

5 SHOPPING

- A) Shopping facilities, types of shops
- B) Services (post office, bank, police station, gas station, etc.)
- C) Advertisement, stuff

A) Shopping facilities, types of shops

Shopping - an everyday activity: people need fresh food or toiletries, e. g. bread, milk, meat, vegetables, toilet paper or shampoo.

We usually buy in **different types of shops:**

Small shops - specialized:

Baker's (bread, rolls, buns, cakes, ...)

Butcher's (pork, beef, poultry, fish, salami, ham, sausages, ...)

Greengrocer's (fruit, vegetables)

Grocer's (diary products: milk, yoghurt, cream, butter, cheese; pasta, water, juice, chocolate, food ...)

Chemist's /drugstore/pharmacy (medicine, herbal tea ...)

Ironmongers/hardware (nails, hammer, spade, anything needed for repairs at home or working in the garden)

Newsagent's/newsstand /kiosk (newspapers, magazines, chewing gum,...)

Florist's, jeweller's, book shop, shoe shop, clothes shop/boutique, furniture shop, music shop

brand-named shops, malls, second-hand shops,

Shops as a part of chain or group: hypermarkets, supermarkets

Shopping centres – often offer additional services: post office, banks, tourist agencies, restaurants, cafés, cinemas

Department store – large shop divided into several big sections, each of which sells one type of thing

- usually in the city centres or in the suburbs of the towns
- with a large car park next to them or under them
- advantages: almost everything under one roof, save time, lower prices, special sales and bargains at different times of the year

Market - buy fresh fruit and vegetables, even other things

Ways of payment: cash, credit/debit card, traveller's cheque

Ways of shopping: catalogue selling/sale, instalment, Internet shopping, by the mail, over the telephone, home delivery service, clearance

B) Services (post office, bank, police station, petrol/gas station, hairdressers, restaurant, etc.)

Post office: pillar box, collection bag, counter assistant, post office clerk,

You can buy/post/ send: postcard, birthday card, letter, airmail letter, lottery, envelope, stamp (necessary to attach, of the current value), parcel, address, signature, delivery

C) Advertisement, stuff

Shop assistant, customer, manager, store detective (watch customers to stop from shoplifting),

Shopping – a big business nowadays, lot of money spent on advertising, trying to persuade customers that their product is much better than the competitor's

Commercials, advertisement - almost everywhere (newspapers, magazines, TV, radio, buses, trams, trains, billboards)

Shopping centres use special strategies (e.g. double packaging, rearranging goods, special offers and bargains ...) to try and influence customers and increase their profit

Tasks:

Picture:

- Describe the places you see in the pictures and discuss their advantages and disadvantages.
- Compare and contrast them; point out how they are different in terms of what they offer the customer.
- Describe the services you can see in the pictures and activities that people are doing.
- Which of these services do you or your family use to use?
- *Shopping – an everyday activity.* Agree or disagree with the statement.
- Characterize types of shops; discuss the advantages or disadvantages.
- Describe one of the supermarkets you have ever been to.

Topic:

- Describe shopping facilities in your town (shops, hypermarkets, market places, boutiques, specialized shops...).
- Talk about different ways of shopping and paying (catalogue selling, instalment, weekly shopping, Internet shops) and point out the advantages and disadvantages.
- Do you need somebody to go shopping with you? If yes, explain why and who. If not, explain why some people need others to help them do shopping.

Role-play:

1. Your car has broken down; the oil is running. Go to the service, describe the damage on your car and make an agreement on time when you can come and have it repaired, get information about the price.
2. You have sprained your ankle and have to stay at home. Your friend offered you to go shopping for you.
 - Agree a time when he/she will go shopping.
 - He /She finds out what things you need.
 - Tell him/her prices
 - Discuss which shops he/she will need to go to.
3. You want to go for a one-day trip by train. Go to the information centre and find out this information:
 - departure and arrival time,
 - platform, the train leaves from,
 - return journey time,
 - ticket price.