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.

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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.
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?

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- 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!

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- 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.

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- 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.

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- 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.

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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.

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	.

➔ .....

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

➔ .....

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

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➔ ……..

4	do	think	How	it'll	cost	much	you	?

➔ ……..

5	I	trolley	a	need	I'll	think	.

➔ ……

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

➔ ……

7	we'll	you	go	do	think	again	When	?

➔ ……

8	you	many	people	be	think	there'll	Do?

➔ ……

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*)

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

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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 sent

- 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

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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.

B. 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.

a descendant	*a generation*	*a record*	*a relative*	*a will*
an ancestor	*birth certificate*	*family background*		*great - +*
	noun	*run in the family*		

1. a member of your extended family, for example, your aunt or uncle: _____
2. a person who is related to you but lived and died before you were born: _____
3. a person who is related to you and who will live after you in the future (e.g. your grandchildren's children): _____
4. a group of people who are all about the same age: _____
5. the history of your family, for example, where they came from, what jobs they had: _____
6. used with a word for a family member from an older generation (e.g. your mother's grandmother): _____
7. a piece of important information you write on paper or store on a computer: _____
8. a legal document that explains what a person has decided should be done with their money and property after they die: _____
9. a phrase that describes a feature, quality, ability or disease that people from the same family share: _____

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