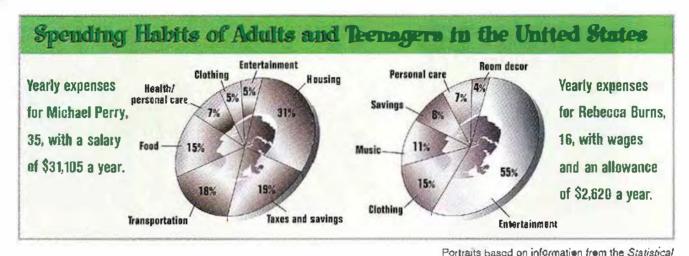
How much is it?

SNAPSHOT



Talk about these questions.

Abstract of the U.S. and the Rand Youth Poll.

How does Michael Perry spend most of his money? How does Rebecca Burns spend most of her money? How do their spending habits compare?

How do you spend your money? Make two lists: things you have to buy and things you like to buy.

2 CONVERSATION Prices

A Listen and practice.

Steve: Oh, look at those earnings, Maria.

They're perfect for you.

Maria: These red ones? I'm not sure.

Steve: No, the yellow ones.

Maria: Oh, these? Hmm. Yellow isn't

a good color for me.

Steve: Well, that necklace isn't bad.

Maria: Which one?

Steve: That blue one right there.

How much is it?

Maria: It's \$42! That's expensive! Steve: Hey, let me get it for you. It's your birthday present.



B E Listen to the rest of the conversation:

1. What else do they buy?

2. Who pays for it?



3 GRAMMAR FOCUS



Look at the pictures and complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.

- - A: Almost sixty dollars! Are you kidding?



- 2. A: I like backpack over there.
 How much it?
 B: Which ? Each backpack has a different price.
 A: ______ red _____.
 - B: It's \$98.50. But green is only \$45.
 - A: OK. Let me look at it.



4 THAT'S EXPENSIVE!

Pair work Ask and answer questions about these products.
For help with numbers, see the appendix at the back of the book.



- A: How much is the computer?
- B: Which one?
- A: The small one./This one.
- B: It's \$5,456.
- A: That's expensive!

useful expressions

That's cheap.

That's reasonable.

That's OK/not bad.

That's expensive.

5 LISTENING





Listen to Tim and Sandra shopping, and complete the chart.

Item	Price	Do they buy it?		Reason	
		Yes	No		
1. Rollerblades				***************************************	
2. cap	***************************************				
3. sunglasses	***************************************				

6 PRONUNCIATION Linked sounds

A Listen and practice. Final consonants are often linked to the vowels that follow them.

- A: How much are these pants?
- A: And how much is this sweater?
- B: They're forty-eight dollars.
- B: It's thirty-seven dollars.

B Pair work Ask and answer four questions about prices in this unit. Pay attention to the linked sounds.



Swap meet

See what kinds of deals you can make as a buyer and a seller. Turn to pages IC-4 and IC-5.

WORD POWER Materials

A Pair work Identify these things. Use the words from the list. What other materials are these things sometimes made of? Make a list.

a cotton shirt a gold ring

leather gloves polyester pants a plastic bracelet rubber boots

a silk scarf silver carrings

















6. 7.

B Class activity Which of the materials can you find in your classroom?

"Juan has a leather bag."

8 CONVERSATION Shopping

A E Listen and practice.

Anné: Look! These jackets are nice. Which one do you like better?

Sue: I like the wool one better.

Anne: Really? Why? Sue: It looks warmer.

Anne: Well, I prefer the leather one.

It's more attractive than the wool one.

Sue: Hmm. There's no price tag.

Anne: Excuse me. How much is this jacket? Clerk: It's \$499. Would you like to try it on?

Anne: Oh, no. That's OK! But thank you anyway.

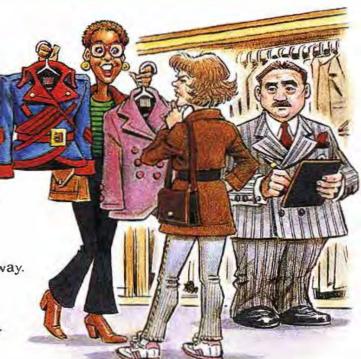
Clerk: You're welcome.





B Listen to the rest of the conversation.

- 1. What does Anne buy?
- 2. What does Sue think of it?



GRAMMAR FOCUS

Preferences; comparisons with adjectives

Which one do you prefer? I prefer the leather one.

Which one do you like better/more? I tike the teather one better/more.

That one is nicer than the wool one. This one is cheaper than The leother jacket is prettier than

It looks bigger than it's more attractive than nice - nicer

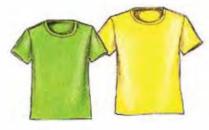
cheap → cheaper pretly -> prettier

→ bigger bia → better dood

For more information on comparatives, see the appendix of the back of the book.

A Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.









polvester tie

silk tie

medium shirt large shirt

leather boots

rubber boots

- 1. A: Which tie is, the orange one or the blue one? (pretty)
 - B: Well, the blue one is silk. And silk is polyester. (nice)
- 2. A: Is this green shirt

that yellow one? (large) B: No, the vellow one is

...... . It's a large. The green one is a medium. (big)

- 3. A: Which are the brown boots or the black ones? (cheap)
 - B: The brown ones are leather. And leather is

rubber. (expensive)

B Pair work Compare the items above with a partner. Give your own opinions.

A: Which tie do you like better?

B: I like the orange one better. The design is nicer.

useful expressions

The color is prettier. The design is nicer. The style is more attractive. The material is better.

WRITING

How much do these items cost in your country? Fill in the chart. Then compare the prices in your country with the prices in the U.S.

Cost in my country	Cost in the U.S.
.,	\$ 1.10/gallon
	\$12.99
	\$ 23.00
	\$ 34.00

Many things are more expensive in my country than in the United States. For example, a liter of gas is about \$.66. In the U.S. it's cheaper. It's about \$1.10 per gallon. . . .

11 READING

Shop Till You Drop

Look of the pictures of different kinds of shopping in the United States. What kind of shopping can you do in your country?



Catalog Shopping

People in the United States often shop from catalogs. There are special catalogs for almost every need—including clothing, furniture, health and beauty products, and things for the kitchen. People also order about 40% of their music from music club catalogs. Customers say that music stores are too noisy.



Television Shopping

Television shopping began in 1986.
About 5% to 8% of the American public now shops by television. Some popular shopping channels are the Home Shopping Network and QVC. Customers say that television shopping is easier than shopping in a store. How do they buy things? They make a phone call and charge the item to their credit card. And TV shopping channels are on late at night, so people can "go shopping" anytime.



Computer Shopping

Is computer shopping the way of the future? About 37% of American households now have personal computers. And shopping by computer (or "shopping on-line") is interesting to more people every day. Already, shoppers can use their computers to order many different products, such as computer products, flowers, food, T-shirts, and posters. And new on-lines hopping services appear every day. Soon people may be able to shop for anything, anytime, anywhere in the world.

A Read the article. Check () True or False. For the false statements, give the correct information.

	True	False
1. About 60% of music in the United States is sold through music stores.		
2. The Home Shopping Network is the name of a computer shopping service.		
3. About 37% of American households do their shopping through the computer.		

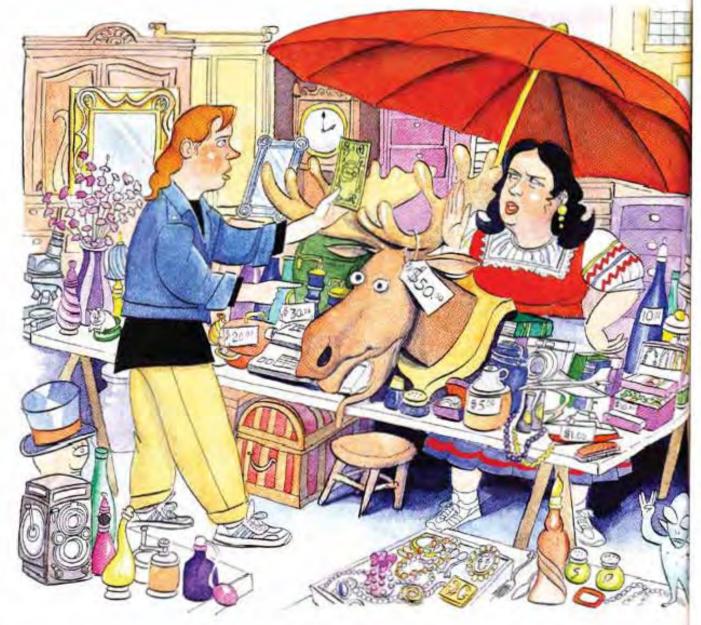
- B Pair work Talk about these questions.
- 1. Do you like shopping? How often do you usually shop?
- 2. What kinds of shopping do you like? Check (/) the appropriate boxes.
- shopping at discount storestelevision shopping
- shopping at department stores
- shopping at small stores
- atalog shopping
- shopping at secondhand or thrift stores
- □ computer shopping□ shopping at a mall

interchange 3 SWAP MEET

Student A

A You want to sell these things. Write an appropriate price for each item.





Student B

A You want to sell these things. Write an appropriate price for each item.



Students A and B

B Pair work Discuss the price of each thing and choose at least three things that you want to buy. Get the best price you can. Be prepared to haggle.*

- A: How much is the . . . ?
- B: It's only \$
- A: Wow! That's expensive!
- B: Well, how about \$...?
- A: No. That's still too much. Whot about the . . .?
- B: You can have it for \$
- A: OK. That's reasonable.
- B: And how much is the . . . ?
- A: ...

^{*} haggle: Buyers and sellers suggest other amounts until both agree on a lower price.