

Vocabulary - Shops and shopping



Match the shops in the box to the pictures

a clothes shop	a pharmacy	a dry-cleaner's	a butcher's
a hairdresser's	a post shop	a bakery	a dairy
			a gift shop

Using the words above answer the questions.

1. Where can you take your clothes when they're dirty?
2. Where can you have a haircut?
3. Where do they sell cakes and bread?
4. Where can you go for new jeans?
5. Where can you get a present for a friend?
6. Where do you post letters and parcels?
7. Where can you buy sausages?
8. Where can you find everything (food, drink, newspapers) in one small shop?
9. Where can you buy toothpaste and medicine?

Teaching notes - Asking for and giving directions in a supermarket

Introduction:

This activity gives learners practise in asking for directions in a supermarket, using embedded questions, example, *Could you tell me where is please?*

Instructions:

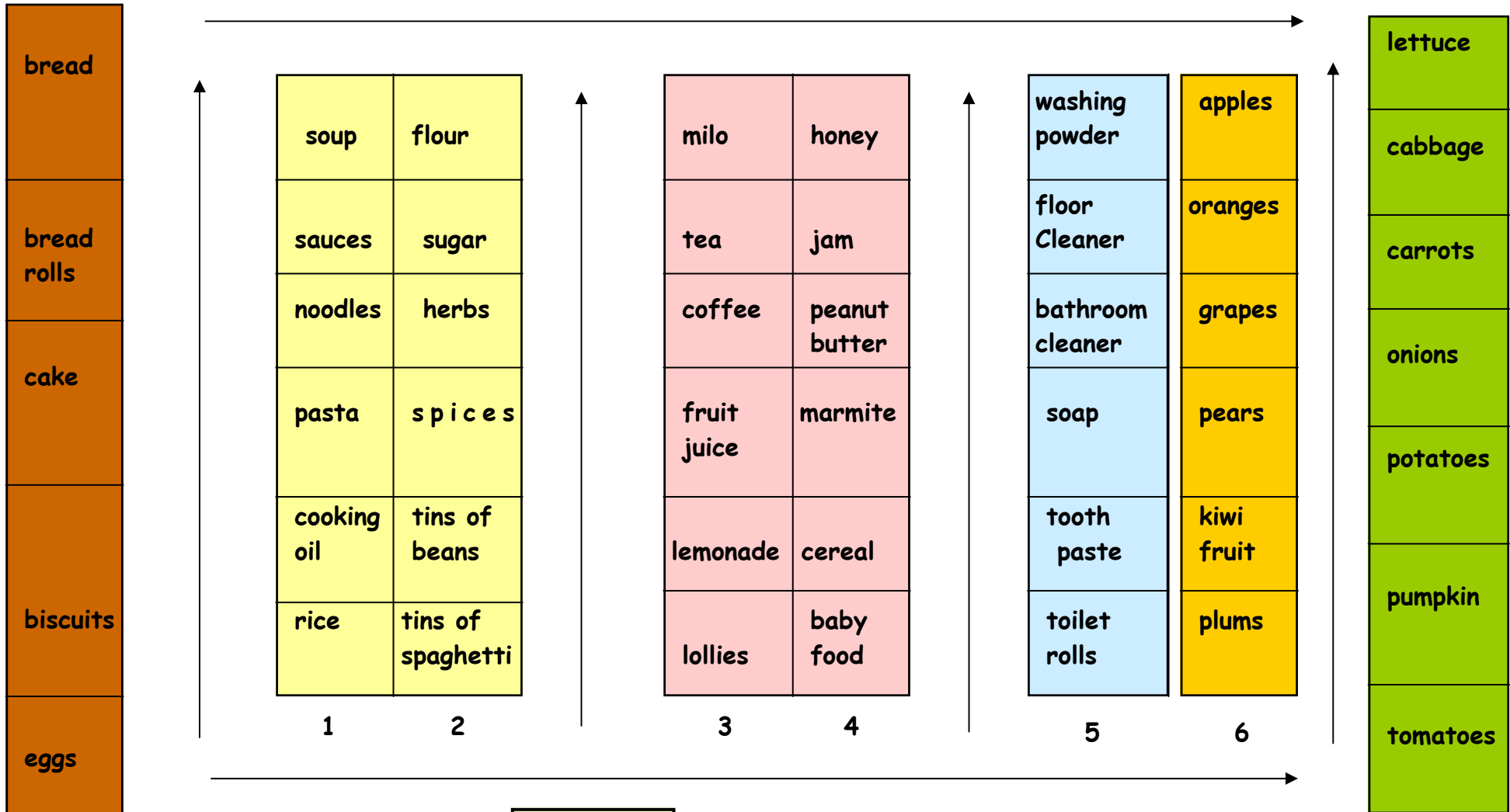
- Explain to learners that they are going to work in pairs, asking for and giving directions in a supermarket. Each pair will receive a plan of a supermarket layout.
- Ask learners to form pairs and give each learner a *shopping list* card.
- Explain that each shopper has a different shopping list and that in order to find the items on the shopping list, he/she has to ask his/her partner directions using the structures on the hand out "*Can you tell me where the.... Is please?*"
- Partners take turns until all the items on his/her shopping list are found.
- Explain that when being polite we use embedded questions rather than simple questions. For example "*where is the butter*" (simple question) becomes "*Could you tell me where is the butter, please?*"

Can you tell me where the is please?

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excuse me, could you tell me where the soap is please? 2. Yes, it's in aisle 5, on the right, next to the toothpaste. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where is the dairy section? I want to buy some butter. 2. Go straight ahead, turn right, the dairy section is on your left.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excuse me, can you help me please? I'm looking for some bread. 2. Yes, it's straight ahead, on the left, by the bread rolls. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I want to buy some carrots. Can you tell me where they are? 2. Yes, certainly. Go down aisle 6. The carrots are on the right, after the onions.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excuse me, I can't find any coffee. Where should I look? 2. It's in aisle 3, before the tea, opposite the herbs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excuse me. Where will I find the toothpaste? 2. Go down aisle 5. The toothpaste is opposite the cereal.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excuse me please. Where is the jam? 2. The jam is in aisle 4, on the left, after the peanut butter. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where is the meat section? I want to buy some lamb. 2. Go straight ahead, turn right. The meat section is towards the end, on your left.

Asking for and giving directions in the supermarket

frozen food	milk	yoghurt	cheese	butter	pork	beef	lamb	chicken
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You are here

ENTRANCE

checkout

checkout

checkout

Shopping list

pasta coffee soap

eggs sugar washing powder

carrots plums butter

Shopping list

oranges jam milo

toilet rolls onions cereal

cake pears baby food

Shopping list

honey tea biscuits

bathroom cleaner pears soup

pork cheese lettuce

Shopping list

cereal floor cleaner pasta

tea kiwi fruit onions

yoghurt lamb spices

Shopping list

apples fruit juice soap

honey sugar cake

milk beef tin of beans

Shopping list

coffee cooking oil cabbage

toilet rolls cereal flour

butter chicken biscuits

Running dictation - Asking for help at the supermarket

1. Choose a short text at the level of your learners, for example *Asking for help at the supermarket*.
2. Photocopy examples of the text and pin these on the classroom walls.
3. Explain that each pair/group must choose one person to write down the text.
4. The other members of the group take turns to go and read the text pinned on the wall. He/she memorises as much as they can & then returns to the group to dictate what they have remembered to the writer. The learner chosen to do the writing must write down what is dictated as accurately as possible. When the person reading and running has come to the end of his/her turn, the next person in the group sets off.
5. Continue in this manner until the group has written the whole version of the text.
6. The group that finishes first is the winner.

Extension

1. The text could consist of a series of sentences making up a grammar activity.
2. Once the sentences are dictated, the group's task is to complete the grammar activity.
3. The winning group is the one to finish first & complete the activity correctly.

Asking for help at the supermarket

Amina wants to buy some Barker's apricot jam. She asks the assistant for help.

Amina: Excuse me. Do you have any Barker's apricot jam?

Assistant: Let me check. Yes, we do.

Amina: Where can I find it?

Assistant: In aisle 4, next to the sauces, opposite the biscuits.

Amina: Thank you. I'll go and look for a jar.

Assistant: You're welcome.



Running dictation - Asking for help at the supermarket

1. Read the first sentence and try to remember it.
2. Run back to your partner and dictate what you remember.
3. Return to this sheet and try and remember the second sentence. Run back to your partner and say the sentence.
4. Continue in this way until all sentences have been dictated.

Amina: Excuse me. Do you have any Barker's apricot jam?

Assistant: Let me check. Yes, we do.

Amina: Where can I find it?

Assistant: In aisle 4, next to the sauces, opposite the biscuits.

Amina: Thank you. I'll go and look for a jar.

Assistant: You're welcome.



Running dictation - Asking for help at the supermarket

1. Listen to the sentences your partners tells you.
2. Write the sentences in the spaces below.
3. Continue in this way until all the sentences your partner tells you have been written below.
5. The pair with the most correct sentences is the winner.

Amina:

Assistant:

Amina:

Assistant:

Amina:

Assistant:

The Supermarket—Where do you find these things?

lettuce tin of tomatoes toothpaste cottage cheese frozen beans canned soup pears fish fingers spinach panadol bean salad tissues frozen chicken beef sausages yoghurt chocolate cake lamb roast bread rolls rice salad broccoli tin of sardines shampoo mince cream	Fruit and Vegetables  _____ _____ _____ _____	Bakery  _____ _____ _____ _____	Meat  _____ _____ _____ _____	Deli  _____ _____ _____ _____
	Dairy  _____ _____ _____ _____	Frozen Foods  _____ _____ _____ _____	Canned Goods  _____ _____ _____ _____	Health and Wellness  _____ _____ _____ _____

Dictagloss

1. Read the text opposite to the class at normal pace. The learners listen for meaning.
2. Read the text again and as it is being read allow learners to jot down key words and phrases.
3. Working in small groups the learners pool their words and phrases and attempt to reconstruct the text from their shared resources. Their version should contain the main ideas of the text and approximate the language of the passage.
4. Each group of learners produces their own reconstructed version, aiming at grammatical accuracy and textual cohesion but not at replicating the original text.
5. Each group reads their finished version to the class and each text is analysed and compared. The learners should then refine their own texts in light of the class discussion.

Helpful Points:

1. It is useful to consider the most important language features of the text before hand so you can focus on these with the learners.
2. Write any new/challenging language on the whiteboard for scaffolding purposes.
3. This is a useful activity to consolidate new knowledge not introduce it.

Different ways of paying

Customers can pay for things in several ways.. The most common ways are by *cash*, *cheque* or *credit card*.

Some shops allow their customers to put an *item* on *layby*. The customer pays a *deposit* but the shop keeps the good until it is paid off. The seller and the customer agree to the *terms* of the layby. That is the number of payments, the amount to pay each week and the period of time to pay. The customer makes a number of payments over a certain time. The customer should keep *receipts* of all payments. If the customer wants to *cancel* the layby, the shop must give a *refund*. They can *deduct* a small amount from the refund to cover any costs.

Large stores often provide *charge accounts*. Customers can charge a good to their account using a special card. The store sends a monthly account which must be paid regularly.

Expensive goods like a television, computer, fridge or other furniture are sometimes bought on *hire purchase*. The customer pays a *deposit* and then takes the good home. The customer then pays it off in monthly *instalments* over a period of time. The store usually charges *interest* but sometimes there are *special deals* of no interest, perhaps for the first 6 months. If the customer does not keep up repayments, the store can *repossess* the good. The seller must give ten days *notice* before taking the item back.

Some shops accept payment through *ATM cards*. These shops have signs with EFTPOS, and the money is automatically *transferred* from your bank account.

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Find these words in the text. Choose the meaning for each word by using other words in the same sentence.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| A. | deposit | (i) the first part payment | (ii) the full price |
| B. | item | (i) money | (ii) goods |
| C. | interest | (i) liking something | (ii) extra % of money paid |
| D. | terms | (i) price | (ii) conditions/ rules |
| E. | receipt | (i) paper proving you have paid | (ii) money back |
| F. | cancel | (i) no longer want something | (ii) agree to |
| G. | refund | (i) warning | (ii) giving money back |
| H. | deduct | (i) take off | (ii) resell |
| I. | instalment | (i) taking it home | (ii) repayment |
| J. | repossess | (i) the seller takes it back | (ii) the buyer sells it to someone else |
| K. | notice | (i) warning | (ii) seeing |
| L. | transfer | (i) not pay | (ii) move money |

Role-play this situation with your partner

You want to buy a flat screen television on hire purchase. The salesperson shows you one for \$2,000. You ask if you can pay for it over 12 months. The salesperson agrees. The sales person asks for a \$200 deposit. She tells you the interest rate to be charged on the balance and how much the instalments will be each month.

You also ask what would happen if you were unable to keep up the repayments. The salesperson explains the legal position.

$$\text{\$2,000 (cash price) - \$200 (deposit) = \$1,800}$$

$$\text{\$1,800 + 10% interest = \$1,980}$$

$$\text{\$1,980 / 12 months = \$165 per month}$$

Useful language - Shopping

Key Words—Nouns

supermarket	butcher	book shop	hairdresser	postshop
bakery	chemist/pharmacy	gift shop	toy shop	dairy
department store	shoe shop	women's wear shop		jeweller
credit card	EFTPOS card	cash card		cheque

Some helpful sentences

1. You buy something from a **shop assistant**.
2. You pay for something at the **cash desk/till/checkout**.
3. When you buy something you get a **receipt/cash docket**.
4. I like **window shopping**.
5. You have to **shop around** for the best prices.

Some useful phrases

1. Can I help you?
2. Do you need any help?
3. I'm just looking, thank you.
4. How much does this/do these cost?
5. Can I pay by EFTPOS/cash/cheque/credit card?
6. I'd like to buy this/these....., please.
7. Can I take this/these, please.
8. Can I have, please?
9. I need some, please.
10. I'm looking for, can you help me, please?
11. Sorry, I only have a \$20 note: I don't have any change (coins).
12. Would you like a carrier bag?
13. Where can I find ?
14. Is there a, near here?
15. I'm going to the shops today. I'm going shopping today.
16. I will go to the shops tomorrow. I will go shopping tomorrow.
17. I went to the shops yesterday. I went shopping yesterday

Countable nouns

1. Countable nouns have a singular or plural form.
E.g. suitcase/suitcases; apple/apples
2. Countable nouns can have a singular or plural verb.
*E.g. The suitcase is on the trolley.
The suitcases are on the trolley.*
3. The articles "a", "an" or a number can be used with countable nouns.
E.g. a suitcase, an apple, ten suitcases, five apples
4. The words "the", "this", "that", "these", "those" and "some" can be used with countable nouns.
*E.g. the suitcase, this apple, that apple,
these apples, those apples, some suitcases*
5. The words "a", "an" and "any" can be used with a countable noun to write a negative sentence.
*E.g. There isn't a suitcase on the trolley.
There aren't any apples in the bag.*
6. The word "many" is used with plural countable nouns to talk about quantity.
*E.g. How many eggs are there?
There are many eggs.
There aren't many eggs.*

Uncountable nouns

1. Uncountable nouns have only a singular form. They do not have a plural form. *E.g. luggage, milk, sugar, coffee*
2. Uncountable nouns have only a singular verb.
*E.g. The luggage is on the trolley.
The milk is in the fridge.*
3. Uncountable nouns cannot be used with "a", "an" or a number.
4. The words "the", "this", "that", and "some" can be used with uncountable nouns.
E.g. the sugar, this coffee, that tea, some milk
The words "these" and "those" are not used.
5. The word "any" can be used with an uncountable noun to write a negative sentence.
E.g. Is there any milk? There isn't any milk.
6. The words "much", "a lot of" and "a little" are used with uncountable nouns to talk about quantity.
*E.g. How much petrol is in the car?
There is a lot of petrol.
There isn't much petrol.
There is a little petrol.*

Using the newspaper to buy and sell things

The newspaper is a good place to look for **second-hand** goods to buy. Look in the **FOR SALE** part of the newspaper. You will find many different things for sale. There are books, toys, clothes, household appliances and furniture.



When you have found something you want to buy, you should phone the **seller**.

You should look at the goods before you buy. Remember to **check** the **quality** of the goods.



Lots of people buy and sell things in the newspaper. It's a great way to find **bargains** or **get rid of** things you don't need any more.

Second-hand items are usually **cheaper** than **brand new** items. If you are looking for a fridge or school uniforms for your children, it's a good idea to look in the newspaper. You might get a **good deal**.



Sometimes you have things you want to sell. You can **advertise** these in the newspaper.

You should phone the office of your local newspaper. You can find out how much it costs to advertise in the **For Sale** section. Usually you pay for every word you use in the **advertisement**.

Happy buying and selling!

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