

9A Shops & shoppers

VOCABULARY: containers

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

cat food jam lemonade margarine
milk mineral water nappies tissues

- 1 a bottle of _ 5 a jar of ____
2 a box of ____ 6 a packet of
3 a can of ____ 7 a tin of ____
4 a carton of 8 a tub of
- 2 Think of two more items that can go in each of the containers in exercise 1.

- 3 What can you tell about this family from the items in their shopping basket?

They've got a baby because there are nappies in the basket.

- 4 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- How many of the things in the shopping basket do you (or your family) buy regularly?
- Which five items are always in your shopping basket?

PRONUNCIATION: of

- 1 ϕ 27 Listen to a phone conversation. Complete the phrases with the name of the container.

some _____ of beer
a _____ of carrot soup
a _____ of cranberry juice
a _____ of jam
a couple of _____ of peanuts
a _____ of tuna

- 2 \wedge 27 Listen again. What do you notice about the pronunciation of *of*?

- 3 & 28 Listen to the complete shopping list and repeat. Then close your book and repeat the list from memory.

- 4 Turn to page 134. You have one minute to remember all the objects on the page.

- 5 Work in pairs. Take turns to remember and say as many of the objects from page 134 as you can.

CHECK OUT



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

- 5 Every year, in order to find out more about who we are, the National Office of Statistics draws up a list of the typical contents of the nation's shopping basket. The list is designed to analyze the nation's buying habits as accurately as possible. Every year they remove any items that are becoming less popular and replace them with new products.

In this year's basket they have included: a carton of low-fat milk, a bottle of mineral water, a tub of olive oil based-margarine, a bag of pre-washed salad leaves and some free-range chicken. The basket does not contain a box of matches (apparently we prefer lighters), a bottle of gin (it seems that we've become a nation of vodka drinkers) or a packet of cheese slices (which were very popular a few years ago).

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

READING

- 1 Read the first two paragraphs of the article. Answer the questions.

What is the 'nation's shopping basket'?
What is its purpose?
How often do the contents change?

Work in pairs. Read the rest of the article and make lists of the following things.

typical products in the nation's 'basket of goods' at present
products that have been added to the basket in the last ten to twenty years
any changes in British eating habits

- 3 Discuss these questions with your partner.

- What are the differences between the typical British shopping basket and a typical basket in your country?
- Have eating habits in your country changed in the last twenty years?
- What do you think will be in a typical shopping basket in twenty years' time?

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

So it seems that Britain as a nation is looking more to its European neighbours and thinking more about its health. The

35 next time you're in the supermarket, take a quick look at the contents of your trolley and see if you're a part of modern Britain.



GRAMMAR: articles & determiners

- 1 Choose the correct words to complete the text.

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

- 2 Correct the six grammatical mistakes in the conversation.

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

- 3 *φ* 29 Listen to the recording to check your answers.

Use *the*

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

The basket will include ...

(= the basket I was talking about earlier)

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

The nation's shopping basket...

(= we know which nation we're talking about)

Use zero article to talk about things in general.

Very few households bought fresh pasta.

Use *a/an*

- to talk about things in general.

a more Mediterranean diet

- to introduce new information or to refer to something for the first time.

The Office of National Statistics draws up a list.

- to refer to one of a group of things.

It seems that Britain as a nation ...

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

a bag of salad leaves and some chicken

There isn't any gin in the shopping basket.

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

They remove any items that are becoming less popular.

φ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 94

VOCABULARY: shopping

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

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

1 people 2 types of shopping 3 places to go shopping

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



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

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

LISTENING

- 1 ϕ 2.10 Listen to an interview with Katy, a shopaholic. Which of the questions does the interviewer not ask?
- 1 Are you really an addict?
 - 2 When do you usually go shopping?
 - 3 Is there an ideal time to go shopping?
 - 4 Where do you most like shopping?
 - 5 Do you travel a lot?
 - 6 How much do you usually spend a week?
 - 7 What's your favourite country for shopping?
 - 8 What do you most enjoy shopping for?
 - 9 When did you last go shopping?
 - 10 What did you buy?
- 2 2.10 Listen again and make notes on Katy's answers.
- 3 Work in pairs, A and B. Make up a short conversation between Katy and one of her friends who wants to give her some advice about her shopping addiction.
- A: You are Katy.
B: You are one of Katy's friends.

GRAMMAR: quantifiers 1

- 1 Add one word to each sentence.
- 1 My brother spends most of *his* /, money on presents for his new girlfriend.
 - 2 All friends prefer shopping to doing sport.
 - 3 None them actually enjoys going shopping.
 - 4 My mum spends most her free time on the internet finding new shopping sites.
 - 5 Last week I spent all money on a really expensive bottle of champagne for my boss.
 - 6 My boyfriend never likes any of clothes I buy for him.
 - 7 Some the best shops in town are down the little side streets.
- 2 2.11 Listen to the recording to check your answers.

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

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

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

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

Most of the time I go out of my way ...
Many of my good friends think I'm an addict.
All of them seem to agree.

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

Some people complain that they're boring.
Most countries are good for something.
All the shops look alike.

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

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

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

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

No country I know is better than Italy.

SPEAKING

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

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

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

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

Group A: Turn to page 131.

Group B: Turn to page 132.

Group C: Turn to page 134.

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

Useful language

First of all, we'll talk about...
Then, we'll move on to consider ...
*We have decided*to ...*
We propose to ...
We believe that it is important that
In conclusion we'd like to say that.