



Elementary



C O U R S E B O O K



ENTERPRISE

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2



Express Publishing

UNIT 3



A



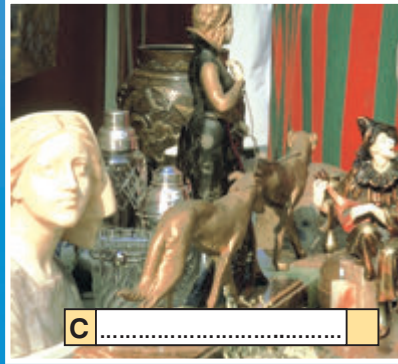
B

Shop till you Drop!

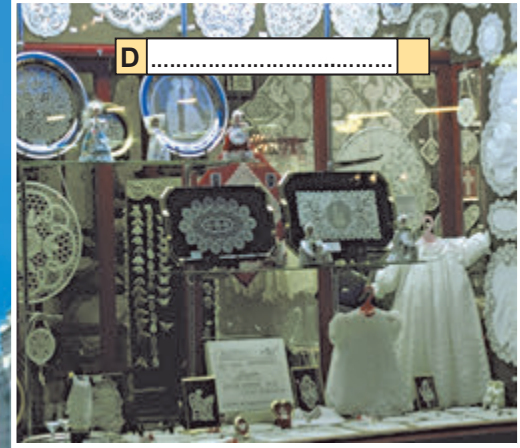
Lead-in

1 Choose words from the list to label the pictures.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>lace shop</i> | <i>travel agent's</i> |
| <i>confectioner's</i> | <i>supermarket</i> |
| <i>bookstall</i> | <i>antique shop</i> |
| <i>bookshop</i> | <i>boutique</i> |
| <i>butcher's</i> | <i>jeweller's</i> |
| <i>bakery</i> | <i>department store</i> |
| <i>post office</i> | <i>flower stall</i> |
| <i>newsagent's</i> | <i>florist's</i> |
| <i>greengrocer's</i> | <i>hair & beauty salon</i> |
| <i>chemist's</i> | <i>designer fashion house</i> |



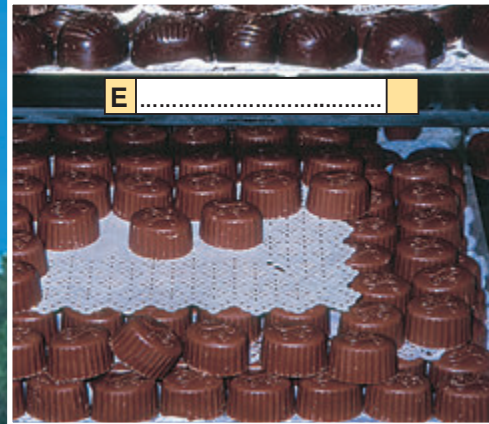
C



D

2 Where can you buy these things? What else can you buy in each place in Ex. 1?

- apples, a plane ticket, old clocks, a book, a pair of trousers, a packet of painkillers, a diamond ring, lilies, an armchair, grapes, pralines, a bottle of perfume, lamb chops, lace tablecloths, a leather suitcase, stamps, a woollen skirt, a leather jacket, hairspray, a bouquet of roses, a washing machine, a magazine, sugar, a gold necklace, a loaf of bread*



E



F

You can buy apples at a greengrocer's.

3 In pairs, use the phrases below and words from Ex. 2 to act out dialogues, as in the example.

requests

- Can I have ... , please?
- Could I have ... , please?
- Have you got any ... ?
- I'd like ... , please.

answers


- Yes, of course.
- Here you are.
- I'm afraid we haven't got any left.

SA: Can I have some apples, please?

SB: I'm afraid we haven't got any left.



G

- 4 Look at the title of the article below. What do you think the article is about?
- 5  Look at the pictures on p. 18, then listen and tick (✓) the three places the speaker mentions.

Reading

- 6 a) Read the article and match the headings to the correct paragraphs.

- A Recommendation C A Shopper's Paradise
 B Opening Hours D Places to Go and Things to Buy

EXOTIC SHOPPING IN PARIS

1 Paris, the capital of France, is a shopper's paradise, with plenty of large department stores as well as thousands of delightful smaller shops.

2 Antique lovers can find fantastic furniture in the small antique shops on Bonaparte and Jacob Streets, and collectors can find rare books on the bookstalls lining the banks of the River Seine. There are also some great department stores which sell everything from perfume to furniture. Galleries Lafayette, Paris' largest department store on Boulevard Haussmann, offers a great variety of high quality woollen skirts, leather jackets and designer clothes. The Marais is a group of little streets with some of the trendiest boutiques. There you can buy fashionable clothes, shoes and jewellery. For shoppers with big bank accounts, there is a wide range of jewellers' and designer fashion houses along the Rue de Rivoli, such as Cartier, Chanel, Nina Ricci and Christian Dior.

3 Shops in Paris are usually open from eight or ten in the morning till about seven in the evening, from Monday to Saturday. The big sales come after Christmas and before the autumn collections.

4 Don't miss the chance to go shopping in Paris. There is always something to suit everyone's pocket and taste.



- b) Ask and answer questions based on the text, as in the example.

- S1: Where can you find antique shops?
 S2: On Bonaparte and Jacob Streets. Which is Paris' largest department store?
 S3: Galleries Lafayette. What can you buy there?

Language Development

- 7 Fill in the words from the list, then make sentences using the completed phrases.

fashion, rare, designer, shopper's, high, bank, woollen, autumn, department, antique

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a(n) paradise | 6 skirts |
| 2 lovers | 7 clothes |
| 3 books | 8 accounts |
| 4 a(n) store | 9 houses |
| 5 quality | 10 collections |

- 8 Fill in the synonyms from the list.

chance, trendy, plenty of, a wide range of, fantastic

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 fashionable = | 4 opportunity = |
| 2 a great variety of = | 5 a lot of = |
| 3 wonderful = | |

- 9 Fill in the correct words from the list.

line, offer, suit, buy, miss

- You can cheap clothes during the big sales.
- Flower stalls the banks of the river.
- At Galleries Lafayette, shoppers can always find something to their taste and pocket.
- Don't the chance to visit the big department stores.
- The large department stores a great variety of products.

- 10 Fill in the correct prepositions, then make sentences using the completed phrases.

1 Bonaparte Street; 2 the bookstalls; 3 the banks the River Seine; 4 eight the morning seven the evening

• Speaking

- a) Suggest another title for the article.
- b) Read the text again and take notes under the following headings. Then, talk about shopping in Paris.
- name of city — location
 - best shops — where they are — things to buy
 - opening hours — sales
 - recommendation

• Grammar: Adjectives

Order of Adjectives

- Adjectives describe nouns. They have the same form in the singular and plural. *e.g. a blue dress - two blue dresses*
- There are two types of adjectives.

Opinion adjectives *beautiful, great, expensive, etc* describe what we think of someone or something.

Fact adjectives *short, long, red, etc* describe what someone or something really is.

Opinion adjectives go before fact adjectives.

She's wearing a beautiful red dress.

- When there are two or more fact adjectives in a sentence, they usually go in the following order:

Fact Adjectives

- size:** small, big, short, long, etc
- weight:** heavy, light, etc
- shape:** triangular, round, rectangular, square, etc
- colour:** dark/light blue, yellow, pink, cream, red, purple, etc
- material:** cotton, leather, silk, plastic, woollen, nylon, metal, gold, silver, velvet, wooden, canvas, etc

It's a beautiful, long, light blue, silk skirt.

11 Read the article in Ex. 6 and find three fact adjectives and three opinion adjectives.

12 Number the adjectives in the correct order.

- 1 a **brown** (.2) **wooden** (.3) **beautiful** (.1) box with a brass lock *a beautiful brown wooden box with ...*
- 2 a **cotton** (...) **large** (...) **grey** (...) shirt with a white collar
- 3 a **heavy** (...) **metal** (...) **black** (...) saucepan with brown handles
- 4 a **silk** (...) **blue** (...) **nice** (...) scarf with yellow stars on it

13 Describe the objects, as in the example.

It's a grey plastic suitcase with stickers on it.



14 a) Match the shapes (a - d) to the adjectives.

triangular, round, rectangular, square



b) Find the objects that match descriptions 1 - 3, then describe the other objects.



- 1 It's a small triangular brown object. It's made of wood and metal. We hang clothes on it.
- 2 It's a small round yellow object. It's made of wool and rubber. We play tennis with it.
- 3 It's a small rectangular black object. It's made of leather. We keep our money in it.

15 GAME: Write short descriptions of objects. Read them aloud and let the class guess what objects you are describing.

• Communication: Describing Lost Property

16 Listen and repeat. Then, in pairs, use the prompts to act out similar dialogues.

- A: Excuse me. I've lost my briefcase. Has anybody handed it in?
 B: What does it look like?
 A: It's a black leather briefcase with a brown handle.
 B: What's it got in it?
 A: My purse, some credit cards and my passport.
 B: Where and when did you lose it?
 A: At the airport, yesterday evening.
 B: Is this it?
 A: Oh, yes! Thank you very much!

- wallet: money, photos, driving licence, phonecard*
- suitcase: clothes, shoes, camera, a bottle of perfume*
- rucksack: notebooks, wallet, identity card, four books*

• Writing (Project)

Read the letter in the Photo File section and say which object is described. Then, choose one of the other objects and write a letter to the lost property office.

• Reading & Listening

17 Listen and underline the correct item in bold.

- 1 Harrods is a shop in **Kensington/Knightsbridge**.
- 2 The Chairman of Harrods is **Charles Henry Harrod/Mohamed Al Fayed**.
- 3 Harrods has survived **3 wars/a fire and two bombings**.
- 4 Harrods employs over **4,000/6,000** staff.
- 5 **The Toy Departments/the Food Halls** are the heart and soul of Harrods.
- 6 The sales are in **March and July/January and July**.

18 a) Read the article and fill in the headings.

- History of the Store
- The Sales
- Location & Management
- Recommendation
- Departments & Services

b) Underline the phrases which best describe pictures 1 - 3, then explain the words in bold.

19 Fill in the words from the list, then make sentences using the completed phrases.

busy, over, took, run, survive, security, heart, Food

- 1 to a shop
- 2 his son over
- 3 the years
- 4 to a fire
- 5 personnel
- 6 the Halls
- 7 the and soul of
- 8 months

20 Correct the false statements, as in the example.

- 1 Harrods is in Paris. *It isn't in Paris. It's in London.*
- 2 In the beginning, Harrods was a big bakery.

"All Things, for All People, Everywhere"

a

"Enter a Different World", it says on the doormat, and this is what you do when you visit Harrods in Knightsbridge, London. Harrods is "the world's most celebrated store", says Chairman Mr Mohamed Al Fayed.

b

In the beginning, though, Harrods was just a small grocer's shop. It was opened in 1849 and run by Charles Henry Harrod. His son took over and added medicines and perfumes, as well as fruit, flowers, sweets and a van delivery service.

Over the years, Harrods has survived a fire, two World Wars and even two bombings. In 1983, Harrods moved abroad and opened a branch in Japan and later others in Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan, as well as airport shops in most major European cities.

c

Today, around 35,000 people visit Harrods every day. It has got 300 departments spread over seven floors and employs over 4,000 staff. It also has eight doormen, known as 'Green Men', as well as its own fire brigade, security personnel, doctors and nurses.

Harrods is the official supplier of certain goods to the Royal Family, and



sells everything from clothes to caviar. The Food Halls are still the heart and soul of Harrods. In addition to the nineteen bars and restaurants in the store, there is a bank, a travel agent's, a dry cleaner's



and the biggest hair and beauty salon in Europe.

d

January and July are very busy months for Harrods because they are sale times. Over 300,000 customers visit the store on the first day alone. Many people sleep outside the store all night to be first in when the doors open on the first day.



e

"All things, for all people, everywhere" is the store's motto. The Harrods name means the best of British quality, service and style. All in all, Harrods is a fascinating place to visit.

- 3 In 1983, Harrods opened a branch in Korea.
- 4 Harrods has got 3,000 departments.
- 5 There are nine bars and restaurants in the store.

• Speaking

- a) Take notes under the headings in Ex. 18a, then tell the class about Harrods.
- b) Tell the class about a big department store in your country.

• Grammar: Making Comparisons

21 Complete the table, then say how we form the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives.

	Comparative	Superlative
big		the biggest
short		the shortest
beautiful		the most beautiful
large		the largest
expensive	more expensive than	
long		
bad	worse than	
good		the best
little		the least

22 In pairs, use the following expressions to compare the things in the pictures, as in the example.

much cheaper, the most expensive, less expensive, not as nice as, longer than, the shortest, the same price as, shorter than, not as long as, much more beautiful



The purple skirt is much cheaper than the brown skirt.

23 Explain the words in the list. Which of them can we use with a pair of?

boots, belt, tights, jeans, tracksuit, leggings, gloves, shorts, trainers, cardigan, socks, shoes, tie, sweatshirt, jumper, coat, shirt, skirt, scarf, jacket

• Communication a) Asking about Prices

24 Listen to the dialogue, then act out similar dialogues in pairs, using words from Ex. 23.

- A: Excuse me — how much is this pair of boots?
- B: These boots? They're £60.
- A: Do you take credit cards?
- B: I'm afraid not.
- A: That's okay. I'll pay cash, then.

b) Polite Requests and Offers

25 Complete the dialogues with the sentences in the list, then listen and check. In which shops could you hear these dialogues?

- *Could I have the pills in this prescription, please?*
- *Certainly. What would you like in it?*
- *Here you are.*
- *Can you deliver it?*

1 A: I'd like to order a bouquet of flowers, please.
 B:
 A: Roses, please, and perhaps some lilies.
 B: Yes, if it's local.

2 A:
 B: Certainly. That will be £5, please.
 A:
 B: Thank you. Remember to take the tablets twice a day after meals.

26 a) Name the shops in the pictures and say what you can buy in each.

b) Listen and match the dialogues to the shops in the pictures.



c) In pairs, choose two of the shops in the pictures and act out a suitable dialogue for each shop.

• Vocabulary Revision Game

27 In teams, use the words below to make sentences. Each correct sentence gets one point.

shopper, plenty of, furniture, sell, suit, rare books, buy, collectors, such as, everywhere, fire brigade, chairman, medicines, security personnel, offer, survive, fascinating place, customers, high quality, autumn collections

Pronunciation

28 Listen and repeat.

- hat - have - hot - hear
- Who hit her?
- I haven't heard from Henry for ages.
- Harriet has got a hundred hats.
- He hasn't had a holiday for years.
- Harry hates hot dogs.

Writing (an article about the shopping facilities in a city)

When we write an article about the shopping facilities in a big city, we can divide it into **four** paragraphs.

In the **first paragraph**, we state the **name of the city** and the **types of shops** you can find there.

In the **second paragraph**, we state the **names of the best shops, where they are** and **what we can buy** there.

In the **third paragraph**, we state the **opening hours** and the **sales times**.

In the **last paragraph**, we recommend the place to shoppers.

We normally use the **present simple** in such articles. We give the article an interesting **title** to attract the reader's attention.

29 Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 Which city are the speakers in?
- 2 What shops can you find there?
- 3 What can you buy at these shops?
- 4 What are the opening hours?
- 5 When do the sales take place?
- 6 How does Lisa recommend the place to Alice?

30 a) In pairs, read out the dialogue.

- A:** Mm, that was wonderful coffee. Oh, it's so nice to be here in Brussels with you, Lisa — and I can't wait to go shopping!
- L:** Ah, you've come to the right place, then! Boutiques, confectioner's, lace shops, antique shops, enormous department stores — you can shop till you drop, my dear.
- A:** That's great! Where shall we go first?
- L:** Well, the Sablon District is full of antique shops. You must visit Dewindt, on Lebeu-straat. It's got some lovely antiques.
- A:** Oh, Lisa! Aren't you coming with me?
- L:** I can't, I'm afraid, but I'll meet you at three, outside Inno Brussels on rue Neuve. It's Brussels' most famous department store, and you can buy everything from clothes to jewellery there.
- A:** Ooh, that sounds exciting! And what about souvenirs? Brussels is famous for chocolate and lace, isn't it?
- L:** Yes, it is, and Leonidas on Boterstraat has the most delicious pralines in the world. We can also go to F. Rubbrecht in the Grand-Place. We'll find the best lace there.
- A:** Will we have enough time? The shops are open from nine to six, aren't they?
- L:** That's right, but it's Friday today. Shops are open until 8:00 pm on Fridays. And there are sales every January and July, so ...
- A:** The sales are on now? That's great! I can find some bargains!
- L:** Of course you can. Didn't I tell you? Brussels really is the best place for shoppers!



b) You have been asked to write an article for a travel magazine about the shopping facilities in Brussels. Use the text in Ex. 6 as a model and the dialogue in Ex. 30a to write your article. (100 - 150 words).

Plan

Introduction

Para 1: name of city, types of shops in general

Main Body

Para 2: names of best shops, where they are, what you can buy there

Para 3: opening hours & sales time(s)

Conclusion

Para 4: recommendation

Words of Wisdom

Read these sentences. What do they mean?

- In good times people *want to* advertise, in bad times they *have to*.
- Money makes the world go round.

