

VOCABULARY PRACTICE “SHOPPING, BANKING AND ADVERTISING”

I. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word.

1. What did you _____ your mother for her birthday?
A purchase B buy C acquire
2. Why do we _____ so much money on food?
A spend B buy C sell
3. I'll _____ you a pound to wash my car.
A spend B charge C pay
4. Did you _____ the shoes in the shop before you bought them?
A put on B wear C try on
5. Shop assistant: Can I help you?
Customer: Ye please. I'm _____ the soft furnishings department.
A looking for B wanting C hunting for
6. If the trousers are too small you can take back and _____ them for a larger pair.
A sell back B exchange C replace
7. (Angry customer to shop manager). I'd like to _____ about one of your members of staff.
A moan B groan C complain
8. She _____ her shopping at Mafisbury's every Monday.
A makes B does C goes
9. One of the advantages of shopping there is that their _____ are so low.
A prices B expenses C costs

II. Look at the sentences and choose the shops where the speaker is.

1. I'd like twelve red roses, please. A. a record shop
2. How much is that silver bracelet? B. a department store
3. I need a packet of envelopes and some writing paper. C. a florist's
4. Do you have any photography magazines? D. a stationer's
5. Is this cabinet 17th or 18th century? E. a chemist's
6. Take the escalator to get to menswear. F. a jeweler's
7. Have you got anything for a sore throat? G. an antique shop
8. Do you have the latest album by Coldplay? H. a newsagent's

III. Look at the sentences and decide whether the words and expressions in bold refer to a small amount of money or a large amount of money. Use the dictionary to help you.

1. The shoes in that shop cos a **fortune**.
2. That car was a **rip-off**.
3. He **paid through the nose** for his ticket to Hong Kong.
4. Our local petrol station sells **cut-price petrol**.
5. The repairs to his car cost him **an arm and a leg**.
6. She bought it **for a song** in a flea market.

IV. Look at the sentences and decide if they are true or false.

1. If something is **selling like hot cakes**, not many people are buying it.
2. You spend a lot of money when you go **window shopping**.
3. It's a good idea **to shop around** for the best price before you buy something expensive.
4. If you buy clothes **off the peg**, you have them specially made for you.
5. If you **talk shop**, you discuss your favourite shop with a friend.
6. A **body shop** is a shop which arranges funerals.

V. Check the meaning of the words and use them to complete the text.

branch	cash machine	cheque book	current account	debit card	Internet banking
interest	PIN number	salary	savings account		

I left school in July and got my first job. I immediately opened a _____ and arranged for my _____ to be paid in every month. I also opened a _____ which pays good _____ - about 5% a year. I chose a bank that has a _____ in my town but that also has _____, as I'd like to manage the accounts online. I was given a _____ (though I don't think I'll write many cheques), and a _____, which I can use to pay for things online or over the phone. I also received a four-digit _____ which I have to enter when I withdraw money from a _____.

VI. Match the nouns and verbs with the definitions. (when you write a verb use full infinitive form WITH TO)

NOUNS: banner ad	billboard	brand	consumer	flyer	jingle	logo
pop-up ad	slogan	trailer				
VERBS: to launch			to promote			to purchase

1. A very large board used for advertising –
2. Short clips from a film or TV programme, used to advertise it –
3. To buy –
4. A person who buys things –
5. A short piece of music used in an advert –
6. A small piece of paper used for advertising –
7. A product made by a particular company –
8. A short phrase that is easy to remember, used for advertising –
9. To make people aware of a product or service -
10. An advert that opens in a new window when you visit a website –
11. Symbol or design used by a company to identify it –
12. Long, narrow advertisement on a website –
13. To start selling a new product -