

2.1

Where does my money go?

VOCABULARY Spending money

1 Complete the text using these words.

bus pass

coffee

haircut

shirts

I like to go shopping on Saturday. Going to town is cheap because I have a ¹ _____. In town, I usually go to a café first to have a ² _____. Then I start shopping. Today, I need to buy some new ³ _____. After that, I'm going to get a ⁴ _____. I'm starting a new job next week and I want to look good on my first day.

2 Circle the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 I need to have a *coffee* / *get some petrol* before we drive to town. The car's nearly run out.
- 2 It's cold today, so I'm wearing a *jacket* / *makeup*.
- 3 Would you like to go to the *concert* / *food shopping* with me?
- 4 I've always been interested in photography. Maybe I'll buy a *camera* / *bus pass*.

LISTENING How I spend my money

3  6 Listen. What are the speakers talking about?

- a favourite shopping centres
- b money spent on clothes
- c disadvantages of shopping

4  6 Listen again and complete the table. Listen for the key words *spend* and *cost* to help you.

	What they bought	How much they spent
Man	¹ _____	£50
	² _____	³ £ _____
Woman	jacket	⁴ £ _____
	⁵ _____	£25

COMMUNICATION Talking about shopping

5 Circle the correct options to complete the conversations.

1 Do you ever shop at the market?

No, *I usually / never* go there. It's too busy.

2 How often do you go shopping?

Oh, I go every Saturday and Wednesday – so about *every week / twice a week*.

3 Do you want to go shopping tomorrow?

No / Sure! Let's go in the afternoon.

4 Where do you like to shop?

I usually / never go to the shopping centre near my office.

5 Why do you like shopping at Palm Mali?

Well, they *often / hardly* ever have great sales there.

6 Answer the questions in your own words.

1 How often do you go shopping?

2 Where do you usually go shopping?

3 Do you ever go to concerts?



2.2

I never make a shopping list

GRAMMAR Adverbs and expressions of frequency

1 Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- 1 I *always* / *hardly ever* buy music online. I prefer to see bands perform live.
- 2 We shop at the local market once a week / *every day*, on Saturday.
- 3 I often / *never* go into the city at weekends. Probably once or twice a month.
- 4 They *rarely* / *always* do their food shopping online. They don't have time to go shopping.
- 5 I *never* / sometimes buy fair-trade coffee but not every week. It's very expensive.
- 6 I *usually* / *always* have a sandwich for lunch at work, but on Friday we go to a café.

2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 to / weekends / I / the local market / go / usually / at

.....

- 2 very / buy / often / don't / expensive clothes / I

.....

- 3 once / I / about / a week / take / a taxi

.....

- 4 do / rarely / I / my food shopping / online

.....

- 5 every / go / a café / I / lunch / for / day / to

.....

- 6 with / play / Sunday / I / football / my friends / every

.....

3 Change the sentences in Exercise 2 so that they are true for you.

- 1 I *never go to the local market at weekends*.

2

3

4

5

6

LANGUAGE FOCUS Talking about habits and routines

4 Read the sentences. Are they correct? Put a ✓ or X.

- 1 Do ever you shop on Market Street? ☐

- 2 I rarely go shopping at Pacific Mall. ☐

- 3 When often do you buy shoes? ☐

- 4 I hardly get a haircut ever. ☐

- 5 Do they ever buy books? ☐

- 5 Change the incorrect sentences in Exercise 4 so they are correct.
- 6  7 Listen to a survey about shopping habits. Circle the correct responses.
- 1 a Yes, I sometimes shop online.
b I go shopping every week.
 - 2 a No, I never buy it.
b I go to a shopping centre about twice a month.
 - 3 a Yes, I buy them every week.
b I rarely go shopping.
 - 4 a I never go shopping with them.
b I buy some every week.

PRONUNCIATION Word stress

- 7  8 In words with more than one syllable, one of the syllables usually sounds stronger. This is called stress. Listen to the examples and repeat.

For most two-syllable nouns, we stress the first syllable:

cof / fee **mu** / sic **make** / up

For most two-syllable verbs, we stress the second syllable:

be / **lieve** de / **cide** sug / **gest**

- 8  9 Complete the table using these words. Then listen and check your answers.

buy	cost	habit	money	outfit
pay	petrol	shop	shopping	spending

One syllable	Two syllables

- 9  10 Underline the stressed syllables in the words in **bold**. Then listen and check your answers.

- 1 I love the **colour** of that dress.
- 2 I came to **collect** my money.
- 3 I'm going to get a **haircut**.
- 4 I like your **jacket**.
- 5 Let's **discuss** the problem.
- 6 Do you like the **concerts**?

2.3 Think before you shop

READING

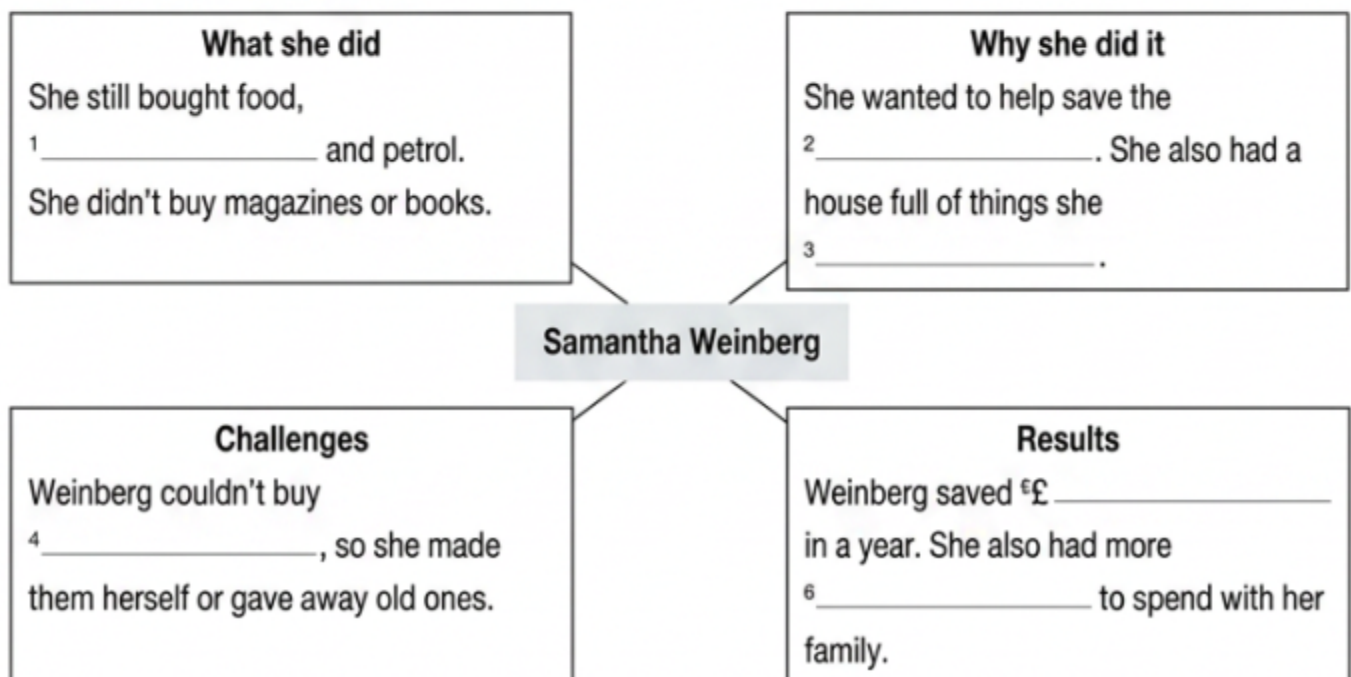
A year without spending

- I**n 2012, British writer Samantha Weinberg was worried about the environment, so she decided to do something to help. She decided to stop shopping for one year. She only bought products she really needed, such as food, toiletries and petrol for her car. She recycled or bought everything else second-hand. This meant that she couldn't buy things like magazines, books or toys for her children.
- At first, Weinberg stopped shopping because she wanted to help the environment. However, as she started looking for things to recycle, she discovered her house was full of stuff she had bought long ago but never used. She decided to donate these things to charity or swap them for more useful things. It also made her realize that she shopped out of habit, rather than because she needed something.
- Weinberg faced many challenges during that year. For example, she couldn't buy birthday gifts for her family or friends. Instead of not giving gifts, she made them herself, or gave away old presents that her family never used.
- Weinberg managed to save £5,000 at the end of that year. She also realized that not shopping meant she had more free time. She could now spend more time with the people who mattered most to her – her friends and family.

- Read the article. Circle the correct options to complete the summary.

The article is about a woman who ¹*gave up shopping / worked for a charity* for one ²*year / month* because she wanted to ³*help the environment / save money*.

- Complete the word map using information from the text.



LISTENING

3  11 Listen. Circle the best title for the talk.

- a Spending too much money b The importance of shopping c Saving the environment

4  11 Listen again. Tick (✓) the statements you think the speaker would agree with.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 People should spend less on shopping. | ☐ |
| 2 Shopping creates jobs. | ☐ |
| 3 The Buy Nothing New Year movement is a bad idea. | ☐ |
| 4 Shopping is bad for the economy. | ☐ |
| 5 Shopping has more benefits than disadvantages. | ☐ |

5 Circle the statement you most agree with. Give a reason for your answer.

- a Everyone should shop less.
b We should spend more on shopping.
c Buy Nothing New Year won't make a difference.
-

WORD FOCUS *for*

6 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Always buying new things is bad | a your health and hygiene. |
| 2 I'm looking for | b for a charity that helps poor people. |
| 3 I don't think I could live for | c a good book to take on holiday. |
| 4 It's OK to buy things you need for | d for food in the local market. |
| 5 I want to work | e the economy. |
| 6 Shopping is good for | f for the environment and your wallet! |
| 7 I love shopping | g for myself. |
| 8 I want to try the 'buy nothing' challenge | h one day without buying anything new! |

7 Complete the sentences with these phrases.

bad for for myself for one month looking for need for shopping for

- 1 Throwing away plastic bottles is _____ the environment.
2 We're _____ the fair-trade products. Where are they?
3 I want to try playing the guitar _____.
4 Have you bought everything you _____ your holiday?
5 I think I could buy nothing new _____.
6 I go _____ second-hand clothes every weekend.

2.4

Wearing nothing new

▶ Graham Hill: Less stuff, more happiness

Graham Hill got rid of most of his stuff in an attempt to save money and become happier. He suggests three changes. First, throw away stuff you don't use. Second, buy smaller products (e.g. e-books not paper books). Third, buy things with more than one use (e.g. a table that becomes a bed).

▶ Benjamin Wallace: The price of happiness

Benjamin Wallace wanted to know if expensive things make us happy. So he tried the world's most expensive products. Did they make him happy? Not really. And nobody noticed his things anyway. He argues that expensive things – while nice to have – don't make us as happy as we think they will.

▶ Michael Norton: How to buy happiness

Michael Norton thinks that money can make us happy. He says that what's important is how you spend the money. Spending money on yourself doesn't make you happier – lottery winners often become less happy and lose their money. But spending money on other people or giving to charity can make you happier.

TED TALKS

1 Read the descriptions of three TED Talks above. In your opinion, which is the best title for this playlist, a, b or c?

- a Does money equal happiness?
- b Getting rich the easy way
- c Hard work makes you happy

2 Read the TED playlist again and complete the table.

Speaker	Main idea	Example	Advice
Graham Hill	Having fewer things makes our lives better.	He got rid of most of his 1 _____.	2 _____ stuff you don't use, buy 3 _____ products and buy things with more than 4 _____.
Benjamin Wallace	The world's most 5 _____ products don't really make us happy.	No one noticed his expensive 6 _____.	Expensive things won't always make you happy.
Michael Norton	To buy happiness, spend money on 7 _____.	People who win the lottery often become unhappy.	Spending money on yourself 8 _____ make you happier.

3 Complete the sentences with the highlighted words from the TED playlist.

- 1 _____ is another word for things.
- 2 A _____ is an organization that gives help to people who need it.
- 3 To play the _____, you choose numbers and buy a ticket.

4 Which talk would you most like to see? Why? Watch the talk at TED.com.

WRITING Sharing information online

- 1 Read the social media post about a shop. What four things does the shop sell?

Write one paragraph.
Start by saying what
the shop is called.

Side Two

★★★★

Think of one or two
good points about
the shop.

I think Side Two is an excellent music shop. You really should visit it. I go there every weekend to look around and see what's new. They sell loads of second-hand CDs, records and music magazines. They also sell some great comic books. I really like the staff at Side Two. They're always helpful.

Say how often you
visit the shop.

Remember to use words
like *always*, *usually* and
sometimes.

- 2 Write a social media post about a shop or market you like to visit.
Answer the questions to plan your post.

1 What is the shop / market called?

2 How often do you go there?

3 What does the shop / market sell?

4 What do you like about the shop / market?

- 3 Write your post. Then complete the checklist.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Did you use correct spelling and punctuation? | ☐ |
| Did you use some new words from this unit? | ☐ |
| Did you say what is good about the shop / market? | ☐ |
| Did you use words like <i>always</i> , <i>usually</i> and <i>sometimes</i> ? | ☐ |