

# 7 Consumer spending

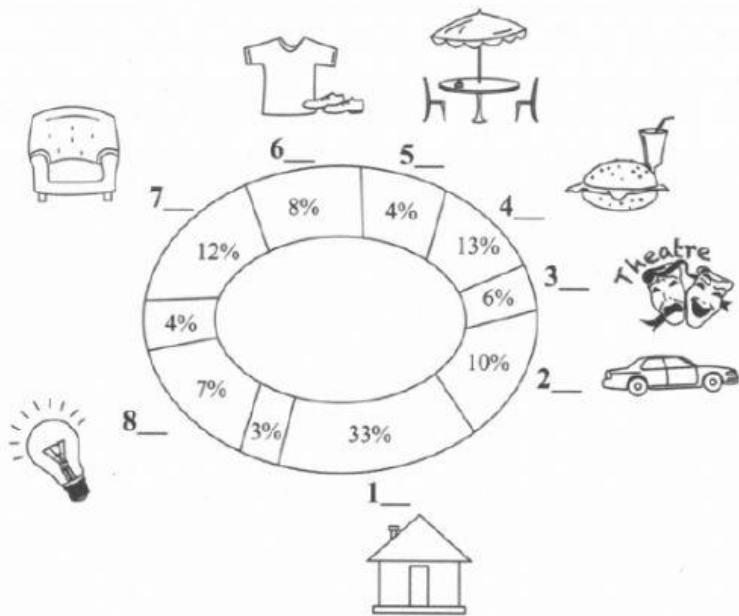
**Aims:** Working with two visual prompts | Making correlations  
Developing supporting examples

## Part 1: Vocabulary



1 Match the expressions a-h to the segments 1-8 of the pie chart below.

a food and drink	e housing
b transportation	f dining out
c clothing and footwear	g utilities
d entertainment	h home furnishings



2 The words below can be paired to form common collocations. Complete the sentences 1-5 on page 57 by choosing one word from each list.

- 1 consumer, goods, disposable, personal, household
- 2 debt, expenditure, income, confidence, services

1 \_\_\_\_\_ is the amount of money left after you have paid for all of the things that you need.

2 Over the last two decades, many people spent more money than they earned, resulting in high levels of \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Spending on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, such as clothing and financial advice has slowed down because of the economic crisis.

4 When people feel more secure in their jobs, \_\_\_\_\_ grows and people begin to spend money more freely.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ is another way of saying the amount of money each domestic unit spends.

3 Replace the words in italics in the sentences 1–6 with the more precise expressions a–f.

a their necessities	d products
b their possessions	e take action
c aspects of	f advantages

1 People often buy *things*, even when they do not need them. \_\_\_\_\_

2 One of the interesting *things about* consumer behaviour is that it is often irrational.  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 People can *do things* to avoid getting into debt. \_\_\_\_\_

4 One of the *good things* about shopping online is the convenience. \_\_\_\_\_

5 Often people's income barely covers the cost of *the things that they need*. \_\_\_\_\_

6 People are often very attached to *the things that they own*. \_\_\_\_\_

4 The following paragraph comes from an essay written in response to the Task 2 question:

*How do people learn to manage their money? Complete the text with the words a–g.*

a on credit	e behaviour
b quantity	f saved
c financial	g costly
d criteria	

Learning by example is one important method. From their early years, children can observe how their parents make (1) \_\_\_\_\_ decisions. They may notice, for example, whether money is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ for (3) \_\_\_\_\_ purchases, or whether purchases are bought (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Children can also see what kinds of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ parents use when choosing what to buy, for instance, whether quality or (6) \_\_\_\_\_ is more important. It is important, therefore, that parents model sensible purchasing (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and explain what they are doing and why. However, in many circumstances, this may not be sufficient.