

## UNIT 8: Shopping

Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s):

- All the **items** have fixed prices on their price tag.  
A. clothes      B. drinks      C. food      D. goods
- I will go to the convenience **store** near the company to buy some food.  
A. shop      B. hotel      C. villa      D. restaurant
- Farmers' markets are a **traditional** way of selling home-made products.  
A. common      B. convenient      C. awesome      D. interesting
- She paid a higher amount than usual for the new shoes. She doesn't know how to **bargain**.  
A. sell      B. drive      C. haggle      D. dance
- Most mothers love shopping at the **discount** shops because they offer lower prices on all products.  
A. increase      B. reduction      C. agreement      D. extension

Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s):

- One **disadvantage** of online shopping is the inability to physically inspect or try on the items before purchasing.  
A. cons      B. demerit      C. benefit      D. drawback
- She made a **complaint** to the store manager about the rude behaviour of the salesperson.  
A. compliment      B. apology      C. refusal      D. proposal
- The store decided to **reduce** the prices of summer clothing to attract more customers.  
A. increase      B. decrease      C. diminish      D. cut down
- In some traditional markets, haggling is common as there is no **fixed** price for the goods.  
A. once      B. set      C. arrange      D. flexible
- The colourful window display of the store helped **attract** the attention of passers-by.  
A. draw      B. appeal      C. ignore      D. pay

Circle the correct options in brackets.

- She lives next door but we (rarely see/ see rarely) her.
- Her husband (sometimes goes/ goes sometimes) to the bar in the evening.
- We (always are/ are always) at home on holidays.
- Lan (frequently doesn't play/ doesn't frequently play) basketball.

5. They (hardly ever go/ go hardly ever) swimming.
6. My personal doctor checks my health (hardly/ regularly).
7. My friend and I take vacations together quite (never/ frequently).
8. What does Mai (often do/ do often) at break time?
9. (Do often you shop/ Do you often shop) online?
10. (Does occasionally Tom visits/ Does Tom occasionally visits) his grandmother?

**Listen to the short talk twice and circle the correct answer to each of the following questions:**

1. What is the name of the brand of the blouse that Maribel bought?

A. Ray Donovan      B. Ray Charles  
C. Ray Ban      D. Ray Nichols

2. What did Maribel do before she noticed the problem with the blouse?

A. She wore it once and it ripped.      B. She washed it once and it shrunk.  
C. She ironed it once and it burned.      D. She dyed it once and it faded.

3. What did Maribel ask for as a solution to the problem?

A. She asked for a refund.      B. She asked for an exchange.  
C. She asked for a discount.      D. She asked for a repair.

4. What was the assistant's response to Maribel's request?

A. He agreed to give her a refund.      B. He offered to give her a voucher.  
C. He refused to give her a refund.      D. He suggested to give her a different blouse.

5. What did the assistant blame for the problem with the blouse?

A. Maribel's washing machine      B. Maribel's washing instructions  
C. Maribel's washing detergent      D. Maribel's washing temperature

### Listen and choose F for False or T for True.

1. The speaker loves shopping.  
A. True      B. False
2. The speaker prefers window shopping to buying things.  
A. True      B. False
3. The speaker likes to shop in the morning on weekdays.  
A. True      B. False
4. The speaker thinks that Saturday afternoon is the best time to go shopping.  
A. True      B. False
5. The speaker enjoys online shopping.  
A. True      B. False

**Read and circle the letter A, B, C, or D.**

The most important (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that influences a person to go shopping is the needs or wants of the individual or people related (2) \_\_\_\_\_ him/ her. For example, everyone goes to the mall to buy basic necessities like food, clothes, health supplies and others. Irrespective of the age being 16 or 60, the person will have to go to the shop or buy it only. They will shop less if they have less mouth to feed and shop more if the number of dependents is (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Secondly, a person cannot purchase anything (4) \_\_\_\_\_ he/ she has the monetary means to do so. This means that if one has more money, one will spend equally on luxury items and fundamental needs. On the other hand, a person with less (5) \_\_\_\_\_ stability will focus more on vital merchandise.

1. A. effect	B. factor	C. reaction	D. person
2. A. to	B. with	C. about	D. within
3. A. least	B. less	C. many	D. more
4. A. when	B. if	C. unless	D. whether
5. A. finance	B. financial	C. financials	D. financially

If you have some favourite stores or online retailers, you may already have their shopping apps on your phone. Or, you might (1) \_\_\_an app to get a discount on your first purchase with a business, or early access to sales. Some shopping apps do several things. They might let you store a shopping list and will send you sale alerts, (2) \_\_\_codes, coupons, special promotions, or other rewards based on how much you (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

When you set up your profile or buy something with a shopping app for the first time, it will likely ask you to link or store your (4) \_\_\_\_\_information. Some apps charge your credit or debit card or your bank account each time you buy something. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ apps let you store value with the app and spend down the stored value every time you buy something. Before you install an app, check its description or user agreement to see if it tells you how the payment system works and what to do if there is a(n) billing problem.

1. A. upload	B. download	C. report	D. uninstall
2. A. password	B. recovery	C. account	D. discount
3. A. buy	B. make	C. sell	D. take
4. A. paid	B. payment	C. paying	D. payer
5. A. Other	B. Another	C. Others	D. One another