

Unit 4

4.1 Expressions of quantity

Count and uncount nouns

- 1 It is important to understand the difference between count and uncount nouns.

Count nouns	Uncount nouns
a cup	water
a girl	sugar
an apple	milk
an egg	music
a pound	money

We can say *three cups, two girls, ten pounds*. We can count them. We cannot say *two waters, three musics, one money*. We cannot count them.

- 2 Count nouns can be singular or plural.
This **cup** is full.
These **cups** are empty.
Uncount nouns can only be singular.
The **water** is cold.
The **weather** was terrible.

much and many

- 1 We use *much* with uncount nouns in questions and negatives.
How **much money** have you got?
There isn't **much milk** left.
- 2 We use *many* with count nouns in questions and negatives.
How **many people** were at the party?
I didn't take **many photos** on holiday.

some and any

- 1 *Some* is used in positive sentences.
I'd like **some sugar**.
- 2 *Any* is used in questions and negatives.
Is there **any sugar** in this tea?
Have you got **any brothers** and sisters?
We don't have **any washing-up liquid**.
I didn't buy **any apples**.
- 3 We use *some* in questions that are requests or offers.
Can I have **some cake**?
Would you like **some tea**?
- 4 The rules are the same for the compounds *someone, anything, anybody, somewhere*, etc.
I've got **something** for you.
Hello? Is **anybody** here?
There isn't **anywhere** to go in my town.

a few and a little

- 1 We use *a few* with count nouns.
There are **a few cigarettes** left, but not many.
- 2 We use *a little* with uncount nouns.
Can you give me **a little help**?

a lot/lots of

- 1 We use *a lot/lots of* with both count and uncount nouns.
There's **a lot of butter**.
I've got **lots of friends**.
- 2 *A lot/lots of* can be used in questions and negatives.
Are there **lots of tourists** in your country?
There isn't **a lot of butter**, but there's enough.

4.2 Articles – *a* and *the*

- 1 The indefinite article *a* or *an* is used with singular, countable nouns to refer to a thing or an idea for the first time.
We have **a cat** and **a dog**.
There's **a supermarket** in Adam Street.
- 2 The definite article *the* is used with singular and plural, countable and uncountable nouns when both the speaker and the listener know the thing or idea already.
We have a cat and a dog. **The cat** is old, but **the dog** is just a puppy.
I'm going to **the supermarket**. Do you want anything? (We both know which supermarket.)

Indefinite article

The indefinite article is used:

- 1 with professions.
I'm **a teacher**.
She's **an architect**.
- 2 with some expressions of quantity.
a pair of a little a couple of a few
- 3 in exclamations with *what* + a count noun.
What a lovely day!
What a pity!

Definite article

The definite article is used:

- 1 before seas, rivers, hotels, pubs, theatres, museums, and newspapers.
the Atlantic the British Museum
The Times the Ritz
- 2 if there is only one of something.
the sun the Queen the Government
- 3 with superlative adjectives.
He's **the richest man** in the world.
Jane's **the oldest** in the class.

No article

There is no article:

- 1 before plural and uncountable nouns when talking about things in general.
I like potatoes.
Milk is good for you.
- 2 before countries, towns, streets, languages, magazines, meals, airports, stations, and mountains.
I had lunch with John.
I bought *Cosmopolitan* at Paddington Station.
- 3 before some places and with some forms of transport.

at home in/to bed at/to work at/to school/university by bus by plane by car by train on foot

- She goes to work by bus.
I was at home yesterday evening.
- 4 in exclamations with *what* + an uncount noun.
What beautiful weather!
What loud music!

Note

In the phrase *go home*, there is no article and no preposition.
I **went home** early. NOT ~~I went to home~~.

4 Let's go shopping!

much/many • some/any • a few, a little, a lot of • Articles • Shopping • Prices

STARTER

Play the alphabet game with things you can buy. Continue around the class.

- A Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an apple.
- B Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an apple and some bread.
- C Yesterday I went shopping and I bought an apple, some bread, and a car.
- D Yesterday ...

THE WEEKEND SHOP

Quantity

- 1 Sarah and Vicky are two students who share a flat. It is Saturday morning, and Sarah has written a shopping list.

T 4.1 Read and listen to their conversation.

V It says here *milk*. How much milk do we need?

S Two pints.

V And eggs? How many eggs?

S A dozen.

V And what about potatoes? How many potatoes?

S A kilo's enough.

V And butter? How much?

S Just one packet.

GRAMMAR SPOT

Can we count milk (one milk, two milks) ?

Can we count eggs (one egg, two eggs) ?

When do we say *How much ...* ?

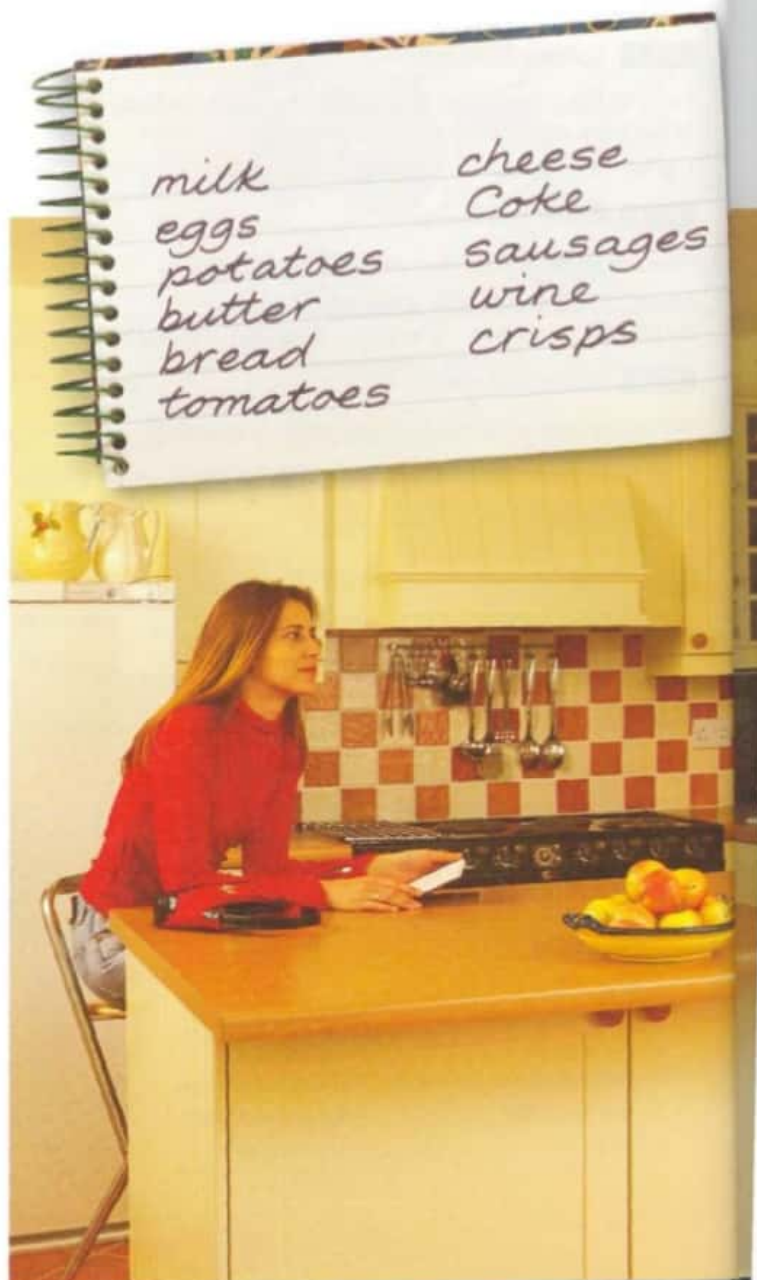
When do we say *How many ...* ?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.1 p133

- 2 Match these quantities with the shopping list.

a bottle of red	six cans
just one white loaf	six pork ones
200g of Cheddar	four big ones
four packets	

Continue the conversation with a partner.



3 **T 4.2** Read and listen to the rest of the conversation.

V Do we need anything else?

S Let's have a look. We've got some apples, but there aren't any grapes. And there isn't any coffee, but we've got some tea.

V Is there any orange juice left, or did somebody finish it?

S There's a little, but there isn't much, so we need some more.

V And vegetables? Have we got many vegetables?

S Well, I can see a few carrots, but there aren't many onions.

V Oh, and don't forget we need a lot of crisps. My nephews are coming tomorrow!

S Right, then. I think that's everything. Let's go! By the way, how much money have you got?

GRAMMAR SPOT

- Find seven count nouns (CNs) and four uncount nouns (UNs) in the conversation.
- Tick (✓) the correct columns.

We use ...	with CNs	with UNs	in positive sentences	in questions	in negative sentences
some	✓	✓	✓	✓(sometimes)	✗
any					
much					
many					
a lot/lots of	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
a few					
a little					

- Look at the forms of *something/someone*, etc. The rules are the same as for *some* and *any*. Find two examples in the conversation in exercise 3.

some	+	thing
any		one/body
		where

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.1 p133

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.
 - Have you got _____ brothers or sisters?
 - We don't need _____ olive oil.
 - Here are _____ letters for you.
 - I need _____ money.
 - Is there _____ petrol in the car?
- Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.
 - Have you got _____ homework?
 - We don't need _____ eggs. Just half a dozen.
 - Is there _____ traffic in your town?
 - I don't know _____ students in this class.
 - How _____ people live in your house?
- Complete the sentences with *a little*, *a few*, or *a lot of*.
 - I have _____ close friends. Two or three.
 - He has _____ money. He's a millionaire.
 - 'Do you take sugar in coffee?' 'Just _____ . Half a spoonful.'
 - 'Have you got _____ CDs?' 'Hundreds.'
 - I'll be ready in _____ minutes.
 - She speaks good Spanish, but only _____ Russian.



Questions and answers

4 Look at Sarah and Vicky's bathroom. Ask and answer questions with a partner about these things:

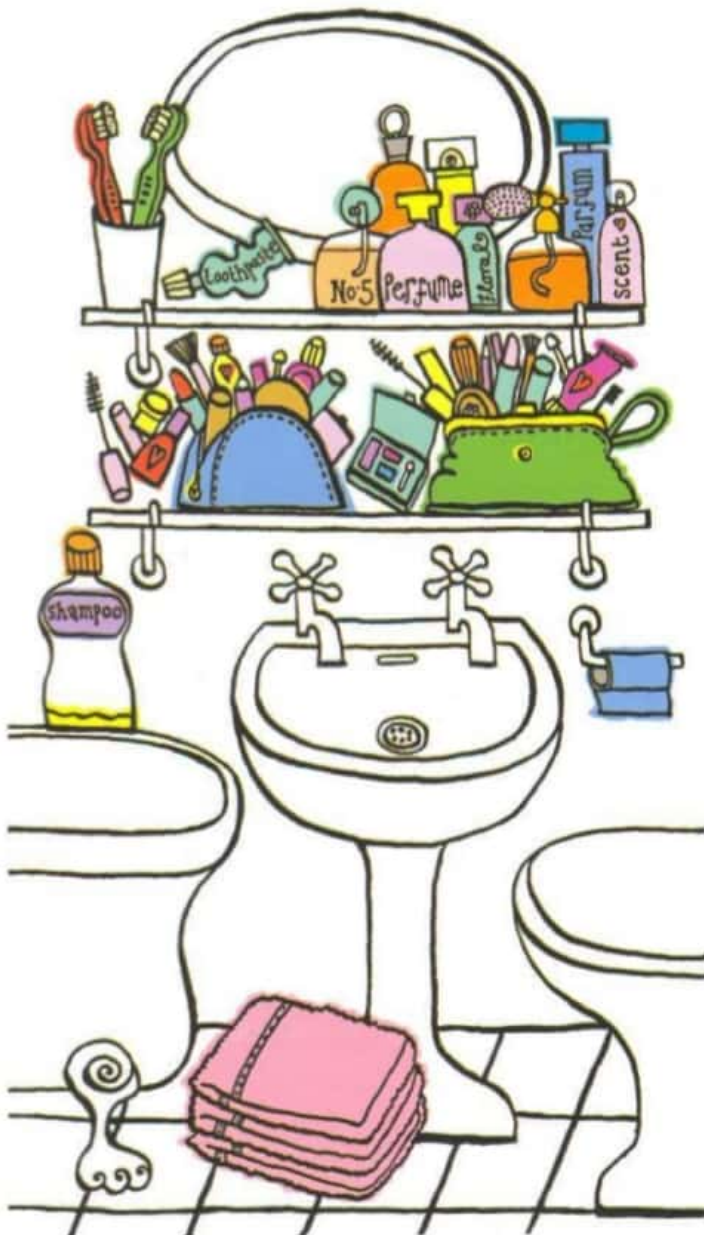
- make-up
- toothbrushes
- hairbrushes
- shampoo
- toothpaste
- soap
- towels
- toilet paper
- bottles of perfume

Have they got much make-up?

Lots.

Is there any soap?

I can't see any.



something/someone/somewhere

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

some	+	thing
any		one/body
every		where
no		

- 'Did you meet _____ nice at the party?'
'Yes. I met _____ who knows you!'
- 'Ouch! There's _____ in my eye!'
'Let me look. No, I can't see _____.'
- 'Let's go _____ hot for our holidays.'
'But we can't go _____ that's too expensive.'
- 'I'm so unhappy. _____ loves me.'
'I know _____ who loves you. Me.'
- I lost my glasses. I looked _____, but I couldn't find them.
- 'Did you buy _____ at the shops?'
'No, _____. I didn't have any money.'
- I'm bored. I want _____ interesting to read, or _____ interesting to talk to, or _____ interesting to go.
- It was a great party. _____ loved it.

T 4.3 Listen and check.

Town survey

6 Work in groups. Talk about the good things and bad things about living in your town. Make a list. Compare your list with the class.

Good things

There are a lot of cafés and restaurants.

There are some good shops.

We can go on lots of walks.

Bad things

But we haven't got any good clubs.

There aren't many . . .

There's only one . . .

There isn't anywhere that we can . . .

MY UNCLE'S A SHOPKEEPER

Articles

T 4.4 Read and listen to the text.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Find examples of the definite article (*the*) and the indefinite article (*a/an*).
- 2 Find examples of when there is no article.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.2 p133

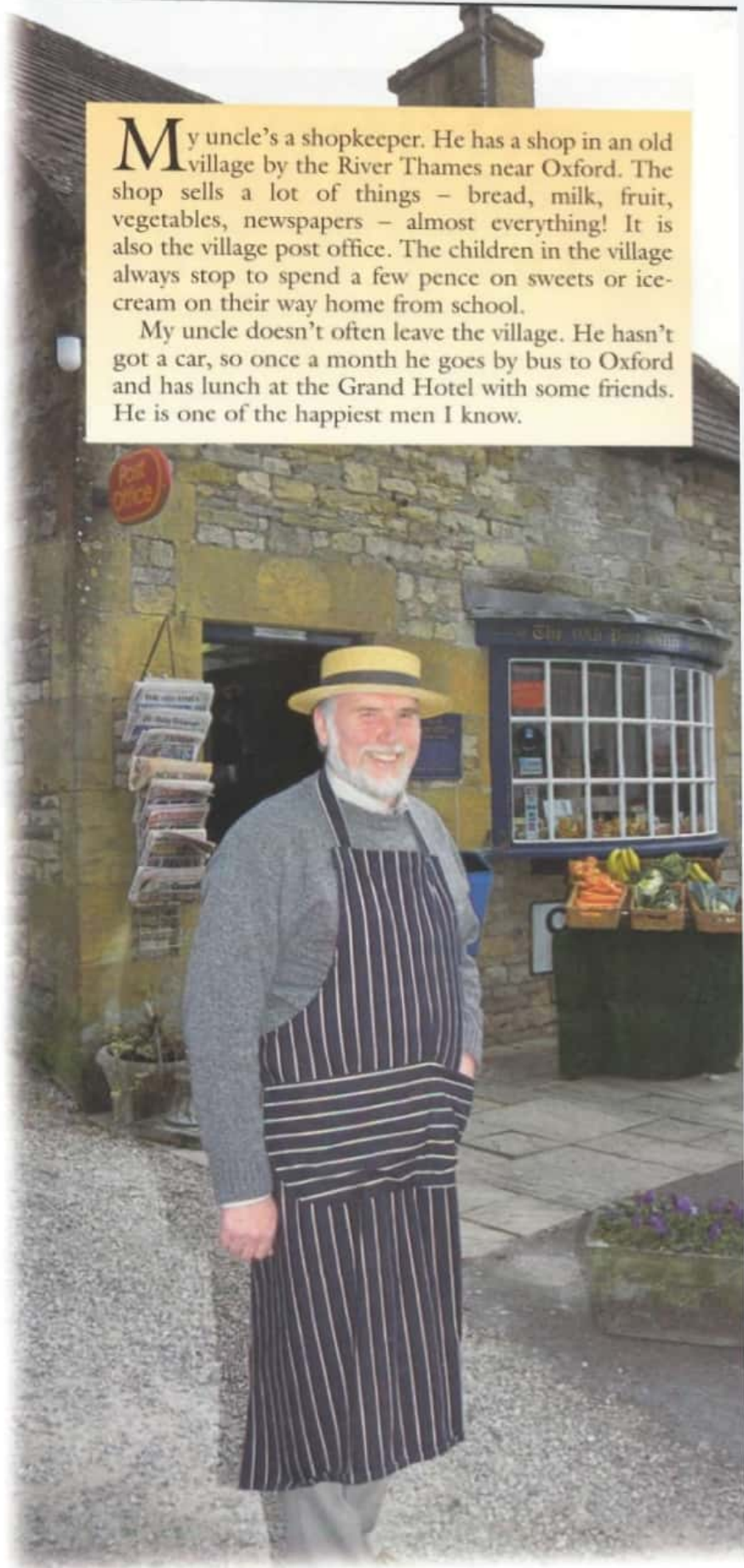
PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- 1 In pairs, find one mistake in each sentence.
 - 1 He's postman, so he has breakfast at 4 a.m.
 - 2 The love is more important than money.
 - 3 I come to the school by bus.
 - 4 I'm reading one good book at the moment.
 - 5 'Where's Jack?' 'In a kitchen.'
 - 6 I live in centre of town, near the hospital.
 - 7 My parents bought the lovely house in the country.
 - 8 I don't eat the bread because I don't like it.
- 2 Complete the sentences with *a/an, the*, or nothing.
 - 1 I have two children, ____ boy and ____ girl. ____ boy is twenty-two and ____ girl is nineteen.
 - 2 Mike is ____ soldier in ____ Army, and Chloë is at ____ university.
 - 3 My wife goes to ____ work by ____ train. She's ____ accountant. I don't have ____ job. I stay at ____ home and look after ____ children.
 - 4 What ____ lovely day! Why don't we go for ____ picnic in ____ park?
 - 5 'What did you have for ____ lunch?' 'Just ____ sandwich.'

My uncle's a shopkeeper. He has a shop in an old village by the River Thames near Oxford. The shop sells a lot of things – bread, milk, fruit, vegetables, newspapers – almost everything! It is also the village post office. The children in the village always stop to spend a few pence on sweets or ice-cream on their way home from school.

My uncle doesn't often leave the village. He hasn't got a car, so once a month he goes by bus to Oxford and has lunch at the Grand Hotel with some friends. He is one of the happiest men I know.



READING

The best shopping street in the world

1 Match a famous shopping street with a town, a store, and a product.

Street	Town	Store	Product
Oxford Street	Milan	Guerlain	underwear and jumpers
Champs-Élysées	New York	Marks and Spencer	leather goods
Fifth Avenue	London	Gucci	jewellery
Via Montenapoleone	Paris	Tiffany's	perfume

2 Read the headline and the introduction of the newspaper article. Does anything surprise you? What do you want to find out when you read the article? Write some questions.

3 Read the article quickly and answer the questions you have written.

What is the best summary of the article?

Nowy Świat is the best shopping street in the world because ...
 ... so many Polish people go walking there.
 ... it is a pleasant place to shop and the shops are small.
 ... everything is very expensive and very exclusive.
 ... the shops sell quality goods that you can't buy anywhere else.

4 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 How do we know that Nowy Świat is the most popular shopping street?
- 2 Why is it such a nice place to go shopping?
- 3 What can you see in the photos that is described in the article?
- 4 Why don't many foreign people go to Nowy Świat?
- 5 Why are the things produced by Polish manufacturers so good?
- 6 What can you buy here? What can't you buy?
- 7 What is expensive? What isn't expensive?
- 8 What's good about *Café Blikle*?
- 9 What is special about the shops in Nowy Świat?

Language work

Complete the sentences with different ideas from the article.

In Nowy Świat, there are a lot of ... There isn't any ...
There aren't any/many ... There are some ...

What do you think?

- What are some of the famous brands and products that you can buy in many countries of the world? Think of clothes, food, cars Make a list. Work in groups and choose the most famous three. Compare your list with the class.
- What is the main shopping street in your town? What can you buy there that's special?
- Do you enjoy shopping? What do you like shopping for? What *don't* you like shopping for?



The best shopping street in the world

No, it isn't Oxford Street, the Champs-Élysées, or even Fifth Avenue. A new survey shows that the most popular shopping street in the world is ... Nowy Świat. Where's that? In Warsaw, Poland, of course.

by ANNE APPLEBAUM



'If you're tired, stop at *Café Blikle*.'



'There are a lot of small, chic shops.'

A recent survey has shown that the busiest shopping street in the world is not in London, New York, or Paris, but in Warsaw. It's called Nowy Świat (pronounced /nɔvɨ ʃvʲat/), which means *New World*. An incredible 14,000 Poles walk down this main street every hour.

It is a lovely place to shop. The pavements are very wide. There are statues, palaces, attractive town houses, exclusive cafés, and high-class restaurants. The buildings aren't too tall. They look old, but in fact the whole city was rebuilt after World War II.

There aren't any billboards or neon lights. There isn't any loud music, and there aren't many tourists. People think that Polish shops have nothing to sell, so nobody comes shopping here. The world doesn't know

about this paradise for shoppers – yet.

It is now possible to buy almost everything in Warsaw. There are a lot of shops from the West, but the interesting thing is that Polish manufacturers are now producing high quality goods. They are good because they are not mass produced for world consumption.

Nowy Świat has a lot of small shops, specialist shops, and chic shops. It hasn't got the huge department stores that sell the same things everywhere.

If you want an exquisite hand-made suit, Nowy Świat is the place to go. It isn't cheap. You will pay up to £1,000. For beautiful French baby clothes, go to *Petit Bateau*. You will pay £50 for a pair of blue jeans for a baby. A dress for a baby girl is about £90. At *Désa*, a famous antique shop, a desk costs

£5,000, and a 19th century Russian icon is £200.

Not everything is expensive. At the shop *Pantera* you can buy leather goods – handbags, purses, coats, and belts. *Cepelia* specializes in folk art. There are also book shops and record shops. And there are a lot of small boutiques that sell men's and women's clothes that aren't too expensive.

If you're tired, stop at *Café Blikle*. This is a fashionable place to meet. You'll find a lively atmosphere, and a lot of well-known Poles. The frozen yoghurt and ice-creams are excellent, and its famous doughnuts are delicious.

It is possible to travel the world and find the same things for sale in every country. But Warsaw is different because its shops are unique – and they're in Nowy Świat.

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

Buying things

1 What can you buy or do in these places? Write two things for each place. Compare your ideas with the class.

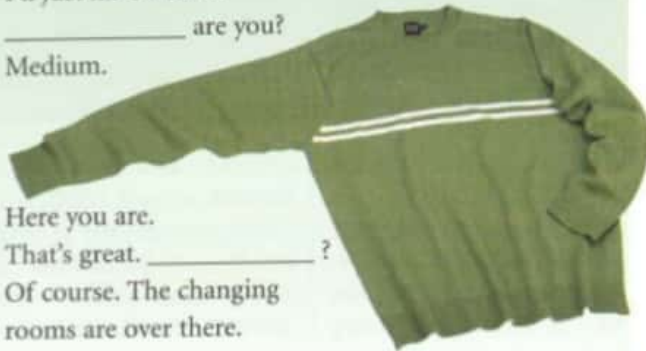
a clothes shop	a chemist's	a café	a bank	a newsagent's

2 **T 4.5** Listen to the conversations. Answer the questions.

- Where are the conversations taking place? Choose from the places in exercise 1.
- What does the customer want?
- Can the shop assistant/cashier help?
- How much does the customer pay?

3 Complete these lines from the conversations. Look at the tapescript on p64 and check your answers.

- 1 A Hello. Can I help you?
 B I _____, thanks.
 ...
 B I'm looking for a jumper _____ . Have you got _____ ?
 A I'll just have a look.
 _____ are you?
 B Medium.



- A Here you are.
 B That's great. _____ ?
 A Of course. The changing rooms are over there.
 ...
 B I like it.
 A It _____ .
 B How much is it?
 A £39.99.
 B OK. I _____ .
 A How would you like to pay?
 B _____ .

- 2 A _____ help me?
 I'm looking for this month's edition of *Vogue*. Can you tell me _____ ?
 B Over there. Middle shelf. Next to *She*.



- 3 A Hello. I _____ help me. I've got a bad cold and a sore throat. Can you _____ ?
 B OK. You can take these three times a day.
 A Thank you. _____ some tissues _____ , please?
 B Sure. _____ ?
 A No, that's all, thanks.



- 4 A Good morning. Can I have a _____ , please?
 B Espresso?
 A Yes, please. Oh, and a doughnut, please.
 B _____ there aren't _____ . We've got some delicious carrot cake, and chocolate cake.
 A OK. Carrot cake, then.
 B Certainly. Is _____ ?
 A Yes, thanks.
 B _____ , please.
 A Thank you.



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Prices and shopping

1 Look at the way we write and say prices in British and American English. Practise saying them.

British English		American English	
Written	Spoken	Written	Spoken
£1	a pound	\$1	a dollar
50p	fifty p	50¢	fifty cents
£1.99	one pound ninety-nine	25¢	a quarter
£16.40	sixteen pounds forty	10¢	a dime

T 4.6 Listen to the conversations and write the numbers you hear.

2 What's the exchange rate between sterling/US dollars and your currency?

There are about five ... to the dollar.

In your country, how much is ... ?

- a pair of jeans
- a packet of cigarettes
- a hamburger
- a litre of petrol

3 Make conversations in these places with a partner. Use the ideas to help you.

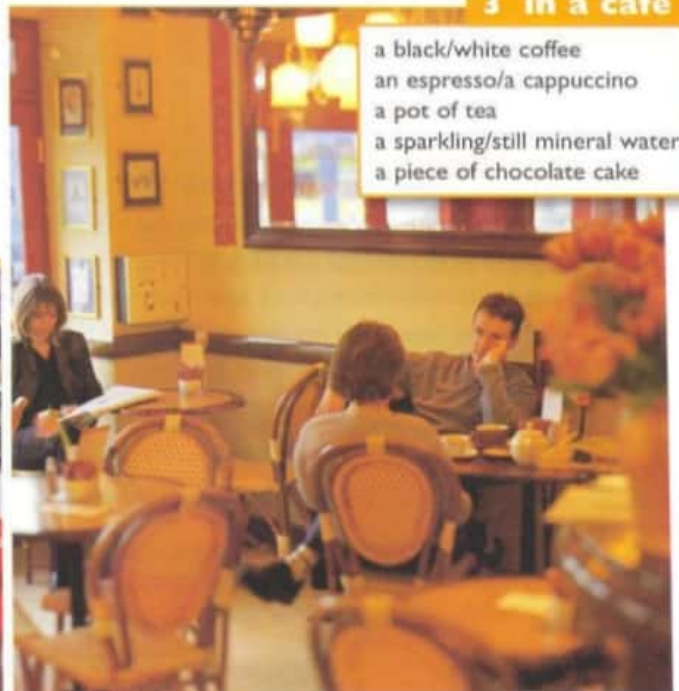
1 in a clothes shop

a shirt/tie
What size are you?
small/medium/large
too small/too big
I'll have it, please.
I'll leave them, thanks.



3 in a café

a black/white coffee
an espresso/a cappuccino
a pot of tea
a sparkling/still mineral water
a piece of chocolate cake



2 in a chemist's

conditioner
shaving foam
deodorant
stomach ache
sore throat



4 in a post office

some stamps
First or second class?
a letter/postcard to Japan
send this parcel to Mexico
buy some envelopes