trainers. It seems that wherever you go 14)...days some advertising agency will have got 15)...first and will be desperately trying to grab your attention.

Idioms & Fixed Phrases

12. a) *Complete each sentence with the correct word from the list. Then explain each of the phrases. Are there any similar idioms in your language? What are they?*



1. I love your new dress, it's such a beautiful colour and it fits you like a.....
2. Elaine doesn't want anybody to know about her new job yet, so keep it under your.....
3. She's so bossy. I think it's obvious who wears the..... in her family.
4. I wouldn't want to be in Mike's when his boss finds out he wasn't really sick last week.
5. If the deal goes wrong, he's going to lose his.....



b) In teams, say the name of a product (e.g. a piece of clothing, an electrical appliance, etc) and its definition/use. Start with the letter A and continue to W in order. Each correct answer gets 1 point. The team with the most points is the winner.

Team A ST: anorak:

It's a piece of clothing we wear when it's rainy.

Team BSI: boots:

They are footwear which we wear when it's cold and rainy.

c) Fill in the correct word from the list. Then explain each of the fixed phrases in bold.

- night • name • trouble • nerve
- here • tail • dearest

1. I better go and talk to her now before I lose my
2. Technology is the of the game these days, isn't it?
3. What I think is neither nor there, it's what Jack says that is important.
4. At a difficult time like this it makes sense to spend time with your nearest and
5. Those kids seem to have a nose for They're always getting into mischief.
6. She went to- complain to the neighbours because recently they have been playing really loud music day and
7. It took us hours to get home, the traffic was nose to

Can you guess where the phrase in number 7 came from?

Word Formation

13. Fill in the correct word derived from the word in bold.

It can be a huge 0) temptation to apply for a credit card, 1) if you are having problems managing your money. They can 2) be very 3) if you are travelling, if you need to 4) make a big purchase, or if you shop online. However, before you fill in your 5) form remember that there are 6) too. It can be very easy to get into 7) buying things that you don't 8) need or can't really afford on credit. It's also 9) not to pay off the whole balance every month as the interest 10) can soon get the better of you.

Key-word Transformations

14. Complete the second sentence using the word in bold. You must use two to five words, including the word given. Don't change the word given.

1. That's the garage where they repaired Andy's motorbike.

had Andy at that garage.

2. "I'll call you later, Pete," he said.

told He call him later.

3. "Did you buy a new coat in the sales?" she asked.

asked She bought a new coat in the sales.

4. The birthday present made Pam happy.

pleased Pam the birthday present.

5. "Are you a university student, Ben?" she asked

whether She asked a university student.

6. When was the last time you went to the hairdresser's?

have When your hair cut?

7. Sally has got the same name as her aunt.

named Sallyher aunt.

8. "Do you want a lift?" asked John.

if John a lift.

Listening & Speaking skills

15. Listen and complete the advertisement for Gibson's Mall.

Gibson's Mall
Facilities:
• over 100 free 1).... spaces,
• a roof-garden 2)... .....shop,
• a gas station
• an indoor 3).. area for
children
Stores:
Kay's 4)....., Baxter's <i>Hardware</i>
Store, Carter's 5) , dress
stores, 6)..... ... stores, shoe
stores, boutiques, bookstores, a deli, a
photoshop, a 7) .....salon and
much more
Opening hours:
Monday to Saturday
8)... am - 9)..pm
Sunday 10 am - 10) pm

16. You are new to the area and you want your neighbour to tell you where to do your shopping. In pairs discuss:

- where you should do your daily grocery shopping and why;
- where it is and how to get there;
- where the best places to buy specific items e.g. newspapers, milk, medicine, etc. are.

c) Draw a neighbourhood map and mark the shops on it.

17. Look at the advertisements and in pairs discuss the following



- Which of the ads do you like most and why? What does it promote?
- On the whole, I like/dislike ..., • I prefer... • Generally speaking, I'd say... • If I had to choose, I'd say...

A: Hmm, if I had to choose, I'd say the one with the skateboarder is the best.

B: Oh, really? Why?

- How do you think advertising can benefit/harm the consumer?

Think about: positive/negative images, how ads influence us.

18. Listen to the people talking and choose the best answer A, B or C.

1. You are in a shop and you hear a conversation between a customer and a sales assistant. How does the customer pay for the jumper?

A) by cheque

B) by credit card

C) in cash

2. You hear someone talking about his shopping habits. Why does he shop in his own neighbourhood rather than in a superstore?

A) Because neighbourhood shopkeepers are friendlier.

B) Because superstores are more expensive.

C) Because neighbourhood shops are cheaper.

3. You hear a conversation between two girls in a clothing shop. One of them is trying on a pair of jeans. Why does she decide to buy them?

A) Because they are a good price.

B) Because they suit her well.

C) Because they are tight.

4. You hear an advertisement on the radio for a new mobile phone. What features does it have?

A) It comes in six colours.

B) It has five computer games and six different ring tones.

C) It has caller ID and a voice dialling feature.

19. a) *Answer the questions.*

1. Do you feel more comfortable in smart or casual clothes? Why?

2. How often do you go clothes shopping? Where?

3. Do you agree that you can tell a person's character by the way they dress?

b) *Read the dialogues, then in pairs act out similar dialogues using the prompts.*

1 A: Where do you think we should go to eat tonight?

B: How about Marco's? We haven't been there for ages.

A: When I got home I noticed that the CD was scratched.

B: You should take it back and exchange it.

1 A: I think I'll wear my new T-shirt to the party tonight.

B: Trouble is I think it's going to be quite formal. Maybe you should wear a shirt and tie instead.

- go to new Italian restaurant for dinner? / Chinese / instead?
- go to Italy on holiday this year? / expensive / stay home

Making Complaints

20. Listen to the dialogues. Which is a mild complaint? Which is a strong complaint? Read the dialogues. Then, use the prompts to make either a mild or a strong complaint.

1

A: Excuse me.

B: Yes.

A: I'm afraid this T-shirt is the wrong size.

B: Oh I'm sorry. I'll get you another one right away.

2

A: I would like to return this radio.

B: I'm sorry, but we don't give refunds.

A: Well, then I want to speak to the manager. It doesn't work and I want my money back.

Useful language for Complaints

Mild

I may be mistaken but...
I think there may be a
problem with ...
There seems to be
something wrong with ...

Strong

This just won't do ...
I demand a refund ...
This is just unacceptable.

Buying Clothes

21. Listen to the dialogue. What did the woman buy?

a) Complete the dialogue.

A: Hello. 1)

B: Yes, can I try these on, please?

A: Of course. The fitting rooms are over there.

B: Thank you.

A: What do you think?

B: Actually, they're a bit short.

2)..... the next size up, please?

A: Certainly. Here you are. ... Are they any better?

B: Yes, they fit nicely. 3)

A: They're £35.

B: Okay. I'll take them.

A: Thank you. 4).....

B: In cash. Here you are.

A: Thank you very much. Your receipt is in the bag.

1. Use the pictures to make up similar dialogues



22. a. Listen to the sentences. Where do you think you might hear them?

b. Match the speakers to what they are selling.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| A | seafood/fish | Speaker 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | flowers | Speaker 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | glassware/ornaments | Speaker 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | baked goods | Speaker 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

23. a) Make notes about the age, location, size and specialities of each market. Then, in pairs, compare and contrast them. Which of these places would you like to visit and why?

A: Both markets are very old, aren't they?

B: That's true. Portobello Road Market and Queen Victoria Market both date from the 1870s.

b) Imagine you are a trader in one of these markets. Talk about a typical day at work.

I've been selling clothes in the market for over thirty years,

you can imagine, I've seen styles come and go. A typical day

for me starts bright and early at five in the morning when I...

Reading

24. Read the text and retell it.

London has some of the biggest and oldest street markets in the world and Portobello Road in Noting Hill is no exception. It has over 1500 stalls which sell all kinds of antiques and collectibles ranging in price from one or two pounds to several thousand pounds. People come from all over the world to visit Portobello Road because they know there is no other place like it. Portobello Market is several markets rolled into one. From Monday to Friday the market sells fruit and vegetables. The air is filled with the voices of traders shouting and hawking their goods. The antique stall holders open on Saturdays. There are many antique and specialist shops along Portobello Road as well as a large number of cafés and restaurants. The market opens at 5.30 am and the hustle and bustle of shoppers, traders and tourists continues all day. As well as antiques, you can find clothes, household items, rare records and furniture. There are many talented street performers to keep an eye out for. So, next time you are in London, make sure you visit Portobello Market. It's an experience not to be missed.



The biggest and most culturally diverse market in all of Australia is the Queen Victoria Market in Melbourne. [3] | In the lower market you will find the Meat Hall

that houses 23 butchers and 11 fishmongers. There is also the Food Court that seats over 400 people and caters for every taste with dishes from all around the world. The aromatic smells that come from the Food Court are so delicious your mouth will water. Then, there is the Deli Hall that contains 17 delicatessens offering cuisine from many countries including France, Italy, Greece, Japan and Poland as well as a range of other shops selling cakes, bread, coffee and pasta. [41]

The upper market sells a great variety of fresh fruit and vegetables. There you can also find clothes, leather goods, flowers, fabric, jewellery, bedding, handicrafts and souvenirs.

Queen Victoria Market is the perfect place to shop, and there are many bargains to be found. It is impossible to visit Queen Victoria Market and come away empty-handed. With over 600 traders in the market itself as well as the speciality shops and boutiques lining the surrounding streets, there is something for everyone.

Writing

25. Write a short article about a similar market in your own country. Think about:

- opening days and times
- items sold
- specialities
- recommendations

Find pictures to decorate your article.



Writing an article describing a visit to a place

When we write an article describing a visit to a place we usually write four paragraphs.

Introduction

- In the first paragraph we write the name and location of the place as well as our reason(s) for choosing it.

Main Body

- In the second paragraph we usually write about what the place looks like. In the third paragraph we describe the place in detail. We can include the things we can see, feel, hear, smell and taste.

Conclusion

- In the last paragraph, we write about our feelings and personal comments and/or our recommendation.

Narrative descriptions of places can be found in tourist magazines, letters, stories etc. We normally use past tenses to describe our visit. However, we use present tenses to talk about the location. We can use a variety of adjectives and adverbs as well as our senses to make our description more appealing to the reader.

Analysing

26. a Read the article. Find and correct the eight mistakes. Then, complete the paragraph plan.

. The best place I have ever been to is the Damnoen Saduak Floating Market. It is located I about 80 km from Bangkok, in Thailand. The market is over 100 years old and has hardly changed for all that time.

What made my visit to this market so special is that the whole market is on a canal and the brightly-dressed merchants sell their goods from their colourful boats. The day that I was there, there were hundred of boats crowded together, where you could buy everything from fruit and vegetables to clothes, toys and even cooking meals. If you wanted to buy something, you could either wait on the banks of the canal and the boats to pass by or you could hire your own boat and join in the fun!

It wasn't just the sights, though, that made this visit such an unforgettable experience. This market offers a feast for the senses! All around me were the sounds of wooden boats bumping together and the noisy chatter of the crowd.

I had never been to a place with so many different smells: the aroma for freshly ground spices, exotic fruit and vegetables, seafood and meats, all mixed with the mouth-watering fragrance of fresh cooked Thai delicacies. When I finished my shopping for the day, I felt tired but excited and happy. It was certainly an experience I would never forget. If you are ever in Thailand, you should definitely visit the floating market. It's an unique experience.

b. Underline the topic sentences. Then suggest appropriate alternatives.

c. What senses does the writer discuss in the text? Give examples.

27. a The following are sections found in a supermarket. Which of these are found in your local supermarket?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 frozen food | 8 toiletries |
| 2 international foods | 9 paper goods |
| 3 deli | 10 flowers |
| 4 tinned food | 11 fruit |
| 5 bakery | 12 cafeteria |
| 6 fish | 13 toy department |
- 7 tea and coffee

28. Listen to the dialogue and tick the sections of the supermarket mentioned in the conversation.

Using the Senses

29. Match the phrases to the pictures. Then, use them to make sentences.



- wonderful scent of freshly cut flowers
- mouth-watering aroma of freshly baked bread
- colourful displays of fresh fruit and vegetables

Joining Sentences

30. Join the sentences using the words in brackets, as in the example.

The cafeteria is a great place for a snack or a hot meal. It has fresh, tasty and inexpensive food, (with) With its fresh, tasty and inexpensive food, the cafeteria is a great place for a snack or a hot meal.

1. You won't be able to resist the wonderful smell coming from the bakery section. They bake all their own bread, cakes and biscuits, (where)
2. Don't miss the deli counter. It has an amazing variety of cheeses, (which)
3. I didn't need to buy any. I couldn't resist the smell of the freshly-ground coffee, (although)
4. I didn't know which brand to buy. The friendly staff helped me. (when)

Prepositions

31. Read the text and fill in the correct prepositions.

Paris is home 1) more than seventy street markets and the majority of Parisians shop 2) one every week. The Rue Mouffetard Market is a perfect example, with

its lively atmosphere and the wide variety 3) produce available. The market can be found 4) the heart of the Latin Quarter 5) the city, south 6) the River Seine. It runs 7) an old, narrow street 8) the Jardin des Plantes and the Jardin du Luxembourg. A stroll 9) the market is the perfect way to do your weekly shopping. You will find stalls selling everything 10) French cheese to seafood or fresh bread. Then, further 11) you will find the freshest fruit and vegetables 12) the city. The market is open all day 13) Tuesday to Saturday and 14) Sunday mornings 15) the summer.

Making Recommendations

32. Read the following recommendations. Which are positive and which are negative? Justify your answers.

1. No trip to the city centre is complete without going there.
2. Its out-of-the-way location and poor selection of goods mean that I would think twice before shopping there again.
3. On the whole it has everything you could want and is well worth a visit.
4. Despite all the positive hype, I'm afraid my overall impression was that it was a little disappointing.

Discuss & Write

33. Read the rubric and underline the key words.

Then, answer the questions in the plan.

Your local newspaper is running a consumer writing competition. The prize is £200 worth of groceries. Write an article describing a visit to your local supermarket and explain why you would/ wouldn't recommend it to others.

Introduction

(Para 1) Where is it? What is it called?

Main Body

(Para 2) What is the overall impression?

(Para 3) What does it have? What features does it have? What can you see, hear, smell?

Conclusion

(Para 4) Would you recommend it to the readers?

Why/why not? Will you shop there again?

Why/why not?

34. Explain the sentences below in your own words.

- Credit cards have three dimensions: height, width and debt.

Shelby Friedman (VS journalist)

- Creditors have better memories than debtors.

Benjamin Franklin (VS statesman)

- Clothes make the man.

Mark Twain (VS novelist)

35. Answer the questions.

- a) How is the title related to them?
- b) Who seems to be a sensible eater? Give reasons
- c) Who is more likely to skip
- d) Who prefers home cooked meals to junk food or snacks?
- e) Which of the following foods/drinks is each person more likely to include in their diet? Which are high in carbohydrates, protein, fat, vitamins?
- f)

1. raw vegetables	9. chicken
2. kiwi fruit	10. tuna
3. banana dried	11. yogurt
4. fruit rye bread	12. chillies
5. white bread	13. ginger
6. burger	14. coffee
7. chocolate ice	15. green tea
8. cream	16. water
	17. salt

Answer the questions about yourself.

- What is a typical breakfast for you? What time do you usually have breakfast?
- Which is the main meal of the day? When do you have it?
- How often do you have snacks during the day?
- What do you usually have? How often do you eat out? What kind of places do you usually go to?

Reading

36. Read the title of the article. Which of the following do you expect to read in it?
Read and check.

- how to lose weight • exercise • spices
- have a healthy diet • faster reflexes
- have a standard daily routine • skip breakfast
- have regular checkups • plan what you eat

Read the article and choose the most suitable paragraph from the list A-H that best completes the article. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Eat all the right foods and do plenty of exercise, so why aren't you losing any of that extra weight? Perhaps you need to think about a daily diet and exercise plan which tells you when you should be eating, drinking and exercising in order to burn fat more quickly.

After your hot drink, think about an early morning workout. This will help to elevate your energy levels and keep you alert all day long. But wait; until your body temperature has risen and give yourself time to wake up. The best time to start exercising is an hour after you open your eyes.

As you make your way through the first part of your busy schedule, don't forget that mid-morning energy boost. Eating just three meals a day makes the body store more food as fat. The secret of burning fat is to eat: little amounts at regular intervals throughout the day. Keep away from unhealthy food like ice cream and chocolate, though! A banana or a kiwi fruit at around eleven will give you all the energy you need.

It is always important to eat lunch earlier: rather than later. The later you leave it, the easier it will be to fill up on fast food to satisfy your hunger. Try to plan your lunch menu and choose lighter: carbohydrates and proteins such as tuna or chicken sandwiches: accompanied by many vegetables or fruit.

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