

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.

- skincare products for men
- Selfridges department store
- a shopping girlfriend
- food shopping in the 1970s
- 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:stə/ 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 _____ frozen food.
- 3 Most people _____ tea not coffee.
- 4 Shops _____ you plastic bags.

buy not be take not have

- 5 There _____ any supermarkets.
- 6 People _____ food every day.
- 7 People _____ credit cards.
- 8 People always _____ their own shopping bags.

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