

Do you think that's true?

- Attitudes to shopping have changed a lot over the years.
- Before 1970s it wasn't usual for men to buy their own clothes, instead their wives / girlfriends / mothers used to do all the shopping.
- Some men shops used to have a 'shopping girlfriend' service. These girls had to do shopping with men and help them choose clothes.
- In the past there used to be a lot of skin care products for men.



2 a **CD3** → 15 Listen to an interview with Michael Brett about his radio programme, *Shopping Now and Then*. Put the things he talks about in order.

- a skincare products for men
- b Selfridges department store
- c a shopping girlfriend
- d food shopping in the 1970s
- e shopping online

b Listen again. Fill in the gaps in these sentences.

- 1 London's first department store opened in _____.
- 2 It used to have a special room only for _____.
- 3 In the 1970s most married men never used to do the shopping.
- 4 'Shopping girlfriends' used to help men choose _____.
- 5 _____ years ago you didn't use to see skincare products for men.

c How have shopping trends changed in your country? What do you think will happen in the future?

HELP WITH GRAMMAR *used to*

a Look at sentences 2–4 in 2b. Then choose the correct words in the rules.

- We use *used to* to talk about *present/past* habits and repeated actions.
- We *can/can't* use *used to* with state verbs (*be, like, have, want*, etc.).
- After *used to* we use *the infinitive/verb+ing*.

b Look at sentence 1 in **2b**. Why can't we use *used to* in this sentence?

c Look at sentence 5 in **2b**. How do we make the negative of *used to*?

d Make questions with these words. What are the positive and negative short answers for question 1?

1 do / women / use to / all the shopping / Did ?

2 single men / do / did / What / use to ?

HELP WITH LISTENING

used to

a **CD3** 16 Listen to these sentences. Notice how we say the positive, negative and question forms of *used to*.

It used to /ju:sta/ have a special room.

Men didn't use to /ju:stə/ have anything like that.

What did single men use to /ju:stə/ do?

b CD3 17 Listen and write five sentences. You will hear each sentence twice.

5 a Read sentences 1–8 about shopping in the UK in the 1930s. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *used to* and these verbs.

close not give drink not sell

- 1 Shops used to close on Sundays.
- 2 Shops sell frozen food.
- 3 Most people drink tea not coffee.
- 4 Shops give you plastic bags.

buy not be take not have

5 There are any supermarkets.

6 People eat food every day.

7 People use credit cards.

8 People always buy their own shopping.

HELP WITH VOCABULARY Words with *some-*, *any-*, *no-* and *every-* (*somebody*, *anything*, etc.)

a Look at these sentences from the interview. Which words in bold talk about: people? places? things?

Somebody bought their clothes for them.

Men didn't use to have *anything* like that.

Nobody's surprised any more.

Now you can buy them *everywhere*.

b Fill in the gaps in the table.

	<i>some-</i>	<i>any-</i>	<i>no-</i>	<i>every-</i>
people	<i>somebody</i>		<i>nobody</i>	
places				<i>everywhere</i>
things		<i>anything</i>		

TIP • We also say *someone*, *anyone*, *no one* and *everyone* for people.

c Fill in the gaps in these rules with *positive*, *negative* and *questions*.

- We usually use *somebody*, *someone*, *somewhere* and *something* in sentences.
- We usually use *anybody*, *anyone*, *anywhere* and *anything* in sentences and

a Choose the correct words in these sentences.

- 1 Anybody/Nobody used to buy food in supermarkets.
- 2 You could buy fresh fruit everywhere/nowhere.
- 3 Everything/Something used to cost less than it does now.
- 4 There didn't use to be nothing/anything to do at the weekends.
- 5 You couldn't travel anywhere/somewhere by plane.

Get ready ... Get it right!

Tick all the things you used to do when you were ten years old.

Then think of three more things you used to do.

- spend hours playing video games/reading
- have a favourite toy/TV programme
- put posters of pop stars/footballers on my bedroom wall
- be quite shy/moody/selfish
- get into trouble with my parents/the teachers
- be good or bad at maths/languages
- play on my own/play with my friends a lot
- study very hard/do sports at school