

UNIT 6

GETTING AROUND AND SHOPPING

A. Shopping nowadays

Task 1

Look at the following bags of Greek supermarkets. What do you think of the use of English on them? Discuss with your partner.

SUPER MARKETS



πάντα μαζί



Task 2

Look at these five words and study the two questions that follow.



supermarket sandwich

corn flakes

cake

chips

1. Do you think that even a Greek who doesn't speak English uses them in his or her everyday Greek speech?
2. If yes, why do you think this happens?

UNIT 6- GETTING AROUND AND SHOPPING

Task 3

Now read the text and answer the questions above.

If shopping in the past was just a matter of going to the grocer's a few minutes away from home in the town square or to the local market place, shopping after the Second World War has dramatically changed.

As a child, I remember my mother sending me to the grocer's with some eggs in a basket, potatoes in a sack or whatever else we had to exchange them for sugar, coffee, soap or other goods. The grocer knew my first name and my parents, he would ask me how I was doing in school and then take what I had brought for him and give me what my mother needed for home.









Then came the establishment of factories which produced everything one wanted and in big quantities. Variety and choice replaced the idea of managing with only what one could find in the local grocery, even if it was second best. Achieving and producing the best and the most and in the least possible time led to superman and superwoman and, eventually, to supermarkets, department stores and shopping centers.

The idea of buying ready-made food was unthinkable for the housewives of the forties and, even, fifties. They used to make the food provisions for their families themselves. Every home had a good vegetable garden too. They used to have their clothes and shoes made-to-measure and did not buy them ready-made.

Times change, and people do things they did not use to do. Even my mother, who in the past would never let us have the factory-made goods at home, eats corn flakes and chips together with her grand children and buys her cake at the supermarket. She hardly realises that shopping has expanded to the point that her Greek includes words that a person from any of the 25 member states of the EU or Singapore would not only understand, but use them as well.

Task 4

Read the text above very carefully again and fill in the boxes below with the important stages in the development of shopping, in such a way that shows the contrast between then and now. There is some help for you.

<p>Shopping in the past</p> <p>was a matter of going to the grocer's.</p>		<p>Shopping after the 2nd World War</p> <p>has dramatically changed.</p>
<p>The grocer knew.....</p>		<p>When shopping nowadays in supermarkets/shopping centers, nobody</p>
<p>The idea of shopping was managing with what</p>		<p>The idea of shopping is making choices from a great ..</p>
<p>One could produce only the things.....</p>		<p>Factories can produce a variety..... and</p>
<p>Food provisions for families in the past</p> <p>were made.....</p>		<p>Food provisions for families now</p> <p>are made in</p>
<p>Vegetable provision in the past: Every home had</p>		<p>Vegetable provision now: People today their vegetables.....</p>
<p>Buying clothes in the past: People used to have</p>		<p>Buying clothes now: People buy</p>
<p>Greek shopping language in the past</p> <p>didn't include many.....</p>		<p>Greek shopping language now</p> <p>is full of</p>

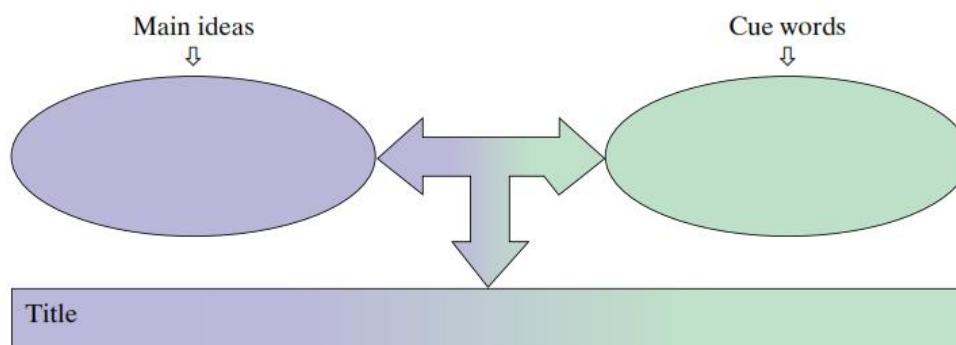
UNIT 6- GETTING AROUND AND SHOPPING

POSSIBLE ANSWERS:

The grocer knew your first name and your parents	When shopping nowadays in supermarkets/shopping centres nobody knows your name
The idea of shopping was managing with what one could find in the local grocery	The idea of shopping is making choices from a great variety of products
One could produce only the things they could grow in their gardens and they exchanged for other goods	Factories can produce a variety of products and in big quantities
Food provisions for families in the past were made by themselves	Food provisions for families now are made in supermarkets
Vegetable provision in the past: Every home had a good vegetable garden	Vegetable provision now: People today buy their vegetables in the supermarket
Buying clothes in the past: People used to have their clothes made-to-measure	Buying clothes now: People buy ready-made clothes
Greek shopping language in the past didn't include many English words	Greek shopping language now is full of English words

Task 5

What title would you give to this passage? Write the main ideas and cue words that led you to it. There is not just one absolutely correct answer.



POSSIBLE TITLES: Shopping in the past, The way we used to shop, Shopping: then and now

Task 6

Which words in the text would you replace with the following explanations?

1. =give to each other at the same time
2. =building where goods/things are made by machines
3. =not as good in quality as the best
4. =in the end
5. =food or other things that are needed
6. =something or someone takes the place of something or someone else
7. =becomes bigger
8. =is part of, has

ANSWERS:

1. exchange
2. factory
3. second best
4. eventually
5. provision
6. replace
7. expand
8. include

C. Time for presents

Task 1

Think before you read and discuss in class.

1. Do you like to be offered presents?
2. Do you equally like to offer presents?
3. Do you believe in Santa Claus?
4. Was there a period in your life when you believed in Santa Claus?
5. What human need continues the story of Santa Claus bringing presents to children in Christian societies?

90

presents

When it comes to the choice of presents, there is a strong possibility of choosing and buying the wrong thing for the wrong person. You may think that introducing your children to computers at an early age is an excellent way of making learning fun and of broadening their world. Their response, however, may be: "But I wanted a doll and a wooden mouse, or a teddy bear and some marbles to play with!"

It is not surprising that parents, relatives or friends would want to continue the pleasure they had when they first read, for example, the story of the Little Red Riding Hood by introducing it to the children of their environment. The opening sentence "Once upon a time there was a little girl ..." can be easily remembered, immediately captivates the reader and is timeless. Who does not know the story of the little girl, her grandmother, the wolf and the hunter and wouldn't want at moments of relaxation to hear a similar story?

You may also think it's a good idea to surprise people with presents. Here is the story of a lady who received a present she did not want. "My husband is a great one for surprise presents. The worst time was when he told me that he had a present, which he had to give me on Christmas Eve. The present couldn't wait till the next day. I became a bit suspicious. We were at a friend's house. I told him that if it was a pet, I couldn't find the time to look after it. My husband looked uneasy and said he was sure I'd love his present. Of course, it was a pet - a little kitten. I finally grew to love the animal, but I think it's not a good idea to give pets as presents, unless you are sure they are wanted."

UNIT 6- GETTING AROUND AND SHOPPING

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. to introduce= συστήνω, παρουσιάζω | 4. Little Red Riding Hood= Κοκκινοσκουφίτσα |
| 2. marbles= βόλοι | 5. environment= περιβάλλον |
| 3. relatives= συγγενείς | 6. suspicious= καχύποπτος |

Task 5

Choose the correct item.

1. You may think that when you are offering a computer to a child you are
a) colouring his or her world b) making his or her world smaller c) making his or her world wider d) making his or her world darker
2. By introducing a well-known story parents, relatives or friends want to
a) educate the child b) please the child c) please the family d) please themselves
3. The opening sentence of a fairy tale immediately
a) puts the readers off b) attracts the readers very much c) entertains the readers d) disappoints the readers
4. People would want to hear stories like the Little Red Riding Hood
a) when they are at work b) when they are tense and unhappy c) when they want to have a pleasant and restful time d) when they are preparing for an exam
5. The present couldn't wait till the next day because
a) it would melt by then b) it would go bad by then c) it needed cooking immediately d) it had to be taken care of
6. The husband looked uneasy because he realised
a) his wife had easily guessed his present b) his wife did not want that kind of present c) there were friends around d) his wife did not like secrets

92

ANSWERS:

1c
2d
3b
4c
5d
6b

GRAMMAR- used to/ 2nd Conditional- some, any, how many, how much

A. used to

D. How language holds together and works

In this part of Unit 6, you will practise **Grammar** (how words relate to each other) and **Syntax** (in what order we put words next to each other) in order to be able to communicate. In this unit you will also practise English sounds (**pronunciation**).

“Used to ...” for habits in the past

Task 1

Study what the old lady says about shopping in the past:

- I used to cook all the meals for my family myself.
- I did not use to buy ready-made food.
- People did not use to buy their groceries at supermarkets.
- We used to have vegetable gardens in the back yards of our homes.



93

Task 2

When do you think we use:

***I/you/he/she/it/we/they + used + to + basic verb form?* Circle the right answer. Then discuss in class and write the rule in the box below.**

1. To talk about an action we are certain it will happen in the future.
2. To talk about an action we have just completed.
3. To talk about a habitual action in the past that we do not practise any more.

ANSWER: 3. To used to + απαρέμφατο χρησιμοποιείται για να μιλήσουμε για μια συνήθεια που είχαμε στο παρελθόν και δεν έχουμε πλέον.

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ	ΑΡΝΗΣΗ	ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ
I used to cook	I didn't use to cook	did I use to cook?
You used to cook	You didn't use to cook	Did you use to cook?
He/she/it used to cook	He/she/it didn't use to cook	Did he/she/it use to cook?
We/you/they used to cook	We/you/they didn't use to cook	did we/you/they use to cook?

Task 3

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to* + basic verb form. Make other necessary changes too.

1. Shops in the past so much variety of goods. (not have)
2. My grandmother all her vegetables in her vegetable garden. (grow)
3. people canned food in the past? (eat)
4. My grandmother her cakes. She made them herself. (not buy)
5. Shopping before the Second World War totally different. (be)
6. people ready-made clothes in the past? (wear)
7. The grocer in my neighbourhood my first name, but nobody knows my name in the supermarket I go shopping now. (know)
8. We factory-made goods before the Second World War. (not buy)

ANSWERS:

1. didn't use to have
2. used to grow
3. Did people use to eat
4. didn't use to buy
5. used to be
6. Did people use to wear
7. used to know
8. didn't use to buy

B. 2nd Conditional

Task 5

This lady has a totally different background from the lady in Task 1 and is not as old as she is, but she spent her life in the U.S.A. Now she is retired and she lives in Greece. Naturally, she misses her comfortable life in America, where everything is automatic and ready-made. This is what she says.

- If I lived in America, I would order everything by phone.
- If you wanted food from all over the world, shops would order it for you in America.
- If I stayed in America, my pension would not be enough to live the way I used to live in the past.
- If I had the money, I would buy a luxury car.
- If I knew how to cook, I would not ask you to help me with the pizza recipe.



Task 6

Read the sentences again. Underline the verb forms in the *if* sentences and in the sentences following the comma. Write the formula for this structure, which is called the Second Conditional in grammar. When do we use it? Is it possible for the lady to go back to America? Can she buy a luxury car now? She can dream, though, of what she could do if she were in America or if she had money.



We use the second conditional to talk about

.....

ANSWERS: If + Simple Past- would+ infinitive

We use the second conditional to talk about an imaginary/unlikely situation in the present/future. πχ If I won the lottery, I would go to the USA.

Task 7

Fill in the table with the missing parts of the following sentences. Compare your work with your partner. Have you written the same sentences?

If you bought a luxury car,	
	she would buy a ticket.
If I could change my face,	
	they would send us an invitation.
If Mary thought badly about you,	
	I would not buy a lifejacket.

POSSIBLE ANSWERS:

If you bought a luxury car, you would go to many places.
If she had the money, she would buy a ticket.
If I could change my face, I would be happy.
If they had a party, they would send us an invitation.
If Mary thought badly about you, she wouldn't invite you to her party.
If I could swim, I would not buy a lifejacket.

C. some/any, how many/how much

Task8

Look at the table on page 90 again (Articles 1 to 28). Ask your partner questions using both *How many* and *How much*. Do we say *How many bread?* or *How much bread?*/*How many pyjamas?* or *How much pyjamas?* Is the rule in the box below correct?

We use *How many* with things (nouns) we can count. The nouns are countable and have a plural like *eggs, potatoes*, etc. We use *How much* with things (nouns) we cannot count at a glance. We need to weigh them. The nouns are uncountable and have no plural like *milk, sugar*, etc. Also, we cannot say *a milk, a sugar*, but we can say *an egg, a potato*.

95

ΑΡΙΘΜΗΣΙΜΑ ΚΑΙ ΜΗ ΑΡΙΘΜΗΣΙΜΑ ΟΥΣΙΑΣΤΙΚΑ

Τα ουσιαστικά χωρίζονται σε 2 κατηγορίες:

1. Τα ΑΡΙΘΜΗΣΙΜΑ: Μπορούμε να τα αριθμήσουμε, μετρήσουμε και έχουν πληθυντικό πχ *an/one apple, two apples, a/one banana, three bananas* κτλ
2. Και τα ΜΗ ΑΡΙΘΜΗΣΙΜΑ: Δεν μπορούμε να τα αριθμήσουμε και δεν έχουν πληθυντικό πχ *sugar=ζάχαρη, cheese=τυρί, coffee=καφές, juice=χυμός, yoghurt=γιαούρτι, water=νερό* κτλ.
3. Για να μετρήσουμε την ποσότητα των μη αριθμήσιμων χρησιμοποιούμε μονάδες μέτρησης
πχ *a glass of water=ένα ποτήρι νερό, a cup of coffee=ένα φλυτζάνι καφέ, 2 bottles of orange juice=2 μπουκάλια χυμό, 1 kilo of cheese=1 κιλό τυρί, a teaspoon of sugar=1 κουταλάκι του γλυκού ζάχαρη, a bar of chocolate=1 πλάκα/μπάρα σοκολάτας*
4. Χρησιμοποιούμε μερικές λέξεις για να μιλήσουμε για ποσότητα.
Το **some**(μερικός, λίγος) και το **any**(καθόλου). Το **some** χρησιμοποιείται σε καταφατικές προτάσεις ενώ το **any** σε ερωτήσεις και αρνήσεις.
Πχ *I have got some potatoes*
I haven't got any lemons
Are there any tomatoes in the refrigerator?

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ. Συμπλήρωσε **some** ή **any**

1. There is _____ pasta in the plate.
2. I need _____ flour for the cake.
3. Have you got _____ yoghurt?
4. I don't have _____ money left.
5. There are _____ people here.
6. Are there _____ students in the classroom?
7. There aren't _____ chairs in the classroom.
8. Is there _____ milk for me?
9. There isn't _____ chocolate in the cupboard.

UNIT 6- GETTING AROUND AND SHOPPING

ANSWERS:

1. some
2. some
3. any
4. any
5. some
6. any
7. any
8. any
9. any

5. MUCH/MANY, HOW MUCH/HOW MANY

Το **much/how much** χρησιμοποιείται με μη αριθμήσιμα (δηλαδή στον ενικό) ενώ το **many/how many** με αριθμήσιμα (δηλαδή στον πληθυντικό). Επίσης, με το **how much** ρωτάμε πόσο κοστίζει κάτι.

Πχ how much water do you drink every day?

How many peaches (ροδάκινα) do you need for the pie?

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ. Βάλε how much/how many

1. _____ apples do you need for the pie?
2. _____ sugar do you take in your coffee?
3. _____ students are there in your class?
4. _____ does this bag cost?

ANSWERS:

1. How many
2. How much
3. How many
4. How much

E. Work and play with words

Task 1

Words join to form new words (compounds), e.g. *superman*, *superwoman* and *supermarket*. Join the words in the following table correctly to form compounds. Use your dictionary to check your work.

1. fruit	light	1. fruitcake
2. life	meal	
3. water	head	
4. play	style	
5. whole	stairs	
6. sun	front	
7. sun	boy	
8. figure	cake	
9. down	ground	
10. school	bathe	

ANSWERS:

1. fruitcake
2. lifestyle
3. waterfront
4. playground
5. wholemeal
6. sunlight
7. sunbathe
8. figurehead
9. downstairs
10. schoolboy

WRITING

Write an article (120-150 words) for the school newspaper about shopping in the past and how it is different nowadays. Use the title: Shopping-then and now.

REMEMBER:

- An article has a title
- It should attract the reader's attention

ΘΕΜΑΤΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΩΝ: 17259, 17105

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

In the past, shopping meant getting all items on the list from the local grocer's or the local open market. This changed completely after World War Two. When I was a child, my mother sent me to the grocer's with eggs, potatoes or anything else we had in a basket. We exchanged them for sugar, coffee, soap, or other goods. The grocer knew my first name and who my parents were. He always asked me how I was doing at school. Then, he took what I had brought for him in the basket and gave me what my mother needed. Back in the 1940's and the 1950's, housewives could not think of buying ready-made food. They grew and provided the food for their families since every home had a smaller or bigger vegetable garden. In addition, people ordered their clothes and shoes and did not buy any ready-made ones.



When factories were built, they started producing everything one wanted in big quantities. As time passes by, people do things they did not use to do. Older people, like my mother, never allowed their children to have factory-made goods at home. Now, my mother eats cornflakes and chips together with her grandchildren and buys cakes at the supermarket.

(Words: 207)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	The aim of the text is to persuade readers to do their shopping at local stores.		
2.	The writer paid the local grocer in cash.		
3.	The text suggests that the local grocer knew who his customers were.		
4.	In the past housewives offered ready-made meals to their family.		
5.	In the past people bought clothes and shoes made only for them.		
6.	The text suggests that, as time passes by, people's shopping habits change.		
7.	The writer's mother has never bought something from a supermarket.		
8.	The writer's mother spends time with her grandchildren.		
9.	The underlined word ' <u>provided</u> ' means 'prepared'.		
10.	The underlined word ' <u>they</u> ' refers to 'people'.		

ΘΕΜΑ 2^ο. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Fill each gap in sentences 11-20 with the correct word from the box below (A-J). Use each word only once.

A.	order	B.	provided	C.	only	D.	needed	E.	exchange
F.	allowed	G.	ready-made	H.	vegetables	I.	completely	J.	local

11.	All meals are <input type="text"/> at no additional cost in our all-inclusive package holidays.
12.	Everyone agreed that the Physics school club <input type="text"/> better equipment to win the competition.
13.	Smoking is not <input type="text"/> in this restaurant.
14.	Though they are twins, they look <input type="text"/> different.
15.	"Can I take your <input type="text"/> now?" said the waiter.
16.	Many <input type="text"/> shops will have to close if the new supermarket is built.
17.	We should avoid eating <input type="text"/> frozen meals; they are full of artificial preservatives.
18.	It's traditional for the two teams to <input type="text"/> shirts after the game.
19.	Raw <input type="text"/> contain more Vitamin C than cooked ones.
20.	At present, the latest models of DELL laptops are available for sale <input type="text"/> in the USA.

KEY

1.	B
2.	B
3.	A
4.	B
5.	A
6.	A
7.	B
8.	A
9.	A
10.	B
11.	B
12.	D
13.	F
14.	I
15.	A
16.	J
17.	G
18.	E
19.	H
20.	C

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

PRESENTS

When you choose presents, there is a strong possibility of buying the wrong thing for the wrong person. You may think that giving your children a computer at an early age is an excellent way of making learning fun for them. However, they may say: "But I wanted a doll to play with!" It is not surprising that parents want to continue the pleasure they had when they first read, for example, the story of Little Red Riding Hood; so they buy the story for their children. The first sentence "Once upon a time there was a little girl" is easy to remember and makes you feel like a child again. You may also think it's a good idea to surprise people with a pet. A woman told us: "Last year my husband said that he had to give me a present on Christmas Eve. It couldn't wait till the next day. I told him: 'If it is a pet, I can't find the time to look after it!' Of course it was a pet, a little kitten. I finally grew to love it, but I think it's not a good idea to give pets as presents, unless you are sure people want them."



(Words: 204)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	It is always a good idea to give children a computer as a present because it makes learning fun.		
2.	Children may tell you that they prefer to get simple toys as gifts instead of technological devices.		
3.	Parents buy their children story books in order to stop them from playing computer games all day long.		
4.	According to the text, the story of Little Red Riding Hood may remind adults of their own childhood.		
5.	The woman's husband gave her a special present on Christmas Day.		
6.	The husband knew his wife couldn't wait for her present till the next day.		
7.	The woman guessed correctly what her husband's present was.		
8.	The woman was too busy to take care of a pet.		
9.	According to the woman, it is always a good idea to give a kitten as a present to families with children.		
10.	You should never give someone a pet as a present, unless you are certain s/he really wants it.		

ΘΕΜΑ 2^ο. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Fill each gap in sentences 11-20 with the correct word/phrase from the box below (A-J). Use each word only once.

A.	find	B.	excellent	C.	sentence	D.	surprise	E.	look after
F.	buy	G.	sure	H.	continue	I.	learning	J.	wait

11.	I always enjoyed my French classes; after all, <input type="text"/> a foreign language can be fun.
12.	When I was a child I had to <input type="text"/> my little sisters because our parents worked all day.
13.	I can't <input type="text"/> to listen to my favourite singer's new CD; it will be released this Sunday!
14.	Your essay is <input type="text"/> . Well done! Would you like to read it to your classmates?
15.	Your conclusion is good, but the final <input type="text"/> is too long and complicated.
16.	I don't want to <input type="text"/> reading this book because the first chapter was already too boring.
17.	When I am not <input type="text"/> what a word means, I always look it up on a dictionary.
18.	I cannot <input type="text"/> my car key. Have you seen it anywhere?
19.	He went to the bookstore to <input type="text"/> a story book for his little nephew.
20.	She did not tell me she was coming because she wanted to <input type="text"/> me.

KEY

1.	B
2.	A
3.	B
4.	A
5.	B
6.	B
7.	A
8.	A
9.	B
10.	A

11.	I
12.	E
13.	J
14.	B
15.	C
16.	H
17.	G
18.	A
19.	F
20.	D