Unit 5: Exercise 1

Look at the words in the table. Which words can you add to them to make new words? Use the words in the box.

Bag	foot	manager	online	department	convenience	keeper
trolley	assistant	mens	basket	sports		

Shop….	Shopping…

-wear	…store

Unit 5: Exercise 2

Complete the descriptions. Use the words in the box.

DIY store	bakery	bookshop	butcher's	chemist's	greengrocer's
Newsagent's	travel agency				

1. You can buy meat in a _____
2. You can buy bread and cakes in a _____
3. You buy books in a _____
4. You buy newspapers and magazines in a _____
5. You book a holiday in a _____
6. You buy fruit and vegetables in a _____
7. You buy things to help you build and fix things around the house in a _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8. You get medicines in a _____

Unit 5: Exercise 3

Choose the correct words to complete the story.

The department store in my town was having a discount /sale/sell last week – everything was 25% cheaper than usual. So I went to find some bargains/discount/sell . I love buying things that are cheaper than they should be.
In the footwear and bags department, I found a lovely bag, with a 40% discount/off/sale . It had a two-year fitting room/guarantee/receipt , so I could get my money back if it broke.
Then I went to the womenswear department and found some nice trousers on discounts/refund/special offer . They were 50% of the normal price. I wanted to go to the fitting room/queue/till to try them on, but there was a long bargain/queue/sale – there were about ten other people waiting – and I didn't want to wait. So I went to the cash machine/fitting room/till and paid for everything.
When I got home, I tried the trousers on. They were the right size, but they didn't fit/pass/suit me at all – they looked terrible on me. So I decided to take them back and ask for a receipt/refund/return . But I couldn't find my footwear/receipt/shopping bag , so the shop assistant said he couldn't give me my money back. Next time, I'll be more careful when I shop at the sales.

Unit 5: Exercise 4

Complete the phrases. Use the words in the box.

Book	Eat	Go	Meet	Spend	Take	Try	Watch

1. _____ up with friends.
2. _____ bowling.
3. _____ out some money from a cash machine.
4. _____ a film.
5. _____ fast food.
6. _____ on some clothes to see if they fit you.
7. _____ a holiday.
8. _____ money.

Unit 5: Exercise 5

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read the conversations. Then choose the correct reason for Speaker B using *will* + infinitive or *going to* + infinitive each time. The first one has been done for you.

1. **A:** Hmm, it's a lovely jumper, but I can't buy it today. I haven't got enough money.
B: That's OK. I'**ll** lend you the money. How much do you need?

- We often use *will* to make a decision while we're speaking, or to ask another person for a decision.
- We often use *will* to make a prediction (= a guess about the future) based on our own opinions.
- We often use *will* to make a promise to another person.
- We often use *will* to offer help to another person, or to ask for help.

2. **A:** These trainers are quite expensive. Are you sure you need them?
B: Yes, Mum. Don't worry – I'**ll** wear them every day. Trust me!

- We often use *will* to make a decision while we're speaking, or to ask another person for a decision.
- We often use *will* to make a prediction (= a guess about the future) based on our own opinions.
- We often use *will* to make a promise to another person.
- We often use *will* to offer help to another person, or to ask for help.

3. **A:** I'm sorry, but we don't accept credit cards at this till.
B: Really? OK, I'**ll** pay by cash.

- We often use *will* to make a decision while we're speaking, or to ask another person for a decision.
- We often use *will* to make a prediction (= a guess about the future) based on our own opinions.
- We often use *will* to make a promise to another person.
- We often use *will* to offer help to another person, or to ask for help.

4. **A:** This phone looks great, and it's really cheap.
B: Yes, a bit too cheap. I'm worried that it'**ll** stop working after a few weeks.

- We often use *will* to make a decision while we're speaking, or to ask another person for a decision.
- We often use *will* to make a prediction (= a guess about the future) based on our own opinions.
- We often use *will* to make a promise to another person.
- We often use *will* to offer help to another person, or to ask for help.

5. **A:** Have you booked your holiday yet?
B: Yes, we've just been to the travel agency and bought our tickets. We're **going to** go to Thailand.

- We often use *going to* to make a prediction based on what we know or can see.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- We often use *going to* to talk about plans and decisions that we made earlier.

6. **A:** Can we go home soon? I'm bored.
B: I want to try on this blouse, but there's a long queue for the fitting rooms. It's **going to** be at least half an hour before we can go home.

- We often use *going to* to make a prediction based on what we know or can see.
- We often use *going to* to talk about plans and decisions that we made earlier.

Unit 5: Exercise 6

Read the conversations and correct Speaker B's answers by using the correct form of *will* + infinitive. Use contractions where possible (e.g. *he'll*). The first one has been done for you.

1. **A:** Look what I've found. A lovely shirt for you. Do you want to see if it fits you?
B: OK, ~~I try~~ **I'll try** it on.

2. A: The lift's broken.
B: OK, I take the stairs.

3. **A:** Wow, I can't believe I've bought so much today!
B: How do you get home with all those bags?

4. **A:** Can I tell you a secret? My 'expensive' dress was actually really cheap. I only paid £10 for it.
B: Wow! Don't worry. I don't tell anyone.

5. **A:** I ordered some books online yesterday, but they haven't arrived yet.
B: Don't worry. They probably arrive next week.

6. **A:** You should take those shoes back if they don't fit and ask for a refund.
B: I know, but I'm a bit nervous. Do you come with me?

7. **A:** Can you wait here? I just need to go to a few shops.
B: OK. Are you long?

8. **A:** I don't want to go to the shopping centre tomorrow. It's always really crowded.
B: Don't worry. It isn't be crowded tomorrow morning.

Unit 5: Exercise 7

Put the words in the correct order to complete the sentences and questions.

It'll	think	expensive	I	quite	be	

1. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ .

LIVEWORKSHEETS

You'll think film enjoy the Do you

2. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ?

We'll stay I think don't long

3. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ .

Think cost How it'll do you much

4. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ?

Need think I'll a I trolley

5. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ .

To think don't need I you'll pay

6. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ .

Do think go you shopping we'll When again

7. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ?

There'll many you people think Do be

8. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ?

Unit 5: Exercise 8

Complete the conversation with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Use *going to* + infinitive in all your answers. Use contractions where possible (e.g. *isn't*).

A: Hurry up! You need to decide. The _____ in a minute. (shop / close)
Which laptop _____ ? (you / buy)
B: _____ one here. (I / not / buy)
A: Why not? Your old laptop's broken and you've got a business trip next week. _____ one when you're away. (you / need)
B: I know, but _____ a new laptop online instead. (I / get)
A: Well, don't forget your flight's on Monday morning, so that doesn't leave you a lot of

LIVEWORKSHEETS

time.
B: Don't worry. _____ it tonight. (I / order) It won't take more than three days to arrive.
A: _____ pretty stupid at your business meeting next week if you don't get your new laptop by then. (you / feel)
B: Don't worry. It'll be fine.

Unit 5: Exercise 9

Read the information. Then choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

- We often use *will* to make a decision while we're speaking, or to ask another person for a decision.
- We often use *will* to make a prediction (= a guess about the future) based on our own opinions.
- We often use *will* to make a promise to another person.
- We often use *will* to offer help to another person, or to ask for help.
- We often use *going to* to talk about plans and decisions. Often the plan/decision has already been made.
- We often use *going to* to make a prediction based on what we know or can see.

1. This laptop comes with a five-year guarantee. That means that if it stops working in the next five years, you're going to/you'll get your money back.
2. I've just bought some new running shoes because I'm going to/I'll start running every day from tomorrow.
3. Oh no! We've spent too long in the shops. We're going to/We'll miss the last bus home. Look – it's leaving now.
4. We aren't going to/won't buy anything. We didn't bring any money. We only came here to do some window-shopping.
5. **A:** What are you going to have for lunch?
   B: I'm going to/I'll have a burger. I haven't had one for ages.
6. **A:** We've just bought our wedding rings.
   B: Really? When are you going to/will you get married?
7. **A:** I can't carry all these bags. Are you going to /Will you help me, please?
   B: Yes, of course.

Unit 5: Exercise 10

Do the advantages of online shopping outweigh the disadvantages? Choose the best words to complete the student's answer.

In my view, the main advantage/disadvantage/positive aspects of online shopping is that it is convenient – you can buy things in your own home, at any time of day or night. Another benefit/drawback/negative aspects is that online stores are often cheaper than traditional

LIVEWORKSHEETS

shops. All things considered/Moreover/Overall , they usually have a wider range of sizes and colours.

However, there are also some important advantages/benefits/drawbacks to online shopping. For one thing /Overall/Personally , you have to wait a few days, or even weeks, for your shopping to arrive. However /In my view/What's more , you can't try on clothes before buying them. Because/However/In addition , you sometimes need to pay extra for postage. Many online shops do try to deal with/suffer/outweigh the disadvantages by offering free delivery for any clothes that you want to return, for example.

For instance/Overall/So , I believe the benefits of online shopping deal with/outweigh/suffer the disadvantages.

LIVEWORKSHEETS