



Jenny Dooley

Student's Book



New

# ENTERPRISE



Express Publishing

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# 2

**Vocabulary:** shops and services, clothes, patterns and materials

**Grammar:** past simple – *used to*, order of adjectives, comparisons

**Everyday English:** asking for things in a shop, describing lost property

**Writing:** an email

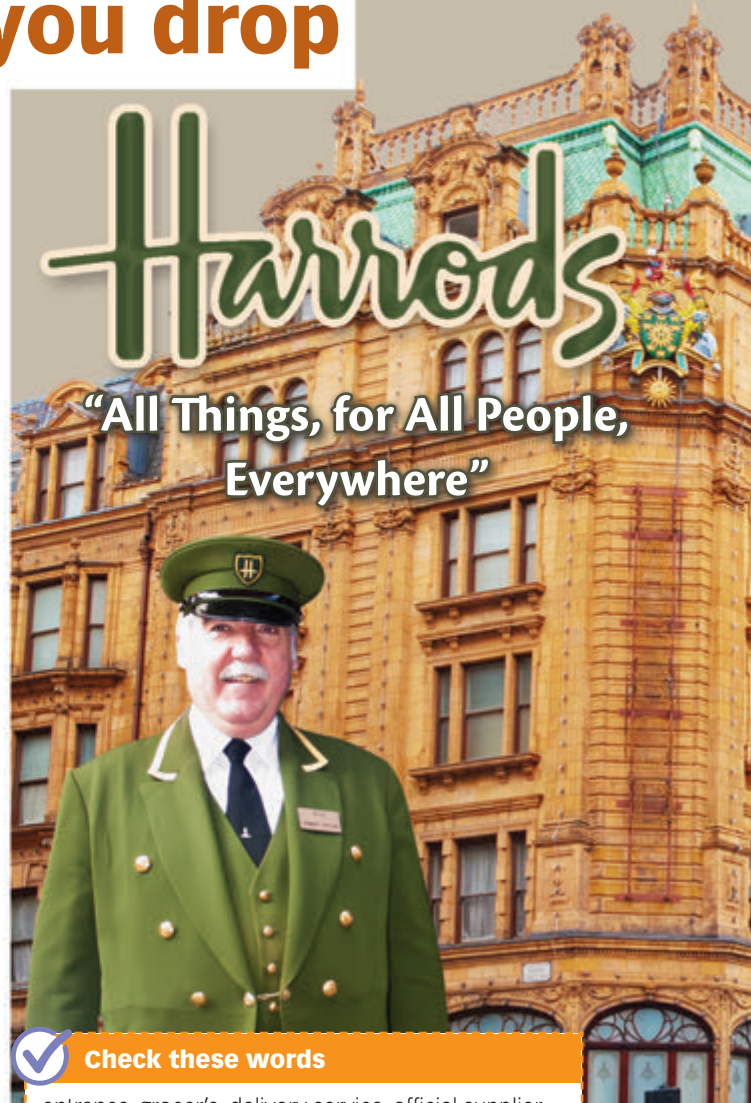
## Shop till you drop

### Vocabulary

#### Shops & Services

1 Choose words from the list to label the pictures.

- antique shop • baker's • bank • bookshop
- butcher's • chemist's • department store
- florist's • greengrocer's • hair & beauty salon
- jeweller's • newsagent's • post office
- supermarket • travel agent's



✓ Check these words  
entrance, grocer's, delivery service, official supplier, fire brigade, the sales, blanket, opportunity

3 Use the items and the phrases in the language box to act out dialogues, as in the example.

- caviar • green apples • sausages • milk • sugar
- flour • a loaf of bread

| Asking for things  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| • Can/Could I have ..., please?                          | • Do you have ...?      |
| • Do you happen to have any ...?                         | • I'd like ..., please. |
| Responding   |                         |
| • Yes, of course./Yes, we do. It's in Aisle 2.           |                         |
| • Certainly. How much/many would you like?               |                         |
| • I'm afraid we haven't got any left, but how about ...? |                         |
| • Sorry, no, but we've got these ...                     |                         |

2 a) In which of the shops in Ex. 1 can you buy these things: apples? a plane ticket? old clocks? a book? a comb? a pair of trousers? a diamond ring? flowers? an armchair? grapes? a bottle of perfume? lamb chops? a leather suitcase? stamps? a woollen skirt? a leather jacket? a bouquet of roses? a magazine? sugar? a gold necklace? a loaf of bread? medicine? What else can you buy in each place?

You can buy apples at a greengrocer's.

b) In which of the shops can you: book tickets? post a letter? have a haircut? send flowers?

- A: Do you have any caviar?  
B: Yes we do. It's in Aisle 2.  
A: Thank you.



**A** .....

“Enter a Different World,” it says in the entrance of Harrods in Knightsbridge, London, and visitors do just that. Harrods is not the oldest, but it’s probably the most famous department store in the world.

**B** .....

In the beginning, Harrods was just a small grocer’s. Charles Henry Harrod opened it in 1849. His son **took over** and added fruit, flowers, sweets and a delivery service. It became an official supplier to the Royal Family. It is now more than just a shop. It is a London landmark, a must-see UK tourist attraction.

**C** .....

35,000 people visit Harrods every day. **In addition to** its 300 departments, selling everything from clothes to caviar, there are twenty-six restaurants and cafés, a bank, a travel agent’s and the biggest hair and beauty salon in Europe. It **employs** over 4,000 staff, including the famous doormen (known as

‘Green Men’), security guards dressed as **ordinary** shoppers, doctors and nurses – even its own fire brigade!

**D** .....

The busiest month for Harrods is December, with 100,000 Christmas shoppers per day. But the busiest day of all is Boxing Day, the first day of the January sales, with over 300,000 **customers!** A lot of people sleep outside all night to be first in when the doors open. Harrods makes things easier for them by **handing out** food, hot drinks and blankets!

**E** .....

“All things, for all people, everywhere” is the store’s motto, because there’s nothing you can’t find there. There even used to be a pet department where you could buy lions and alligators! But today most people come to look around and buy something small so they can get one of the famous green bags. So if you’re in London, don’t **miss** the opportunity to visit this historic department store!

**Listening & Reading**

**4** Guess which statements are true about Harrods, the famous London department store.

Listen and check.

- 1 Harrods is the oldest department store in the world. ....
- 2 Harrods started as a grocer’s in 1849. ....
- 3 300,000 people visit Harrods every day. ....
- 4 The largest hair and beauty salon in the world is in Harrods. ....
- 5 There is no pet department in Harrods now. ....

**5** Read the article and fill in the headings. Then, explain the words in bold.

**History of the Store**

**The Sales**

**Location & Reputation**

**Recommendation**

**Departments & Services**

**6** Why is Harrods a popular tourist attraction? Give three reasons.

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

- delivery • fire • hot • January • security • tourist

- 1 ..... guard      4 ..... attraction
- 2 ..... service      5 ..... brigade
- 3 ..... drink      6 ..... sales

**Speaking & Writing**

**8** Look at the headings in Ex. 5. Use them to present Harrods to the class.

**9** In groups, design your own department store. Think about: name – location – motto – products – opening hours. Present your store to the class.

## Grammar in Use

### Shopping in Ancient Athens

Ancient Athenians didn't use to have supermarkets or department stores. They had the agora – a large open market where people bought and sold things. The agora was usually the most crowded and noisiest place in the city. Traders shouted out their prices while buyers tried to get things for a lower price. There was a great variety of things to choose from. Traders selling similar goods had their shops together in a specific area in the agora. But people didn't go to the agora just to shop. It was full of life! In Athens, the agora was famous for its philosophers. Socrates, for example, used to go there and talk to people. Imagine going shopping and hearing someone say: 'I know one thing, and that is that I know nothing!'



#### 1 Read the theory. Find examples in the article.

##### Past simple – used to

- We use the **past simple** or **used to** to describe past habits and states which don't happen/exist anymore.  
*I worked/used to work as a cleaner.* (past habit)  
*I didn't have/didn't use to have long hair.* (state)
- We use the **past simple** for an action which happened at a specific time in the past. *We went to the beach last Sunday. What did you do last Sunday?*  
(NOT: *We used to go to the beach last Sunday.*)

What are the spelling rules for regular verbs in the past simple?

#### 2 Match the present simple forms to the past simple forms. Which verb forms are irregular?

- |                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> be     | a was/were  |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> live   | b sang      |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> sing   | c lived     |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> go     | d bought    |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> learn  | e went      |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> travel | f wrote     |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> start  | g started   |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> eat    | h had       |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> have   | i learnt    |
| 10 <input type="checkbox"/> enjoy | j enjoyed   |
| 11 <input type="checkbox"/> buy   | k ate       |
| 12 <input type="checkbox"/> write | l travelled |

#### 3 Complete the dialogues with the correct past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

1 A: ..... (you/get) the bus to the mall?

B: No, I ..... (travel) by train.  
Ann ..... (come) with me. We ..... (have) a great time and ..... (buy) lots of things.

2 A: ..... (you/go) to the baker's?

B: No, I didn't. I ..... (get) the tickets from the travel agent's and then I ..... (meet) Sue for coffee, but I ..... (forget) about the baker's!

3 A: ..... (the high street/be) different when you ..... (be) a kid?

B: Oh, yes! In fact, my grandfather ..... (own) a butcher's there.

#### 4 Ask and answer questions. Use the ideas below. You can use your own ideas as well.

|               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| watch TV      | last Monday?       |
| upload videos | last night?        |
| go shopping   | last weekend?      |
| text a friend | yesterday?         |
| eat pizza     | yesterday morning? |

A: *Did you watch TV last Monday?*

B: *No, I didn't. I went shopping.*

#### 5 a) Complete the gaps with the correct form of used to and the verbs from the list.

- be • not/buy • grow • go • not/drive
- cost • not/be



When I was a girl, bread **1**) ..... 8½p. There **2**) ..... any big super markets. There **3**) ..... a butcher's, a baker's, a grocer's and a greengrocer's on the high street. We **4**) ..... to the shops – we **5**) ..... on foot. And we **6**) ..... many vegetables – my dad **7**) ..... most of them in the garden.

#### b) What did/didn't your grandparents use to do when they were young?

6 Read the theory. Find examples of opinion and fact adjectives in the article on p. 14, then number the adjectives in the correct order.

**Order of adjectives**

- **Opinion adjectives** (*beautiful, expensive, etc*) describe what we think of someone or something. **Fact adjectives** (*short, 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 this order:  
**size:** small, big, etc  
**age:** old, new, etc  
**weight:** heavy, light, etc  
**shape:** triangular  $\Delta$ , round  $\bigcirc$ , rectangular  $\square$ , square  $\square$ , etc  
**colour:** dark/light blue, yellow, pink, red, etc  
**origin:** Australian, Spanish, etc  
**material:** cotton, silk, plastic, etc  
*She bought a beautiful, blue, cotton shirt.*

- 1 a **brown** ( 2 ) **wooden** ( 3 ) **beautiful** ( 1 ) box
- 2 a **cotton** (.....) **large** (.....) **grey** (.....) shirt
- 3 a **heavy** (.....) **metal** (.....) **black** (.....) saucepan
- 4 a **silk** (.....) **blue** (.....) **Japanese** (.....) scarf

7 **SPEAKING** Describe the objects, as in the example.

*It's a rectangular grey suitcase with stickers on it.*



8 a) Read the theory.

**Comparisons**

We use the **comparative** to compare two people, things, objects, places etc. We use the **superlative** to compare more than two people, things, objects, places etc. We use **than** in the comparative. We use **the ... of/in** in the superlative.  
**as ... as:** for two people, animals, things that are the same  
*His car is as fast as yours.*  
**not so/as ... as:** for two people, animals, things that aren't the same  
*Her car isn't so/as fast as yours.*

b) Complete the table, then say how we form the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives. Find examples in the text on p. 14.

| Adjective | Comparative         | Superlative |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------|
| big       |                     | the biggest |
| short     | shorter than        |             |
| dry       |                     | the driest  |
| large     |                     | the largest |
| expensive | more expensive than |             |

**Irregular forms:**  
 bad – worse – the worst, good – better – the best,  
 little – less – the least, much/many – more – the most

9 Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form.

- 1 The ..... (**large**) mall in the world is in Dubai.
- 2 Supermarkets these days sell ..... (**many**) products than they used to.
- 3 Colchester is the ..... (**old**) market town in England.
- 4 High street shopping is not as ..... (**convenient**) as shopping in a mall.
- 5 Corner shops have ..... (**little**) product variety than supermarkets.
- 6 The ..... (**cheap**) way to travel long distances is usually by coach.
- 7 The service in a small shop is often ..... (**good**) than in a big one.
- 8 The ..... (**bad**) shopping experience for most people is when shops are crowded.
- 9 This leather coat is not as ..... (**warm**) as the woollen one, but it's ..... (**light**).
- 10 People say that Harrods is one of the ..... (**beautiful**) buildings in London.

10 **SPEAKING** Compare the three markets, as in the example.

|                   | Green Market | Holland Market | Hillside Market |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>expensive</b>  | ✓✓✓          | ✓✓             | ✓               |
| <b>convenient</b> | ✓            | ✓✓✓            | ✓✓              |
| <b>crowded</b>    | ✓✓           | ✓              | ✓✓✓             |
| <b>large</b>      | ✓            | ✓✓             | ✓✓✓             |

*Holland Market is more expensive than Hillside Market, but Green Market is the most expensive of all.*

## Skills in Action

### Vocabulary

#### Clothes – Patterns & Materials



- 1 Listen and learn. List the words in bold under the headings: *materials – patterns*.

- 2 Choose one of your classmates. Describe what he/she is wearing. Make three mistakes. Your partner corrects your mistakes.

### Listening

- 3 Look at the pictures. What can you see?  
 Now listen and tick (✓) the correct answer (A, B or C).

- 1 What did Anna buy yesterday?



A



B



C

- 2 What did Mary give Sue as a present?



A



B



C

- 3 What did Kate buy from the market?



A



B



C

### Everyday English

#### Describing lost property

- 4 a) Read the first exchange. What seems to be the problem?  
 b) Which of these objects were in the bag?  
 Listen and read to find out.



- A: Welcome to Hadley's Department Store. How can I help you?  
 B: I was shopping here yesterday, and I think I left my bag in your fitting rooms.  
 A: What does it look like?  
 B: It's a blue denim handbag with brown leather handles.  
 A: What's it got in it?  
 B: My purse, a pair of plain red woollen gloves and my yellow sunglasses.  
 A: Where and when did you lose it exactly?  
 B: It was in the first fitting room near the entrance. It was just before closing time.  
 A: I think you're in luck. Is this it?  
 B: Oh, yes! Thank you very much!

- 5 Use the prompts to act out similar dialogues. Record yourselves.

**wallet:** money, photos, driving licence

**rucksack:** notebooks, wallet, scarf, four books

#### Pronunciation: *silent letters*

- 6 Listen and underline the silent letters. Listen again and repeat.

• know • talk • listen • autumn • write • design  
 • comb • honest




## Reading & Writing

### 7 Read the email. Which paragraph (a-c) contains ...

- 1 a recommendation & invitation? .....
- 2 descriptions of shops? .....
- 3 opening remarks & where writer was? .....

**From:** Kristin  
**To:** Sam  
**Subject:** Back from Paris trip!



Hi Sam,

**a** Hope you're well. I got back from Paris yesterday. It was **amazing** – even better than London. A shopper's paradise!

**b** The sales were on, so I went to the department stores and found some great bargains. Department stores in Paris are **huge**, so I was on my feet for hours at a time. **Exhausting!** There were also some **fantastic** antique shops on Bonaparte and Jacob Streets, and interesting bookstalls along the River Seine. I discovered the Marais, an area with **tiny** boutiques selling the trendiest clothes. I picked up a cool coat (see attachment)!

**c** I really recommend Paris as a shopping destination. Actually, I'm planning to go again. Why don't you come with me? Write back. Love  
Kristin  
▶ 1 attachment



### Writing Tip

#### Descriptive language

Use adjectives to bring your descriptions to life. Avoid adjectives like *good*, *bad*, *nice*, etc because the reader soon gets bored with them.

### 8 Replace the adjectives in the paragraph below with the ones in bold from the email.

New York has got some **good** shops. I went to Macy's, the **big** department store, and found some **good** bargains. It was very busy, though, so that was **bad**. I preferred the **small** shops on Blecker Street, Greenwich Village.



## Recommending

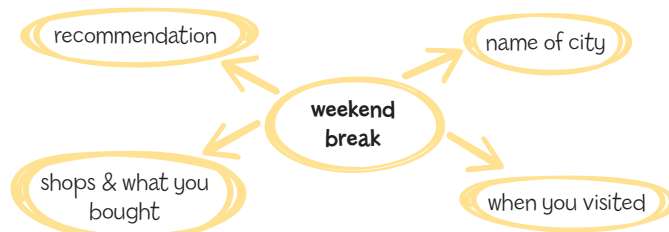
### 9 Complete the sentences. Use: *like*, *miss*, *recommend*, *worth*.

- 1 I really ..... Madrid as a shopping destination.
- 2 Don't ..... the chance to go shopping if you're in Marrakesh.
- 3 If you ..... shopping, you should definitely visit New York.
- 4 It's well ..... visiting Dubai just for the shops.

## Writing (an email about a weekend break)

### 10 Read the task. Copy the spidergram and complete it in your notebooks.

Imagine you went to the capital city in your country or in another country on a weekend break. Write an email to your English-speaking friend describing what shops you visited and what you bought (80-120 words).



### 11 Use your notes in the spidergram in Ex. 10 to write your email. Follow the plan.

#### Plan

*Hi/Hey*, (+ first name)

**Para 1:** name of city, when you went there, what the shopping was like

**Para 2:** names of shops, what you bought

**Para 3:** recommendation

*Bye for now/See you*,  
(your first name)

## VALUES

### Prosperity

"Take care of the pennies, and the pounds will take care of themselves."

(Saying)



## Culture



1000  
years of  
shopping

**“First they made their way to London, and so up into the Thames, but the Danes held the city. On the other side of the river is a great market town called Southwark ...”**

Snorri Sturluson, the great Icelandic storyteller, wrote those words in 1014. That same Southwark is now the London borough of Southwark, and the market is still there! In 2014, Borough Market celebrated its 1000th anniversary – though it’s probably much older.

Its success is all about **location**. It is on the south bank of the River Thames, just by London Bridge. The Romans

built the first bridge there in around 55 CE, and until 1729, it was the only place you could cross the river into London. So farmers and fishermen came to Southwark to sell their **produce**.

Today’s Borough Market is different from the old one in lots of ways. It is smaller and more **organised**. It is a green market, with a ‘zero food waste’ philosophy. It is also famous for its restaurants and street food. There’s

even a demo kitchen, so you can learn the secrets of cooking from top chefs.

But just like then, it is a food market, and sells food of all kinds from all around the British Isles and **beyond**. Many of the people you buy from are also the producers, so you get bread from the baker, cheese from the farmer and fish straight from the fisherman. Borough Market is a brilliant part of London, full of life and history.



### Check these words

storyteller, bank, waste, producer

### Listening & Reading

**1** Read the title and the quotation, then look at the pictures. What do you think you’ll find out about Borough Market?

Listen and read to find out.

**2** Read again and complete the sentences. Then, explain the words in bold.

- 1 Borough Market is more than ..... years old.
- 2 It is next to ....., opposite the City of London.
- 3 A lot of people go to Borough Market to eat at the .....
- 4 The market sells food from within Britain and .....

### Speaking & Writing

**3** What makes a market popular with customers? Has Borough Market got these features?

**4** What old or historic market is there in your country? Collect information, then write a short text for an online travel magazine. Write about: name – location – history – what it sells.

## Vocabulary

- 1 Fill in:** *handed, took, looked, employed, designed.*
- Jo ..... clothes for a big fashion company.
  - I ..... around the shop while my friend tried on jeans.
  - Joan ..... over the business from her father.
  - They ..... out food and blankets.
  - The supermarket ..... 200 staff in 2012.  
(5 x 3 = 15)

**2 Choose the odd word out.**

- woollen – cotton – scarf – silk – denim
- plain – striped – spotted – floral – linen
- shirt – jacket – cardigan – comb – trousers
- leather – round – triangular – square – rectangular
- butcher's – florist's – magazine – chemist's – bank
- tights – bread – sugar – grapes – chops  
(6 x 2 = 12)

## Grammar

**3 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple.**

- Henry ..... (**buy**) a coat yesterday.
- I ..... (**get**) this spotted scarf in Milan.
- ..... (**he/travel**) to Asia last summer?
- Sam ..... (**study**) fashion design.
- Liam ..... (**not/take**) your hat.  
(5 x 4 = 20)

**4 Correct the mistake in each sentence.**

- Did you used to go to college on Wednesday?
- Gemma use to have longer hair.
- Ken's uncle didn't used to work as a doorman.
- We used to meet for coffee yesterday.  
(4 x 3 = 12)

**5 Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct order.**

- a(n) ..... bag (**Italian, lovely, leather**)
- a ..... hat (**round, red, small**)
- a ..... scarf (**woollen, striped, long**)
- a(n) ..... ring (**expensive, gold, old**)
- a ..... bat (**wooden, short, heavy**)  
(5 x 2 = 10)

**6 Fill in the correct form of the adjectives in brackets. Add *than* or *the* where necessary.**

- London is ..... Rome, but New York is ..... of all. (**big**)
- Cotton is not as ..... as wool, but silk is ..... of all. (**expensive**)
- This wooden clock is ..... the metal one, but it's not as ..... as the gold one. (**old**)
- "That was ..... food ever!" "Come on – it wasn't as ..... as Mum's!" (**tasty**)  
(4 x 4 = 16)

## Everyday English

**7 Match the exchanges.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Could I have four red apples?           | <b>A</b> In the fitting rooms.                      |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> What's it got in it?                    | <b>B</b> Sorry, we haven't got any left.            |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> What does it look like?                 | <b>C</b> I think I lost my purse here yesterday.    |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Where and when did you lose it exactly? | <b>D</b> Just my keys and a pair of glasses.        |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> How can I help you?                     | <b>E</b> It's a long black-and-white woollen scarf. |

(5 x 3 = 15)  
Total 100

## Competences

GOOD ✓

VERY GOOD ✓✓

EXCELLENT ✓✓✓

### Lexical Competence

- Understand words/phrases related to:
- shops and shopping
  - clothes
  - patterns and materials

### Reading Competence

- understand texts related to shops & shopping (read for gist – matching headings to paragraphs)

### Listening Competence

- listen and understand dialogues related to products (listen for specific information – multiple choice questions)

### Speaking Competence

- ask for things in a shop
- describe objects

### Writing Competence

- write an email about a weekend break