

## Unit Four

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University of Anbar  
College of Science  
Department of Biology  
Second Year  
English Language

جامعة الانبار  
كلية العلوم  
قسم علوم الحياة  
المرحلة الثانية  
اللغة الانكليزية

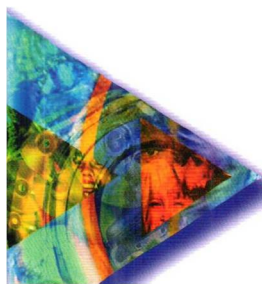
### Lec. 4 (Unit 4)

## Let's go shopping!

مدرس المادة

م.م. يعرب قحطان حميد

Assist. Lec. Yaarub Qahtan Hameed



# 4 Let's go shopping!

*much/many • some/any • a few, a little, a lot of • Articles • Shopping • Prices*

## STARTER



Play the alphabet game with things you can buy. Continue around the class.

- A Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an **a**pple.
- B Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an **a**pple and some **b**read.
- C Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an **a**pple, some **b**read, and a **c**ar.
- D Yesterday ...

## THE WEEKEND SHOP

### Quantity

- 1 Sam and Victor are two students who share a flat. Victor is at the supermarket with the shopping list and is speaking to Sam on his mobile.

**T 4.1** Read and listen to their conversation.

- V** It says here *milk*. How much milk do we need?  
**S** Two litres.  
**V** And eggs? How many eggs?  
**S** A dozen.  
**V** And what about potatoes? How many potatoes?  
**S** A kilo's enough.  
**V** And butter? How much?  
**S** Just one packet.

### GRAMMAR SPOT

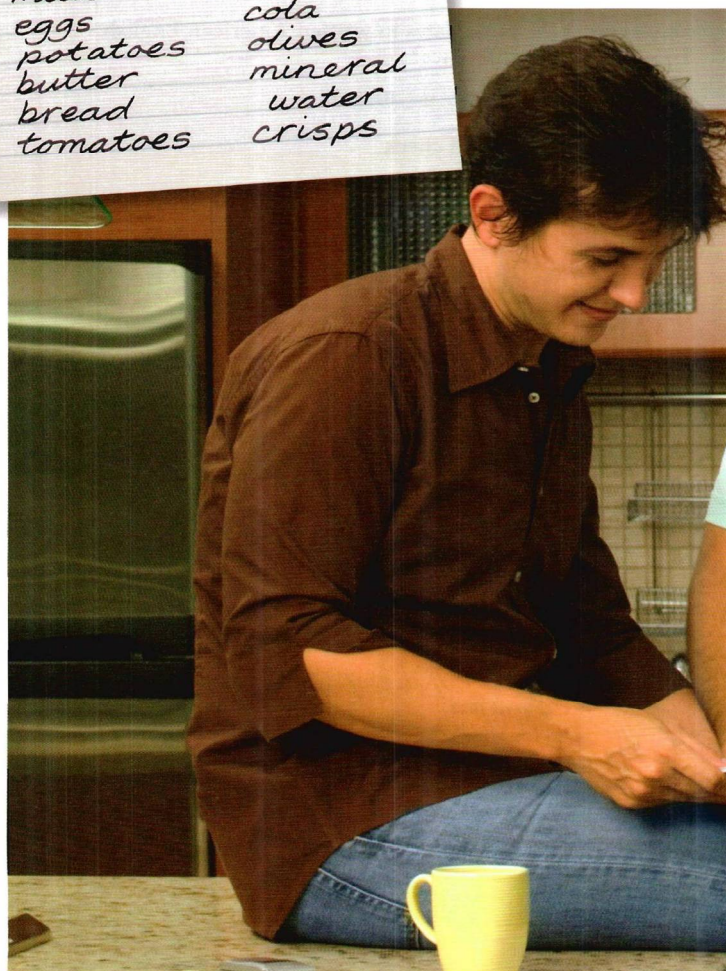
- Can we count milk (one milk, two milks) ?
- Can we count eggs (one egg, two eggs) ?
- When do we say *How much* ... ?
- When do we say *How many* ... ?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.1 p133

- 2 Match these quantities with the shopping list.

- |                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| two large bottles   | six cans                  |
| just one white loaf | half a kilo of black ones |
| 200g of Cheddar     | four big ones             |
| four packets        |                           |

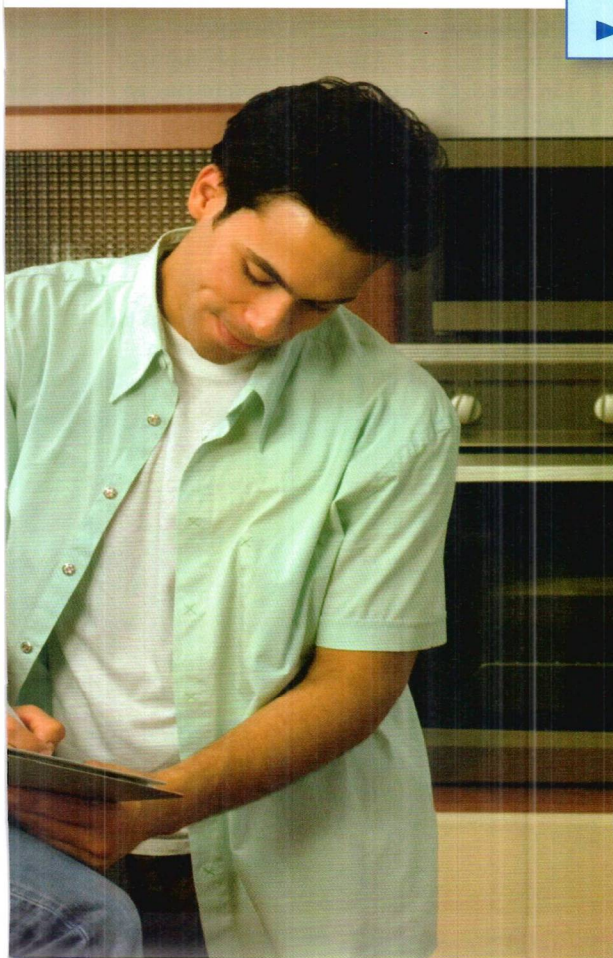
Continue the conversation with a partner.



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3 **T 4.2** Read and listen to the rest of the conversation.

- V** Do we need anything else?  
**S** Let's have a look. We've got some apples, but there aren't any grapes. And there isn't any coffee, but we've got some tea.  
**V** Is there any orange juice left, or did you finish it?  
**S** There's a little, but there isn't much, so we need some more.  
**V** And vegetables? Have we got many vegetables?  
**S** Well, I can see a few carrots, but there aren't many onions. Oh, we need a lot of crisps. My nephews are coming tomorrow!  
**V** OK, lots of crisps, and I'll get some more cola. See you soon!



## GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Find seven count nouns (CNs) and four uncount nouns (UNs) in the conversation.

2 Tick (✓) the correct columns.

We use ...	with CNs	with UNs	in positive sentences	in questions	in negative sentences
some	✓	✓	✓	✓ (sometimes)	✗
any					
much					
many					
a lot/lots of	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
a few					
a little					

3 Look at the forms of *something/someone*, etc. The rules are the same as for *some* and *any*. Find two examples in the conversation in exercise 3.

some	+	thing
any		one/body where

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.1 p133

## PRACTICE

### Discussing grammar

1 Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

- 1 Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ brothers or sisters?
- 2 We don't need \_\_\_\_\_ olive oil.
- 3 Here are \_\_\_\_\_ letters for you.
- 4 I need \_\_\_\_\_ money.
- 5 Is there \_\_\_\_\_ petrol in the car?

2 Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.

- 1 Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ homework?
- 2 We don't need \_\_\_\_\_ eggs. Just half a dozen.
- 3 Is there \_\_\_\_\_ traffic in your city?
- 4 I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ students in this class.
- 5 How \_\_\_\_\_ people live in your house?

3 Complete the sentences with *a little*, *a few*, or *a lot of*.

- 1 I have \_\_\_\_\_ close friends. Two or three.
- 2 He has \_\_\_\_\_ money. He's a millionaire.
- 3 'Do you take sugar in coffee?' 'Just \_\_\_\_\_. Half a spoonful.'
- 4 'Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ books?' 'Hundreds.'
- 5 I'll be ready in \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
- 6 She speaks good French, but only \_\_\_\_\_ Arabic.

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# Unit Four

## Questions and answers

4 Work with a partner. You have different pictures. Take it in turns to ask and answer questions to find the differences. Student A look at the picture below. Student B look at the picture on p129.

Ask about these things.

towels	shaving foam
soap	make-up
toothbrushes	deodorant
toothpaste	perfume/aftershave
shampoo	hairbrushes
toilet paper	

How much ... is there?  
 many ... are there?  
 Have they got any ... ?  
 Is there any ... ?  
 Are there any ... ?

(Yes,) lots/a lot  
 a few/a little

(No,) There isn't  
 aren't any

Student A



## something/someone/somewhere

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

some	+	thing
any		one/body
every		where
no		

- 'Did you meet \_\_\_\_\_ interesting at the conference?'  
 'Yes. I met \_\_\_\_\_ who knows you!'
- 'Ouch! There's \_\_\_\_\_ in my eye!'  
 'Let me look. No, I can't see \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 'Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ exciting for our holidays.'  
 'But we can't go \_\_\_\_\_ that's too expensive.'
- 'I'm so unhappy. \_\_\_\_\_ loves me.'  
 'I know \_\_\_\_\_ who loves you. Me.'
- I lost my glasses. I looked \_\_\_\_\_, but I couldn't find them.
- 'Did you buy \_\_\_\_\_ at the shops?'  
 NO, \_\_\_\_\_. I can't have any money.
- I'm bored. I want \_\_\_\_\_ interesting to read, or \_\_\_\_\_ interesting to talk to, or \_\_\_\_\_ interesting to go.
- It was a great book. \_\_\_\_\_ loved it.

**T 4.3** Listen and check.

## Survey

6 Work in groups. Talk about the good things and bad things about living in your city. Make a list. Compare your list with the class.

### Good things

There are a lot of cafés and restaurants.  
 There are some good shops.  
 We can go on lots of walks.

### Bad things

But we haven't got any good museums.  
 There aren't many ...  
 There's only one ...  
 There isn't anywhere that we can ...

## MY UNCLE'S A SHOPKEEPER

### Articles

- 1 **T 4.4** Look at the picture. Read and listen to the text.
- 2 Answer the questions.
  - 1 Describe the man in the picture?
  - 2 What is his job?
  - 3 Where does he live?
  - 4 What does he sell?
  - 5 How often does he visit his friends?
  - 6 How does he travel to Oxford?

### GRAMMAR SPOT

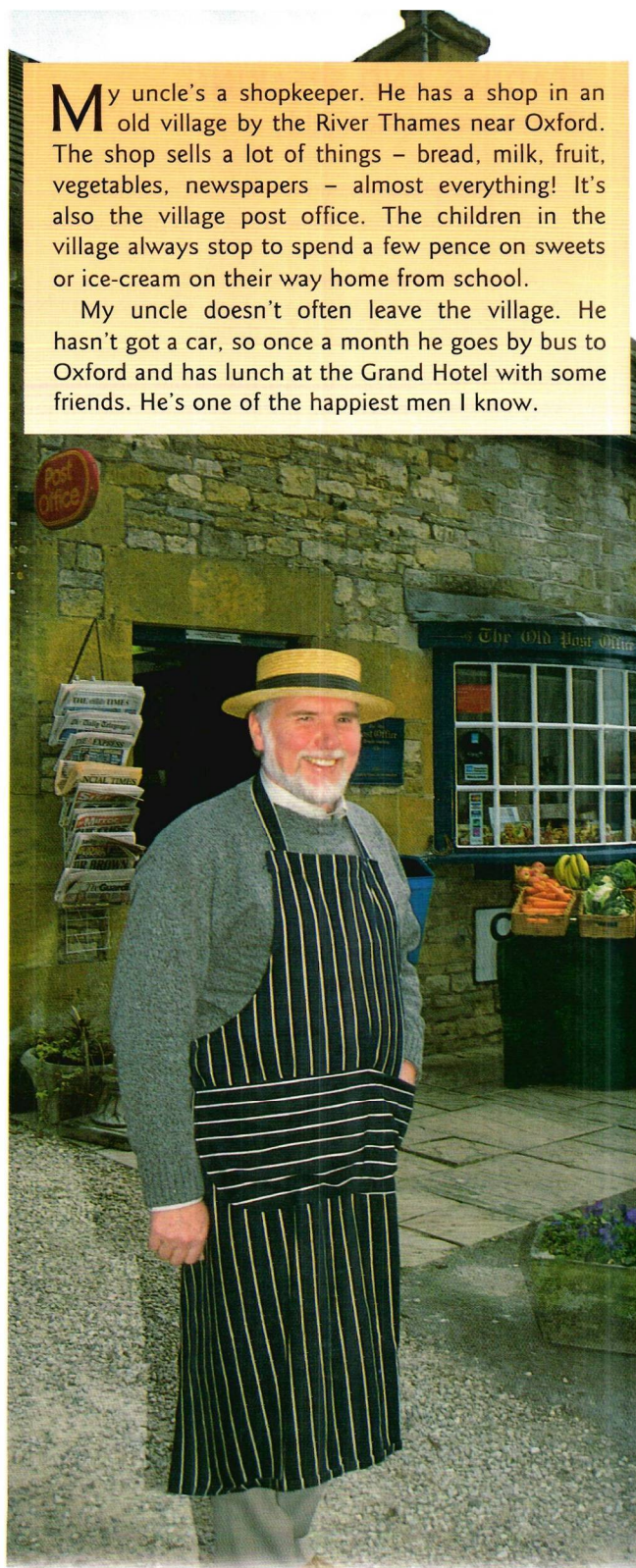
- 1 Find examples of the definite article (*the*) and the indefinite article (*a/an*).  
*a shopkeeper    the River Thames*
- 2 Find examples of when there is no article.  
*Oxford    bread*

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.2 p133

## PRACTICE

### Discussing grammar

- 1 In pairs, find one mistake in each sentence.
  - 1 He's postman, so he has breakfast at 4 a.m.
  - 2 The love is more important than money.
  - 3 I come to the school by bus.
  - 4 I'm reading one good book at the moment.
  - 5 'Where's Jack?' 'In a kitchen.'
  - 6 I live in centre of town, near the hospital.
  - 7 My parents bought the lovely house in the country.
  - 8 I don't eat the bread because I don't like it.
- 2 Complete the sentences with *a/an, the*, or nothing.
  - 1 I have two children, \_\_\_\_ boy and \_\_\_\_ girl.  
\_\_\_\_ boy is twenty-two and \_\_\_\_ girl is nineteen.
  - 2 Mike is \_\_\_\_ soldier in \_\_\_\_ army, and Chloë is at \_\_\_\_ university.
  - 3 My wife goes to \_\_\_\_ work by \_\_\_\_ train. She's \_\_\_\_ accountant. I don't have \_\_\_\_ job. I stay at \_\_\_\_ home and look after \_\_\_\_ children.
  - 4 What \_\_\_\_ lovely day! Why don't we go for \_\_\_\_ picnic in \_\_\_\_ park?
  - 5 'What did you have for \_\_\_\_ lunch?' 'Just \_\_\_\_ sandwich.'



**M**y uncle's a shopkeeper. He has a shop in an old village by the River Thames near Oxford. The shop sells a lot of things – bread, milk, fruit, vegetables, newspapers – almost everything! It's also the village post office. The children in the village always stop to spend a few pence on sweets or ice-cream on their way home from school.

My uncle doesn't often leave the village. He hasn't got a car, so once a month he goes by bus to Oxford and has lunch at the Grand Hotel with some friends. He's one of the happiest men I know.

## READING AND SPEAKING

### Markets around the world

- 1 Look at the pictures and discuss these questions.
  - 1 What is the difference between a shopping centre and a market?
  - 2 Do you ever go shopping in markets?
  - 3 Is there a market where you live? What can you buy there? Can you bargain for things?
- 2 Read the introduction to an article about three markets in very different parts of the world. Why are markets more interesting than shopping centres?

#### Markets around the world

Modern shopping centres, with their global brands and international designer names, look the same all over the world. So if you want to buy goods that are different, visit a market. There you can buy fine products made and grown locally.

- 3 Work in three groups.
  - Group A** Read about Bangkok.
  - Group B** Read about Provence.
  - Group C** Read about Marrakech.
- 4 Answer the questions about your market.
  - 1 Where exactly is the market?
  - 2 What days and times is it open?
  - 3 What food does it sell? Give some examples.
  - 4 What other things does it sell?
  - 5 What do you learn about the people who work there?
  - 6 Describe the market. Find some adjectives.
  - 7 What can you do after the market?
  - 8 What do you learn about the town from the text?
- 5 Find a partner from each of the other two groups. Use the photos to introduce your market. Then compare the three markets, using your answers in exercise 4.

#### What do you think?

Answer the questions with your group.

- Which of the markets would you like to visit most? Why?
- Which do you think is the cheapest / most expensive? Why?
- Have you visited a market in another country? If yes, describe it.
- Close your books and close your eyes. Imagine you are at the market you read about. Tell your partners what you can see.



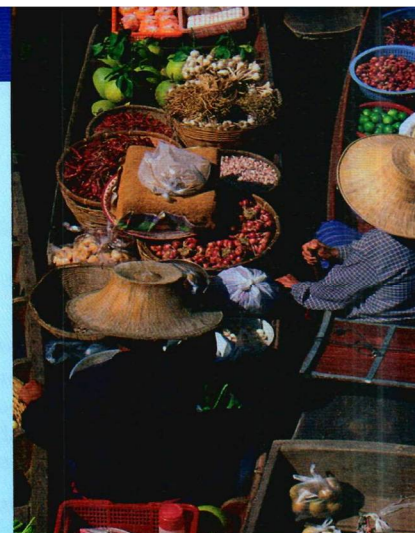
### The floating markets of Bangkok

Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, is a city of contrasts. The tall glass buildings look like any other modern city. But behind them is a place where life hasn't changed for over 100 years – the canals. Built in 1866 by the King of Thailand, these canals are home to many Thai people who still live and work there today. There are four floating markets around Bangkok, and the oldest and most popular is in the town of Damonen Saduak.

This market opens every day from 6.30 a.m. It's best to shop early and go by water taxi. After 9 a.m. the tourist buses arrive, and it's much too busy.

It's a colourful, noisy, fascinating place. Old ladies with huge hats sit in small boats, filled with tropical fruit and vegetables, fresh coconut juice and local food. Did you miss your breakfast? Then just call a seller for a bowl of hot soup. He'll get it from a cooker at the back of his boat!

But the boats don't just sell food. Would you like a traditional hat? A silk dress? A flowered shirt? Then just call and point. After the noise and excitement of the market, continue along the canal. Soon you'll see the wooden houses, orchards, and floating flowers of the canal villages. It's a lovely, peaceful way to finish your trip.



### A perfect day in Provence

Every Sunday in a small town called Isle-sur-la-Sorgue in southern France there is a truly amazing market. Isle-sur-la-Sorgue is like Venice. The River Sorgue runs in and out of the old narrow streets and under the many bridges, and on market day every street and bridge is packed with stalls. From early morning, this sleepy little town becomes a noisy, busy place, with sellers calling to you in the accent of the south.

You can choose from an amazing selection of olives, hundreds of cheeses, and delicious roast chickens. But it is not just a food market. Antique sellers fill the pavements with beautiful old French furniture, and there are tables covered with antique lace and cloth. Flower sellers invite you to pick from their brightly coloured bunches of flowers. The air is filled with the smell of soaps, herbs, and lavender, all made and grown in Provence. Do you need a sun hat? Did you forget your beach towel? Your choices are endless.

Travellers fill their backpacks with delicious things for Sunday lunch: olive bread, tomatoes, chicken, melon and, of course, a bottle of local mineral water. At 1 o'clock everything closes, and everyone goes home. Then it's time to find a cool place next to the river for a perfect picnic on a perfect day in Provence.



### The souks of Marrakech

Marrakech in Morocco is a city of ancient, sand-coloured buildings and palm trees in the middle of the desert.

In the centre is the main square, Jemaa el Fna. Here you can see snakes and drink Moroccan coffee. But behind the square is the real heart of the city. This is the souk (the Arabic word for market). Hundreds of little shops and stalls are open from early morning till lunchtime, and again in the evening. The souk, with its narrow, busy streets, is divided into lots of smaller souks. There's the aromatic spice souk, the noisy meat souk, the colourful clothing souk, the gold and silver souk, and many more.

Finally, there's the carpet souk. Here, hundreds of handmade Moroccan rugs and carpets cover the pavements. No two rugs are the same. In Mr Youssef's rug shop, he invites you to sit down among all the beautiful carpets. A silver teapot arrives with little glasses and Mr Youssef talks about the different rugs, while his assistants roll them out one by one. Two hours later, after many glasses of traditional mint tea and lots of bargaining, you finally choose your rug and leave much poorer. Then it's time to return to the main square to watch the snakes and count your money.



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## VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

### Buying things

- 1 What can you buy or do in these places? Write two things for each place. Compare your ideas with the class.

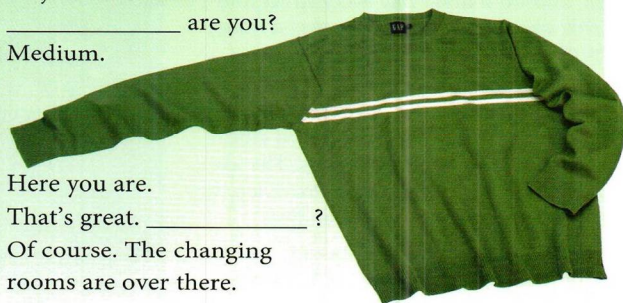
a clothes shop	a pharmacy	a café	a bank	a newsagent's

- 2 **T 4.5** Listen to the conversations. Answer the questions.

- Where are the conversations taking place? Choose from the places in exercise 1.
- What does the customer want?
- Can the shop assistant/cashier help?
- How much does the customer pay?

- 3 Complete these lines from the conversations. Look at the tapescript on p120 and check your answers.

- 1 **A** Hello. Can I help you?  
**B** I \_\_\_\_\_, thanks.  
 ...  
**B** I'm looking for a sweater \_\_\_\_\_ . Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**A** I'll just have a look.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ are you?  
**B** Medium.



- A** Here you are.  
**B** That's great. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**A** Of course. The changing rooms are over there.  
 ...  
**B** I like it.  
**A** It \_\_\_\_\_ .  
**B** How much is it?  
**A** £39.99.  
**B** OK. I \_\_\_\_\_ .  
**A** How would you like to pay?  
**B** \_\_\_\_\_ .

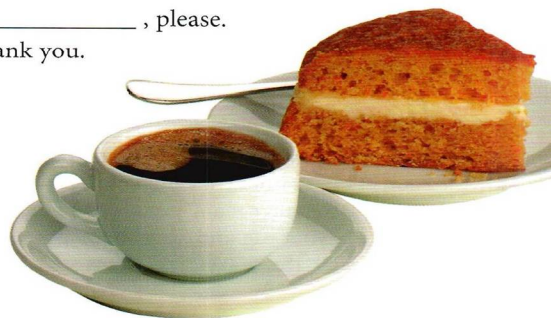
- 2 **A** \_\_\_\_\_ help me?  
 I'm looking for this month's edition of *Top Gear*. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**B** Over there. Middle shelf. Next to *Max Power*.



- 3 **A** Hello. I \_\_\_\_\_ help me. I've got a bad cold and a sore throat. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**B** OK. You can take these three times a day.  
**A** Thank you. \_\_\_\_\_ some tissues \_\_\_\_\_, please?  
**B** Sure. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**A** No, that's all, thanks.



- 4 **A** Good morning. Can I have a \_\_\_\_\_, please?  
**B** Espresso?  
**A** Yes, please. Oh, and a doughnut, please.  
**B** \_\_\_\_\_ there aren't \_\_\_\_\_ . We've got some delicious carrot cake, and chocolate cake.  
**A** OK. Carrot cake, then.  
**B** Certainly. Is \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
**A** Yes, thanks.  
**B** \_\_\_\_\_, please.  
**A** Thank you.





## EVERYDAY ENGLISH

### Prices and shopping

1 Look at the way we write and say prices in British and American English. Practise saying them.

British English		American English	
<b>Written</b>	<b>Spoken</b>	<b>Written</b>	<b>Spoken</b>
£1	a pound	\$1	a dollar
50p	fifty p	50¢	fifty cents
£1.99	one pound ninety-nine	25¢	a quarter
£16.40	sixteen pounds forty	10¢	a dime

**T 4.6** Listen to the conversations and write the numbers you hear.

2 What's the exchange rate between sterling/US dollars and your currency?

*There are about five ... to the dollar.*

In your country, how much is ... ?

- a pair of jeans
- a computer game
- a burger
- a litre of petrol

3 Make conversations in these places with a partner. Use the ideas to help you.

#### 1 in a clothes shop

a shirt/tie  
 What size are you?  
 small/medium/large  
 too small/too big  
 I'll have it, please.  
 I'll leave them, thanks.



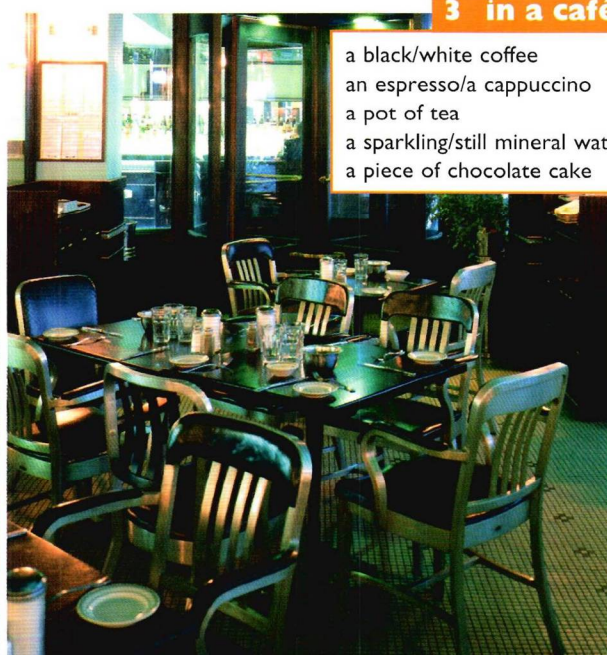
#### 2 in a pharmacy

conditioner  
 shaving foam  
 deodorant  
 stomach ache  
 sore throat



#### 3 in a café

a black/white coffee  
 an espresso/a cappuccino  
 a pot of tea  
 a sparkling/still mineral water  
 a piece of chocolate cake



#### 4 in a post office

some stamps  
 a phone card  
 a letter/postcard to Japan  
 send this parcel to Qatar  
 buy some envelopes



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## Unit 4

### 4.1 Expressions of quantity

#### Count and uncount nouns

- 1 It is important to understand the difference between count and uncount nouns.

Count nouns	Uncount nouns
a cup	water
a girl	sugar
an apple	milk
an egg	bread
a pound	money

We can say *three cups, two girls, ten pounds*. We can count them. We cannot say *two waters, three breads, one money*. We cannot count them.

- 2 Count nouns can be singular or plural.  
This **cup is** full.  
These **cups are** empty.  
Uncount nouns can only be singular.  
The **water is** cold.  
The **weather was** terrible.

#### *much and many*

- 1 We use *much* with uncount nouns in questions and negatives.  
How **much money** have you got?  
There isn't **much milk** left.
- 2 We use *many* with count nouns in questions and negatives.  
How **many people** were at the meeting?  
I didn't take **many photos** on holiday.

#### *some and any*

- 1 *Some* is used in positive sentences.  
I'd like **some** sugar.
- 2 *Any* is used in questions and negatives.  
Is there **any** sugar in this tea?  
Have you got **any** brothers and sisters?  
We don't have **any** washing-up liquid.  
I didn't buy **any** apples.
- 3 We use *some* in questions that are requests or offers.  
Can I have **some** cake?  
Would you like **some** tea?
- 4 The rules are the same for the compounds *someone, anything, anybody, somewhere*, etc.  
I've got **something** for you.  
Hello? Is **anybody** here?  
There isn't **anywhere** to go in my town.

#### *a few and a little*

- 1 We use *a few* with count nouns.  
There are **a few biscuits** left, but not many.
- 2 We use *a little* with uncount nouns.  
Can you give me **a little help**?

#### *a lot/lots of*

- 1 We use *a lot/lots of* with both count and uncount nouns.  
There's **a lot of butter**.  
I've got **lots of friends**.
- 2 *A lot/lots of* can be used in questions and negatives.  
Are there **lots of tourists** in your country?  
There isn't **a lot of butter**, but there's enough.

### 4.2 Articles – *a* and *the*

- 1 The indefinite article *a* or *an* is used with singular, countable nouns to refer to a thing or an idea for the first time.  
We have **a Toyota** and **a BMW**.  
There's **a supermarket** in Adam Street.
- 2 The definite article *the* is used with singular and plural, countable and uncountable nouns when both the speaker and the listener know the thing or idea already.  
We have a Toyota and a BMW. I drive **the Toyota** and my wife drives **the BMW**.  
I'm going to **the supermarket**. Do you want anything? (We both know which supermarket.)

#### Indefinite article

The indefinite article is used:

- 1 with professions.  
I'm **a teacher**.  
She's **an architect**.
- 2 with some expressions of quantity.  
**a pair of a little a couple of a few**
- 3 in exclamations with *what* + a count noun.  
**What a lovely day!**  
**What a pity!**

#### Definite article

The definite article is used:

- 1 before seas, rivers, hotels, museums, and newspapers.  
**the Atlantic the British Museum**  
**The Times the Ritz**
- 2 if there is only one of something.  
**the sun the Queen the Government**
- 3 with superlative adjectives.  
He's **the richest man** in the world.  
Jane's **the oldest** in the class.

#### No article

There is no article:

- 1 before plural and uncountable nouns when talking about things in general.  
I like potatoes.  
Milk is good for you.
- 2 before countries, towns, streets, languages, magazines, meals, airports, stations, and mountains.  
I had lunch with John.  
I bought a newspaper at Heathrow Airport.
- 3 before some places and with some forms of transport.
- |         |           |            |                         |
|---------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|
| at home | in/to bed | at/to work | at/to school/university |
| by bus  | by plane  | by car     | by train                |
|         |           | on foot    |                         |

- She goes to work by bus.  
I was at home yesterday evening.
- 4 in exclamations with *what* + an uncount noun.  
**What beautiful weather!**

#### Note

In the phrase *go home*, there is no article and no preposition.  
I **went home** early. NOT ~~I went to home~~.

### References

- Soars, L. (2009). *New headway: Pre-Intermediate student's book*.  
Soars, L. (2009). *New headway: Pre-Intermediate Working book*.