

60 Shops and shopping

1 Different kinds of shop

Match these shops with what you buy in them:

greengrocer's baker's butcher's chemist's
ironmonger's florist's off-licence newsagent's

1. Meat
2. Flowers
3. Bread and cakes
4. Magazines and newspapers
5. Fruit and vegetables
6. Wine and spirits
7. Medicine
8. Tools, nails, candles etc

Which one of these is not the correct name for a shop?

bookshop shoe shop sweet shop
meat shop pet shop gift shop

Match these American English phrases with their British English equivalents above:

candy store drugstore liquor store

In British English stores are large shops that sell lots of different things – a department store, for example, which has a shoe department, a cosmetics department and so on. A chain store has branches all over the country. A shopping centre or shopping mall is a place with lots of different shops under cover in one place.

2 Supermarkets

Complete the following using these words:

aisle checkout baskets
plastic bag organic trolley

1. I hate carrying those wire I use a at the supermarket.
2. I think working on a must be a really boring job.
3. If everyone uses one every time they go shopping, that's an awful lot of pollution.
4. Could you tell me where the coffee is, please?
> Third on the right.
5. Excuse me, are these potatoes ?
> No, the section is over there, sir.

3 Shopping expressions

Who would say each of these – the customer (C) or the shop assistant (S)?

1. Can I help you? ...
2. No, thank you. I'm just looking. ...
3. Are you being served? ...
4. Your receipt's in the bag. ...
5. Okay, thank you. I'll take it. ...
6. Thank you. I think I'll leave it for now. ...

4 Talking about shopping

Complete the dialogues using the following verb phrases:

keep the receipt make a list
got this get a refund
try this on pick up a bargain

1. I've got to go to the supermarket later. Is there anything you want?
> Yes, lots of things. Why don't you
..... so you don't forget anything?
2. I really need a new coat.
> Well, wait till after Christmas. You might in the sales.
3. Can I, please?
> Certainly, the changing rooms are over there.
4. I don't believe it! I've only had this alarm clock for three weeks and it's broken.
> Well, why don't you take it back and see if you can
> I'm not sure if I can do that. I didn't
5. Have you in dark blue?
> I'm afraid not.
Never mind. I'll take the black, then.

Notice the use of then in the last example. It means 'in those circumstances' and comes at the end of what you say.

If you're shopping for pleasure, you go shopping. If you have to buy food and things for the house, you say "I've got to do the shopping."

What are you doing if you're window-shopping?

5 Cost and price

It's a good idea to learn the words that collocate with the nouns **cost** and **price**. Complete the phrases below with either **cost** or **price**. Only one is possible in each case.

1. half
2. total
3. tag
4. of living
5. two for the of one
6. list
7. fair
8. included at no extra

Now use some of the phrases in the following:

9. Do you miss living in London?
No, not really, because
was so high, I never had any money.
10. That's a nice jacket. Is it new?
> Yes, I bought it in the sales.
11. Why did you get two packets of coffee?
It was a special offer –
12. I enclose a copy of our brochure and
current
13. Can you tell me how much this jacket is?
I can't see a on it.
14. The price of the air ticket alone was £120,
but the was much more than
that.

*The nouns **cost** and **price** are very similar in meaning. The **price** is usually written on something (for example, **price tag**); the **cost** is the amount you have to pay (for example, the **total cost**).*

These two questions mean about the same:

How much does it cost?

What's the price?

*Notice **price** is usually a noun and **cost** is usually a verb, but **cost** can also be used as a noun. Have you heard the famous quotation: He knows the price of everything and the value of nothing.*

6 Idiomatic expressions

Mark each of the following sentences to say something was free (F), cheap (C) or expensive (E):

1. Do you like my jacket? It's made of pure silk.
> Really? It must have cost you a packet.
2. I thought the hotel was quite reasonable – considering how nice it was.
3. Wow! Two weeks in Barbados! It must have cost a fortune.
4. I'm not going to New York until February.
The flights are a bit pricey at this time of the year.
5. I got this Beatles CD in the second-hand shop for a pound. It was a real bargain!
6. I like the new car. Was it expensive?
> It didn't cost me a penny. My brother gave it to me.
7. New York was fantastic but the trip cost me an arm and a leg.
8. We had to get tickets at the last minute so we had to pay through the nose for them. It was a real rip-off.

7 A box of chocolates

Here are some things you might want to buy. Match the beginnings and endings of the phrases:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. a box of | a. wine |
| 2. a packet of | b. grapes |
| 3. a can of | c. toothpaste |
| 4. a tube of | d. cake |
| 5. a bunch of | e. marmalade |
| 6. a jar of | f. chocolates |
| 7. a bottle of | g. crisps |
| 8. a piece of | h. beer |

Do you like shopping? Have you picked up any bargains recently?