UNIT 5
CONSUMERISM

A. VOCABULARY

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

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 _____
8. You get medicines in a _____

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.

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.

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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.

B. GRAMMAR

Exercise 1. 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.
   - 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.

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Exercise 2. 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.

Exercise 3. Put the words in the correct order to complete the sentences and questions.

1	Be	quite	it'll	expensive	I	think	.

➔ I think it'll be quite expensive.

2	film	you	the	think	you'll	Do	enjoy?	.

➔ Do you think you'll enjoy the film?

3	think	stay	we'll	long	I	don't	.

➔ I don't think we'll stay long.

4	do	think	How	it'll	cost	much	you	?

➔ How much do you think it'll cost you?

5	I	trolley	a	need	I'll	think	.

➔ I think I'll need a trolley.

6	I	pay	think	to	don't	need	you'll	.

➔ I don't think you'll need to pay.

7	we'll	you	go	do	think	again	When	?

➔ When do you think we'll go shopping again?

8	you	many	people	be	think	there'll	Do?

➔ Do you think there'll be many people?

Exercise 4. 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*)

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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 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.

Exercise 5. 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 offer help to another person, or to ask for help.
- We often use *going 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.

Exercise 6. 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 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.

C. READING

Exercise 1. In this unit, you will do IELTS Reading matching heading tasks and read a text on the topic of family history (also called *ancestry*).
What vocabulary do you already know on the topic of ancestry? Match the words with their definitions.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The people of Konso, who grow their crops on terraces they have dug into the sides of mountains, are famous for hard work. In the village of Orbesho, residents even constructed a road themselves so that drilling machinery could come in. Last summer, their pump, installed by the river, was being motorised to push its water to a newly built reservoir on top of a nearby mountain. From there, gravity will carry it down in pipes to villages on the other side of the mountain. Residents of those villages have each given some money to help fund the project. They have made concrete and collected stones for the structures. Now they are digging trenches to lay pipes. If all goes well, Aylito Binayo will have a tap with safe water just a three-minute walk from her front door.

adapted from National Geographic magazine

Questions 1-6

The reading passage has six paragraphs, ***A-F****.*
Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

	List of Headings
i	*Why some plans have failed*
ii	*A rural and urban problem*
iii	*A possible success*
iv	*Explaining a new management style*
v	*Some relevant statistics*
vi	*A regular trip for some people*
vii	*Treating people for disease*
viii	*How water can change people's lives*

1. Paragraph A_____
2. Paragraph B_____
3. Paragraph C_____
4. Paragraph D_____
5. Paragraph E_____
6. Paragraph F_____

Questions 7-11

Complete the sentences below.
Choose ***NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER*** *from the passage for each answer.*

7. The water levels in the Toiro River are falling because of ……

8. Globally, the number of people who die each year as a result of using dirty water is ……

9. When families have clean water, they can spend more time growing ……

10. Specialist knowledge and equipment are needed to dig ……

11. WaterAid uses a dam made of…….. to capture rainwater.

Questions 12-13

Choose ***TWO*** *letters,* ***A-E****.*
Which ***TWO*** *of these activities were performed by the villagers of Orbesho?*

A building a transport route
B digging a reservoir
C gathering building materials
D making pipes
E fitting taps

D. LISTENING

Exercise 1. In this unit, you will learn about Section 1 of the IELTS Listening test and practise the skills you need to answer five-option multiple-choice questions. The topic of this unit is libraries. Read the information. Then read the sentences from different conversations and decide who is speaking. Choose the correct answers.

In IELTS Listening test, section 1 the conversation is always with two speaker, and five – option multiple choice questions may test your ability to understand specific details (e.g. the health benefits of doing yoga or times when you can visit a local gym) or the main ideas or opinions you hear (e.g. I think yoga is a better form of exercise than lifting weights).

When you listen to the conversation, it is useful to understand the roles of each speaker (e.g. teacher and student or shop assistant and customer).

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A an architect
B a library assistant
C a member of the library
D a computer specialist
E a local journalist

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1. I'm writing an article about the library for the local newspaper. _____
2. I've got my library card with me. I'm interested in science fiction, mainly. _____
3. What I like best is ordering new books and recommending them to people. _____
4. I designed the new library. _____
5. I'm working on a new piece of software for the library._____

Exercise 2. Read the information. Then listen to the recording and answer the question. Choose two letters, A–E. ***(Track 5.1)***

In an IELTS five- options multiple choice question:

- There will be five options (A – E) to choose from
- You will always be asked to choose TWO of these five options
- The options will not be in the same order that they appear in the conversation (i.e. if the first option in a list of buildings is A library , the speaker may not mention a library until the middle or the end of their conversation).

*Which **TWO** people are taking part in the conversation about the new library?*

- ☐ **A** an architect
- ☐ **B** a member of the library
- ☐ **C** a library assistant
- ☐ **D** a computer specialist
- ☐ **E** a local journalist

Exercise 3. Listen to the recording and answer the question. Choose the correct letters, A–E (***Track 5.2*****)**

*Which **TWO** services does the library currently offer?*

- ☐ **A** a language-learning class for adults
- ☐ **B** an after-school club for teenagers
- ☐ **C** an evening art class
- ☐ **D** a morning book-discussion group
- ☐ **E** a story-reading session for young children

Exercise 4. Listen to the recording. Choose TWO correct answers (***Track 5.3*****)**

*Which **TWO** things can library users do on the library website?*

- ☐ **A** pay fines for books which are returned late
- ☐ **B** apply to renew a library membership card if one gets lost
- ☐ **C** do searches for books which have become bestsellers
- ☐ **D** comment on books and authors they've read
- ☐ **E** update details of their home address if they want to

Exercise 5. Listen to the conversation and choose TWO letters A-E for each question (1-4). (***Track 5.4*****)**

1. Which TWO reasons does Irina give for visiting the exhibition?

A to meet a friend
B to improve her knowledge
C to buy something

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D to check prices
E to entertain her child

2. Which TWO devices has Irina bought recently?

A a calculator
B a computer
C a camera
D a phone
E a digital recorder

3. What TWO things does Irina like about the building?

A the electric lights
B the space
C the activity
D the ceiling
E the entrance

4. Which TWO problems did Irina have coming to the exhibition?

A driving in heavy traffic
B finding the car park
C parking the car
D waiting to enter the exhibition
E standing outside in the rain

Exercise 6. Listen to the conversation and answer questions 1-6. Choose TWO letters, A-E. (*Track 5.5*)

Questions 1-2
*Which **TWO** criteria will the students use to choose a successful person?*
A. age
B. gender
C. individual talent
D. fame
E. global importance

Questions 3-4
*Which **TWO** things do the students agree to do before they meet again?*
A. write a biography
B. conduct more research
C. find photographs
D. write a talk
E. plan a seminar

Questions 5-6
*Which **TWO** things do the students agree are linked to success?*
A. wealth
B. experience
C. talent
D. effort
E. location

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