

# 4 Let's go shopping!

*much/many • some/any • a few, a little, a lot of • Articles • Shopping • Prices*

## STARTER



Play the alphabet game with things you can buy. Continue around the class.

- A Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an apple.
- B Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an apple and some bread.
- C Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an apple, some bread, and a car.
- D Yesterday . . .

## THE WEEKEND SHOP

### Quantity

- 1 Sarah and Vicky are two students who share a flat. It is Saturday morning, and Sarah has written a shopping list.

**T 4.1** Read and listen to their conversation.

- V It says here *milk*. How much milk do we need?  
 S Two pints.  
 V And eggs? How many eggs?  
 S A dozen.  
 V And what about potatoes? How many potatoes?  
 S A kilo's enough.  
 V And butter? How much?  
 S Just one packet.

### GRAMMAR SPOT

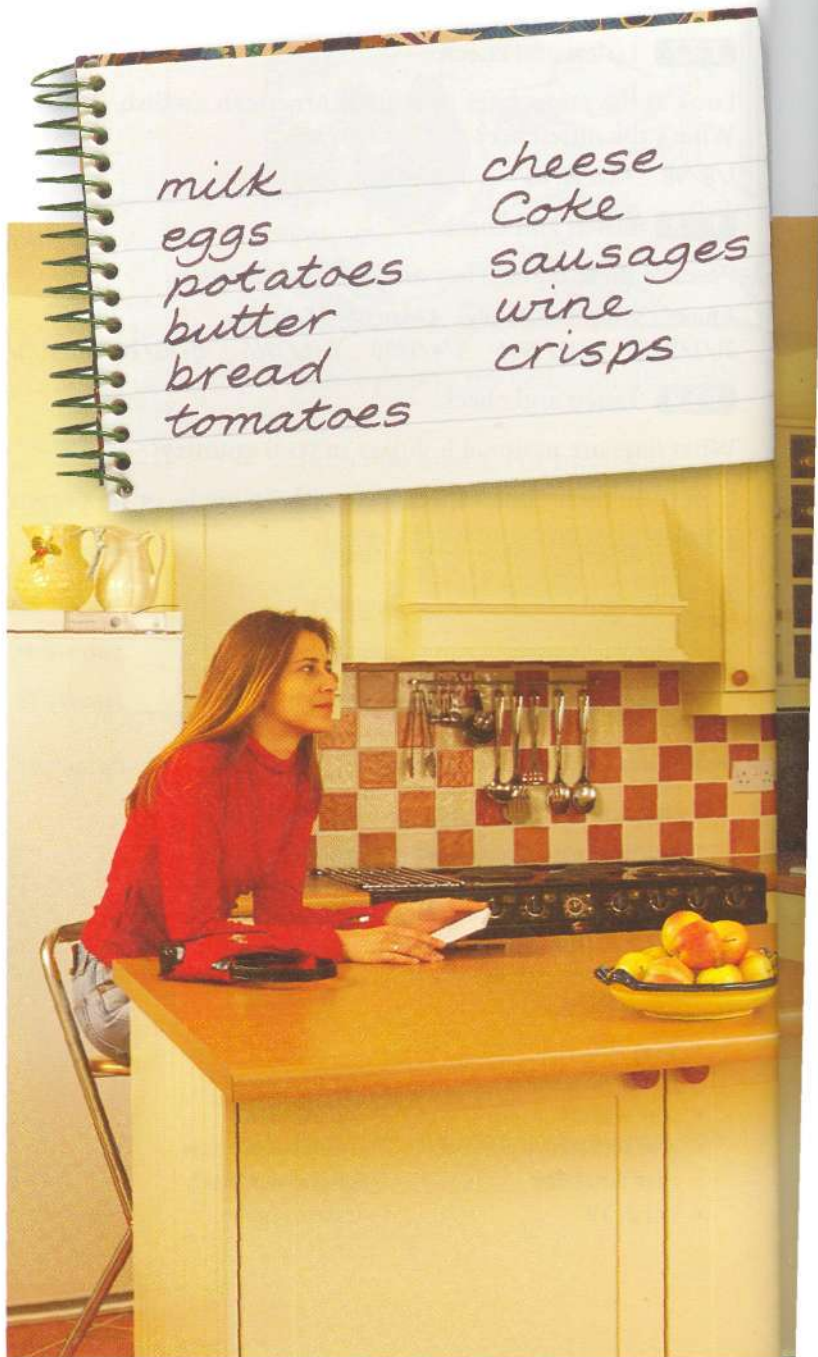
Can we count milk (one milk, two milks)?  
 Can we count eggs (one egg, two eggs)?  
 When do we say *How much . . .*?  
 When do we say *How many . . .*?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.1 p133

- 2 Match these quantities with the shopping list.

a bottle of red	six cans
just one white loaf	six pork ones
200g of Cheddar	four big ones
four packets	

Continue the conversation with a partner.





3 **T 4.2** Read and listen to the rest of the conversation.

V Do we need anything else?

S Let's have a look. We've got some apples, but there aren't any grapes. And there isn't any coffee, but we've got some tea.

V Is there any orange juice left, or did somebody finish it?

S There's a little, but there isn't much, so we need some more.

V And vegetables? Have we got many vegetables?

S Well, I can see a few carrots, but there aren't many onions.

V Oh, and don't forget we need a lot of crisps. My nephews are coming tomorrow!

S Right, then. I think that's everything. Let's go! By the way, how much money have you got?

## GRAMMAR SPOT

- Find seven count nouns (CNs) and four uncount nouns (UNs) in the conversation.
- Tick (✓) the correct columns.

We use ...	with CNs	with UNs	in positive sentences	in questions	in negative sentences
some	✓	✓	✓	✓(sometimes)	✗
any					
much					
many					
a lot/lots of	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
a few					
a little					

- Look at the forms of *something/someone*, etc. The rules are the same as for *some* and *any*. Find two examples in the conversation in exercise 3.

some any	+	thing one/body where
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▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.1 p133

## PRACTICE

### Discussing grammar

- Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

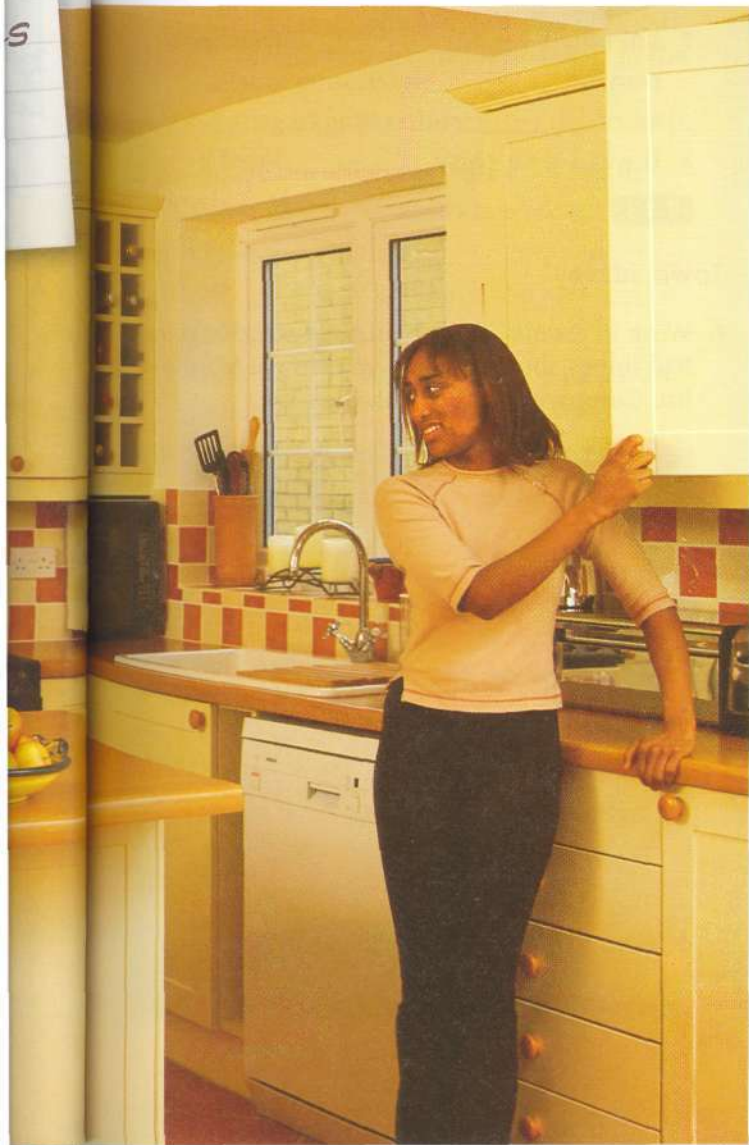
- Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ brothers or sisters?
- We don't need \_\_\_\_\_ olive oil.
- Here are \_\_\_\_\_ letters for you.
- I need \_\_\_\_\_ money.
- Is there \_\_\_\_\_ petrol in the car?

- Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.

- Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ homework?
- We don't need \_\_\_\_\_ eggs. Just half a dozen.
- Is there \_\_\_\_\_ traffic in your town?
- I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ students in this class.
- How \_\_\_\_\_ people live in your house?

- Complete the sentences with *a little*, *a few*, or *a lot of*.

- I have \_\_\_\_\_ close friends. Two or three.
- He has \_\_\_\_\_ money. He's a millionaire.
- 'Do you take sugar in coffee?' 'Just \_\_\_\_\_ . Half a spoonful.'
- 'Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ CDs?' 'Hundreds.'
- I'll be ready in \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
- She speaks good Spanish, but only \_\_\_\_\_ Russian.





## Questions and answers

4 Look at Sarah and Vicky's bathroom. Ask and answer questions with a partner about these things:

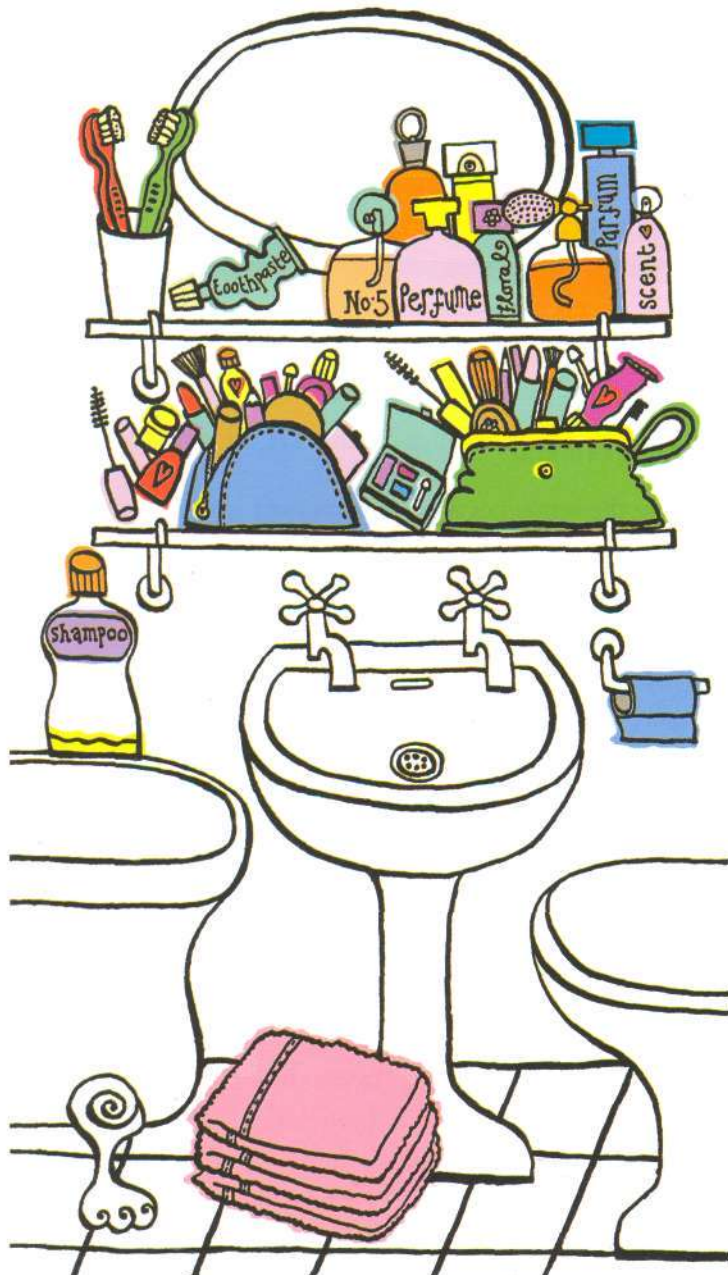
- make-up
- toothbrushes
- hairbrushes
- shampoo
- toothpaste
- soap
- towels
- toilet paper
- bottles of perfume

Have they got much make-up?

Lots.

Is there any soap?

I can't see any.



## something/someone/somewhere

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

some	+	thing
any		one/body
every		where
no		

- 'Did you meet \_\_\_\_\_ nice at the party?'  
'Yes. I met \_\_\_\_\_ who knows you!'
- 'Ouch! There's \_\_\_\_\_ in my eye!'  
'Let me look. No, I can't see \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 'Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ hot for our holidays.'  
'But we can't go \_\_\_\_\_ that's too expensive.'
- 'I'm so unhappy. \_\_\_\_\_ loves me.'  
'I know \_\_\_\_\_ who loves you. Me.'
- I lost my glasses. I looked \_\_\_\_\_, but I couldn't find them.
- 'Did you buy \_\_\_\_\_ at the shops?'  
'No, \_\_\_\_\_. I didn't have any money.'
- I'm bored. I want \_\_\_\_\_ interesting to read, or \_\_\_\_\_ interesting to talk to, or \_\_\_\_\_ interesting to go.
- It was a great party. \_\_\_\_\_ loved it.

**T 4.3** Listen and check.

## Town survey

6 Work in groups. Talk about the good things and bad things about living in your town. Make a list. Compare your list with the class.

### Good things

There are a lot of cafés and restaurants.

There are some good shops.

We can go on lots of walks.

### Bad things

But we haven't got any good clubs.

There aren't many . . .

There's only one . . .

There isn't anywhere that we can . . .



# MY UNCLE'S A SHOPKEEPER

## Articles

**T 4.4** Read and listen to the text.

### GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Find examples of the definite article (*the*) and the indefinite article (*a/an*).
- 2 Find examples of when there is no article.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.2 p133

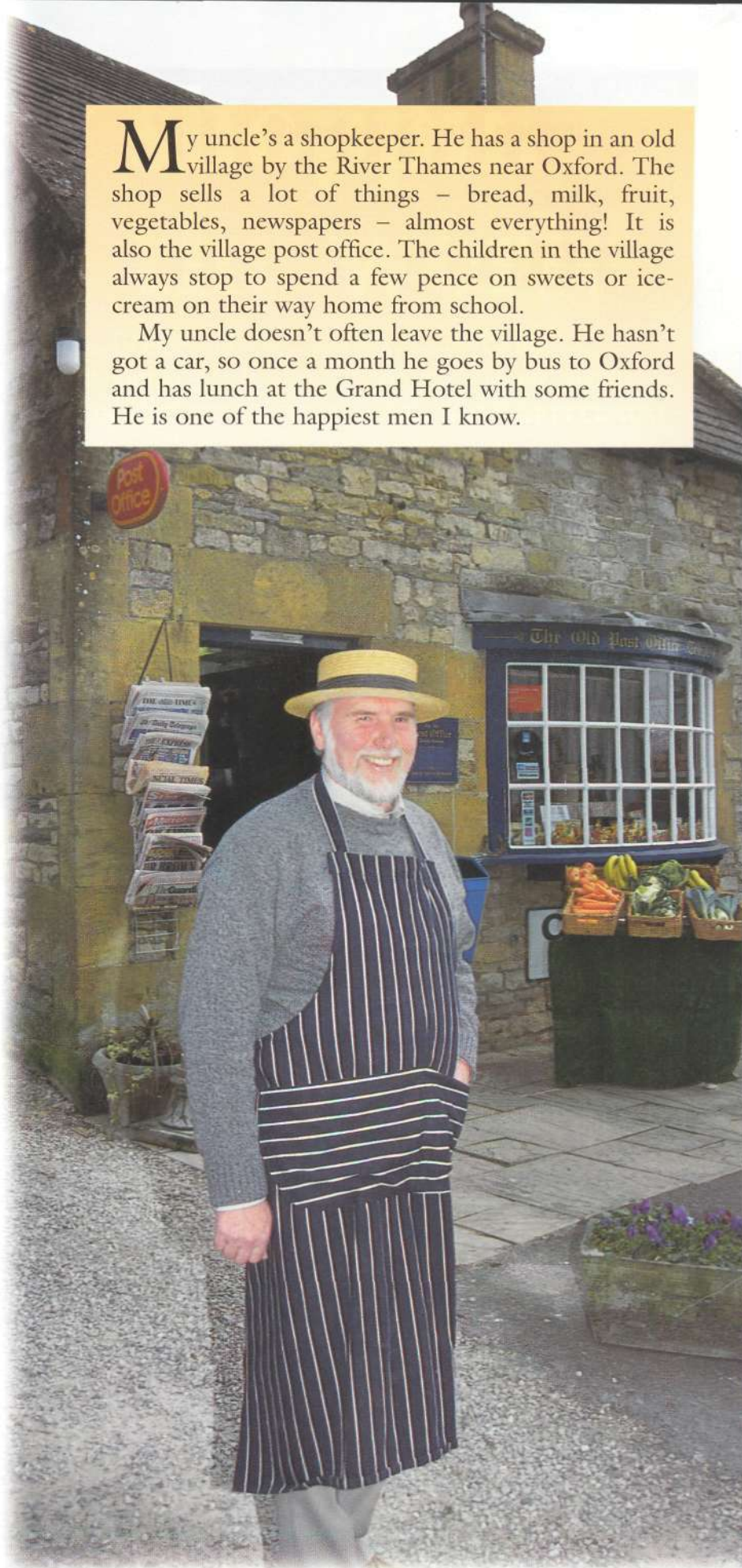
## PRACTICE

### Discussing grammar

- 1 In pairs, find one mistake in each sentence.
  - 1 He's postman, so he has breakfast at 4 a.m.
  - 2 The love is more important than money.
  - 3 I come to the school by bus.
  - 4 I'm reading one good book at the moment.
  - 5 'Where's Jack?' 'In a kitchen.'
  - 6 I live in centre of town, near the hospital.
  - 7 My parents bought the lovely house in the country.
  - 8 I don't eat the bread because I don't like it.
- 2 Complete the sentences with *a/an, the*, or nothing.
  - 1 I have two children, \_\_\_\_\_ boy and \_\_\_\_\_ girl. \_\_\_\_\_ boy is twenty-two and \_\_\_\_\_ girl is nineteen.
  - 2 Mike is \_\_\_\_\_ soldier in \_\_\_\_\_ Army, and Chloë is at \_\_\_\_\_ university.
  - 3 My wife goes to \_\_\_\_\_ work by \_\_\_\_\_ train. She's \_\_\_\_\_ accountant. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ job. I stay at \_\_\_\_\_ home and look after \_\_\_\_\_ children.
  - 4 What \_\_\_\_\_ lovely day! Why don't we go for \_\_\_\_\_ picnic in \_\_\_\_\_ park?
  - 5 'What did you have for \_\_\_\_\_ lunch?' 'Just \_\_\_\_\_ sandwich.'

**M**y uncle's a shopkeeper. He has a shop in an old village by the River Thames near Oxford. The shop sells a lot of things – bread, milk, fruit, vegetables, newspapers – almost everything! It is also the village post office. The children in the village always stop to spend a few pence on sweets or ice-cream on their way home from school.

My uncle doesn't often leave the village. He hasn't got a car, so once a month he goes by bus to Oxford and has lunch at the Grand Hotel with some friends. He is one of the happiest men I know.





## READING

### The best shopping street in the world

1 Match a famous shopping street with a town, a store, and a product.

Street	Town	Store	Product
Oxford Street	Milan	Guerlain	underwear and jumpers
Champs-Élysées	New York	Marks and Spencer	leather goods
Fifth Avenue	London	Gucci	jewellery
Via Montenapoleone	Paris	Tiffany's	perfume

2 Read the headline and the introduction of the newspaper article. Does anything surprise you? What do you want to find out when you read the article? Write some questions.

3 Read the article quickly and answer the questions you have written.

What is the best summary of the article?

Nowy Świat is the best shopping street in the world because ...

- ... so many Polish people go walking there.
- ... it is a pleasant place to shop and the shops are small.
- ... everything is very expensive and very exclusive.
- ... the shops sell quality goods that you can't buy anywhere else.

4 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 How do we know that Nowy Świat is the most popular shopping street?
- 2 Why is it such a nice place to go shopping?
- 3 What can you see in the photos that is described in the article?
- 4 Why don't many foreign people go to Nowy Świat?
- 5 Why are the things produced by Polish manufacturers so good?
- 6 What can you buy here? What can't you buy?
- 7 What is expensive? What isn't expensive?
- 8 What's good about *Café Blikle*?
- 9 What is special about the shops in Nowy Świat?

### Language work

Complete the sentences with different ideas from the article.

- In Nowy Świat, there are a lot of ...*      *There isn't any ...*  
*There aren't any/many ...*              *There are some ...*

### What do you think?

- What are some of the famous brands and products that you can buy in many countries of the world? Think of clothes, food, cars ... . Make a list. Work in groups and choose the most famous three. Compare your list with the class.
- What is the main shopping street in your town? What can you buy there that's special?
- Do you enjoy shopping? What do you like shopping for? What *don't* you like shopping for?





# The best shopping street in the world

No, it isn't Oxford Street, the Champs-Élysées, or even Fifth Avenue. A new survey shows that the most popular shopping street in the world is ... Nowy Świat. Where's that? In Warsaw, Poland, of course.

by ANNE APPLEBAUM



'If you're tired, stop at *Café Blikle*.'



'There are a lot of small, chic shops.'

A recent survey has shown that the busiest shopping street in the world is not in London, New York, or Paris, but in Warsaw. It's called Nowy Świat (pronounced /nɔvi ʃvʲat/), which means *New World*. An incredible 14,000 Poles walk down this main street every hour.

It is a lovely place to shop. The pavements are very wide. There are statues, palaces, attractive town houses, exclusive cafés, and high-class restaurants. The buildings aren't too tall. They look old, but in fact the whole city was rebuilt after World War II.

There aren't any billboards or neon lights. There isn't any loud music, and there aren't many tourists. People think that Polish shops have nothing to sell, so nobody comes shopping here. The world doesn't know

about this paradise for shoppers – yet.

It is now possible to buy almost everything in Warsaw. There are a lot of shops from the West, but the interesting thing is that Polish manufacturers are now producing high quality goods. They are good because they are not mass produced for world consumption.

Nowy Świat has a lot of small shops, specialist shops, and chic shops. It hasn't got the huge department stores that sell the same things everywhere.

If you want an exquisite handmade suit, Nowy Świat is the place to go. It isn't cheap. You will pay up to £1,000. For beautiful French baby clothes, go to *Petit Bateau*. You will pay £50 for a pair of blue jeans for a baby. A dress for a baby girl is about £90. At *Désa*, a famous antique shop, a desk costs

£5,000, and a 19th century Russian icon is £200.

Not everything is expensive. At the shop *Pantera* you can buy leather goods – handbags, purses, coats, and belts. *Cepelia* specializes in folk art. There are also book shops and record shops. And there are a lot of small boutiques that sell men's and women's clothes that aren't too expensive.

If you're tired, stop at *Café Blikle*. This is a fashionable place to meet. You'll find a lively atmosphere, and a lot of well-known Poles. The frozen yoghurt and ice-creams are excellent, and its famous doughnuts are delicious.

It is possible to travel the world and find the same things for sale in every country. But Warsaw is different because its shops are unique – and they're in Nowy Świat.



# VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

## Buying things

- 1 What can you buy or do in these places? Write two things for each place.  
Compare your ideas with the class.

a clothes shop	a chemist's	a café	a bank	a newsagent's

- 2 **T 4.5** Listen to the conversations. Answer the questions.

- Where are the conversations taking place? Choose from the places in exercise 1.
- What does the customer want?
- Can the shop assistant/cashier help?
- How much does the customer pay?

- 3 Complete these lines from the conversations. Look at the tapescript on p64 and check your answers.

- 1 **A** Hello. Can I help you?  
**B** I \_\_\_\_\_, thanks.  
...  
**B** I'm looking for a jumper \_\_\_\_\_ . Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**A** I'll just have a look.  
\_\_\_\_\_ are you?  
**B** Medium.



- A** Here you are.  
**B** That's great. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**A** Of course. The changing rooms are over there.  
...  
**B** I like it.  
**A** It \_\_\_\_\_ .  
**B** How much is it?  
**A** £39.99.  
**B** OK. I \_\_\_\_\_ .  
**A** How would you like to pay?  
**B** \_\_\_\_\_ .

- 2 **A** \_\_\_\_\_ help me?  
I'm looking for this month's edition of *Vogue*. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**B** Over there. Middle shelf. Next to *She*.



- 3 **A** Hello. I \_\_\_\_\_ help me. I've got a bad cold and a sore throat. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**B** OK. You can take these three times a day.  
**A** Thank you. \_\_\_\_\_ some tissues \_\_\_\_\_ , please?  
**B** Sure. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**A** No, that's all, thanks.



- 4 **A** Good morning. Can I have a \_\_\_\_\_ , please?  
**B** Espresso?  
**A** Yes, please. Oh, and a doughnut, please.  
**B** \_\_\_\_\_ there aren't \_\_\_\_\_ . We've got some delicious carrot cake, and chocolate cake.  
**A** OK. Carrot cake, then.  
**B** Certainly. Is \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**A** Yes, thanks.  
**B** \_\_\_\_\_ , please.  
**A** Thank you.





# EVERYDAY ENGLISH

## Prices and shopping

1 Look at the way we write and say prices in British and American English. Practise saying them.

British English		American English	
<b>Written</b>	<b>Spoken</b>	<b>Written</b>	<b>Spoken</b>
£1	a pound	\$1	a dollar
50p	fifty p	50¢	fifty cents
£1.99	one pound ninety-nine	25¢	a quarter
£16.40	sixteen pounds forty	10¢	a dime

**T 4.6** Listen to the conversations and write the numbers you hear.

2 What's the exchange rate between sterling/US dollars and your currency?

*There are about five ... to the dollar.*

In your country, how much is ... ?

- a pair of jeans
- a packet of cigarettes
- a hamburger
- a litre of petrol

3 Make conversations in these places with a partner. Use the ideas to help you.

### 3 in a café

- a black/white coffee
- an espresso/a cappuccino
- a pot of tea
- a sparkling/still mineral water
- a piece of chocolate cake



### 1 in a clothes shop

- a shirt/tie
- What size are you?
- small/medium/large
- too small/too big
- I'll have it, please.
- I'll leave them, thanks.



### 2 in a chemist's

- conditioner
- shaving foam
- deodorant
- stomach ache
- sore throat



### 4 in a post office

- some stamps
- First or second class?
- a letter/postcard to Japan
- send this parcel to Mexico
- buy some envelopes

