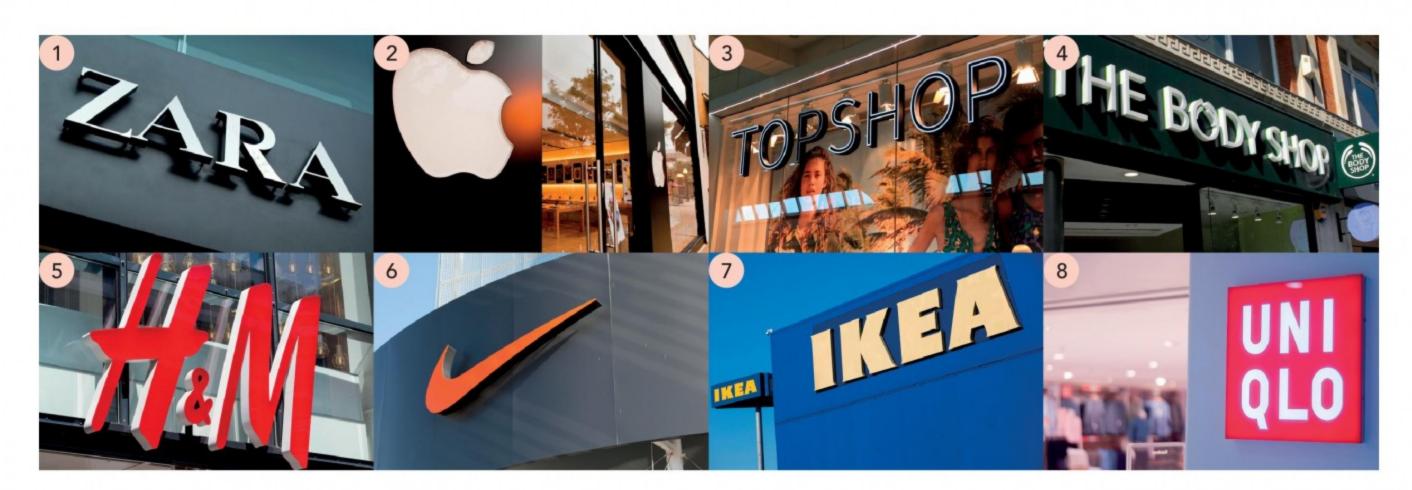
Yes, I bought Have this coat you been there. to Zara recently?

**G** present perfect or simple past? (1) **V** shopping **P** c and ch



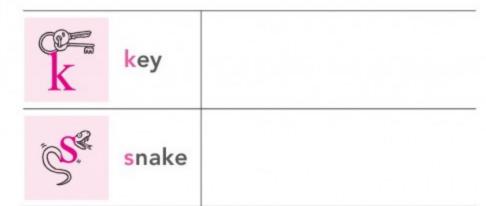
# **SPEAKING & VOCABULARY** shopping

- Look at the photos of some global chain stores. Talk to a partner.
  - 1 What do they sell?
  - 2 Do you know which country they started in?
  - 3 Do you have them in your country or city? If not, would you like to have them? Why (not)?
  - 4 Do you ever buy from their websites?
  - 5 What other big chain stores are there in your city?
  - 6 Which chain stores do you go to most often?
  - 7 Do you prefer shopping at chain stores or independent stores? Why?
- Vp.155 Vocabulary Bank Shopping

## **PRONUNCIATION** c and ch

How is c pronounced in these words? Put the words in the correct row.

account auction city click clothes credit card customer decide proceed receipt



- $\bigcirc$  4.15 Listen and check. When is c pronounced /s/?
- **4.16** How is *ch* usually pronounced? Listen and circle the words where ch is pronounced differently. How are they pronounced?

change	cheap	checkout	chemistry	choose	cash machine	
--------	-------	----------	-----------	--------	--------------	--

Practice saying the words in a and c.

- **GRAMMAR** present perfect or simple past? (1)
- 4.17 Listen to Kate, Rosie, and John answering questions about shopping. Which chain stores from 1a do they mention?
- **b** Listen again. What did each person buy? Are they happy with what they bought?
- **10**4.18 Look at the beginning of Kate's interview. What do you think the missing verbs are? Listen and check.

A	1 you	_ to a chain
	store recently?	
В	Yes,   2   3	to
	H&M three weeks ago.	
A	And what 4 you	
	?	
В	1 <sup>5</sup> a skirt.	

- What tense is the first question and short answer? What tense is the rest of the interview?
- G p.132 Grammar Bank 4B
- In pairs, ask and answer the questions. Have you been to a chain store recently?

Where did you go? When did you go there?

What did you buy?

Are you happy with it?

### 4 SPEAKING

a Complete the questions with the past participle of the verb.

1	Have you ever (buy) or (sell) anything on eBay or a similar website? What did you buy or sell?
2	Have you ever (buy) something online and had a problem with it? What was it? What did you do?
3	Have you ever (get) to the supermarket checkout and then found you didn't have enough money? What did you do?
4	Have you ever (lose) your credit card? Where did you lose it? Did you get it back?
5	Have you ever (try) to exchange something without the receipt? Were you successful?
6	Have you ever (have) an argument with a salesperson? What was it about?

b Ask other students question 1. Try to find somebody who says Yes, I have. Then ask him or her the simple past questions. Do the same for questions 2–6.

# 5 READING

- a Read the introduction to the article. Are there any areas with a lot of the same kinds of stores where you live?
- b Look at the four pictures of ice-cream sellers on a beach. Which situation do you think is best for the customers? Why?
- c Read the article and check your answer to b.
- d Read the article again and complete the paragraphs with phrases A–D.
  - A she moves to the middle of the beach, too
  - B he puts it in the middle of the beach
  - C they divide the beach into two halves, A and B
  - D he goes back to the middle of the beach
- e Look at the sentence from the article. What's the singular of the highlighted noun? What's the plural of the nouns in the list?

They divide the beach into two halves.

leaf life knife shelf wife

f Do you think it's a good or bad thing to have similar stores near each other? Have you ever traveled a long way to go to a store? Why? How far did you travel?

# The story of the





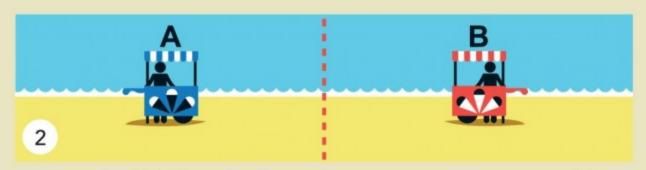
# ice-cream sellers

Have you ever noticed that you often find the same kinds of stores together on the same street?
Why are they together? Economics gives us one explanation...

Imagine a beach a half mile long, full of sunbathers. The sun is shining, the water is warm. An ice-cream seller called George arrives. Where does he put his ice-cream cart? Obviously, 1\_\_\_\_\_\_, where the sunbathers can easily walk to him and buy some ice-cream.



Later that day, a second ice-cream seller, Georgina, arrives. George and Georgina talk for a while and decide that the best solution is this: 2\_\_\_\_\_\_, and they each put their ice-cream cart in the middle of their half.



In zone A of the beach, the customers go to George, and in zone B they go to Georgina. This is good for the customers, because nobody needs to walk more than 1,300 feet for some ice-cream.

But George isn't happy - he only has 50% of the customers that he had before. So <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.



Zone A is now bigger than zone B, and George has more customers and makes more money, but some of his customers need to walk 2,600 feet to get their ice-cream.

Of course, Georgina sees what George has done, and now she isn't happy – she's going to lose money. So <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_and gets 50% of the customers again.



The result is this:

- George and Georgina end up next to each other.
- They both get 50% of the customers.
- More customers need to walk further for some ice-cream.

So, what's good for businesses isn't always good for customers.

# **4A** present perfect

- 1 I've cleaned the refrigerator! It looks new! **4.4** He hasn't done the dishes. Can you help me do them? A The concert starts soon. Have you turned off your phone? B Yes, I have.
- 2 Mary's had her baby! A package has arrived for you.
- 1 We often use the present perfect to talk about the recent past and its relationship with the present, e.g., I've cleaned the refrigerator, so now it looks new. We don't say exactly when things happened, e.g., I've cleaned the refrigerator. NOT I've cleaned the refrigerator ten minutes ago.
- 2 We often use the present perfect to give recent news.

full form	contraction	negative	past participle
I have You have He / She / It has We have They have	I've You've He / She / It's We've They've	I haven't You haven't He / She / It hasn't We haven't They haven't	finished washing the dishes.
Have you finished the exercise?  Has he done the homework?		Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. Yes, he has, / No, he hasn't.	

 For regular verbs the past participle is the same as the simple past (+ -ed). For irregular verbs the past participle is sometimes the same as the simple past (e.g., buy, bought, bought) and sometimes different (e.g., do, did, done). See Irregular verbs p.164.

### yet, already

- 1 A Have you finished your homework yet?
  - B No, not yet. I haven't finished yet.
- 2 A Do you want to see this movie?
  - B No, I've already seen it three times.
- We often use yet and already with the present perfect.
  - 1 We use yet + the present perfect in ? and □ sentences to ask if something has happened or to say if it hasn't happened. We put yet at the end of the sentence.
  - 2 We use already in ± sentences to say that something happened before now or earlier than expected. We put already before the main verb.

# **4B** present perfect or simple past? (1) present perfect: experiences and unfinished time

She's been to New York three times. Have you ever been to Ikea? I've never met Nina's husband.

**4.19** 

He's seen that movie twice.

• We often use the present perfect to talk about past experiences or to talk about the recent past when we don't specify a time. In questions and negatives we often use ever (= at any time in your life) and never.

### present perfect or simple past?

A Have you ever been to Mexico? B Yes, I have.

**4.20** 

**4.5** 

A When did you go there? B I went last year.

A Have you seen his new movie? B Yes, I have.

A What did you think of it? B I loved it.

 Conversations about experiences or the recent past often begin in the present perfect (with a general question) and then change to the simple past to ask for or give specific details, e.g., when, what, where, who with, etc.

### been and gone

Compare the present perfect of be and go.

Mike has been to Paris. = He went to Paris and came back.

Mike has **gone** to Paris. = He's in Paris now.

# **4C** something, anything, nothing, etc.

+ Somebody / Someone has taken my pen! 404.22 people

☐ I didn't speak to anybody / anyone all weekend.

? Did anybody / anyone call?

X No, nobody / no one. Nobody / No one called.

+ I bought **something** for dinner.

- I didn't do anything on the weekend.

? Is there anything in the refrigerator?

X No, **nothing**. There's **nothing** in the refrigerator.

+ Let's go **somewhere** this weekend.

— We didn't go **anywhere** this summer. places

? Is there anywhere to park?

No, nowhere. There's nowhere to park.

### · We use somebody / someone, something, somewhere, etc., with a 🛨 verb when you don't say exactly who, what, or where. We can also use something in a request or offer, e.g., Can you buy something for me? Would you like something to drink?

· We use anybody / anyone, anything, anywhere in questions and negatives.

I didn't do anything last night. NOT I didn't do nothing.

• We use nobody / no one, nothing, nowhere in short answers or in a sentence with a  $\pm$  verb.

## any, anything, etc., with a → verb

We also use any, anything, etc., with a ± verb to mean "it doesn't matter what, who, etc.," e.g.,

You can come any day. = It doesn't matter which day you come. Anybody can come to the party. = It doesn't matter who comes. I can sleep anywhere. = It doesn't matter where I sleep.

You can bring anything. = It doesn't matter what you bring.

things

-	
/	
4	-

a	Write sentences with the present perfect.	b	Write sentences or questions with already or yet.
	+ He / clean the car He's cleaned the car.		He / arrive. (already) He's already arrived.
	1 + She / buy a new jacket		1 I / have / breakfast. (already)
	2 - He / find a job yet		2 / you / finish / your dinner? (yet)
	3 ? / you speak to Mr. Jackson		3 The movie / start. (already)
	4 + We / find a fantastic hotel		4 I / not meet / his girlfriend. (yet)
	5 - They / finish eating		5 They / get married. (already)
	6 ? / you see Peter this morning		6 You're too late. He / go / home. (already)
	7 ? / you do your homework		7 We / speak / to him? (yet)
	8 — We / reply to their email yet		8 I / not read / his new book. (yet)
	o 🖃 we rieply to their email yet		p.31
41	В		
а	Complete with the verb in the present perfect.	b	Complete the conversation with the present perfect or simple past.
	. <u>Have</u> you ever <u>broken</u> your leg? (break)		A <u>Have</u> you <u>been</u> to the new shopping mall? (be)
	1 you ever <u>brokerr</u> you reg: (break)		<b>B</b> Yes, I <sup>1</sup> there last month – it <sup>2</sup> great.
	clothes from that store? (buy)		(go, be)
	2   always		<b>A</b> 3 you anything? (buy)
	a pair of designer sunglasses. (want)		B I <sup>4</sup> a new pair of shoes. (get)
	3 I this book. Is it good? (not read)		A 5 they expensive? (be)
	4 We to the new shopping mall		B Yes, very! 6 you any new clothes
	yet. (not be)		recently? (buy)
	5 your brother ever		A No, but my boyfriend <sup>7</sup> me a jacket for my
	abroad? (live)		birthday last week. (give)
	6 They to South America twice. (be)		
	7 She before. (not fly)	C	Complete with been or gone.
	8 James his girlfriend's		A Where's Rob? B He's gone to the soccer game.
	family. (not meet)		1 The kids aren't here. They've all out.
	9 you		2 Have you ever to the swimming pool in town?
	in this restaurant before? (eat)		3 I haven't to Sue's new apartment yet.
	10 Jenny never me		4 My sister has to live in France and she's really
	about her family. (tell)		enjoying it.
	about her family. (tell)		5 Oh, good. Dad's to the store. The refrigerator is
			full.
			<b>←</b> p.32
4	C		
а	3,,	c.	b Answer with Nobody, Nowhere, or Nothing.
	Are you doing <u>anything</u> tonight?		•
	1 Did you meet last night?		1 What did you do last night?
	2 called when you were out. They're goin	ng to	
	call back later.		3 Who did you see?
	3 I've seen your wallet, but I can't rememb		vhere.  c Answer the questions in <b>b</b> with a
	4 There's interesting at the movies tonighted.  Let's stay in.	t.	complete negative sentence.
	5 Did see you when you left the house?		1   didn't do
	6 Did you go exciting last weekend?		2
	7 I've bought you really nice for your birth	nday!	
	8 I rang the doorbell, but answered.		
	9 A What would you like for dinner tonight?		
	B! I really don't mind.		
	10 There's to go swimming. The pool is clo	sed	<b>←</b> p.35

# Shopping

# **VOCABULARY BANK**

### IN A SHOP OR STORE

- Match the words and photos.
  - basket
  - (self-service) checkout
  - customer
  - 1 fitting room
  - receipt
  - (cash) register
  - sale
  - salesperson
  - shelves /selvz/ (singular shelf)
  - shopping bag
  - shopping cart
- 4.12 Listen and check.
- Match the sentences.
  - 1 Can I help you?
  - 2 What size are you?
  - 3 Can I try on this shirt?
  - 4 This shirt doesn't fit me.
  - 5 That jacket really suits you!
  - 6 I'm going to take these pants back.
  - a Yes, the fitting rooms are over there.
  - b It's too big for me.
  - c You always look good in red.
  - d I'm just looking, thank you.
  - e I'm a medium.
  - f They're too short.
- 4.13 Listen and check.

# 2 ONLINE

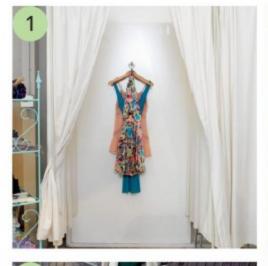
Read the text about shopping online. Then complete the phrases with words from the list.

account /əˈkaunt/ auction /ˈɔkʃn/ cart /kart/ checkout /'tsekaut/ debit /'dɛbət/ delivery /dɪ'lɪvəri/ item /'aɪtəm/ next-day /'nɛkst deɪ/ payment /'permant/ website /'websart/

4.14 Listen and check.

**ACTIVATION** Talk to a partner. Do you prefer buying things in "real" stores or online? Why?



























Search our help pages

Go

All major chain stores and many other stores sell online, and a lot of people prefer 'going to their website than the actual store. The first time you use a site, you usually have to <sup>2</sup>create an where you give your personal information. Then you choose what you want to buy, and <sup>3</sup>click on each \_\_\_\_\_\_. Everything you buy goes 4in your \_\_\_\_\_, usually at the top right of the page. When you are ready to pay you click on "5**proceed to** \_\_\_\_\_\_." You then have to give the 6\_\_\_\_\_ address where you want them to send your things. You can usually pay extra for <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ **delivery** – standard delivery is sometimes free. Then you choose how you want to pay, for example 8with a credit or \_\_\_\_\_ card or with PayPal, and 9give your \_\_\_\_\_ information, for example your credit card number and expiration date. Finally, you confirm your payment and receive a reference number and a confirmation email. And then you wait! Many people also buy and sell things online at <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ **sites** like eBay.